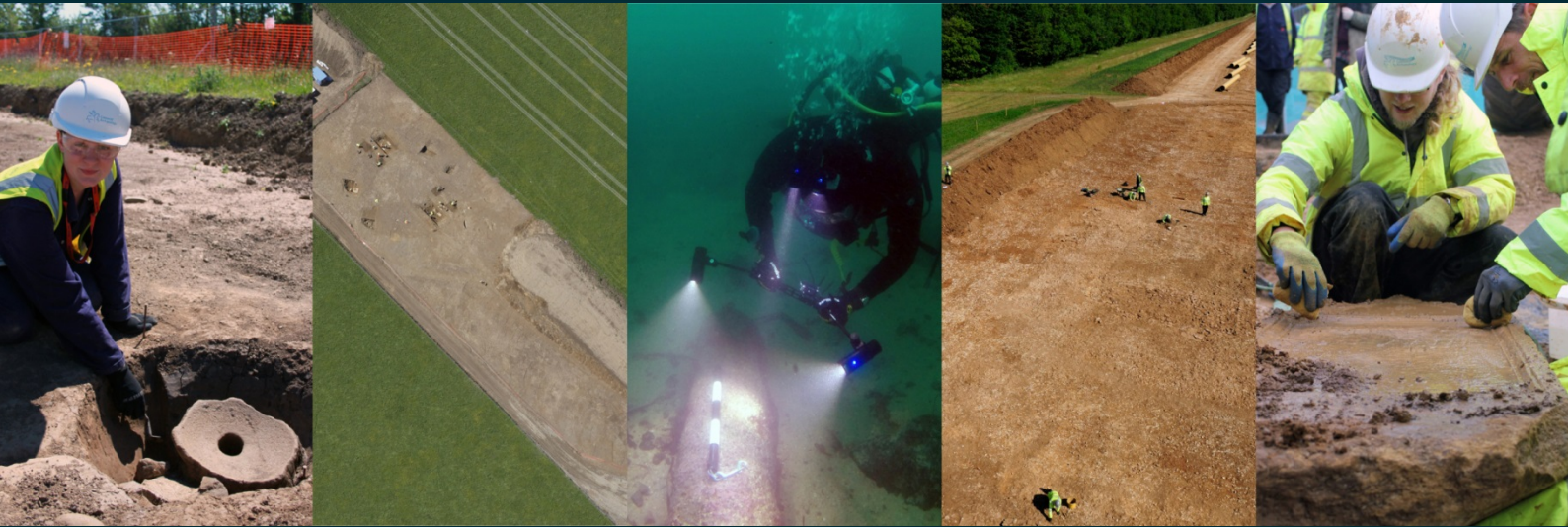


**Land west of Coventry Road
Baginton
Warwickshire**
Archaeological Evaluation



for
Sworders

CA Project: 661240
CA Report: 18567

March 2019



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Baginton
Warwickshire

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land to the west of Coventry Road
Location:	Baginton, Warwickshire
NGR:	434478 274478
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	4-7 February 2019
Location of Archive:	Warwickshire Museum
Site Code:	WCR 18

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February 2019 at land west of Coventry Road, Baginton, Warwickshire. The evaluation was undertaken to provide further archaeological information prior to the submission of a formal planning application for the erection of new dwellings, accesses, public open space and associated landscaping.

Archaeological interest in the site is derived from the extensive Roman activity to the north of the site and subsequent early medieval and medieval activity in the local area. A previous geophysical survey identified a number of anomalies indicative of agricultural activity and a potential trackway in the south-eastern corner of site.

The evaluation identified a concentration of archaeological remains within the central and northern portions of the site comprising ditches and a pit dating to the Roman period. A single pit containing Middle Iron Age pottery was revealed at the western limits of the site.

Where the archaeological features were identified by the trenching there was a very poor correlation with the results of the geophysical survey. Only one ditch was seen to continue into another trench, as such the ditches do not form a coherent pattern suggesting smaller field enclosures as opposed to larger field systems. Two potential phases of enclosure were identified on the basis of orientation of the ditches.



1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In February 2019 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation at land west of Coventry Road (centred at NGR: 434478 274478; Fig. 1). The fieldwork was commissioned by Sworders.
- 1.2 The evaluation was undertaken prior to the submission of a formal planning application for the erection of new dwellings, accesses, public open space and associated landscaping.
- 1.3 The scope of the works was agreed during discussions between CA and the Planning Archaeologist to Warwickshire County Council (John Robinson – PAWCC), and with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2018) and approved by the LPA acting on the advice of the PAWCC. The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2019) and approved by the PAWCC.
- 1.4 The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014) and the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (HE 2016). It was monitored by the PAWCC, including a site visit on 6 February 2019.

The site

- 1.5 The proposed development area is approximately 1.82ha in extent and comprises one pastoral field divided into two by post and wire fencing. The site is bounded to the north partly by a small stand of woodland and further agricultural fields, with Coventry Road to the east beyond which lie residential properties and Coventry airport. The west and south of the site are bounded by more fields, then the River Sowe and Coventry Golf Club further to the west. The site lies at approximately 82m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and is generally flat.
- 1.6 The underlying bedrock geology site and wider area is mapped as Helsby Sandstone Formation of the Triassic Period overlain by Superficial deposits of Baginton Sand and Gravel Formation formed in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2019). Both of these geological types are formed from river deposits.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 A desk-based assessment has not previously been undertaken for the site so the summary presented below is based on the results of a recently undertaken geophysical survey (SUMO Geophysics Ltd 2018), Warwickshire Historic Environment Record data (provided on 20th December 2018) and information following pre-application consultation with the PAWCC, who indicated that:

“The site lies in an area of significant archaeological potential located just to the south of the probable extent of the medieval settlement of Baginton (Warwickshire Historic Environment Record MWA9492). Roman period activity is known from the surrounding area at the Lunt Roman Fort Scheduled Monument (National List Entry No. 1017245), located approximately 550m to the north of the proposed development site. Roman period settlement remains have also been identified to the east of Coventry Road approximately 250m and 150m north-east of the site (MWA2951 and MWA2695) and also 320m to the north (MWA2683). In addition the site of an Anglo-Saxon settlement to the west of Baginton Church (MWA5303) has been identified about 280m to the north west of site and an Anglo Saxon Cemetery 220m to the north east.”

- 2.2 The geophysical survey appears to reveal little of archaeological interest. There are two parallel linear anomalies running north-east/south-west in the south-east corner of the site that could potential represent the remains of a former trackway or droveway. To the west there is also an anomaly, which probably represents the ploughed out and infilled remains of a former field boundary, aligned as it is, parallel to the present day boundary. Finally, aligned broadly north/south across the site, lie anomalies indicating previous plough scarring or the basal remains of ridge and furrow agriculture (SUMO Geophysics Ltd 2018).

Prehistoric period (Pre AD 43)

- 2.3 Many findspots of prehistoric flints have been found around the village. These include hand axes, arrowheads, scrapers and cores amongst unworked flakes, dating from the Palaeolithic right through to the Early Bronze Age. In addition to the flint finds, an Early Bronze Age beaker was found approximately 400m north of site along Coventry Road (MWA2678) and fragmentary sherds of a Deverel-Rimbury type bucket urn (MWA2681) approximately 200m to the north-west of the site.

- 2.4 Excavations at Whitley South, Baginton over 1km to the north-west of the site revealed prolonged activity on a promontory protruding north over the Sowe valley (AW 2017). Identified was a series of later Neolithic pits, a possible Bronze Age barrow and a possible Late Iron Age burnt mound. Further undated pits and ditches were identified likely relating to this period.

Roman period (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 2.5 There was significant Roman activity in the wider area around the site, predominantly focused north of the site and south of Lunt Roman fort (MWA2673). A range of excavations, geophysical surveys and other interventions have been recorded at the fort from at least 1966. In addition to the fort itself and its associated buildings and ditches, five settlement sites have been identified. These settlements suggest a network of domestic activity perhaps focused on and related to activity at the fort. The closest known settlements are at the northern end of Oak Close and at Oak Farm to the north-west of site. Elsewhere archaeological evaluation and watching brief interventions have recorded the physical remains of ditches at 7 Coventry Road and unstratified sherds at The Village Store 1 – 2 Market Corner 19 Coventry Road (EWA7112, EWA6975 and EWA6818).
- 2.6 The Whitley South excavations revealed a cremation cemetery of probable late 1st century date. 65 cremation burials were recorded comprising a mix of urned and un-urned cremations with one burial 24 complete or near complete vessels.

Early medieval (AD 410 – 1066) and medieval periods (AD 1066 – 1539)

- 2.7 Between the Church of St John the Baptist and the castle tower an Anglo-Saxon sunken feature building (SFB) was found with pottery dating to the 6th century (MWA5303); suggestive of nearby settlement activity in the period. A small Anglo-Saxon Cemetery (MWA2679) lies behind the houses east of Coventry Road and north of the airport, likely serving the settlement and acting as an eastern boundary. The full extent of the settlement is unknown due to later building and quarrying.
- 2.8 The site of the SFB later became part of the castle grounds; initially a motte castle that was redeveloped from the 14th century into the tower keep that still partially survives and is designated as a Scheduled Monument (MWA2676; National List Entry No. 1011193). Within the grounds, earthworks of an associated shrunken village have been recorded dating from at least the 13th century (MWA2694) and various archaeological interventions have been undertaken from 1933 to the

present. Earlier references to Baginton in Domesday mention a mill which has been found 230m south-east of the tower with associated ponds (MWA2959). Elsewhere archaeological evaluation at 1 Lunt Cottages recorded the remains of medieval post-holes, a pit and a gully (EWA9447).

- 2.9 Five SFB's and twelve burials were revealed during the Whitley South excavations (WA 2017). Grave goods recovered included pottery, knife blades, a shield boss and a crushed copper alloy hanging bowl date the graves to the 7th and 8th centuries, pending specialist review. The graves potential relate to a large Early medieval cemetery located on the north-eastern edge of the village.
- 2.10 Previously recorded ridge and furrow from around the village is thought to be late medieval in date. This could well indicate a similar origin for the north/south aligned remains within the site, evident in the geophysical survey.

Post-medieval and Modern periods (1539 – Present)

- 2.11 Just north of the church is the site of Baginton Hall (MWA5354). The most recent hall was built in the 18th century replacing an older 17th century building that was destroyed by fire. The grounds of the 18th century hall extended to at least Coventry Road to the east but after being destroyed in another fire in 1889 the hall was demolished and the land sold and quarried in the early 20th century. Several 17th and 18th century buildings still stand around the village mostly concentrated around Church Road with an outbuilding and Lunt cottages further to the north.
- 2.12 In the first half of the 20th century, much of the area around the site was used as part of a military base with the airfield being used by the RAF in World War II (MWA8027). There was also an associated 'battle headquarters' approximately 350m south-west of site (MWA12348) and vehicle testing around the castle which later moved to the current location south-east of site (MWA30536).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). This information will enable the

consideration of the particular significance of any heritage assets to consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2018).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 14 trenches, measuring 30m by 1.8m, in the locations shown on Fig. 2. Trench 1 was reduced in length to 27m due to the presence of a tree to the northwest. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.
- 4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* and no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Milton Keynes. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Warwickshire Museum, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-9)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively.

General Stratigraphy

5.2 The general stratigraphy across the majority of the site consisted of topsoil, subsoil and natural layers within the northern half of site (Trenches 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 14). The trenches on the west and the far southeast of site generally only had topsoil and natural soils present (Trenches 2, 3, 4, 12 and 13). The natural substrate was revealed in the base of all of the trenches, generally between 0.31m and 0.41m below present ground level (bpgl). This was overlain in most instances by subsoil layer of between 0.14m and 0.35m in thickness. The topsoil subsequently sealed the subsoil, and was consistently 0.3m thick. All archaeological features observed and recorded were cut into the natural substrate layer, except where the truncation of earlier features occurred.

5.3 Of the fourteen trenches excavated, six trenches (2, 4, 8, 11, 13 and 14) were devoid of any archaeological or geological features (Fig.9).

Trench 1 (Fig. 2)

5.4 Located at the north-western end of the trench ditch 103 was aligned north/south. The ditch measured 0.9m wide by 0.21m deep with a shallow rounded profile and produced no dating material. Ditch 103 does not correlate to an anomaly identified by the geophysical survey and did not continue along its projected path to the south into Trench 2.

Trench 3 (Figs. 2 & 3)

5.5 The partially exposed remains of pit 302 were located at the western end of the trench. Measuring 1.4m wide and 0.38m in depth, two sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from single fill, 303, of pit 302. The pit does not correspond to a feature on the geophysical survey.

Trench 5 (Fig. 2 & 4)

5.6 Located in the central portion of the trench were ditches 503 and 505. Ditch 503 was aligned northeast/southwest measuring 1.17m wide by 0.62m deep with steep well defined edges. Eleven sherds of locally produced Roman pottery and a single sherd of South Gaulish Samian ware dating to the mid-1st to early 2nd centuries AD were recovered from the deposit, fill 504.

5.7 Directly to the northwest unexcavated ditch 505 was aligned north/south and measured 0.75m wide in plan. Neither of the ditches corresponds to an anomaly on the geophysical survey.

- 5.8 Located at the western end of the trench tree-throws 505 and 507 were both partially exposed within the limits of the trench. Tree-throw 507 measured 1.5m wide by 0.2m in depth with an irregular profile filled by redeposited natural, 508.

Trench 6 (Figs. 2 & 5)

- 5.9 Located in the centre of the trench intercutting ditches 603 and 605 were aligned northeast/southwest. Ditch 603 survived to 0.36m wide by 0.24m in deep with a moderately steep concave profile. Truncating the north-eastern edge of ditch 603, ditch 605 measured 0.79m wide by 0.36m deep with moderately sloping sides.
- 5.10 Neither ditch produced any dating material from the sterile fills 604 and 606 which were formed by natural processes. The alignment of the ditches broadly corresponds with an anomaly on the geophysical survey on the same alignment to the south-east running parallel to Trench 8.

Trench 7 (Figs. 2 & 6)

- 5.11 At the southern limits of Trench 7 ditch 703 was aligned northeast/southwest. It measured 1.04m wide and 0.27m in depth with a shallow concave profile. The single fill 704 of this ditch produced two fragments of a metal handmade nail, the form of which suggests a pre-industrial date.
- 5.12 To the centre of the trench ditch 707 was aligned east/west. This ditch remained unexcavated and was only recorded in plan, measuring 2m in width. A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from surface of fill 708.
- 5.13 Located at the north-western limits of the trench pit 705 was partially exposed within the trench. The pit measured 1.39m wide by 0.24m deep with a shallow concave profile. A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from the sole fill, deposit 706.

Trench 9 (Fig. 2 & 7)

- 5.14 Three ditches were located centrally within Trench 9. The northernmost, ditch 903, measured 1.14m deep by 0.41m wide with a stepped base and was aligned east/west. This ditch appears to continue to the east, into Trench 10 where it is recorded as ditch 1007.

5.15 Directly to the south ditch 907 truncated the western limits of ditch 903. Aligned north/south unexcavated ditch 907 measured 0.6m wide. Running parallel and directly to the south ditch 905 measured 1.14m wide by 0.39 deep with a moderately steep concave profile.

5.16 No dating material was recovered from any of the fills, 904, 906 and 908 which formed by natural processes. None of the features correlate with any anomalies identified by the geophysical survey.

Trench 10 (Figs. 2 & 8)

5.17 Located in the southern portion of the trench ditches 1003 and 1005 were aligned east/west and were in close physical proximity. Ditch 1005 measured 1.17m wide by 0.33m deep with a moderately steep concave profile. Two sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the sole fill, deposit 1006.

5.18 Directly to the south ditch 1003 measured 0.79m wide and 0.24m deep with a moderately steep concave profile. A single sherd of post-medieval pottery, probably of 16th century date, was recovered from the sole fill, 1004.

5.19 Ditch 1007, the eastern continuation of ditch 903, was recorded in plan only in Trench 10, measuring 0.87m in width. None of the ditches within the trench related to any anomalies identified by the geophysical survey.

Trench 12 (Fig. 2)

5.20 At the eastern limits of the trench ditch 1202 was aligned northeast/southwest. It measured 1.86m wide by 0.54m deep with a concave profile. No dating material was recovered from the sole fill of the ditch, 1203.



6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 The artefactual material is recorded from seven deposits, the fills of ditches and pits (Appendix B). The material was recovered by hand.

Pottery

- 6.2 The pottery recovered from the evaluation is recorded in Appendix B and discussed below. Recording of the finds assemblage was direct to an Excel spreadsheet; this now forms the basis of Appendix B (Table 1). The pottery was examined by context, using a x40 hand lens and quantified according to sherd count and weight per fabric type. The fabrics are described in Appendix B (Table 2) in accordance with the Historic England guidelines (Barclay 2016) and where appropriate the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998) and the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Guidelines (PCRG 2010).

- 6.3 The assemblage comprises 19 sherds (218g) of pottery recorded from six deposits (with an iron nail from the other context). The condition of the assemblage is moderate; the majority of fractures and surfaces are abraded. The mean sherd weight is moderately low for a largely Roman assemblage (11.2g).

Late Prehistoric

- 6.4 Two sherds (40g) of handmade pottery can be dated to the late prehistoric period, including a globular jar with a plain upright rim, were recovered from pit fill 303. Both sherds are made in a coarse quartz sand fabric (Q). The form and fabric of these sherds are consistent with a Middle Iron Age date. Similar vessel forms have been dated to the Middle Iron Age at Crick Covert Farm (Hughes and Woodward 2015, 63, fig.44, no.1).

Roman

- 6.5 A total of 16 sherds (175g) of pottery can be dated to the Roman period. The most commonly recorded fabrics (13 sherds, 156g) are of sandy reduced wares (UNS RE) which have most likely been produced locally; three jar rims are recorded from ditch fill 504 and pit fill 706. One vessel with a burnished exterior is recorded from ditch fill 708. Two sherds (6g) of sandy oxidised wares (UNS OX) are recorded; both sherds are plain with no diagnostic features. One sherd (13g) of South Gaulish Samian ware (**LGF SA**) is recorded from ditch fill 504. This sherd can be dated to the mid-1st to early 2nd centuries AD.

Post-medieval

- 6.6 One sherd (3g) of Cistercian-type ware, dating to the 16th century, is recorded from ditch fill 1004. Although most likely the rim of a vessel, the sherd is small and it is not possible to determine the form of the vessel.

Summary

- 6.7 The pottery evidence suggests that the main focus of activity at the site took place during the Roman period. However due to the small size of the assemblage it has not been possible to provide a more refined date.

Metalwork

- 6.8 Two fragments (18g) of iron nail are recorded from deposit 704, the fill of ditch 703. The nail is handmade and square shafted. Based on the method of production it most likely dates to the pre industrial period. The nail is heavily corroded and encrusted and a more refined dating is not possible.

7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1 The evaluation identified a concentration of archaeological remains within the central and northern portion of the site. Although a number of these features remain undated, the majority can be attributed to one of two phases, the Middle Iron Age or Roman.
- 7.2 The results of the evaluation correlated poorly with the preceding geophysical survey. None of the ditches directly relate to the geophysical anomalies identified with intercutting ditches 603 and 605 representing the closest match to a linear trend. The geophysical survey suggested a potential 'herringbone' pattern indicating the potential for a former drainage system; no drainage systems were identified on site. Archaeological ridge and furrow was identified by the geophysical survey, no evidence of any furrows were recorded on site. The greater depth of overburden in the north-eastern corner of the site could explain why no features were revealed in this portion of the site, although this would not explain why none of the features in the central portion of the site were identified by the geophysical survey.

- 7.3 Archaeological features encountered ranged in date from the Middle Iron Age to Roman, predominately in the form of ditches with the pottery assemblage predominantly being of local production. No archaeological features were identified in Trenches 2, 4, 8, 11, 13 & 14).

Middle Iron Age (400 – 100 BC)

- 7.4 A single pit in the western portion of the site, removed from the main concentration of ditches, produced pottery dating to the Middle Iron Age. The limited finds assemblage recovered from this isolated feature infers the potential for this pit to be on periphery of any associated activity.

Roman (AD 43 – 410)

- 7.5 A loose concentration of ditches were revealed in the central and northern portions of the site produced a small assemblage of broadly Roman pottery recovered from pit 705 and ditches 502, 703, 707 and 1005. On the basis of proximity to dated Roman features it is considered that undated features in Trenches 5, 6 and 7 are contemporary in date. The ditches revealed within these trenches form no coherent pattern.
- 7.6 A series of ditches in Trenches 9 and 10 are largely undated aside from ditch 1005 which produced Roman pottery. The ditches in this area broadly aligned north/south and east/west and potentially form a second field system with a more regular pattern than the field system identified to the north. Given the proximity to dated Roman features it is considered that these undated ditches can be apportioned to this period. Ditch 1003, physically adjacent to Roman ditch 1005 contained a single sherd of post-medieval pottery. Given the parallel nature and close physical proximity of these ditches it is likely that they are contemporary. Both features were identified as being cut from the same level, as such it is possible that the post-medieval pottery is intrusive in nature.
- 7.7 Given the paucity of the finds it is likely that the ditches revealed during the course of the evaluation are of an agricultural nature. Based on the alignments of the ditches it is possible that these relate to two separate field systems revealed within the trenches. However, the broad date range of the pottery recovered is not sufficient to clarify and potential phasing within the site. Given the lack of visible continuation of ditches across the evaluation it is likely that these ditches relate to

smaller enclosures as opposed to larger field systems. Outlying ditches 103 and 1202 are likely associated with this phase of activity.

- 7.8 One sherd of pottery recovered from ditch 503 dated to the mid-1st century to early 2nd century indicating the activity is potentially related the earlier Roman period. This corresponds with the known Roman activity in the area principally to the north of the site.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Anna Moosbauer, assisted by Susanna Ferron, Alice Krausova, and Harriet Farr. The report was written by Simon Sworn. The finds report was written by Pete Banks. The illustrations were prepared by Amy Wright. The archive has been compiled by Emily Evans, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Julian Newman.



9. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt, friable. Occasional small pebbles			0.27
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown, silty sand, friable, 10% pebbles			0.13
1	102	Layer		Natural	Mid brown orange, silty sand, friable, patches of gravel and pebbles			>0.22
1	103	Cut		Cut of ditch	Linear, symmetrical moderate straight sides, concave base. N-S	>1.8	0.9	0.21
1	104	Fill	103	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, silty sand, friable, 10% pebbles	>1.8	0.9	0.21
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown, friable, silty sand, some pebbles			0.31
2	201	Layer		Natural	Mid red orange, friable, silty sand, frequent pebbly gravel			>0.21
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown, friable, silty sand, some pebbles			0.32
3	301	Layer		Natural	Mid red orange, friable, silty sand, frequent pebbly gravel			>0.07
3	302	Cut		Cut of pit	Circular, moderate concave sides-gentle to south, flat base	2.6	>1.39	0.38
3	303	Fill	302	Fill of pit	Mid red brown, silty sand, friable, occasional sub-rounded stones and charcoal	>1.4	>1.39	0.38
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown, friable, silty sand, some pebbles			0.34
4	401	Layer		Natural	Mid red orange, friable, silty sand, frequent pebbly gravel			>0.15
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown, friable, silty sand, some pebbles			0.26
5	501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown, friable, silty sand, frequent pebbles			0.53
5	502	Layer		Natural	Mid red orange, friable, silty sand, frequent pebbly gravel			>0.08
5	503	Cut		Cut of ditch	Linear, steep straight symmetrical sides, concave base, E-W	>1.8	1.17	0.62
5	504	Fill	502	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, clay silt, friable, frequent small/medium sub-rounded stones	>1.8	1.17	0.62
5	505	Cut		Cut of ditch	Linear, unexcavated, N-S	>2	0.75	-
5	506	Fill	505	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, clay silt, frequent small sub-rounded stones	>2	0.75	-
5	507	Cut		Cut of tree bowl	Partially excavated, irregular sub-circular	>1.6	1.5	-
5	508	Fill	507	Fill of tree bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt, friable	>1.6	1.5	-
5	509	Cut		Cut of tree bowl	Possible pit, unexcavated, sub-circular	>0.5	1.64	-
5	510	Fill	509	Fill of tree bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt, friable	>0.5	1.64	-
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown, friable, silty sand, some pebbles			0.26
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown, friable, silty sand, frequent pebbles			0.24
6	602	Layer		Natural	Mid red orange, friable, silty sand, frequent pebbly gravel			>0.12
6	603	Cut		Cut of gully	Linear, moderate concave sides, flat base, NW-SE	>1.8	0.36	0.24
6	604	Fill	603	Fill of gully	Mid grey brown, silty sand, friable, frequent small pebbles	>1.8	0.36	0.24
6	605	Cut		Cut of ditch	Linear, moderate asymmetrical concave sides, concave base, NW-SE	>1.8	0.79	0.36
6	606	Fill	605	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, silty sand, friable, frequent small pebbles	>1.8	0.79	0.36

7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown, friable, silty sand, 10% small/medium pebbles			0.31
7	701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown, silty sand, friable, 10% small/medium pebbles			0.2
7	702	Layer		Natural	Mid brown orange, silty sand, friable, patches of pebbles			>0.07
7	703	Cut		Cut of ditch	Linear, symmetrical moderate straight sides, concave base, NE-SW	>1.8	1.04	0.27
7	704	Fill	703	Fill of ditch	Mid orange grey, silty sand, friable, 10% pebbles	>1.8	1.04	0.27
7	705	Cut		Cut of pit	Sub-circular/oval, straight moderate sides, concave base	>1.1	1.39	0.24
7	706	Fill	705	Fill of pit	Mid grey brown, friable, silty sand, 10% pebbles	>1.1	1.39	0.24
7	707	Cut		Cut of ditch	Linear, E-W	>1.8	2	-
7	708	Fill	707	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, silty sand, friable, 10% pebbles	>1.8	2	-
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown, friable, silty sand, some pebbles			0.22
8	801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown, friable, silty sand, frequent pebbles			0.24
8	802	Layer		Natural	Mid red orange, friable, silty sand, frequent pebbly gravel			>0.04
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown, friable, silty sand, some pebbles			0.29
9	901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown, friable, silty sand, frequent pebbles			0.22
9	902	Layer		Natural	Mid red orange, friable, silty sand, frequent pebbly gravel			>0.24
9	903	Cut		Cut of ditch	Linear, asymmetrical irregular moderate straight sides, flat base, sharp breaks of slope, E-W	>1.8	1.14	0.41
9	904	Fill	903	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, silty sand, friable, frequent small rounded stones	>1.8	1.14	0.41
9	905	Cut		Cut of ditch	Linear, steep concave sides, concave base, N-S	>1.8	1.14 oblique	0.39
9	906	Fill	905	Fill of ditch	Mid orange brown, silty sand, friable, occasional sub-rounded stones	>1.8	1.14 oblique	0.39
9	907	Cut		Cut of ditch	Unexcavated, linear	>1.8	0.6	-
9	908	Fill	907	Fill of ditch	Mid orange brown, silty sand, friable	>1.8	0.6	-
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown, friable, silty sand, some pebbles			0.25
10	1001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown, friable, silty sand, frequent pebbles			0.19
10	1002	Layer		Natural	Mid red orange, friable, silty sand, frequent pebbly gravel			>0.09
10	1003	Cut		Cut of ditch	Linear, moderate concave sides, concave base, E-W	>1.8	0.79	0.24
10	1004	Fill	1003	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, silty sand, loose, moderate sub-rounded stones	>1.8	0.79	0.24
10	1005	Cut		Cut of ditch	Linear, moderate concave sides, concave base, E-W	>1.8	1.17	0.33
10	1006	Fill	1005	Fill of ditch	Mid orange brown, silty sand, loose, frequent sub-rounded stones	>1.8	1.17	0.33
10	1007	Cut		Cut of ditch	Unexcavated, linear	>1.8	0.87	-
10	1008	Fill	1007	Fill of ditch	Mid orange brown sandy silt	>1.8	0.87	-
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown, friable, silty sand, some pebbles			0.24
11	1101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown, friable, silty sand, frequent pebbles			0.13
11	1102	Layer		Natural	Mid red orange, friable, silty sand, frequent pebbly gravel			>0.11
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown, friable, silty sand, some pebbles			0.26
12	1201	Layer		Natural	Mid red orange, friable, silty sand, frequent pebbly gravel			>0.14
12	1202	Cut		Cut of ditch	Linear, moderate concave sides, concave base, NE-SW	>1.8 m	1.86 oblique	0.54

12	1203	Fill	1202	Fill of ditch	Mid orange brown, silty sand, loose, occasional sub-rounded stones	>1.8 m	1.86 oblique	0.54
13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown, friable, silty sand, some pebbles			0.29
13	1301	Layer		Natural	Mid red orange, friable, silty sand, frequent pebbly gravel			>0.18
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown, friable, silty sand, some pebbles			0.26
14	1401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown, friable, silty sand, frequent pebbles			0.19
14	1402	Layer		Natural	Mid red orange, friable, silty sand, frequent pebbly gravel			>0.01

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Class	Description	Fabric Code*	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
303	Late Prehistoric Pottery	Handmade coarse sandy fabric	Q	2	40	MIA
504	Roman Pottery	Sandy oxidised ware	UNS OX	1	1	MC1-EC2
	Roman Pottery	Sandy reduced ware	UNS RE	10	132	
	Roman Pottery	South Gaulish Samian	LGF SA	1	13	
704	Iron	Nail		2	18	RB-MED
706	Roman Pottery	Sandy reduced ware	UNS RE	1	7	RB
708	Roman Pottery	Sandy reduced ware	UNS RE	1	13	RB
1004	Post Medieval Pottery	Cistercian-type ware	CIST	1	3	C16
1006	Roman Pottery	Sandy oxidised ware	UNS OX	1	5	RB
	Roman Pottery	Sandy reduced ware	UNS RE	1	4	

* National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes in bold

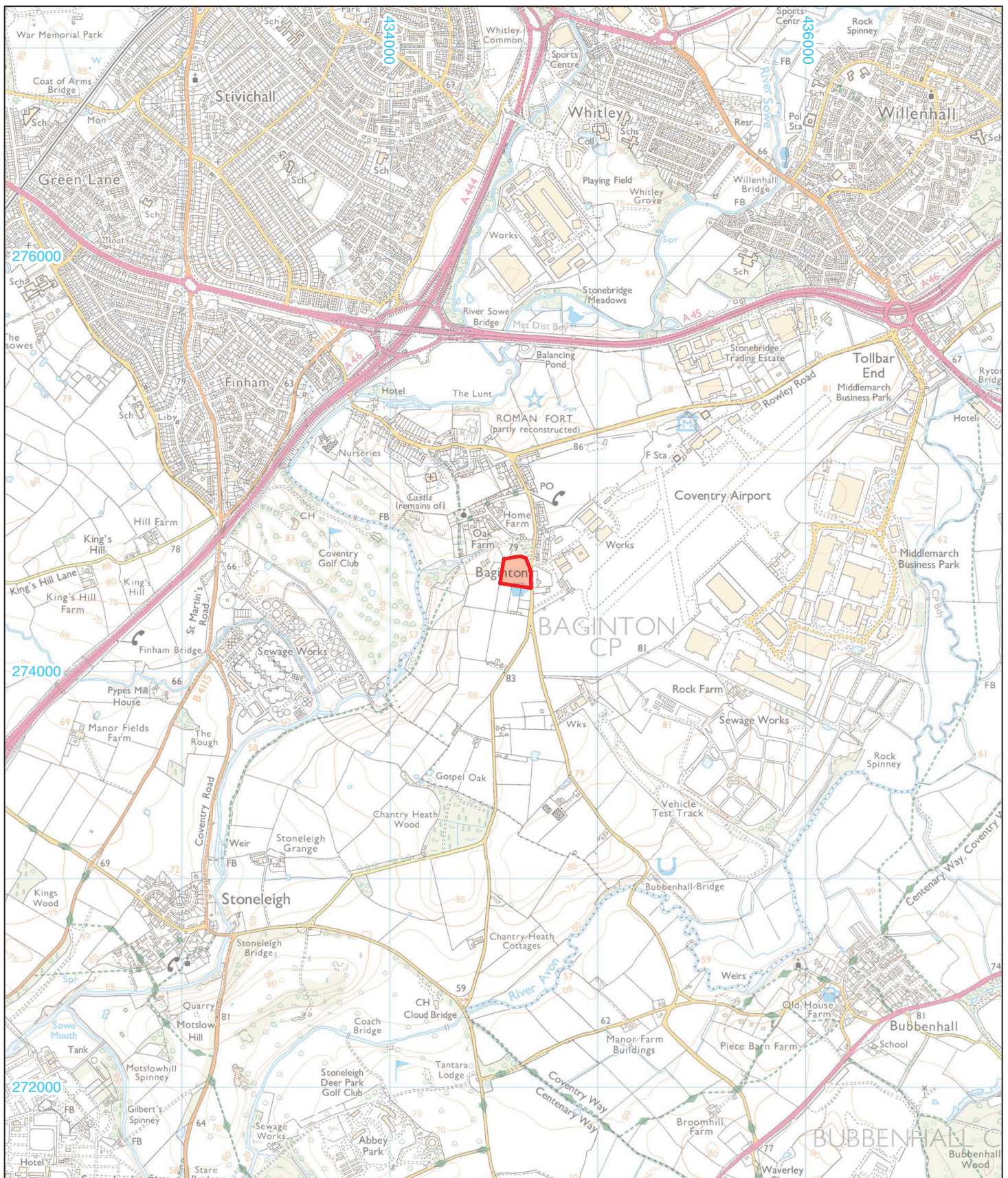
Table 2: Pottery fabric descriptions

Period	Fabric Description	Fabric Code*	Count	Weight (g)
Late Prehistoric pottery	Sparse poorly sorted sub angular coarse quartz sand $\leq 2\text{mm}$	Q	2	40
Roman pottery	Sandy oxidised ware	UNS OX	2	6
	Sandy reduced ware	UNS RE	13	156
	South Gaulish Samian	LGF SA	1	13
Post-medieval pottery	Cistercian-type ware	CIST	1	3
Total			19	218

* National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes in bold

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land to the west of Coventry Road	
Short description	<p>The evaluation identified a concentration of archaeological remains within the central and northern portions of the site comprising ditches and a pit dating to the Roman period. A single pit containing Middle Iron Age pottery was revealed at the western limits of the site.</p> <p>Where the archaeological features were identified by the trenching there was a very poor correlation with the results of the geophysical survey. Only one ditch was seen to continue into another trench, as such the ditches do not form a coherent pattern suggesting smaller field enclosures as opposed to larger field systems. Two potential phases of enclosure were identified on the basis of orientation of the ditches.</p>	
Project dates	4- 7 February 2019	
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work	Geophysical survey (SUMO Geophysics Ltd 2018)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Baginton, Warwickshire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	1.82ha	
Site co-ordinates	434478 274478	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Warwickshire County Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Julian Newman	
Project Supervisor	Anna Moosbauer	
MONUMENT TYPE		
None		
SIGNIFICANT FINDS		
None		
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Warwickshire Museum	Ceramics
Paper	Warwickshire Museum	Context sheets
Digital	Warwickshire Museum	Database and digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2019 <i>Land to the west of Coventry Road, Baginton, Warwickshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 18567		



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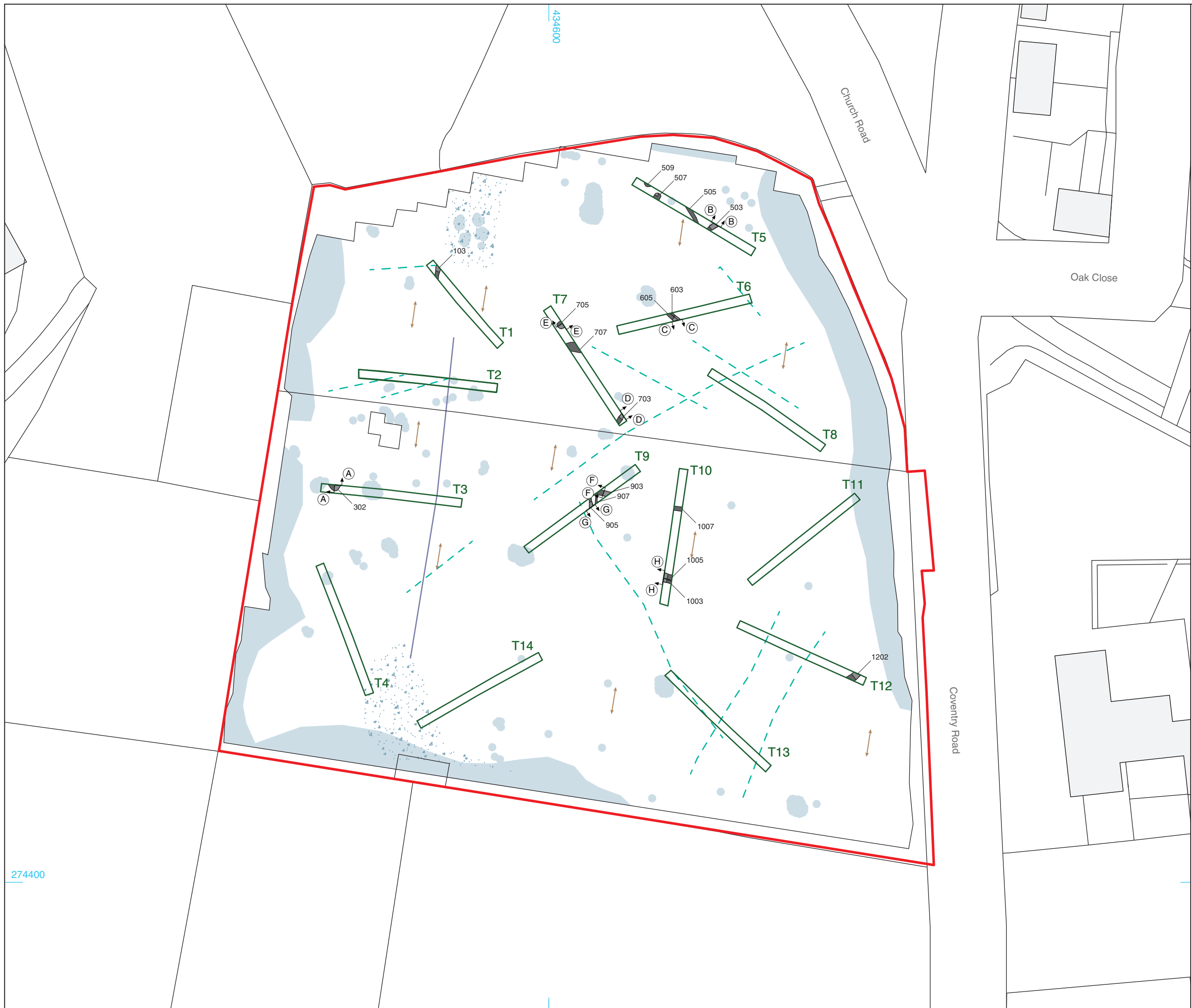
PROJECT TITLE
 Land west of Coventry Road, Baginton,
 Warwickshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

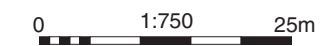


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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	12.02.19	1
APPROVED BY	AM	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	

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- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- A A Section location
- Geophysical survey (Sumo Survey, 2018)
- Uncertain origin (discrete anomaly/trend)
- Former field boundary (conjectural)
- ↕ Agriculture (ridge and furrow)
- Magnetic disturbance
- Ferrous



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PROJECT TITLE
 Land west of Coventry Road, Baginton, Warwickshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench locations showing archaeological features and geophysical survey

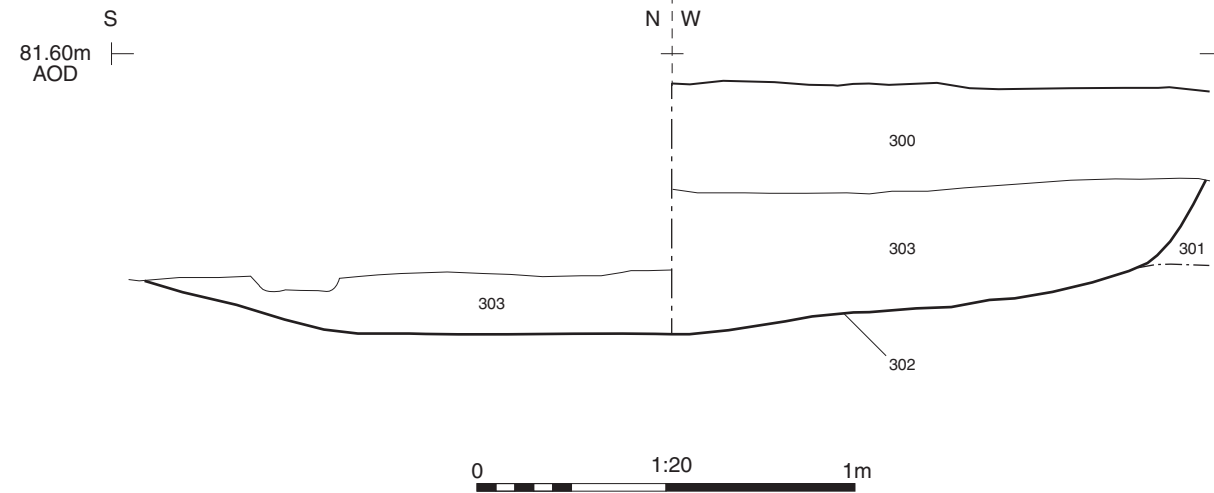
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274400

434600



Section AA



Pit 302, looking north (1m scale)

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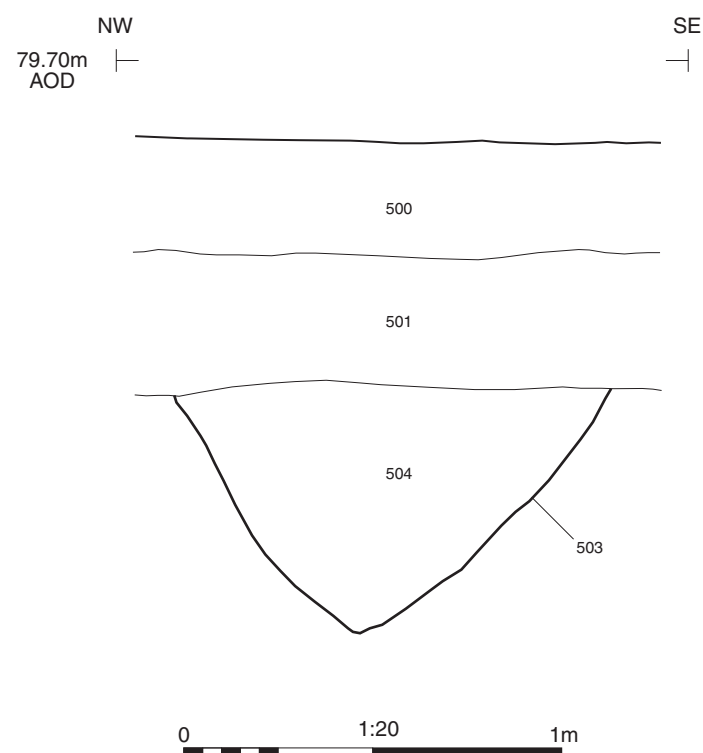
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PROJECT TITLE
Land west of Coventry Road, Baginton,
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 3: section and photograph

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Section BB



Ditch 503, looking north-east (1m scale)

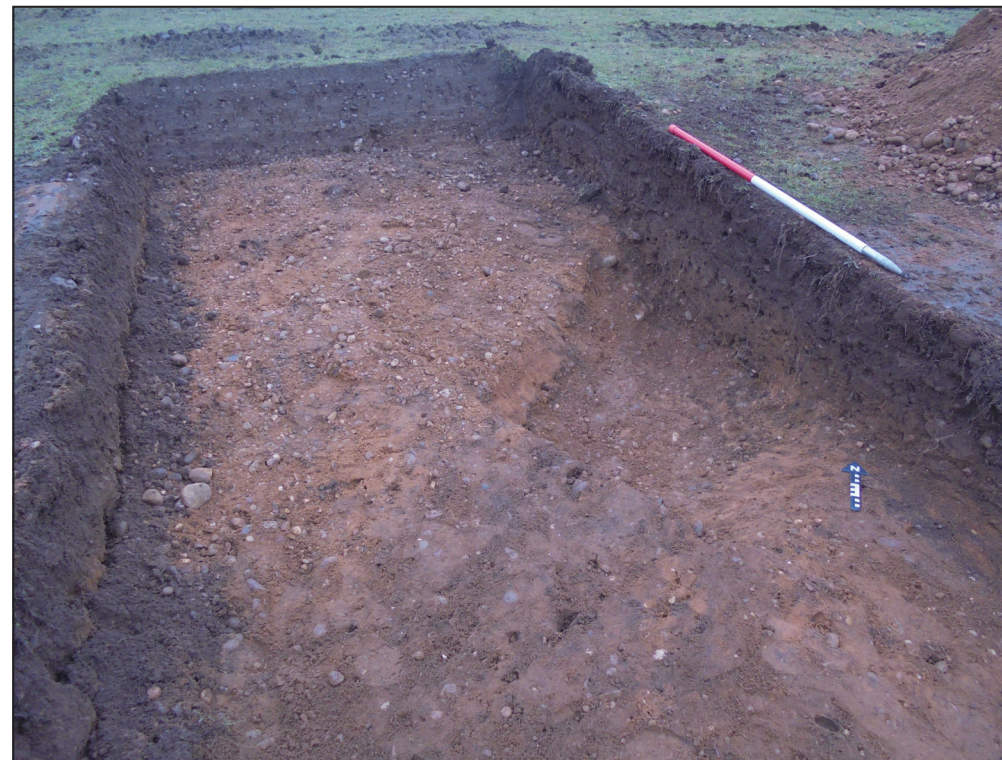
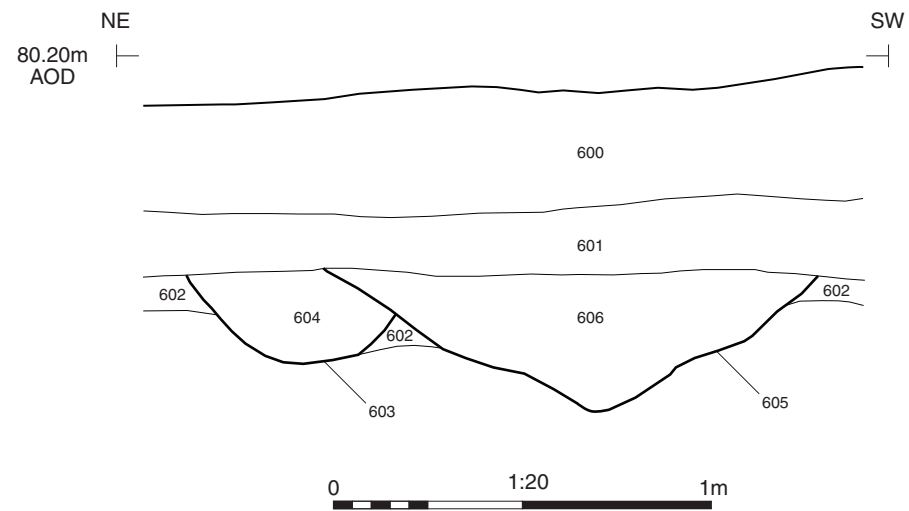
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PROJECT TITLE
Land west of Coventry Road, Baginton,
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 5: section and photograph

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APPROVED BY	AM	SCALE@A3	1:20	

Section CC

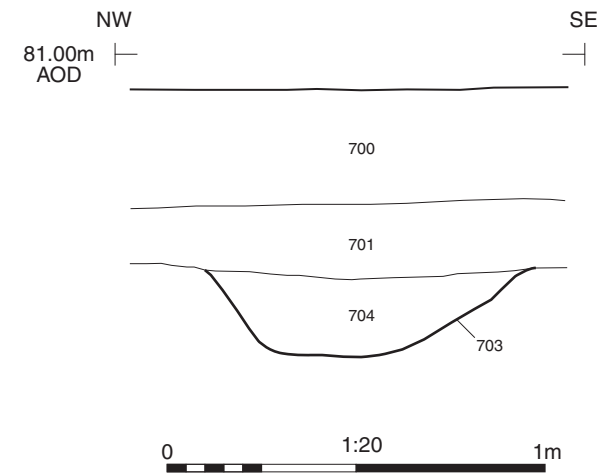


Ditches 603 and 605, looking north (1m scale)



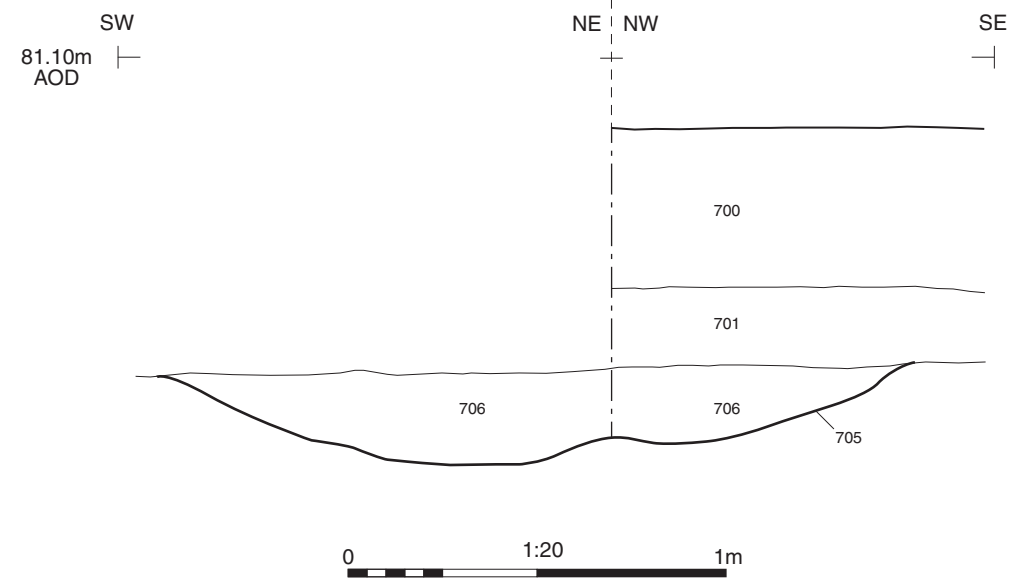
Ditch 703, looking north-east (0.5m scale)

Section DD



Pit 705, looking north (1m scale)

Section EE




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PROJECT TITLE
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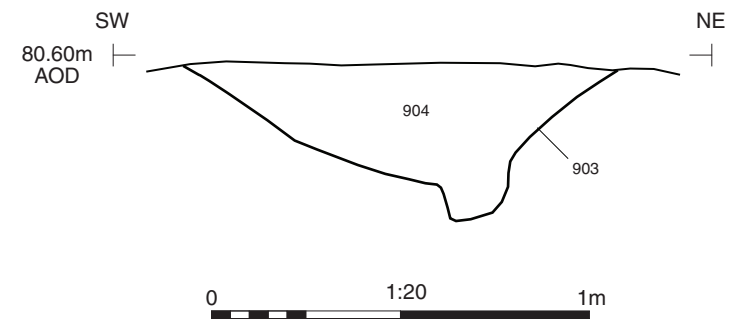
FIGURE TITLE
Trench 7: sections and photographs

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APPROVED BY	AM	SCALE	@A3 NA	



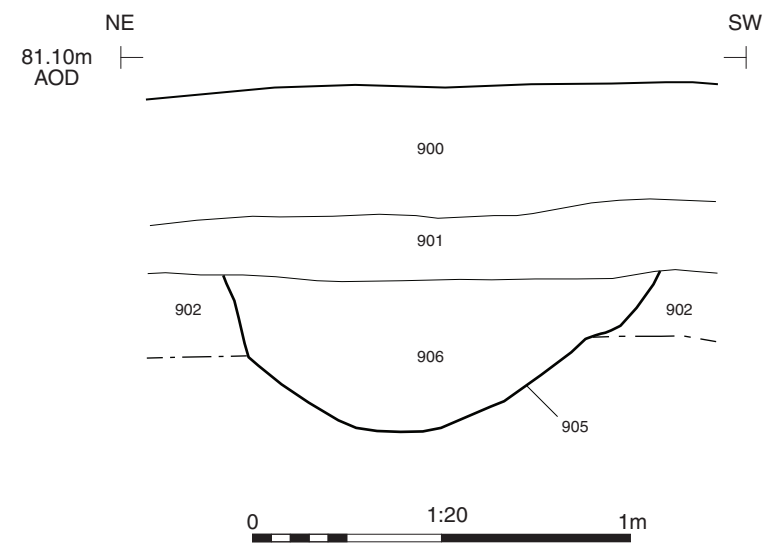
Ditch 903, looking south-east (1m scale)

Section FF

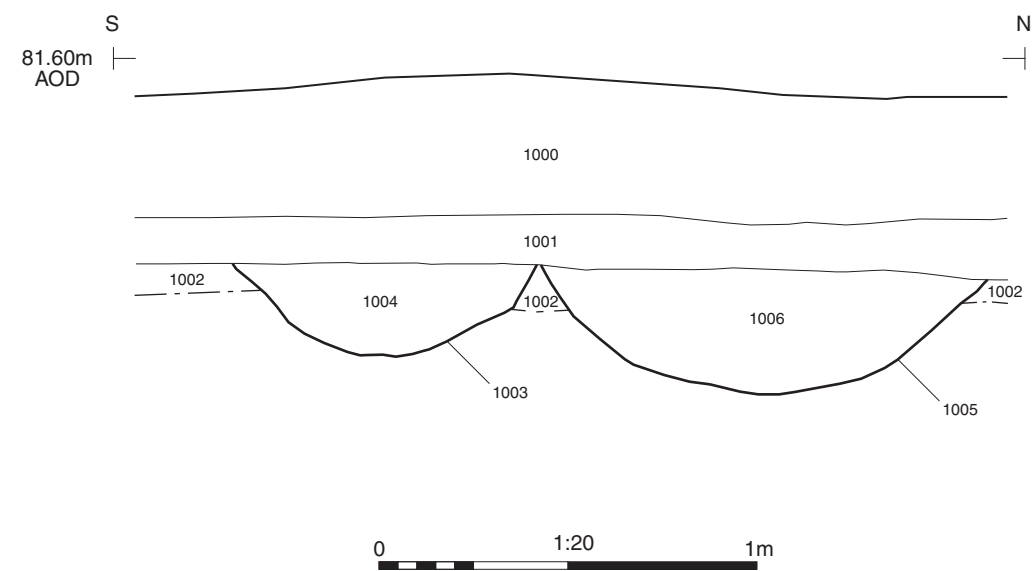


Ditch 905, looking south-east (0.5m scale)

Section GG



Section HH



Ditches 1003 and 1005, looking east (0.3 and 0.5m scales)

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PROJECT TITLE
Land west of Coventry Road, Baginton,
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 10: section and photograph

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Trench 8, looking east (1m scales)



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PROJECT TITLE

Land west of Coventry Road, Baginton,
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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 8: photograph

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CHECKED BY **DJB** DATE **12/02/19**
APPROVED BY **AM** SCALE@A4 **NA**

FIGURE NO.

9

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