WP029(C) Historic Environment Works – Fosse Way, Offchurch / River Leam – Enabling Works North Contract

Report: Archaeological Mitigation Area 3

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1 Executive Summary

1.1.1 This report details the results of archaeological mitigation works carried out by Connect Archaeology between 4th November and 18th of December 2019 at WP29C Fosse Way, Offchurch / River Leam, Archaeological Mitigation Area 3. Mitigation Area 3 had been identified as having archaeological potential during previous archaeological investigations. A geophysical survey (WSI-CFA17-004; WSI-CFA17-005) had identified the presence of a several linear and curvilinear features in this area, of likely archaeological origin. Subsequently, an archaeological evaluation was carried out from 20th August 2018 to 13th August 2019 between Long Itchington Wood (Chainage 128560) and River Leam (Chainage 133790), covering an area of approximately 166 ha extending across the Warwick and Stratford-upon-Avon Districts of Warwickshire (approximately centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SP 37047 65221).

1.1.2 The evaluation comprised the excavation of 276 trenches, several of which were targeted over anomalies identified through geophysical survey. The trial trenching revealed three distinct areas of archaeological features, including pits, ditches, gullies and postholes, which necessitated further mitigation. Two of these areas were located within Area 1 in the north of the evaluation area (Mitigation Areas 1 and 2) and one less concentrated area of features was recorded in Area 6 in the south (Mitigation Area 3) (WP 029B Historic Environment Works – Long Itchington Wood to River Leam – Report: Trial Trenching HS2 Doc No. 1EW04-LMJ-EV-REP-NS01_NL01-029001). The archaeological remains within Mitigation Areas 1 and 2 identified during the evaluation comprised enclosed settlements which were largely contemporary, with material contained within the features dating between the Middle Iron Age to the Romano-British periods. Mitigation Area 3 included another enclosure with features in the area dating to the Middle-Late Iron Age (hereafter M-LIA). During the evaluation, all three areas were found to contain Iron Age and Romano-British farms typical of those previously encountered in Warwickshire and the West Midlands more broadly. No Bronze Age evidence was encountered within the Site suggesting that there was no continuity between Late Bronze Age and Iron Age communities in the settlement areas; however, further evidence may be encountered as a result of further investigation.

1.1.3 Five trenches were located within the footprint of Mitigation Area 3, which is located in Area 6, to assess the archaeological potential of the anomalies recognised in this area. While two of the trenches in the northern part of Mitigation Area 3 were archaeologically sterile (Trenches 271 & 272), Trenches 274–276 contained linear and curvilinear features. Both Trenches 274 and 275 were extended to reveal these features and clarify their extent and nature. They comprised a series of segmented (but likely truncated) curvilinear gullies and a linear ditch that contained animal bone and pottery that was dated to the M-LIA. These features were considered to represent the truncated elements of two roundhouses and an associated rectangular enclosure.

1.1.4 In advance of the proposed excavation in Mitigation Area 3, where the features revealed during the evaluation in this zone suggested the presence of low-level domestic activity dating to the M-LIA, a detailed project plan was written by DJV. This document is WP 029 C Historic Environment Works – Fosse Way, Offchurch / River Leam – Enabling Works North Contract – Project Plan for Archaeological Mitigation (Document Number: 1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-PLN-NS01_NL03-02900). This document outlined project aims that were more tightly focused to address the specific nature of the M-LIA evidence identified during the evaluation. The following two Research Aims were considered relevant during archaeological investigations in Mitigation Area 3:

- KC15: Can we identify regional patterns in the form and location of Late Bronze Age and Iron Age settlements across the route, and are there associated differences in landscape organisation and enclosure?
- KC16: Investigate the degree of continuity that existed between Late Bronze Age and Iron Age communities in terms of population, mobility and subsistence strategies

1.1.5 The majority of the archaeological features uncovered and excavated in Mitigation Area 3 (Figure 2) are of M-LIA date. They comprise a discrete sub-rectangular enclosure (Enclosure 1) located towards the western edge of the mitigation area, and two roughly circular structures (Structures 1 & 2), situated in the central and eastern parts of the mitigation area respectively. A small number of other features, mainly small sections of gullies, probably for drainage, and pits, likely for rubbish discard, were also present. In sum, the nature of the evidence is indicative of a small, unenclosed domestic later Iron Age settlement – perhaps akin to a hamlet. The dating evidence (pottery) suggests that the site is likely of a single phase and comprised two roundhouses and an associated enclosure.

2 Introduction

2.1 Site Location and Project Background

2.1.1 Mitigation Area 3 is located in a single agricultural field situated immediately north of Ufton/Long Itchington Wood and c. 1km north-east of the village of Ufton (**Figure 1**). It is centred on NGR 438669 263129 and covers an area of c. 0.7ha. Mitigation Area 3 is located between HS2 chainage markers 128570 and 128660 is situated on a relatively flat parcel of land at an elevation of c. 75m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) immediately north of Ufton/Long Itchington Wood. The land slopes upwards to the south and south-east rising to c. 105m aOD within the wood. The BGS mapping shows that the solid geology is Dolomitic Siltstone of the Mercia Mudstone Group. No superficial deposits are recorded.

2.1.2 The mitigation area is part of the construction land requirements for the enabling works and subsequent main works for HS2 Phase One. The enabling and main works will entail ground disturbance which would have an impact on the historic environment (i.e. known or possible buried heritage assets/archaeological remains and above ground heritage assets/structures of historic interest). Previous investigation works at the mitigation area (see Section 3.2), including a phase of geophysical survey followed by EWC North trial trenching, revealed a series of segmented (but likely truncated) curvilinear gullies and a linear ditch that contained animal bone and pottery that was dated to the M-LIA. These features were considered to represent the truncated elements of two roundhouses and an associated rectangular enclosure. The mitigation was designed to investigate this area of settlement activity to clarify the nature, extent, date, survival, significance of the archaeological remains and contribution to Generic Written Scheme of Investigation: Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy (GWSI: HERDS) Specific Objectives.

2.2 Aims and Objectives

2.2.1 The main aims of the mitigation works at Mitigation Area 3 were:

- To expose surviving archaeology in the mitigation area through the application of an archaeologically controlled topsoil strip using plant equipped with a toothless bucket
- To archaeologically excavate and record all significant archaeological features within the mitigation area, in order to clarify the nature, date, extent and survival of any remains revealed and thus contribute to understanding of their heritage significance. The mitigation will provide a permanent archaeological record for the purposes of contributing to specific GWSI: HERDS Specific Objectives (see **Table 1** below)
- To obtain dating and environmental evidence (where possible) through retrieval of artefactual and ecofactual evidence from archaeological features To determine (via metal detector survey) whether metallic artefacts contemporary with settlement activity are present in the ploughsoil, and examine whether distribution of metallic finds offers any information about zoning of activity
- To examine whether the character of settlement activity can be identified
- To examine potential zoning of types of activity during different phases of occupation
- To confirm whether two, or more, phases of settlement activity are present
- To provide a secure chronological framework for the settlement activity through recovery of finds, supplemented by scientific dating

- To examine the environment and economy of the settlement through recovery of palaeoenvironmental and ecofactual information
- To carry out post-excavation assessment and analysis of recovered material; and to publish the results of the excavation to bring the findings into the public and academic domain

2.2.2 The following specific objectives were outlined in the Generic Written Scheme of Investigation: Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy (Doc No: HS2-HS2-EV-STR-000-000015) and specified in the WP 029 C Historic Environment Works – Fosse Way, Offchurch / River Leam – Enabling Works North Contract Project Plan for Archaeological Mitigation (Doc No: 1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-PLN-NS01_NL03-029006).

Table 1: Contribution to Specific HERDS Objectives

Specific Objective	Mitigation strategy aim
KC15: Can we identify regional patterns in the form and location of Late Bronze Age and Iron Age settlements across the route, and are there associated differences in landscape organisation and enclosure?	The mitigation will examine the Iron Age activity within Areas 1 and 3 and clarify the date of any earlier activity within the Romano-British enclosure in Area 2 in order to contribute to an understanding of regional and local settlement forms and evidence for associated landscape organisation.
KC16: Investigate the degree of continuity that existed between Late Bronze Age and Iron Age communities in terms of population, mobility and subsistence strategies	Further evidence may clarify the origin of settlement within Areas 1, 2 and 3 to examine the potential for continuity of activity between the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age.

2.3 Community Engagement Scope

2.3.1 The GWSI: HERDS sets out specific objectives for Community Engagement (CE):

- CE1: Marking and communicating the changes to landscapes and environments
- CE2: Identifying and sharing our stories
- CE3: Meeting the challenge of inspiring the next generation
- CE4: Accessible information and knowledge sharing; and
- CE5: Contribute to the process and facilitation of audience project creation

2.3.2 It was proposed to deliver two types of engagement as part of the mitigation works, with the flexibility for further engagement depending on outcomes and uptake.

- Community and local interest groups site visits - subject to Health and Safety, ground conditions, weather and accessibility, programme; and
- School visits – in conjunction with LM Skills Education and Employment (SEE).

2.3.3 During the mitigation works it was not possible to arrange site visits due to Health and Safety requirements of a third-party contractor working at the access to Mitigation Area 3. Some form of public outreach will be agreed with DJV at a later date.

2.4 Definitions and Abbreviations

2.4.1 The abbreviations, descriptions and project terminology used within HS2 are documented in the *HS2 Project Dictionary* (HS2-HS2-PM-GDE-000-000002):

- **Archaeological Contractor** – the organisation undertaking the evaluation on behalf of the Contractor.
- **Contractor** – LM JV: the body responsible for the terms and conditions, policies, procedures and payments.
- **DJV** – the body responsible to the Contractor for assurance of historic environment work and all communication with the Employer and other stakeholders regarding the archaeological strategy, scope and method of work.
- **Employer** – HS2 Ltd.
- **Generic Written Scheme of Investigation: Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy (GWSI: HERDS)** – the framework for delivering all historic environment investigations undertaken as part of the HS2 Phase 1 programme.
- **Location** – a specific HS2 worksite or group of worksites that are being addressed as a combined historic environment investigation programme of assessment, evaluation and investigation.
- **Project Plans** – specification document for each specific package of activity (e.g. a survey, desk-based assessment, excavation, recording project). The plans would respond to the Specific Objectives set out in the GWSI: HERDS and be delivered within an agreed budget.
- **Works** – the specific historic environment assessment, evaluation or investigation works at each location.

3 Baseline Summary

3.1 Archaeological Baseline

3.1.1 There are no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, registered battlefields, registered parks and gardens or listed buildings within the defined boundary of Mitigation Area 3. The closest designated heritage asset is the Grade II listed Bascote Heath and Stoneythorpe War Memorial, located approximately 800m to the south-east.

3.1.2 The 2013 Environmental Statement (ES) identified eight non-designated heritage assets within 500m of Mitigation Area 3 (Figure 3 in Appendix A of the ES). One of these sites (ES ref. LBS101) is partially located within the Mitigation Area:

- ES ref. LBS083: Ufton/Long Itchington parish boundary
- ES ref. LBS084: Wood Farm cropmark enclosures
- ES ref. LBS087: Wood Farm and Wood Farm Cottage
- ES ref. LBS089: Woodmeadow Farm
- ES ref. LBS101: Long Itchington assarts and woodland enclosures
- ES ref. LBS109: Possible trackway
- ES ref. LBS110: Wood Farm Cottage ridge-and-furrow
- ES ref. LBS112: Lower Print Farm ridge-and-furrow

3.1.3 The Warwickshire HER does not list any previous investigations within 500m of the mitigation area, but an additional 3 non-designated heritage assets are recorded by the HER within 500m of Mitigation Area 3 (Figure 3 in Appendix A of the ES):

- HER ref. MWA19327: A probable marl pit visible on aerial photos
- HER ref. MWA19328: A probable marl pit
- HER ref. MWA20547: Reported crash site of Wellington (T2458) at Ufton Wood, on 4th July 1941

3.1.4 Evidence definitively associated with Long Itchington assarts and woodland enclosures (ES ref: LBS101) was not identified at, or near, the mitigation area by geophysical survey (WSICFA16-005) and subsequent EWC North trial trenching.

3.1.5 The ES identified two possible Iron Age enclosures (ES ref. LBS084) c.120m north-west of Long Itchington Wood. Results of geophysical survey (WSI-CFA16-005) and subsequent EWC North trial trenching did not substantiate the presence of these enclosures.

3.1.6 Geophysical survey identified a small area of possible archaeological features slightly to the north of Ufton/Long Itchington Wood. EWC North trial trenching (Trenches 274 and 275) and use of contingency (Trench 276 and two small open areas), confirmed the presence of at least four plough-truncated curvilinear ditches/gullies and a minimum of two pits. Dating evidence comprises a small assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery recovered from four of the features and a small assemblage of Late Iron Age pottery from other features, mainly small drainage gullies and pits. Environmental/economical evidence comprises fragments of cattle bone from features in Trenches 275 and 276, sheep/goat bone from features at Trenches 276 including a radius with evidence of canid gnawing, and a single fragment of horse bone from features in Trench 276 (WP 029B Historic Environment Works – Long Itchington Wood to River Leam – Report: Trial Trenching HS2 Doc No. 1EW04-LMJ-EV-REP-NS01_NL01-029001).

3.2 Previous Investigations

Geophysical Survey

3.2.1 The geophysical survey (C253-ATK-EV-REP-030-000581) identified a number of anomalies of likely archaeological origin in the zone around and in the immediate surrounds of Mitigation Area 3. These comprised a sub-oval enclosure feature in the southern part of the mitigation area, possibly extending just beyond its southern boundary. In the central and eastern parts of the mitigation area, two smaller sub-rounded enclosures were identified, truncated to some extent by more modern ridge and furrow.

Trial Trenching and Archaeological Recording

3.2.2 As part of the wider trial trenching program for WP29B Long Itchington to River Leam works, five trenches were excavated within the footprint of Mitigation Area 3 to assess the archaeological potential of the anomalies recognised in this area (WP 029B Historic Environment Works – Long Itchington Wood to River Leam – Report: Trial Trenching HS2 Doc No. 1EW04-LMJ-EV-REP-NS01_NL01-029001). While two of the trenches in the northern part of the mitigation area were archaeologically sterile (Trenches 271 & 272), Trenches 274–276 contained linear and curvilinear features. Both Trenches 274 and 275 were extended to reveal these features and clarify their extent and nature. They comprised a series of segmented (but likely truncated) curvilinear gullies and a linear ditch that contained animal bone and pottery that was dated to the M-LIA. These features were considered to represent the truncated elements of two roundhouses and an associated rectangular enclosure.

4 Detailed Scope and Methodology

4.1 Scope

4.1.1 This document is applicable to the HS2 WP 029 C Historic Environment Works – Fosse Way, Offchurch / River Leam – Enabling Works North Contract Project Plan for Archaeological Mitigation (Doc No. EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-PLN-NS01_NL03-029006) for the delivery of the archaeological mitigation.

4.2 Metal Detector Survey Methodology

4.2.1 A metal detector survey was undertaken before and after topsoil removal in Mitigation Area 3. A series of 2m interval transects was established within the mitigation area. Metal detecting progressed along each transect. Each sweep of the metal detector covered a width of 2.0m (1.0m on each side of the transect). The metal detector search-head was kept as close to the ground surface as possible.

4.2.2 The survey targeted all metals in order to maximise the recovery of significant artefacts. No artefacts were collected from a depth greater than the ploughsoil, generally no deeper than 0.3m. Each artefact retrieved was placed into a finds bag labelled with a unique ID number and all their individual locations were plotted using RTK GNSS. The georeferenced spatial data captured was incorporated into GIS, to allow data analysis and interrogation, along with comparison with other datasets (e.g. geology, fieldwalking data, historic maps etc.). Artefacts of certain late post-medieval and modern date were discarded.

4.2.3 Recovered finds were examined by a recognised finds specialist, and the assessment summary is presented in Section 5.1 of this report, with the full assessment in **Appendix H**.

4.3 Archaeological Recording Methodology

4.3.1 Mitigation Area 3 was fully stripped by a tracked excavator using a bladed ditching bucket to the first significant archaeological horizon or to the underlying drift geology.

4.3.2 All spatial setting out and archaeological surveying was carried out using Real Time Kinematic (RTK) Global Navigation Satellite System located to a horizontal accuracy of +/– 0.02m and vertical accuracy of +/– 0.02m.

4.3.3 Metal detectors were used to scan for metallic finds during the excavation of key archaeological features or deposits.

4.3.4 The Site Code for the project was 1N19ITCAR.

4.3.5 Following surface cleaning and identification of features, the final excavation process was agreed with DJV and approved by the Employer. The agreed process was reviewed by DJV in consultation with the Employer throughout the programme of field work. As a minimum it included:

- The excavation of structural elements including foundation cuts, wall lines and postholes comprised the removal of 50% (minimum) of archaeological deposits by hand. However, full excavation of structural features was necessary if finds densities were low and full excavation of features present in the previous trial trenching works and features relating to structures was requested following a DJV monitoring visit
- The excavation of non-structural isolated features, such as pits, comprised the removal of 50% (minimum) of archaeological deposits by hand
- Non-structural ditches and gullies were subject to excavation by hand (minimum 10%) to characterise their significance, form, function, condition and date; at the same time retrieving a fully representative artefact/ecofact assemblage
- All terminal ends of ditches and gullies were investigated
- All feature intersections were investigated to determine stratigraphic relationships
- The retrieval of standard palaeoenvironmental bulk samples from securely stratified, significant deposits and fills, from selected features distributed across the mitigation areas paying regard to observed levels of truncation, equitable sampling of different phases of activity and to examine any perceived zoning of activity at the sites. Other types of environmental sampling were used for suitable fills and deposits, e.g. kubiena tins for sediment characterisation, or other purposive environmental samples.
- Following a monitoring visit by DJV, the volume of individual environmental samples increased from 40 litres to 60 litres, where possible
- Particular attention was given to recording potential evidence of structured deposition of artefacts or ecofacts within pits and other features
- Excavation, handling, processing, conservation and storage of Iron Age and Romano-British finds (and finds of prehistoric or early medieval periods, if present) will be completed so that, for example, finds of particular interest can be subject to scientific analysis, e.g. residue analysis. The Archaeological Contractor followed the advice of recognised specialists for field and post excavation procedures for finds which may be subject to scientific analysis, as summarised in available guidance (e.g. HE 2017)
- Excavated interventions, features and deposits were recorded in sufficient detail to

allow calculation of the volume of excavated material and examination of this information against recovered finds densities during post excavation analysis

4.3.6 Archaeological recording included drawn sections of cut features (1:10 or 1:20 scale), survey of features using dGPS and supplemented with hand-drawn plans at appropriate scales (1:10, 1:20 or 1:50), written records of individual context descriptions on appropriate pro-forma sheets, and a digital photographic record resulting in high resolution (uncompressed) TIFF images.

4.3.7 Significant, securely stratified deposits and fills were sampled to retrieve palaeoenvironmental and economic indicators. In total, 38 bulk samples were taken from a variety of features up to a maximum of 60 litres.

4.4 Health and Safety / Access

Excavations

4.4.1 Permits to excavate were issued for all areas where archaeological excavation by machine took place. No excavation was carried out below the depth of 1.20m.

Utilities

4.4.2 Utilities across the project area included a medium-pressure gas main in the field to the north of the excavation area and an underground 11kV electrical cable along the southern edge of Mitigation Area 3.

4.4.3 The mitigation area was CAT (Cable Avoidance Tool) scanned prior to mechanical excavation in order to establish the location of the 11kV cable and establish a buffer as well as checking for unmapped and unknown underground services.

Site access

4.4.4 Permission to access necessary land parcels was granted prior to any archaeological investigations.

Ecology

4.4.5 All archaeological mitigation works were carried out in accordance with the mitigation set out in WP 029(C) – Fosse Way, Offchurch River Leam – Enabling Works North Contract Ecological Site Pack (HS2 Doc No. 1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-PKG-NS01_NL03-029003). An Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) was present on site and determined the location of the environmental constraints and their associated buffer zones.

5 Results

5.1 Metal Detector Survey

5.1.1 A total of 30 metal objects were recovered during a metal detector survey conducted as part of the archaeological mitigation works at WP29C Fosse Way, Offchurch / River Leam, Archaeological Mitigation Area 3. The finds comprise 26 ferrous metal objects, three aluminium objects, and one copper-alloy object. The metal assemblage largely dates to the post-medieval and modern periods; 12 finds of mid-late 20th-century date were present, and other finds that are long-lived types and are not closely dateable were also retrieved. All finds were retrieved from a likely active ploughsoil context and represent the remains of agricultural activities and modern domestic waste, and included agricultural tool fragments, horse equipment and iron furniture fittings. As such, these finds are considered to be of limited archaeological significance with little scope for further research and are recommended for discard with no further work required. A full assessment of the finds recovered during the metal detector survey can be found in **Appendix H**. Given the limited archaeological significance of the finds, a distribution plot has not been produced for this report.

5.2 Archaeological Recording

Natural Deposits

5.2.1 The natural geology was identified at a level between 82.50mOD and 81.5m aOD and was between 0.3m and 0.6m below ground level. The natural drift geology was a compact dark red-brown silty clay.

Iron Age Activity

5.2.2 Archaeological features of M-LIA were present in Mitigation Area 3, these were largely confined to the southern and eastern half of the mitigation area (**Figure 2**). They comprised the remains of a partially exposed sub-rectangular enclosure, several small linear and curvilinear features, two partially surviving concentric ring gullies (interpreted as representing the remains of a roundhouse) and several small pits, all of which were cut into the natural geology.

Enclosure 1

5.2.3 The sub-rectangular enclosure (Enclosure 1) was located towards the south-west end of the excavation area (**Figure 2 and 3.1**) and the ditches comprising this enclosure were previously identified by the geophysical survey. The enclosure continued beyond the limit of excavation to the south (**Figure 5**), where ecological constraints prevented extending the mitigation area. The results from the geophysical survey, however, indicated that it may have been more heavily truncated in this zone but had rounded corners and was c. 26m long. This enclosure was oriented

almost directly north to south and had a visible length of 23.5m on the east side and 14.5m on the west within the mitigation area. It was 19.7m wide. No internal features were present.

5.2.4 The enclosure ditch varied in width, depth and profile along its length. On the west side, the ditch [276081] was encountered at a height of 81.20m aOD, measured 0.76m wide and was 0.28m deep. The western side of the ditch had a slightly stepped profile, while the eastern side was more concave (**Figure 4.2, Section CC-CC1**; **Plate 1**). The base was concave. Ditch-slot [276081] was filled by mid grey-brown silty clay with very small charcoal fragments and occasional small stones (276080).; the charcoal could not be identified to source. Less than 10 items of cereal grains were identified which were much abraded and fragmentary, and due to the poor condition of the grain most could not be identified to species level (**Appendix E).** A total of 33 sherds of pottery, most highly fragmented M-LIA body-sherds (including larger sherd SF63), were retrieved from deposit [276080]; (**Appendix B**). In addition, numerous fragments of animal bone were also recovered from the fill of the ditch, including one fragment of cattle and six fragments of sheep and/or goat bone (**Appendix F**).

Plate 1: South facing section through ditch [276081]

5.2.5 Three slots were excavated in the north side of Enclosure 1. In the westernmost slot [276092], the ditch was encountered at a height of 80.60m aOD and measured 0.8m wide and was 0.22m deep

with steep, flat sides and a flat base (**Figure 4.3, Section II-II1; Plate 2**). The fill (276091) was the same as that from slot [276081], a mid-grey-brown silty clay with occasional small stones, very small charcoal fragments and cereal remains (**Appendix E**). In addition, similar types and quantities of material culture were retrieved from this ditch section. M-LIA pottery, comprising 11 small body sherd fragments, was recovered from the environmental bulk sample of fill (276091). Animal bone including fragments of cattle, pig and sheep/goat bone was also recovered from ditch fill (**Appendix F**).

Plate 2: East facing section through ditch [276092]

5.2.6 The slot placed centrally on the north side of Enclosure 1 [276079] showed it to survive at a height of 80.70m aOD, measured 0.98m wide and was 0.22m deep. The ditch profile was V-shaped with a concave base and was stepped on the north side (**Figure 4.2, Section DD-DD1; Plate 3**). Its fill (276078) was the same as that from the previous two slots. M-LIA pottery, comprising 19 small body sherd fragments, was recovered from the environmental bulk sample (**Appendix B**). In addition, fragments of cattle, sheep and/or goat bone were also recovered from the fill of the ditch (**Appendix F**). The remains of much abraded, indeterminate cereal grains and bread/club wheat was also recorded within the fill, as were very small fragments of unidentifiable charcoal (**Appendix E**).

Plate 3: North-east facing section through ditch [276079]

5.2.7 The slot excavated at the east end of the north side of the enclosure ditch [276093] showed it to survive at a height of 80.80m aOD, was 0.52m in width and 0.4m in depth. The north side of the ditch was steep and stepped, and the south was also steep but slightly concave. The break of slope at the base was sharp, and the base was flat (**Figure 4.3, Section JJ-JJ2; Plate 4**). The fill (276092) was slightly different to that from the other slots and comprised a mid-red-grey silty clay with very small charcoal fragments and occasional small stones. Very small fragments of animal bone were recorded within the fill but were too fragile to survive the processing of the environmental bulk sample taken from this context and so could not be included in the animal bone assessment.

Plate 4: North-west facing section through ditch [276093]

5.2.8 Excavation of the east side of the enclosure ditch (Enclosure 1) revealed two phases, though this was only visible in section (**Figure 4.2, Section FF-FF1**; **Plate 5**). The earlier ditch [276086] was encountered at a height of 81.6m aOD and was 0.2m deep. It had a visible width of 0.42m. The steep, flat west side broke sharply to a flat base. The fill (276087) was a dark blue-grey silty clay, with small fragments of animal bone, charcoal and the remains of much abraded cereal grains which could not be identified to species (**Appendix E**). Two small fragments of M-LIA pottery were recovered from the environmental bulk sample (**Sample 31; Appendix B**).

Plate 5: South facing section through ditch [276086] and [276088]

5.2.9 Ditch section [276086] had been recut on its western side by ditch section [276088], after it had fully silted up. This appears to represent a discrete localised cleanout of the enclosure ditch. Ditch [276088] was encountered at a height of 81.60m aOD, measured 1.00m in width and was 0.4m deep. It had steep, flat sides and a narrow concave base. In contrast to other more gentle and concave sections of the enclosure ditch, it had a V-shaped profile (**Figure 4.2, Section FF-FF1**; **Plate 5**). It was filled by a mottled grey silty clay with small charcoal fragments and cereal grains (276089) (**Appendix E**). Three sherds of M-LIA pottery were retrieved by hand (SF64), which included one body and two rim sherds. In addition, another rim sherd and 11 body fragments were recovered from the environmental bulk sample (**Sample 32; Appendix B**). Animal bone was also recovered, the majority of which could not be identified to species though three were cattle and six were of sheep / goat species (**Appendix F**). A single narrow flake/blade of semi-translucent mottled grey-brown flint, with traces of marginal and distal damage/use wear, was also recovered from deposit (276089). The flint flake/blade has been dated to the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic and is a residual to the fill of the Iron Age enclosure ditch (**Appendix D**).

Structure 1

5.2.10 Approximately 20m north-east of the enclosure was a small group of shallow linear and curvilinear features that were interpreted as the remains of a small, heavily plough-truncated M-

LIA structure, most likely an eaves-drip gully of a roundhouse (Structure 1; **Figure 2**). The segmented nature of these features is a product of truncation, but if the extent of the gullies are extrapolated, the structure may originally have been approximately 15–17m in diameter. This structure comprised four narrow curvilinear ditches [276103/276010], [276008], [276014] and [276003] which formed the external eaves drip gully of Structure 1 (**Figure 3.2**). Ditch [276103/276010] was curvilinear in plan with an irregular edge. Ditch [276103/276010] was encountered at a height of 80.65m aOD, oriented north-east to south-west, measured 9.75m long and was up to 0.36m deep. The width varied between 0.65m and 1.4m. The ditch was deepest at its widest point where it had stepped sides and a broad slightly concave base (**Figure 4.2, Sections EE-EE1 and Figure 4.3, TT-TT1**). It was filled with a deposit of dark brown-grey clay silt with common charcoal flecks and frequent heat cracked stones (276104/276011). Pottery dating from the M-LIA was recovered from this deposit **(Appendix B**). Numerous small fragments of animal bone were also present (**Appendix F**).

5.2.11 Immediately to the east was ditch [276014] which was encountered at 81.15m aOD, oriented east to west, measured 6.80m in length, 0.75m in width and was up to 0.31m deep. The ditch had a stepped side on the north side and a steep flat side on the south. The base was flat **(Figure 4.3, Section VV-VV1**. Ditch [276014] contained two fills (276015) and (276016). The lower fill (276015) consisted of mottled reddish-brown-grey silty clay with fragments and flecks of charcoal and small to medium sub-rounded stones. The upper fill (276016) consisted of mid brown silty clay, with reddish brown patches, charcoal flecks and small sub-rounded stones. Numerous pottery fragments were retrieved from deposit (276016) and have been identified as body sherds of M-LIA pottery (SF70, 72, 73, 74 and 78, **Appendix B**). In addition, fragments of animal bone, including cattle and sheep/goat, and small fragments of much abraded cereal grains were also recovered (**Appendix F and E**).

5.2.12 Located c. 3m to the south-west was another small curvilinear ditch [276003]. It was curved from the north-northwest to south-southwest, measured 2.1m in length, between 0.3m and 0.50m in width and was up to 0.13m deep. Ditch [276003] had a similar profile and deposit sequence as ditch [276014] and was encountered at 82.02m aOD; it had a stepped side on the east side and a steep flat side on the west. The base was concave (**Figure 4.3, Section TTT–TTT1**; **Plate 6**). Ditch [276003] contained two fills (276004) and (276005). The lower fill (276005) consisted of a mottled reddish-brown-grey silty clay with fragments and flecks of charcoal and small to medium sub-rounded stones. The charcoal was identified as *Corylus avellana* (hazel) (**Appendix E**). Two small fragments of cattle bone were also recorded within the lower fill (**Appendix F**). The upper fill (276004) consisted of mid-brown silty clay, with reddish-brown patches, small sub-rounded stones, rare, much abraded cereal grain and charcoal flecks (**Appendix E**).

5.2.13 Ditch [276008] was located approximately 3m south-west of ditch [276003] and appeared to be a continuation of the latter, although truncated. Ditch [276008] was aligned north-east to south-

west, measured 2.65m long by 0.63m wide by 0.10m deep. It was encountered at 81.10m aOD and had concave sides and a flat base which dipped in the centre. The ditch was filled with mid grey silty clay (276009). Very small fragments of oak charcoal were recovered from the environmental bulk sample (**Sample 22b, Appendix E)**.

5.2.14 A sub-rectangular pit [274005] was located to the south of ditch section [276014]; this feature was initially recorded during the Area 6 Contingency Area 1 works. Pit [274005] was oriented east to west, measured 0.53m in length, was 0.20m wide and 0.06m deep. It was encountered at 81.10m aOD and had shallow flat sides an uneven base (**Figure 4.3, Section WW-WW1**). The fill (274006) consisted of mottled mid red-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and small sub-rounded stones; it also M-LIA pottery (see Appendix B of WP 029B Historic Environment Works – Long Itchington Wood to River Leam – Report: Trial Trenching HS2 Doc No. 1EW04-LMJ-EV-REP-NS01_NL01-029001).

Plate 6: South-west facing section through possible terminus of ditch [276003]

5.2.15 To the south of ditch [276014] was pit [276006] which had an irregular shape in plan, measured 2.40m in length, 0.89m in width and was 0.28m deep. Pit [276006] was encountered at 81.10m aOD, with steep, near vertical sides and an uneven base (**Figure 4.3, Section RR-RR1)**. The fill (276007) consisted of dark grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and small to medium rounded stones, and it contained M-LIA pottery (**Appendix B**). Rare fragmentary to much

abraded cereal grain remains were also found within the bulk environmental sample (**Sample 18b, Appendix E)**.

5.2.16 To the south-west was ditch [276012] which was aligned roughly north to south, measured 3.00m in length, 1.20m in width and was up to 0.20m deep. It was encountered at 80.97m aOD and had flat sides and a concave base (**Figure 4.3, Section UU-UU1**). The fill (276013) consisted of mid-dark grey-brown clayey silt with very small fragments of charcoal and contained one body sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery (SF81, **Appendix B**).

5.2.17 Two small isolated linear features, ditches [276097] and [276101/276106], were present c. 5m to the south of the structure described above, and both were oriented roughly east to west. Ditch [276097] measured 5.39m in length, 0.46m in width and was up to 0.22m deep. It was encountered at a height of 89.90m aOD and had steep slightly concave sides and a narrow concave base (**Figure 4.3, Sections KK-KK1 and NN-NN1**; **Plate 7**). It was filled with deposit (276098) which comprised mottled brown and green-grey fine silty clayey sand, with rare much abraded, fragmentary cereal grains (Sample 35, **Appendix E**) and occasional small angular stones. M-LIA pottery was recovered from the environmental bulk sample comprising ten body sherds (**Appendix B**). Animal bone was also recorded within the fill and included one fragment identified to sheep/goat species.

Plate 7: North facing section through ditch [276097]

5.2.18 Ditch [276101/276106] measured 4.13m in length, 0.72m in width and was up to 0.36m deep. It was encountered at a height of 89.80m aOD, had steep slightly concave sides and a narrow concave base (**Figure 4.3, Section LL-LL1, MM-MM1 and OO-OO1**; **Plate 8**). It was filled with deposit (276102/276105) which comprised mid-blueish grey silty clay with very small charcoal fragments and animal bone (**Appendix E and F**). M-LIA pottery was hand retrieved from this deposit (SF80) comprising six rim sherds and two body sherds. In addition, one base sherd, six rim sherds and 24 body sherds were recovered from the environmental bulk samples (**Samples 36 and 37; Appendix B**).

5.2.19 A wide post-medieval furrow (see Section 5.3.2), on a north-west to south-east alignment, cut several of the features constituting Structure 1 (**Figure 3.2**). Ditches [276003] and [276008] appeared to be continuations of each other as did ditches [276103/276010] and [276014]; however, due to the truncation by the furrow, this could not be confirmed.

Plate 8: Post-excavation view of ditches [276097] and [276101/276106], taken from the east

Structure 2

5.2.20 The heavily truncated remains of a circular structure, interpreted as the double eaves-drip gullies of a roundhouse (Structure 2), was present in the south-east part of the mitigation area (**Figure 3.2**). It was located c. 15m directly to the east of Structure 1 and measured c. 14m in diameter. The remains consisted of a segmented but truncated outer ring-gully [276042/276040] ,

[276024/276027/276066], [276013/276036/276053], [276029/276045], a short section of an inner ring-gully [276036/276031/276053] and a posthole [276022]. A small pit [275005] was present within the footprint of the roundhouse and may be contemporary.

5.2.21 The northern gully section [276042/276040] measured 5.70m, was between 0.22m and 0.32m wide and up to 0.06m deep. It was encountered at 81.90m aOD and had shallow flat sides and a flat base (**Figure 4.1, Sections N-N1 & O-O1**; **Plate 9**). It was filled with deposit (276041/276039) which was light greyish brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and occasional animal bones (**Appendix F**), frequent small charcoal fragments and M-LIA pottery. The pottery consisted of a single hand retrieved body sherd (SF39) and four body sherds recovered from one of the environmental bulk samples (**Sample 9; Appendix B**).

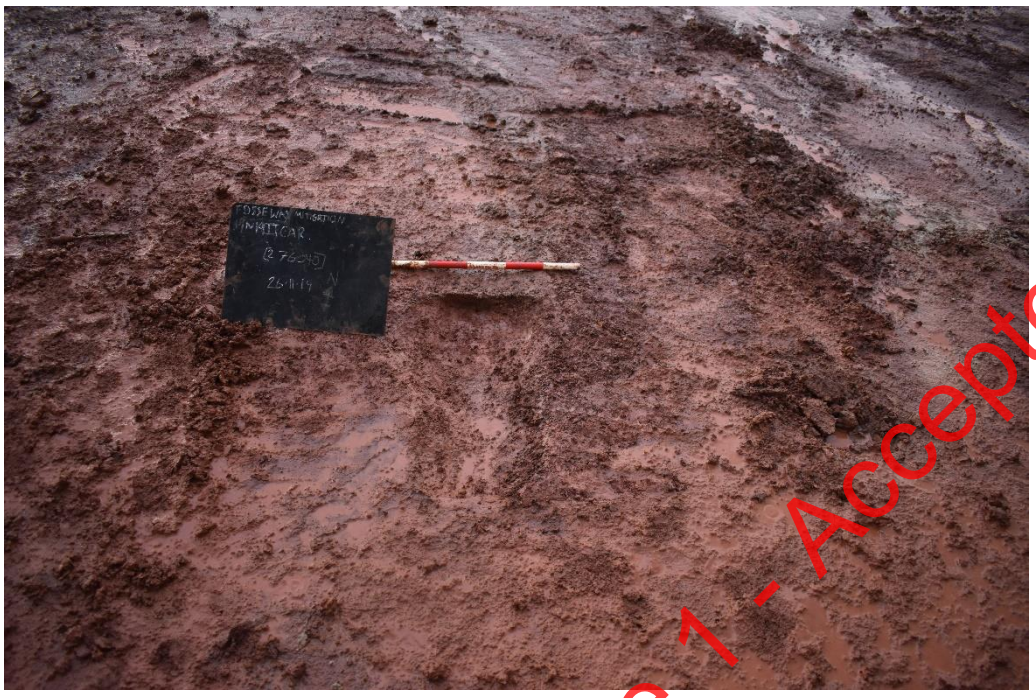

Plate 9: South-east facing section of gully [276040]

5.2.22 The southern gully section [276024/276027/276066] measured 13.8m in length, between 0.40m and 0.56m in width and up to 0.2m in depth. The gully was encountered at 81.8m aOD, had steep flat sides and a concave base (**Figure 4.1, Section D-D1**; **Plate 10**). Two fills were present within this gully, though only in the slot excavated in the central section [276024]. In the central section, the upper fill (276025) consisted of mid-grey silty clay with charcoal flecks, and contained animal bone fragments from cattle, sheep/goat and horse. In addition, sherds of M-LIA pottery were recovered by hand (SF35 and 57) comprising two rim sherds and three body sherds. A further 50 body sherds were recovered from the environmental bulk sample (**Sample 4; Appendix B**). The

lower fill (276026) consisted of mid greenish-grey silty clay sand with frequent charcoal fragments, very small M-LIA pottery fragments and occasional flecks of heat affected bright orange clay. Further animal bone fragments and a fragment of human femur was also recovered (**Appendix F**). A saddle quern (SF21) in a local Triassic Skerry stone (Arden sandstone) was also recovered from deposit (276026) (**Appendix C**).

Plate 10: South-west facing section of gully [276027]

5.2.23

5.2.24 At each end of the gully, the cut was shallower with the ditch cuts [276024] and [276066] shown to have gently sloping sides and a slightly concave base(**Figure 4.1, Sections C-C1 and F-F1; Figure 4.2, Sections AA-AA1 and BB-BB1)**. Only a single fill was present in both cuts: (276023), within cut [276024] and (276067) within cut [276066]. These were the same deposit as the lower fill (276026) in the central section (ditch section [276027]). Fill (276023), at the north-eastern terminal of the gully, also contained animal bone from cattle and sheep/goat (**Appendix F**) as well as sherds of M-LIA pottery (SF33 and 54). A further 14 sherds were recovered from the environmental bulk sample (**Sample 3; Appendix B).** Very small black earthenware pottery fragments (SF51) and occasional orangish flecks (possible heated clay) were recorded within fill (276067) in the south-western terminal during the excavation of the feature; however, analysis of the bulk environmental sample found the deposit to be archaeological sterile other than for the presence of very small charcoal fragments and small fragments of animal bone which could not

be identified to species (**Appendix E and F**). Situated 0.3m to the north of the southern outer ring-gully, an internal segmented (likely truncated) ring-gully [276031/276036/276053] was recorded. The gully measured 4.90m in length and up to 0.40m in width and 0.18m deep. The gully was encountered at 82.0m aOD, had steep flat sides and a flat base (**Figure 4.1, Sections E-E1,G-G1 and H-H1; Figure 4.2, Section Z-Z1; Plate 11**). It was filled by deposit (276030/276035/276051) which consisted of mid brown-grey silty clay with small stones, charcoal flecks and fragments of animal bone. The animal bone comprised remains of cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse and canid (**Appendix F**). M-LIA pottery was recovered from the environmental bulk samples (**Sample 10; Appendix B**).

Plate 11: North facing section of gully [276031]

5.2.25 The other, smaller gully [276029/276045] measured 1.85m in length, 0.48m in width and up to 0.12m in depth. It was recorded at a height of 81.8m aOD, had steep flat sides and a flat base (**Figure 4.1, Sections J-J1, L-L1 and P-P1; Plate 12**). Gully [276029/276045] was filled with deposit (276028/276044) which consisted of light greyish brown sandy silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small stone inclusions. Small fragments of unidentifiable animal bone were also present in small quantities (**Appendix F**) as well as a single body sherd of M-LIA pottery (SF38, **Appendix B**).

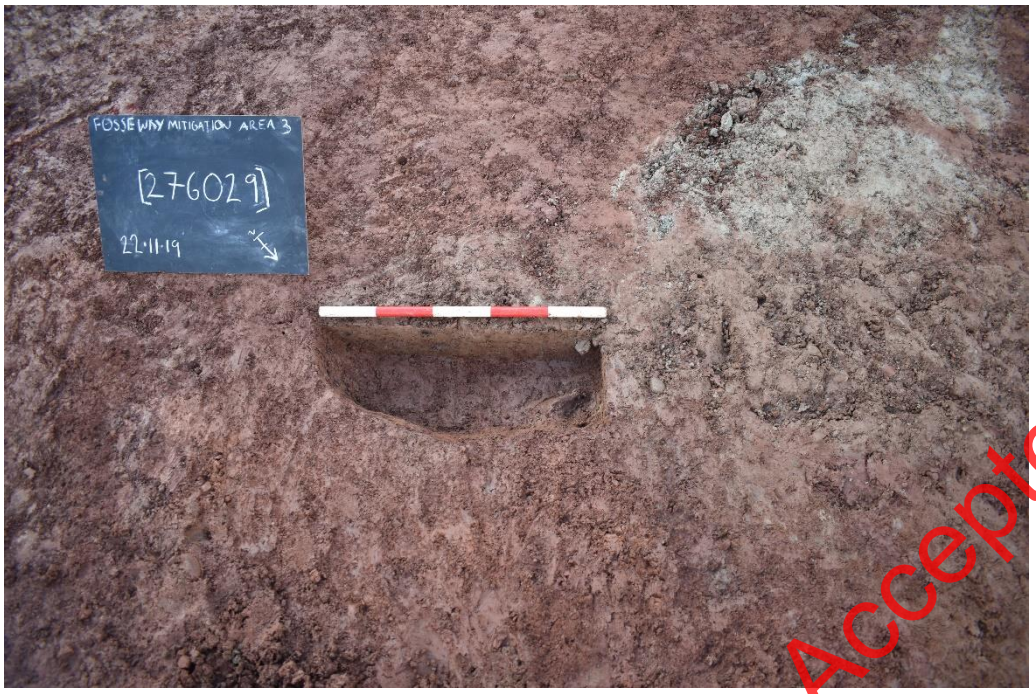

Plate 12: North-east facing section of gully [276029]

5.2.26 A small pit [276022] was present between gullies [276031/276036/276053] and [276029/276045] (**Figure 2**) and was likely part of the same structure but separated due to truncation. It was oval in plan and measured 0.6m in length, 0.38m in width and was 0.05m deep. It was encountered at 81.9m aOD, had shallow flat sides and an uneven base (**Figure 4.1, Section K-K1**). It was filled by deposit (276021) which consisted of mid grey brown silty clay with occasional charcoal fragments. A small fragment of horse bone was recovered from this deposit (**Appendix F**).

5.2.27 A small pit [275005] was also identified within the footprint of the roundhouse. Pit [275005] was sub-circular in plan, measured 1.07m in length, 1.23m in width and was 0.10m deep. It was recorded at 82.07m aOD and had shallow steep flat sides and an uneven base (**Figure 4.3, Section PP-PP1; Plate 13**). The fill (275006) consisted of dark grey brown silty clay with frequent

charcoal flecks, potentially indicating burning activity nearby within the structure. No artefacts were present within the fill.

Plate 13: South facing section through pit [275005]

5.2.28 A pit [276020] was located c.5m to the south-east of the roundhouse (**Figure 2**). It was sub-oval in plan, measured 2.05m in length, 1.3m in width and was 0.39m deep. The pit was encountered at 82.3m aOD and had steep flat sides and a broad flat base (**Figure 4.1, Sections A-A1 and B-B1**; **Plate 14**). It was filled by deposit (276019) which consisted of dark grey-brown silty clay containing frequent charcoal fragments and small pieces of mostly unidentifiable animal bone (two pieces of sheep/goat bone were identified (**Appendix F**)). M-LIA pottery comprising one rim sherd and 20 body sherds were recovered from the fill (**Appendix B**). A kubiena sample was taken from deposit (276019) however the homogeneity of the deposit, with no layers visible in the section of the feature, suggest no information would be gained from the soil micromorphology.

Plate 14: North facing section through pit [276020]

5.2.29 To the west of the roundhouse was a small cluster of features comprising a linear gully [276033/276047/276050/276055] and four pits [276073], [276075], [276076] and [276037/276070] (**Figure 2**). Gully [276033/276047/276050/276055] measured c. 8.5m in length, was between 0.40m and 0.50m wide and up to 0.18m deep. It was encountered at 82.2m aOD, steep flat sides and a concave base (**Figure 4.1, Section Q-Q1**; **Figure 4.2, Sections R-R1, S-S1, T-T1, U-U1, V-V1**; **Plate 15**). It was filled by deposit (276034/276049/276048/276054) which consisted of light greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal and occasional small stone inclusions. Fragments of animal bone were also recovered with the majority being unidentifiable to species, though small amounts of cattle, sheep/goat bone and pig were noted (**Appendix F**). M-LIA pottery comprising one rim sherd and 90 body sherds were retrieved by hand (SF34, 44 and 46) and from the environmental bulk samples (**Samples 11, 12, 19 and 20; Appendix B**). Rare, much abraded cereal grain was recorded in deposit (276054) but not in any other interventions through the gully (**Appendix E**).

Plate 15: East facing section through gully [276047]

5.2.30 To the immediate east of the ditch were three pits [276073], [276075] and [276076]. Pit [276073] was oval in plan, measured 1.60m in length, 1.3m in width and was 0.16m deep. It was encountered at 82.3m aOD, had shallow flat sides and a broad uneven base (**Figure 4.2, Section W-W1**; **Figure 4.3, Section GG-GG1; Plate 16**). It was filled with deposit (276072) which consisted of mid greenish grey silty clay sand with frequent charcoal pieces and occasional angular sandstone and rounded chert stones. Fragments of animal bone were recovered though they were unidentifiable to species (**Appendix F**). M-LIA pottery comprising one rim sherd (SF61) was also recovered (**Appendix B**).

Plate 16: West facing section through pit [276073]

5.2.31 Pit [276073] had been truncated on its north side by a small pit [276076]. Pit [276076] was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.4m in length, 0.35m in width and was 0.12m deep. It was recorded at 82.3m aOD, had uneven sides and a flat base (**Figure 4.2, Section W-W1; Figure 4.3, Section GG-GG1**). It was filled by deposit (276077) which consisted of mid greyish green silty clay sand. A core trimming flake (*flanc de nucleus*) of semi-translucent orange-brown flint was recovered from deposit (276077). It is derived from a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic flint working tradition, privileging the production of blades and narrow flakes. As such it is likely residual, given the feature lies in proximity to M-LIA features (**Appendix D**).

5.2.32 Immediately to the north of pit [276073] was pit [276075] which was oval in plan, measured 1.9m in length, 1.2m in width and was 0.18m deep. It was recorded at 82.3m aOD, had shallow uneven sides and a broad uneven base (**Figure 4.3, Sections GG-GG1 and HH-HH1; Plate 17**). It was filled by deposit (276074) which consisted of mid greenish grey silty clay sand with frequent charcoal pieces, rounded stones and angular stones. A small amount of animal bone fragments was recovered, including two fragments of cattle bone; however, most were unidentifiable to species (**Appendix F**). M-LIA pottery comprising one body sherd (SF67) was recovered by hand and a further ten body sherds were recovered from the environmental bulk sample (**Sample 24; Appendix B**). Pit [276075] had been truncated by a field drain.

Plate 17: West facing section through pit [276075]

5.2.33 To the immediate east of the ditch [276032/276034] was a small pit or large posthole [276037] (**Figure 2**). It was oval in plan, measured 1.00m in length, 0.70m in width and was 0.20m deep. It was encountered at 82.2m aOD, had concave sides and a concave base (**Figure 4.1, Section M-M1; Plate 18**). A small, vertically sided depression at the base of the pit, measuring 0.1m in diameter and 0.1m in depth may represent a small post setting or stakehole: this possible post setting or stakehole may have cut the pit although due to the homogenous fill no cut was visible. It was filled by deposit (276038) which consisted of pale greenish-grey silty sandy clay with very frequent charcoal pieces, occasional rounded pebbles and very rare fired clay inclusions. No artefacts were present.

Plate 18: South-east facing section of pit [276032]

5.2.34 To the north-east of these features, and at the edge of the excavation area, were a series of four small pits [276057], [276059], [276061] and [276063] (**Figure 3.2**). Pit [276057] was sub-circular in plan, had a diameter of 0.70m and was 0.18m deep. It was encountered at 82.00m aOD, had flat sides and concave base (**Figure 4.2**, **Section Y-Y1**; **Plate 19**). It was filled by deposit (276056) which consisted of mottled grey/light grey clayey sand with small stone and charcoal inclusions. A small amount of animal bone fragments was recovered, although none were unidentifiable to species (**Appendix F**). M-LIA pottery, comprising 16 body sherds, was recovered from the environmental bulk sample (**Sample 15; Appendix B**) as were fragments of cereal grains, chickweed and grass seeds and chaff, although this were extremely poorly preserved and could not be identified to species (**Appendix E**).

Plate 19: North facing section through pits [276059] and [276057]

5.2.35 Pit [276059] was sub-oval in plan, measured 0.90m in length, 0.60m in wide and 0.1m deep. It was cut at 82.0m aOD, had steep flat sides and an uneven base (**Figure 4.2, Section X-X1, Plate 19**). It was filled by deposit (276058) which consisted of mottled grey/light grey clayey sand with small stone, charcoal inclusions and cereal grains; due to the poor condition of the cereal grains, they could not be identified to species level (**Appendix E**). A small number of animal bone fragments were recovered, although they were unidentifiable to species (**Appendix F**). M-LIA pottery comprising one body sherd (SF47) was recovered by hand and a further two body sherds were recovered from the environmental bulk sample (**Sample 16; Appendix B**).

5.2.36 Pit [276063] was circular in plan, measured 0.54m in diameter and was 0.14m deep. It was cut at 82.0m aOD, had steep flat sides and flat base (**Figure 4.2, Section X-X1, Plate 20**). It was filled by deposit (276062) which consisted of light greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal and small stone inclusions. A small amount of animal bone fragments was recovered though they were unidentifiable to species (**Appendix F**).

Plate 20: North-east facing section through pits [276061] and [276063]

5.2.37 Pit [276061] was circular in plan, measured 0.52m in diameter and was 0.11m deep. It was cut at 82.0m aOD, had steep flat sides and concave base (**Figure 4.2, Section X-X1; Plate 20**). It was filled by deposit (276060) which consisted of light greyish brown silty clay with small stone inclusions, occasional charcoal flecks and rare, much abraded cereal grains (**Appendix E**). A small amount of animal bone fragments was recovered though they were unidentifiable to species (**Appendix F**). M-LIA pottery comprising ten body sherds were recovered from the environmental bulk sample (**Sample 13; Appendix B**).

5.2.38 Together, these features, [276057], [276059], [276061] and [276063], could form the basis of part of a semi-circular structure or enclosure; however, as the features were heavily truncated their shallow form, along with the lack of evidence for a postpipe or post setting, suggested these were refuse pits as opposed to postholes.

5.3 Post-Medieval Agricultural Activity

5.3.1 The enclosure ditch (Enclosure 1) had been truncated by two linear features following a north-west to south-east orientation [276100] and [276107] (**Figures 2 and 3.1**). Feature [276100] is interpreted as a furrow, the larger (2.50m wide and 0.15m in depth) linear to the east [276107] is provisionally interpreted as a former parish boundary. Furrows on the same alignment were also

recorded to the east of the enclosure [276082], [276083] and [276084]. The furrows were generally up to 1.50m wide and up to 0.10m deep.

5.3.2 Another wide furrow, measuring approximately 2.25m wide and 0.10m deep, was recorded further west, truncating Structure 1 (**Figures 2 and 3.2**). This feature cut ditches [276010], [276014], [276003] and [276008] which are thought to represent the remains of a small, heavily plough truncated Late Iron Age and Romano-British enclosure or structure measuring c. 15m in width, as discussed in Sections 5.2.10-5.2.19.

5.4 Assessment and Interpretation of Results

5.4.1 The majority of the archaeological features uncovered and excavated in Mitigation Area 3 are of M-LIA Age date. They comprise a discrete sub-rectangular enclosure (Enclosure 1) located towards the western edge of the mitigation area, and two roughly circular structures (Structures 1 & 2), situated in the central and eastern parts of the mitigation area respectively (**Figure 2**). A small number of other features, mainly small sections of gullies, probably for drainage, and pits, likely for rubbish discard, were also present. In sum, the nature of the evidence is indicative of a small, unenclosed domestic later Iron Age settlement – perhaps akin to a hamlet. The dating evidence (pottery) suggests that the site is likely of a single phase and comprised two roundhouses and an associated enclosure.

5.4.2 Enclosure 1 was not fully revealed in the mitigation area, but if the results of the geophysical survey are accurate, this was a small enclosure, oriented almost directly north and south and although sub-rectangular in form, it had rounded corners. It was approximately 26m long and 18m wide, and all the slots excavated through the ditch produced finds, mainly abraded M-LIA potsherds and fragmentary animal bone. On the eastern side, the ditch had been recut, possibly after a localised silting event, although a quantity of M-LIA pottery was retrieved from the recut ditch slot [276088], including several fragments of a single vessel. This may imply that prior to truncation, a complete vessel had been placed as part of a deliberate deposit, perhaps hinting at activities of a more ritual nature.

5.4.3 The enclosure did not form an element of a more extensive set of enclosures or a larger field system; it was isolated and discrete. This is perhaps slightly unusual as enclosures tend to be integrated into more complex networks of ditch systems. Few parallels for this feature are known for the Iron Age, but one similar example was excavated in the Arrow Valley in Warwickshire (Palmer 2000), and in this instance it was identified as a small stock enclosure.

5.4.4 The absence of internal features could imply that Enclosure 1 was also a livestock enclosure, perhaps to corral sheep or herd cattle. In general, however, the ditch fills of stock enclosures are relatively sterile and tend to only contain small quantities of material culture. The fills of Enclosure 1 were quite finds-rich, and quantities of pottery and animal bone were recovered from

all the slots excavated through its ditches. As all the cut features on this site were heavily truncated, the fact that they contained finds at all is even more significant and implies that the domestic activities undertaken at this site may have been of a short-lived, but potentially intensive nature. It is possible that this small enclosure functioned for other reasons beyond controlling livestock. The presence of assemblages of animal bone and pottery in the silted ditch sections could feasibly have ended up there as a result of material washing downslope from the two roundhouses to the north-east, and hence be indicative of activities of a more practical nature. However, limited palaeoenvironmental remains such as cereal grains were recovered and, where present, remains were much abraded suggesting some domestic activity was present within the area but this was probably not extensive. It is also of note that a flint blade from the ditch recut [276089] was of Early Neolithic date, and although residual, its presence implies the background presence of earlier prehistoric activity in the wider landscape.

5.4.5 The fragmentary elements of several curvilinear gullies to the north-east of Enclosure 1 represent the truncated remains of two roundhouses (Structure 1 & Structure 2). Structure 1 was more ploughed-out but had been constructed as a sub-rounded/ oval building, c. 16m in diameter, and with both an inner and outer eaves-drip gully. No evidence for an entrance could be discerned, and no internal features were identified. The slots placed through the various gullies all produced small quantities of material culture, mainly M-LIA sherds of pottery and fragments of animal bone. To the south of Structure 1, a linear ditch contained rim sherds in both terminals indicating some potential patterning of deliberate deposition, although it is not as clear here as for other sites in the Midlands (Mills forthcoming; **Appendix B**). Again to the south of Structure 1, a linear gully, most likely created to facilitate drainage, contained fuel residues. This may indicate the discard of waste from an internal hearth within Structure 1.

5.4.6 Structure 2, situated c. 15m to the east of Structure 1, had been subject to less truncation, and the eaves-drip gullies suggested a more circular form, c. 14 in diameter. Fragmentary elements of an internal drip gully was identified on its south-eastern side, set 2m in from the outer gully. Much of its western arc of the roundhouse was missing, although a possible entrance may have existed on its eastern side. One internal feature, pit [276005], was located in the north-east quadrant of this structure. Although it lacked finds, its charcoal-rich fill suggests it may have contained discard from the clear-out of an internal hearth. Further indirect evidence for a hearth comes from small quantities of fuel-ash slag that silted into the internal drip gully of this structure [276053]. In addition, the slot placed through the outer drip gully, [276027] contained quantities of charcoal and heat-affected clay along with a saddle quern (SF21), indicating that small-scale food processing and cooking activities were undertaken within this roundhouse. Small quantities of animal bone and M-LIA pottery were noted in all the slots excavated through the various gullies. An almost complete frog skeleton was found in the fill of internal drip gully [276022] and may represent a pit fall. Of interest, a fragment of a human femur was recovered

from the fill of the outer ring gully [267027]. This bone may have accidentally silted into the gully, although it could have been deliberately incorporated into the roundhouse structure. By the M-LIA, burial practices are less visible, and after death, bodies were sometimes excarnated, and their bones were subsequently seemingly deposited within a wide variety of features across the wider landscape, including ditches, pits and roundhouses (e.g. Carr & Knüsel 1997; Booth & Madgwick 2016) .

5.4.7 A small number of features, comprising short sections of gullies and pits, were noted to the east and south of the two roundhouses. The gullies likely functioned to help with drainage and water management on the site, while the pits were seemingly cut to receive rubbish discard generated from the domestic activities undertaken in the two roundhouses. There is potential that the pits at far east of the mitigation area may be postholes, forming the edge of a circular structure or enclosure; however, due to the heavily truncated nature of these features, this could not be confirmed.

5.5 Evaluation of Methodology

5.5.1 The archaeological recording successfully characterised the archaeological features uncovered during the trial trenching works. The high percentage of excavation of features forming structures allowed for maximum recovery of artefacts and ecofacts as did the comprehensive programme of bulk sample processing and assessment. The mitigation excavation confirmed the results of the geophysical survey (**Figure 5**). Enclosure 1 and Structure 1 were identified on the geophysical survey, but the remains of Structure 2 and discrete features were not.

5.5.2 The metal detecting survey was less successful and did not identify artefacts contemporary with the archaeological remains. The find recovered were of unknown date, post-medieval or modern and the results contribute little to the understanding of the site.

6 Conclusion

6.1.1 The archaeological recording at Mitigation Area 3 further characterised the archaeological features identified during the trial trenching works. It is perhaps of note that the features relating to small-scale domestic activity during the M-LIA were restricted to the southern part of Mitigation Area 3. The northern part of the site was empty, but this may have been a product of heavier truncation in this area. In sum, the excavation of Mitigation Area 3 confirmed the presence of a small M-LIA farmstead or hamlet comprising a minimum of two roundhouses and an associated rectangular enclosure. The artefacts and ecofacts recovered are indicative of domestic activity that may have been of a relatively short-lived nature. The roundhouses were seemingly unenclosed but may have been associated with a field system in the vicinity. The results of this excavation could contribute to a better understanding of the nature of settlement

activity during the M-LIA in a locale close to the Fosse Way in Warwickshire. It is unlikely that radiocarbon dates will help to refine the phasing of this site, due to the Hallstatt plateau.

6.1.2 The archaeological recording has contributed to the GWSI: Herds research objectives listed below.

Specific Objective	Contribution
KC15: Can we identify regional patterns in the form and location of Late Bronze Age and Iron Age settlements across the route, and are there associated differences in landscape organisation and enclosure?	Probable location of roundhouse and associated infrastructure including pits and ditches of an Iron Age date identified in mitigation area. Heavy truncation had affected large areas of the mitigation area and hinders detailed interpretations of landscape organisation and enclosure style.
KC16: Investigate the degree of continuity that existed between Late Bronze Age and Iron Age communities in terms of population, mobility and subsistence strategies	Location of roundhouse and associated infrastructure including pits and ditches of an Iron Age date identified in mitigation area. No significant evidence identified for continuity between Late Bronze Age and Iron Age communities in terms of population, mobility and subsistence strategies.
KC21: Assess the evidence for regional and cultural distinctiveness along the length of the route in the Romano-British period, with particular regard to the different settlement types encountered along the route	None
KC23: Identify evidence for late Roman occupation and attempt to identify any continuity in settlement patterns between the end of the Romano-British period and the Early Medieval period	None
KC40: Identify patterns of change within medieval rural settlement from the 11th to mid-14th century	None

7 Recommendations

7.1.1 Following assessment, no further detailed analysis of the plant remains is recommended and none of the plant remains are suitable for AMS dating. The small assemblage of animal bone is limited in its usefulness, but indicates that those living at the site culled, processed and consumed animals on site. Their meat diet was largely based on beef and lamb, with some pork but little in the way of game, fish or birds. The data suggests that animals were culled at all ages, some as they neared adulthood to provide meat, while others were kept later, presumably being

used for secondary products such as wool, milk or traction. Further analysis is unlikely to contribute to the GWSI: Herds research objectives listed below.

7.1.2 The pottery assemblage is too small and abraded to clarify whether activity relates to both the Middle and Late Iron Age. The size of the pottery assemblage and its rural character make it worthwhile considering a more detailed consideration of its regional setting with comparison between the published pottery assemblages of other sites in the area. As the interpretation of the site suggest it was short lived, further analysis may to contribute to the GWSI: Herds research objectives, particularly if there is consideration of other results in the locality. Illustration of the rim sherds would potentially contribute to the knowledge base of local M-LIA pottery types.

7.1.3 The lithic finds are too few to shed much light on the ways in which the site was utilised in the past and no further work is recommended. However, the presence of two pieces of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic struck flint in later features does point to a hitherto unsuspected and much earlier human presence in the local area. Similarly, no further analysis is recommended for the stone artefacts, though hand drawn illustration of the saddle quern from (276026) could be undertaken and would potentially add to the knowledge base of local ground stone artefact types. Further analysis is unlikely to contribute to the GWSI: Herds research objectives listed below.

7.1.4 The industrial residues and finds recovered during the metal detecting survey are considered to be of low-archaeological significance with little potential for further work or analysis contributing to the GWSI: Herds research objectives listed below.

7.1.5 There may be merit in comparing the remains encountered in Mitigation Area 3 with those in Areas 1 and 2 (once those works have taken place). The results of the trial trenching work in at Area 1 suggest they are broadly contemporary and while previously identified remains at Area 2 post-date the settlement activity at Area 3, earlier remains could be identified during the mitigation phase as suggested by the geophysics interpretation. Incorporating the results of the mitigation works at Mitigation Area 3 with the larger data sets anticipated from those excavations may enhance the contribute to the GWSI: Herds research objectives listed in Section 6.1.2.

7.1.6 Following review and agreement of the recommendations given in this report, DJV will establish if further analysis and publication of the archaeological remains and material recovered from the mitigation works at Fosse Way is warranted. If this is required, DJV will liaise with Connect Archaeology and the contributing specialists to finalise a project plan for analysis and publication.

7.2 Dissemination

7.2.1 In accordance with the Project Plan for Archaeological Mitigation (Document Number: 1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-PLN-NS01_NL03-02900) and professional standard practice, an 'Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations' ('OASIS') record will be completed.

7.2.2 Digital and hard copies of reports will be submitted to the relevant Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Record for the Historic Environment (NRHE) in accordance with their requirements.

7.2.3 The need for and scope of a formal publication of the site in an appropriate journal will be determined by DJV in agreement with the Employer.

7.3 Archive Deposition

7.3.1 The archive, consisting of a digital and physical archive of records, drawing and photographs, will be collated in line with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC), Museum of London, Standards for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives and HS2 technical standards as listed in the reference section of this report. HS2 Ltd will assure the delivery of the archive.

7.3.2 The archive will be prepared in accordance with UKIC guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage and the Archaeological Archives Forum.

8 References

Reference	HS2 document reference no.
WP 029 C Historic Environment Works – Long Itchington Wood to River Leam- Enabling Works North Contract Project Plan for Trial Trenching	1EW04-EV-PLN-NS01_NL01-029001
WP 029 C Historic Environment Works – Fosse Way, Offchurch / River Leam – Enabling Works North Contract Project Plan for Archaeological Mitigation	1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-PLN-NS01_NL03-029006
WP 029(C) Historic Environment Works – Fosse Way, Offchurch / River Leam – Enabling Works North Contract Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Mitigation Area 3	1EW04-LMJ-EV-MST-NS01_NL03-029006
WP 029(C) – Fosse Way, Offchurch River Leam – Enabling Works North Contract Ecological Site Pack	1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-PKG-NS01_NL03-029003
HS2 CFA16 ES Reports: Ladbroke and Southam	Volume 5 appendix:

	CH-001-016, ES 3.5.2.16.4 CH-002-016, ES 3.5.2.16.5 CH-003-016, ES 3.5.2.16.6 CH-004-016, ES 3.5.2.16.7
HS2 CFA17 ES Reports: Offchurch and Cubbington	Volume 5 appendix: CH-001-017, ES 3.5.2.17.4 CH-002-017, ES 3.5.2.17.5 CH-003-017, ES 3.5.2.17.6 CH-004-017, ES 3.5.2.17.7
WP 029B Historic Environment Works – Long Itchington Wood to River Leam – Enabling Works North Contract Report: Trial Trenching	1EW04-LMJ-EV-REP-NS01_NL01-029001
WP029(C) Historic Environment Works – Fosse Way, Offchurch/River Leam – Enabling Works North Contract. Interim Report: Mitigation Area 3	1EW04-LMJ-EV-REP-NS01NL03-029023
Geophysical Survey Results, Warwickshire	C253-ATK-EV-REP-030-000581
HS2 Technical Standard Specification for historic environment investigations	HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000035
HS2 Cultural Heritage GIS Specification	HS2-HS2-GI-SPE-000-000004
HS2 Geographic Information System Standards	HS2-HS2-GI-STD-000-000002
Cultural Heritage GIS Standard	HS2-HS2-GI-STD-000-000010
Generic Written Scheme of Investigation: Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy P03 (GWSI: HERDS)	HS2-HS2-EV-STR-000-000015

Technical Standard: Historic Environment Physical Archive Procedure	HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000039
Technical Standard: Archaeology and Built Heritage Approach to Ground Investigation	HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000038
Technical Standard: Historic Environment Digital Data Management and Archiving Procedure	HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000040
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9 Appendix A

9.1 Context Summary

Table 2 Context Summary

Context	*Fill of*	*Type*	*Dimensions*	*Description*
276001	-	Topsoil	0.17m max.	Mid reddish-brown clayey silt, with small sub-rounded stones.
276002	-	Natural	>0.08m	Mid brownish red silty clay with occasional patches of blue/grey clay.
275003 (Cxt No. from trial trenching phase)		Ditch/gully	2.1m x 0.30-0.50m x 0.07-0.13m.	Curvilinear ditch/gully feature, generally aligned SE-NW, 2.1m in length x 0.30-0.50m wide x 0.07-0.13m deep, with gradual sloping sides and a concave base.
275004 (Cxt No. from trial trenching phase)	275003	-	2.1m x 0.30-0.50m x 0.07-0.13m.	Mid to dark greyish brown clay silt and stone.
275005 (Cxt No. from trial trenching phase)	-	Pit	1.07-1.23m x 0.10m	Subcircular pit, up to 1.23m x 0.10m deep, with steep sides and a flat base.
275006 (Cxt No. from trial trenching phase)	275005	-	1.07-1.23m x 0.10m	Grey/black silty clay, with frequent charcoal flecks c50-60%
274003/276014	-	Ditch/Gully	6.70m x 0.82m x 0.38m	Gully feature, curvilinear in plan, generally aligned NE-SW, 6.70m in length x 0.82m wide

Context	*Fill of*	*Type*	*Dimensions*	*Description*
				a 0.38m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. On the same general alignment as [276010]
274004/27616	274003/276014	-	6.70m x 0.82m x 0.30m.	Mid brown silty clay, with reddish brown patches, charcoal flecks and small sub-rounded stones. Upper fill of Gully [274003/276014].
274005 (Cxt No. from trial trenching phase)	-	Pit	0.53m x 0.20m x 0.06m.	Sub-rectangular pit feature, 0.53m x 0.20m x 0.06m deep, with steep sides and an uneven base.
274006 (Cxt No. from trial trenching phase)	274005	-	0.53m x 0.20m x 0.06m.	Mottled mid brown/reddish brown silty clay, with charcoal flecks and small sub-rounded stones.
274007/276015	274003/276014	-	6.70m x 0.82m x 0.08m.	Mid grey/orange clay, with moderate charcoal flecks, and small rounded stones. Primary fill of Ditch/Gully [274003/276014]
276003	-	Ditch/Gully	2.58m x 0.94m x 0.30m.	Curvilinear ditch/gully feature, generally aligned NW-SE, 2.58m in length x 0.94m wide x 0.30m deep, with sloping sides and a flat base.
276004	276003	-	2.58m x 0.94m x 0.17m.	Mottled reddish brown/grey silty clay with fragments and flecks of charcoal and small to medium sub-rounded stones. Upper fill of Ditch/Gully feature [276003].

Context	*Fill of*	*Type*	*Dimensions*	*Description*
2576005	276003		2.58m x 0.94m x 0.13m.	Mid brown and mid red-brown silty clay with charcoal fragments, small sub-rounded stones and small fragments of sandstone. Primary fill of Ditch/Gully feature [276003].
276006	-	Ditch/Gully	2.40m x 0.89m x 0.28m.	A curvilinear feature, generally aligned NE-SW, 2.40m in length x 0.89m wide x 0.28m deep, with steep sides and concave base.
276007	276006	-	2.40m x 0.89m x 0.28m.	Mid black/grey silty clay, with frequent charcoal flecks and small to medium rounded stones.
276008	-	Ditch/Gully	2.65m x 0.63m x 0.10m.	A linear feature aligned SW-NE, 2.65m in length x 0.63m wide x 0.10m deep, with gradual sloping sides and a slightly U-shaped base. On the general alignment as [276003]
276009	276008	-	2.65m x 0.63m x 0.10m.	Mid grey silty clay, with charcoal flecks.
276010	-	Ditch/Gully	1.22m x 1.00m x 0.36m.	Linear ditch/gully feature, aligned E-W, 1.00m in length x 1.22m wide x 0.36m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. On the same general alignment as [274003/276014]
276011	276010	-	1.22m x 1.00m x 0.36m.	Dark brownish grey clay silt, with common charcoal flecks and frequent heat cracked stones.
276012	-	Ditch/Gully	3.00m x 1.20m x 0.20m.	Linear ditch/gully feature, aligned roughly N-S, 3.00m in length x 1.20m wide x 0.20m deep, with steep sides and a concave base.

Context	*Fill of*	*Type*	*Dimensions*	*Description*
276013	276012	-	3.00m x 1.20m x 0.20m.	Mid/dark greyish brown clayey silt.
276014	-	Furrow	20m x 1.00m	Linear furrow 20m in length x 1.00m wide, aligned NW-SE, noted running through contingency area 2, truncating a number of ditch/gully features.
276018/276019	276020	Deposit	1.90m long x 0.48m wide x 0.31m deep	Mixed deposit, consisting of compact to moderately compact mid to dark grey brown silty clay. Pottery and bone retrieved.
2760020	-	Cut	1.90m long x 0.48m wide x 0.31m deep	Sub-rectangular pit feature, noted at the very northern edge of the mitigation area. Aligned NE-SW, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base.
276021	276022	Deposit	0.60m deep x 0.27m wide x 0.06 deep	Loose mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks.
276022	-	Cut	0.60m deep x 0.27m wide x 0.06 deep	Sub-rectangular pit feature. Aligned E-W, with gradual sloping sides and a concave base. This feature has been interpreted as one of a number of features which have been interpreted as probable inner gulley features associated with a structure.
276023	276024	Deposit	0.43m wide x 0.08m deep	Compact mid brownish grey silty clay, with occasional charcoal flecks. Pottery and bone retrieved.

Context	*Fill of*	*Type*	*Dimensions*	*Description*
276024	-	Cut	0.43m wide x 0.08m deep	Eastern terminus of curvilinear feature generally aligned E-W, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base.
276025	276027 - Upper	Deposit	0.57m wide x 0.09m deep	Compact mid grey silty clay with occasional small stones. Pottery and bone retrieved.
267026	276027 - Lower	Deposit	0.47m wide x 0.14m deep	Compact mid reddish grey silty clay, with occasional small stones. Pottery and bone retrieved.
276027	-	Cut	0.98m wide x 0.19m deep	Central section of curvilinear feature generally aligned E-W with moderately sloping sides and a flat base.
276028 (See group No. 276046)	276029	Deposit	0.42m wide x 0.09m deep	Compact light greyish brown sandy silty clay, with occasional charcoal flecks. Pottery retrieved.
276029 (See group no. 276046)	-	Cut	0.42m wide x 0.09m deep	Eastern terminal of linear feature generally aligned E-W, with gradual sloping sides and a flat base.
276030	276031	Deposit	0.40m wide x 0.10m deep	Compact mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. Pot, bone and Pumice? retrieved.
276031	-	Cut	0.40m wide x 0.10m deep	Central section of linear feature aligned NE-SW, with steep sides and a flat base.
Group No. 276032	-	Cut & Deposit	8.5m long x 0.40-0.50m wide x 0.13-0.19m deep	Group No. for a linear feature noted towards the eastern side of the mitigation area, consisting of Cut No.s: 276033, 276047, 276050

Context	*Fill of*	*Type*	*Dimensions*	*Description*
				and 276055, and Fill No's 276032, 276048, 276049 and 276054. Function of this feature unclear.
276033 (See Group No. 276032)	-	Cut	0.40m wide x 0.18m deep	Southern central section of linear feature. Aligned NW-SE, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base.
276034 (See Group No. 276032)	2760033	Deposit	0.40m wide x 0.18m deep	Firm, mid greenish grey silty sandy clay, with occasional small angular stones. Bone retrieved.
276035	276036	Deposit	0.41m wide x 0.06m deep	Compact, mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. Bone retrieved.
276036	-	Cut	0.41m wide x 0.06m deep	NE terminus of linear feature. Aligned NE-SW, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base.
276037	-	Cut	0.95m long x 0.70m wide x 0.20m deep	Sub-circular pit feature, aligned roughly E-W, with sloping sides and a slightly concave base.
276038	276037	Deposit	0.95m long x 0.70m wide x 0.20m deep	Firm, mid pale greenish grey silty sandy clay, with frequent charcoal inclusions and occasional rounded pebbles. Pottery retrieved
276039 (See Group No. 276043)	276040	Deposit	0.24m wide x 0.04m deep	Compact, light greyish brown silty clay, with moderately frequent charcoal. Pottery retrieved.

Context	*Fill of*	*Type*	*Dimensions*	*Description*
276040 (See Group No. 276043)	-	Cut	0.24m wide x 0.04m deep	South east terminal of curvilinear feature, generally aligned NW-SE, with sharply sloping sides and a concave base.
276041 (See Group No. 276043)	276042	Deposit	0.40m wide x 0.08m deep	Compact, light greyish brown silty clay, with occasional moderately frequent charcoal flecks. Pottery and bone retrieved.
276042 (See Group No. 276043)	-	Cut	0.40m wide x 0.08m deep	North western terminal of curvilinear feature, generally aligned NW-SE, with sharply sloping sides and a concave base.
Group No. 276043	-	Cut & Deposit	5m long x 0.40m wide x 0.08m deep	Group No. for a curvilinear linear feature noted in the south eastern quadrant of the mitigation area, consisting of Cut No.s: 276040 and 276045, and fill no.s 276039 and 276044. This feature has been interpreted as one of a number of features which have been interpreted as probable inner gulley features associated with a structure.
276044 (See group No. 276046	276045	Deposit	0.45m wide x 0.09m deep	Compact, light greyish brown sandy silty clay, with occasional charcoal flecks and small stones.
276045 (See Group No. 276045)	-	Cut	0.45m wide x 0.09m deep	Western terminal of linear feature generally aligned E-W, with gradual sloping sides and a flat base.
Group No. 276046	-	Cut & Deposit	1.75m long x 0.42-0.45m x 0.09m deep	Group No. for a linear feature noted in the south eastern quadrant of the mitigation area, consisting of Cut No.s: 276029 and 276045, and fill no.s 276028 and 276041. This feature has been interpreted as one of a number of

Context	*Fill of*	*Type*	*Dimensions*	*Description*
				features which have been interpreted as probable inner gulley features associated with a structure.
276047 (See Group No. 276032)	-	Cut	0.54m wide x 0.19m deep	Sothern terminal of linear feature. Aligned NW-SE, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base.
276048 (See Group No. 276032)	276047	Deposit	0.54m wide x 0.19m deep	Firm, mid greenish grey silty sandy clay, with frequent large stones. Pottery and bone retrieved.
276049 (See Group No.276032)	2760050	Deposit	0.43m wide x 0.13m deep	Compact, light greyish brown silty clay, with frequent charcoal flecks and small stones. Bone retrieved.
276050 (Group No. 276032	-	Cut	0.43m wide x 0.13m deep	Northern western terminal of a linear feature aligned NW-SE, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base.
276051 (Group No. 276???)	276053	Deposit	0.44m wide x 0.11m deep	Compact, brownish grey silty clay, with small stones and charcoal. Pottery and bone retrieved.
276052	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
276053	-	Cut	0.44m wide x 0.11m deep	South terminus of gulley feature aligned N-S, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base.
276054 (Group No. 276032)	276055	Deposit	0.50m wide x 0.14m deep	Compact, light grey brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small stones.

Context	*Fill of*	*Type*	*Dimensions*	*Description*
276055	-	Gully	0.93m x 0.5m x 0.14m	Sub linear feature aligned SE-NW with a sharp break of slope onto a concave base.
276056	276057	-	0.7m 0.63m x 0.17m	Soft mixed grey/creamy clayey sand. Small stone and charcoal inclusions. Fill of [276057]
276057	-	Pit	0.7m x 0.64m x 0.18m	Sub circular shaped with moderately steep sides onto a rounded base.
276058	276059	-	0.6m x 0.53m x 0.1m	Fairly compact mixed grey/red/cream sandy clay. Small stone and charcoal inclusions. Fill of [276059].
276059	-	Pit	0.6m x 0.53m x 0.1m	Sub circular pit with concave sides onto a rounded base.
276060	276061	-	0.52m x 0.11m	Compact mid greyish brown silty clay. Occasional charcoal and small stone inclusions. Fill of [276061].
276061	-	Pit/posthole	0.52m x 0.45m x 0.11m	Sub circular shaped pit/posthole with gradually sloping sides onto a concave base.
276062	276063	-	0.54m x 0.14m	Compact light greyish brown silty clay. Occasional charcoal and small stone inclusions. Fill of [276063].
276063	-	Pit/posthole	0.54m x 0.48m x 0.14m	Sub circular shaped pit/posthole with gradually sloping sides onto a concave base.

Context	*Fill of*	*Type*	*Dimensions*	*Description*
276064	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
276065	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
276066	-	Linear	0.75m x 0.33m x 0.04m	Terminus of linear feature given group number [276068]. With gently sloping sides onto a slightly concave base.
276067	276066	Gully	0.75m x 0.33m x 0.04m	Firm mid greenish grey silty clay sand. Frequent charcoal; frequent very small black earthenware pottery fragments; occasional orangish flecks (possible heated clay).
276068	-	Curvilinear	12m x 0.76m	Group number for curvilinear feature, part of potential round house together with [276043], its terminus [276024] seems to be an entrance looking east.
276069	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
276070	-	Posthole	0.2m x 0.2m x 0.25m	Circular shaped post-hole feature within wider pit [276037]. Steep sloping sides onto a concave base.
276071	[76070	-	0.18m x 0.18m x 0.08m	Firm to stiff mid to light greenish grey coarse clay sand. Frequent small charcoal flecks. Basal fill of [276070].

Context	*Fill of*	*Type*	*Dimensions*	*Description*
276072	276073	-	1.5m x 1.3m x 0.16m	Firm mid greenish grey silty clay sand. Frequent charcoal clumps, frequent possible atrophied crumbly pot pieces, occasional angular sandstone and rounded chert stones. Fill of [276073].
276073	-	Pit	1.3m x 1.5m x 0.16m	Circular shaped pit with relatively steep sloping sides onto a slightly concave base.
276074	276075	-	1.8m x 1.13m x 0.18m	Firm mid greenish grey silty clay sand. Frequent clumps of charcoal and/or atrophied crumbly pot, frequent rounded river stones and angular stones. Fill of [276075].
276075	-	Pit	1.8m x 1.13m x 0.18m	Oval shaped pit with steep sloping sides onto a slightly concave base.
276076	-	Pit	0.36m x 0.36m x 0.12m	Circular shaped pit/depression with moderately steep sloping sides with a concave base.
276077	276076	-	0.36m x 0.36m x 0.12m	Soft mid greyish green silty clay sand. Fill of [276076].
276078	276079	-	2.02m x 0.95m x 0.25m	Friable mid reddish and brownish grey silty clay. Frequent charcoal fragments. Fill of [276079].
276079	-	Ditch	2.02m x 0.95m x 0.25m	Cut of ditch, part of a larger enclosure aligned E-W with gradually sloping sides onto a concave base.

Context	*Fill of*	*Type*	*Dimensions*	*Description*
276080	276081	-	1.85m x 0.77m x 0.29m	Compact mid greyish brown silty clay. Frequent charcoal and pot fragments, occasional animal bone fragments. Fill of [276081]
276081	-	Ditch	1.85m x 0.77m x 0.29m	Cut of ditch aligned N-S with gradually sloping sides onto a concave base.
276082		Furrow/linear (Deposit & Cut)	>15m x 1m x 0.08m	Firm greyish-pinkish brown silty clay with occasional rounded pebbles. Aligned NW-SE with very gradually sloping sides onto a flat base.
276083		Furrow/linear (Deposit & Cut)	>15m x 0.75m x 0.05m	Firm greyish-pinkish brown silty clay with occasional rounded pebbles. Aligned NW-SE with very gradually sloping sides onto a flat base.
276084		Furrow/linear (Deposit & Cut)	>10m x 1.5m 0.08m	Firm greyish-pinkish brown silty clay with occasional rounded pebbles. Aligned NW-SE with very gradually sloping sides onto a flat base.
276085	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
276086	-	Linear	>2m x >0.44m x 0.22m	Cut of small linear feature aligned N-S with moderately sloping sides onto a flat base.
276087	276086	-	>2m x 0.44m x 0.22m	Soft dark blueish grey silty clay. Small quantity of charcoal fragments. Fill of [276086].

Context	*Fill of*	*Type*	*Dimensions*	*Description*
276088	-	Ditch	>2m x 1.07m x 0.44m	Cut of large v shaped ditch aligned N-S with steep sloping sides onto a rounded/v-shaped base.
276089	276088	-	>2m x 1.07m x 0.44m	Malleable patchy grey with red mottling silty clay. Charcoal. Fill of [276088].
276090	276090	Furrow (Deposit & cut)	>1m x 1.3m x 0.13m	Compact pinkish-orangish brown silty clay with occasional rounded pebbles and charcoal fragments.
276091	276092	-	2.10m x 0.88m x 0.25m	Compact mid greyish brown silty clay. Frequent charcoal fragments. Fill of [276092]
276092	-	Ditch	2.10m x 0.88m 0.25m	Cut of ditch aligned NE-SW with gradually sloping sides with a concave base.
276093		Circular feature	2m x 0.53m x 0.4m	Part of a circular feature orientated SW-NE in section with gradually sloping sides onto a flat base.
276094	276093	-	2m x 0.53m x 0.4m	Friable mid reddish grey with blueish grey patches, silty clay. Occasional animal bone fragments. Fill of [276093]
276095	-	Field drain	40m (runs across site) x 0.25m x 0.45m	Cut of field drain aligned E-W with very steep sloping sides onto a v-shaped base.

Context	*Fill of*	*Type*	*Dimensions*	*Description*
276096	276095	-	40m (runs across site) x 0.25m	Firm mid greenish grey fine silty clayey sand with mottled brown. Occasional small angular stones. Fill of [276095]
276097	-	Linear	1m x 0.5m x 0.22m	Cut of linear terminus aligned E-W with steep sloping sides onto a concave base.
276098	276097		1m x 0.5m x 0.22m	Compact mid-blueish grey silty clay, moderate pottery sherds and charcoal fragments. Fill of [276097]
276099	-	Curvilinear enclosure	-	Group comprising [276081], [276092], [276079], [276093] and [276088].
276100	-	Furrow (Deposit & Cut)	20m x 1m x 0.1m	Fairly compact grey/brown silty clay.
276101	-	Ditch	1m x 0.52m x 0.31m	Cut of ditch aligned E-W with steep sloping sides onto a concave base.
276102	276101	-	1m x 0.52m x 0.31m	Compact mid-blueish grey silty clay, moderate pottery sherds and charcoal fragments. Fill [276101].
276103	-	Linear	7.4m x 0.62m x 0.12m	Cut of linear feature aligned E-W with gently sloping sides onto a concave base.
276104	276103	-	7.4m x 0.62m x 0.12m	Fairly compact greyish brown clayey soil. Fill of [276103].

Context	*Fill of*	*Type*	*Dimensions*	*Description*
276105	276106	-	1m x 0.73m x 0.38m	Compact mid-blueish grey silty clay, moderate pottery sherds and charcoal fragments. Fill of [276106].
276106	-	Ditch	1m x 0.73m x 0.38m	Cut of ditch terminus aligned NW-SE with steep sloping sides onto a concave base.
276107		Furrow	45m x 2.5m x 0.15m	Deposit and Cut (both given same number).Light grey/brown clay soil with occasional small stones.
276108	-	Linear	1.45m x 0.5m x 0.13m	Cut of linear aligned E-W with gently sloping sides onto a concave base.
276109	276108	-	1.45m x 0.5m x 0.13m	Fairly compact grey/brown clayey soil. Fill of [276108].
276110	Linear ditch	-	-	Group comprising [276106], [276101] and [27609].
276111	-	Linear	0.15m	Cut of linear aligned E-W with steep sloping sides onto a concave base.
276112	276111	-	0.5m	Loose dark brown/ light grey soil and clay with small stones. Fill of [276111].

10 Appendix B

10.1 Pottery Assessment

Dr Phil Mills MCIfA

Introduction

10.1.1 There were 481 sherds weighing 2008g presented for assessment. This included 94 examples weighing 1060g, collected as bulk finds and 373 fragments, 878g recovered as residues from environmental samples.

10.1.2 Bulk-collected finds were examined by context described using the Warwickshire fabric series and recorded using the Warwick museum/ Oxford Archaeology recording system (Booth 2000), following the standard for pottery recording (Barclay et al. 2016) (**Table 3)**. Individual rims were recorded to a form type series. Material from samples was rapidly scanned. Large fragments were recorded to fabric type and forms recorded. Material recovered from samples has not been included in the main data analysis. Metrics recorded were number of sherds (NoSh), weight in grams (Wt), rm diameter in cm (RD), minimum number of rims, MNR, RD, rim equivalent, RE, base diameter in cm, BD, base equivalent, BE. Derived measures were mean sherd weight, MSW calculated by WT/ NoSh and mean percentage rim, MPR, derived by RE/MNR. The full catalogue of pottery is detailed in **Table 4.**

Table 3: Fabric descriptions

Fabric	Description
P11	A hand-made Iron Age fabric with common medium sand temper c 0.3mm and occasional large brown and white quartzite inclusions c 3-6mm.
P28	A reduced hand-made Iron Age fabric with a little sand temper c 0.4mm, some calcite c 2mm, and occasional sub-angular stone inclusions c 6mm, possibly sandstone
P31	A handmade reduced fabric with a black core, margins and black or brown surfaces, 'soapy', with common rounded brown ironstone c 1-4mm and occasional fine sand c 0.2mm
P37	A reduced? handmade fabric with grey core and pale brown margins and surfaces, with common shell temper up to 4mm and generally c 1mm, and common rounded orange inclusions c 0.3-0.5mm, probably grog.
P52	A handmade reduced fabric with a black core, margins and surfaces, poorly levigated, with abundant shell-temper up to 2mm
P55	A handmade reduced fabric with black core and surfaces with common shell voids c 0.5-3mm and some-common subangular white quartz c 1-3mm.
P57	A handmade reduced fabric with dark grey core and dark grey to black or brown surfaces. It has a very 'soapy' texture and common fine shell temper voids up to 2mm, generally c 1mm, and occasional fine organics c 0.3mm.

Table 4: Full catalogue of pottery

Context	SF No	Sample No	Part	Fabric	Function	Form Code	Confidence	No Sh	WY (g)	Mr	RD	RE	BA T	Bd	BE	Sootcode	Comments
276013	81		Body	P57				1	165	0		0					
276014	76		Body	P55				1	16	0		0					
276016	70		Body	P31				14	79	0		0					
276016	72		Body	P52				1	62	0		0					
276016	72		Body	P55				1	16	0		0					
276016	72		Body	P55				4	4	0		0					
276016	73		Body	P11				3	16	0		0					
276016	74		Body	P11				1	12	0		0					scored
276016	74		Body	P31				1	16	0		0					
276016	78		Body	P11				2	4	0		0					
276019	0	1	Rim	P57	J	P57/01		1	54	1	41	4					
276019	0	1	Body	P57				20	39	0		0					
276023	0	3	Body	P37				14	23	0		0					
276023	33		Body	P11				1	6	0		0					
276023	33		Body	P31				1	17	0		0					
276023	33		Body	P31				1	5	0		0					
276023	33		Body	P55				1	13	0		0					
276023	33		Body	P55				1	4	0		0					
276023	54		Body	P28				1	12	0		0					
276025	0	4	Body	P37				50	60	0		0					
276025	35		Body	P37				2	14	0		0					
276025	35		Rim	P55	J	P55/02		2	18	1	15	9					
276025	57		Body	P37				1	7	0		0					
276026	0	21	Body	P11				6	90	0		0					
276026	0	21	Body	P11				1	14	0		0					

Context	SF No	Sample No	Part	Fabric	Function	Form Code	Confidence	No Sh	WY (g)	Mr	RD	RE	BA T	Bd	BE	Sootcode	Comments
276028	38		Body	P37				1	6	0		0					
276034	0	12	Body	P00				60	63	0		0					
276034	46		Body	P37				6	6	0		0					
276034	46		Body	P55				2	24	0		0					
276035	0	10	Body	P37				1	2	0		0					
276039	0	8	Body	P28			1	1	1	0		0					
276039	39		Body	P28				1	6	0		0					
276041	0	9	Body	P37				4	7	0		0					
276048	0	11	Body	P28				1	18	0		0					
276048	0	11	Body	P55				50	121	0		0					
276048	44		Body	P55				13	61	0		0					
276048	44		Body	P55				7	47	0		0					brown surfaces
276048	44		Rim	P55	J	P55/01		1	5	1	15	3					
276049	0	19	Body	P37			1	2	10	0		0					
276054	0	20	Body	P00				3	11	0		0					
276056	0	15	Body	P00				16	9	0		0					
276058	0	16	Body	P52				2	3	0		0					
276058	47		Body	P52				1	3	0		0					
276060	0	13	Body	D02				10	8	0		0					
276067	51		Body	P37				2	9	0		0					
276072	61		Rim	P37	J	P33/01		1	14	1	20	6					
276074	0	24	Body	P37				10	11	0		0					
276074	67		Body	P37				1	38	0		0					
276078	0	25	Body	P00				1	1	0		0					
276078	0	25	Body	P37				18	55	0		0					
276080	0	26	Body	P00				30	26	0		0					

Context	SF No	Sample No	Part	Fabric	Function	Form Code	Confidence	No Sh	WY (g)	Mr	RD	RE	BA T	Bd	BE	Sootcode	Comments
276080	0	26	Body	P37				2	20	0		0					
276080	63		Body	D01				1	6	0		0					
276084	0	33	Body	P00				11	6	0		0					
276087	0	31	Body	P00				2	2	0		0					
276089	64		Rim	P11	J	P11/01		1	33	1	17	6					
276089	64		Rim	P11	J	P11/02		1	15	1	16	6				4	
276089	64		Body	P57				1	8	0		0					
276089	0	32	Rim	P28	J	P28/01		1	14	1	25	3					
276089	0	32	Body	P37				11	38	0		0					
276091	0	30	Body	P00				11	27	0		0					
276098	0	35	Body	D02				4	26	0		0					
276098	0	35	Body	P11				1	14	0		0					
276098	0	35	Body	P37				2	85	0		0					
276098	0	35	Body	P55			1	3	20	0		0					
276102	0	36	Body	P11				19	114	0		0					
276102	0	36	Base	P37				1	6	0		0	11	10	5		
276102	0	36	Rim	P37	J	P33/02		4	16	1	15	19					
276102	0	36	Rim	P37	J	P33/03		1	12	1	17	9					
276102	0	36	Rim	P55	J	P55/03		1	16	1	15	10					
276102	0	38	Body	P37				2	4	0		0					
276104	0	34	Body	P00				13	11	0		0					
276105	0	37	Body	P00				3	7	0		0					
276105	80		Rim	P31	J	P43/01		6	60	1	25	5					
276105	80		Body	P37				2	117	0		0					

Dating

10.1.3 There is one jar rim. P37/01 which appears to have an LBA/EIA parallel from Hampton Lucy (Hancocks 2010). The rest of the material fits well into MIA-LIA forms. There is a single sherd of rather abraded scored wares (Elsdon 1992) which has a MIA-LIA date range. There are no Aylesford- Swarling tradition fabrics or forms, which would suggest that the site is unlikely to have continued beyond the early 1st century AD at the latest (Cunliffe 2004).

Taphonomy

Table 5: Pottery by context type

Context Type	No%	Wt%	MNR%	RE%	MSW	MPR
Ditch	40.4%	31.9%	40.0%	29.6%	8.89	4.00
Ring Gully	21.3%	19.6%	20.0%	33.3%	10.40	9.00
Gully	34.0%	38.2%	0.0%	0.0%	12.66	
Pit	4.3%	10.3%	40.0%	37.0%	27.25	5.00
N/AVG	***94***	***1060***	***5***	***27***	***11.28***	***5.4***

10.1.4 The breakdown of the pottery assemblage by context type is shown in **Table 5**. The majority of the material comes from ditches and gullies, as is typical for basic rural site in the area (such as the sites at Hampton Lucy (Hancocks 2010) and Bubbenhall (Gibson et al. 2012)).

10.1.5 Rims constitute 4% of the assemblage, although some 40% of the pottery from pits are rim sherds (albeit from a very small assemblage, i.e. 5 sherds in total). It should also be noted that two of the rims from ditches come from ditch terminals, [276101] and [276106], external to Structure 1. This may suggest some patterning in depositional practice, although it is not as clear here as for other sites in the Midlands (Mills forthcoming). There were a further three rims from ring-gully [276012] of Structure 1 (sample 36) and one from ditch [276086] of Enclosure 1 (sample 32). The only base sherd noted was a fragment from ditch [276101] sample 36.

10.1.6 Decoration comprises a single scored-ware sherd (P11/03) and a rim with thumb nail decoration (P37/01).

Supply

Table 6: Pottery by fabric

Fabric Code	Principle inclusion	Secondary Inclusion	Other inclusions	No%	Wt%	MNR%	RE%
P11	Quartz			14.9%	13.4%		
P28?	Quartz	sandstone	calcite	3.2%	3.4%		
P31	Quartz	Grog		24.5%	16.7%	20.0%	18.5%
P37	Shell	Grog		18.1%	20.1%	20.0%	22.2%
P52	Shell			2.1%	6.1%		
P55	Shell	Quartz		35.1%	19.6%	40.0%	44.4%
P57	Shell	Organics		2.1%	20.7%	20.0%	14.8%
			N	***94***	***1060***	***5***	***27***

10.1.7 **Table 6** shows the break down by fabric for the stratified pottery Fabrics with quartz as the most common inclusion are at 43% by NoSh and fabrics with shell as a principle component are at 57%. This fits with the distribution patterns for the region noted by Evans and Mills (2011 and 2013) which suggest a supply of shelly fabrics and especially shell and grog tempered pottery from the south-west of the area. The lack of organically tempered pottery is of note, underlining the suggestion in Evans and Mills (2013) that this is a tradition with a limited geographical spread to the north of this site.

Quartz fabrics 43%

P11 Quartz 15%

10.1.8 This comprises two jars and a scored-ware body sherd. The site is just beyond the south-west distribution of the ware suggested by Elsdon (1992) although scored ware has been noted as Gaydon (Mills 2015) in a shelly fabric, at Barford BR16 (Mills 2019) in a sandy fabric which suggest some transmission of this material along the rivers Leam and Itchen

10.1.9 P11/01 An ovoid jar with vertical. Slightly outcurving neck squared at tip , smooth surfaces with external sooting. As Hancocks 2010 no 24 M-LIA. (276089) SF64

10.1.10 P11/02 A globular jar with slightly everted rim with slight thickening at the rim, squared at tip, with smooth surfaces. As Hancocks 2010 no 45, M-LIA (276089) SF64

10.1.11 P11/03 Scored ware body sherd

P28 Quartz and sandstone

10.1.12 P28/01 A globular jar or bowl with a simple rim. Squared at tip with smoothed surfaces. Possibly as Hancocks 2010 no 27; M-LIA (276089) sample 32

P31 Quartz and grog 25%

10.1.13 P31/01 A globular jar or round wall bowl with a simple rim voids on surface as Hancocks 2010 no 27 MIA-LIA (276105) SF80

Shell fabric 57%

P37 Shell and Grog

10.1.14 P37/01 A globular jar with everted triangular in section rim , slightly rounded at tip with thumb nail impressions around rim. Perhaps c,f, Hancocks 2010 no 9 LBA/EIA or related to (276072) SF61

10.1.15 P37/02 4 joining rim sherds from a globular jar with a stubby straight thinning everted rim, Hancocks 2010 no 24, MIA-LIA {276102) Sample 36

10.1.16 P37/03 A globular jar with a stubby vertical rim. As Hancocks 2010 no 53 MIA-LIA {276102) Sample 36

P52 Shell 2%

10.1.17 This is only noted as body sherds

P55 Shell and Quartz

10.1.18 P55/01 A (globular?) jar with slightly everted straight rim, thickened at tip with smoothed surfaces as Hancocks 2010 no 34 MIA/LIA (276048) SF44.

10.1.19 P55/02 two joining rim sherds from a handmade ovoid jar with a slightly everted straight rim with rounded subby thickening at tip As Hancocks 2010 no 35 MIA/LIA ((276025) SF35

10.1.20 P55/03 A globular jar with a stubby straight rim rounded at tip As Hancocks 2010 no 50 /51 MIA-LIA (276-12) Sample 36

P57 Shell and Organics

10.1.21 P57/01 A very large ovoid jar or cauldron with thick walls and pinched vertical neck with rounded beaded tip, perhaps c.f. Hancocks 2010 no 46 MIA-LIA (276019)

Other aspects

10.1.22 External sooting was only noted on one sherd, rim sherd P11/02, 1% of the group.

Discussion

10.1.23 This is a group of MIA – LIA date from Warwickshire. The size of the group is typical of basic rural pottery from this period. There is some evidence of selection in discard patterns, although this is not as clear cut as other sites in the Midlands. The supply broadly conforms to the pattern seen elsewhere in the region, with the main body of material coming from the South but with some transmission of scored ware along the river ways. The pottery is utilitarian in character and probably represent cooking vessels. Two large vessels suggest some communal eating. There is no evidence on any transitional period pottery suggesting that the site was abandoned before the early part of the 1st century AD.

10.1.24 This assemblage is potentially of regional significance for the site as it yields useful information about the wider connections for rural communities in the M-LIA period.

Further work

10.1.25 The assemblage has been fully recorded so does not need to be re-examined. The size of the assemblage and its rural character make it worthwhile considering a more detailed consideration of its regional setting with comparison between the published pottery assemblages of other sites in the area. The rim forms should be drawn.

Conservation and retention

10.1.26 It is not recommended that any of the material is discarded. There are no special conservation needs beyond storing in a safe and stable environment.

11 Appendix C

11.1 Worked Stone Assessment

Dr Kevin Hayward, Pre-Construct Archaeology

Introduction and Aims

11.1.1 Two bags of stone were retained during excavation of Mitigation Area 3. The database for this site is 1N19ITCAR.xls. This small assemblage (two specimens, 3384g) was assessed in order to:

- Identify the fabric of the stone to determine what the material was made of and from where it may have come from
- Identify whether the stone is natural or has been worked in some way
- Made recommendations for further study

Methodology

11.1.2 The application of a 1kg mason's hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a small fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10).

11.1.3 As there was no Warwickshire stone fabric reference collection housed at PCA each new stone fabric from this site not already assigned a MOLA fabric code was prefixed by *FOS* followed by 1, 2, 3 etc thus *FOS 1; FOS 2* etc. Consultation of the relevant 1:50000 geological map for Warwick and relevant geological memoir (Old et al. 1987) ensured an understanding of the geology of this part of England.

Geological Background

11.1.4 The site which lies 1km to the north-east of Ufton (NGR 438669 263129) ,lies in a part of the British Isles characterised by early Mesozoic Triassic and Lower Jurassic sediments. Cropping out beneath the excavation is the Mercia Mudstone Group from the Triassic, comprising fine grained siltstones and mudstones with the local development of sandstone units termed skerries, one of which is the coarse-grained Arden Sandstone. The Arden sandstone around Ufton is thicker and consists of grey-green medium fine grained cross bedded sandstone passing laterally into mudstone which is red to grey green mottled and silty (Old et al. 1987, 29) Immediately, to the east and south lie progressively younger calcareous mudstones and marls of the Penarth Group (including the Langport Member (White Lias) forming an area of slightly higher ground. Landslips of these younger calcareous mudstones, overly the Mercia Mudstone Group at Ufton [NGR 377

623] (Old et al. 1987, 29) creating an intermixing of sandstones and mudstones. To the north and west appear progressively older arenaceous sands of the Triassic Sherwood Sandstone Group.

11.1.5 Most of these materials are entirely unsuitable as worked building stone as they are too soft, unconsolidated and heterogeneous, the best quality sandstone from the Sherwood sandstone group (Bromsgrove sandstone) lies some 10km NW. Soft laminated, White Lias, has wide use as source of stone for roofing and tesserae in Roman Britain (e.g. Hayward 2018), but the better quality rocks at Langport lie far away in Somerset. Proximity, however, to the Roman Road Fosse Way which lies 2 ½ miles NWN meant that stone from a wide range of sources in the Cotswolds (e.g. Forest marble, oolitic limestone) and South Wales/ Forest of Dean (e.g. Brownstone, Quartz Conglomerate) could be brought in.

11.1.6 A review of the two rock types, their geological character, source and probable function/ form are summarised below (**Table 7**).

Table 7: Summary of the character, source, quantity and probable function of the main stone types from Mitigation Area 3

MoL fabric code	Description	Geological Type and source	Quantity	Use at 1N19ITCAR
3154	Fine white-pale grey laminated calcareous mudstone with natural fine calcite veins (watermarks) criss-crossing upper surface	White Lias, Langport Member, Upper Triassic, local rock landslip derived	1 example 176g	Natural bedrock from fill (276030) of Curvilinear Feature 276031/276036/276053
FOS 1	Boulder or lens of very fine dark green-grey sandstone when fresh fabric exposed	Arden sandstone or another local sandstone outcrop a "Skerry" from the underlying Triassic Mercia Mudstone Group	1 example 3208g	Saddle quern 65mm thick prehistoric to early Roman from fill (276026) of curvilinear feature probably a roundhouse [276022] / [276027] SF21, split boulder has a fine slightly curved worked surface,

Summary

Petrology and Function

11.1.7 Two rock lithotypes have been identified from this stone assemblage, one from the fill (276030) of Curvilinear Feature 276031/276036/276053, (probably a roundhouse) is a small example of White Lias bedrock from the Langport member, which outcrops on higher ground just to the east of the excavation. Local landslip, however, has intermixed these materials with the underlying Arden sandstone. The presence of what appear to be regular fine striations on its upper surface are in fact natural "watermarks" (Jope 1964), calcite veins that criss-cross one another at set angles due to pressure from later folding.

11.1.8 A second example from the nearby fill (276026) SF21 of curvilinear feature (probably a roundhouse) [276022] / [276027] is part of a sandstone nodule from the local dark grey-green Arden sandstone. Formed in skerries, large discontinuous nodules of sandstone within the red mudstone and siltstone of the Triassic Mercia Mudstone, this block has been split and used as a working surface for grinding tools (rubstone) or as a saddle quern surface for processing grain. The rocks, fine hard, even-grained surface is ideally, suited for both purposes. Saddle querns and natural shaped rubstones are typically prehistoric as Roman querns are typically of the rotary form and whetstones usually bar shaped. The find should therefore be an opportunistic use of a local sandstone as a large rubstone or saddle quern. It would seem likely that the date of its use is Iron Age, given that Iron Age pottery uncovered during this evaluation and the site has identified Iron Age farmstead activity (Mann and Robertson 2019).

Distribution

Table 8: Type and date range of stone

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material & end date		Spot date	Spot date mortar
276026	FOS1	Saddle Quern in A local Triassic Skerry (Arden sandstone)	1	4000BC	AD400	4000BC-AD400	No mortar
276030	3153	Natural local White Lias	1	N/A	N/A	Natural	No mortar

Recommendations/Potential

11.1.9 The use of a local Arden sandstone from the fill (276026) of curvilinear feature [276022] / [276027], the southern ring-gully of a roundhouse (Structure 2) as a surface to just grind corn is an indication of low status prehistoric agricultural activity at Fosse, exploiting the resources from the immediate area. If this were to be a Roman farmstead/activity then one would expect an array of purpose made rotary quern material types including better quality angular sandstone (South Wales millstone grit) or conglomerate (Forest of Dean Quartz Conglomerate) that would have travelled some quite considerable distance due to the proximity of the Fosse Way, just 2 miles to the east. This small stone assemblage therefore reflects the function of this site ascertained from the mitigation works as a small-scale Iron Age settlement or farmstead with roundhouses.

11.1.10 Further excavation may reveal prehistoric features and stone artefacts such as saddle querns or pounders that are consistent with the Iron Age settlement. Hand drawn illustration of the saddle quern from (276026) should be undertaken, whilst discard should be made of the local natural White Lias from (276030).

12 Appendix D

12.1 Worked Flint Assessment

Jon Cotton

Introduction

12.1.1 Four pieces of lithic material were recovered during the work. These comprised two pieces of struck flint, recovered by hand, and two pieces of stone: a complete quartzite pebble and a shattered fragment of a second pebble of hard, banded grey stone, possibly schist, the latter retrieved from an environmental sample (**Table 9**). All four pieces were recovered from Iron Age features.

Table 9: Lithic finds from all contexts

Context No.	Feature No.	Sample No.	Description	Dimensions (mm)	Weight (g)
276019	Pit 276020	<1>	Fragment of banded grey stone schist(?) pebble	L 34; W 39; Th 20	25

276054	Gully 276055	<20>	Sub-triangular quartzite(?) pebble with localised traces of wear/use	L 65; W 60; Th 38	224
276077	Pit 276073	<29>	Core trimming flake (*flanc de nucleus*) of semi-translucent orange-brown flint	L 42; W 41; Th 11	17
276089	Ditch 276086	<27>	Narrow flake/blade of semi-translucent mottled grey-brown flint, with traces of marginal and distal damage/use wear	L 40; W 20; Th 6	6

Discussion

12.1.2 The two pieces of struck flint from fill (276077) of Iron Age pit [276076]) and fill (276088), of Iron Age Enclosure 1 (ditch section [276089]) comprise a *flanc de nucleus* and a narrow flake/blade, respectively. Neither are likely to be of Iron Age date, however. Both derive from a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic flint working tradition, privileging the production of blades and narrow flakes. As such both are clearly residual finds within the Iron Age features in which they lay.

12.1.3 The two pebbles from contexts (276019), fill of Iron Age pit [276020]) and [276054], fill of curvilinear Iron Age gully [275032], are in themselves not susceptible to close dating. The complete possible quartzite pebble from the latter – one of a series of gullies that represent the remains of a roundhouse – appears to bear localised traces of surface wear and may have also been lightly heat-affected. Given its association with the roundhouse it is not unreasonable to assume an Iron Age date for this piece.

Conclusion

12.1.4 The lithic finds are too few to shed much light on the ways in which the site was utilised in the past. However, the presence of two pieces of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic struck flint in later features does point to a hitherto unsuspected and much earlier human presence in the local area. The small quartzite(?) pebble would not be out of place in an Iron Age context.

13 Appendix E

13.1 Sample Assessment

Mhairi Hastie BSc MSc FSA Scot MCIfA & Mike Cressey HND BA (Hons) MSc PhD FSA Scot MCIfA

Methodology

13.1.1 Fifty-eight bulk soil samples were retained during archaeological investigations carried out at Fosse Way (see **Table 10** for details). Forty-five of the samples considered representative of the deposits uncovered on site were processed for palaeoenvironmental remains). A kubiena sample was taken from deposit (276019) however the homogeneity of the deposit, with no layers visible in the section of the feature, suggest no information would be gained from the soil micromorphology.

Table 10: Environmental samples retained

Sample number	Context number	Fill of	Feature type	Approx. sample vol (litres)	Processed?
1	276019	276020	Pit	60	Y
2	276021	276022	Pit	20	Y
3	276023	276024	Ditch/Gully	60	Y
4	276025	276027	Ditch/Gully	60	Y
5	276028	276029	Ditch/Gully	60	Y
6	276030	276031	Ditch/Gully	60	Y
7	276038	276037	Post-hole/Pit	40	Y
8	276039	276040	Ditch/Gully	60	Y
9	276041	276042	Ditch/Gully	60	Y
10	276035	276036	Ditch/Gully	30	Y
11	276048	276037	Ditch	60	Y
12	276034	276033	Ditch	60	Y
13	276060	276060	Post-hole/Pit	20	Y
14	276062	276063	Post-hole/Pit	20	Y
15	276056	276057	Post-hole/Pit	30	Y
16	276058	276059	Post-hole/Pit	30	Y
17	276051	276053	Ditch/Gully	40	Y
18	276044	276045	Ditch/Gully	50	Y
19	276049	276050	Ditch/Gully	60	Y
20	276054	275055	Ditch/Gully	60	Y
21	276026	276027	Ditch/Gully	30	Y
22	276067	276066	Ditch/Gully	60	Y
23	276072	276073	Pit	60	Y
24	276074	276075	Pit	?	Y
25	276078	276079	Ditch	60	Y
26	276080	276081	Ditch	60	Y
27	276089	276088	Ditch	60	N

Sample number	Context number	Fill of	Feature type	Approx. sample vol (litres)	Processed?
28	276087	276088	Ditch	10	N
29	276077	276076	Ditch	3	Y
30	276091	276092	Ditch	60	Y
31	276087	276086	Ditch	10	Y
32	276089	276088	Ditch	60	Y
33	276094	276093	Ditch	60	Y
34	276104	276103	Ditch	60	Y
35	276098	276097	Ditch	60	Y
36	276102	276101	Ditch	60	Y
37	276105	276106	Ditch	60	Y
Trial Trench Evaluation					
1b	236004	236003	Furrow	10	N
2b	236006	236005	Furrow	10	N
3b	236008	236007	Furrow	10	N
4b	236010	236009	Furrow	10	N
5b	236012	236011	Furrow	10	N
6b	VOID	-	-	-	-
7b	VOID	-	-	-	-
8b	274004	274003	Linear	40	Y
9b	274006	274006	Pit	10	Y
10b	275004	275003	Linear	20	N
11b	260004	260003	Furrow	10	N
12b	260006	260005	Furrow	10	N
13b	260008	260008	Furrow	10	N
14b	276004	276003	Linear	30	Y
15b	276005	276004	Linear	20	Y
16b	275004	275004	Linear	10	N
17b	275006	275005	Pit	20	Y
18b	276007	276006	Ditch	10	Y
19b	276011	276010	Ditch	20	N
20b	276013	276012	Linear	20	Y
21b	276016	276014	Ditch	20	Y
22b	276009	276008	Ring Gully	20	Y
23b	276004	276003	Ditch	20	Y

13.1.2 Each sample was processed through a Siraf style water flotation system of flotation (French 1971). The floating debris (flot) was collected in a 250µm sieve and the remaining material (retent) in the tank was washed through a 1mm mesh (Campbell, Moffett and Straker 2011). Both the flot and retent fractions were then air-dried under controlled conditions.

13.1.3 The retents were sorted by eye for small finds and non-buoyant archaeobotanical remains and scanned with a magnet to pick up ferrous debris. Any archaeologically significant material was removed and bagged.

13.1.4 The flots were scanned using a binocular microscope (x10-x100 magnifications) and the presence of any charred plant remains and other archaeologically significance material recorded. Identifications of archaeobotanical material were carried out with reference to seed atlases and in-house reference collection.

13.1.5 Identifications of archaeobotanical material were carried out with reference to seed atlases (Jacomet, 2006; Beijerinck, 1976). Reference photographs from Schweingruber (1990) and Gale and Cutler (2000) were consulted for charcoal identifications. Plant nomenclature follows that of Clapham et al (1995).

13.1.6 This report concentrates on the carbonised plant remains recovered from the samples (cereal grain and wood charcoal). The results are summarised in **Table 11**: Composition of Flots and **Table 12**: Composition of Wood Charcoal from Retents.

Results

13.1.7 The quantity of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from the samples was extremely low.

Cereal Remains (Table 11)

13.1.8 Occasional carbonised cereal grains were recovered from 15 of the samples. In all cases, the cereal grains were much abraded and fragmentary. Due to the poor condition of the grain most could not be identified to species level (identified as 'cereal indet' in **Table 11**). Where preservation was sufficient, grains of barley (Hordeum sp.), hulled (glume) wheat (i.e. Triticum dicoccum/spelta) and possible bread/club wheat (Triticum aestivo/compactum) were recorded. No high concentrations of cereal grains were recovered.

13.1.9 Two small fragments of chaff (glume bases) were recovered from Sample 15, fill of pit [276057]. The chaff remains were extremely poorly preserved and could not be identified to species.

Weed Seeds (Table 11)

13.1.10 Occasional seeds of wild taxa were recovered from four of the samples. In all cases the quantity of seeds recovered from each sample was extremely low with no more than two seeds recovered from each sample. The seeds were generally poorly preserved and much abraded. Species present included: Chenopodium album (chickweed), Gramineae indet. (grass), Ranunculus sp. (buttercup) and Galium aparine (cleavers). All are common weeds of arable or disturbed ground.

Wood Charcoal (Table 12)

13.1.11 Small quantities of wood charcoal were recovered from thirty-seven of the samples. Charcoal recovered from twenty-five retents were examined, however, only nine contained fragments of charcoal large enough to obtain reliable identifications. Where preservation was suitable fragments of *Quercus* sp. (oak), *Corylus avellana* (hazel) and *Rosaceae* type (which includes the

taxon apple, cherry and pear) were identified. The identifiable charcoal consisted generally of amorphous fragments, although three small pieces of roundwood were noted in Samples 1, 8b and 21b.

Discussion

13.1.12 The carbonised plant remains (cereal remains, weed seeds and wood charcoal) were much abraded and fragmentary suggesting that the debris had undergone much movement prior to being buried and the debris is unlikely to be associated with the original function of the features from which they were recovered.

13.1.13 No specific spatial distribution of the plant remains was identified, with low levels of charred remains being present in many different features and deposits across the site (see **Table 8** for details). The low level spread of carbonised debris is common on many prehistoric settlement sites and suggests that some food preparation or corn drying was taking place. The very small amount of plant remains recovered from the samples does not, however, allow for any meaningful interpretation.

Recommendations

13.1.14 No further detailed analysis of the plant remains is recommended. None of the plant remains are suitable for AMS dating

Table 11. Composition of flots

Feature	Context no	Fill of	Sample no	Feature type	Approx. flot vol (ml)	Cereal grain			Chaff	Weed seeds			Wood charcoal	
						Qty	Id	Pres	Qty	Id	Qty	Id	Qty	Id
ST1	274004 (= 276016)	274003 (=276014)	8b	LIN	30	+	e (cf) x 1 gw x 2 o (cf) x 1 ci x 5	ma,f					+ (sf)	BLOI
	274006	274006	9b	PIT	<10	Archaeologically sterile								
	276007		18b	DIT	10	+	ci x 2	ma, f					+ (vsf)	BLOI
	276009	276008	22b	RG	<10								+ (vsf)	BLOI
	276013	276012	20b	LIN	<10								+ (vsf)	BLOI
	276016	276014	21b	DIT	<10								+ (vsf)	BLOI
	276004	276003	14b		20								+ (vsf)	BLOI
			23b		10	+	ci x 1	ma, f					+ (vsf)	BLOI
	276005		15b		10	+	o (cf) x 1	ma, f					+	hazel
	276098	276097	35		40	+	ci x 4 b x 2 bw x 1	ma, f						
	276102	276101	36		30						+	g		
	276104	276103	34		10	+	s x 1	ma					+ (vsf)	BLOI
	276105	276106	37		50								+ (vsf)	BLOI
ST2	275006	275005	17b	PIT	<10	Archaeologically Sterile								

Feature	Context no	Fill of	Sample no	Feature type	Approx. flot vol (ml)	Cereal grain			Chaff	Weed seeds			Wood charcoal	
						Qty	Id	Pres	Qty	Id	Qty	Id	Qty	Id
	276021	276022	2		<10	Archaeologically Sterile								
	276023	276024	3	D/G	20								+ (vsf)	BLOI
	276025	276027	4		10								+ (sf)	BLOI
	276026		21		20	Archaeologically Sterile								
	276028	276029	5		20								+ (vsf)	BLOI
	276030	276031	6		10	Archaeologically Sterile								
	276035	276036	10		<10								+ (vsf)	BLOI
	276039	276040	8		40	Archaeologically Sterile								
	276041	276042	9		<10								+ (vsf)	BLOI
	276044	276045	18		20								+ (vsf)	BLOI
	276051	276053	17		<10	Archaeologically Sterile								
	276067	276066	22		10	Archaeologically Sterile								
FEAT W OF ST2	276034	276033	12	DIT	40								+ (vsf)	BLOI
	276038	276037	7	PH/PIT	10	Archaeologically Sterile								
	276048		11		20	Archaeologically Sterile								
	276049	276050	19	D/G	20	Archaeologically Sterile								
	276054	276055	20		10	+	ci	ma, f					+ (vsf)	BLOI
	276072	276073	23	PIT	50								+ (vsf)	BLOI
	276074	276075	24		<10								+ (vsf)	BLOI
	276077	276076	29	DIT	<10								+ (vsf)	BLOI
ENC 1	276078	276079	25	DIT	20	+	ci x 1 bw x 1	ma, f						
	276080	276081	26		10	+	ci x 1						+ (vsf)	BLOI
	276087	276086	31		<10	+	ci x 1	ma, f					+ (vsf)	BLOI
	276089	276088	32		20	+	b (cf) x 2 ci x 2	ma, f			+	bc	+ (vsf)	BLOI
	276091	276092	30		20	+	ci x 1	ma, f					+ (vsf)	BLOI
	276094	276093	33		30						+	c	+ (vsf)	BLOI
IP	276019	276020	1	PIT	<10	Archaeologically Sterile								
PC	276056	276057	15	PIT	20	+	gw	ma, f	+	gw	+	ch, g	+ (vsf)	BLOI
	276058	276059	16		<10	+	ci	ma, f					+ (vsf)	BLOI
	276060	276061	13		10	+	ci	ma, f					+ (vsf)	BLOI
	276062	276063	14		<10	AS								

Key: + = rare (1-10 items), ++ = occasional (11-50 items), +++ = common (51-100 items) and ++++ = abundant (101+ items)

b = barley, bw = bread/club wheat, ci = cereal indet, gw = glume wheat, s = spelt

cf = tentative identification, f = fragmentary, ma = much abraded

sf = small fragments (<4mm in dia.), vsf = very small fragments (<2mm in dia.), BLOI = below level of identification

bt = buttercup, ch = chickweed, cl = cleavers, g = grass

D/G = Ditch/Gully, DIT = Ditch, ENC = Enclosure, IP = Isolated Pit, LIN = Linear, PC = Pit Cluster, RG = Ring Gully, ST = Structure

Table 12: Composition of wood charcoal recovered from the retents

Feature	Context no	Fill of	Sample no	Feature type	Species	Wt (g)	No of ids	Condition
ST1	267007	274006	18b	Pit	hazel	0.1	1	rw
	274006	274006	9b					vitrified
	276009	276008	22b	Ring Gully	oak	0.1	1	af
	276013	276012	20b	Linear	(cf) Rosaseae type	0.1	1	af
	276016	276014	21b	Ditch	hazel	0.1	1	rw
	276102	276101	36					BLOI
ST2	275006	275005	17b	Pit	Rosaceae type	0.1	2	af
	275006				hazel	0.1	1	af
	276023	276024	3	Ditch/Gully				BLOI
	276026	276027	21					BLOI
	276028	276029	5					BLOI
	276035	276036	10					BLOI
	276041	276042	9					BLOI
	276044	276045	18					BLOI
FEATW OF ST2	276049	276050	19	Ditch/Gully				BLOI
	276072	276073	23	Pit				BLOI
	276074	276075	24		oak	0.1	1	af
	276077	276076	29	Ditch				BLOI
ENC1	276078	276079	25	Ditch				BLOI
	276080	276081	26		hazel	0.4	3	af
	276080				oak	0.3	4	af
	276089	276088	32					BLOI
	276094	276093	33					BLOI
IP	276019	276020	1	Pit	Rosaceae type	0.1	11	rw
PC	276058	276059	16	Post-hole/Pit				BLOI
	276060	276060	13					BLOI
	276062	276063	14		oak	0.1	1	af

Key: af = amorphous fragments, BLOI = below level of identification, rw = round wood fragments
D/G = Ditch/Gully, DIT = Ditch, ENC = Enclosure, IP = Isolated Pit, LIN = Linear, PC = Pit Cluster, RG = Ring Gully, ST = Structure

14 Appendix F

14.1 Animal Bone Assessment

Matilda Holmes

Introduction

14.1.1 A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from Iron Age features, of which 106 could be identified to taxon. The sample is too small for detailed analysis, although some comments will be made regarding diet and animal husbandry.

Methodology

14.1.2 Bones were identified using the author's reference collection. Due to anatomical similarities between sheep and goat, bones of this type were assigned to the category 'sheep/ goat', unless a definite identification (Zeder and Lapham 2010; Zeder and Pilaar 2010) could be made. Bones that could not be identified to species were, where possible, categorised according to the relative size of the animal represented (micro – rat/ vole size; small – cat/ rabbit size; medium – sheep/ pig/ dog size; or large – cattle/ horse size). Due to problems with the identification of post cranial bones of micro-mammals, only their mandibles and maxillae were identified to taxa. A method for rapidly recording animal bones was adopted based on Davis (1992) where only 'countable' fragments were recorded. 'Countable' fragments are those which contained at least half the epiphysis or metaphysis (the ends) of any long bone, scapula, phalange, and vertebra; the acetabulum of the pelvis; tuber calcis of the calcaneus; and the astragalus where over half was present. The zygomatic arch and occipital areas of the skull were recorded if present, as were mandibles with teeth and loose mandibular teeth.

14.1.3 Tooth wear and eruption were recorded using guidelines from Grant (1982) and Payne (1973), as were bone fusion, metrical data (von den Driesch 1976), anatomy, side, zone (Serjeantson 1996) and any evidence of pathological changes, butchery (Lauwerier 1988) and working. The condition of bones was noted on a scale of 0-5, where 0 is fresh bone and 5, the bone is falling apart (Behrensmeyer in Lyman 1994, 355). Other taphonomic factors were also recorded, including the incidence of burning, gnawing, recent breakage and refitted fragments. All fragments were recorded, although articulated or associated fragments were entered as a count of 1, so they did not bias the relative frequency of species present. Details of Associated Bone Groups (ABGs) were recorded in a separate table. Where bones from both sides of the body of a single individual could be identified from an ABG, only one set of bones were measured. Sieved samples were recorded with the hand-collected material.

Taphonomy and Condition

14.1.4 Bones were generally in good condition, but fragmentary, with nearly half the assemblage presenting as conjoined bones (**Table 13**). There was little sign of canid gnawing, and most of the teeth remained within the mandible, suggesting that bones were buried fairly rapidly following discard, and were subject to minimal disturbance. There was little evidence for butchery, which is not unusual on Iron Age sites, where butchery is often carried out with knife work, which leaves scant trace on the bones compared to the heavy chopping implements used in later periods (Grant, 1987). There were no large burnt deposits, but several contexts, (276034), (276041), (276048), (276056), (276058), (276087), (276089), (276091), (276098), (276102), (276104) and (276105), contained small fragments of burnt bone amongst the other refuse, which most likely came from the disposal of hearth material.

Table 13: Condition and taphonomic factors affecting the hand-collected assemblage identified to taxa and/ or element. Teeth included where stated

Condition	Number
Fresh	0
Very good	4
Good	16
Fair	9
Poor	2
Very poor	0
Total	**31**
Refit	13=47
Fresh break	7
Gnawed	5
Loose mandibular teeth*	6
Teeth in mandibles*	16
Butchery	3
Burning	0

*deciduous and permanent 4th premolar and molars

14.1.5 There were no obvious deposits of butchery, craft-working or skin-processing waste, and only one associated bone group from a frog/ toad from context (276023). The animal bone assemblage is typical of general waste resulting from the processing of animals for consumption and raw materials, as bones were recovered from all parts of the carcass (**Table 14**).

Table 14: Species representation by anatomical element (epiphysis count)

Element	Cattle	Sheep/ goat
Skull		1
Zygomatic	2	
Mandible	1	5
Loose mandibular tooth	3	3
1st cervical vertebra		1
Vertebra		1
Scapula	1	1
Humerus	2	
Radius	1	
Carpal	1	
Pelvis		1
Femur		1
Patella	1	
Tibia	3	1
Astragalus	2	
Metatarsal	1	1
1st phalange	1	
2nd phalange		1
Total	**19**	**17**

The Assemblage

14.1.6 Sheep/ goats dominated the assemblage (**Table 15**), followed by cattle. A few bones of pig, equid (horse or donkey) and canid (dog or fox) were also present. Wild animals were represented by finds of mice and frog/ toads, all of which were most likely incidental inclusions rather than deliberate deposits. A fragment of human femur came from context (276026), the lower fill of ring-gully 276027 (Structure 2). These are not unusual species proportions, and although not the most abundant bones, it is likely that beef would have made the greatest contribution to the meat diet, followed by lamb then pork. The absence of birds and fish may be a factor of small sample size, although Iron Age populations tended to be conservative in their everyday diet, and mainly kept to one based on domestic livestock (Hambleton 1999). Animal remains were spread thinly throughout numerous contexts, and no high concentrations of particular taxa were observed (**Table 15**).

Table 15: Species representation (NISP) of hand collected and sieved assemblages by context

Context	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Sheep	Pig	Equid	Canid	Human	Mouse	Micro-mammal	Frog/ toad	Total identified	Unidentified mammal	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Total
276005	2										2				2
276016	2	2									4		4	5	13
276019		2									2	49	2	28	81
276021					1						1	1			2
276023	3	7								1*	11	45	1	12	69
276025	4	7			2						13	14	7	6	40
276026	1				2		1				4		12		16
276028												10			10
276030	2	1		1							4	163	15	9	191
276034		1		1							2	24	2		28
276035	3	8	1		1	1					14	20		8	42
276039														25	25
276041												25	3	1	29
276044												2			2
276048	2	2									4	30	1	9	44
276049		2									2			4	6
276051	2	1									3	44	5	3	55
276054												2			2
276056												25			25
276058												23			23
276060												2		2	4
276062												16			16
276067												11			11
276072													9		9
276074	2										2	19	7		28
276078	1	2									3	48	6		57
276080	1	6									7	75	3	11	96
276084	3	2			2						7	72	8		87
276087												10			10
276089	3	6									9	109	6	19	143
276091	1	3		1				1	2	2	10	80		4	94
276098		1									1	30			31

Context	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Sheep	Pig	Equid	Canid	Human	Mouse	Micro-mammal	Frog/ toad	Total identified	Unidentified mammal	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Total
276102												7			7
276104		1									1	100			101
276105												4			4
Total	**32**	**54**	**1**	**3**	**8**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3***	**106**	**1060**	**91**	**146**	**1403**

* Associated bone groups counted as 1

14.1.7 Some mortality data were present, although results varied. The fusion data (**Table 16**) suggest that both cattle and sheep/ goats were culled as subadults, prior to maturity, with only the early-fusing (sheep/ goats) and intermediate-fusing (cattle) elements being fused (O'Connor 2003). The picture from tooth wear is rather different, with a greater proportion of cattle at wear stages consistent with adults (one at stage F: (276089) and two at stage G: (276074) and (276084)), and even one elderly animal at wear stage K (276035). One sheep mandible at wear stage C (276080) was consistent with the younger animals evident in the fusion data, but three animals at wear stages G, (276051) and (276078), and H, (276035), again implying that adults were also present.

Table 16: Fusion data

	Cattle		Sheep/ goat	
Stage	U	F	U	F
Neonatal		1 (276026)		1 (276034)
Early		4 (276016), (276030), (276023), (276025)		3 (276025), (276089), (276019)
Intermediate	1 (276005)	2 (276025), (276089)	1 (276023)	
Late	1 (276074)		1 (276025)	
Final			2 (276049)	
Total	**2**	**7**	**4**	**4**

Summary

14.1.8 This small assemblage is limited in its usefulness, but indicates that those living at the site culled, processed and consumed animals on site. Their meat diet was largely based on beef and lamb, with some pork but little in the way of game, fish or birds. The data suggests that animals were culled at all ages, some as they neared adulthood to provide meat, while others were kept later, presumably being used for secondary products such as wool, milk or traction.

15 Appendix G

15.1 Industrial Residue Assessment

Dawn McLaren

Introduction

15.1.1 A small quantity of possible industrial residues (2.5g) was recovered during soil sample processing from bulk samples collected during archaeological mitigation works at WP29C Fosse Way, Offchurch / River Leam, Archaeological Mitigation Area 3.

Methodology

15.1.2 The fragments of industrial residues were examined macroscopically with the aid of low-powered binocular microscopes at AOC Archaeology Group's Laboratory based in Loanhead, Scotland. The residues were inventoried on an excel spreadsheet for archiving purposes and are summarised here as Appendix G.

Classification and Distribution

15.1.3 Visual examination of industrial residues, vitrified and heat-affected materials allows them to be categorised into broad classifications based on colour, density, texture, vesicularity, weight and response to a magnet. This examination has enabled the residues from Fosse Way to be classified as a single fragment of low-density fuel ash slag (0.4g) and six small sub-rounded fragments of fuel residues (2.1g). Both categories of vitrified material are the result of exposures to high-temperature pyrotechnic processes, but neither are diagnostic of a particular industrial process or chronological period. Rather, it is likely that both the fuel ash slag and the fuel residues are incidental waste produced by a range of pyrotechnic activities, including domestic hearths.

15.1.4 Fuel ash slags, such as the single fragment recovered from fill (276051) of ring-gully [276031/276036/276053}; the internal ring-gully of Structure 2 consist of natural materials such as silicates in the soil, alkalis in plant ash and other materials such as naturally occurring clay or organic material which fuse together under high temperatures. This creates amorphous accumulations, typically small, vesicular, porous and brittle in temperature, which are commonly referred to as Fuel Ash Slags or Alkali Silicate Slags (Bayley 1985, 41). The fuel residues at Fosse Way came from the fill (276098) of gully [276101], which was an external drainage gully to the south of Structure 1. Examination under magnification demonstrates that these are incidentally heat-affected pieces of bitumen-rich coal, lignite or shale which are likely naturally occurring inclusions in the soil which have become heat affected.

Significance and potential

15.1.5 Fragments of fuel ash slag and other heat affected vitrified materials are commonly encountered on archaeological excavations of all dates. Sometimes these are found to be waste products from industrial processes such as metalworking but in this instance they are undiagnostic and are probably the accidental/incidental waste produced in a domestic hearth, the hearth waste then cleared out and discarded or spread into nearby cut features such as ditches. It is not possible to date such residues nor is it possible to classify them more closely. Overall, the residues found at Fosse Way are considered to be of low-archaeological significance with little potential for further work or analysis. Discard is recommended prior to submission of the archive to the allocated registered museum.

16 Appendix H

16.1 Metal Detector Survey Finds Assessment

Andrew Morrison

Overview

16.1.1 A total of 30 metal objects (weighing 4.55kg) were recovered during a metal detecting survey conducted as part of the archaeological mitigation works at WP29C Fosse Way, Offchurch / River Leam, Archaeological Mitigation Area 3. One of these objects was made of copper alloy, three were of aluminium and the other 26 were ferrous. All were recovered during the stripping of topsoil layer (001). This report provides a summary of the metal- detecting assemblage, along with a detailed archive catalogue description of the finds with information on form and function based on a visual examination of the individual objects. The metal assemblage largely dates to the post-medieval and modern periods, with a number of mid-late 20th century finds present, and other finds that are long-lived types and are not closely dateable. All finds were retrieved from a likely active ploughsoil context and represent the remains of agricultural activities and modern domestic waste.

Methodology

16.1.2 The metal finds recovered during metal detecting were examined macroscopically and with the aid of a low-powered binocular microscope at AOC Archaeology Group's Laboratory based in Loanhead, Scotland. All finds were measured using a 0-150mm Carbon Dial Caliper with 0.1mm accuracy and were inventoried on an Excel spreadsheet for archiving purposes and are summarised here as **Table 17**.

The Finds

16.1.3 The assemblage consists of both cast and wrought iron (count = 26), copper alloy (count = 1), and aluminium finds (count = 3), which includes a number of tool fragments, building ironwork and furniture fittings, household metalwork, horse equipment, machine parts, and other unidentifiable fragments and domestic waste. As the finds were all retrieved from a topsoil layer that is likely subject to active ploughing, none of the finds are considered to be stratigraphically secure. In addition, due to the long-lived forms and types of some of the finds, such as nails, tools, a chain-link, and collar, many of the objects are not closely dateable. Of the finds to which a broad date range can be applied, these likely date to the post-medieval and modern periods, with some dating to the mid-late 20th century.

16.1.4 Amongst the more recognisable and diagnostic items that make up the assemblage are a number of tools and tool fragments. All are types consistent with agricultural use of the land and include a roughly made hafted conical tool head with wedge-shaped tip (SF009) that may be a chisel, wedge, or splitter; a likely heckle (SF020) consisting of a perforated iron plate fragment with two parallel rows of teeth with rounded tips; and a heavily degraded possible bit or drift (SF022).

16.1.5 The building ironwork and furniture fittings include: a robust hinge pivot for a door or window shutter (SF016), three fragments of what is likely a decorative cast iron railing or barrier (SF004, SF007, SF014), a green-painted spiked rod fragment (SF019), a possible staple or small handle fragment (SF002), an electrical junction box (SF027), and three nails -one with a T-shaped head (SF005), a modern nail with a small, flat circular head and circular sectioned shank (SF012), and a handwrought nail with a flat rectangular head and tapering square shank (SF015).

16.1.6 Items of house furnishings and equipment are present in the form of four cast-iron vessel fragments including a projecting leg and foot (SF011) with angled attachment for a cauldron or similar vessel, two domed body fragments (SF018, SF024), and a possible seated rim for a large diameter circular lid (SF026), a length of possible chain link that is heavily obscured by corrosion (SF023), and a handwrought collar (SF003) formed by looping a roughly hammered rectangular strip around on itself.

16.1.7 The presence of horse equipment is not surprising and are ubiquitous finds during archaeological metal detecting surveys. At Fosse Way, these finds consist of an intact post-medieval horseshoe (SF028) with a narrow web, narrow forged caulks, and a toe-grab; and a possible horseshoe nail (SF030) that has a damaged head and a short tapering square sectioned shank bent into an S-shape.

16.1.8 The more modern machine parts include a link of roller chain from a mechanical chain drive (SF010) and a fragment of a possible modern leaf-spring (SF025) made of spring steel with a slight curve and flat rectangular section with rounded sides.

16.1.9 The other ferrous metal finds are not readily identifiable and comprise: a fragment of bent circular-section rod (SF001), a square-section bar fragment (SF013), and a sheet metal corner fragment with projecting tab and rectangular fixture hole (SF029).

16.1.10 Non-ferrous metal finds comprise a fragment of copper alloy pipe or fitting with a flanged lip (SF006), and three fragments of aluminium drinks cans (SF008, SF017, SF021).

Significance and potential

16.1.11 The finds were all retrieved from a topsoil context which is likely subject to active ploughing and cannot be considered stratigraphically secure. A large number of finds are of long-lived artefact types and styles that are not closely dateable, and of the finds that can be assigned to a broad period, these are likely post-medieval to modern in date, with some finds even dating to the mid-late 20th century. As such, these finds are considered to be of limited archaeological significance with little scope for further research and are recommended for discard with no further work required.

Table 17: Inventory of metal detecting finds

SF No.	Context	Context Description	Quantity	Material	Description	Measurements	Mass (g)	Condition / Notes	Spot Date	Retain / Discard	Conserv.	Illus	Easting	Northing
001	276001	Topsoil	1	Fe	Circular rod fragment. Bent, one flat terminal, one end broken.	Diam: 8.8mm	125	Light corrosion	Modern	D	N	N	438705.55	263133.53
002	276001	Topsoil	1	Fe	Possible staple or small handle. Ovoid section with flattened terminals and slight curve. Both ends broken.	L: 65.1mm, W: 8.6mm, Th: 7.9mm	17	Moderate corrosion	NCD	D	N	N	438701.44	263134.64
003	276001	Topsoil	1	Fe	Collar. Handwrought. Hammered strip with irregular edges bent over to form a ring.	H: 26.4mm, Diam: 25.7mm, Th: 2.6mm	40	Light corrosion	NCD	D	N	N	438689.69	263144.92

SF No.	Context	Context Description	Quantity	Material	Description	Measurements	Mass (g)	Condition / Notes	Spot Date	Retain / Discard	Conserv.	Illus	Easting	Northing
004	276001	Topsoil	1	Fe	Unidentifiable. Cast, possible decorative railing fragment or similar. Rectangular, plano-convex section.	H: 38.9mm, W: 32.9mm, Th: 7.6mm	32	Moderate corrosion	NCD	D	N	N	438687.42	263150.23
005	276001	Topsoil	1	Fe	Nail. T-shaped head. Degraded. Broken shank.	Head: L: 8.0mm, W: 5.3mm, Th: 3.0mm	1	Moderate corrosion	NCD	D	N	N	438680.41	263158.16
006	276001	Topsoil	1	CuA	Fitting. Pipe finish? Expanded lip to accommodate ?seal.	H: 16.5mm, Diam: 25.7mm, Th: 1.4mm	18	Light corrosion	Modern	D	N	N	438679.56	263166.54

SF No.	Context	Context Description	Quantity	Material	Description	Measurements	Mass (g)	Condition / Notes	Spot Date	Retain / Discard	Conserv.	Illus	Easting	Northing
007	276001	Topsoil	1	Fe	Bar fragment. Cast. Rounded diamond-shaped section. Slight taper? Both ends broken. Possible railing fragment.	L: 149.6mm, W: 28.7mm, Th: 23.5mm	415	Light corrosion	Post-medieval	D	N	N	438662.12	263174.24
008	276001	Topsoil	1	Al	Aluminium drinks can. Pepsi? Crushed.	Not measured	23	Light corrosion	Modern	D	N	N	438658.17	263152.2
009	276001	Topsoil	1	Fe	Hafted tool head. Chisel/wedge/splitter. Roughly made. Tapering cylinder with hole for fixture and rectangular slot on opposite side. Cylinder	L: 187.1mm, Diam: 34.3mm, Head: 34.8mm x 9.1mm	418	Moderate corrosion	NCD	D	N	N	438668.89	263149.93

SF No.	Context	Context Description	Quantity	Material	Description	Measurements	Mass (g)	Condition / Notes	Spot Date	Retain / Discard	Conserv.	Illus	Easting	Northing
					pinched on end to create wedge. Weighted?									
010	276001	Topsoil	1	Fe	Roller chain link. For mechanical chain drive.	L: 30.2mm, W: 15.5mm, Th: 14.2mm	19	Light corrosion	Modern	D	N	N	438671.58	263141.09
011	276001	Topsoil	1	Fe	Cast iron vessel foot. Semi-circular foot with hole on base. Slightly bent, circular sectioned leg, angled rounded rectangular attachment- flat surface with hole in centre.	H: 91.5mm, Leg Diam: 22.4mm,	216	Light corrosion	Modern	D	N	N	438672.95	263138.75

SF No.	Context	Context Description	Quantity	Material	Description	Measurements	Mass (g)	Condition / Notes	Spot Date	Retain / Discard	Conserv.	Illus	Easting	Northing
012	276001	Topsoil	1	Fe	Nail. Straight circular sectioned shank and pointed tip. Flat circular head with tapering underside.	L: 150.0mm, Head Diam: 12.3mm, Shank Diam: 6.0mm	34	Light corrosion	Modern	D	N	N	438670.8	263137.56
013	276001	Topsoil	1	Fe	Square section bar or shank. Straight, Both ends broken.	L: 75.1mm, W: 7.0mm x 8.4mm	21	Some surface loss and moderate corrosion	NCD	D	N	N	438671.82	263135.82
014	276001	Topsoil	1	Fe	Cast iron fragment, possible part of a decorative railing or similar. Plano-convex section. Pinched	L: 101.7mm, W: 45.7mm, Th: 14.0mm	96	Moderate corrosion	Post-medieval	D	N	N	438674.68	263135.28

SF No.	Context	Context Description	Quantity	Material	Description	Measurements	Mass (g)	Condition / Notes	Spot Date	Retain / Discard	Conserv.	Illus	Easting	Northing
					middle, one and expanding, one arm split into two branches.									
015	276001	Topsoil	1	Fe	Nail. Handwrought. Damaged flat rectangular head. Square shank tapering on two sides. Broken tip. Slight bend.	L: 68.4mm, Shank: 6.5mm x 7.8mm	16	Moderate corrosion	NCD	D	N	N	438656.89	263115.4
016	276001	Topsoil	1	Fe	Hinge pivot. Robust. Bar folded over to create loop and tip pointed to form a spike. Circular section rod	L: 215.6mm, Diam: 36.9mm, H: 26.6mm, Total H: 113.1mm, Pivot Diam: 19.3mm	833	Moderate corrosion	Post-medieval	D	N	N	438649.84	263124.93

SF No.	Context	Context Description	Quantity	Material	Description	Measurements	Mass (g)	Condition / Notes	Spot Date	Retain / Discard	Conserv.	Illus	Easting	Northing
					inserted to create pivot.									
017	276001	Topsoil	1	Al	Aluminium ring-pull for can	Not measured	1	No corrosion	Modern	D	N	N	438637.91	263134.17
018	276001	Topsoil	1	Fe	Cast vessel fragment. Domed body fragment from ?cauldron. Mould seams	Th: 4.8mm	78	Moderate corrosion	Post-medieval	D	N	N	438630.63	263132.07
019	276001	Topsoil	1	Fe	Green painted rod. Straight with circular section. Broken end is bent to form an arch. Terminal is pointed for driving into the ground.	L: 464.3mm, Diam: 12.3mm	406	Light corrosion	Modern	D	N	N	438628.62	263104.43

SF No.	Context	Context Description	Quantity	Material	Description	Measurements	Mass (g)	Condition / Notes	Spot Date	Retain / Discard	Conserv.	Illus	Easting	Northing
020	276001	Topsoil	1	Fe	Possible heckle. Iron plate with perforations. Two incomplete rows of teeth. Teeth are circular section, short protruding end is clipped, long protruding working end is rounded.	L: 118.4mm, W: 79.6mm, Th: 8.3mm, Tooth: L: 58.8mm, Diam: 6.6mm	508	Moderate corrosion	Post-medieval	D	N	N	438645.94	263100.22
021	276001	Topsoil	1	Al	Aluminium drinks can top fragment.	Not measured	9	Light corrosion	Modern	D	N	N	438658.01	263107.56
022	276001	Topsoil	1	Fe	Degraded object. Possible drift. Tapered head and shank? Little	L: 105.3mm, W: 22.1mm, Th: 16.9mm	90	Considerable surface loss.	NCD	D	N	N	438650.75	263109.82

SF No.	Context	Context Description	Quantity	Material	Description	Measurements	Mass (g)	Condition / Notes	Spot Date	Retain / Discard	Conserv.	Illus	Easting	Northing
					original surface surviving.			Moderate corrosion						
023	276001	Topsoil	1	Fe	Corroded lump. Possible chain links.	W: 23.3mm	27	Obscured by corrosion	NCD	D	N	N	438620.65	263090.99
024	276001	Topsoil	1	Fe	Plate steel vessel fragment. Domed body, retains silver colour in areas	Th: 4.5mm	79	Light corrosion	Modern	D	N	N	438604.06	263087.48
025	276001	Topsoil	1	Fe	Sprung steel leaf spring fragment. Rectangular section with rounded corners. Black painted with white writing.	W: 32.3mm, Th: 10.3	189	No corrosion	Modern	D	N	N	438606.57	263107.62

SF No.	Context	Context Description	Quantity	Material	Description	Measurements	Mass (g)	Condition / Notes	Spot Date	Retain / Discard	Conserv.	Illus	Easting	Northing
026	276001	Topsoil	1	Fe	Cast vessel rim fragment. Seated lip. Large diameter?	Th: 1.7mm	11	Light corrosion	Post-medieval	D	N	N	438578.24	263107.52
027	276001	Topsoil	1	Fe	Electrical box-junction. Hollow thick disk with three terminals	Diam: 68.8mm, Th: 31.1mm	355	Light corrosion	Modern	D	N	N	438614.66	263128.08
028	276001	Topsoil	1	Fe	Horseshoe. Intact. Nail holes not visible. Narrow web and narrow forged caulks. Toe grab present.	Branch H: 133.1mm, W: 143.7mm, Web: 23.3mm, Th: 11.4mm	411	Moderate corrosion	Post-medieval	D	N	N	438685.84	263137.57

SF No.	Context	Context Description	Quantity	Material	Description	Measurements	Mass (g)	Condition / Notes	Spot Date	Retain / Discard	Conserv.	Illus	Easting	Northing
029	276001	Topsoil	1	Fe	Vessel fragment. Body with rounded corner and projecting tab with rectangular hole.	Th: 5.1mm, Hole: 5.1mm x 9.8mm	58	Moderate corrosion	Post-medieval	D	N	N	438692.76	263137.15
030	276001	Topsoil	1	Fe	Nail. Possible horseshoe nail. Broken head and short, tapering square shank bent in an S-shape.	L: 31.2mm, Shank: 4.7mm x 5.8mm	2	Moderate corrosion	NCD	D	N	N	438701.02	263127.92

17 Appendix I

17.1 OASIS Entry

OASIS ID: hs2conne2-390234

Project details

Project name	WP029(C) Fosse Way Archaeological Mitigation Area 3
Short description of the project	Archaeological mitigation works carried out by Connect Archaeology as part of HS2 Historic Environment Works at WP29C Fosse Way, Offchurch / River Leam, Archaeological Mitigation Area 3. Mitigation Area 3 had been identified as having archaeological potential during previous archaeological investigations. The majority of the archaeological features uncovered and excavated in Mitigation Area 3 are of Middle-Late Iron Age date. They comprise a discrete sub-rectangular enclosure (Enclosure 1) located towards the western edge of the mitigation area, and two roughly circular structures (Structures 1 and 2), situated in the central and eastern parts of the mitigation area respectively. A small number of other features, mainly small sections of gullies, probably for drainage, and pits, likely for rubbish discard, were also present. In sum, the nature of the evidence is indicative of a small, unenclosed domestic later Iron Age settlement - perhaps akin to a hamlet. The dating evidence (pottery) suggests that the site is likely of a single phase and comprised two roundhouses and an associated enclosure.
Project dates	Start: 04-11-2019 End: 18-12-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	N19ITCAR - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m

Monument type	ENCLOSURE Iron Age
Monument type	ROUNDHOUSE Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Iron Age
Significant Finds	STONE Iron Age
Development type	Rail links/railway-related infrastructure (including Channel Tunnel)
Prompt	New designation (ESA, NP, SSSI)
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WARWICKSHIRE STRATFORD ON AVON STRATFORD UPON AVON Long Itchington to River Leam
Study area	0.7 Hectares
Site coordinates	SP 37047 65221 Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Connect Archaeology
Project brief originator	DJV
Project design originator	DJV

Project director/manager	Melissa Melikian
Project supervisor	Alan Duffy
Type of sponsor/funding body	HS2

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Warwickshire Museum Service
Physical Archive ID	IN18ITCTT
Physical Contents	“Environmental","Industrial","Worked stone/lithics","Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Warwickshire Museum Service (TBC)
Digital Archive ID	1N19ITCAR
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	'GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Warwickshire Museum service(TBC)
Paper Archive ID	1N19ITCAR
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	WP029(C) Historic Environment Works - Fosse Way, Offchurch / River Leam - Enabling Works North Contract - Report: Archaeological Mitigation Area 3
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Gibson, C and Murray, R
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Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Connect Archaeology
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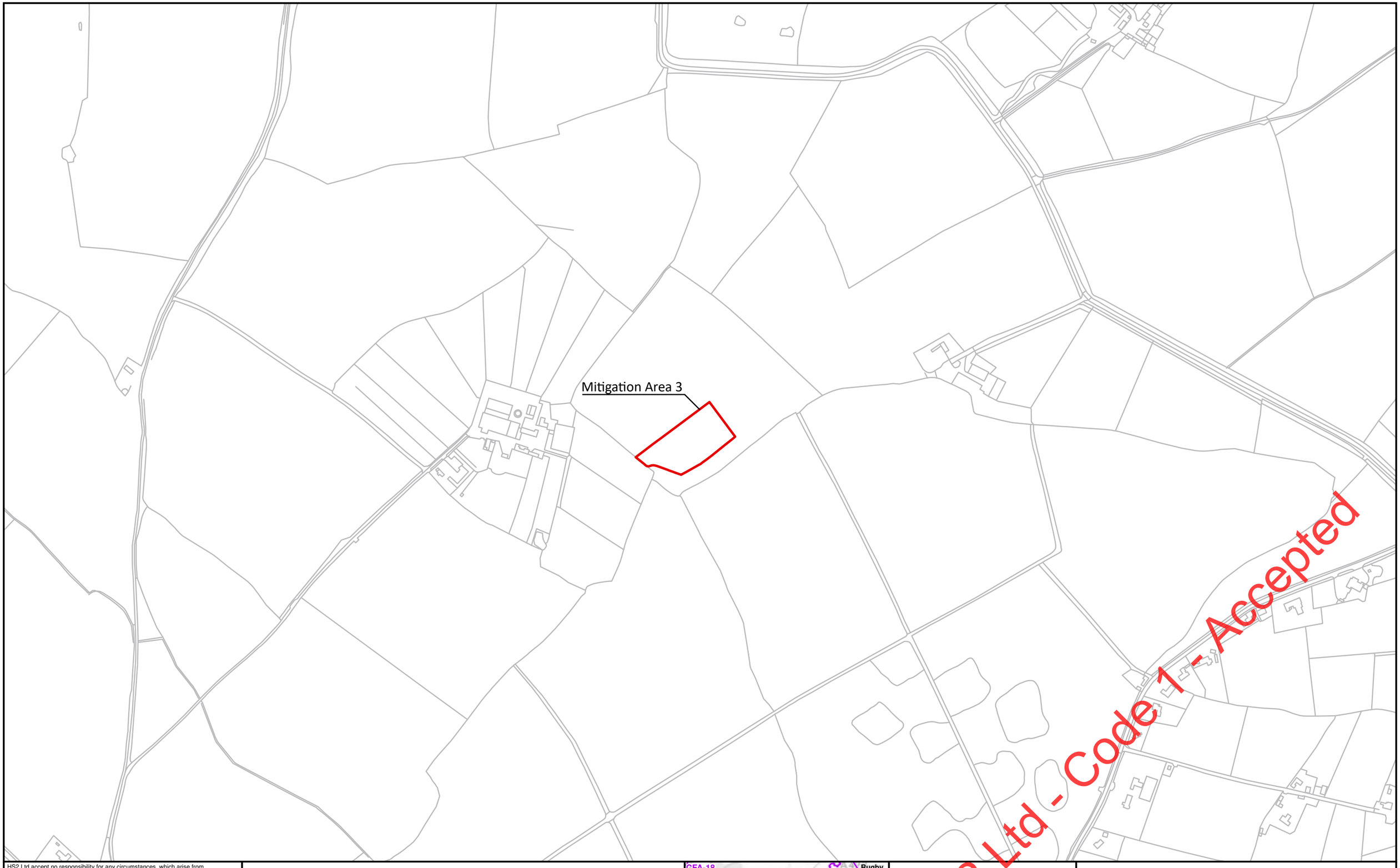
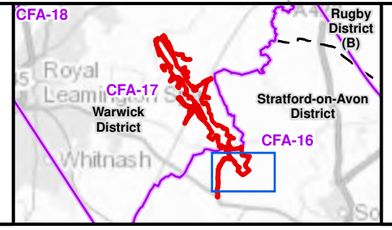
Entered by	Ross Murray (ross.murray@aocarchaeology.com)
Entered on	26 March 2020





High Speed Two

Figure 1: Fosse Way Mitigation (Area 3) Plan of Mitigation Area Location

Community Forum Area CFAXWP029(C)
Historic Environment Works
– Fosse Way, Offchurch / River Leam
– Enabling Works North Contract

Published

HS2

Registered in England. Registration number 06791686.
Registered office: 2 Snowhill, Queensway, Birmingham B4 6GA.

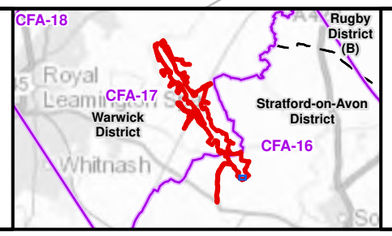
Scale at A3: 1:5,000

Meters

Doc Number: 1EW04-LMJ-EV-REP-NS01_NL03-029025 **Date:** 05/02/20

Legend

- Mitigation area
- Feature
- Feature from trial trenching
- Excavated slot
- Furrow



High Speed Two

Figure 2: Plan of Mitigation (Area 3) Showing Archaeological Features

Community Forum Area CFAXWP029(C)
Historic Environment Works
– Fosse Way, Offchurch / River Leam
– Enabling Works North Contract

Published

HS2

Scale at A3: 1:500

0 25
Meters

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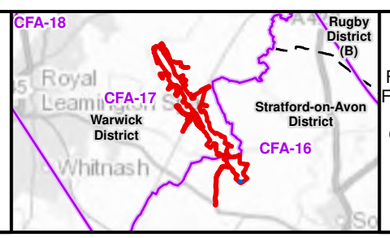
Doc Number:1EW04-LMJ-EV-REP-NS01_NL03-029025 **Date:** 06/02/20

Enclosure 1

276106
276101
276097
MM
OO
LL
KK1
NN1
KK
MM1
OO1
LL1
NN
276083
276083
276082
276082
276092
276079
276093
DD
DD1
II
II1
JJ1
JJ
276100
CC
CC1
276081
276088
276086
FF1
FF
276107

Legend

- Mitigation area
- Feature
- Excavated slot
- Section line
- Furrow



High Speed Two

Figure 3.1 Detailed plan of Archaeological Features in Western Half of Mitigation Area

Community Forum Area CFAXWP029(C)
Historic Environment Works
– Fosse Way, Offchurch / River Leam
– Enabling Works North Contract

Published

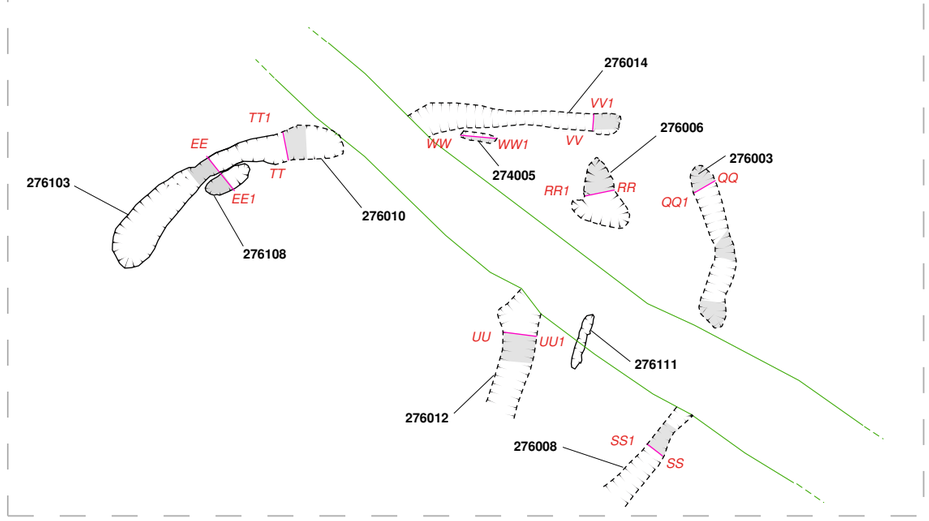
HS2

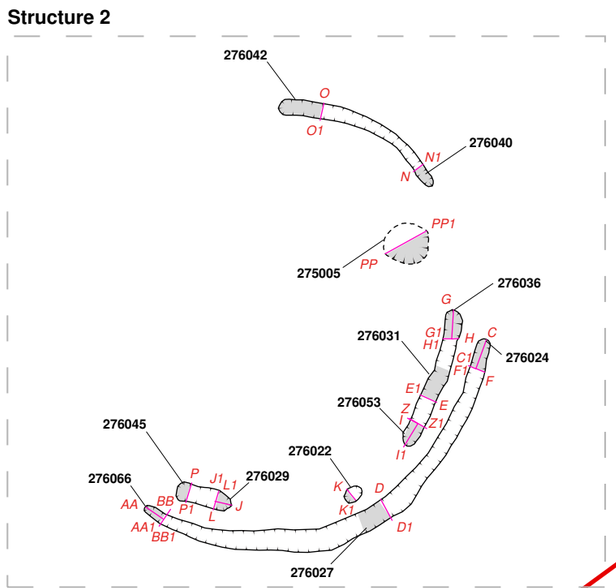
Scale at A3: 1:200

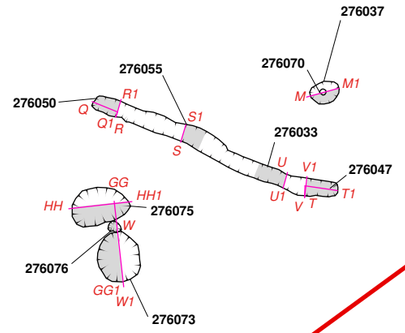
0 10
Meters

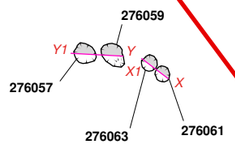
Registered in England. Registration number 06791686.
Registered office: 2 Snowhill, Queensway, Birmingham B4 6GA.

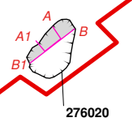
Doc Number:1EW04-LMJ-EV-REP-NS01_NL03-029025 **Date:** 06/02/20

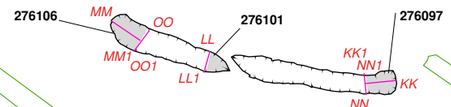










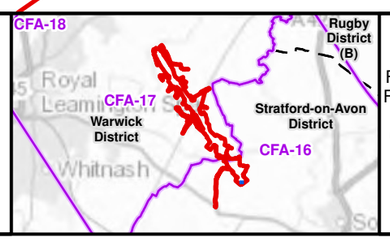


276084

276083

Legend

- Mitigation area
- Feature
- Feature from trial trenching
- Excavated slot
- Section line
- Furrow
- Spoil heap



High Speed Two

Figure 3.2: Detailed plan of Archaeological Features in Eastern Half of Mitigation Area

Community Forum Area CFAXWP029(C)
Historic Environment Works
– Fosse Way, Offchurch / River Leam
– Enabling Works North Contract

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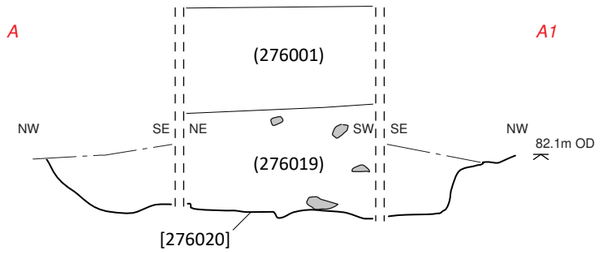
Scale at A3: 1:200

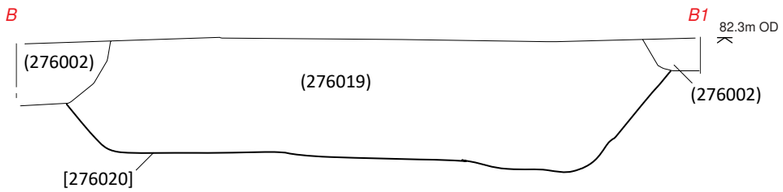
0 10
Meters

Doc Number:1EW04-LMJ-EV-REP-NS01_NL03-029025 **Date:** 06/02/20

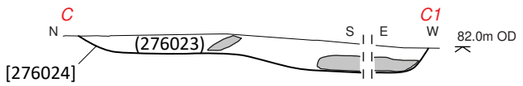
North-west, south-west & south-east facing section across 276020



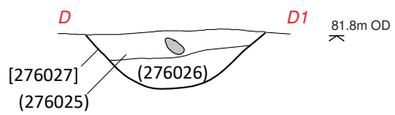
North-west facing section across 276020 after full excavation



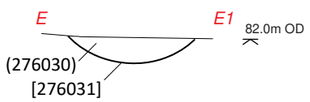
West & north facing section across 276024



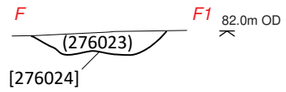
South-west facing section across 276027



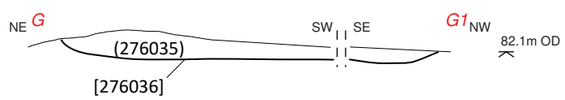
North facing section across 276031



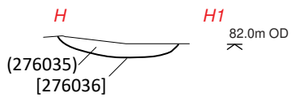
North-east facing section across 276024



North-west & south-west facing section across 276036

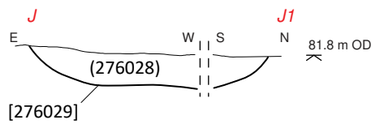


North facing section across 276036

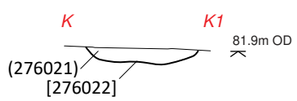


South-west & north-west facing section across 276053

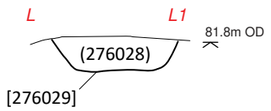
North & east facing section across 276029



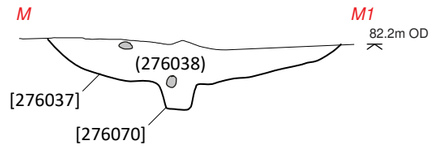
South-west facing section across 276022



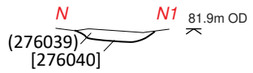
East facing section across 276029



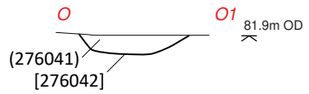
South-east facing section across 276037



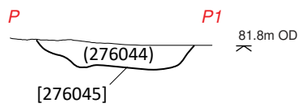
South-east facing section across 276040



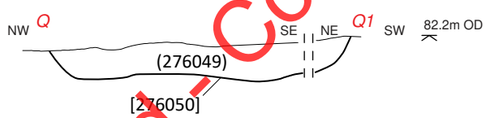
West facing section across 276042



West facing section across 276045



South-west & north-west facing section across 276050



Legend

High Speed Two

Figure 4.1
Sections (A-Q)

Community Forum Area CFAXWP029(C)
Historic Environment Works
– Fosse Way, Offchurch / River Leam
– Enabling Works North Contract

Published

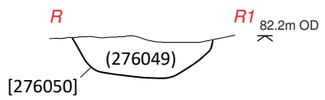
HS2

Scale at A3: 1:20

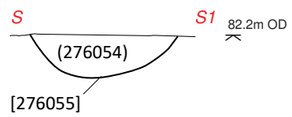
0 0.25 0.5
metres

Doc Number: 1EW04-LMJ-EV-REP-NS01_NL03-029025 **Date:** 06/01/20

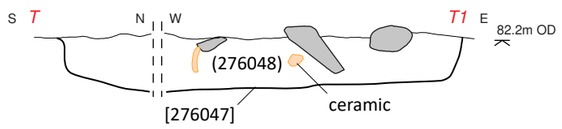
North-west facing section across 276050



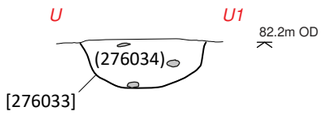
South-east facing section across 276055



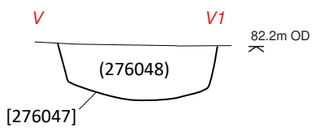
South and east facing sections across 276047



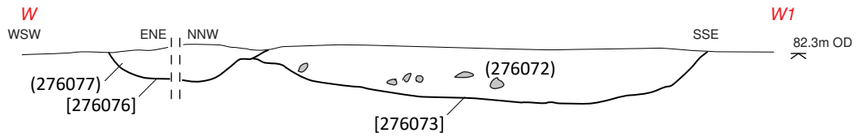
West facing section across 276033



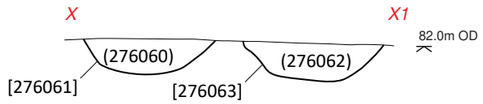
East facing section across 276047



West-south-west & South-south-east facing sections across 276073 & 276078

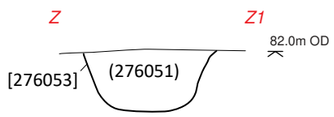


North-east facing section across 276061 & 276063

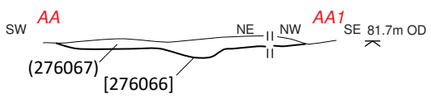


North facing section across 276057 & 276059

South facing section across 276053



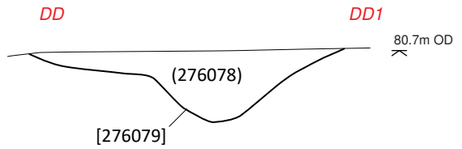
South-west & west facing section across 276066



South-west facing section across 276066

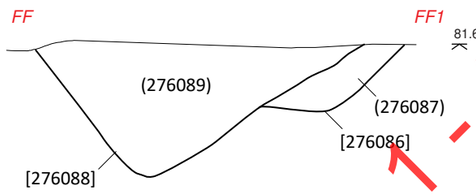
South facing section across 276081

West facing section across 276079



West facing section across 276103 & 276108

North facing section across 276086 & 276088



Legend

High Speed Two

Figure 4.2
Sections (R-FF)

Community Forum Area CFAXWP029(C)
Historic Environment Works
– Fosse Way, Offchurch / River Leam
– Enabling Works North Contract

Published

HS2

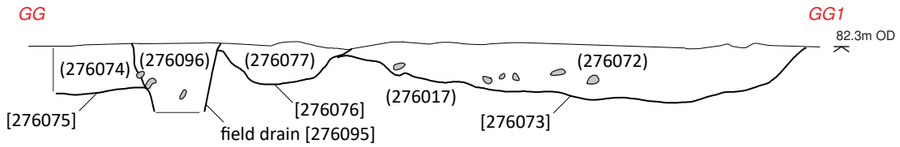
Scale at A3: 1:20

0 0.25 0.5
metres

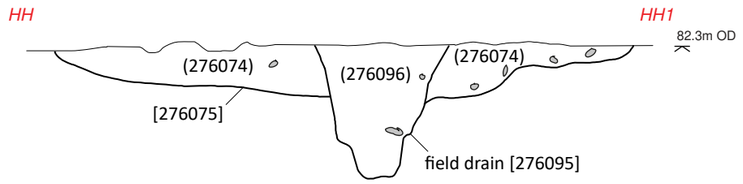
Registered in England. Registration number 06791686.
Registered office: 2 Snowhill, Queensway, Birmingham B4 6GA.

Doc Number: 1EW04-LMJ-EV-REP-NS01_NL03-029025 **Date:** 06/01/20

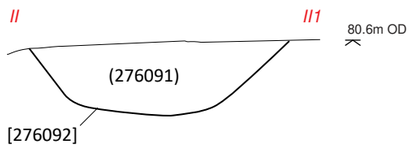
South-west facing section across, 276073, 276075 & 276076



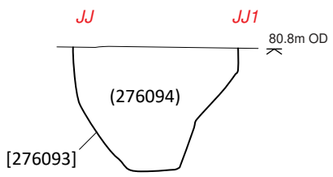
South-east facing section across 276075



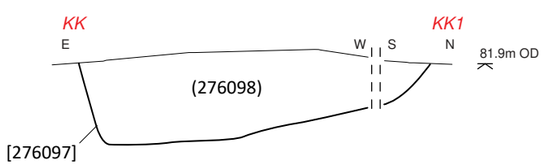
West facing section across 276092



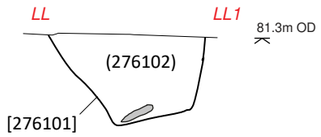
South-east facing section across 276093



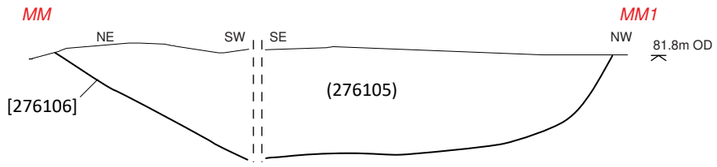
North & east facing section across 276097



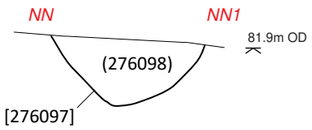
West facing section across 276101



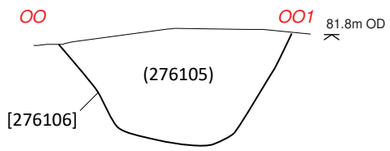
North-west & south-west facing section across 276106



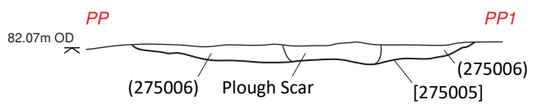
East facing section across 276097



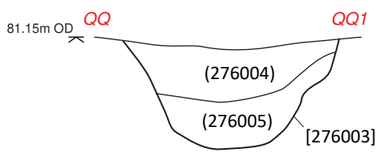
North-west facing section across 276106



SE facing section of 275005

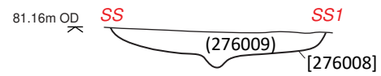


N facing section of 276003

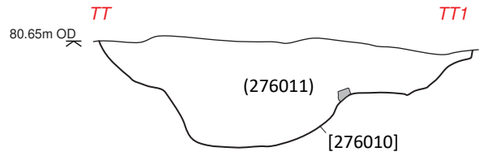


N facing section of 276006

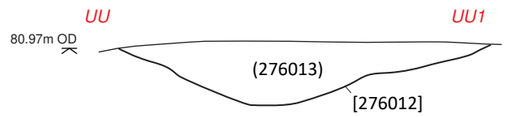
NE facing section of 276008



E facing section of 276010

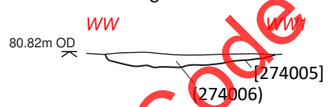


S facing section of 276012



E facing section of 276014

S facing section of 274005



Legend

High Speed Two

Figure 4.3
Sections (GG-WW)

Community Forum Area CFAXWP029(C)
Historic Environment Works
– Fosse Way, Offchurch / River Leam
– Enabling Works North Contract

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Scale at A3: 1:20

0 0.25 0.5
metres

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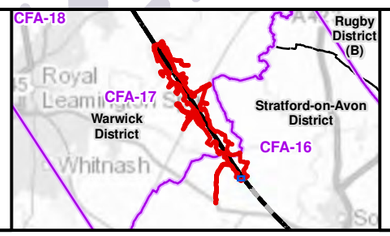
Legend

- Feature
- Pre Ex
- Furrow

Geophysics Survey Results

- Edge of Geophys area
- Archaeology
- Ferrous

- Geology
- Plough Mark



High Speed Two

Figure 5
Plan of Mitigation Area 3 Showing Archaeological Remains and Geophysical Survey Results

Community Forum Area CFA17
Offchurch and Cubbington

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Registered office: 2 Snowhill, Queensway, Birmingham B4 6GA.

Scale at A3: 1:500

0 4 8 12 16 20
Meters

Doc Number: 1EW04-LMJ-EV-REP-NS01_NL03-029025 **Date:** 09/03/20