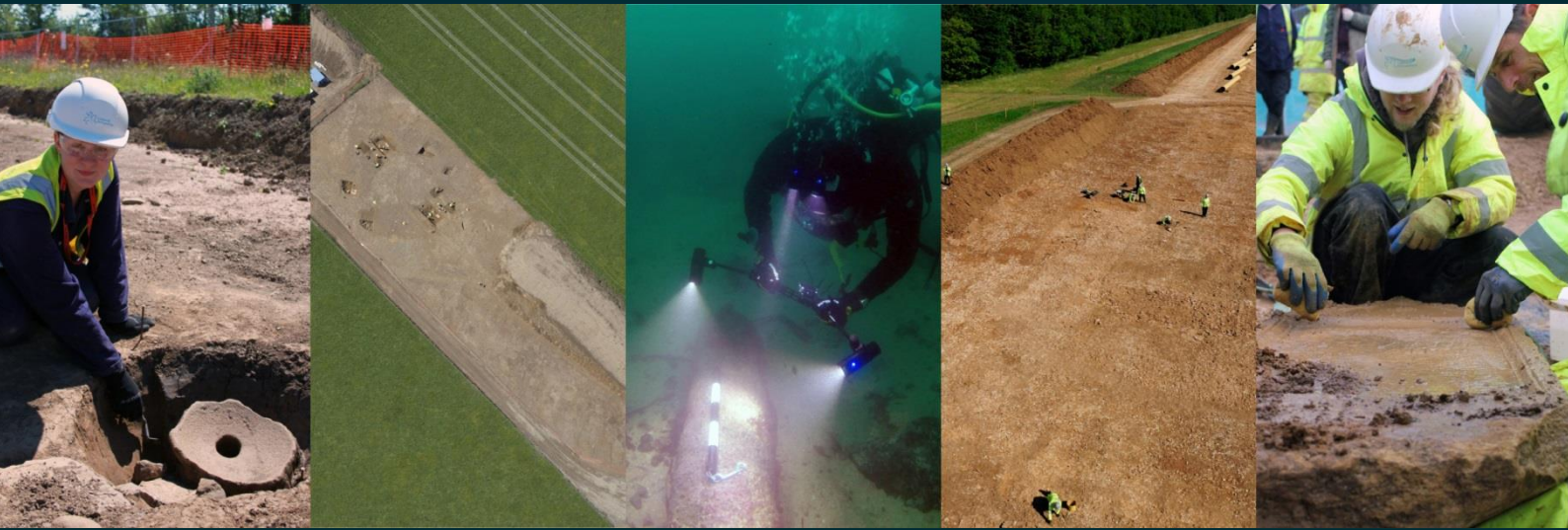


# Land at Back Lane, Long Lawford, Warwickshire

*Archaeological Investigations  
(2016 – 2017)*



*for*  
Nexus Heritage

*on behalf of*  
Bloor Homes

CA Projects: 660808, 660818,  
660934

CA Report: 18063

Site Codes: LLR16; BLL16; BACK17

Accession Nos: RTA1068

January 2017



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## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Land at Back Lane, Long Lawford, Warwickshire: Archaeological Investigations (2016 – 2017)
<b>Location:</b>	Rugby, Warwickshire
<b>NGR:</b>	447335 275710
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation and Excavation
<b>Date:</b>	Periodically from December 2016 – August 2017
<b>Planning Reference:</b>	Planning Ref. R12.1188 (Back Lane)
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	Rugby Art Gallery and Museum
<b>Accession Number:</b>	T1210; RTA1068
<b>Site Codes:</b>	LLR16; BLLL16; BACK17

Archaeological evaluation and excavation was undertaken in stages by Cotswold Archaeology between December 2016 and August 2017 on land at Back Lane, Long Lawford, Warwickshire. The investigation areas were located on land south of Back Lane; to the south-east of Long Lawford and comprised one programme of evaluation and two programmes of open area excavation.

The evaluation at the Back Lane site comprised twenty 30m by 1.8m trenches across the western half of the site, which took place on an ad hoc basis as the land became available. The two foci of excavation lay in the south central part of the site and at the western end.

The evaluation at Back Lane identified one area of interest, at the west end of the site, which whilst indicating only evidence of possible (undated) pits and a ditch, still suggested a potential for the presence of more extensive buried archaeological remains. Concurrent with the evaluation phase, Area B, situated more centrally within the main Back Lane site, was excavated. A number of furrows and undated ditches of indeterminate use, a posthole and extensive bioturbation were recorded. A second area, Area C, was excavated on the basis of the evidence of the preceding evaluation at the western end of the site. This, however, revealed little evidence of archaeological significance with the exception of a ditch containing six sherds of medieval pottery and a small post-medieval pit with two residual sherds of medieval pottery.

The investigations at Back Lane point predominantly, on that basis, toward use as part of the prevailing medieval / post-medieval agricultural landscape in the hinterland of nearby

settlement. Proximity to earlier, prehistoric activity in the east of the Back Lane site could also suggest these areas to be representative of hinterland agricultural usage at that time too.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Between December 2016 and August 2017, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out a series of archaeological investigations on land at Back Lane, Long Lawford, Warwickshire (centred principally at NGR: 447335 275710 Fig. 1). These investigations were undertaken at the request of Gerry Wait of Nexus Heritage (now Triskelion Heritage) and on behalf of Bloor Homes.
- 1.2 Planning permission (Planning Ref. R12.1188) for a housing development on Land South of Back Lane, Long Lawford was granted by Rugby Borough Council (RBC) conditional (Condition 22) on a programme of archaeological work, comprising archaeological evaluation and excavation. The archaeological condition was recommended by Anna Stocks, Planning Archaeologist for Warwickshire County Council (PAWCC), advising RBC. The archaeological investigations were informed by the results of earlier geophysical survey and evaluation (the latter undertaken by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (Stratascan 2012; ULAS 2013; ULAS 2016).
- 1.3 The investigations were undertaken in accordance with detailed *Written Schemes of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2016a, b and 2017b) and approved by PAWCC. The fieldwork also adhered to the *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation* (ClfA 2014); the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991); the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015). The programme was monitored by Anna Stocks, including site visits during the fieldwork.

### **The site**

- 1.4 The development area comprised approximately 4.4ha. The site comprised predominantly a mix of open grassland with some scrubland / waste ground. Extant ridge and furrow was also evident in the central and west of the site, whilst the north-west of the site comprised scrubby grassland and abandoned buildings, and vehicles. In addition, a large part of the site was under preliminary development groundworks. The site is bounded to the south by agricultural land, to the west by housing and to the north and east by Back Lane. It lies at approximately 86m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), on generally flat ground.

- 1.5 The underlying bedrock is mapped as Lower Lias (British Geological Survey South Sheet, Fourth Edition Solid, 2001). The superficial geology is interpreted as boulder clay and morainic drift (ULAS 2016). The overlying soils are known as Denchworth, which are characterised as typical pelo-stagnogley soils, slowly permeable and seasonally waterlogged clayey deposits (ULAS 2016).

## **2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

- 2.1 The site lies to the south-east of the village of Long Lawford. The village has Anglo-Saxon origins, being recorded in Domesday records as ‘Lelleford’ and belonging to Geoffrey de la Guerche. The lands included five hides, a mill, and 14 land ploughs (ULAS 2016).
- 2.2 An investigation of the Historic Environment Record for Warwickshire indicates that the site lies between two areas of archaeological discoveries: prehistoric settlement to the east around the Rugby Cement Works, and to the west in the medieval village of Long Lawford (ULAS 2016; figure 2).
- 2.3 The site was previously the subject of geophysical survey (Stratascan 2012), the results of which confirmed the presence of a number of anomalies including agricultural marks, likely to represent infilled furrows from relict ridge and furrow cultivation. In addition, linear sub-surface anomalies were identified which possibly represented archaeological cut features such as ditches.
- 2.4 Previous trial trench evaluation at Back Lane identified evidence of late Iron Age or Romano-British archaeological activity in the form of several linear features or ditches, probably demarcating field and/or stock enclosures in addition to evidence for medieval ridge and furrow cultivation in the form of well-preserved standing earthworks. Most of the activity lay to the far east of that site and it seems likely that it represents the edge of more intensive activity outside the proposed development area. The presence of burnt clay and the broken fragments of an iron tyre hint at the potential for settlement and possibly ceremonial/burial deposits in the vicinity.





### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the archaeological investigations were 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 with the *Standard and guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (ClfA 2014) and *Standard and guidance for Archaeological Field Excavation* (ClfA 2014), the evaluation phase was designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains (CA 2016a). The information gathered was to enable PAWCC, on behalf of Rugby Borough Council, to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, 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 (DCLG 2012).

3.2 As set out in the WSI for the programme of archaeological excavation (CA 2016b, CA 2017b), the objectives were to:

- identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits and provide further clarification of the nature and extent of surviving archaeological remains on the site;
- characterise more fully the extent, date range and significance of any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed groundworks;
- excavate and record significant archaeological deposits whose future integrity may be compromised by groundworks associated with the proposed construction works;
- relate any archaeological deposits uncovered to the existing standing buildings on the site where feasible;
- advance understanding of the heritage assets; and
- produce an archive and report of any results.

#### ***Draft Research Themes (in accordance with ULAS 2016)***

3.3 Principal objectives in terms of research potential are derived from *The Archaeology of the West Midlands: A Framework for Research* (Watt 2011). Archaeological investigations undertaken to date indicated Iron Age activity in the form of ditches and gullies on the Back Lane site. The Research Agenda suggests a number of questions that could be addressed relating to Iron Age / Roman settlements and their relationship the mid-late Iron Age landscape. Excavations may contribute to knowledge on rural settlement, landscape and society. Of note was the presence of

an iron tyre unique to the region. Its width suggests an Iron Age origin and such objects have often been found in hoards or burials; for example those from the Llyn Cerrig Bach hoard, the Arras burials of East Yorkshire, and the Waltham Abbey hoard (ULAS 2016). Investigations at the Back Lane site had a potential to contribute towards the study of late Iron Age burial and ritual practices along with our existing understanding of rural settlement and agricultural practices in the Iron Age and Roman periods. It should be noted that little evidence was identified within the wider site that could be considered to contribute to key research themes.

#### 4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork followed the methodologies set out within each respective WSI (CA 2016a, b and CA 2017). The locations of the trenches and excavation areas were agreed with Anna Stocks (PAWWC). The evaluation trench locations were informed by the results of the earlier geophysical survey (Stratascan 2012) and, subsequently by the results of the ULAS evaluation of the much of the site (ULAS 2015).
- 4.2 All trenches and both excavation areas were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA *Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*. All 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*. The positions and sizes of the evaluation trenches, and excavation areas were adjusted on site, where necessary to account for services and other constraints, notably vegetation. The final 'as dug' areas were recorded with GPS.
- 4.3 All exposures (trenches and excavation areas) 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*.
- 4.4 Deposits were assessed for their environmental potential in accordance with CA *Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other*

*Samples from Archaeological Sites.* No deposits were identified that would benefit from sampling.

- 4.5 The archive and artefacts from the investigations 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 Rugby Museum and Art Gallery under accession numbers T1210; RTA1067; RTA1068 along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 5. RESULTS (FIGS 2 – 6)

- 5.1 This section sets out the results of both the evaluation and excavation results for the investigations at the site. Detailed summaries of the contexts, finds and environmental samples (biological evidence) are to be found in Appendices A - C.
- 5.2 The results are arranged as each specific investigation, firstly the evaluation and then the excavations.

### **Back Lane Evaluation (Fig. 2 and 4)**

- 5.3 The Back Lane evaluation comprised 20 trenches excavated as the locations became available over several months. The trenches were excavated across the centre and west of the development site, in areas of extant ridge and furrow and derelict out-buildings.
- 5.4 The natural substrate exposed within trenches 1 - 10 typically comprised a mid-greyish orange silty clay. This was overlain variously by a mid brownish grey sandy silt subsoil layer and in part deposits of rubble, over which lay a topsoil of dark brownish black sandy silt of approximately 0.3m.
- 5.5 The natural substrate at the base of trenches 11 – 20 was, as elsewhere, a mid-greyish orange silty clay. Trenches 14 – 20 were mostly excavated through extant ridge and furrow, with a dark greyish brown sandy silt, varying between 0.4m and 0.2m deep, overlying a mid-greyish brown sandy silt averaging 0.2m deep, while trenches 11 - 13 were excavated through the site compound tarmac and hardcore hardstanding area to the same subsoil horizon.

- 5.6 Trenches 1 - 3, 5, 7, 18, 19, 20 were archaeologically sterile, while trenches 4, 6, 8 – 17 were thought initially to exhibit some evidence of potential archaeological origin.

#### **Trenches 1 – 3 and Trenches 14 - 20**

- 5.7 Trenches 1 - 3 were excavated in November and December 2016 and revealed no evidence of archaeological significance.

- 5.8 Trenches 14 - 20 revealed evidence of north-east / south-west linear features (1405, 1503, 1505, 1604, 1606 and 1703) all of which exhibited a similar morphology.

- 5.9 Elsewhere, recorded evidence of potential archaeological remains exposed within these trenches proved to be of natural origin, comprising evidence either of solution hollows or of bioturbation. No artefacts were recovered from any of these trenches.

#### **Trenches 11 - 13**

- 5.10 Evaluation of trenches 11 – 13 was undertaken in January 2017. Trenches 11 and 13 demonstrated the presence of similar north / south oriented ditch features (1103 (Fig. 5), 1303 and 1305). None of their respective fills (1104, 1304 and 1306) yielded artefacts. Trench 12 lying between trenches 11 and 13 yielded no evidence of a continuation of these furrow-like features. A broadly east / west oriented ditch feature (1203) was evident, which may be associated with a former field boundary or may well represent the remains of a furrow base. Again, no artefacts were recovered from its single fill (1204).

#### **Trenches 4 – 10**

- 5.11 The evaluation of trenches 4 – 10 was undertaken in April 2017. No archaeological remains were evident in trench 7 and with the exception of a spread of modern building debris or rubble nothing of archaeological significance was recorded in trench 5.

- 5.12 Linear ditch features aligned broadly east / west were recorded in trenches 6, 8 and 9. A broadly U-shaped ditch 603 (Fig 6), c. 0.38m deep, with a single fill (604) was recorded in trench 6 and appears to align with the east / west ditch in trench 12. Trenches 4 and 10 also revealed linear ditch features. Two ditch features 903 and 905 were recorded in trench 9. Both were similarly shallow at c. 0.1m, each with a single fill (904 and 906). No artefacts were recovered from either trench 6 or trench 9. A single feature 803 c. 0.5m deep, which may represent a possible ditch terminus,

was recorded in trench 8. This also contained a single fill (804) from which a single sherd of shell tempered medieval pottery was recovered.

- 5.13 Several intercutting features of archaeological origin were recorded in trench 10. These comprised three pits, a gully and a ditch. These latter, 1003 and 1011 respectively and pit 1007, appear to represent the most recent of the recorded activity. No artefacts were recovered from the single gully fill (1004); though three medieval pottery sherds and a small quantity of quite well-preserved animal bone were recovered from the fill (1012) of ditch 1011. This feature was excavated to c. 0.55m deep; and cut both by the gully and also pit 1007. No artefacts were recovered from the fill (1008) of pit 1007.
- 5.14 Pits 1005 and 1009 were cut by and in large part removed by ditch 1011. These appear to represent the earliest recorded remains though could not be confirmed as contemporary. The single fill (1006) of pit 1005 included evidence of charcoal flecking but no datable artefacts. Similarly the single charcoal flecked fill (1010) of pit 1009 held no datable artefacts. Both may represent the remains of waste pits and predate ditch 1011, the latter, of possible medieval origin.
- 5.15 Trench 4 was almost entirely taken up with a single large sandy, gravelly feature 403, which was unexcavated during the evaluation stage.

#### **Back Lane Area B (Fig. 3 and 5)**

- 5.16 The initial excavation area (Area B) was informed by the earlier ULAS investigations and was located toward the centre of the development site. The natural substrate, recorded as an orange–reddish brown sandy clay, underlay a thick layer of alluvium. This measured between 0.3m – 1m thick at its western extent and 0.2 – 0.3m thick at its eastern extent indicating periodic flooding, certainly across this part of the site.
- 5.17 Whilst there originally appeared to be a number of potential archaeological features, on excavation most of these were proven to be of natural origin. Several ditches of indeterminate usage, though perhaps formerly associated with surface drainage did appear to be of archaeological origin although no artefacts were recovered.
- 5.18 The substrate was overlain by a layer of alluvium between 0.3m – 1m thick at the western extent and 0.2 – 0.3m thick at the eastern extent indicating periodical

flooding, across this part of the site. Notably the fills of both the naturally occurring and archaeologically derived features also contained alluvial deposits.

- 5.19 Three east / west orientated ditches were recorded; 1013 (Fig. 3 and 5) with an adjoining north east / south west return; one north-east / south-west orientated ditch 1043 that traversed the site; and, a further possible ditch terminus, perhaps also orientated north-east / south-west, 1065, that lay at the southern extent of excavation.
- 5.20 Ditches 1051 and 1047 ran parallel south-east / north-west for approximately 10m and 15m respectively before terminating. A furrow overlay ditch 1051 initially giving the appearance that the ditch was longer than it proved to be following sample excavation. Two further furrows were revealed running north-west / south-east.
- 5.21 Ditch 1010 also extended approximately 15m south-east / north-west, before terminating. This example revealed evidence of re-cutting. Approximately 4m prior to the western terminus of ditch 1010 lay a north / south orientated ditch, 1013. This was cut by ditch 1010.
- 5.22 Ditch 1043 was aligned north-east / south-west and ran for approximately 28.5m across the western end of the site. This ditch had also been identified at the evaluation stage by ULAS (ULAS 2016).

### **Back Lane Area C (Fig. 3 and 6)**

- 5.23 The second excavation area was defined on the basis of the results of the evaluation in the north-west area of the site (Trenches 4 – 10). This area had in large part been covered by derelict outbuildings and dumps of waste material.
- 5.24 The natural substrate was overlain by a layer of red brown, sandy clay subsoil 0.2m in depth. This was in turn overlain by a dark grey brown sandy clay topsoil 0.32m deep.
- 5.25 The excavation demonstrated that most of those potential archaeological features identified during the evaluation phase proved in fact to be the remains of modern hedgerows. Two archaeological features were identified; a north / south ditch 1005, from which medieval pottery was recovered (fill 1006); and, pit 1003, which also contained medieval pottery (fill 1004). Post-medieval pottery and animal bone were also recovered from the same fills of each.

## 6. THE FINDS

### **Back Lane excavation: Area C** (*Jacky Sommerville*)

- 6.1 Artefactual material was hand-recovered from two deposits (ditch and pit fills). The recovered material dates to the medieval and post-medieval periods. Quantities of the artefact types are given in Appendix B. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric. Where possible pottery fabric codes, in parenthesis in the text, are equated to the type series for Warwickshire as defined by Soden and Ratkai (1998).

#### *medieval*

- 6.2 Pottery of medieval date comprises eight unfeathered bodysherds (81g). The represented ware types are commonly found in Warwickshire. This material was only minimally abraded, although two sherds, from fill 1004 of pit 1003, were residual in a post-medieval dated feature. Most have been tempered with quartz, such as Sandy medium quartz ware (SQ031), of late 12th to 13th century date (Soden and Ratkai 1998, 47) and South Staffordshire/North Warwickshire Whiteware (WW012), which dates to the 12th to 13th century. Warwickshire Black ware (RS01) and Grey ware (RS02) are both dateable to the 13th to 14th centuries (Soden and Ratkai 1998, 22–4). Two sherds of Calcareous shelly ware (CS2) from fill 1006 of ditch 1005 were manufactured during the 12th and 13th centuries. Dating to the late medieval/early post-medieval period are Late Oxidised Malvernian ware (SLM01, 14th to 17th centuries) and Midlands Purple (MP, 15th to mid 17th centuries), both from fill 1004 of pit 1003.

#### *Post-medieval*

- 6.3 Pit fill 1004 also produced two unfeathered bodysherds in an unglazed red earthenware fabric, of mid 16th to 18th century date.

## 7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

### **Back Lane excavation: Area C** (*Andy Clarke*)

- 7.1 Three fragments of animal bone (298g) were recovered from deposits 1006 and 1004, respectively the fills of medieval ditch 1005 and post-medieval pit 1003. The material was fragmentary but well preserved, making it possible to identify all the recovered material to species level. A cattle (*Bos taurus*) tibia was recovered from ditch 1005 while a small fragment of sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) mandible

and a partial but very fragmented horse (*Equus caballus*) skull, came from pit 1003. No cut and/or chop marks that may suggest an origin in butchery waste were present a fact which, when combined with the low recovery of each species, prevents any useful inference beyond species identification.

## 8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 A majority of potential features identified within the evaluation and excavation areas were proven to be of natural origin; principally the result of solution hollows or of bioturbation. This was in particular the case in Area B. Excavation here, whilst initially appearing to be of some potential, yielded little of archaeological significance. Area B demonstrated evidence of several undated east / west aligned furrows and ditches, along with a north-east / south-west aligned ditch similar to those recorded in the evaluation further to the west of the site and also the evaluation of the Long Lawford IV site to the south (CA 2018).
- 8.2 Area C, Back Lane was investigated on the basis of evidence of potential ditches recorded during the preceding evaluation. These proved to be the remains of former hedgerows, though one ditch running on a north / south alignment along the eastern edge of the excavation area was dated to the medieval period on the basis of sparse ceramic evidence. In addition a post-medieval pit was located towards the northern edge of the area, close to the ditch.
- 8.3 The Back Lane evaluation and excavations produced very few artefacts; this was also reflected in the Long Lawford IV evaluation to the south too (CA 2018). The dearth of evidence is indicative of the supposition that these areas represent an element of the wider agricultural hinterland perhaps initially associated with the Iron Age – Romano British settlement identified in the ULAS excavations (2017) and then through more recent history and into the present.
- 8.4 Overall these archaeological investigations revealed little of archaeological significance; remains demonstrating only a long tradition of agricultural land use.





## 9. CA PROJECT TEAM

9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken variously by Martyn Cooper, Anna Moosbauer, Sam Bithel and Peter Boyer assisted, also variously, by Alice Krausova, Luis Gomez, Becky Pritchard, Eilidh Barr, Callum Ruse, Mark Davies, John Hardisty, Kim Deveraux-West. The report was written by Martyn Cooper. The pottery by Jacky Sommerville, the faunal remains report by Andy Clarke. The illustrations were prepared by Esther Escudero. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The fieldwork and post-excavation programme was managed for CA by Mark Hewson.

## 10. STORAGE AND CURATION

10.1 The archive is currently held at CA offices in 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, which has agreed in principle to accept the complete archive upon completion of the project. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 11. REFERENCES

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## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

## Back Lane Evaluation

Trench	Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	L (m)	W (m)	T (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Topsoil		Dark brownish black sandy silt	20	2	0.24	
1	101	Layer		Rubble layer	20	2	0.3	
1	102	Subsoil		Mid orange brown silty clay	20	2	0.09 – 0.35	
1	103	Natural		Mid brownish orange silty clay	20	2	-	
1	104	Cut		Tree bole	3.2	c.2	2.3	
1	105	Fill	104	Mid orangey grey silty clay	3.2	c.2	Unexcav'	
2	200	Topsoil		Dark greyish brown sandy silt	20	2	0.24	
2	201	Subsoil		Mid brownish grey sandy silt	20	2	0.45	
2	202	Natural		Mid greyish orange silty clay	20	2	-	
3	300	Topsoil		Dark greyish brown sandy silt	20	2	0.19 – 0.24	
3	301	Subsoil		Mid greyish brown sandy silt	20	2	0.4 – 0.52	
3	302	Natural		Mid greyish orange silty clay	20	2	-	
4	400	Topsoil		Dark greyish brown sandy silt	20	2	0.4	
4	401	Subsoil		Mid greyish brown sandy silt	20	2	0.4 – 0.65	
4	402	Natural		Mid greyish orange silty clay	20	2	-	
4	403	Cut		Ditch – linear unexcavated	17.5	>2	-	
4	404	Fill	403	Mid grey brown sandy clay	17.5	>2	Unexcav'	
5	500	Topsoil		Dark greyish brown sandy silt	20	2	0.0 - 0.25	
5	501	Subsoil		Mid greyish brown sandy silt	20	2	0.25 – 0.35	
5	502	Natural		Mid greyish orange silty clay	20	2	-	
5	503	Layer		Modern dump of sub rounded stones	>4	>2	Unexcav'	
6	600	Topsoil		Dark greyish brown sandy silt	20	2	0.0 - 0.35	
6	601	Subsoil		Mid greyish brown sandy silt	20	2	0.35 – 0.6	
6	602	Natural		Mid greyish orange silty clay	20	2	Unexcav'	
6	603	Cut		Ditch – linear step straight sides concave base.	>2	0.73	0.38	
6	604	Fill	603	Mid grey brown sandy clay	>2	0.73	0.38	
7	700	Topsoil		Dark greyish brown sandy silt	20	2	0.4	
7	701	Subsoil		Mid greyish brown sandy silt	20	2	0.4 – 0.7	
7	702	Natural		Mid greyish orange silty clay	20	2	-	
8	800	Topsoil		Dark greyish brown sandy silt	20	2	0.0 - 0.35	
8	801	Subsoil		Mid greyish brown sandy silt	20	2	0.35 – 0.65	
8	802	Natural		Mid greyish orange silty clay	20	2	-	
8	803	Cut		Ditch – terminus Vertical sides flat base	1.1	0.5	0.5	
8	804	Fill	803	Dark greyish brown silty clay	1.1	0.5	0.5	Medieval?
9	900	Topsoil		Dark greyish brown sandy silt	20	2	0.0 - 0.6	
9	901	Subsoil		Mid greyish brown sandy silt	20	2	0.6 – 0.85	
9	902	Natural		Mid greyish orange silty clay	20	2	-	
9	903	Cut		Ditch – linear moderate sides slightly concave base.	>1	0.5	0.08	
9	904	Fill	903	Mid brown grey sandy clay	>1	0.5	0.08	
9	905	Cut		Ditch – linear steep straight sides with flat base	>1	0.41	0.1	
9	906	Fill	905	Mid grey brown sandy clay	>1	0.41	0.1	
10	1000	Topsoil		Dark greyish brown sandy silt	20	2	0.0 – 0.25	
10	1001	Subsoil		Mid greyish brown sandy silt	20	2	0.25 – 0.4	
10	1002	Natural		Mid greyish orange silty clay	20	2	-	
10	1003	Cut		Gully – linear steep sides, concave base	>5	0.35	0.13	
10	1004	Fill	1003	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>5	0.35	0.13	
10	1005	Cut		Pit – truncated, Steep sides flat base,	N/A	>0.43	0.32	
10	1006	Fill	1005	Mid green brown silty clay	N/A	>0.43	0.32	
10	1007	Cut		Pit – sub circular gradual sides, concave base	>3	>0.45	0.22	
10	1008	Fill	1007	Dark greyish brown silty clay	>3	>0.45	0.22	
10	1009	Cut		Pit – sub-circular steep sides unknown base.	0.5	0.3	0.4	
10	1010	Fill	1009	Mid greyish brown silty clay	0.5	0.3	0.4	
10	1011	Cut		Ditch – linear steep sides unknown base.	1 slot	>1.4	0.55	

Trench	Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	L (m)	W (m)	T (m)	Spot-date
10	1012	Fill	1011	Dark greyish brown silty clay	1 slot	>1.4	0.55	Medieval
11	1100	Topsoil		Dark greyish brown sandy silt	20	1.8	0.21	
11	1101	Subsoil		Mid greyish brown sandy silt	20	1.8	0.31	
11	1102	Natural		Mid greyish orange silty clay	20	1.8	-	
11	1103	Cut		Ditch – linear moderate sides concave base.	>2.2	0.7	0.22	
11	1104	Fill	1103	Mid greyish brown silty clay	1	0.77	0.22	
12	1200	Topsoil		Dark greyish brown sandy silt	20	1.8	0.2 – 0.43	
12	1201	Layer		Tarmac	20	1.8	0.2	
12	1202	Subsoil		Mid greyish brown sandy silt	20	1.8	0.0 – 0.2	
12	1203	Cut		Ditch – linear gradual sides concave base,	1	0.6	0.15	
12	1204	Fill	1203	Mid greyish brown silty clay	1	0.6	0.15	
12	1205	Natural		Mid brownish yellow silty clay	20	1.8	-	
13	1300	Layer		Modern hardcore	20	1.8	0.22	
13	1301	Topsoil		Dark greyish brown sandy silt	20	1.8	0.15	
13	1302	Natural		Mid orange brown silty clay	20	1.8	-	
13	1303	Cut		Ditch	>2.2	0.82	0.36	
13	1304	Fill	1303	Mid to light grey brown silty clay	>1	0.82	0.36	
13	1305	Cut		Ditch	0.7	0.6	0.22	
13	1306	Fill	1305	Mid grey brown silty clay	0.7	0.6	0.22	
13	1307	Subsoil		Mid greyish brown sandy silt	1.5	1.8	0.13	
14	1400	Topsoil		Dark greyish brown sandy silt	20	1.8	0.49	
14	1401	Subsoil		Mid greyish brown sandy silt	20	1.8	0.13	
14	1402	Natural		Mid greyish orange silty clay	20	1.8	-	
14	1403	Cut		Furrow	1	0.7	0.6	
14	1404	Fill	1403	Mid brownish grey silty clay	1	0.7	0.6	
14	1405	Cut		Furrow	1	0.7	0.25	
14	1406	Fill	1405	Mid brownish grey silty clay	1	0.7	0.25	
15	1500	Topsoil		Dark greyish brown sandy silt	20	1.8	0.5	
15	1501	Subsoil		Mid greyish brown sandy silt	20	1.8	0.11	
15	1502	Natural		Light yellowish brown silty clay	20	1.8	-	
15	1503	Cut		Ditch	1	0.48	0.19	
15	1504	Fill	1503	Mid brownish grey silty clay	1	0.48	0.19	
15	1505	Cut		Ditch	1	0.39	0.12	
15	1506	Fill	1505	Mid brownish grey silty clay	1	0.39	0.12	
16	1600	Topsoil		Dark greyish brown sandy silt	20	1.8	0.54	
16	1601	Subsoil		Mid greyish brown sandy silt	20	1.8	0.11	
16	1602	Natural		Mid greyish orange silty clay	20	1.8	-	
16	1604	Cut		Ditch	0.6	0.6	0.31	
16	1605	Fill	1604	Mid greyish brown silty clay	0.6	0.6	0.31	
16	1606	Cut		Ditch	0.5	0.7	0.21	
16	1607	Fill	1606	Mid orangey brown silty clay	0.5	0.7	0.21	
17	1700	Topsoil		Dark greyish brown sandy silt	20	1.8	0.28	
17	1701	Subsoil		Mid greyish brown sandy silt	20	1.8	0.31	
17	1702	Natural		Mid greyish orange silty clay	20	1.8	-	
17	1703	Cut		Ditch	<1	0.84	0.31	
17	1704	Fill	1703	Mid brownish grey silty clay	<1	0.84	0.31	
18	1800	Topsoil		Dark greyish brown sandy silt	20	1.8	0.3	
18	1801	Subsoil		Mid greyish brown sandy silt	20	1.8	0.1	
18	1802	Natural		Mid greyish orange silty clay	20	1.8	-	
19	1900	Topsoil		Dark greyish brown sandy silt	20	1.8	0.3	
19	1901	Subsoil		Mid greyish brown sandy silt	20	1.8	0.1	
19	1902	Natural		Mid greyish orange silty clay	20	1.8	-	
19	1903	layer		Mid greyish brown buried topsoil				
19	1904	Cut		Tree Throw	1.5	1.3	0.7	
19	1905	Fill	1904	Mid greyish brown silty clay	1.5	1.3	0.7	
19	1906	Cut		Tree Throw	0.6	0.5	0.1	
19	1907	Fill	1906	Mid greyish brown sandy clay	0.6	0.5	0.1	
19	1908	Cut		Tree Throw	0.8	0.7	0.25	
19	1909	Fill	1908	Mid greyish brown sandy clay	0.8	0.7	0.25	
19	1910	Cut		Tree Throw	1	1.1	0.2	
19	1911	Fill	1910	Mid greyish brown sandy silt	1	1.1	0.2	
20	2000	Topsoil		Dark greyish brown sandy silt	20	1.8	0.3	
20	2001	Subsoil		Mid greyish brown sandy silt	20	1.8	0.1	
20	2002	Natural		Mid greyish orange silty clay	20	1.8	-	
20	2003	Layer		Buried topsoil deposit	.1	1.8	0.2	

## Back Lane Area B

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	L (m)	W (m)	T (m)	Spot-date
1000	Topsoil		Dark brown grey sand clay				
1001	Subsoil		Light yellowish brown, sandy silt.				
1002	Natural		Orange – reddish brown sandy clay				
1003	Cut		Ditch- linear concave steep sides, flat base	1 (slot)	0.6	0.27	
1004	Fill	1003	Dark brown orange silty clay	1 (slot)	0.6	0.27	
1005	Cut		Ditch – linear concave steep, flat base	1 (slot)	1.2	0.5	
1006	Fill	1005	Mid greyish brown silty clay	1 (slot)	1.2	0.5	
1007	Fill	1005	Mid orangey brown silty clay	1 (slot)	1.2	0.5	
1008	Cut		Ditch – linear- concave, steep rounded base.	1 (slot)	0.5	0.61	
1009	Fill	1008	Mid blueish grey silty clay	1 (slot)	0.5	0.61	
1010	Cut		Ditch- terminus, concave steep with flat base	1 (slot)	0.67	0.4	
1011	Fill	1010	Mid orangey grey, silty clay	1 (slot)	0.67	0.4	
1012	Layer		Alluvial deposit	-	-	-	
1013	Cut		Ditch – linear concave steep flat base.	1.06	0.31	0.35	
1014	Fill	1013	Mid greyish blue sandy silty clay	1.06	0.31	0.35	
1015	Cut		Ditch – linear steep concave, flat base,	1.9 (slot)	0.57	0.24	
1016	Fill	1015	Mid orange sandy silty clay.	1.9 (slot)	0.57	0.24	
1017	Cut		Circular moderate concave, irregular concave base.	0.75	-	0.24	
1018	Fill	1017	Brown- grey bluish hue with silty clay	0.75	-	0.24	
1019	Fill	1015	Mid greyish blue sandy silty clay.	1.06	0.71	0.05	
1020	Cut		Ditch – linear concave sides rounded base.	1 (slot)			
1021	Fill	1020	Mid orange brown silty clay	1 (slot)			
1022	Cut		Ditch – linear concave steep sides with rounded base.	1 (slot)			
1023	Fill	1022	Mid orange brown silty clay	1 (slot)			
1024	Cut		Furrow	1 (slot)	0.75	0.05	
1025	Fill	1024	Orange grey sandy clay	1 (slot)	0.75	0.05	
1026	Cut		Tree bole	0.51	0.49	0.15	
1027	Fill	1026	Mid greyish brown sandy silt	0.51	0.49	0.15	
1028	Cut		Tree bole	0.72	0.65	0.06	
1029	Fill	1028	Mid greyish brown clay silt	0.72	0.65	0.06	
1030	Cut		Tree bole	1.09	1.12	0.12	
1031	Fill	1030	Light greyish brown sandy clay	1.09	1.12	0.12	
1032	Cut		Tree bole	0.49	0.54	0.08	
1033	Fill	1032	Mid yellowish grey sandy clay	0.49	0.54	0.08	
1034	Cut		Tree bole	0.83	0.8	0.15	
1035	Fill	1034	Mid brownish grey silty clay	0.83	0.8	0.15	
1036	Layer		Geology - mid greyish brown silty clay	1.5	0.6	0.3	
1037	Cut		Tree bole	0.26	0.42	0.09	
1038	Fill	1037	Mid bluish grey sandy silty clay	0.26	0.42	0.09	
1039	Cut		Tree bole	1.46	0.68	0.16	
1040	Fill	1039	Dark brownish grey clay silt	1.46	0.68	0.16	
1041	Cut		Ditch – linear steep sides, flat base	>1	0.59	0.25	
1042	Fill	1041	Light bluish grey clay silt	>1	0.59	0.25	
1043	Cut		Ditch – linear steep side, flat base.	>1	0.51	0.31	
1044	Fill	1043	Mid bluish grey clay silt	>1	0.51	0.31	
1045	Cut		Ditch – linear moderate straight sides, flat base.	1 (slot)	0.57	0.09	
1046	Fill	1045	Mid greyish blue, sandy silty clay	1 (slot)	0.57	0.09	
1047	Cut		Bioturbation	1 (slot)	0.82	0.14	
1048	Fill	1047	Mid grey sandy silty clay	1 (slot)	0.82	0.14	
1049	Fill	1050	Mid greyish brown silty clay	1 (slot)	0.9	0.29	
1050	Cut		Furrow	1 (slot)	0.3	0.16	
1051	Cut		Ditch terminus concave steep sides flat base.	1m	0.9	0.29	
1052	Fill	1051	Mid orange grey silty clay.	1m	0.9	0.29	
1053	Cut		Tree bowl	0.46	0.22	0.11	
1054	Fill	1053	Mid blueish grey sandy silt	0.46	0.22	0.11	

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	L (m)	W (m)	T (m)	Spot-date
1055	Cut		Tree bowl	0.62	0.34	0.17	
1056	Fill	1055	Mid blueish grey sandy silt	0.62	0.34	0.17	
1057	Cut		Tree bowl	0.45	0.11	0.05	
1058	Fill	1057	Dark brownish grey sandy silt	0.45	0.11	0.05	
1059	Cut		Ditch – linear, steep sided flat base.	0.5	0.3	0.26	
1060	Fill	1059	Mid greyish brown silty clay	0.5	0.3	0.26	
1061	Cut		Tree bowl	1	1.2	0.1	
1062	Fill	1061	Mid brownish grey silty clay	1	1.2	0.1	
1063	Cut		Ditch – linear concave side, concave base.	1	0.78	0.33	
1064	Fill	1063	Mid blueish grey silty clay	1	0.78	0.33	
1065	Cut		Ditch – linear moderate concave side concave base.	1	0.85	0.27	
1066	Fill	1065	Mid blueish grey sandy clay	1	0.85	0.27	
1067	Cut		Ditch – curvilinear moderate concave sides, concave base.	1	0.67	0.15	
1068	Fill	1067	Dark bluish grey silty clay	1	0.67	0.15	
1069	Cut		Bioturbation	1.75	0.59	0.14	
1070	Fill	1069	Light bluish grey silty clay	1.75	0.59	0.14	
1071	Cut		Ditch terminus shallow uneven sides broad V-shaped base	<1	0.55	0.1	
1072	Fill	1071	Mid grey with red mottling silty clay	<1	0.55	0.1	
1073	Cut		Ditch – linear steep sides, flat base	1 (slot)	0.45	0.26	
1074	Fill	1073	Mid blueish grey silty clay	1 (slot)	0.45	0.26	

### Back Lane Area C

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	L (m)	W (m)	T (m)	Spot-date
1000	Topsoil		Dark brown grey sand clay				
1001	Subsoil		Red - brown – grey sandy clay				
1002	Natural		Orange – reddish brown sandy clay				
1003	Cut		Pit – circular with steep sides not bottomed.	N/A	1.2	0.6	
1004	Fill	1003	Dark grey clay silt	N/A	1.2	0.6	Medieval to Modern
1005	Cut		Ditch – linear, moderate sides concave base,	0.5	3	0.66	
1006	Fill	1005	Mid greyish brown clay silt.	0.5	3	0.66	Medieval to Modern

## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Back Lane Area C excavation. Finds concordance

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
1004	Medieval pottery	Sandy medium quartz ware	SQ031	1	5	MC16-C18
	Medieval pottery	South Staffordshire/North Warwickshire Whiteware	WW012	1	4	
	Medieval/post-medieval pottery	Late Oxidised Malvernian ware	SLM01	1	10	
	Medieval/post-medieval pottery	Midlands Purple	MP	1	38	
	Post-medieval pottery	Unglazed earthenware	UGLEW	2	25	
1006	Medieval pottery	Calcareous shelly ware	CS2	2	6	C13-C14
	Medieval pottery	Warwickshire greyware	RS02	1	6	
	Medieval pottery	Warwickshire blackware	RS01	1	12	

Table 2: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	EQ	Total	Weight (g)
<b>Medieval</b>						
1005	1006	1			1	123
<b>Post-medieval</b>						
1003	1004		1	1	2	175
Total		1	1	1	3	
Weight		123	4	171	298	

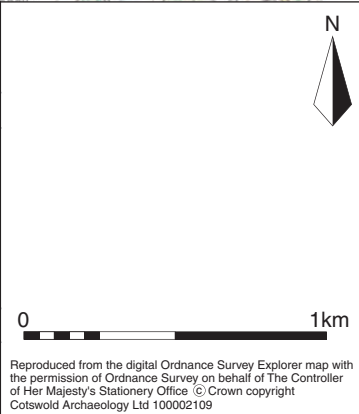
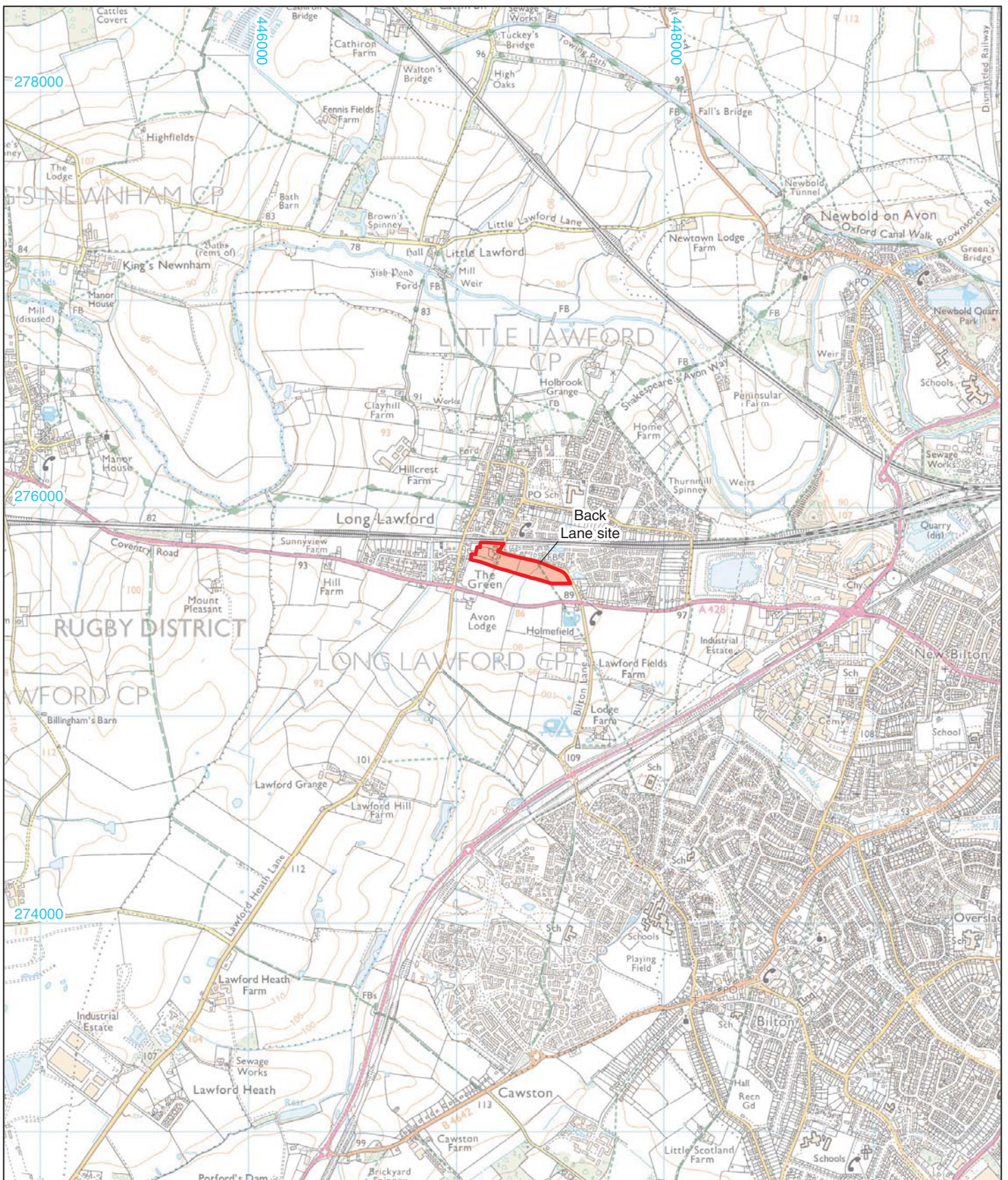
BOS = cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; EQ = horse

**APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM**

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>	
Project Name	Back Lane and Long Lawford Archaeological Investigations, Rugby, Warwickshire: Archaeological Investigations
Short description	<p>Archaeological evaluation and excavation was undertaken in stages by Cotswold Archaeology between December 2016 and August 2017 at Back Lane, Long Lawford, Rugby, Warwickshire. The investigation areas were located between Back Lane and Coventry Road south-east of Long Lawford and comprised two programmes of evaluation and two programmes of open area excavation.</p> <p>The evaluation at the Back Lane site comprised twenty 30m by 1.8m trenches across the western half of the site, which took place on an ad hoc basis as the land became available. The two foci of excavation lay in the south central part of the site and at the western end. The evaluation off Coventry Road, Long Lawford was undertaken in the fields south of the Back Lane site and comprised forty five, 50m by 1.8m trenches.</p> <p>The evaluation at Back Lane identified one area of interest, at the west end of the site, which whilst indicating only evidence of possible (undated) pits and a ditch, still suggested a potential for the presence of more extensive buried archaeological remains. Concurrent with the evaluation phase, Area B, situated more centrally within the main Back Lane site, was excavated. A number of furrows and undated ditches of indeterminate use, a posthole and extensive bioturbation were recorded. A second area, Area C, was excavated on the basis of the evidence of the preceding evaluation at the western end of the site. This, however, revealed little evidence of archaeological significance with the exception of a ditch containing six sherds of medieval pottery and a small post-medieval pit with two residual sherds of medieval pottery.</p> <p>The investigations at Back Lane point predominantly, on that basis, toward use as part of the prevailing medieval / post-medieval agricultural landscape in the hinterland of nearby settlement. Proximity to earlier, prehistoric activity in the east of the Back Lane site could also suggest these areas to be representative of hinterland agricultural usage at that time too.</p>
Project dates	December 2016 to August 2017
Project type	Field evaluation and excavation
Previous work	ULAS (University of Leicester Archaeological Services), 2013, An Archaeological Evaluation at Land South of Back Lane, Long Lawford, Warwickshire (SP473 757). Report No. 2013-088.
Future work	None
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>	
Site Location	Land off Back Lane and Coventry Rd, Long Lawford Rugby, Warwickshire
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)	4.4ha (Land South of Back Lane).
Site co-ordinates	447335 275710
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>	
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Brief originator	Planning Archaeologist for Warwickshire County Council
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Manager	Dr Mark Hewson
Project Supervisor	Martyn Cooper, Anna Moosbauer
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>	None



<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>	None	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>	Rugby Art gallery and Museum (Accession Nos: RTA1068)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Rugby Art gallery and Museum	Ceramics
Paper	Rugby Art gallery and Museum	Context sheets, trench recording sheets, photographic registers, permatrace drawings, B/W photographs.
Digital	Rugby Art gallery and Museum	Digital photos
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
Cotswold Archaeology 2017, <i>Land at Back Lane, Long Lawford, Warwickshire: Archaeological Investigations (2016 – 2017)</i> . CA Report 18063.		



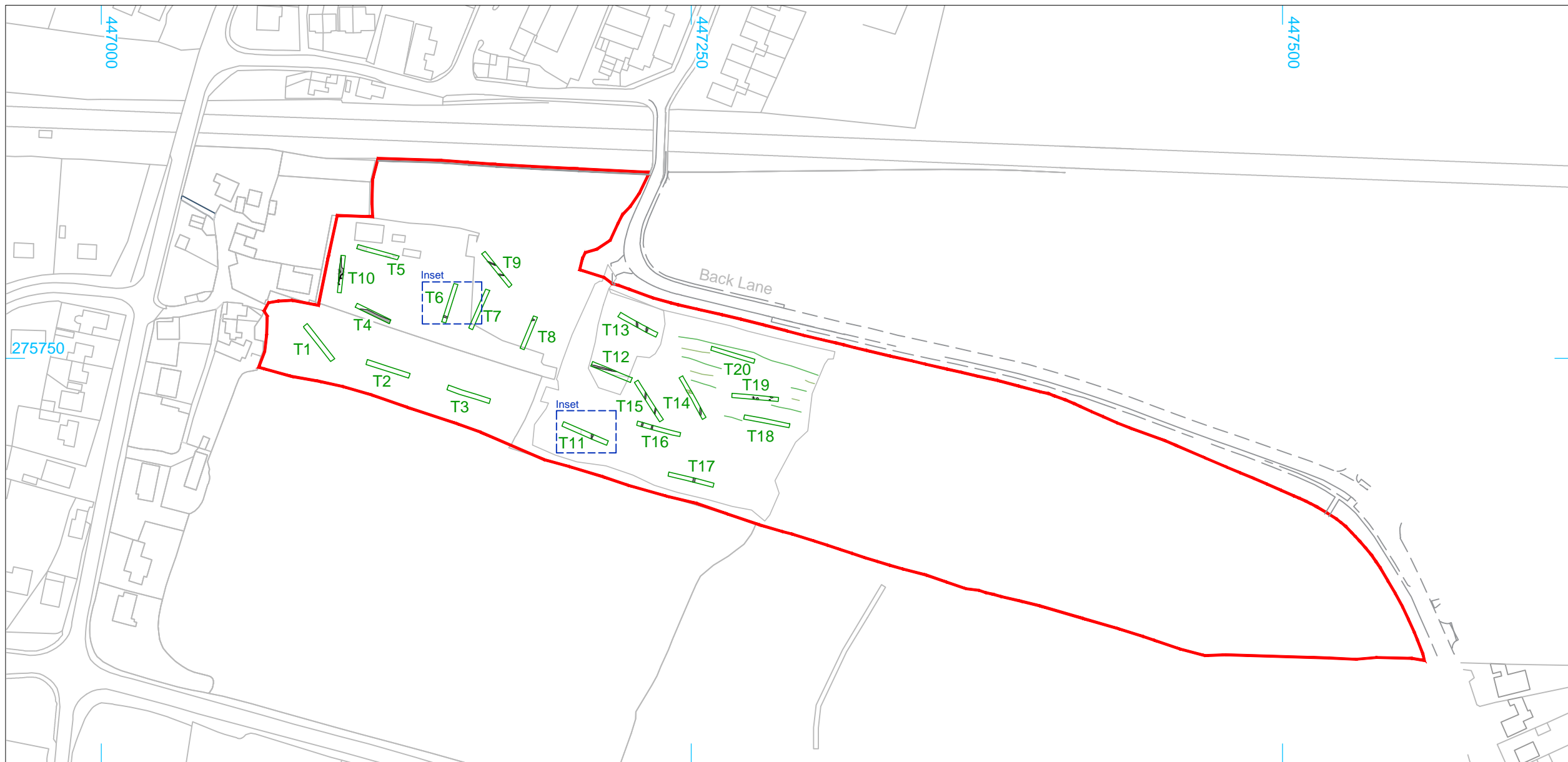

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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land at Back Lane, Long Lawford,  
 Warwickshire: Archaeological  
 Investigation (2016-2017)

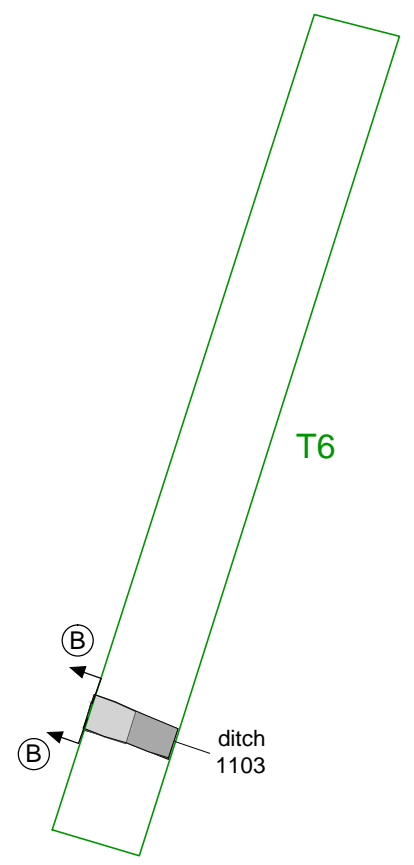
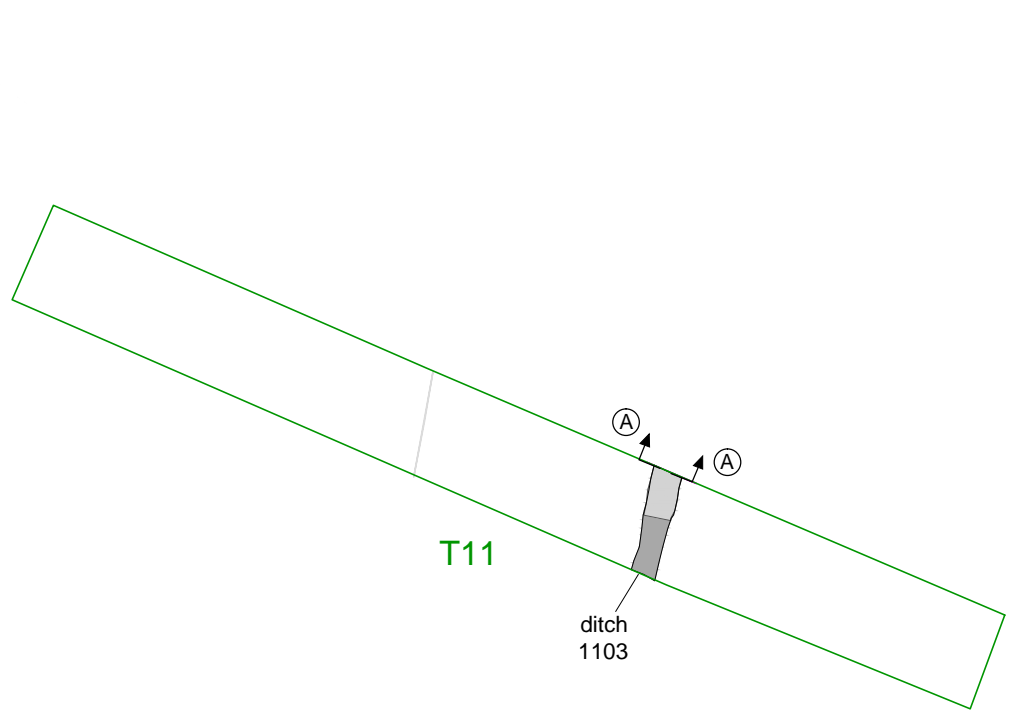
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**Site location plan**

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<b>APPROVED BY</b>	<b>MH</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>26/01/18</b>	<b>&amp; 660934</b>
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- site boundary
- evaluation trench
- excavated/unexcavated
- archaeological feature
- furrow
- modern
- A B section location



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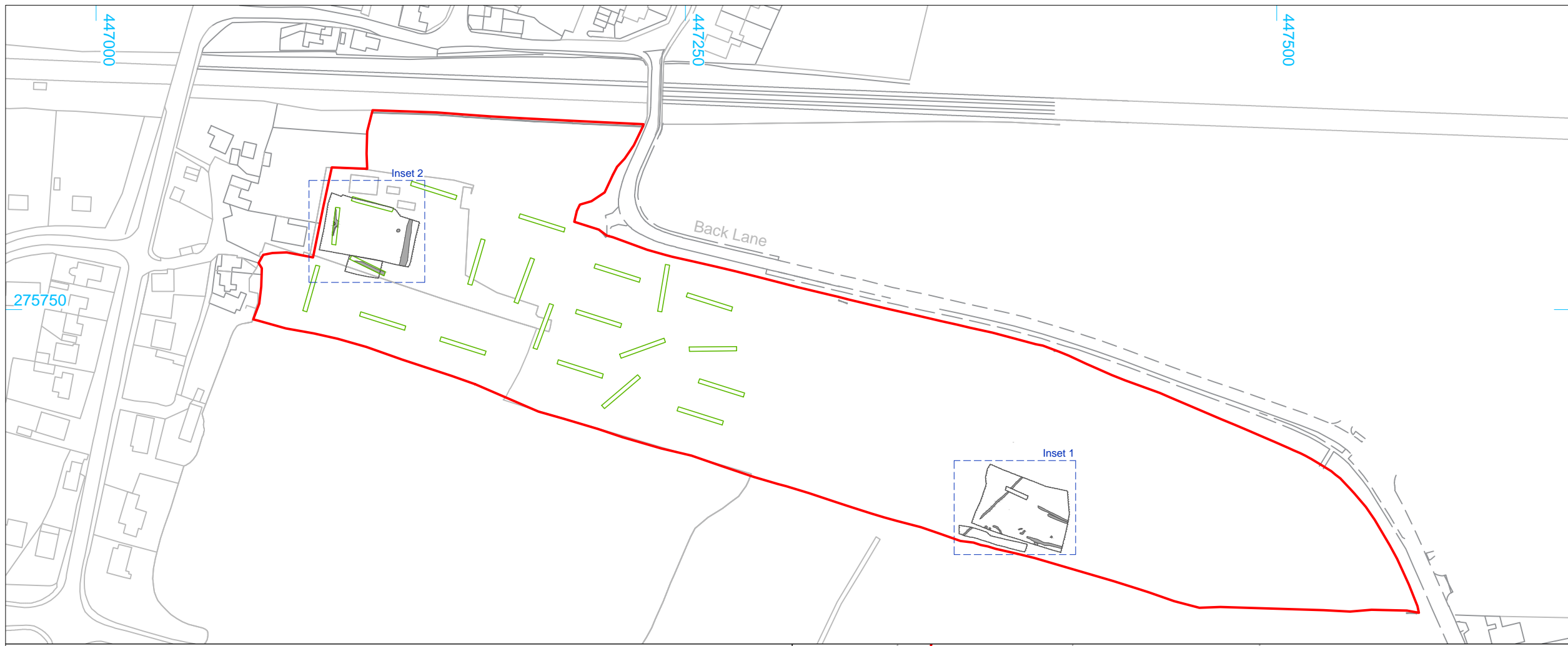
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w <a href="http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk">www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk</a>	
e <a href="mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk">enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk</a>	

**PROJECT TITLE**  
Land at Back Lane, Long Lawford,  
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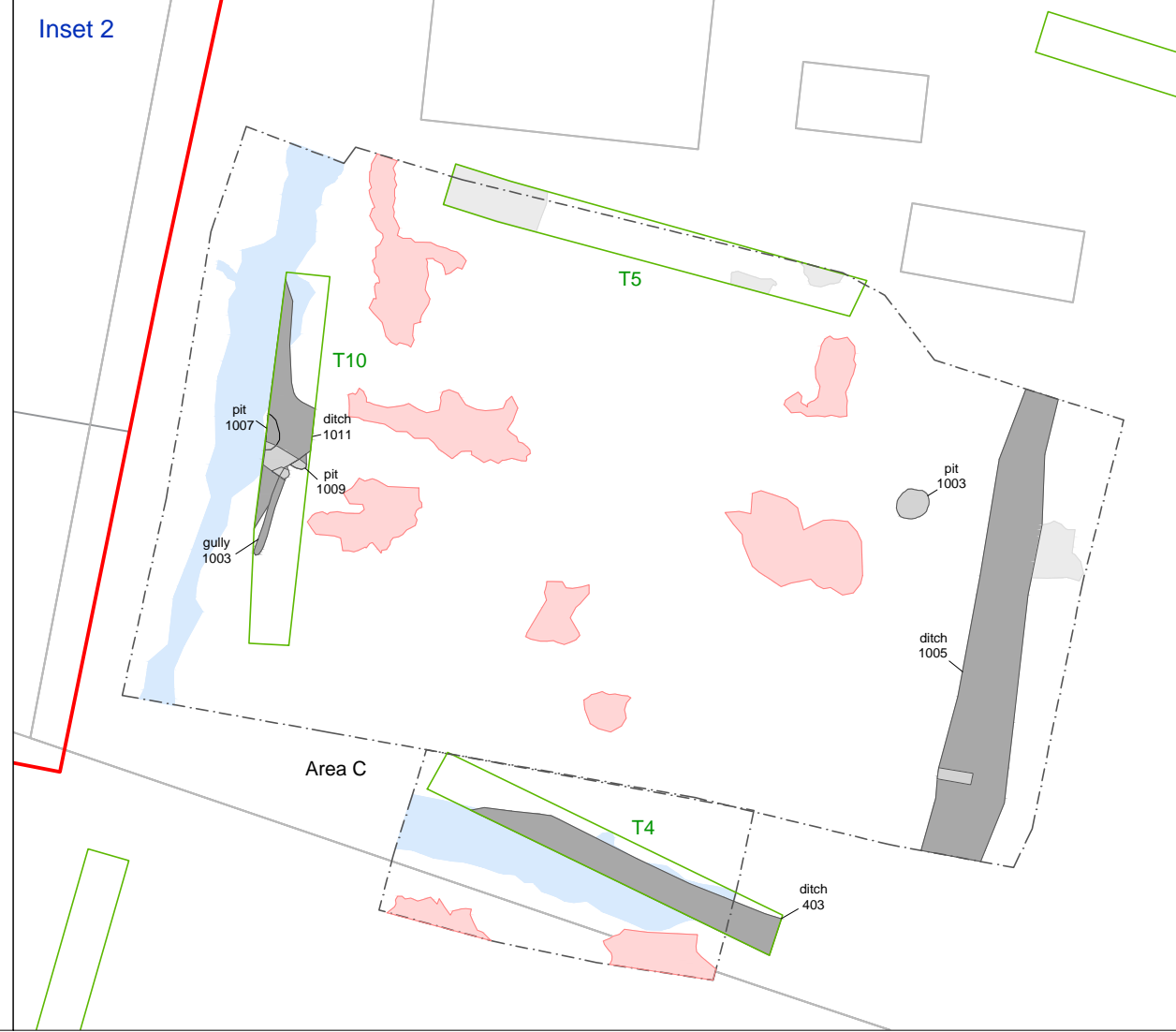
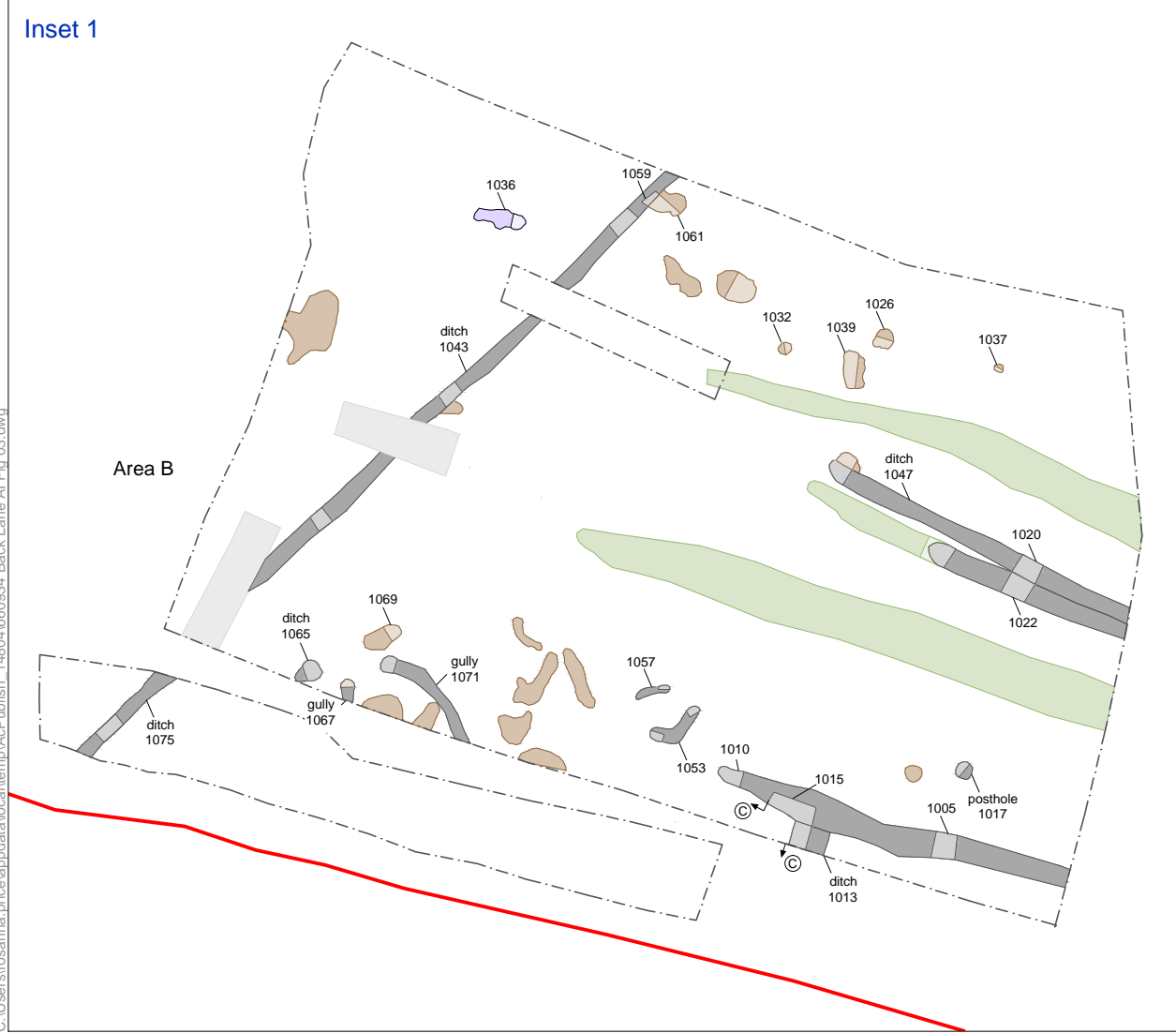
**FIGURE TITLE**  
**Plan of Back Lane evaluation trenches**

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<b>APPROVED BY</b>	MH		& 660934	
<b>DATE</b>	26/01/18	<b>SCALE@A3</b>	1:2,000 & 1:150	<b>2</b>

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- site boundary
- evaluation trench
- excavation area
- excavated/unexcavated
- archaeological feature
- geological feature
- furrow
- modern
- natural
- treethrow
- hedge
- section location



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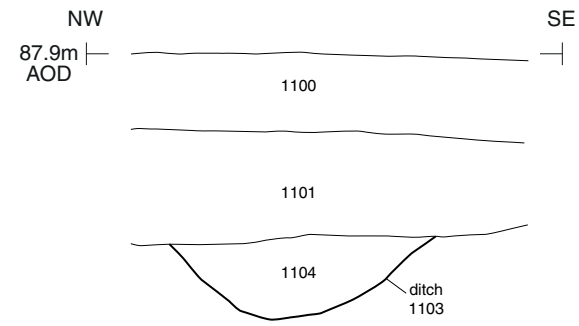
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 Land at Back Lane, Long Lawford,  
 Warwickshire: Archaeological Investigation  
 (2016-2017)

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Plan of Back Lane excavations

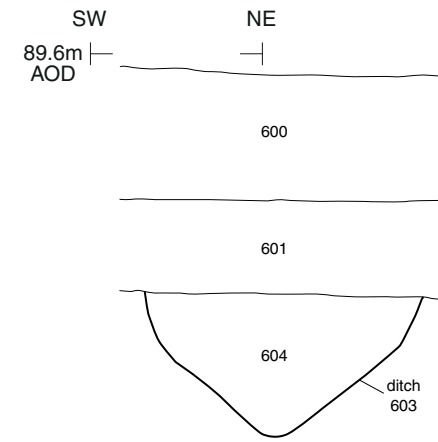
<b>DRAWN BY</b>	CP	<b>PROJECT NO.</b>	6608080, 660818	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>
<b>APPROVED BY</b>	MH		& 660934	<b>3</b>
<b>DATE</b>	26/01/18	<b>SCALE@A3</b>	1:2,000 & 1:250	

C:\Users\rosanna.pricer\AppData\Local\Temp\148041660934\_Back Lane AI Fig\_03.dwg

Section AA



Section BB



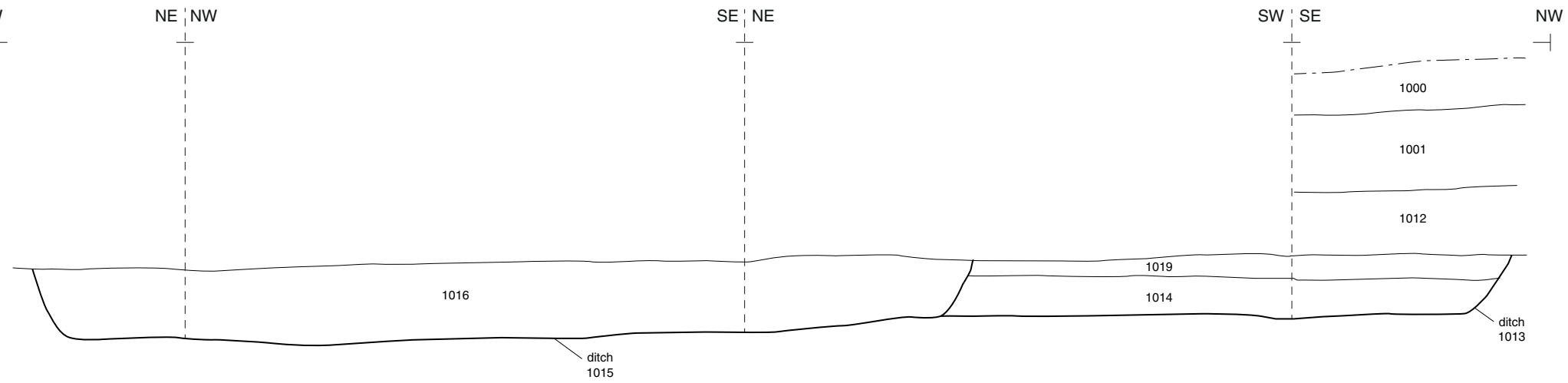
Ditch 1103, looking north-west (scale 0.3m)



Ditch 603, looking north-east (scale 1m)

Section CC

SW  
86.7m  
AOD



Ditch 1013, looking south-west (scales 0.2m and 1m)

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PROJECT TITLE  
 Land at Back Lane, Long Lawford,  
 Warwickshire: Archaeological  
 Investigation (2016-2017)

FIGURE TITLE  
**Ditch 1013, Area B: section and  
 photograph**

DRAWN BY CP PROJECT NO. 660808, 660818 FIGURE NO.  
 APPROVED BY MH & 660934  
 DATE 26/01/18 SCALE@A3 1:20 **5**



Area C, looking west



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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Back Lane, Long Lawford,  
Warwickshire: Archaeological  
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FIGURE TITLE

**Area C: photograph**

DRAWN BY CP PROJECT NO. 660808, 660818 FIGURE NO.  
APPROVED BY MH & 660934  
DATE 26/01/18 SCALE@A4 1:25,000 **6**

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