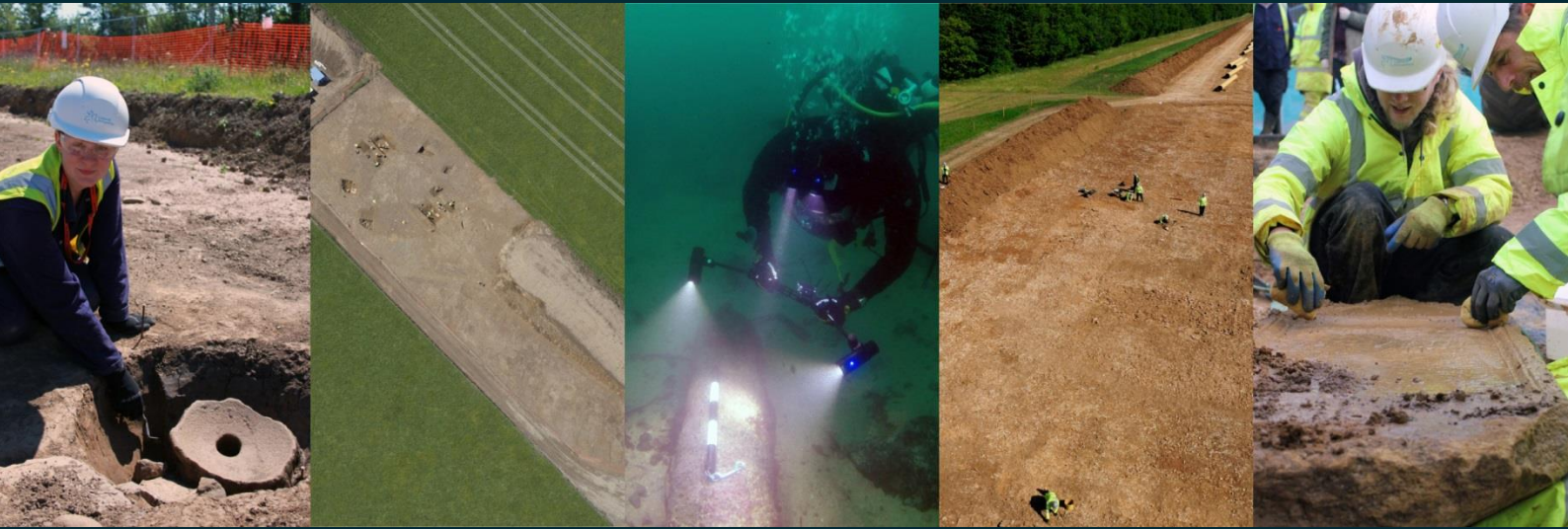


# Rugby SUE Key Phase 1 Rugby Warwickshire

*Interim Report*



for  
CgMs Consulting

On behalf of  
Rugby Radio Station  
Limited Partnership

CA Project: 669023  
CA Report: 16165

June 2016



# Rugby SUE Key Phase 1

## Rugby

## Warwickshire

### Interim Report

CA Project: 669023

CA Report: 16165

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## CONTENTS

SUMMARY .....	5
1 INTRODUCTION.....	6
<i>Location, topography and geology.....</i>	6
<i>Archaeological background .....</i>	6
2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	8
3 METHODOLOGY .....	9
4 SITE NARRATIVE.....	10
<i>Natural Geology.....</i>	11
<i>Period 1: Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43).....</i>	11
<i>Period 2: Roman (AD 43 – AD 410).....</i>	12
<i>Period 3: Medieval (1066 – 1539).....</i>	17
<i>Period 4: Modern (1801 – 2000).....</i>	18
<i>Undated.....</i>	18
5 STORAGE AND CURATION.....	19
6 REFERENCES.....	19
7 THE FINDS .....	20
8 THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE .....	21
APPENDIX 1: POTTERY SUMMARY BY E.R. MCSLOY AND KATIE MARSDEN .....	23
APPENDIX 2: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL SUMMARY BY KATIE MARSDEN.....	24
APPENDIX 3: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE SUMMARY BY KATIE MARSDEN.....	24
APPENDIX 4: FIRED CLAY SUMMARY BY KATIE MARSDEN .....	24
APPENDIX 5: GLASS SUMMARY BY KATIE MARSDEN .....	24
APPENDIX 6: METAL FINDS SUMMARY BY KATIE MARSDEN.....	25
APPENDIX 7: WORKED FLINT SUMMARY BY KATIE MARSDEN.....	25

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APPENDIX 8: WORKED STONE SUMMARY BY RUTH SHAFFREY .....	26
APPENDIX 9: CREMATED HUMAN BONE SUMMARY BY SARAH COBAIN.....	26
APPENDIX 10: ANIMAL BONE SUMMARY BY SARAH COBAIN .....	27
APPENDIX 11: PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND CHARCOAL SUMMARY BY SARAH F. WYLES .....	27
APPENDIX 12: MONOLITHS AND WORKED WOOD SUMMARY BY SARAH COBAIN	31
APPENDIX 13: WORKED WOOD SUMMARY BY SARAH COBAIN .....	31

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1      Site location plan (1:25,000)
- Fig. 2      The site, showing the Excavation Areas and evaluation trench locations (1:4000)
- Fig. 3      Area C, showing archaeological features (1:125)
- Fig. 4      Area D, showing archaeological features (1:300)
- Fig. 5      Area E, showing archaeological features (1:125)
- Fig. 6      Area H, showing archaeological features (1:400)
- Fig. 7      Area I, showing archaeological features (1:750)
- Fig. 8      Area J, showing archaeological features (1:200)
- Fig. 9      Area I, Pit 4334: section and photograph (1:20)
- Fig. 10     Area I, Watering Hole 4138: section and photograph (1:20)
- Fig. 11     Area I, Well 4554: section and photograph (1:20)
- Fig. 12     Area I, Photographs

## SUMMARY

<b>Site Name:</b>	Rugby SUE Key Phase 1, Rugby
<b>Location:</b>	Warwickshire
<b>NGR:</b>	SP 5546 7344
<b>Type:</b>	Excavation
<b>Date:</b>	22 July to 4 October 2015
<b>Location of archive:</b>	Rugby Art Gallery and Museum
<b>Accession Number:</b>	RTA.1037
<b>Site Code:</b>	RSUE15

A programme of archaeological investigation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between July and October 2015 for CgMs Consulting acting on behalf of Rugby Radio Station Limited Partnership at Rugby SUE Key Phase 1, Rugby, Warwickshire. In compliance with an approved Project Design (CA 2015) a total of 1.96ha was excavated in six areas (Areas B–E and H–I) located across the development site.

The majority of the archaeology was revealed within Area I and included an Iron Age pit alignment and isolated pits, and a Roman field system comprising two droveways, ditches for five enclosures, watering holes, a ring ditch and associated oven, one curvilinear ditch (possibly a truncated ring ditch), pits and a well.

A small number of mostly undated pit and ditch features were identified within Areas B, C, D, E, H, and J. Aside from a small flint assemblage comprising residual material dating from the Mesolithic to Bronze Age periods, the artefacts recovered from the site are generally Iron Age or Roman in date. Two sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery and a small amount of post-medieval pottery were also recovered.

This document presents a summary of the fieldwork results along with a summary and quantification of the artefactual and ecofactual evidence recovered from the excavation.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Between July and October 2015 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation and trial trenching at Rugby Southern Urban Extension (SUE) Key Phase 1, Rugby, Warwickshire, (centred on NGR: SP 5546 7344; Fig. 1). The work was undertaken at the request of CgMs Consulting on behalf of Rugby Radio Station Limited Partnership, to fulfil a condition attached to planning permission granted by Local Planning Authority (LPA), Rugby Borough Council, for residential development of the site (Planning Ref. R11/0699; Condition 12).
- 1.2 The scope of the excavation was set out in accordance with archaeological advice on planning matters provided by Anna Stocks, Warwickshire County Council's Planning Archaeologist (WCCPA), with a subsequent detailed Project Design (PD) produced by CA (2015) and approved by the LPA acting on the advice of Anna Stocks.
- 1.3 The fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (CIfA 2014), the Historic England (formerly English Heritage) procedural documents Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide (HE 2015). It was monitored by Anna Stocks by site visits and telephone communication throughout the excavation.

### ***Location, topography and geology***

- 1.4 The development area, which covers an area of approximately 47ha, is located c. 5km to the east of Rugby town centre, in fields surrounding Dollman Farm, off Crick Road (A428). The ground is undulating, with land at a height of approximately 106m aOD. Part of the site is currently an orchard and the remainder was under pasture. There are a number of small ponds in low-lying areas and a spring in the south-east corner.
- 1.5 The underlying geology of the area is mapped as Jurassic mudstone of the Charmouth Mudstone Formation, overlain by superficial deposits of Quaternary Hillmorton Sand (BGS 2015).

### ***Archaeological background***

- 1.6 This section provides an overview of previous archaeological works which have taken place within the development site. Research undertaken by CgMs Consulting for a desk-based assessment of the site indicate that parts of the study site have a high potential for late prehistoric, Iron Age and Romano-British settlement and related activity, and a low potential for Saxon settlement.
- 1.7 The development of DIRFT immediately to the east of the site, which started in the early to mid-1990s, has led to extensive archaeological investigation in the area that has revealed a rich and densely settled prehistoric landscape, largely dating to the Iron Age, on the higher ground that lies to the south and east of the current site. During the medieval period, the study site comprised parts of the open fields of Clifton and Hillmorton and these survived until the 17th/18th century when each parish was enclosed and the current field pattern created.
- 1.8 In 2010, two areas within the boundary of the current site were subject to an archaeological evaluation by Oxford Archaeology (OA 2010). In the south-west corner of the site, evidence for a Middle Iron settlement was encountered, comprising a substantial ditched enclosure, a boundary ditch, at least one pit and two undated postholes. There was also tentative evidence for Bronze Age activity, in the form of a pottery sherd from a second ditch that ran roughly parallel to the Iron Age boundary ditch. To the east, near the eastern edge of the site, the remains of a Roman settlement, dated to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, were revealed. A boundary ditch, which had been recut on numerous occasions, and field boundary ditches were investigated, and evidence was found for Roman industrial activity, possibly associated with iron smelting.
- 1.9 In June and July 2013, a geophysical survey of the site was undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA 2013). The results confirmed the findings of the evaluation carried out by OA (2010) in identifying archaeological features in the southern part of the site, most notably in the south-west and south-east corners, with a possible ditched track extending from the south-east corner to the centre of the site. The remains of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation were evident across the entire surveyed area.
- 1.10 A further stage of evaluation was carried out by CA in 2013, which identified two significant areas of archaeology, with medieval ridge-and-furrow earthworks recorded across most of the site (CA 2013a). The earliest remains were located in the south-west corner of the site, close to Moor Lane. These comprised a roughly



square enclosure, part of a possible ring ditch, internal ditches, associated storage pits and postholes, dated by pottery recovered from one of the ditches to the Middle Iron Age (400 – 100 BC). The enclosure, which was situated on a gentle, north-facing slope and enclosed an area of c. 1.8ha, is probably the remains of a small, defended farming settlement. The second area was located in the south-east corner of the site, adjacent to Crick Road, where parts of a Roman ditch system were encountered. The interpretation of these remains is uncertain but the paucity of finds, sterile fills and the relatively dispersed nature of the ditch system suggests that they are field and track boundaries, associated with a settlement to the south of Crick Road.

## **2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 2.1 The aims of the excavation were to establish the character, quality, date, significance and extent of any archaeological remains or deposits surviving within the site.
- 2.2 The objectives of the excavation were laid out in a project design produced by CA (2015) in accordance with brief specification, as follows:
  - Recover artefactual material to date any evidence of past settlement or land-use in the excavation areas.
  - Identify, through a programme of environmental sampling and the collection of ecofacts, any activities that may have been carried out in the vicinity of the site in order to determine the function of the ditches and general nature of the environment immediately surrounding the site.
  - Determine how the ditch system relates to other known areas of prehistoric and Romano-British settlement in the vicinity,
  - Establish the archaeological potential of the areas between the excavation areas in the eastern part of the site through a programme of additional trial trenching to further characterise the remains and determine their extent.

### 3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the PD (CA 2015). The location of the excavation areas (Areas C–J) was agreed with Anna Stocks (WCCPA), informed by the results of the geophysical survey (NA 2013) and archaeological evaluations (OA 2010 and CA 2013a).
- 3.1 A total of eight excavation areas (Areas C–J) and eight trial trenches were proposed, however the presence of an orchard to the south of Dollman Farm meant that Areas F and G could not be excavated. The orchard also meant the excavation areas for Area H and I were reduced in size, and that it was only possible to excavate one of the proposed eight additional trial trenches (Fig. 2). A total of 1.96ha was excavated in the six excavation areas (Areas C, D, E, H, I and J).
- 3.2 The excavation areas were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 5.1 *Survey Manual* (CA 2012a). The excavation areas were scanned for live services by trained CA staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the CA *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*.
- 3.3 Fieldwork commenced with the removal of topsoil and subsoil from the excavation areas by mechanical excavator with a 1.8m-wide toothless ditching bucket, under archaeological supervision. Machine excavation ceased when the first archaeological horizon or natural substrate was revealed (whichever was encountered first).
- 3.4 The archaeological features thus exposed were hand-excavated to the bottom of archaeological stratigraphy. Examination of features concentrated on recovering the plan, and any structural sequences. Particular emphasis was placed on retrieving a stratigraphic sequence and upon obtaining details of the phasing of the site.
- 3.5 Following machine excavation, sampling levels were discussed and agreed with Anna Stocks, in conjunction with CgMs as followed:
- All funerary/ritual features were 100% excavated.

- All discrete features (pits, postholes) were sampled by hand-excavation (average sample 50%) unless their common/repetitive nature suggested they were unlikely to yield significant new information.
- All industrial features, including ovens and hearths, were 100% excavated.
- A total of 10% by area of bulk horizontal deposits were hand-excavated.
- All excavated sections through linear features were at least 1m wide with all intersections investigated, unless a particular relationship between featured had already been established.
- Boundary ditches were sampled to a minimum of 5% by length away from intersections.
- Linear features associated with settlement, industrial structures or areas of specific activity were sampled to a minimum of 25% by length away from intersections. A further 25% by length were excavated if significant patterns of deposition occurred within linear features (including dumps of industrial waste or animal carcass waste).

3.6 All features were planned and recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (CA 2013b). Deposits were assessed for their environmental potential and sampled appropriately in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The taking and processing of environmental and other samples from archaeological sites* (CA 2012b). All artefacts recovered from the excavation were retained in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of finds immediately after excavation* (CA 1995).

## 4 SITE NARRATIVE

- 4.1 This section provides an overview of the results of excavation. The archaeological feature exposed within the single evaluation trench (Fig. 7) has been incorporated into the report below.
- 4.2 The majority of the archaeology was revealed within Area I dating to the Iron Age and Roman periods. A small number of mostly undated features were identified within Areas B, C, D, E, H, and J. Aside from a small flint assemblage comprising

residual material dating from the Mesolithic to Bronze Age periods, the artefacts recovered from the site are generally Iron Age or Roman in date. Two sherds of intrusive Anglo-Saxon pottery, a small amount of post-medieval pottery and tobacco clay-pipe fragments dating to the post-medieval period were recovered.

- 4.3 Features have been provisionally assigned to periods on the basis of spot dates available from recovered artefacts and spatial/stratigraphic relationships to those features containing dated artefacts. Some features remain undated.
- 4.4 A quantification and summary of artefactual and ecofactual material and assessment of six palaeoenvironmental and six human remains samples have been produced (Appendix 1–13). On the basis of criteria outlined above, features were assigned to the following provisional periods:
  - Period 1: Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43)
  - Period 2: Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)
    - Period 2.1: Roman I
    - Period 2.2: Roman II
  - Period 3: Medieval (1066 – 1539)
  - Period 4: Modern (1801 – 2000)
  - Undated

### ***Natural Geology***

- 1.1 The underlying solid geology of the site comprises Jurassic mudstone of the Charmouth Mudstone Formation, overlain by superficial deposits of Quaternary Hillmorton Sand (BGS 2015). The natural geological substrate was identified at an average depth of 0.6m below the topsoil and subsoil. It comprised a light grey-brown silty sand. This was overlain by a brown-yellow silty sand subsoil measuring c. 0.4m in depth. This was sealed in turn by a dark grey-brown sandy silt topsoil which averaged 0.2m in thickness.

### ***Period 1: Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43)***

Area I (Fig. 7)

- 4.5 The earliest phase of activity in Area I comprised pit alignment A, located to the south-west, and pits 4016, 4018 and 4683, located to the south-east of the area. The small assemblage of pottery recovered from these features consists almost

entirely of body sherds, broadly dating to the Iron Age, although a small number of more closely dateable sherds suggest a Middle Iron Age date.

- 4.6 Pit alignment A was made up of eleven pits, regularly spaced between 1.7m and 1.9m apart, on a north-west/south-east alignment running for a distance of approximately 43m (Fig. 12). The pits were all broadly sub-square in shape, 2–2.8m in length/width and 0.65–1m deep (Fig. 9, section AA). Additionally, pit 4301 was located 17m north-west of the north-westernmost pit within pit alignment A. It was broadly similar in shape and had similar fill characteristics to the other pits, and potentially represents a north-westward continuation of the pit alignment after a 15m-wide gap.
- 4.7 The primary fills within eight of the pits were blue-grey in character indicating formation in waterlogged conditions. The remaining fills were derived from slumping and silting events. No pottery was recovered from the primary deposits, although one residual blade of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date was recovered from fill 4230 within pit 4229. Mid fills within six of the pits contained Iron Age pottery and upper fills included Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British pots/sherds. Sample 18 recovered from fill 4220 within pit 4219 contained no plant macrofossil and only a small amount of charcoal material. The function of the pit alignment is uncertain although it may have formed a boundary possibly delineating an agricultural area.
- 4.8 Towards the south-east of the site, isolated pits 4016, 4018 and 4683 all produced Iron Age pottery and pit 4018 contained a small amount of animal bone, although their function is uncertain.

### ***Period 2: Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)***

#### ***Area D (Fig. 4)***

- 4.9 North-west/south-east-orientated ditch 2004 was located to the north-east of Area D and contained a single sherd of pottery which is broadly Roman in date.

#### ***Area E (Fig. 5)***

- 4.10 Possible cremation burial 6004 was located in the centre of Area E and contained a small amount of Roman pottery. Processing of a bulk soil sample (sample 10) from the pit revealed a small quantity (85g) of burnt bone and a large quantity of charcoal. Initial assessment suggests the bone may be animal, but further detailed

osteological recording will need to be undertaken to determine whether this bone is definitely human or animal in origin.

#### Area I (Fig. 7)

- 4.11 The majority of the features and deposits in Area I were Roman in date. These included ditches making up Enclosures 1–6, two droveways, watering holes, one ring ditch and associated oven, one curvilinear ditch (possibly a truncated ring ditch), a deposit, pits and a well. Although the majority of the pottery was broadly Roman in date, two phases of Roman activity could be identified through stratigraphic relationships.

#### *Period 2.1: Roman I*

##### *Droveways*

- 4.12 Respecting Period 1 pit alignment A, parallel north-east/south-west-orientated ditches C/D/B/J and ditches E/F were recorded measuring 68m and 88m (respectively) in length. The area between the two ditches was 10m wide and has been interpreted as Droveway 1, most likely. The multiple ditch labels assigned represent recuts of the ditches, which would have been necessary to maintain/manage the droveway during its use. It is currently unclear whether ditches AJ, K and L represent early phases of the droveway ditches or earliest phases of Enclosures 1, 2 and 3; further stratigraphic analysis may help to understand the phasing of these features. Finds from Droveway 1 ditches include Roman pottery and a small amount of ceramic building material (CBM) and fired clay. An environmental sample recovered from ditch D (cut 4147; sample 13) contained a moderate assemblage of charcoal and plant remains including charred cereal grains, cereal chaff and vetches/wild pea.
- 4.13 Parallel north-east/south-west-orientated ditches T and U were located towards the south-eastern edge of Area I and were 66m and 55m (respectively) in length. The area between the ditches was 3.2m wide and has been interpreted as Droveway 2. Finds recovered include Roman pottery and a small amount of CBM and fired clay. An environmental sample recovered from ditch T (cut 4572; sample 40) contained no plant remains, but did contain a large quantity of charcoal. Droveway 2 led downhill to the north-east towards a group of watering holes and likely led into an open area of field to the south for grazing.

##### *Watering Holes 1, 2 and 3*

- 4.14 Three large watering holes were located in the north-eastern corner of Area I. Watering Hole 1, furthest east, measured over 15m long, 11m wide and was 0.69m deep. A small amount of Roman pottery was recovered from the naturally accumulated fills.
- 4.15 Located 3m to the west of Watering Hole 1, Watering Hole 2 and Watering Hole 3 (Fig 10, Section BB) appeared to be broadly contemporary. A dark organic fill, derived within waterlogged conditions, formed the upper layers of both features. No dating material was recovered from the lower fills but a small number of sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered from upper fills 4107, 4111 and 4141, and an iron bar/nail from fill 4139. No clear relationship between the two watering holes or ditch T to the west was recorded due to the similarity in consistency of the upper fills within the three features.

#### *Enclosures 1– 5*

- 4.16 One rectangular (Enclosure 5) and four sub-square (Enclosures 1–2 and possible Enclosures 3–4) enclosures were constructed delineating land along the line of the droveway.
- 4.17 Enclosure 1 was 32m long and 25m wide and bounded on its south-western and south-eastern sides by droveway 1 (ditches E/F/L) and droveway 2 (ditch T) (respectively). The north-east and north-western edges were made up of ditches M and N. A number of features were present within Enclosure 1. The northern corner of the enclosure has been sub-divided by ditch O, a shallow L-shaped ditch forming a small enclosed area within which six small pits (pit group 3), all containing Romano-British pottery, were located. Curvilinear ditch P, located to the south of Enclosure 1, and ditch 4524 may have formed additional internal space divisions.
- 4.18 Located in the western corner of Enclosure 1 was well 4554 (Fig. 11, Section CC). The well was excavated by hand to 1.2m in depth before a machine was used to extend the depth of excavation to c. 2m. The well was 'funnel' shaped with a circular concave pit leading into a vertical shaft. Five pieces of wood were recovered from below the water table within waterlogged organic-rich deposit 4616, indicating the remains of a wooden structure/lining to this feature. Other than waterlogged wood, no dating material was recovered from the lower fills.

- 4.19 Located directly to the north-west of Enclosure 1 was Enclosure 2. Enclosure 2 was 32m long by 27m wide and bounded to the south-east by Enclosure 1 (ditch N), to the south-west by driveway 1 ditches E/F/K and its north-east and north-west edges were made up of ditch M. North-west/south-east-orientated ditch 4404 was located in the north-east corner of the enclosure and possibly represents an internal division.
- 4.20 Enclosure 5 was located to the north-east of Enclosures 1 and 2. It was north-west/south-east-orientated and rectangular in shape, measuring 28m long and 15m wide. It was bounded on its south-western edge by ditch M, its south-eastern edge by ditch T, and its north-eastern and north-western sides made up by ditch G. Internally, the only dateable features were pits 4695 and 4477, and curvilinear ditch Q, which may represent the truncated remains of a ring ditch, potentially 4–5m in diameter. One other undated pit was also recorded.
- 4.21 Located to the north of Enclosure 5 was a dispersed group of four cremations burials 4396, 4398, 4422 and 4425. Cremation 4422 (Fig. 12) contained two complete nails and 34 conical-headed hobnails alongside fragments from a broken ceramic vessel. The only dating evidence was 2nd to 3rd-century pottery from cremation burial 4422, although all the cremation burials are considered to be contemporary. Cremated human bone and large assemblages of charcoal were recovered from cremation burials 4398, 4422 and 4425. Cremation 4396 contained no cremated bone, but did contain a large assemblage of charcoal.
- 4.22 Possible Enclosures 3 and 4 were located to the north-east of Area I, on the north-east and south-west sides of driveway 1 (respectively). Possible Enclosure 3 was made up of ditch I and the northern driveway ditch (ditches E/F/AJ) and possible Enclosure 4 comprised of ditch H and the southern driveway ditch (ditches C/D/J/B). Pit group 1 was located within the internal area of possible Enclosure 4, and all four pits contained refuse material. Two undated linear features were located within possible Enclosure 3.
- 4.23 Due to their proximity to the limit of excavation, it was not possible to trace the full extent of these enclosures in plan. The geophysical survey (NA 2013) did not highlight any features to indicate a continuation of these potential enclosures. It is possible they simply represent land divisions, rather than enclosures of their own right.



*Enclosures to the south-east of the Droveway 2*

- 4.24 The archaeology within the south-eastern corner of Area I was bounded to the north-west by droveway 2 (ditches T and U) and comprised curvilinear ditches X, Y, Z, AA and AB, which appeared to form land divisions or small enclosures. The form and profile of the enclosures/land divisions in this area differed from the enclosure/field system to the north-west of the droveway with their strong north-west/south-east-orientation. It is likely the droveway was used to lead stock from the main droveway towards the watering holes, and opening into this area to the south-east, which could have been used to manage/graze stock. The only dating evidence recovered from these ditches was Roman pottery from the disuse fills related to the final phase of ditch activity in this area.
- 4.25 A small number of pits in this area have been phased as Roman based on pottery within their fills. Of note, large irregular shaped pit 4577 which was over 6m in diameter. It was likely to have been a quarry pit backfilled with domestic waste including a mixture of Roman pottery, bone, CBM and a glass handle from a long-necked jug dating to the late 1st to mid 2nd century AD. Pit 4560 located 26m north-east of pit 4577 contained a small amount of Roman pottery and fired clay, and an environmental sample recovered from its fill 4564 (sample 43) contained no plant macrofossils and a small amount of charcoal.

*Period 2.2: Roman II**Enclosure 6*

- 4.26 Enclosure 6 represented the latest enclosure constructed within Area I. It was rectangular in shape, north-east/south-west-aligned measuring 47m long and 10m wide. Ditch R made up its north-eastern and north-western edges and it was bounded by ditch T to the south-east and ditch M, to the south-west. Ditch R truncated Period 2.1 ditch G (Enclosure 5), suggesting remodelling of the enclosures had taken place, although the continued use and maintenance of ditches T and M demonstrates the continued importance of these as boundaries on site.
- 4.27 It was not possible to determine any relationship between Period 2.1 Watering Hole 3 (discussed above) and ditch R in the eastern corner of the enclosure, and it

appeared that ditch R was constructed to the edge of the watering hole, suggesting the watering hole was still in use during this later period.

- 4.28 Internal to Enclosure 6 was ring ditch S. Ring ditch S was 5.5m in diameter and almost circular in plan with a 1.8m opening to the south-east. Located within the ring ditch was stone-lined oven 4668 (Fig. 12), waste from which was identified within the ring ditch and Enclosure 6 ditch fills.
- 4.29 Oven 4668 was rectangular in plan, north-west/south-east-orientated measuring 2m long and 1.2m wide. The majority of the stone lining (4670) was constructed of large limestone stones, although a single quern (Registered Artefact 16 (RA 16) was also used within its lining. The oven had been backfilled (4672) with rubble including a rotary quern fragment (RA 7), a millstone (RA 6), a possible millstone fragment (RA 15) a possible quern fragment (RA 12) and a mortar/socket stone (RA 8).
- 4.30 An environmental sample recovered from fill 4673 within oven 4668 (sample 46) contained a large assemblage of charred cereal grains, cereal chaff, weeds and charcoal. The presence of these mill/quernstones and charred cereal waste together with the nearby watering holes may indicate crop processing and milling activities taking place on or near to the area.
- 4.31 Deposit 4714, immediately to the south of the oven, represented a dump of waste most likely originating from oven 4668. Pit 4593, directly north-east of ring ditch S, was a small watering hole which also may have been associated with activities taking place within the ring ditch/oven.
- 4.32 Ditch V (Fig. 10, Section BB) was located between Droveaway 2 ditches T and U, and truncated the southern edges of Period 2.1 Watering Holes 2 and 3. Its function is uncertain, although it may have been a later addition, restricting movement between the watering holes to the east, and areas of grazing to the south.

### ***Period 3: Medieval (1066 – 1539)***

#### Area I (Fig. 2)

- 4.33 During the medieval periods, the site was subject to extensive ploughing evidenced by plough-furrows, orientated broadly north-east/south-west. The plough-furrows were regularly spaced, 5 to 7m apart, measuring up to 92m in length and up to 4m wide. Plough furrow 4104 contained a single sherd of intrusive post-medieval pottery. For reasons of clarity, the plough-furrows have been excluded from Figs 2–8.

#### ***Period 4: Modern (1801 – 2000)***

#### Area C (Fig. 3)

- 4.34 Area C revealed eight pits which were investigated, but upon identification of partially decayed sheep remains in association with modern plastic, barbed wire and glass, excavation ceased and the features were not recorded. Tree-hole/rooting 1007 contained further disturbed remains of sheep burials and as such has been dated as modern.

#### ***Undated***

#### Area C (Fig. 3)

- 4.35 North-west/south-east-orientated ditch 1009 was located immediately south-east of tree-hole/rooting 1007. It contained no artefactual material and remains undated.
- 4.36 Pit 1005 was located to the north of the excavation area. No artefactual material was recovered from this feature although an environmental soil sample (sample 1) was retrieved. A large assemblage of charred cereal remains including emmer/spelt wheat, barley and possible free-threshing wheat grains, cereal chaff and weeds were identified within this sample, an assemblage which may suggest an Iron Age or Romano-British date for the feature.

#### Area D (Fig. 4)

- 4.37 Undated features consisted of north-east/south-west-orientated ditch 2006, broadly north/south-orientated ditch 2016 and pits 2020 and 2024. No artefactual material was recovered from these features and their respective functions uncertain.

#### Area H (Fig. 6)

- 4.38 Area H comprised north-east/south-west-orientated ditch 5003 located in the centre of the excavation area. The ditch contained no dating evidence and its function could not be determined. A series of nine tree-holes were also recorded but no detailed excavation work was undertaken.

#### Area I (Fig. 7)

- 4.39 A number of undated pits and lengths of ditch were recorded on site. It is hoped that further stratigraphic assessment and processing of the environmental samples will help phase and determine a function for these features.
- 4.40 Of note was undated tree-hole 4026. This feature contained two small unfeatured bodysherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery. The tree-hole appeared to have filled by natural siltation processes and the pottery, recovered from close to the surface is considered to be intrusive.

#### Area J (Fig. 8)

- 4.41 Pits 3004 and 3006 were located to the north-west of Area J. The pits contained no artefactual material and for this reason no assessment of function can be made.

## 5 STORAGE AND CURATION

- 5.1 The archive is currently held at CA offices, Milton Keynes, whilst post-excavation work proceeds. Upon completion of the project and with the agreement of the legal landowners, the site archive and artefactual collection will be deposited with Rugby Art Gallery and Museum (accession number: RTA.1037), which has agreed in principle to accept the complete archive upon completion of the project.

## 6 REFERENCES

- BGS (British Geological Survey) 2015 *Geology of Britain Viewer*  
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2014 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 1995 *Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately After Excavation*

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2012a *Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2012b *Technical Manual 2: The Taking of Samples for Palaeoenvironmental and Palaeoeconomic Analysis from Archaeological Sites*

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2013a *Rugby Sustainable Urban Extension, Rugby, Warwickshire; Archaeological Evaluation* CA Report **13606**

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2013b *Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015 *Rugby SUE Key Phase 1, Rugby, Warwickshire; Project Design for an Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation and Trial Trenching*

HE (Historic England) 2015 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: the MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*

NA (Northamptonshire Archaeology) 2013 *Rugby Sustainable Urban Extension, Rugby Radio Station; Geophysical Survey*

OA (Oxford Archaeology) 2010 *Rugby Sustainable Urban Extension, Rugby Radio Station, Warwickshire: Archaeological Evaluation Report*

## 7 THE FINDS

7.1 Finds recovered are listed in the table below. Summary details are to be found in Appendices 1 to 8.

Type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Pottery	Late prehistoric	75	337

	Roman	765	9109
	Anglo-Saxon	2	3
	post-medieval	2	12
	<i>Total</i>	<i>844</i>	<i>9461</i>
CBM		26	1714
Clay tobacco pipe		5	20
Fired/burnt clay		49	569
Glass		1	29
Metalwork	Fe nails/hobnails	91	249
Worked flint		23	147
Burnt flint		1	3
Worked stone	Roman	8	-

7.2 A moderate assemblage of pottery was recovered dating from the Late prehistoric to the post-medieval periods. The Late prehistoric pottery is mostly Iron Age in date comprising mostly body sherds and a single rim sherd of indeterminate vessel form. The majority of the pottery dates to the Roman period, including coarseswares consisting of jars or 'utilitarian' dishes/bowls.

7.3 Other finds include a single fragment of Roman vessel glass representing a portion of a ribbon handle from a long-necked jug, a number of iron nails and hobnails from a Roman cremation burial, five quern/mill stones, a mortar and socket stone and two fragments of unworked structural stone. In addition small quantities of CBM, clay tobacco pipe, fired/burnt clay and residual worked flint were also recovered.

## 8 THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

8.1 Biological evidence recovered is listed in the table below. Summary details are to be found in Appendices 9 to 13.

Type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Cremated human bone		-	798
Animal bone	Fragments	2890	8288
Samples (100% processed)	Human remains and Environmental	6	-
Samples (20L sub-samples processed)	Environmental	6	-
Samples (unprocessed)	Environmental	43	-
Monoliths	Environmental	1	-
Worked wood	Environmental	5	-

8.2 Biological material recovered included cremated human bone from the fills of four cremation burials (three located in Area I and one in Area E), a total of 8.288kg of

animal bone hand collected and recovered from bulk soil samples from Area I and five pieces of waterlogged wood from a fill within Well 4554.

- 8.3 Six bulk soil samples were processed and carbonised plant remains identified included emmer/spelt wheat, barley, possible free-threshing wheat and a large assemblage of weeds indicative of crop processing. Charcoal was present in all samples in moderate to abundant quantities.

## APPENDIX 1: POTTERY SUMMARY BY E.R. MCSLOY AND KATIE MARSDEN

Pottery amounting to 844 sherds (9461g) was recorded, the majority recovered from Area I. The largest portion (765 sherds or 90.6%) dates to the Roman period. with most of the remainder Late prehistoric (Iron Age) and with small numbers of sherds of earlier Anglo-Saxon and post-medieval date.

Pottery was recorded from 118 separate deposits, the largest context group of 116 sherds from fill 4578 within Period 2.1 pit 4577. Most material was derived from ditches (434 sherds or 51.4%) and pits/postholes (316 sherds or 37.4%). One vessel, represented by 49 sherds (RA. 3) was associated with Period 2.1 cremation burial 4422. The pottery assemblage is moderately well broken-up, reflected in mean sherd weight values on the low side for the Late Prehistoric (4.5g) and Roman groups (11.9g). Poor surface survival and the chemical leaching of (calcareous) fabric inclusions, is a feature of the assemblage, almost certainly resulting from the burial environment.

### *Assemblage summary: Late prehistoric (Iron Age)*

The late prehistoric group is small and of restricted range. Almost the entire prehistoric group consists of bodysherds, and the single rim sherd identified (from pit 4577), is indeterminate of vessel form. The dominant fabric is handmade 'vesicular' type VES, which is defined by sparse or common plate-like voids resulting from the leaching of fossil shell inclusions. A second (handmade) fabric characterised by common quartz inclusions is much less common. Both fabrics compare to Iron Age types known from the area. Indications that at least a proportion of the assemblage dates to the Middle Iron Age (c. 4th to 1st centuries BC) are from the incidence decoration of the type associated with the 'East Midlands Scored ware' tradition.

### *Roman*

The Roman assemblage amounts to 765 sherds (9109g). The majority comprises reduced coarseware types of local (central Warwickshire) origin. In addition there are smaller quantities of coarseware types originating from the Northamptonshire, north Bedfordshire, Milton Keynes/Towcester and Southeast Dorset. Identifiable vessel forms among the coarsewares consist of jars or 'utilitarian' dishes/bowls. Fine and 'specialist' wares are from a narrow range of sources; the mortaria are mostly Mancetter/Hartshill whiteware products, with a single example occurring in Oxfordshire red slipped ware. Romano-British finewares occur as small quantities of Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware and bowls (and one beaker sherd) in Oxfordshire red slipped ware. Continental wares are present only as Gaulish samian (25 sherds), the large majority identifiable as from Central Gaulish sources and thus of 2nd century date.

### *Dating summary*

There is very limited evidence for activity before the late 1st century AD. Most material dateable broadly to the mid Roman period, the 2nd and earlier 3rd centuries. Among material dateable to this period is one large group from Period 2.1 pit 4577 (116 sherds) and smaller groups of up to 40 sherds from Period 2.1 pits 4695, ditch X (cut 4072) and ditch 4147. Period 2.1 Cremation burial 4422 (fill 4426) probably dates to the 2nd or earlier 3rd centuries.

A smaller number of deposits are dateable to the later Roman period after c. AD 250/270. A single larger group of this period is identifiable, from Period 2.1 ditch T (cut 4572) (52 sherds). Dating is indicated by late fineware types and 'late' coarseware forms including a conical flanged bowl in Black-burnished ware Mancetter Hartshill mortaria are relatively common and comprise hammer-rim forms typical of the 3rd and earlier 4th centuries.



### *Anglo-Saxon*

Pottery of this period is limited to two small and unfeatured bodysherds (3g) recorded from tree-hole feature 4026. The sherds occur in a soft, handmade black-firing fabric (type ORG) with abundant burnt-out organic material, probably grass or chaff. Similar fabrics are widely known and commonly associated with earlier Anglo-Saxon pottery dating across the 5th/6th to 7th/8th centuries.

### *Post-medieval*

Two sherds (12g) of post-medieval pottery were recorded, both from furrow features: Area I (plough furrow 4104) and Area J (plough furrow 3016). Both sherds are unfeatured sherds in pale-bodied mottled brown and black-glazed earthenwares typical of those produced in Staffordshire and elsewhere in the Midlands across the later 17th to 18th or earlier 19th centuries

## **APPENDIX 2: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL SUMMARY BY KATIE MARSDEN**

A total of 26 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), weighing 1714g, was recorded from eight deposits within Area I and one with Area J. Much of the assemblage is fragmentary and some small fragments are unidentifiable to type/class. Where this was possible, Roman brick (4 fragments) and *tegula* (flanged roof tile: 2 fragments) were recorded. In addition one fragment of flat tile of post-Roman (medieval or post-medieval) type was recorded from Area J plough furrow 3016.

## **APPENDIX 3: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE SUMMARY BY KATIE MARSDEN**

A total of five fragments (20g) was recorded from five deposits within Area I. All are stem unfeatured fragments and are dateable only broadly across the post-medieval/modern period c. 1580–1900.

## **APPENDIX 4: FIRED CLAY SUMMARY BY KATIE MARSDEN**

A total of 49 fragments of fired clay (569g) was hand recovered from twenty deposits. A further 250g was recovered by bulk soil sample from seven deposits, mostly taken from Period 2.1 cremation burials (pit group 2) within Area I. The fired clay comprises mainly small and amorphous pieces, where function is indeterminate.

## **APPENDIX 5: GLASS SUMMARY BY KATIE MARSDEN**

A single fragment of Roman vessel glass (29g) was recorded from Period 2.1 pit 4577 (fill 4580) within Area I. The fragment, of a strongly-coloured yellow brown glass, is a portion of a ribbon handle of L-shaped form and with a low central rib. The vessel's form is identifiable as a long-necked jug, either with conical or convex body (Price and Cottam 1998, 150–7). The dating for such forms spans the late 1st to mid 2nd centuries AD (ibid.)

### Reference

Price, J. and Cottam, S. 1998 *Romano-British Glass vessels: a Handbook* York CBA Practical Handbooks in Archaeology 14

## APPENDIX 6: METAL FINDS SUMMARY BY KATIE MARSDEN

A total of 91 items (249g) all of iron, was recorded from four deposits, all within Area I. Excepting a bar or nail shaft fragment from Period 2.1 watering hole 3 and a nail from Period 2.2 ditch R (cut 4531), the assemblage consists of hobnails and nails recorded from two fills of Period 2.1 cremation burial 4422 (pit group 2).

This group includes two complete nails both characterised by square sectioned shanks with round, flat heads. As such they conform to standard Roman forms (Manning's Type 1b). A further nine nail fragments were recorded from fill 4426 and 30 fragments from fill 4423. The remaining iron objects from this feature (17 from fill 4426 and 27 from fill 4423) consist of conical-headed hobnails. The rite of cremation with hobnail footwear became well established in the 2nd Century in South East England and expands geographically in the 3rd and 4th Centuries (Philpot 1991). The presence of iron nails might indicate the presence of a wooden box or casket (*ibid*). Alternatively the nails may derive from the coffin, bier or other furnishing consumed in the pyre, or perhaps from the use of re-used structural timber as fuel.

### References

Manning, W.H. 1982 *Catalogue of the Romano-British Iron Tools, Fittings and Weapons in the British Museum* London, British Museum Publications Ltd.

Philpott, R. 1991 *Burial Practices in Roman Britain, A Survey of Grave Treatment and furnishing A.D. 43-410 AD* Brit. Archaeol. Rep. British Series **219**

## APPENDIX 7: WORKED FLINT SUMMARY BY KATIE MARSDEN

A total of 12 items of worked flint, weighing 147g, was recorded from ten deposits within Area I. In addition, one fragment of burnt flint weighing 3g, was recovered by bulk soil sample from Period 2.2 oven 4668 (fill 4673). The group is dominated by unretouched removals, seven of which are flakes/chips and two of blade/bladelet proportions. One flake core (62g), with multiple platforms was recorded from ditch F (cut 4242). Pieces with secondary working comprise. a discoidal scraper from a pit within Pit Alignment A (pit 4315 and a miscellaneous retouched piece (flake) from ditch F (cut 4242).

The flint represents a small group all of which appears to be re-deposited in Iron Age or later dated deposits. Few pieces are chronologically diagnostic; the blades, may evidence some Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic activity. The piercer, core and probably the flakes are more consistent with later technologies, those characterising the late Neolithic and Bronze Age.

## APPENDIX 8: WORKED STONE SUMMARY BY RUTH SHAFFREY

Worked stone was recovered from Area I and included fragments from a total of five querns/millstones, as well as a mortar or socket stone and two fragments of unworked (presumably structural) stone.

A single quern (RA 16) was used in the stone lining 4670) of oven 4668, which was located within the centre of ring ditch S. This quern of Old Red Sandstone is of a rounded form with approximately flat faces. It is fully perforated, which suggests a 2nd century AD or later date for its use, though this should not be relied on for dating the feature (Shaffrey 2006).

The remaining worked stone was all found in backfill deposit 4672 within oven 4668. This context contained one rotary quern fragment (RA 7), one millstone (RA 6), one possible millstone fragment (RA 15), a possible saddle quern (RA 12) and mortar/socket stone (RA 8). The rotary quern (RA 7) is made of a (presently unidentified) sandstone similar to Drybrook sandstone but a little further east than is usual for this stone type. It is of typical size and form for the Roman period with a flat base, sloped grinding surface and is fully perforated. The possible millstone fragment (RA 15) measures approximately 52cm diameter. This diameter would make it more likely to be a millstone than a quern (Shaffrey 2014) but if so, it is significantly smaller in diameter than RA 6, which, although in six adjoining fragments is an almost complete lower millstone of 72cm. Millstones usually date to the 2nd century AD onwards, but examples from the 1st century are known, for example at Northfleet in Kent (Shaffrey 2011).

Backfill deposit 4672 also produced a possible saddle quern (RA 12) utilising a quartzite boulder with little modification. A second boulder (RA 8) has a cup shaped bowl set into one surface. This stone has seen some shaping across two sides and is worn smooth both inside the bowl and all across the (approximately flat) top of the stone. Although the bowl could have sustained this wear through use as a mortar, it seems highly unlikely that the wear on the top of the stone is associated with food processing as the surface is irregular, even though worn smooth. It may instead have served as a socket or pivot stone.

Two pieces of shelly limestone (RAs 13 and 14) from backfill deposit 4672 were retained for analysis. These do not appear to be worked although both are burnt. Further work may be able to pinpoint a source for these stones.

The deposition of both querns and millstones here are an indication that grains were being processed with the millstone(s) suggesting that this was at a centralised/intensive level. Millstones may have been used to process grains for malt as well as for flour, or for grinding other substances, and it will be important to consider this processing in the light of any environmental evidence from the site.

## APPENDIX 9: CREMATED HUMAN BONE SUMMARY BY SARAH COBAIN

Cremated human bone was recovered from Period 2.1 cremated burials 4398 (238g), 4422 (384g) and 4425 (91g) within pit group 2, located to the north of Area I. The bone was recovered in small to moderate quantities and was mostly highly fragmented. In addition a Period 2 possible cremation burial 6004 (85g) is located within

the centre of Area E. Initial osteological assessment suggests this bone may be animal, but detailed recording will be required to confirm whether this bone is human or animal in origin. Further human bone analysis is recommended during the post-excavation assessment and analysis works.

## **APPENDIX 10: ANIMAL BONE SUMMARY BY SARAH COBAIN**

A total of 2890 fragments (8288g) of animal bone was hand collected from Enclosures 1 and 2 (ditches M and N), Enclosure 5 (ditch G and curvilinear ditch Q), Enclosure 6 (ditch R and ring ditch S), driveway 2 ditches T and U, driveway 1 ditches, B and D and ditches X, Y, Z, AA, AB located to the south-east of the site and various Iron Age and Roman pits scattered across Area I. The animal bone was highly fragmented and moderately well preserved. Further animal bone work is recommended during the post-excavation assessment and analysis works.

## **APPENDIX 11: PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND CHARCOAL SUMMARY BY SARAH F. WYLES**

Twelve environmental samples (197 litres of soil) were taken from a range of pit, ditch, kiln and cremation related deposits within Areas C, E and I with the intention of recovering cremated human bone and environmental evidence of industrial or domestic activity on the site. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).

Preliminary identifications of plant macrofossils are noted in Tables 1 and 2, following nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary *et al* (2012) for cereals. The flots varied in size with low to moderately high numbers of rooty material and modern seeds. The charred remains comprised varying degrees of preservation.

### *Area C*

A very large assemblage of cereal remains was recovered from fill 1004 (sample 1) within undated pit 1005. These included hulled wheat, emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), grain, glume base and spikelet fork fragments, barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grain fragments and possible free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type) grain fragments. A number of the chaff elements were identifiable as being those of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*). The relatively high number of weed seeds included seeds of oat/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.) and vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.). The moderately large number of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm recovered included mature and round wood fragments.

This assemblage is likely to be representative of a dump of domestic settlement waste. The weed seeds are those typical of grassland, field margins and arable environments and the assemblage would be compatible with a Romano-British date for the feature.

### *Area E*

Sample 10, taken from fill 6005 within undated possible cremation 6004, contained a moderately large number of charcoal fragments. These included mature wood fragments. No charred plant remains were recovered.

### Area I

The moderate assemblage recorded from fill 4163 (sample 13) of ditch D (cut 4147) included hulled wheat grain, glume base and spikelet fork fragments, and barley grain fragments together with seeds of oat/brome grass and vetch/wild pea. A number of the glume bases were identifiable as being those of spelt wheat and a few grains showed traces of germination. A small quantity of charcoal fragments was present. This assemblage is likely to have been a result of dumping settlement waste within the ditch.

Fills 4397 (sample 28), 4399 (sample 28), 4423 (sample 33), 4426 (sample 34) and 4424 (sample 32) from Period 2.1 Roman cremation burials 4396, 4398, 4422 and 4425 (respectively) contained large quantities of wood fragments, included mature wood fragments. A few grains of hulled wheat and barley and seeds of oat/brome grass were also noted. No charred plant remains were recorded from fill 4220 (sample 18) within Period 1 pit 4219 (pit alignment A), fill 4564 (sample 43) within Period 2.1 pit 4560 and fill 4575 (sample 40) within Period 2.1 Droveaway 2 ditch T (cut 4572). A moderately large quantity of charcoal fragments, including roundwood pieces, was recovered from fill 4564.

High numbers of cereal remains and weed seeds were noted from fill 4673 (sample 46) of Period 2.2 oven 4668. The cereal remains included hulled wheat grain, glume base and spikelet fork remains, and barley grain and rachis fragments. A number of the chaff elements were identifiable as being those of spelt wheat. The weed seeds included seeds of oat/brome grass, vetch/wild pea, knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), docks, rye-grass/fescue (*Lolium/Festuca* sp.) and clover/medick (*Trifolium/Medicago* sp.). There were also a few capsules of runch (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) and a moderately large amount of charcoal fragments. This assemblage is again indicative of settlement waste and activities.

### Potential

The processing and assessment of these initial samples has assisted with determining the potential of the remaining 43 samples from Area I to provide some information on the nature of settlement, the surrounding environment and landscape, the range of crops and local crop processing activities, any changes over time as well as assisting with determining the function of the kilns. The samples may also provide data on the species composition, management and exploitation of the local woodland resource as well as having the potential to augment the information on the local funerary practices. Looking at the results from the processed samples, a total of 30 of the remaining samples from Area I have moderate to high potential to provide information to augment the data from the original samples and to assist in addressing the environmental questions raised. The remaining 13 samples have low potential.

### References

- Monckton, A. 1999 'Charred plant remains from a Romano-British farmstead at Glebe Farm, Bubbenhall, Warwickshire', *AML Report, New Series* **24/99**
- Stace, C. 1997 *New flora of the British Isles* (2nd edition) Cambridge, Cambridge University Press
- Zohary, D., Hopf, M. and Weiss, E. 2012 *Domestication of plants in the Old World: the origin and spread of cultivated plants in West Asia, Europe, and the Nile Valley*, 4th edition Oxford, Clarendon Press

Table 1 Assessment of the palaeoenvironmental remains (Areas C and E)

(Key: + = 1–4 items; ++ = 4–20 items; +++ = 21–49 items; ++++ = 50–99 items; +++++ = 100–500 items, ++++++ &gt;500)

Feature	Context	Sample	Processed vol (L)	Unprocessed vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal	Charcoal notes
<b>Area C - Undated</b>													
<b>Pit 1005</b>	1004	1	18	0	775	5	++++++	++++	Hulled wheat, barley +?f-t wheat grains, glume bases + spikelet forks inc. spelt	++++	<i>Avena/Bromus</i> , <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i>	++++	inc. mature + round wood
<b>Area E - Roman</b>													
<b>Poss cremation/ pit 6004</b>	6005	10	19	0	80	5	-	-	-	-	-	++++	inc. mature wood

Table 2 Assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains (Area I)

(Key: + = 1–4 items; ++ = 4–20 items; +++ = 21–49 items; ++++ = 50–99 items; +++++ = 100–500 items, ++++++ = &gt;500)

Feature	Context	Sample	Processed vol (L)	Unprocessed vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal	Charcoal notes
<b>Area I - Period 1</b>													
<b>Pit 4219</b>	4220	18	20	20	5	60	-	-	-	-	-	++	
<b>Area I - Period 2.1</b>													
<b>Ditch D (cut 4147)</b>	4163	13	19	20	5	20	+++	++	Hulled wheat + barley grains, glume bases + spikelet forks inc. spelt. Some germination	++	<i>Avena/Bromus, Vicia/Lathyrus</i>	++	
<b>Cremation burial 4396</b>	4397	28	20	0	200	10	-	-	-	-	-	+++++	inc. mature wood
<b>Cremation burial 4398</b>	4399	29	19	0	100	20	+	-	Hulled wheat grain frags	-	-	+++++	inc. mature wood
<b>Cremation burial 4422</b>	4423	33	4	0	25	10	+	-	Hulled wheat grain frag	-	-	+++	inc. mature wood
	4426	34	5	0	40	10	+	-	Barley grain frag	+	<i>Avena/Bromus</i>	+++	inc. mature wood
<b>Cremation burial 4425</b>	4424	32	20	0	150	10	+	-	Hulled wheat grain frag	-	-	+++++	inc. mature wood
<b>Pit 4560</b>	4564	43	15	20	15	60	-	-	-	-	-	+	
<b>Ditch T (cut 4572)</b>	4575	40	20	20	30	10	-	-	-	-	-	++++	inc. round wood
<b>Area I – Period 2.2</b>													
<b>Oven 4668</b>	4673	46	18	20	50	5	+++++	+++	Hulled wheat + barley grains, glume bases + spikelet forks inc. spelt, rachis frags	+++++	<i>Avena/Bromus, Raphanus, Vicia/Lathyrus, Polygonum, Lolium/Festuca, Fallopia, Rumex, Trifolium/Medicago</i>	++++	

**APPENDIX 12: MONOLITHS AND WORKED WOOD SUMMARY BY SARAH COBAIN**

One monolith was recovered from pit 4370, part of Pit Alignment A within Area I. The monolith was recovered with the aim of undertaking pollen and insect assessment and analysis of the basal waterlogged deposits within the pit to potentially reconstruct local flora and land use. Iron Age waterlogged deposits are relatively rare and further work on this monolith is recommended during post-excavation assessment reporting of the site.

**APPENDIX 13: WORKED WOOD SUMMARY BY SARAH COBAIN**

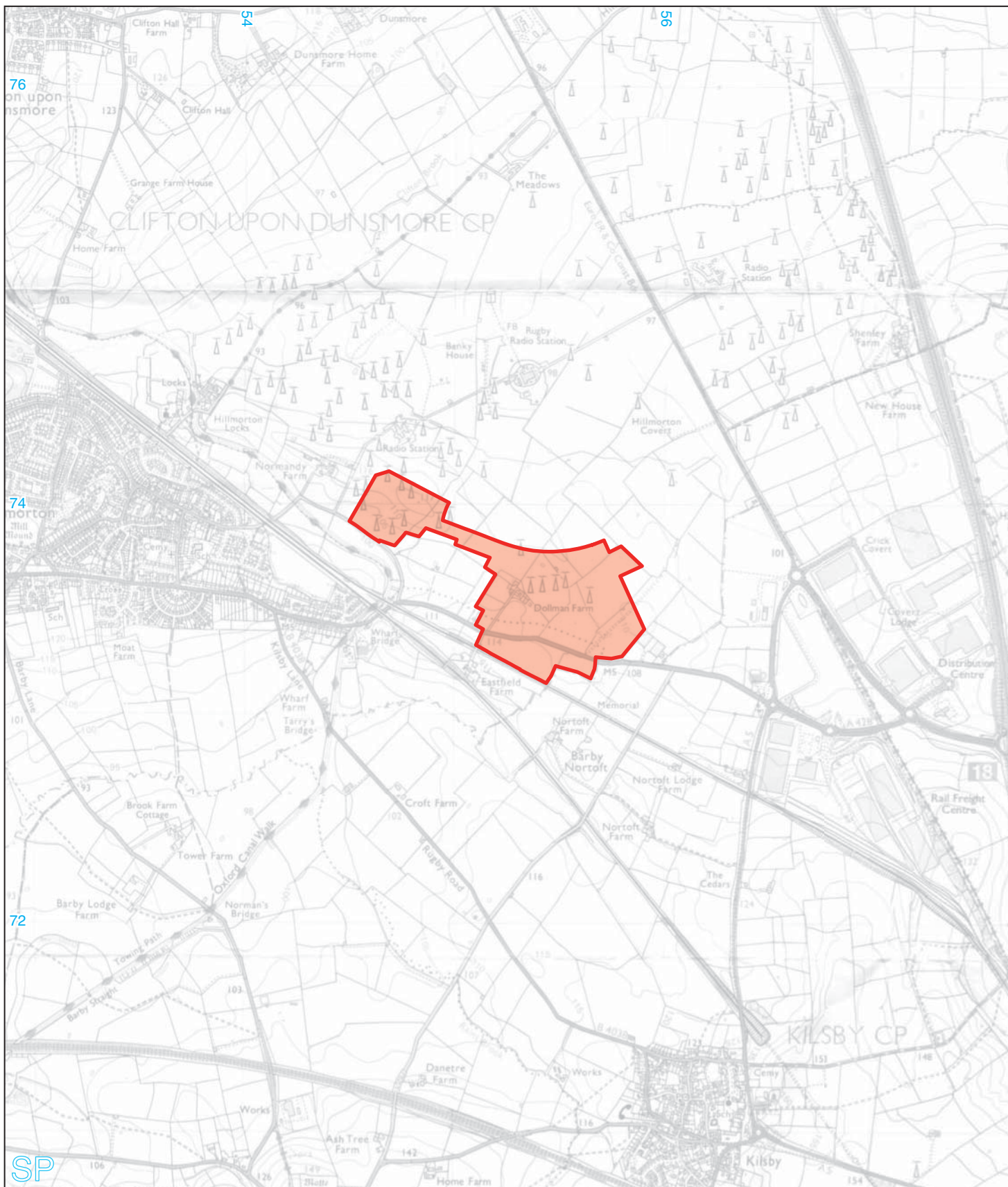
A total of five pieces of waterlogged wood were recovered from fill 4616 making up the lining of well 4554. On initial assessment one some of the pieces was provisionally identified as oak, although formal species identification and wood technology assessment is recommended during the post-excavation assessment reporting of the site.



**APPENDIX 9: OASIS REPORT FORM**

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>	
Project Name	Rugby Southern Urban Extension (SUE) Key Phase 1, Rugby, Warwickshire
Short description	<p>A programme of archaeological investigation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between July and October 2015 for CgMs Consulting acting on behalf of Rugby Radio Station Limited Partnership at Rugby SUE Key Phase 1, Rugby, Warwickshire. In compliance with an approved Project Design (CA 2015) a total of 1.96ha was excavated in six areas (Areas B–E and H–I) located across the development site.</p> <p>The majority of the archaeology was revealed within Area I and included an Iron Age pit alignment and isolated pits, and a Roman field system comprising two driveways, ditches for five enclosures, watering holes, a ring ditch and associated oven, one curvilinear ditch (possibly a truncated ring ditch), pits and a well.</p> <p>A small number of mostly undated pit and ditch features were identified within Areas B, C, D, E, H, and J. Aside from a small flint assemblage comprising residual material dating from the Mesolithic to Bronze Age periods, the artefacts recovered from the site are generally Iron Age or Roman in date. Two sherds of intrusive Anglo-Saxon pottery and a small amount of post-medieval pottery were also recovered.</p> <p>This document presents a summary of the fieldwork results along with a summary and quantification of the artefactual and ecofactual evidence recovered from the excavation.</p>
Project dates	22 July to 05 August 2015
Project type	Archaeological strip, map and sample excavation and trial trenching
Previous work	Geophysical Survey (NA 2013) Evaluation (OA 2010) Evaluation (CA 2013)
Future work	Unknown
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>	
Site Location	Rugby SUE Key Phase 1, BT Radio Station, north-east of Hillmorton, Rugby, Warwickshire
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)	1.96ha
Site co-ordinates	SP 5546 7344
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>	
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Brief originator	Warwickshire County Council
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Manager	Simon Carlyle
Project Supervisor	Julian Newman
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>	Iron Age pit alignment; Roman field system, enclosures, driveway, ring ditch, oven, pits and well
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>	Iron Age pottery Roman pottery, Roman glass, Roman nails/hobnails, Roman quern and millstones Anglo-Saxon pottery

	Post-medieval pottery	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Rugby Museum and Art Gallery	Pottery, CBM, Clay tobacco pipe, fired clay, glass, metalwork, worked flint, burnt flint, animal bone, charred plant macrofossils, charcoal, cremated human bone
Paper	Rugby Museum and Art Gallery	Context sheets, sample sheets, plans, sections, registers (context, drawing, photographs, samples), matrix
Digital	Rugby Museum and Art Gallery	Reports, database, digital photos, site survey
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016 Rugby SUE Key Phase 1, Rugby, Warwickshire, Interim Report CA Report 16165		



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#### PROJECT TITLE

**Rugby SUE Key Phase 1, Rugby  
 Warwickshire**

#### FIGURE TITLE

**Site location plan**

0 1km

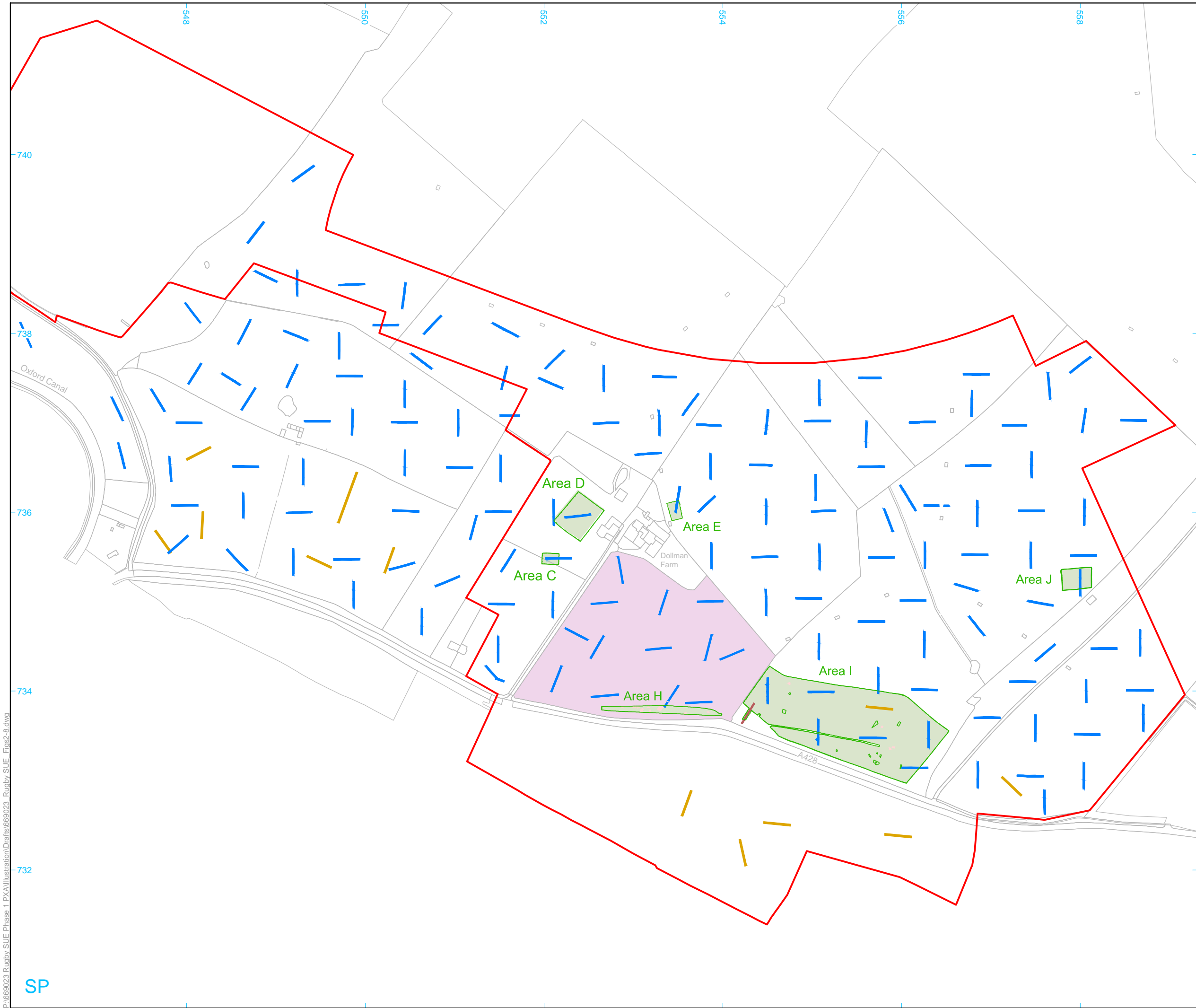
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PROJECT NO. 669023  
 DATE 23-05-2016  
 SCALE @A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

**1**



- site boundary
- excavation area
- previous evaluation trench (CA2015)
- previous evaluation trench (CA 2013)
- previous evaluation trench (OA 2010)
- area of orchard



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PROJECT TITLE  
**Rugby SUE Key Phase 1, Rugby  
Warwickshire**

FIGURE TITLE  
**The site, showing the Excavation areas  
and evaluation trench locations**

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CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	23/05/2016	2
APPROVED BY	SJC	SCALE@A3	1:4000	

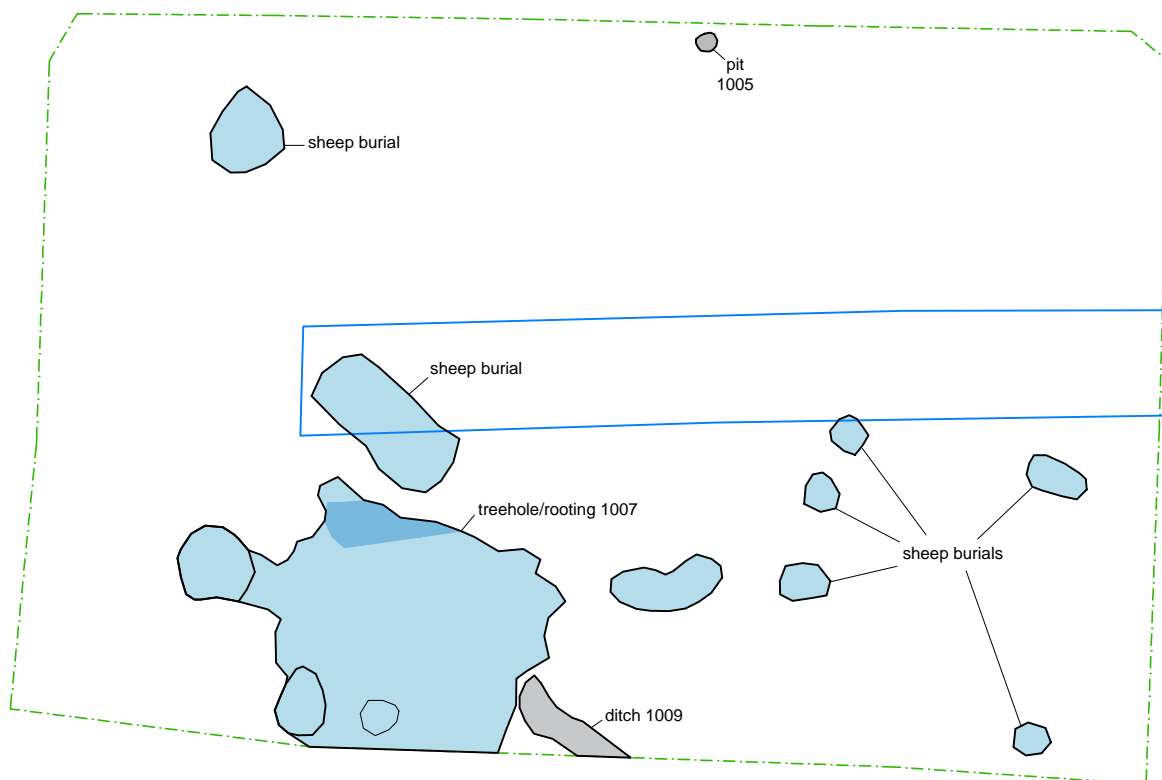
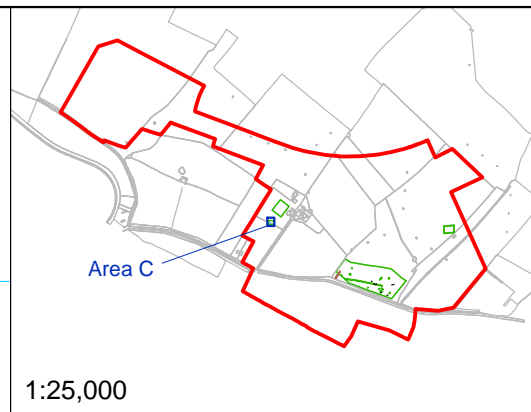
P:\669023 Rugby SUE Phase 1 PXA\Illustration\Drawings\669023 Rugby SUE Figs2-8.dwg

SP



7356

5520



7354

SP

- site boundary
- excavation area
- previous evaluation trench (CA 2013)
- Period 4: modern excavated/unexcavated
- undated excavated



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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Rugby SUE Key Phase 1, Rugby  
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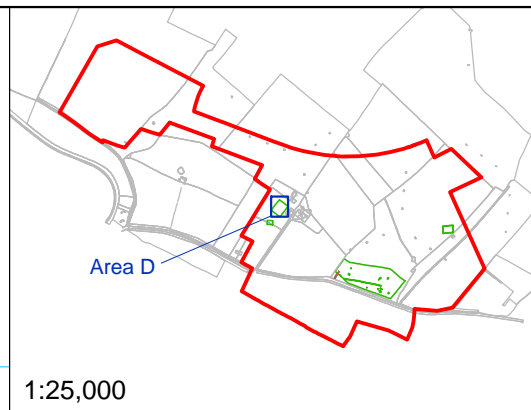
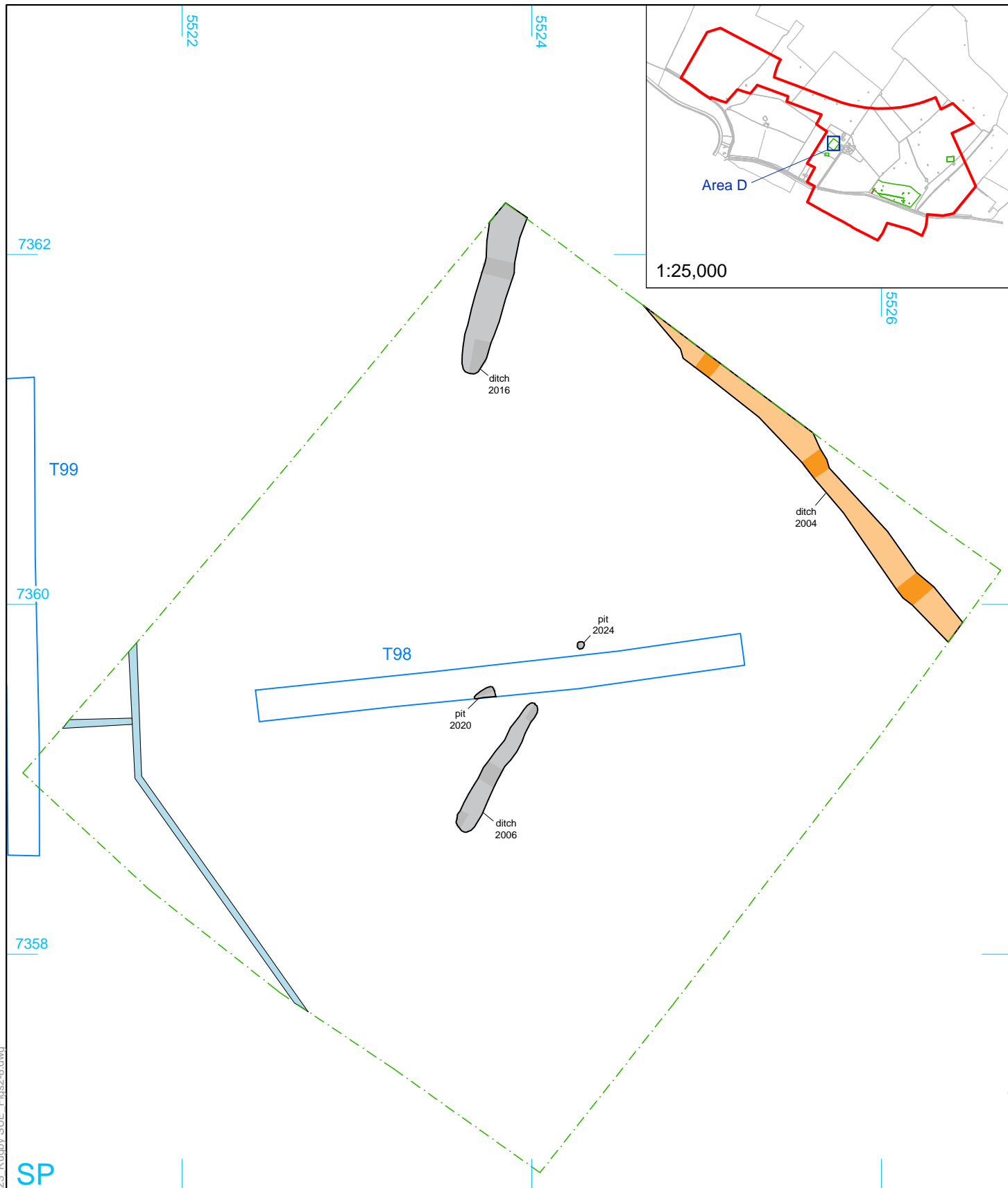
**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Area C, showing archaeological  
 features

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**CHECKED BY** LM **DATE** 23/05/2016  
**APPROVED BY** SJC **SCALE@A3** 1:125

**FIGURE NO.**

**3**

0 5m



- site boundary
- excavation area
- previous evaluation trench (CA 2013)
- Period 2: Roman excavated/unexcavated
- Period 4: modern unexcavated
- undated excavated/unexcavated



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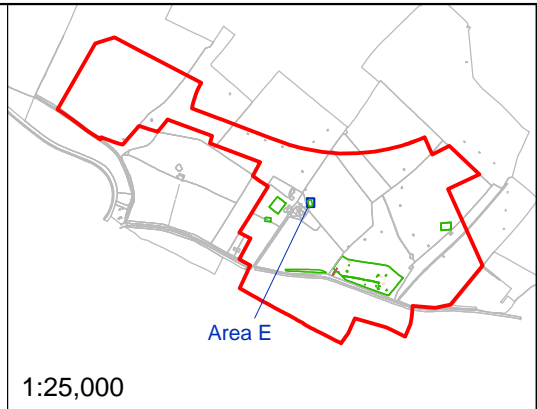
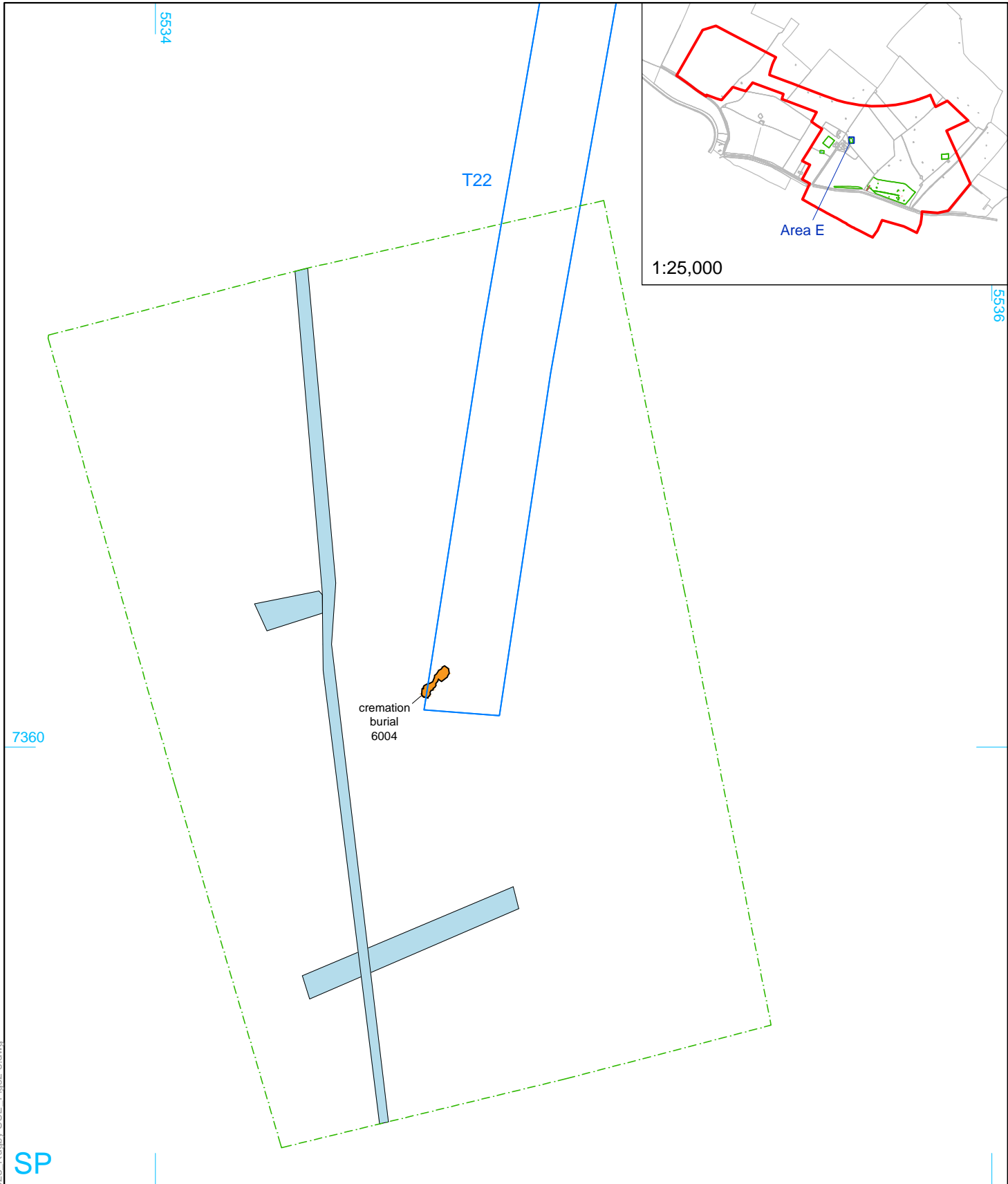
**PROJECT TITLE**  
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Area D, showing archaeological  
 features

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**FIGURE NO.**  
 4

0 15m



- site boundary
- excavation area
- previous evaluation trench (CA 2013)
- Period 2: Roman excavated
- Period 4: modern unexcavated



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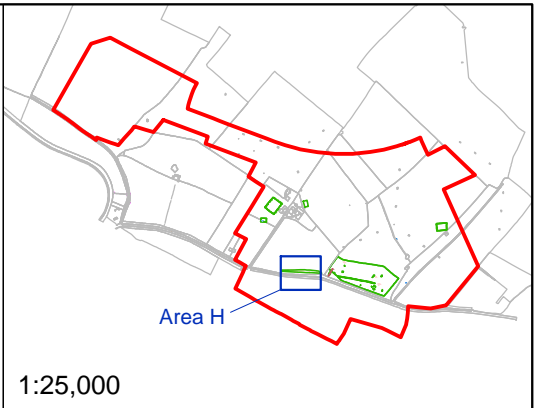
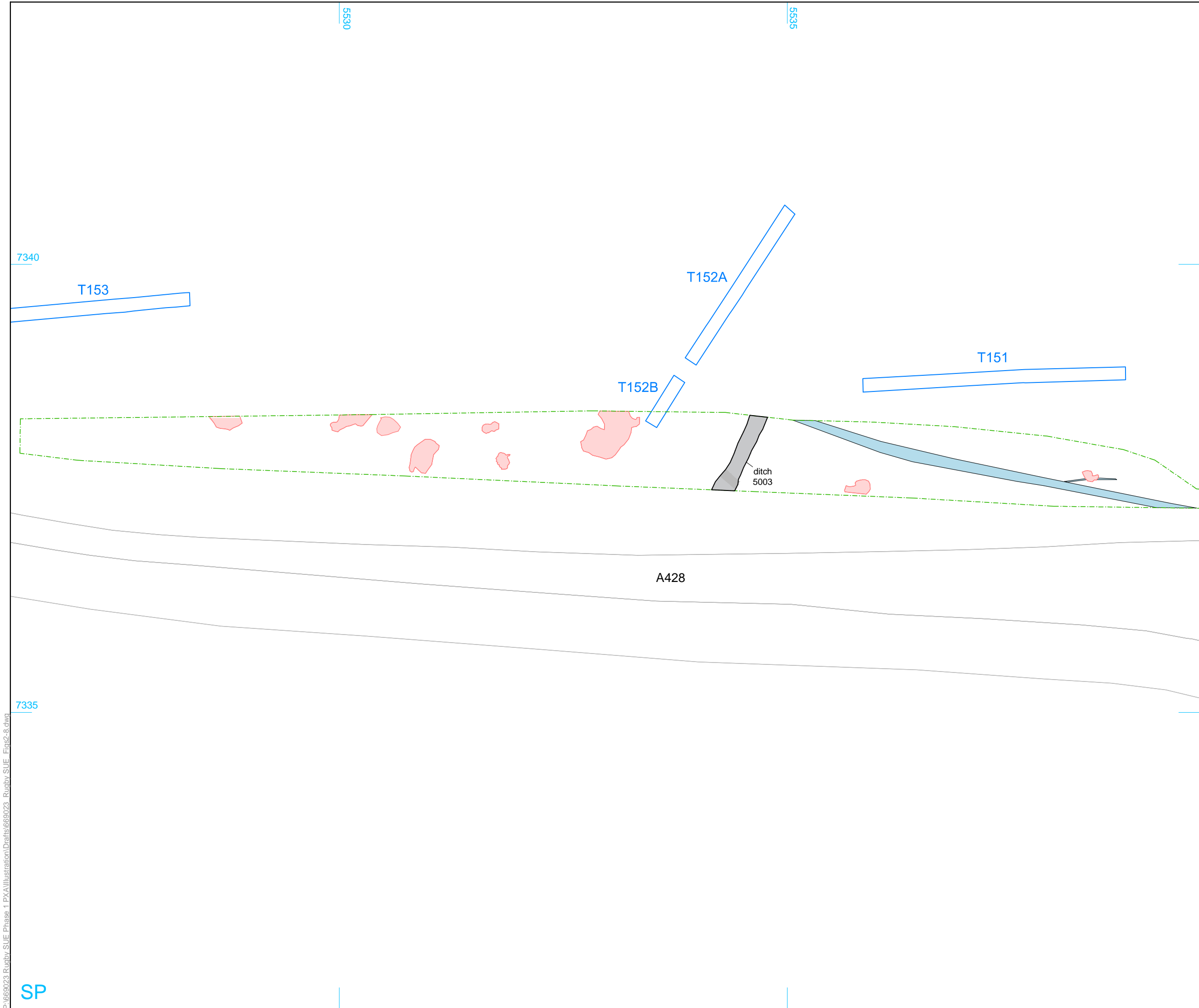
**PROJECT TITLE**  
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Area E, showing archaeological  
 features


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**FIGURE NO.**


**5**








 site boundary

 excavation area

 previous evaluation trench (CA 2013)

 period 4: modern unexcavated


 undated excavated/unexcavated

 tree-throw

0

20m

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PROJECT TITLE

Area E, showing archaeological features

FIGURE TITLE

Excavation Area H, showing archaeological feature

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PROJECT NO.

DATE

SCALE@A3

669023

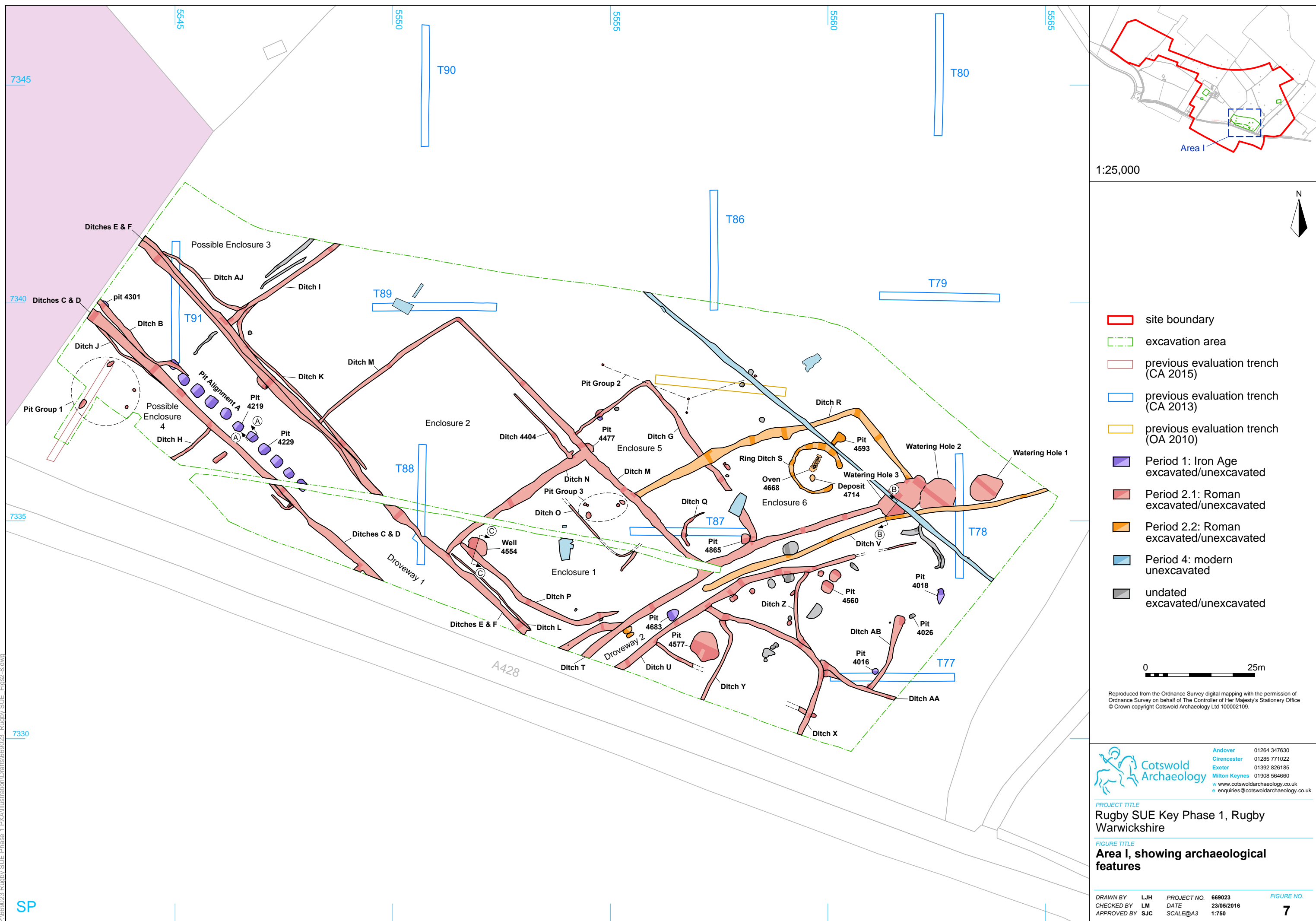
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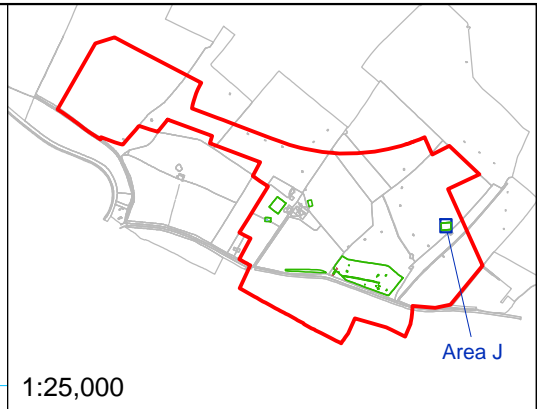
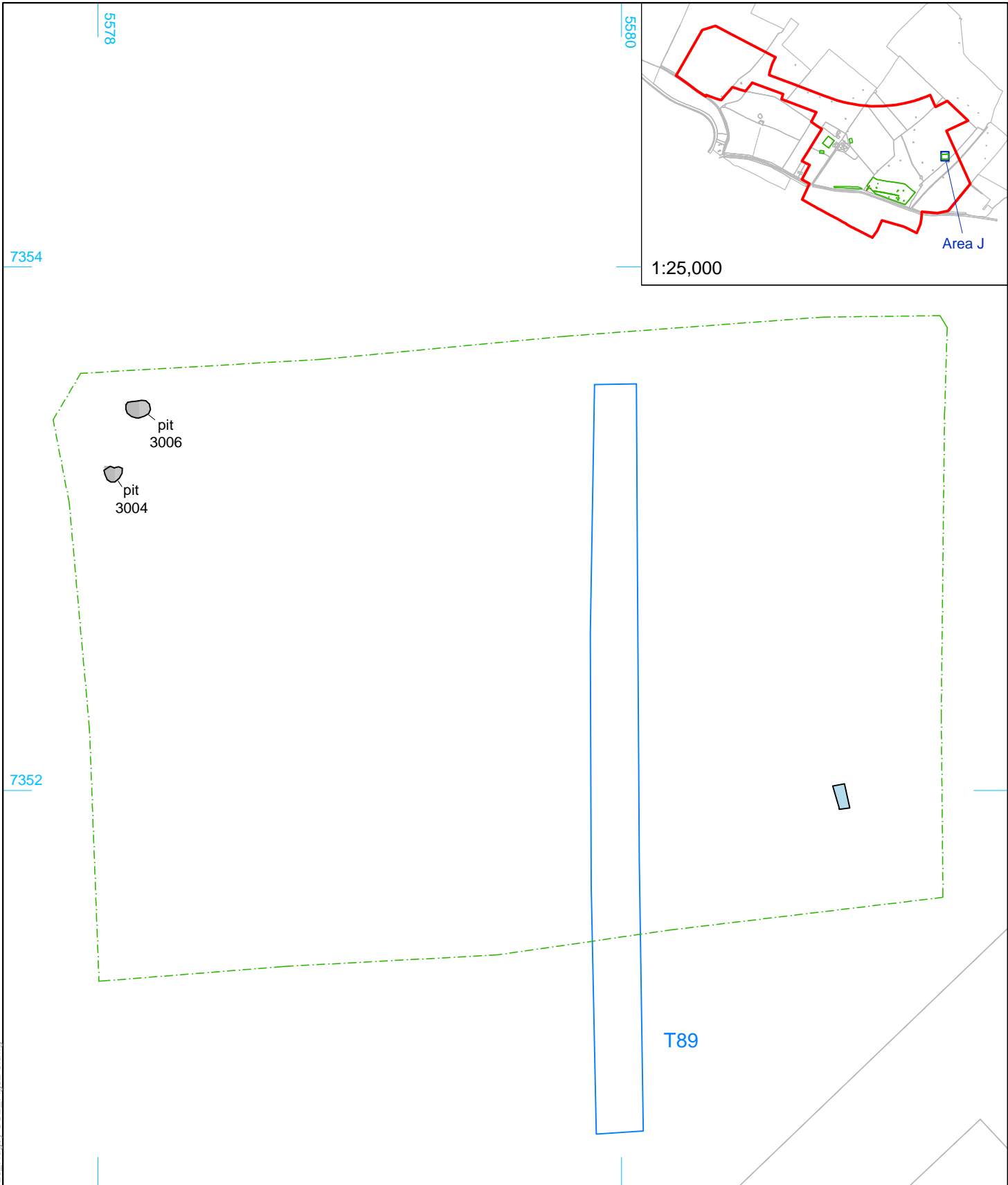
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FIGURE NO.

6







- site boundary
- excavation area
- previous evaluation trench (CA 2013)
- Period 4: modern unexcavated
- undated excavated/unexcavated



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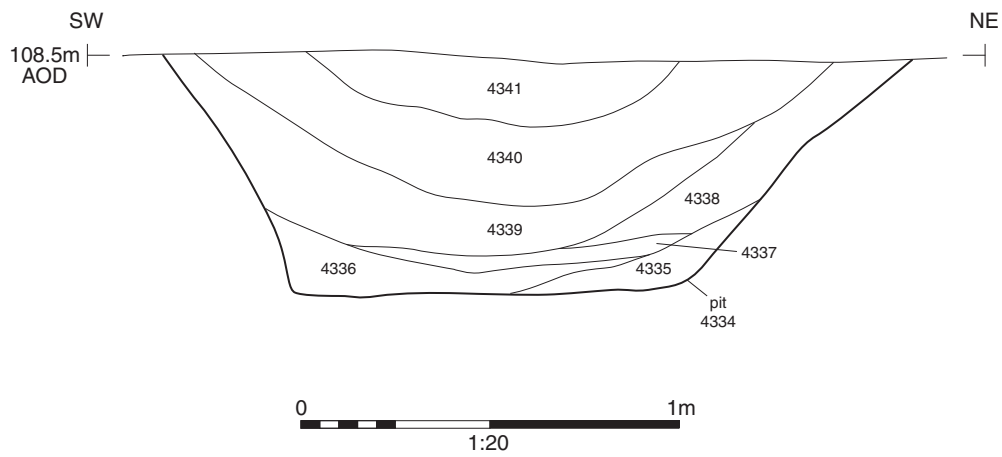
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Area J, showing archaeological  
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**FIGURE NO.**  
 8

## Section AA



Pit 4334 looking north-west (1m scale)



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### PROJECT TITLE

Rugby SUE Key Phase 1, Rugby  
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### FIGURE TITLE

**Area I, Pit 4334: section and  
photograph**

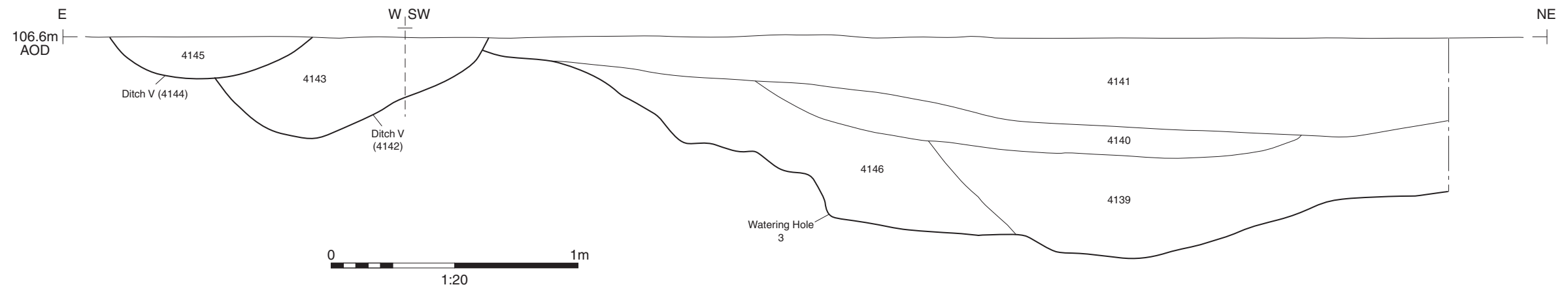
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FIGURE NO.

**9**

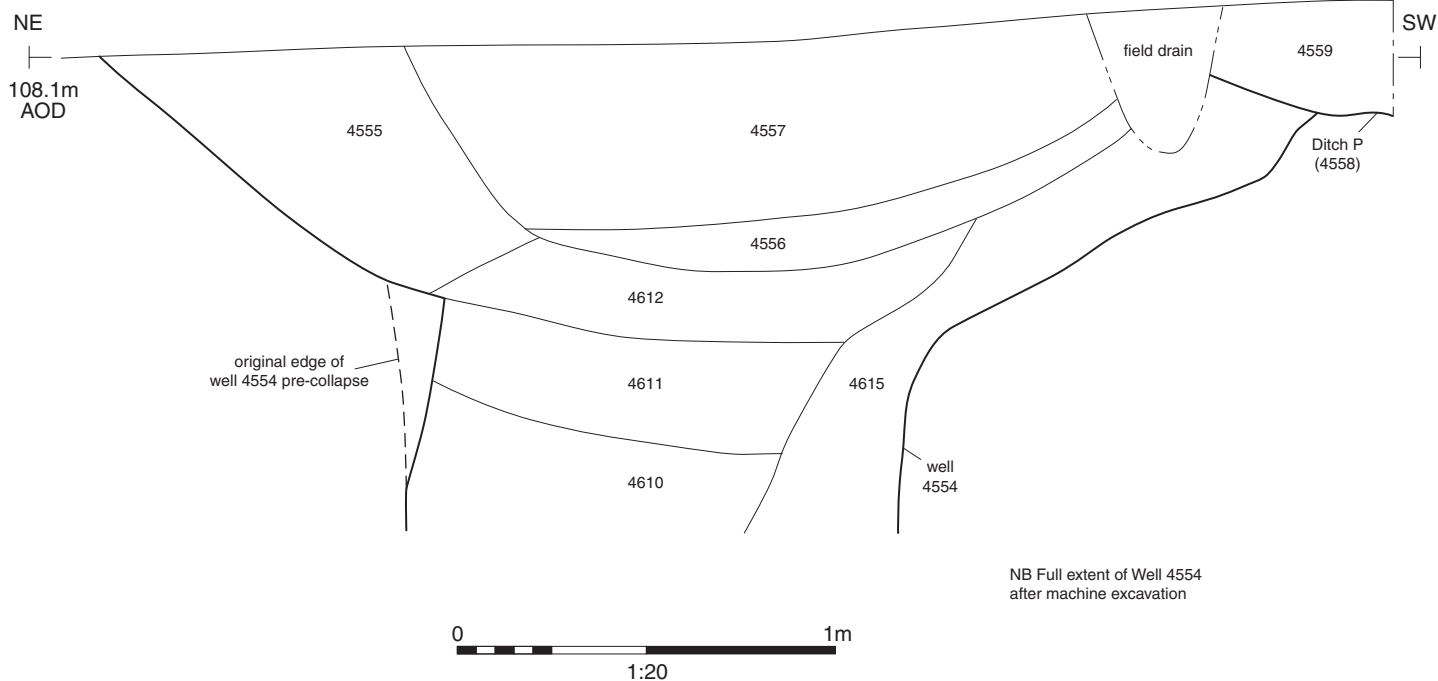


Section BB



Watering Hole 3, looking north (2m scale)

## Section CC



Well 4554 (prior to machine excavation) looking east (2 x 1m scale)



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### FIGURE TITLE

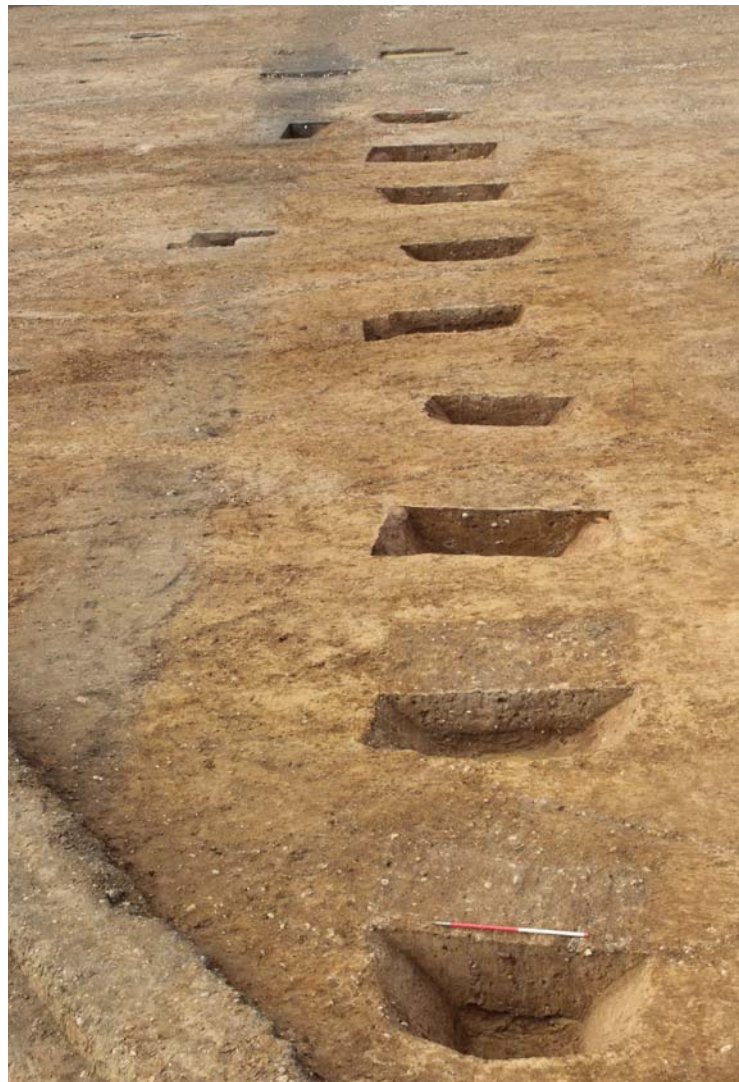
Area I, Well 4554: section and  
 photograph

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FIGURE NO.

11





*Pit alignment A looking north-west (1m scale)*



*Cremation 4422 looking south (0.3m scale)*



*Ring ditch S and malting oven looking north-east (1m scale)*



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