



Land East of Newton Lane, Newton, Rugby

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Land East of Newton Lane, Newton, Rugby

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Lioncourt Homes Ltd to undertake a trial trench evaluation, comprising nine trenches, at Land east of Newton Lane, Newton, Rugby (NGR SP 53068 78478) as a condition of planning permission (planning ref: R14/1658) for a proposed residential development.

The evaluation was conducted over the course of three days between 10th – 12th April 2017.

A geophysical survey was conducted in advance of the evaluation which identified several anomalies. The trenches were set out in a grid array to target these anomalies and provide an even coverage of the site.

The evaluation identified three probable post-holes, one producing a small fragment of very worn ceramic building material dated to the Roman period, but considered to be residual. The post-holes are suspected to be associated with the field's modern use as grazing pasture. A gully terminus was also identified which was undated and of unclear function.

During the medieval or post-medieval period, the site was divided north to south by a field boundary ditch. In the northern field a system of furrows was revealed, aligned east-west, while in the southern field the furrows were aligned north-south. A headland or raised linear earthwork defined the northern limits of the southern field.

A pond was investigated which had been backfilled with a large amount of 20th century rubbish.

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Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Lioncourt Homes Ltd for commissioning this project. Thanks are also extended to John Robinson (Planning Archaeologist) who monitored the work on behalf of Warwickshire County Council for his advice and guidance.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by John Boothroyd. The fieldwork was directed by Paul Murray, who was supported by Lauren McIntire. Survey and digitizing was carried out by Diana Chard. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Lee Allen. The archive was prepared under the management of Nicola Scott.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Lioncourt Homes Ltd to undertake a trial trench evaluation at Land east of Newton Lane, Newton, Rugby.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. R14/1658). Although the Local Planning Authority did not set a brief for the work, discussions with John Robinson, Planning Archaeologist for Warwickshire County Council, established the scope of work required. This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site lies on the northern edge of the village of Newton, Rugby, Warwickshire (Fig. 1; NGR SP 53068 78478). The site is bounded to the west by Newton Lane, to the south by the village of Newton and to the east and north by open fields. The M6 passes c 400m to the north of the site and the A5 is approximately 850m to the east.

1.2.2 The area of proposed development consists of single open field of approximately 2.4ha and lies around 118m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

1.2.3 The geology of the area is mapped as Lias Group, Mudstone, Siltstone, Limestone and Sandstone, sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 172 to 204 million years ago in the Jurassic and Triassic Periods. These deposits are overlain by superficial deposits of Till, Diamicton, formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (BGS Online geological viewer).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site is discussed in the desk-based assessment (OA 2015); the following summary is provided to give the site context.

Potential

1.3.2 Although no archaeological remains are known from the site, significant remains have been identified within the wider landscape. Prehistoric activity has been identified throughout the area including a Mesolithic tranchet axe head and a Bronze Age barrow located at c 180m and c 700m respectively to the east of the site.

1.3.3 The site lies c 800m to the south-west of the Watling Street, a major Roman road. Burials, boundary ditches, a well, a possible bridge and a probable mansio have been recorded at the Roman settlement of Tripontium which lies to the north of the site.

1.3.4 The site has an uncertain but moderate potential to contain previously unknown prehistoric or Roman remains.

1.3.5 The site was under ridge and furrow cultivation during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Newton is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and documentary evidence suggests a medieval chapel was located in the village at this time. The deserted

medieval village of Biggin is located to the south of Newton, the remains of which are visible as earthworks to the south-east of the site.

1.3.6 The town of Newton was depicted on Saxton's 1576 map of Warwickshire. During the 19th century the site was part of larger field with the northern boundary of the site being established by the construction of The Great Central Railway in 1899.

1.3.7 As the site lies beyond the limits of the medieval and post-medieval town of Newton and appears to have been previously undeveloped, the site was considered to be of low potential for medieval and post-medieval remains.

Geophysical Survey

1.3.8 A geophysical survey carried out in 2015 identified no anomalies of archaeological origin. A former field boundary and evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation were recorded. Several anomalies of modern origin have also been recorded, including a backfilled pond, fencing and suspected metal objects (Stratascan 2015).

1.3.9 The results of the geophysical survey suggest the site is of low potential.

2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The general aims and objectives of the evaluation were:

- i. To determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which survive.
- ii. To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any surviving remains.
- iii. To determine the date range of any surviving remains by artefactual or other means.
- iv. To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains.
- v. To determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy.
- vi. To assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape.
- vii. To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive
- viii. To determine the implications of any remains with reference to economy, status, utility and social activity.
- ix. To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.

2.2 Specific aims and objectives

2.2.1 The specific aims and objectives of the evaluation were:

- x. To ground-truth the results of the geophysical survey.
- xi. To identify any remains or landscape alterations resulting from the construction of The Great Central Railway.

2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 The evaluation comprised the mechanical excavation of nine trial trenches measuring 50 x 1.8m, which represented a 4% sample of the development area. The trenches were laid out in a standard grid array (Fig. 2) to provide an even coverage of the site and target the geophysical anomalies.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains with the exception of the furrows which are illustrated in Figure 2. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B.

3.1.2 Context numbers reflect the trench numbers unless otherwise stated (eg pit 102 is a feature within Trench 1, while ditch 304 is a feature within Trench 3).

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence between Trenches 3-9 was fairly uniform, comprising a geological horizon of mottled mid brown and yellow brown clay which was overlain by c 0.2m of subsoil, representing plough soils of medieval or post-medieval date. In Trench 3 the subsoil thickened to c 0.45m where it formed an extant, linear earthwork representing a headland associated with the system of ridge and furrow to the south.

3.2.2 No subsoil was present in Trenches 1 and 2 where the geological horizon was directly overlain by a turf and topsoil.

3.2.3 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the trenches remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were moderately clear against the underlying geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological features, excluding furrows, were present in Trenches 3, 4, 7 and 8. Furrows were present in all of the trenches. The furrows were consistently filled with a soft, pale grey brown silt which will not be described individually below.

3.4 Trench 1

3.4.1 The geological horizon (102) was established at a general depth of 0.45m (c 118.45m aOD). Five east-west aligned furrows (103, 104, 105, 106 and 107) were recorded within Trench 1. The width of the furrows varied between 3.5m and 4.5m with a fairly uniform spacing of c 6m. A single furrow (108) was excavated by machine which revealed its depth to be 0.3m.

3.4.2 The furrows were sealed by turf and topsoil (101).

3.5 Trench 2

3.5.1 The geological horizon (203) was established at a general depth of 0.3m (c 118.68m aOD). Trench 2 contained a single east-west aligned furrow (202). The furrow was 1.8m wide, although its full width was not recordable within the trench.

3.5.2 The furrow was sealed by turf and topsoil (200), which were 0.2m thick.

3.6 Trench 3 (Fig. 3; Plates 1, 2)

3.6.1 The geological horizon (308) was established at a general depth of 0.4m (c 118.8m aOD). Trench 3 was excavated through the extant remains of an east-west aligned linear earthwork. This headland is likely to be associated with the system of north-south aligned furrows, as identified in Trenches 3-9. A single furrow (307), a boundary ditch (303) and a gully (305) were recorded within the trench (Fig. 3).

3.6.2 Ditch 303 (Plate 1) was situated immediately to the north of, and parallel to (E-W), the extant headland (Fig. 2). The ditch was 1.5m wide and 0.25m deep. The profile of the ditch was slightly irregular with the north side being 45° and smoothly breaking to a flat base. The south side of the ditch was somewhat irregular. This side was shallow for 1.2m before dropping sharply towards the base. It was filled with a homogenous deposit (304) of moderately compact, mid grey brown, slightly humic clay silt. The irregular character, diffused edges and humic fill suggest that this features represents a boundary ditch and associated hedge-line.

3.6.3 Gully 305 (Plate 2) was situated c 3.5m to the south of the boundary ditch. It was aligned northeast-southwest and terminated within the trench. The gully measured 0.5m in width and 0.3m in depth, with steep 40° sides and sharpish break to a U-shaped base. It was filled with a compact, pale brownish grey sandy clay (306) with 10% small rounded pebbles. It was noted that the south-eastern side of the gully was cut through the brown clay geology, as generally seen throughout the site, whilst the lower part of the gully's north-western side was cut through a geology of compact mid grey sandy clay, which was reflected in its backfill. This suggests the feature was filled relatively soon after excavation with its up-cast material.

3.6.4 A single north-south aligned furrow (307) terminated, or turned, immediately to the south of the extant headland.

3.6.5 The archaeological and geological horizon was sealed by a c 0.2m thick layer of subsoil (302) comprising a soft, mid grey brown clay silt. This layer thickened to c 0.45m to form the extant remains of a linear earthwork aligned east-west (Figs. 2 and 3). The subsoil was overlain by 0.25m of turf and topsoil (301).

3.7 Trench 4 (Fig. 4; Plate 3)

3.7.1 The geological horizon (412) was established at a general depth of 0.35m (c 117.76m aOD). Five furrows (403, 404, 409, 410 and 411) and two small pits (405 and 407) were identified in Trench 4 (Fig. 4).

3.7.2 The furrows (403, 404, 409, 410 and 411) were aligned north-south and had an average width of 3.35m and an average spacing of 5.5m.

3.7.3 Between furrows 404 and 409, a small circular pit (405) was investigated (Plate 3). The pit had a diameter of 1.5m (E-W) and a depth of 0.52m, although its southern side extended beyond the limits of the investigation. It had regular 40° sides smoothly breaking to a flat base. It was filled with a moderately compact, mottled mid brownish grey sandy clay (406).

3.7.4 A further pit (407), 0.5m to the north-east of 405, was investigated. This was subrectangular in plan, 0.9m wide and 1m long, although the northern extent of the feature

extended beyond the limits of the excavation. The feature was just 0.15m in depth with steep 50° sides sharply breaking to a flat base. It was filled with a moderately compact, mid greyish brown sandy clay (408).

3.8 Trench 5

3.8.1 The geological horizon (504) was established at a general depth of 0.35m (c 117.85m aOD). Trench five contained a single furrow (503) aligned north-south and 2m in width (unexcavated). The furrow was sealed by c 2m of subsoil (304) and c 0.2m of topsoil.

3.9 Trench 6

3.9.1 The geological horizon (614) was established at a general depth of 0.4m (c 117.05m aOD). Trench 6 contained six north-south aligned furrows (602, 604, 606, 608, 610 and 612). Furrow 602 was excavated by machine to establish its depth and profile.

3.9.2 The furrows were fairly regular, averaging c 2.7m in width, with average spacing of c 3.5m. Furrow 602 was 2m wide and 0.13m deep.

3.9.3 The features and the geological horizon were sealed by 0.3m of subsoil which was overlain by 0.1m of topsoil.

3.10 Trench 7 (Fig. 5; Plate 4)

3.10.1 The geological horizon (706) was established at a general depth of 0.4m (c 117.07m aOD). Trench 7 contained a single north-south furrow (705) and a small pit or ditch terminus (703) (Fig. 5).

3.10.2 The pit or ditch terminus (703) (Plate 4) was 1.15m long (N-S), 0.6m wide (E-W, although it extended beyond the limits of the excavation) and 0.35m deep. It had steep 60° sides, smoothly becoming 20° towards its base. It contained a single fill comprising moderately compact, mid brownish grey sandy clay (704). The fill contained a small concentration of charcoal flecks. A single very worn fragment of ceramic building material, weighing 8g and of Roman date, was recovered from context 704.

3.10.3 The features and the geological horizon were sealed by 0.15m of subsoil which was overlain by 0.25m of topsoil.

3.11 Trench 8 (Fig. 6; Plate 5)

3.11.1 The geological horizon (815) was established at a general depth of 0.5m (c 116.18m aOD). The eastern extent of a backfilled pond (803) and eight furrows (805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 813 and 814) were identified within Trench 8. In addition, a subrectangular pit (811) was investigated (Fig. 6).

3.11.2 The furrows had an average width of c 2.2m and were spaced on average c 2m apart. Furrow 809 (Plate 5) was excavated by machine to establish its depth, which was 0.18m.

3.11.3 A backfilled pond (803) was partially revealed at the western end of the trench. This was machine excavated to a depth of c 0.3m before large corrugated iron sheets were encountered. The sheets extended beyond the trench limits preventing further excavation. The backfill (809) comprised a grey brown silty clay with frequent modern inclusions, including but not limited to bricks, glass bottles, wooden posts and corrugated iron sheeting.

3.11.4 A subrectangular pit (811), located between furrows 810 and 813, was investigated. The pit measured 1.2m by 0.9m and was 0.2m deep. The pit truncated an earlier land drain which was recorded within the base of the feature. Although no datable material was recovered from the pit, the stratigraphic relation between the two features assigns the pit to the 20th century. The pit was filled with a soft, mid grey clay silt (812).

3.11.5 The archaeological horizon was overlain by a subsoil (802) which was 0.25m thick which, in turn, was overlain by a topsoil, 0.25m thick.

3.12 Trench 9

3.12.1 The geological horizon (905) was established at a general depth of 0.35m (c 116.57m aOD). Trench 9 contained a single north-south aligned furrow (902) which was 1m wide.

The geological horizon (905) and the furrow were overlain by subsoil, 0.25m thick

3.13 Finds summary

3.13.1 A single very worn fragment of ceramic building material, weighing 8g and of Roman date, was recovered from context 704.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The evaluation was conducted in dry, bright conditions. In general, the features were well defined in contrast to the clay geology, although the edges of the furrows were quite diffuse.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The specific aims of the evaluation were to ground-truth the results of the geophysical survey and to identify any remains or landscape alterations resulting from the construction of The Great Central Railway situated to the north-west of the site.

4.2.2 No evidence relating to The Great Central Railway, in the form of remains or landscaping were identified during the course of the evaluation.

4.2.3 The evaluation established a system of an estimated seven north-south aligned furrows in Trenches 3-9, which were only broadly identified in the geophysical survey.

4.2.4 The geophysical survey did not identify any anomalies to the north of the site. In contrast with this, six east-west aligned furrows were recorded in Trenches 1 and 2,

4.2.5 Trench 7 was positioned to investigate a possible field boundary identified in the results of the geophysical survey. However, no boundary was present within the trench.

4.2.6 The location of the pond (Trench 8) is represented in the results of the survey as an area of strong magnetic debris which correctly reflects the nature of its backfill.

4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 The evaluation identified a total of four pits or post-holes. The pit or ditch terminus in Trench 7 produced a single, small and very abraded, fragment of Roman ceramic building material which is almost certainly residual. The pit identified in Trench 8 was stratigraphically dated as modern, as it cut into a modern field drain. Two pits or post-holes, identified in Trenches 4 and 7, could be interpreted as large post-holes. The pits are likely to have been associated with modern use of the field, and may have been related to small paddocks or enclosures.

4.3.2 The gully or shallow ditch terminating within Trench 7 (703) was undated and had no clear function. Its alignment (NE-SW) did not correspond with the general alignment of the furrows (N-S) or the field boundary (E-W).

4.3.3 The evaluation identified two distinct fields of probably medieval or post-medieval date, to the north and south of the site, divided by an extant headland which is parallel to and just to the south of a boundary ditch revealed in Trench 3. To the south of the headland and boundary ditch a system of furrows was identified aligned north-south. They were on average c 3m wide and 3.6m apart. To the north of the boundary ditch and headland a system of furrows aligned east-west was identified. In contrast to the furrows to the south these were 4m wide with spacings of c 6m (Fig. 7).

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 The pit (703) in Trench 7 produced a fragment of ceramic building material (CBM) dated to the Roman period which is of some interest. The CBM is very abraded and almost certainly residual, and therefore can be considered of low significance. Pit 703 and the remaining undated features are likely to be related to the field's recent use to keep horses, perhaps representing post-holes for paddocks or enclosures.

4.4.2 The alignment of the gully (305) terminating within Trench 3 is not in keeping with the alignment of the furrows or the field's boundaries and its function is unclear.

4.4.3 The remaining features relate to medieval or post-medieval agricultural practices. The site is divided into north and south fields by a field boundary ditch (identified in Trench 3), with the northern area containing furrows aligned east-west and the southern area containing furrows aligned north-south, respecting the extant headland.

4.4.4 The site is considered to have low potential.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contained five furrows aligned east-west. Consists of topsoil overlying geology of compact, mid brown mottled clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
101	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
102	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-
103	Fill	3.5	-	Fill of furrow (unexcavated)	-	-
104	Fill	4.4	-	Fill of furrow (unexcavated)	-	-
105	Fill	5	0.3	Fill of 108	-	-
106	Fill	3.6	-	Fill of furrow (unexcavated)	-	-
107	Fill	4.65	-	Fill of furrow (unexcavated)	-	-
108	Cut	5	0.3	Furrow filled by 105	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained a single furrow aligned east-west. Consists of topsoil overlying geology of compact, mid brown mottled clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
200	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
201	Fill	2 +	-	Fill of 201	-	-
201	Cut	2 +	-	Furrow (unexcavated)	-	-
203	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 3						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contained a single furrow aligned north-south, a field boundary and a possible gully. Consists of topsoil overlying a medieval plough soil which overlies geology of compact, mid brown mottled clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
301	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
302	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
303	Cut	1.5	0.25	Ditch aligned E-W	-	-
304	Fill	1.5	0.25	Fill of 303	-	-
305	Cut	0.45	0.31	?Gully filled by 306	-	-
306	Fill	0.45	0.31	Fill of 305	-	-
307	Fill	1.2 +	-	Fill of furrow (unexcavated)	-	-
308	Layer	-	-	Geology	--	-

Trench 4						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained five furrows aligned north-south and two pits. Consists of topsoil overlying a medieval ploughsoil which overlies geology of compact, mid brown mottled clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
401	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
402	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
403	Fill	2.1	-	Fill of furrow (unexcavated)	-	-
404	Fill	4	-	Fill of furrow (unexcavated)	-	-
405	Cut	1.4	0.52	Pit filled by 406	-	-
406	Fill	1.4	0.52	Fill of 405	-	-
407	Cut	0.9	0.15	Subrectangular pit	-	-
408	Fill	0.9	0.15	Fill of 407	-	-
409	Fill	3.8	-	Fill of furrow (unexcavated)	-	-
410	Fill	5.9	-	Fill of furrow (unexcavated)	-	-
411	Fill	4.55	-	Fill of furrow (unexcavated)	-	-
412	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 5						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contained a single furrow aligned north-south. Consists of topsoil overlying geology of compact, mid brown mottled clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
501	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
502	Fill	2	-	Fill of furrow 503 (unexcavated)	-	-
503	Cut	2	-	Furrow	-	-
504	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 6						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained six furrows aligned north-south and a pit. Consists of topsoil overlying an earlier ploughsoil which overlies geology of compact, mid brown mottled clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
600	Layer	-	0.1	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-
602	Cut	1.9	0.13	Furrow	-	-
603	Fill	1.9	0.13	Fill of 602	-	-
604	Cut	3	-	Furrow	-	-
605	Fill	3	-	Fill of furrow 604	-	-

				(unexcavated)		
606	Cut	3	-	Furrow	-	-
607	Fill	3	-	Fill of furrow 606 (unexcavated)	-	-
608	Cut	4.8	-	Furrow	-	-
609	Fill	4.8	-	Fill of furrow 608 (unexcavated)	-	-
610	Cut	1.12	-	Furrow	-	-
611	Fill	1.12	-	Fill of furrow 610 (unexcavated)	-	-
612	Cut	2.15	-	Furrow	-	-
613	Fill	2.15	-	Fill of furrow 612 (unexcavated)	-	-
614	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 7

General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contained five furrows aligned east-west. Consists of topsoil overlying geology of compact, mid brown mottled clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
701	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
702	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
703	Cut	1.15	0.35	Pit	-	-
704	Fill	1.15	0.35	Fill of 703	CBM	Roman
705	Fill	2	-	Fill of furrow (unexcavated)	-	-
706	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 8

General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained eight furrows aligned north-south and a modern pit. Consists of topsoil overlying geology of compact, mid brown mottled clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
801	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
802	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
803	Cut	4.5 +	-	Cut of pond	-	-
804	Fill	4.5 +	-	Backfill of pond	-	-
805	Fill	2	-	Fill of furrow (unexcavated)	-	-
806	Fill	1.5	-	Fill of furrow (unexcavated)	-	-
807	Fill	1.7	-	Fill of furrow (unexcavated)	-	-
808	Fill	1.3	-	Fill of furrow (unexcavated)	-	-
809	Fill	1.4	-	Fill of furrow (unexcavated)	-	-
810	Fill	1.9	-	Fill of furrow (unexcavated)	-	-
811	Cut	0.9	0.2	Subrectangular pit	-	-
812	Fill	0.9	0.2	Fill of 811	-	-

813	Fill	1.2	-	Fill of furrow (unexcavated)	-	-
814	Fill	2.6	-	Fill of furrow (unexcavated)	-	-
815	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 9						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contained a single furrow aligned north-south. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies geology of compact, mid brown mottled clay (905) and yellowish brown clayey sand (904).					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
900	Layer	-	0.1	Topsoil	-	-
901	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
902	Cut	1	-	Furrow	-	-
903	Fill	-	-	Fill of furrow (unexcavated)	-	-
904	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-
905	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Fired clay

By Edward Biddulph

- B.1.1 A single very worn fragment of ceramic building material, weighing 8g and of Roman date, was recovered from context 704. The ceramic building material is of low potential and requires no further work

APPENDIX C BIBLIOGRAPHY

Oxford Archaeology, 2015, *Newton Lane, Newton Rugby, Warwickshire*. Desk Based Assessment

APPENDIX D

SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

Site name:	Land East of Newton Lane, Newton, Rugby
Site code:	NENE 17
Grid Reference	SP 53068 78478
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	10 th – 12 th May 2017
Area of Site	2.4h
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Rugby Museum in due course, under the following accession number: <u>TBC</u> .
Summary of Results:	The evaluation identified three probable post-holes, one producing a small fragment of very worn ceramic building material dated to the Roman period, although it is considered to be residual. The post-holes are thought to be associated with the field's modern use as grazing pasture. A gully terminus was also identified which was undated and of unclear function. During the medieval or post-medieval period, the site was divided north to south by a field boundary ditch. In the north field a system of east-west aligned furrows was revealed, while in the south field the furrows were aligned north-south. A headland or raised linear earthwork defined the northern limits of the southern field. A pond was investigated which had been backfilled with rubbish in the 20th century.

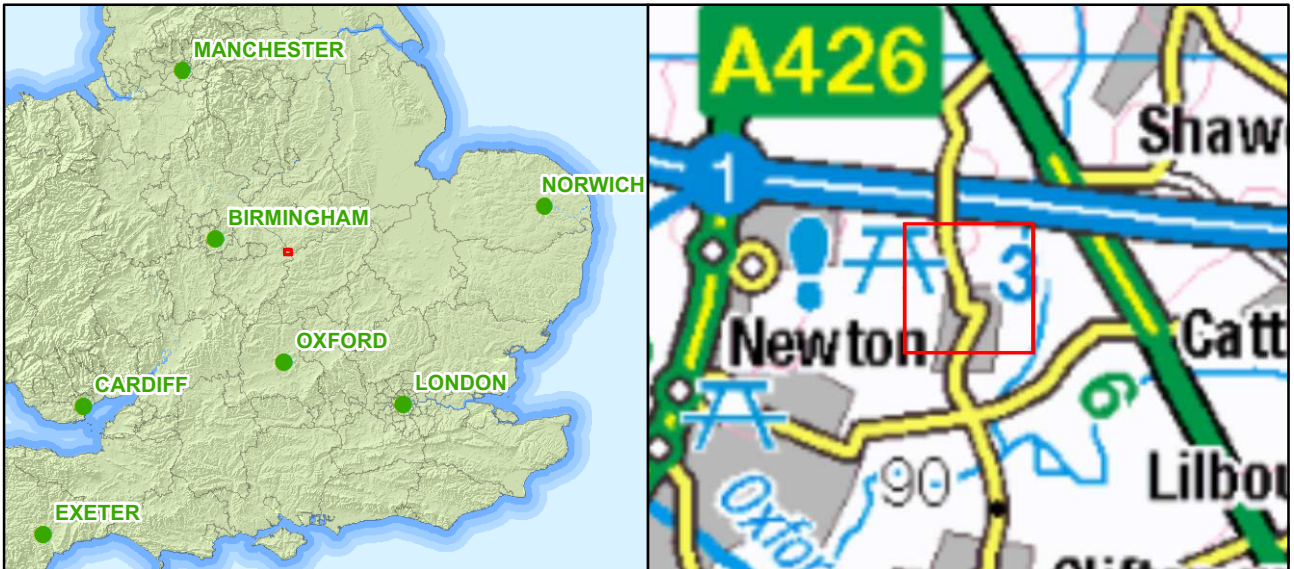


Figure 1: Site location

X:\Rugby Newton Lane EV\10\Geomatics\02 CAD\NENEV_2017-04-12.dwg(Figure 2 - Trench Layout)*NENEV*Newton Lane Evaluation*benjamin.brown* 02 May 2017



Figure 2: Trench layout with results of geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation

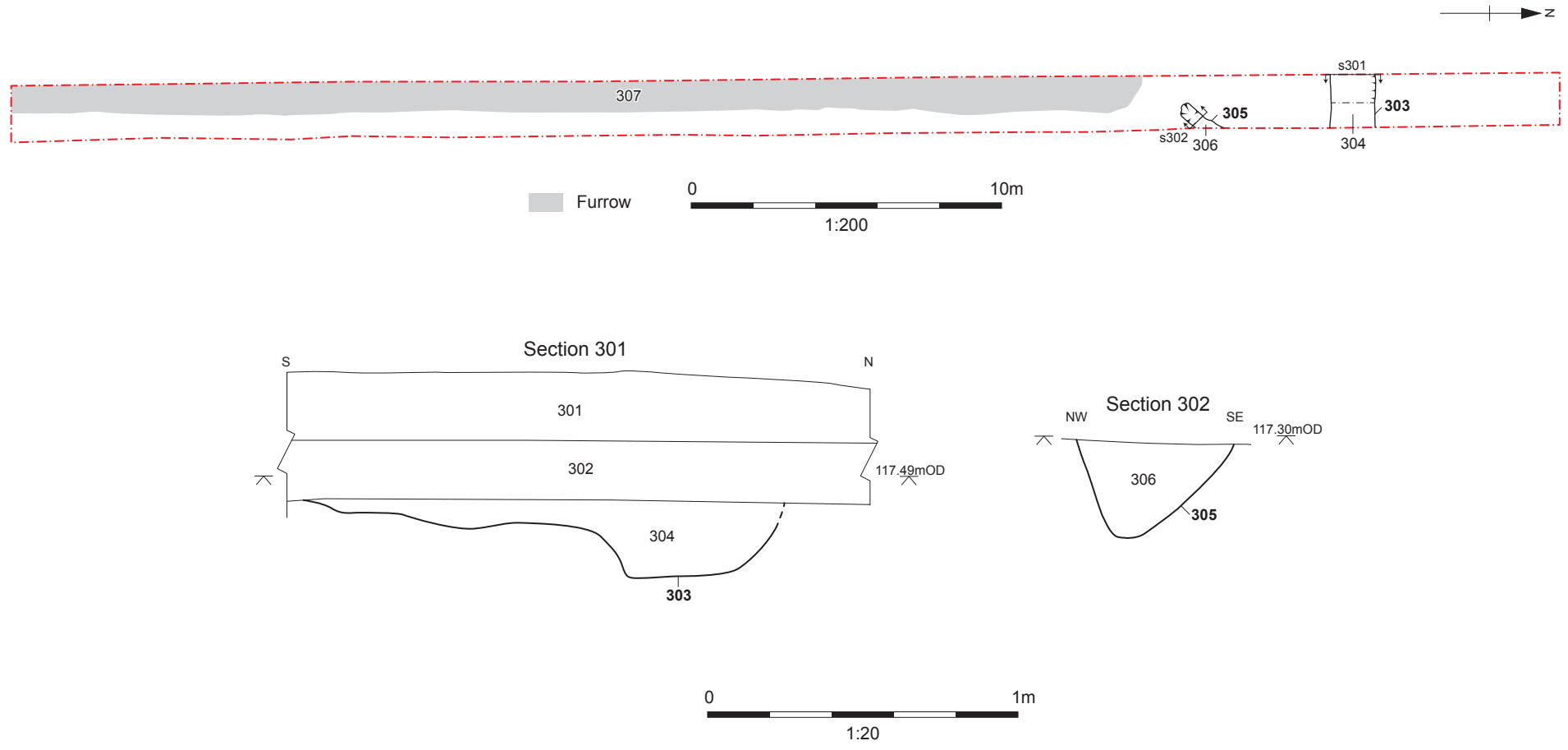


Figure 3: Trench 3 plan and sections

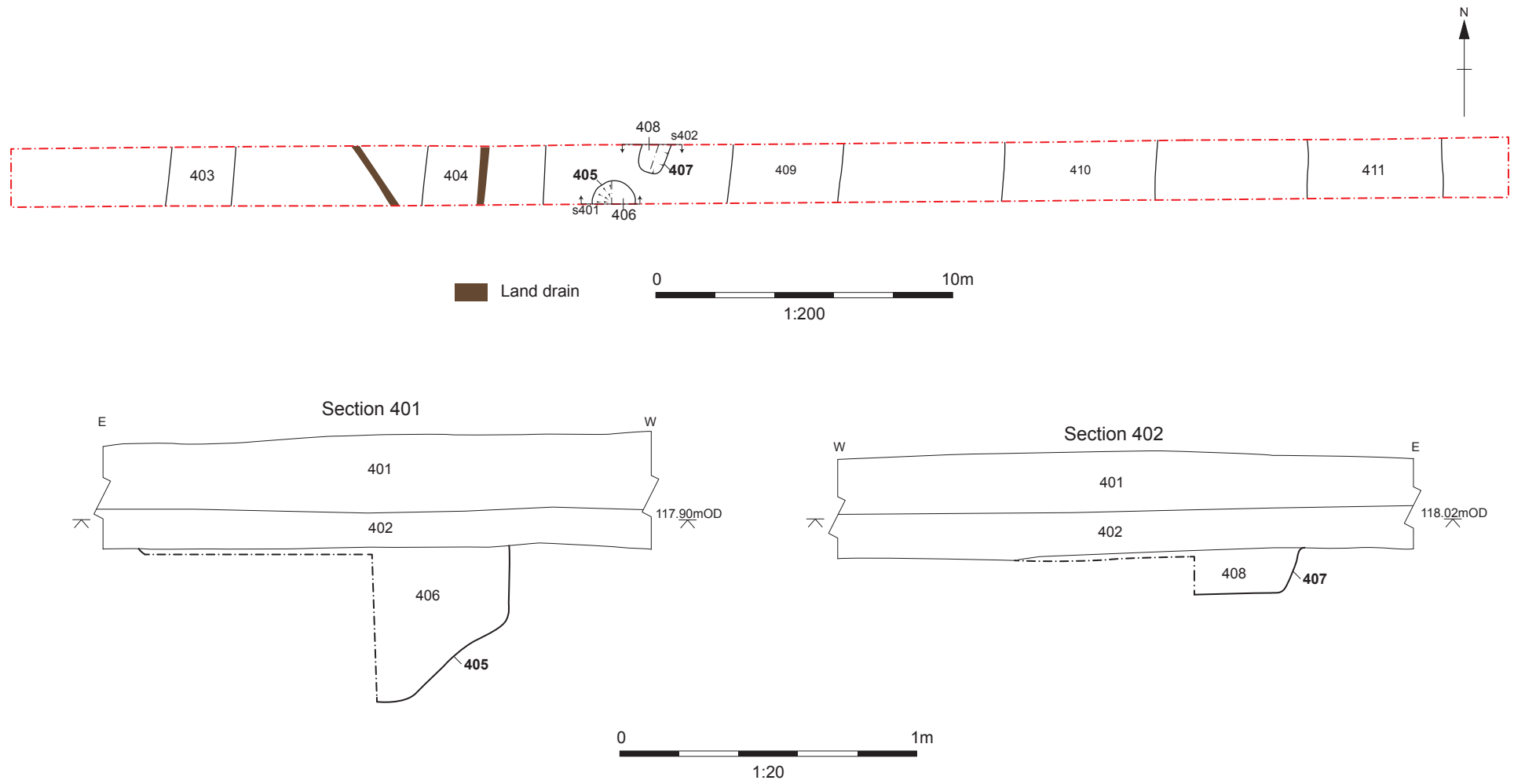


Figure 4: Trench 4 plan and sections

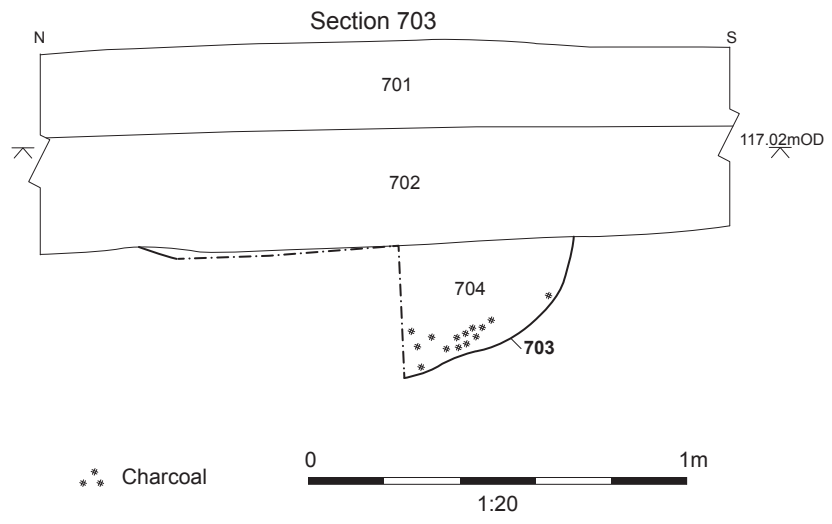
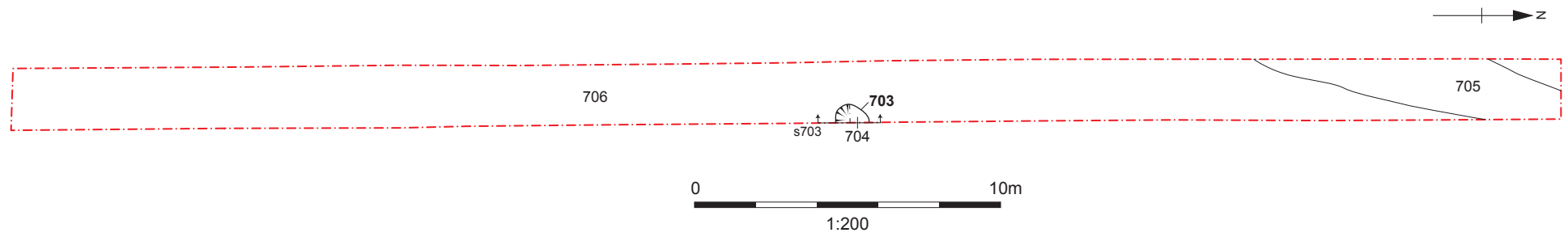


Figure 5 : Trench 7 plan and sections

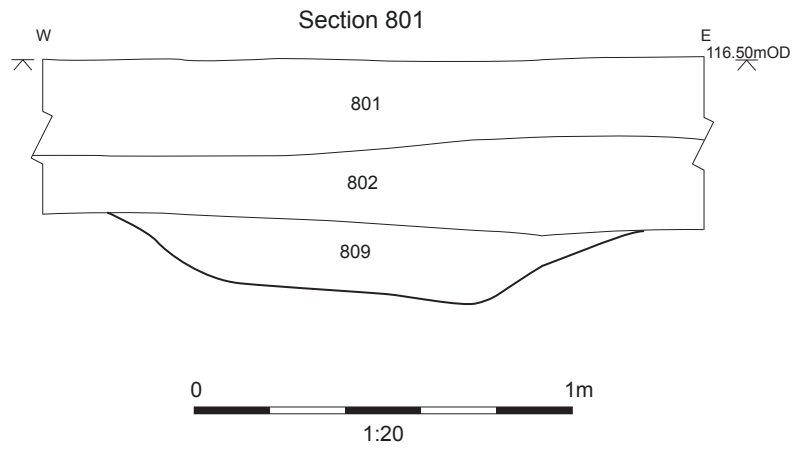
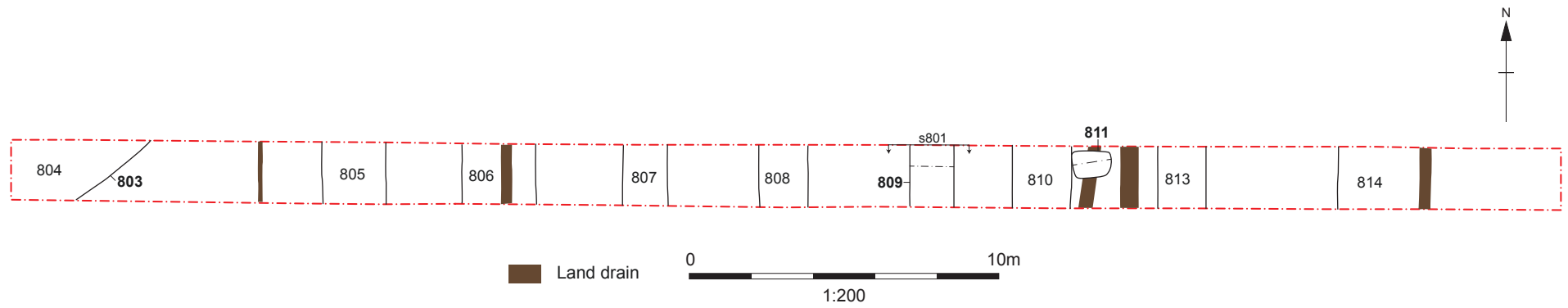


Figure 6: Trench 8 plan and section

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Figure 7: Extrapolated furrow alignment



Plate 1: Boundary ditch (303) Trench 3

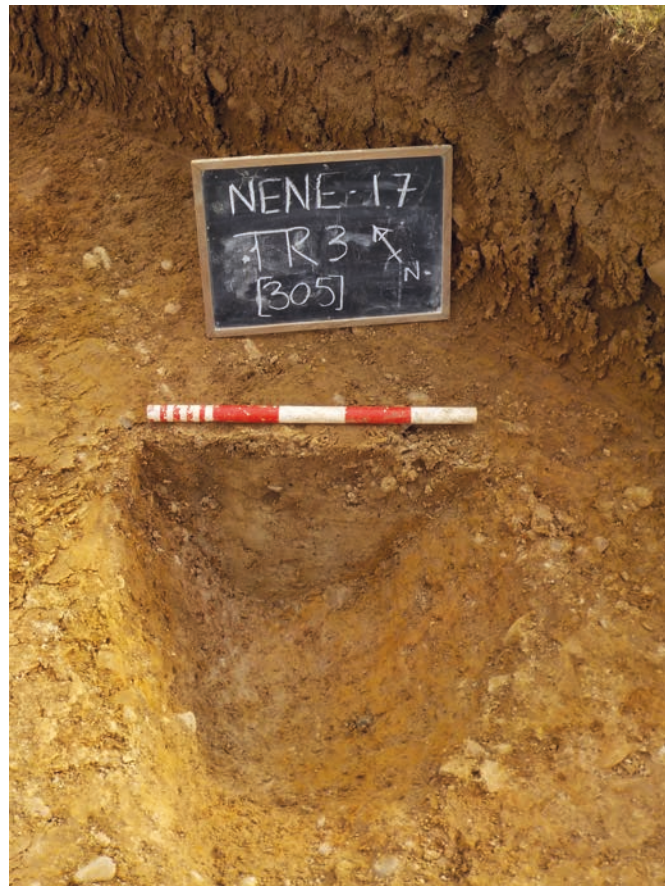


Plate 2: Gully terminus (305) Trench 3



Plate 3: Post-hole (405) Trench 4



Plate 4: Post-hole (703) Trench 7



Plate 5: Furrow (803) Trench 8



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