

Land to the west of Cromwell Lane Coventry

Archaeological Evaluation



for:
St Phillips

CA Project: MK0253
CA Report: MK0253_1

March 2021



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SUMMARY

Project name:	Land to the west of Cromwell Lane
Location:	Coventry
NGR:	427274 277204
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	24 August - 10 September 2020
Planning reference:	OUT/2016/1874
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Herbert Art Gallery & Museum
Site Code:	CROM 20

In August and September 2020 Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of Land to the west of Cromwell Lane. A total of forty trenches were excavated.

A small number of ditches, the majority of which contained modern artefactual material, were identified in the south-eastern and central parts of the site. The exact function of these ditches remains unclear, although they most probably relate to localised and short-lived agricultural activity. Further localised areas of modern truncation were identified in the south-eastern part of the site.

No further features, deposits or finds of archaeological significance were identified during the evaluation.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In August and September 2020, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for St Phillips at land to the west of Cromwell Lane, Coventry (centred at NGR: 427274 277204; Fig. 1). Outline planning permission for residential development has been granted by Coventry City Council (CCC; planning ref: OUT/2016/1874, condition 22) for the erection of up to 240 residential dwellings, associated open space and accesses.
- 1.2. The scope of this evaluation was defined by Matt Parker-Wooding, Archaeological Advisor, CCC. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) prepared by CA (2020) and approved by Mr. Parker-Wooding.
- 1.3. The evaluation was also undertaken in line with *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014; updated June 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

- 1.4. The site lies to the west of Cromwell Lane, is approximately 11.8ha in extent, and currently comprises a number of agricultural fields surrounding buildings associated with Westwood Farm. It is bounded to the north by a railway line, to the east by modern houses and gardens fronting Cromwell Lane and to the south and west by further agricultural land. The site lies at approximately 125m AOD at its southern extent with ground level dropping down to reach 110m AOD at the site's northern edge.
- 1.5. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as Tile Hill Mudstone Formation - Sandstone, which formed in the Carboniferous era (BGS 2020). No superficial deposits are recorded (ibid.). The natural substrate identified during the evaluation comprised compact orange-red sand clay with occasional patches of gravel.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The site has previously been subject to archaeological desk-based assessment (Wardell Armstrong 2016a) and geophysical survey (Wardell Armstrong 2016b). The following is a brief summary of information taken from these assessments.
- 2.2. No evidence of prehistoric activity has been identified within the site. However, a number of undated enclosures, visible as cropmarks, are located c. 800m to the south-east of the site and may be associated with prehistoric activity (Wardell Armstrong 2016a).
- 2.3. No evidence of Romano-British activity has been identified within the site. In the wider area, evidence of Romano-British activity is limited to isolated finds comprising two fragments of horse harness and a brooch, located c. 620m to the south-east, c. 730m to the south-east and c. 910m to the west of the site respectively (Wardell Armstrong 2016a).
- 2.4. The site and the surrounding area is likely to have been cleared of woodland and heath during the medieval period and the landscape became characterised by small farmsteads. An area of ridge and furrow earthworks, of possible medieval date, has previously been identified within the site and a further area of ridge and furrow has been identified immediately to the north-west of the site (Wardell Armstrong 2016a).
- 2.5. There is some evidence of medieval settlement in the wider area both from place name evidence and the presence of a possible moat and earthworks of a small hamlet, located c. 920m to the south of the site. Tile Hill was known as 'Tylhull' in the late 14th century and, as such, is likely to have been the site of tile production. However, archaeological and documentary evidence for this is limited and the extent and location of any activity of this nature remains unclear (Wardell Armstrong 2016a).
- 2.6. Cromwell Lane has existed as a routeway from the early post medieval period. Westwood Farm, which is located towards the centre of the site, is believed to date to between 1720 and 1750, although it remains unclear if the land around this property was enclosed at this time (Wardell Armstrong 2016a).

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- 2.7. The First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1886-1887 depicts Westwood Farm and its associated outbuildings within the central parts of the site, with the majority of the current site occupied by fields. A possible orchard, with one small building located within the orchard enclosure, is shown in the eastern part of the site. This orchard appears to have been removed prior to the production of the 1905 edition of the OS map, with the other parts of the site remaining as previously shown.
- 2.8. An archaeological evaluation, undertaken immediately to the north of the current site, identified no features or deposits of archaeological significance with modern truncation of the site being both widespread and extensive (Wardell Armstrong 2016a).
- 2.9. The geophysical survey (Wardell Armstrong 2016b) identified no anomalies of definite archaeological origin within the site although a number of anomalies, believed to relate to modern features including services and possible agricultural features, were identified.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable Coventry City Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposals, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of 40 trenches, comprising a 3% sample of the site, in the locations shown on the attached plans (Figs 2 and 3). Each trench measured 50m in length and 1.8m in width.
- 4.2. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. Overburden was stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a

toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were first encountered. Topsoil and subsoil were stored separately adjacent to each trench.

- 4.3. Records were maintained in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.4. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. No deposits were identified that required sampling.
- 4.5. CA will make arrangements with the Herbert Art Gallery and Museum for the deposition of the project archive, including the digital archive. The archive will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated June 2020).
- 4.6. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix B, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A.
- 5.2. The natural substrate, comprising compact orange-red sand clay with occasional patches of gravel, was exposed in all of the excavated trenches. It was directly overlain by topsoil, measuring between 0.38m and 0.42m in thickness. Areas of modern truncation, containing plastic and metal fragments, were identified cutting the natural substrate in Trenches 1, 20 and 30. Archaeological features were identified in a total of five trenches. No finds of archaeological significance were recovered from the site.

Trench 18 (Fig. 2)

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- 5.3. North-east/south-west aligned ditch 1802 was identified cutting the natural substrate in the south-eastern half of the trench. It was 0.7m wide and 0.1m deep, with a shallow 'U'-shaped profile and contained a single fill, 1803, from which modern metal, plastic and concrete fragments were recovered but not retained. It correlates closely to a faint linear anomaly depicted by the geophysical survey and may represent a continuation of ditches 2202 and 2302, identified in Trenches 22 and 23 respectively.

Trench 22 (Fig. 3)

- 5.4. North-east/south-west aligned ditch 2202 was identified cutting the natural substrate in the north-western half of the trench. It was 0.6m wide and 0.15m deep, with a shallow 'U'-shaped profile and contained a single undated fill, 2203. It was not identified by the preceding geophysical survey; however it appears likely, given its similar profile and alignment, that it represents a continuation of Ditches 1802 and 2302, identified in Trenches 18 and 23 respectively.

Trench 23 (Fig. 3)

- 5.5. North-east/south-west aligned ditch 2302 was identified cutting the natural substrate in the south-eastern half of the trench. It was 0.6m wide and 0.15m deep, with a shallow 'U'-shaped profile and contained a single fill, 2303, from which modern metal, plastic and concrete fragments were recovered but not retained. It was not identified by the preceding geophysical survey; however it appears likely, given its similar profile and alignment, that it represents a continuation of Ditches 1802 and 2202, identified in Trenches 18 and 22 respectively.

Trench 32 (Figs 3 and 4)

- 5.6. North-east/south-west aligned ditch 3202 was identified towards the centre of the trench. It was 0.7m wide and 0.1m deep, with a shallow 'U'-shaped profile and contained a single fill, 3203, from which modern metal, plastic, brick and concrete fragments were recovered but not retained. It was not identified by the preceding geophysical survey.

Trench 34 (Fig. 3)

- 5.7. North-west/south-east aligned ditch 3402 was identified towards the centre of the trench. It was 0.5m wide and 0.1m deep, with a shallow 'U'-shaped profile and contained a single fill, 3403, from which modern metal, plastic, brick and concrete fragments were recovered but not retained. It correlates closely to the northern

edge of a large irregular anomaly identified by the preceding geophysical survey, the remainder of which was not identified within the trench.

6. DISCUSSION

- 6.1. Despite the archaeological potential of the development area (see *archaeological background* above) no features, finds or deposits of archaeological significance were identified during the evaluation. Overall, the results of the evaluation support the findings of the preceding heritage assessment (Wardell Armstrong 2016a), geophysical survey (Wardell Armstrong 2016a) and available historic mapping that suggest that the development area remained in agricultural use until the modern period.
- 6.2. Modern ditches 1802, 2202, 2302 and 3402, identified in Trenches 18, 22, 23 and 34 respectively, are not depicted on any available historic maps relating to the site and they are therefore considered most likely to relate to localised agricultural activity (e.g. minor or short-lived drainage or division). Ditch 3202 in Trench 32 represents a former north-east/south-west-aligned field boundary between a field to the west and an orchard to the east, which appears on early 20th-century OS maps.

7. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 7.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Marino Cardelli, assisted by Michael Lavery. This report was written by Marino Cardelli. The report illustrations were prepared by Ryan Wilson. The project archive has been compiled by Marino Cardelli and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Steven Sheldon.

8. REFERENCES

British Geological Survey 2020 *Geology* of Britain
Viewer <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html> Accessed 2 September 2020

Cotswold Archaeology (CA 2020) *Land to the west of Cromwell Lane, Coventry: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*

Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government 2019 *National Planning Policy Framework*

Wardell Armstrong 2016a *Cromwell Lane, Coventry: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* Report No. **114**

Wardell Armstrong 2016b *Cromwell Lane, Coventry: Geophysical Survey* Report No. **0001**

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid dark-brown silty clay with frequent stone and CBM fragments	>50	>1.8	0.4
1	101	Layer		Natural Substrate	Compact orange-red sand clay with occasional patches of gravel	>50	>1.8	
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid dark-brown silty clay with frequent stone and CBM fragments	>50	>1.8	0.42
2	201	Layer		Natural Substrate	Compact orange-red sand clay with occasional patches of gravel	>50	>1.8	
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid dark-brown silty clay with frequent stone and CBM fragments	>50	>1.8	0.4
3	301	Layer		Natural Substrate	Compact orange-red sand clay with occasional patches of gravel	>50	>1.8	
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid dark-brown silty clay with frequent stone and CBM fragments	>50	>1.8	0.4
4	401	Layer		Natural Substrate	Compact orange-red sand clay with occasional patches of gravel	>50	>1.8	
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid dark-brown silty clay with frequent stone and CBM fragments	>50	>1.8	0.39
5	501	Layer		Natural Substrate	Compact orange-red sand clay with occasional patches of gravel	>50	>1.8	
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid dark-brown silty clay with frequent stone and CBM fragments	>50	>1.8	0.4
6	601	Layer		Natural Substrate	Compact orange-red sand clay with occasional patches of gravel	>50	>1.8	
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid dark-brown silty clay with frequent stone and CBM fragments	>50	>1.8	0.4
7	701	Layer		Natural Substrate	Compact orange-red sand clay with occasional patches of gravel	>50	>1.8	
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid dark-brown silty clay with frequent stone and CBM fragments	>50	>1.8	0.38
8	801	Layer		Natural Substrate	Compact orange-red sand clay with occasional patches of gravel	>50	>1.8	
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid dark-brown silty clay with frequent stone and CBM fragments	>50	>1.8	0.4
9	901	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact orange-red sand clay with occasional patches of gravel	>50	>1.8	
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid dark-brown silty clay with frequent stone and CBM fragments	>50	>1.8	0.42
10	1001	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact orange-red sand clay with occasional patches of gravel	>50	>1.8	
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid dark-brown silty clay with frequent stone and	>50	>1.8	0.4

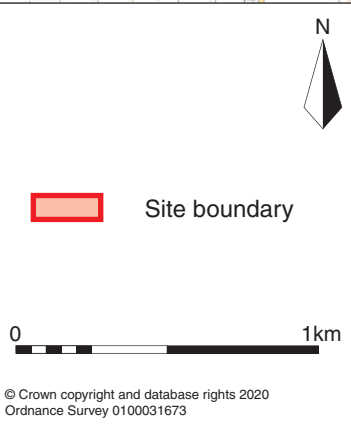
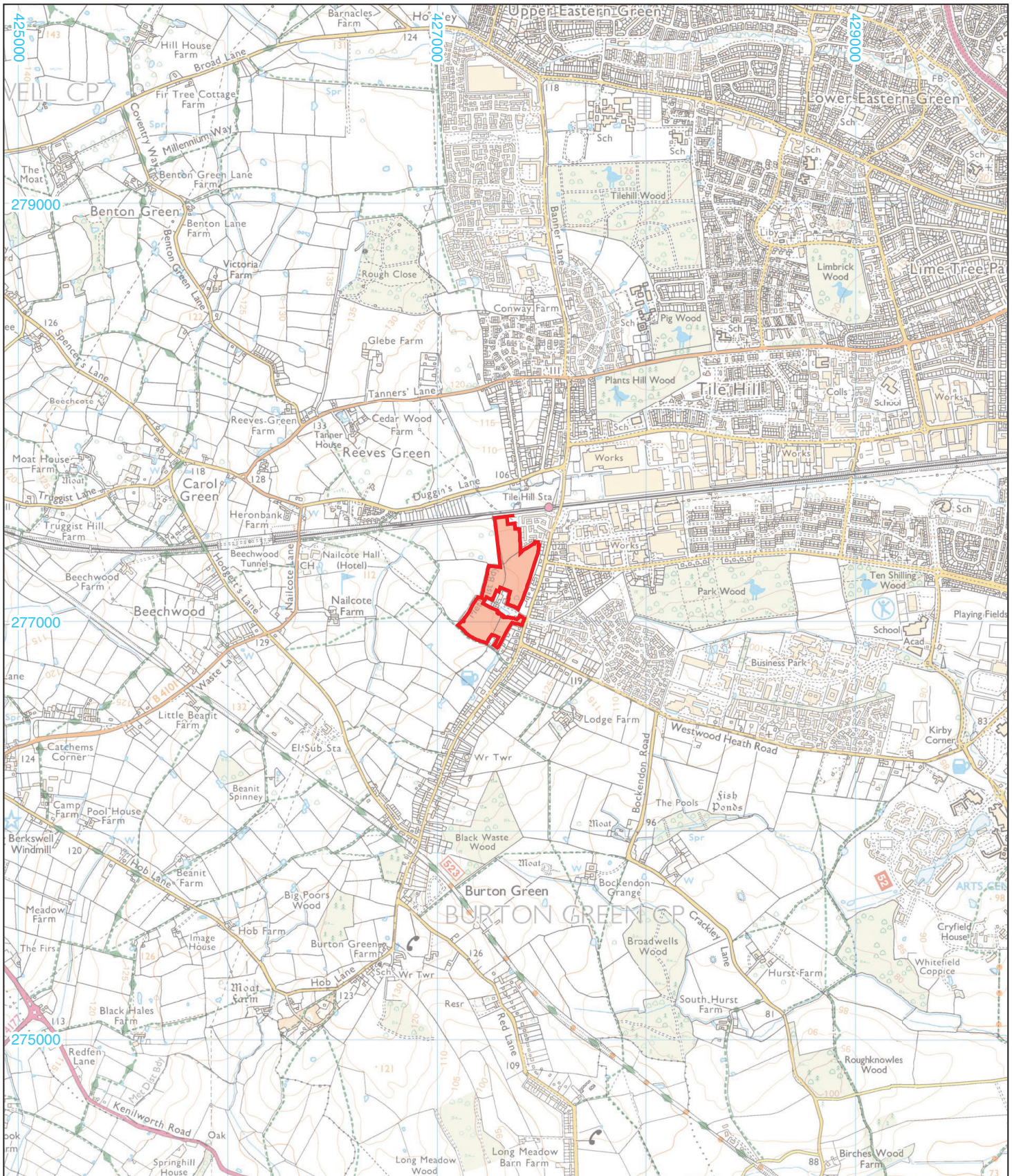
					CBM fragments			
11	1101	Layer		Natural Substrate	Compact orange-red sand clay with occasional patches of gravel	>50	>1.8	
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid dark-brown silty clay with frequent stone and CBM fragments	>50	>1.8	0.4
12	1201	Layer		Natural Substrate	Compact orange-red sand clay with occasional patches of gravel	>50	>1.8	
13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid dark-brown silty clay with frequent stone and CBM fragments	>50	>1.8	0.39
13	1301	Layer		Natural Substrate	Compact orange-red sand clay with occasional patches of gravel	>50	>1.8	
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid dark-brown silty clay with frequent stone and CBM fragments	>50	>1.8	0.4
14	1401	Layer		Natural Substrate	Compact orange-red sand clay with occasional patches of gravel	>50	>1.8	
15	1500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid dark-brown silty clay with frequent stone and CBM fragments	>50	>1.8	0.41
15	1501	Layer		Natural Substrate	Compact orange-red sand clay with occasional patches of gravel	>50	>1.8	
16	1600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid dark-brown silty clay with frequent stone and CBM fragments	>50	>1.8	0.4
16	1601	Layer		Natural Substrate	Compact orange-red sand clay with occasional patches of gravel	>50	>1.8	
17	1700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid dark-brown silty clay with frequent stone and CBM fragments	>50	>1.8	0.38
17	1701	Layer		Natural Substrate	Compact orange-red sand clay with occasional patches of gravel	>50	>1.8	
18	1800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid dark-brown silty clay with frequent stone and CBM fragments	>50	>1.8	0.4
18	1801	Layer		Natural Substrate	Compact orange-red sand clay with occasional patches of gravel	>50	>1.8	
18	1802	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned moderate break of slope, concave base	>2.6	0.7	0.1
18	1803	Fill	1802	Fill	Mid-dark grey brown silty clay with frequent pebbles and CBM as inclusions	>2.6	0.7	0.1
19	1900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid dark-brown silty clay with frequent stone and CBM fragments	>50	>1.8	0.4
19	1901	Layer		Natural Substrate	Compact orange-red sand clay with occasional patches of gravel	>50	>1.8	
20	2000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid dark-brown silty clay with frequent stone and CBM fragments	>50	>1.8	0.4
20	2001	Layer		Natural Substrate	Compact orange-red sand clay with occasional patches of gravel	>50	>1.8	
21	2100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid dark-brown silty clay with frequent stone and CBM fragments	>50	>1.8	
21	2101	Layer		Natural Substrate	Compact orange-red sand clay with occasional patches of gravel	>50	>1.8	

22	2200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid dark-brown silty clay with frequent stone and CBM fragments	>50	>1.8	0.4
22	2201	Layer		Natural Substrate	Compact orange-red sand clay with occasional patches of gravel	>50	>1.8	
22	2202	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned moderate break of slope, concave base	>2.1	0.6	0.15
22	2203	Fill	2202	Fill	Mid-dark grey brown silty clay with frequent pebbles, metal, plastic and CBM inclusions	>2.1	0.6	0.15
23	2300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid dark-brown silty clay with frequent stone and CBM fragments	>50	>1.8	0.39
23	2301	Layer		Natural Substrate	Compact orange-red sand clay with occasional patches of gravel	>50	>1.8	
23	2302	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned moderate break of slope, concave base	>2.1	0.6	0.15
23	2303	Fill	2302	Fill	Mid-dark grey brown silty clay with frequent pebbles, metal, plastic and CBM inclusions	>2.1	0.6	0.15
24	2400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid dark-brown silty clay with frequent stone and CBM fragments	>50	>1.8	0.42
24	2401	Layer		Natural Substrate	Compact orange-red sand clay with occasional patches of gravel	>50	>1.8	
25	2500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid dark-brown silty clay with frequent stone and CBM fragments	>50	>1.8	0.4
25	2501	Layer		Natural Substrate	Compact orange-red sand clay with occasional patches of gravel	>50	>1.8	
26	2600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid dark-brown silty clay with frequent stone and CBM fragments	>50	>1.8	0.4
26	2601	Layer		Natural Substrate	Compact orange-red sand clay with occasional patches of gravel	>50	>1.8	
27	2700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid dark-brown silty clay with frequent stone and CBM fragments	>50	>1.8	0.4
27	2701	Layer		Natural Substrate	Compact orange-red sand clay with occasional patches of gravel	>50	>1.8	
28	2800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid dark-brown silty clay with frequent stone and CBM fragments	>50	>1.8	0.4
28	2801	Layer		Natural	Compact orange-red sand clay with occasional patches of gravel	>50	>1.8	
29	2900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid dark-brown silty clay with frequent stone and CBM fragments	>50	>1.8	0.4
29	2901	Layer		Natural	Compact orange-red sand clay with occasional patches of gravel	>50	>1.8	
30	3000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid dark-brown silty clay with frequent stone and CBM fragments	>50	>1.8	0.4
30	3001	Layer		Natural Substrate	Compact orange-red sand clay with occasional patches of gravel	>50	>1.8	1.4
31	3100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid dark-brown silty clay with frequent stone and CBM fragments	>50	>1.8	0.4

31	3101	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact orange-red sand clay with occasional patches of gravel	>50	>1.8	
32	3200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid dark-brown silty clay with frequent stone and CBM fragments	>50	>1.8	0.4
32	3201	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact orange-red sand clay with occasional patches of gravel	>50	>1.8	
32	3202	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned moderate break of slope, concave base	>2.6	0.7	0.1
32	3203	Fill	3202	Fill	Mid-dark grey brown silty clay with frequent pebbles and CBM as inclusions	>2.6	0.7	0.1
33	3300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid dark-brown silty clay with frequent stone and CBM fragments	>50	>1.8	0.4
33	3301	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact orange-red sand clay with occasional patches of gravel	>50	>1.8	
34	3400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid dark-brown silty clay with frequent stone and CBM fragments	>50	>1.8	0.4
34	3401	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact orange-red sand clay with occasional patches of gravel	>50	>1.8	
34	3402	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned, concave base	>2.4	0.5	0.1
34	3403	Fill	3402	Fill	Mid-dark grey brown silty clay with frequent pebbles and CBM as inclusions	>2.4	0.5	0.1
35	3500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid dark-brown silty clay with frequent stone and CBM fragments	>50	>1.8	0.4
35	3501	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact orange-red sand clay with occasional patches of gravel	>50	>1.8	
36	3600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid dark-brown silty clay with frequent stone and CBM fragments	>50	>1.8	0.4
36	3601	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact orange-red sand clay with occasional patches of gravel	>50	>1.8	
37	3700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid dark-brown silty clay with frequent stone and CBM fragments	>50	>1.8	0.4
37	3701	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact orange-red sand clay with occasional patches of gravel	>50	>1.8	
38	3800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid dark-brown silty clay with frequent stone and CBM fragments	>50	>1.8	0.4
38	3801	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact orange-red sand clay with occasional patches of gravel	>50	>1.8	
39	3900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid dark-brown silty clay with frequent stone and CBM fragments	>50	>1.8	0.4
39	3901	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact orange-red sand clay with occasional patches of gravel	>50	>1.8	
40	4000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid dark-brown silty clay with frequent stone and CBM fragments	>50	>1.8	0.4
40	4001	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact orange-red sand clay with occasional patches of gravel	>50	>1.8	

APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Land to the west of Cromwell Lane, Coventry	
Short description	<p>In August and September 2020 Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of Land to the west of Cromwell Lane. A total of forty trenches were excavated.</p> <p>A small number of ditches, the majority of which contained modern artefactual material, were identified in the south-eastern and central parts of the site. The exact function of these ditches remains unclear, although they most probably relate to localised and short-lived agricultural activity. Further localised areas of modern truncation were identified in the south-eastern part of the site.</p> <p>No further features, deposits or finds of archaeological significance were identified during the evaluation.</p>	
Project dates	24 August - 10 September 2020	
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work	DBA (Wardell Armstrong 2016a) Geophysical survey (Wardell Armstrong 2016b)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	Cromwell Lane, Coventry	
Study area (m ² /ha)	11.8ha	
Site co-ordinates	427274 277204	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Steven Sheldon	
Project Supervisor	Marino Cardelli	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive:	Content:
Paper	Herbert Art Gallery & Museum	Trench recording forms, photographic registers permatrace drawings
Digital	Herbert Art Gallery & Museum	Digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2020 <i>Land to the West of Cromwell Lane, Coventry: Archaeological Evaluation</i> CA typescript report MK0253_1		



Cotswold Archaeology

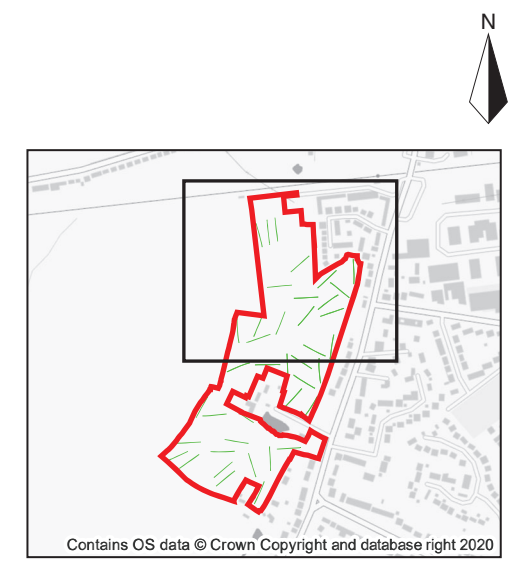
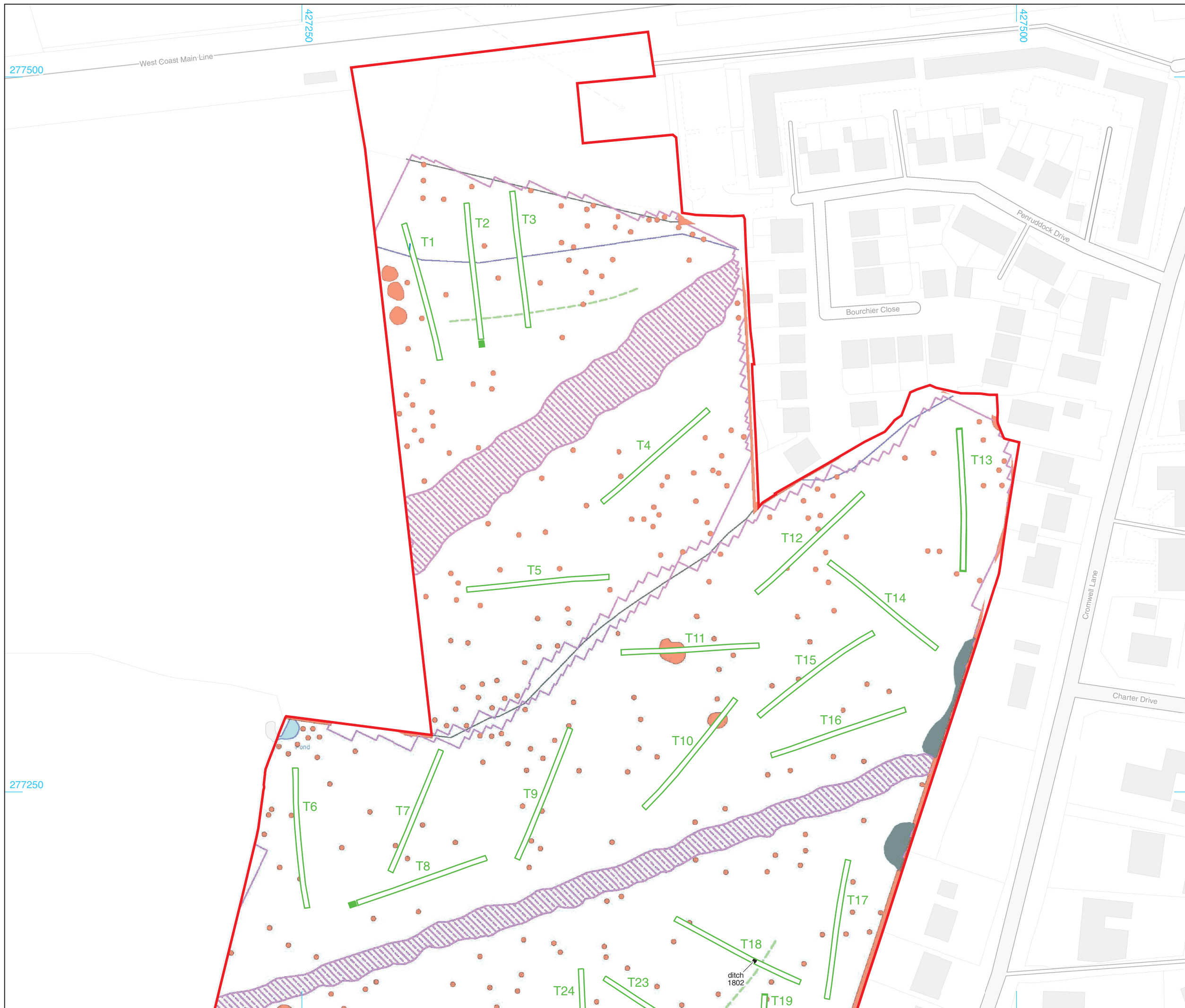
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 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 573970
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Land to the west of Cromwell Lane,
 Coventry

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	MK0253	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	16/09/2020	
APPROVED BY	MC	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	1

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- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Sondage
- Archaeological feature
- Modern feature

- Geophysical survey results
(Wardell Armstrong 2016)
- Survey boundary
 - Dipolar magnetic anomaly
 - Bipolar magnetic anomaly
 - Positive magnetic anomaly
 - Magnetic disturbance

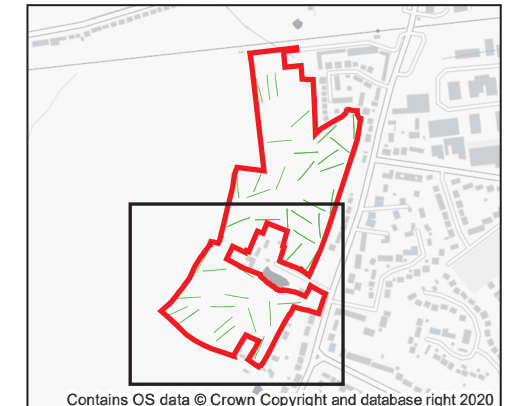


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PROJECT TITLE
 Land to the west of Cromwell Lane,
 Coventry

FIGURE TITLE
**Trench plan (north), showing identified
 archaeological features and
 geophysical survey results**

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	16/09/2020	2
APPROVED BY	MW	SCALE@A3	1:1250	



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- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Sondage
- Archaeological feature
- Modern feature

- Geophysical survey results
(Wardell Armstrong 2016)
- Survey boundary
 - Dipolar magnetic anomaly
 - Bipolar magnetic anomaly
 - Positive magnetic anomaly
 - Magnetic disturbance



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PROJECT TITLE
Land to the west of Cromwell Lane,
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench plan (south), showing identified
archaeological features and
geophysical survey results

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	16/09/2020	3
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Trench 8 sondage, looking north-east (1m scales)

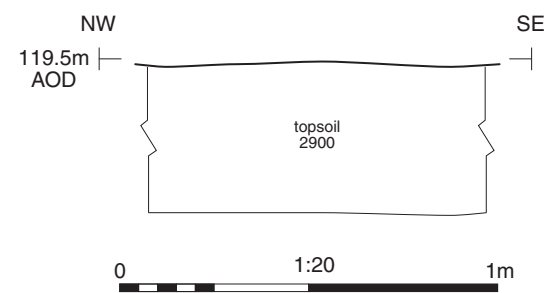


Trench 16, looking north-east (1m scales)



Ditch 3202, looking north-east (0.4m scale)

Trench 29 representative section




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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Photographs and section

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