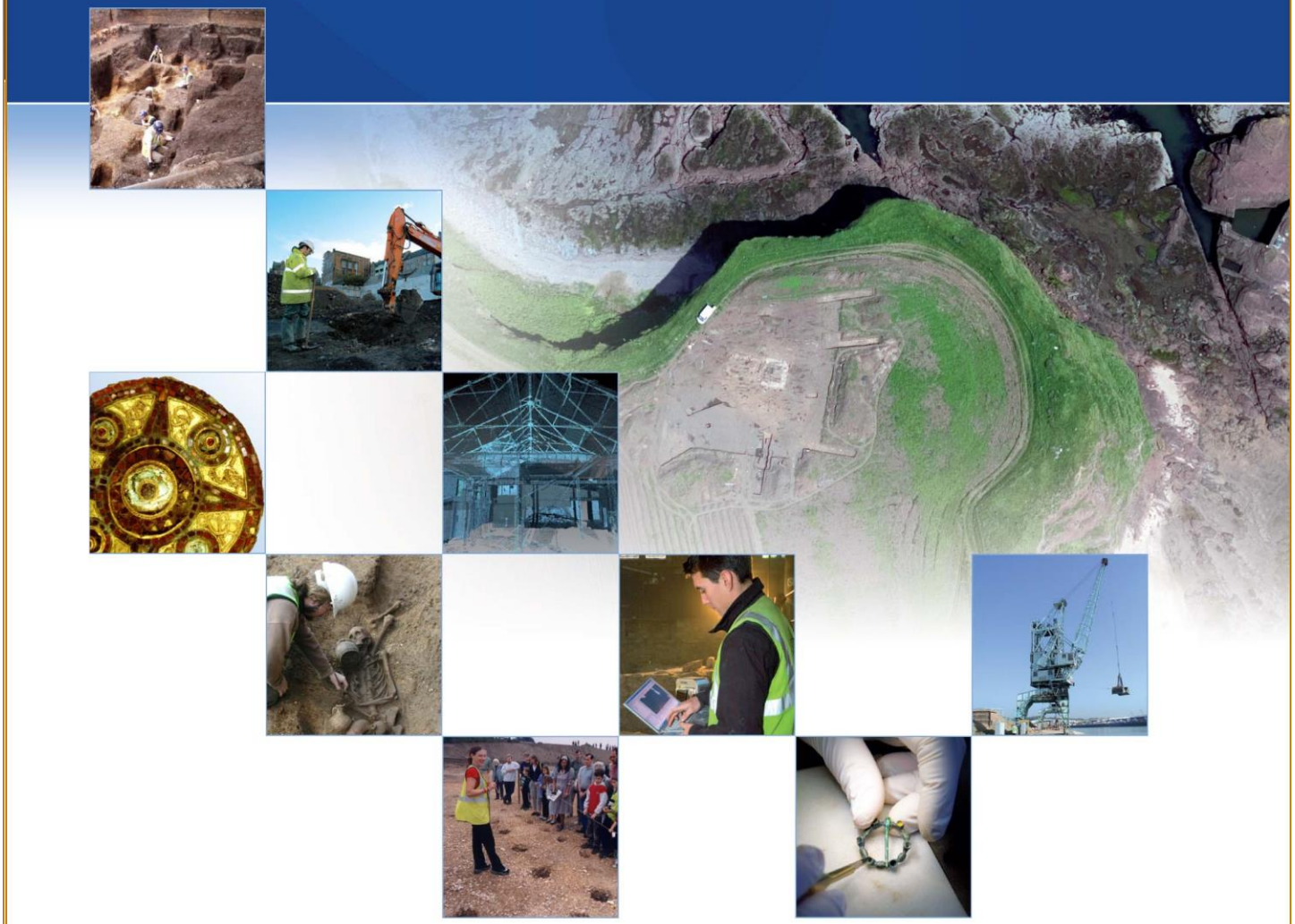
M42 Junction 10, Dordon, Warwickshire: Archaeological Evaluation

AOC Project Number: 80001

March 2022



AOC Archaeology Group

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M42 Junction 10, Dordon, Warwickshire: Archaeological Evaluation Report

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report details the results of archaeological trial trenching at the site of a proposed industrial estate and lorry park, to the west of Dordon, Warwickshire. AOC Archaeology Group conducted the evaluation between the 13th of September and the 3rd of November 2021. The works were undertaken to assess the potential for the survival of sub-surface archaeological remains within the site that may be affected by the proposed development. The evaluation comprised the excavation of 118 trenches across the development area.

A total of 118 trenches were excavated as part of this phase of evaluation works. Of the trenches excavated 16 were found to contain archaeological features (Trenches 12-13, 23-24, 26, 34, 41, 56-57, 64, 74, 98-101, and 116). A total of 55 trenches contained the remains of ridge and furrows. Of the remaining trenches, 26 were found to have no evidence of archaeological features or deposits.

An area of surviving Roman archaeology, consisting of enclosure ditches was present at the top of the hill within Trenches 98-101. The pottery found suggests activity dates from the early to mid 1st century and in the second century AD. Although no direct settlement features were present, domestic pottery and a lead spindle whorl suggests settlement was nearby.

Medieval features are limited, only represented by two ditches, although residual medieval material was present throughout the subsoil and plough soil. Tapped slag was found in a single ditch which probably represents a single dumping of smelted iron waste from nearby iron production. The site contained extensive evidence of ridge and furrow features indicating that it was within cultivated, open fields and under agriculture in the medieval and post medieval period.

Walls of a post-Medieval barn named 'leisure barn' on the historic maps, were found surviving below ground near the centre of the site and may have the potential to reveal further information on more recent agricultural practice.

The southern portion of the site has seen most of the modern interventions of drainage of various kinds as it continues to be prone to wet ground given the general topography.

The western portion of the site was also affected by late drainage and cultivation and potentially that the construction of the motorway has reduced ground levels in this area, presumably within a construction wayleave.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report details the results of archaeological trial trenching at the site of a proposed industrial estate and lorry park, to the west of Dordon, Warwickshire. AOC Archaeology Group conducted the evaluation between the 13th of September and the 3rd of November 2021. The works were undertaken to assess the potential for the survival of sub-surface archaeological remains within the site that may be affected by the proposed development. The evaluation comprised the excavation of 118 trenches across the development area.

1.2 The Local Planning Authority is North Warwickshire Borough Council to whom archaeological advice is provided by Warwickshire County Council Historic Environment Team. WSP Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Team provided a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSP 2021). A geophysical survey of the site had previously been commissioned and carried out by AOC Archaeology in October 2020. This identified two areas of possible archaeological activity at the northern and western edges of the site that were suggested to be prehistoric to Romano-British in date. In addition, the site of a post medieval farmstead and sheep wash was identified near the centre of the site and many linear trends relating to cultivation activity.

1.3 The proposed development site (hereafter 'the Site') is located immediately northeast of Junction 10 of the M42 within the parish of Dordon, Warwickshire. The Site consists of 30 ha of one large field with the addition of 2 ha from the adjacent field in the southeast corner of the proposed development. The Site is bounded to the west by the M42 motorway and the urban area of Wilnecote and Tamworth beyond; the northern edge is formed by the village of Birchmoor. To the south is the A5 dual carriageway and an area of industrial warehousing and the Eastern side of the site abutts open arable fields with the village of Dordon laying circa 500m to the east.

1.4 The natural geology consists of Mudstone, siltstone, and sandstone, which together comprise the Halesowen Formation. These sedimentary bedrocks were formed circa 308-310 million years ago in the carboniferous period (BGS 2021). The British Geological Survey (2021) note that this area was previously dominated by rivers and there are clear signs of this in the current topography. No superficial geology is recorded by the BGS on or immediately near the site.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (WSP 2021b) provides a summary of the Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment (HEDBA) prepared by WSP (WSP 2021a).

2.2 The site of a 19th century barn was noted in the WSI as laying within the site. This is recorded on the Warwickshire HER (HWA16506) as a small farmstead, known as *Leisure Barn*. The site of the barn and associated field system(s) were identified by the 2020 geophysical survey (AOC 2020). No other known heritage assets were known within the proposed development boundary.

2.3 The recent geophysical survey identified two areas of possible archaeological activity, in the form of enclosures at the northern and western edges of the site that were suggested to be prehistoric to Romano-British in date (AOC Archaeology 2020).

2.4 Approximately 450m southwest of the site, a mid-late Iron Age enclosed farmstead was found by geophysical survey in 2014 and confirmed by trial trenching in 2017 (WSI Section 2.4.6).

2.5 The site is located adjacent to the current A5, which is the line of the Roman Watling Street and a possible Roman structure, suggesting settlement was record during the construction of the M42, although its exact location is not clear.

2.6 The site is believed to have stood within the open fields during the medieval period and later. The characteristic of the local landscape is a pattern of dispersed farmsteads. At *c.*440m east of the Site is the site of a possible late medieval or early post medieval manor house, Hall End Hall (WHER MWA230) demolished in 1945 and finds of medieval pottery are recorded on the HER (WHER MWA13161).

3. AIMS OF THE EVALUATION

3.1 The objective of the trial trench evaluation as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) was to 'determine and report on, as far as is reasonably possible, the nature of the archaeological resource within a specified area using appropriate methods and practices' (CIfA 2020). The results of the evaluation will enable the LPA Archaeologist to determine the planning and application and also will inform an appropriate mitigation strategy for any archaeological remains, if required.

3.2 This is further explained as '*a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts, and their research potential, within a specified area or site…. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.*'

3.3 The specific aims of the archaeological evaluation outlined in the WSI (Section 3.2) were to establish:

- What evidence is there for prehistoric-Romano British activity? If present what is its nature, extent, and significance?
- If Romano-British remains are present, is there evidence suggesting the site may have been integrated into wider trading links facilitated by the presence of the major Roman road Watling Street to the south of the Proposed Development?
- What evidence is there relating to the origins and function of Leisure Barn, which existed by at least the late 19th century.
- What are the nature and levels of natural deposits, and has there been any modern disturbance?

4. FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

4.1 The archaeological evaluation represented c. 4% sample of the site, 118 trenches measuring 50 m x 1.8 m (equal to 10620 m^2).

4.2 One of the proposed trenches (Trench 102) was foreshortened due to the presence of a borehole inspection tube at the eastern end.

4.3 The trenches were laid out using a Trimble DGPS (RTK GNSS) in order to target geophysical features and to cover the intermediate areas in the absence of such features. Trenches were excavated, under the direction of a suitably qualified archaeologist, by a mechanical excavator with a 1.8 m, straight edged ditching bucket to remove the topsoil, and any subsoil horizons overlaying archaeological features, deposits or the natural substrata, whichever came first.

4.4 Following machine excavation of each trench, the spoil was metal detected to aid in the recovery of metal artefacts.

4.5 Features of archaeological significance were excavated by hand to establish the date, nature, extent, and state of preservation of the deposits. Archaeological features and deposits were planned using a Trimble DGPS and section drawings were drawn at a scale of 1:10/1:20, as appropriate. All significant and secure archaeological features encountered were sampled. All excavated archaeological features were recorded using proforma recording sheets.

4.6 Excavated trenches, findspots and feature locations were surveyed on the Ordnance Survey national grid using a Trimble DGPS. The fieldwork was recorded using high resolution digital photography (Nikon SLR cameras, 24mb).

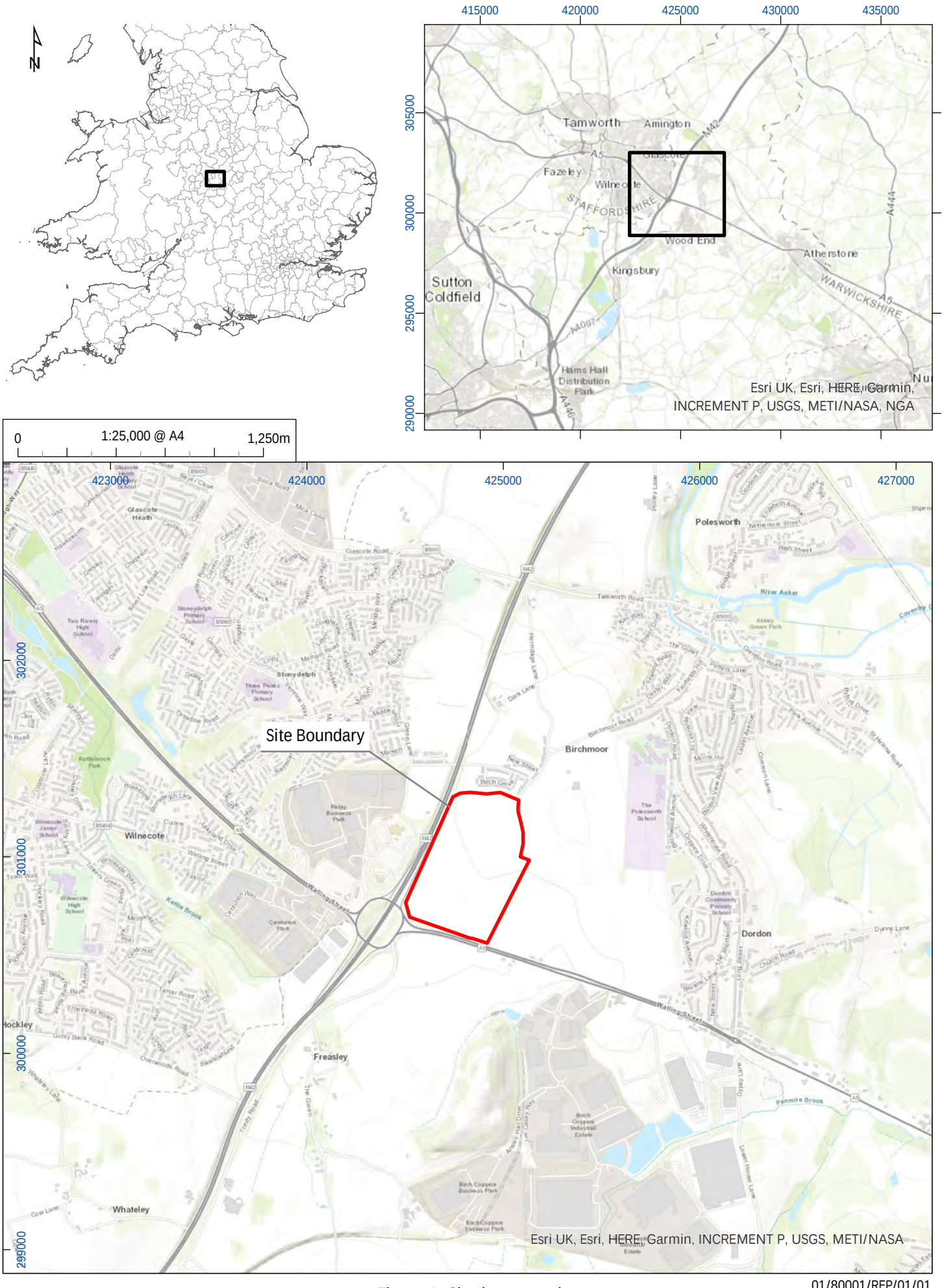

Figure 1: Site location plan

01/80001/REP/01/01

5. RESULTS

A total of 118 trenches were excavated as part of this phase of evaluation works. Four of the trenches contained natural features. Of the trenches excavated 16 were found to contain archaeological features (Trenches 12-13, 23-24, 26, 34, 41, 56-57, 64, 74, 98-101, and 116). A total of 55 trenches contained medieval/post medieval furrows. Of the 118, 75 trenches had clear evidence of modern plough marks and/or modern field drains. Five of them contained other very modern deposits. A total of 26 trenches were found to have no evidence of any type of archaeological features or deposits

The general sequence of Topsoil and subsoil forming the ploughzone was consistent across the site. Topsoil was a loose/friable, dark greyish brown, clay sand ranging from 0.2 – 0.3 m deep. This overlay a subsoil layer of friable, greyish brown clay sand between 0.1 and 0.2 m deep. The natural substrata was generally seen as a firm/friable, mottled brownish yellow, clay sand.

5.1 Natural Features

5.1.1 Several natural features were encountered across the southern portion of the evaluation area. A palaeo-channel was encountered in Trench 11 at the south-eastern extreme of the site (**Fig. 19**), and then again in Trenches 4 and 5 at the southern edge of the development area (**Fig. 12-14**). This corresponded with a linear magnetic anomaly picked up by the geophysical survey (AOC 2020).

5.1.2 A similar feature was encountered in Trench 117, where a depression in the underlaying natural substrate had captured an alluvial deposit (117004) of pale yellowish-grey sandy silt (**Fig. 63**). This was excavated with a machine cut slot that showed it to be circa 15 m across north to south, by 0.4-0.5 m deep.

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 Two flints were recovered from the subsoil/natural sub-strata interface during machine excavation of Trenches 26 & 35 (see Section 6.2). Both are parallel-sided blades from single platform cores and are Mesolithic or Early Neolithic in date. No archaeological features were present in either of these trenches except for modern field drainage (**Fig. 27**).

5.3 Late Iron Age – Roman Enclosures

5.3.1 Trenches near the northern limit of the development area were located to target anomalies identified by the geophysical survey as potentially late Iron Age or Roman enclosures. Trenches 98 – 101 encountered a series of ditch features, that correlated with the geophysical anomalies, and a poorly defined spread.

Trench 98

5.3.2 A single ditch was identified at the southern end of Trench 98 [98004] (**Plate 1**) which roughly corresponded with a northwest-southeast aligned geophysical anomaly (**Fig. 52**). This was a u-shaped ditch circa 1.0 m wide by 0.32 m deep. The single fill (98005), a mottled, reddish brown silty sand, yielded 7 fragments of pottery.

5.3.3 Of these two were body fragments of Black burnished ware dating between AD 1-120 onward (see Section 6.3 below). The other five fragments comprised sandy grey ware and Northwest Warwickshire greyware all dating to the Roman period.

5.3.4 An environmental sample of the fill produced a trace of degraded charcoal, which was probably residual in the deposit.

Plate 1: northwest facing section of Ditch [98004]

5.3.5 This ditch was cut by a later furrow on a northeast – southwest alignment, which was circa 0.05m deep.

Trench 99

5.3.6 At the north-western end of Trench 99 a spread of reddish-brown sandy clay (99004) (**Plate 2**) was identified below the subsoil during machining as containing sizable fragments of Roman pottery (**Fig. 53**). This extended into the trench approximately 6 metres. A pair of hand-dug slots were excavated at either end of this which showed it to be a maximum of 0.16 m thick.

5.3.7 A total of nine fragments of pottery were recovered from deposit (99004), mostly body sherds and a single rim, all of which were Roman in date, of late 1st to early 2nd century (see Section 6.3, Table 1). In addition, two metal objects were retrieved – an iron nail and a lead spindle whorl (Section 6.8) both of which fit comfortably with the Roman date suggested by the pottery.

5.3.8 To the southeast of this spread three small ditches cut into the natural substrate were identified during hand excavation sealed by the subsoil. All three were very hard to distinguish from the natural but were found to correspond with the geophysical anomalies (**Fig. 53**). The north-western most [99008] (**Plate 3**) was 1.4 m wide by 0.2 m deep with an irregular profile. The single fill (99007) comprised a mottled pale reddish-brown sandy clay with clear indications of later bioturbation.

Plate 2: post-ex of spread (99004) facing northwest

Plate 3: southwest facing section of ditch [99008]

5.3.9 The central of the three ditches in Trench 99 was ditch [99006] (**Plate 4**), circa 4.5 m southwest of [99008] (**Fig. 53**). This was similar in size and shape, approximately 1.5 m wide by 0.33 m deep but with a more regular profile. A single fill (99005) under lay the subsoil (99002) and was a mottled pale reddish-brown sandy clay.

Plate 4: northeast facing section of ditch [99006]

5.3.10 Two sherds of pottery were recovered from the fill of [99006]. The first was a sherd of transitional 'Belgic' pottery which is late Iron Age to early Roman (c. AD 1-70), the second was a fragment of Northwest Warwickshire greyware of general Roman date.

5.3.11 A single bread wheat cereal grain was found in the environmental sample of fill (99006), the grain might be Roman or Medieval in origin. The deposit also contained traces of crushed charcoal.

5.3.12 The final ditch excavated in Trench 99 was [99010] (**Plate 10**), a further c. 4.5 m down the trench. This was similar in character again – circa 1.43 m wide by 0.27 m deep. It had a more regular profile than its two neighbours (**Fig. 53**). The single fill (99009) was a mottled pale reddish-brown sandy clay with very little indication of later disturbance. This fill produced a single sherd of Northwest Warwickshire greyware.

Plate 5: northeast facing section of ditch [99010] – mislabelled in the field

Trench 100

5.3.13 Four ditches were excavated in Trench 100 (**Fig. 54 & 55**). The western most ditch [100004] was very poorly defined. It proved to be circa 0.9 m wide by 0.27 m deep with very uneven sides, but the overall shape was quite uniform. The fill (100005) was a friable, greyish brown, clay sand. Above the fill of the ditch was deposit (100002) *c*. 0.1 m deep and was thought to represent the remainder of ploughed out Medieval/post-Medieval ridge and furrow which was present in small areas elsewhere on site.

5.3.14 Approximately 20 m to the east, near the middle of the trench another small sondage was used to confirm the presence of two geophysical anomalies. Less material had to be removed over the top of these two features to define their extent, but it is similarly thought to be remnant ridge and furrow material.

5.3.15 The first of these two ditches [100006] was found to be a substantial ditch 1.6 m wide by 0.58 m deep at the western end of the sondage (**Plate 6 left**). The cut had a uniform, u-shape profile. Its sole fill (10007) was firm/friable, greyish brown, silty sand with visible root action. 6 sherds of pottery were recovered.

5.3.16 Two of the sherds were oxidised wares, the first of which is a jar fragment dating to the mid-2nd century to early 3rd century which may be a production second as it was poorly fired. The other oxidised ware fragment dates to the Roman period but is likely to be a fragment of CBM. There was a single sherd of Northwest Warwickshire greyware and one sherd of sandy grey ware both of which are Roman. The final two sherds from this deposit are Black burnished ware imitation fabrics which date from the mid-2nd century.

5.3.17 The environmental sample of Fill (10007) contained a small amount of oak charcoal, probably fuel waste and a fragment of hazel charcoal.

Plate 6: southeast facing section of ditches [100006] and [100008]

5.3.18 A smaller ditch was found circa 1.5 m east of [100006] (**Plate 6 right**). This small ditch [100008] also had a very uniform profile with rounded breaks of slope. It was approximately 0.8 m wide

by 0.3 m deep with a single fill (100009) which comprised a firm/friable, greyish brown, silty sand with some light disturbance from roots (**Fig. 54 & 55**). No artefacts were recovered from this feature, but it is likely related to the adjacent, larger ditch and be of a similar date.

5.3.19 A small sondage was hand excavated at the eastern end of Trench 100 to test for the presence of another geophysical anomaly (**Fig. 55**). This revealed a small segment of a possible cut [100010] (**Plate 7**) which appeared to be on a northeast-southwest alignment, unlike the anomaly defined on the geophysics. Linear in plan, it was approximately 0.4 m long by 0.28 m wide x 0.36 m deep within the sondage and sealed by the subsoil (100002). The edges of the cut were uneven, but the small amount of the base that could be seen appeared to be flat. There was a single fill (100011) a firm/friable, greyish brown, silty sand.

Plate 7: post excavation of possible ditch [100010]

Trench 101

5.3.20 At the northern end of Trench 101, a large ditch [101004] (**Plate 8**) was identified corresponding with the geophysical survey results (**Fig. 55**). Like many of the ditches in this part of the site, it was not initially clear as the fills are a very similar make-up to much of the surrounding deposits. The cut was approximately 1.94 m wide by 0.58 m deep underlaying the subsoil (101002).

5.3.21 Similar to the ditches in Trench 100, there was a single fill (101005) which comprised firm/friable, greyish brown, silty sand which had inclusions of lighter coloured sand which may represent lumps of redeposited natural throughout the deposit.

5.3.22 A single sherd of pottery was recovered from (101005) – a fragment of transitional, 'Belgic' pottery which date to the late Iron age through to early roman period (c. AD 1-70).

Plate 8: southwest facing section of ditch [101004]

5.3.23 Approximately 18 metres from the northern end of the trench another sondage was hand dug to test for a geophysical anomaly that could not be identified in plan (**Fig. 55**). This revealed two undated ditches that were likely to cut each other, but their relationship was not discernible within this trench.

5.3.24 The northernmost of the two [101006] was a large, almost V-shaped ditch on a northeast-southwest alignment (**Plate 9 left**) 1.6 m wide by 0.57 m deep with one fill, a firm/friable, yellowish brown, silty sand with inclusions of redeposited natural, similar to (101005). The feature was sealed by the subsoil (101002).

Plate 9: west facing section of ditch [101006] & [101008]

5.3.25 Immediately to the south was a relatively shallow ditch [101008] on a slightly more east-west alignment (**Plate 9 right**). This was roughly U-shaped in profile, 1.05 m wide by 0.28 m deep, with irregular and uneven sides and a relatively flat base. A single fill was sealed by the subsoil (101002), and comprised a firm/friable, greyish brown, silty sand. No artefacts were recovered from this ditch.

Trench 18

5.3.26 Trench 18 was excavated to investigate a geophysical anomaly near the eastern edge of the site. No, features were present, and with the agreement of the client a small extension was added to confirm the initial findings. No archaeological features were uncovered within the extension either, however, a jar rim fragment of pottery was recovered from the subsoil. This proved to be a fragment of transitional, 'Belgic' pottery which have a late Iron age to early roman date (c. AD 1-70).

5.4 Medieval Boundaries

Trench 41

5.4.1 Two ditches were discovered in Trench 41 approximately 90 m from the western boundary of the site. The eastern of the two [41009] corresponds with a geophysical anomaly on a northeast-southwest alignment (**Fig. 31 & 32**). Although the geophysical anomaly was defined as crossing Trench 42 as well no sign of it was found there.

5.4.2 The principal cut [41009] was a found to be a V-shaped ditch circa 2.5 m wide by 0.72 m deep with regular, convex sides – the eastern side was very steep and the western one much shallower (**Fig. 63; Fig 64, drawn Section 5.3**). The primary fill of [41009] was a brownish grey, clay silt (41010) which was rich in charcoal. This extended approximately 1.8 m in width, up both sides of the cut and was a maximum depth of 0.22 m.

5.4.3 This primary fill produced 3 large sherds of well-preserved Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware, a mid to late 13th cent pottery. In addition, two permanent upper equid teeth were recovered, which based on their size are most likely from a horse rather than a donkey. A small assemblage of vitrified material was retained that has been identified as tapped slag resulting from iron smelting (**see Section 6.9**).

5.4.4 The upper surface of (41010) was defined in section to have been recut as [41011], which was a broader, U-shaped cut circa 1.15 m wide by 0.3 m deep (**Fig. 63, Section 5.3**). The basal fill of [41011] was a firm, light reddish brown, silty clay (41012), which is most likely to have occurred from the slumping on material down the sides of an open ditch as suggested by its appearance in section. Above (41012) was a firm, reddish brown, silty clay (41013) circa 0.6 m wide by 0.2 m deep overlay this, forming a deliberate backfill deposit which must have been intended to decommission the ditch. The overlaying deposit (41015), a dark greyish brown, clay silt circa 2.5 m wide by 0.2 m deep, appears to be a final backfilling of the feature in order to level the ground. This latter activity may have been simultaneous with the ploughing out of the ridge and furrow across the broader area.

5.4.5 The western of the two ditches identified in Trench 41 [41005] (**Plate 10**) was found on approximately the same alignment as [41009], 10 m to the west, it was 1.8 m wide by 0.45 m deep. The ditch had an asymmetrical, U-shaped profile with a steep western side and gradual eastern side and a concave base (**Fig. 63, Section 3.4**).

5.4.6 The basal fill (41004) comprised a firm, light grey, clay silt, 0.08 – 0.1 m thick. This was overlain by a very charcoal rich deposit of firm, dark grey, silty clay (41006), from which 26 large sherds

of well-preserved Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware, very similar to those recovered from (41010) (**see Section 6.4**). Above this was a sterile layer of firm, reddish grey, silty clay, 1.3 m wide by 0.15 m deep (41007). Which in turn underlay a firm, dark grey silty clay (41008) with large amount of charcoal fragments. The charcoal inclusions in both (41006) and (41008) varied in size but were a maximum of 0.02 m in diameter.

5.4.7 A bulk sample taken from fill (41006) contained a fragment of blackthorn charcoal, but also a large quantity of modern straw, clinker and coal. A sample from (41009) the fill of ditch [41010] contained similar straw, clinker and coal, with a trace of oak charcoal. Both features showed evidence of heavy plough mixing and other disturbance.

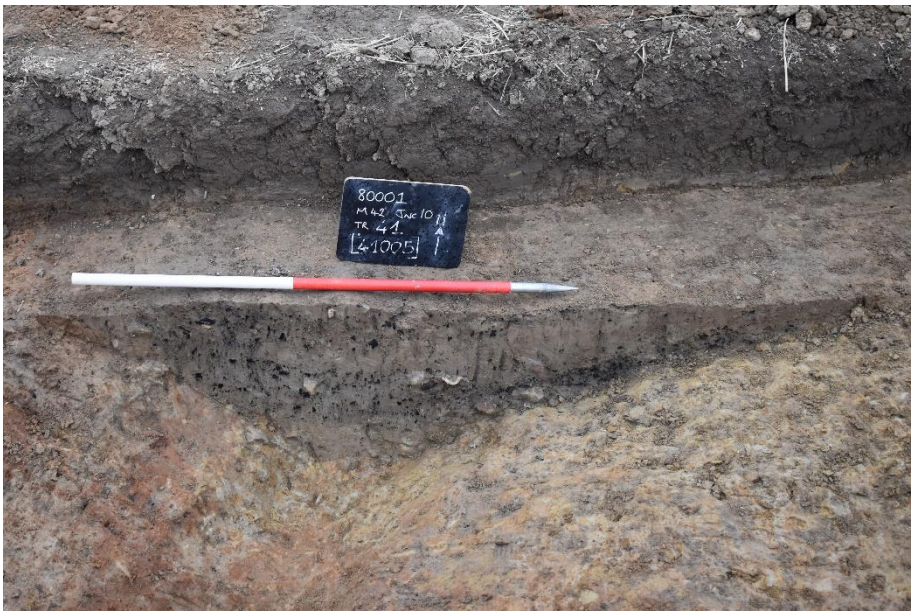

Plate 10: west facing section of ditch [41005]

5.5 Post Medieval/Modern

Trench 12

5.5.1 Trench 12 were the first to be excavated and found to contain three ditches at the southern end that corresponded closely a single anomaly in the geophysical survey results. A second geophysical anomaly in Trench 12 was not found.

5.5.2 The earliest of the three ditches was [12009] (**Fig. 63, Section 1.1**). This was identified as a shallow, flat-bottomed ditch circa 0.47 m wide by 0.2 m deep. Its fill (12008) was a sterile, dark grey, clay loam.

5.5.3 A second ditch [12007] lay approximately 0.2 m to the southwest. This was u-shaped, circa 0.6 m wide by 0.37 m deep. The single fill (12006) was a light, brownish grey, sandy clay with rare inclusions of charcoal.

5.5.4 Both earlier ditches were truncated by ditch [12005] which was a recut of the overall ditch system. This was seen to be a broad u-shaped ditch circa 0.8 m wide by 0.4 m deep. The fill (12004) was a friable, dark greyish brown loam with inclusions of charcoal flecks, and one large stone. A line of three bricks were found in the north-eastern edge of this deposit, but it is more likely they relate to the later ceramic field drain that was found truncating this latest of the recuts.

Trench 47

5.5.5 A ditch was identified in Trench 47 circa 28 m from the western end of the trench (**Fig. 35 & 36)**. This was a continuation of the same series of intercutting ditches that had been excavated in Trench 12 as a single geophysical anomaly linked the two. The same anomaly was also seen in Trenches 36, 49 and 58.

5.5.6 This intervention identified two ditches with a later field drain cut into the centre of the features (**Fig. 63, Section 7.2**). The upper cut [47005] was made for the modern ceramic field drain. The relationship between the lower two features had been removed by the cut for the field drain, therefore the exact equivalents with Trench 12 cannot be made (**Plate 11**).

Plate 11: west facing section of ditch [47005], [47007] & [47009]

Trench 13

5.5.7 A section of ditch crossed Trench 13 on a northeast-southwest alignment which corresponded very closely with a geophysical anomaly. This was found to be a shallow, U-shaped ditch circa 1.35 m wide by 0.3 m deep. There was one fill (13004) that comprised a sterile, firm, reddish brown, silty clay.

Plate 12: west facing section of ditch [13005]

Trench 34

5.5.8 Approximately 30 m from the northern end of Trench 34, a large spread of material was identified during machining comprising a greyish brown sandy silt (**Fig. 27 & 28**). A machine dug sondage was excavated through it along the centre line of the trench. The deposits that were uncovered all comprised very wet, loose material containing a large amount of waterlogged wood fragments and a small amount of modern rubble. It was unclear whether the wooden material was waste wood that had fallen or been thrown into a pond or bog, or whether it was the remnant root systems of in situ trees. The sondage was excavated to a depth of circa 1.2 m below the modern ground surface where it was suspended due to the loose nature of the materials (**Fig. 63, Section 9.2**).

5.5.9 A series of seven sediment/alluvial deposits were identified infilling this possible pond feature, which was found on its northern side to have an in situ cobbled surface (34005) (Plate 13). This cobbled surface may have served several purposes including allowing farm stock to take water, to allow for the soaking of wooden carts or simply as a settling pond. Although the bottom of the pond feature was not reached by this excavation, the lowest course of cobbling observed appeared to be a raised line of stones which are most likely to have formed a stop or break at the base of the slope. The top edge of the cobbling was truncated by a modern ceramic field drain which can be seen in **Plate 13.**

5.5.10 A single glass bottle sherd was recovered from the infill deposit (34006) at the top of the cobbled slope. It has been identified as an olive-green cylindrical drinks bottle sherd, possibly associated with a machine-made wine or ale bottle, and most likely dating from the first quarter of the 19th century or later. (**see Section 6.7**).

Plate 13: post-ex of cobbled surface (34005)

Trench 56-57

5.5.11 At the centre of the site, two trenches were located to investigate the site of a post-medieval/modern barn known to have occupied the site *(WSP, 2021)* This area had produced a very large, enhanced magnetic feature on the geophysical survey (**Fig. 38, 39 & 40**). The spread of material (57012) extended across a wide area, seen in both Trench 56 and 57. A small assemblage of Late English Stoneware, dating to 1750 onwards (**see Section 6.4**) was recovered from the surface of (57012). A very similar deposit was identified on the interior of the brick structure at the southern end of the trench (57011).

5.5.12 A few other materials were retained, including a small sample of the local bricks which were frog stamped with 'Dordon'. These had formed part of the barn structure itself, the northern corner of which was identified near the southeast end of Trench 57 (**Fig. 40**). A small sondage was hand excavated against the brick structure (57004) and (57006) to investigate the foundations (**Fig. 63, Section 5.2**). The wall survived to the height of 10 courses. The base of the wall was not reached, but excavation was ceased for safety reasons at a depth of circa 0.9 m.

5.5.13 The walls sat within a construction cut [57005] that was a vertical sided cut parallel to the face of the wall. It was backfilled with two deposits, a firm, dark greyish brown, clay silt (57008) which was below a firm, light brown, silty clay (57007).

5.5.14 To the east of the construction cut and extending beyond the trench was a deposit of firm, dark brown, silty clay (57010) circa 0.25 m thick which overlay natural (57003). It appeared to be a former ground surface, having a rich, almost loamy texture.

Trench 2

5.5.15 An intervention was excavated across a ditch feature [2005] in Trench 2 that appeared on the geophysical results. This proved to be a deep U-shaped cut for a modern, ceramic pipe land drain circa 2.14 m wide by 0.74 m deep (**Fig. 9 & 10**).

5.5.16 The single fill (2004) comprised a firm/friable, dark brown sandy clay from which two sherds of Late Midland Blackware, were retrieved. This dates from 1600-1900. Two fragments of ceramic

building material were also retained, which have been identified as nib-tile fragments dating from the 18th century onward. Together these finds would suggest that they are all residual within the backfill of a late 19th/early 20th century feature (**see Section 6.5**).

Plate 14: north facing section (2005)

Trench 4 & 35

5.5.17 Very similar features to [2005] were partly excavated in Trenches 4 and 35, but these were not completed as they proved to be modern field drains.

Trench 20 & 22

5.5.18 A single fragment of Midland Yellow Ware, dating between circa 1550-1720 was recovered from the subsoil in Trench 20 (20002). Likewise, 2 fragments of CBM were recovered from the subsoil in Trench 22 (22002) which dates from the 18th century or later. These finds are consistent with rural scatter of the post-medieval and later periods (**see Section 6**).

5.6 Other Undated features

Trench 11

5.6.1 Three features were investigated in Trench 11 (**Fig. 19**). The first [11006] (**Plate 15**), located approximately 12 m from the northern end of the trench, was a shallow linear ditch running northeast – southwest. It was circa 1 m wide by 0.15 m deep, with a reasonably symmetrical U-shaped profile. The only fill (11005) comprised a sterile, firm, greyish brown clay silt.

Plate 15: east facing section (11006)

5.6.2 A very narrow slot feature [11008], (**Plate 16**) *c*. 5 m from the northern end of the trench, was approximately 0.2 m wide by 0.1 m deep (**Fig. 19**). The orientation, size and shape of this feature strongly suggest it to be a field drain.

Plate 16: east facing section [11008]

5.6.3 The most southerly feature in Trench 11 [11010], (**Plate 17**) *c*. 35 m from the north end of the trench. This was a shallow cut with irregular sides circa 1.28 m wide by 0.24 m deep, orientated east -west (**Fig. 19**). The geophysics results suggest this is the same feature/anomaly as the field drain feature that was only partially excavated in Trench 4, although no ceramic pipe was identified as present here (**Fig. 64 section 2.6**).

Plate 17: east facing section [11010]

Trench 23

5.6.4 Five very ephemeral features were investigated in Trench 23 (**Fig. 25**). It was thought that one of these might relate to the geophysical anomaly that ran east-west through this trench, but none of them were in the same place. It is thought that these are likely to be related to the alignment of the track way that still extends east from the east edge of the field, and are likely to have led to the site of 'Leisure Barn' at the centre of the site (**Plate 18-Plate** *22*)

Plate 18: west facing section [23005]

Plate 19: west facing section [23006]

Plate 20: west facing section [23009]

Plate 21: east facing section [23011]

Plate 22: east facing section [23013] and [23015] (Fig. 64 section 2.1)

Trench 24

5.6.5 Another even more ephemeral feature was investigated in Trench 24 (**Fig. 26**) (**Plate 23**). This very shallow cut [24005] was only 0.3 m wide by 0.05 m deep (Fig. 61 & 62), with a fill that barely differed from the natural. It is possible that this was the base of a very ploughed out ditch.

Plate 23: east facing section [24005]

Trench 27

5.6.6 A spread of light brownish grey material was identified during machining approximately 12 m from the southern end of Trench 27. A machine excavated sondage was used to investigate this as it was thought it might relate to the pond feature in Trench 34. Excavation was halted

and backfilled on the discovery of a modern, large gauge ceramic pipe similar to those found in trench 2 and 4 (**Fig. 29**).

Trench 64

5.6.7 Trench 64 was located to investigate a large, oval geophysical anomaly. A spread of material (64004) (**Plate 24**) was identified toward the western end of the trench cutting the subsoil (64002). It comprised a firm, very dark greyish brown, clinker and ash deposit circa 5.25 m across. A small sondage was hand dug at the western edge of the deposit which revealed it was circa 0.15 m deep, but another 0.3 m could be seen in the baulk section, so its overall depth was circa 0.45 m. The cut was steep sided, with regular faces and a flat base. Whether this in the location of the sheep dip, mentioned in the WSI is unclear. It would appear that nothing remains of the structure if that is the case.

Plate 24: post excavation of [64004]

Trench 74

5.6.8 Two pits were identified during initial machining at the very southern end of Trench 74 near the north-eastern edge of the field (**Fig. 47 & 48**). One of the pits initially only extended into the trench approximately 0.1 m. The other [74005] (**Plate 25, 27**) was half sectioned, revealing a very shallow, U-shaped pit circa 0.9 m in diameter by 0.08 m deep. The fill (74004) comprised a friable, dark brownish grey silty sand with a large quantity of charcoal.

5.6.9 Laying only 0.6 m to the northwest, the second pit [74007] (**Plate 26, 27**) was fully revealed following an extension to the trench. This proved to be oval in plan and a shallow U-shape in profile, circa 1.2 m northeast-southwest by 1.1 m northwest-southeast (**Fig. 47 & 48**). The fill (74006) was a friable, dark brownish grey silty sand with a large quantity of charcoal. This feature had been disturbed, however, by a modern plough furrow running throughout it northeast-southwest.

5.6.10 No other features were present in the immediate vicinity, so it is hard to establish a function or date for these two pits. Environmental samples taken from the fills of the pits contained oak charcoal, which might suggest they were firepits, perhaps of prehistoric date, however both pits

also contained root material and it is possible that they were burnt out tree bowls of more recent date.

Plate 25: post excavation of [74005]

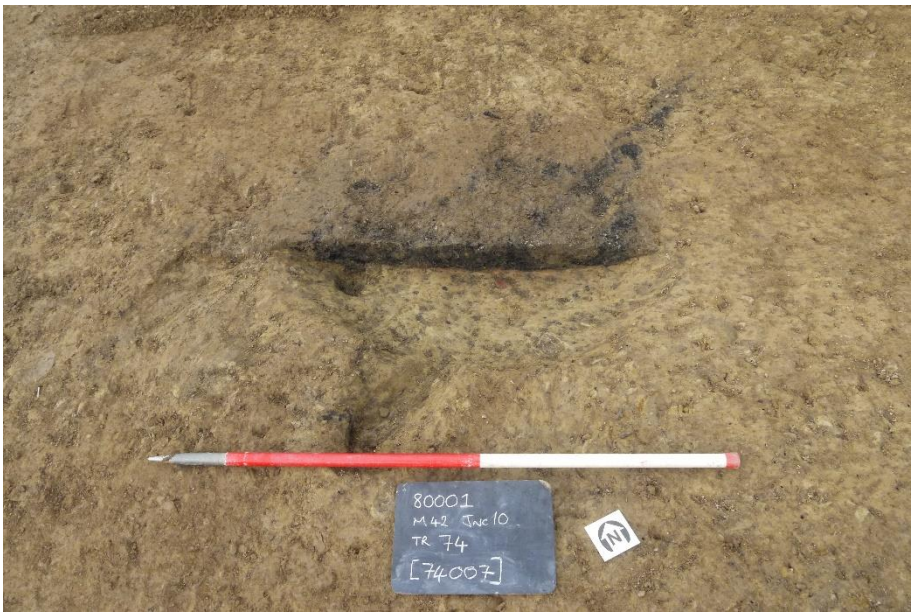

Plate 26: post excavation of [74007]

Plate 27: post excavation of [74005] & [74007]

Trench 116

5.6.11 At the western side of the site, adjacent to the M42 carriageway Trench 116 was located to try to identify a series of anomalies defined by the geophysical survey. As a result, it is clear that the geophysics picked up on a series of protruding ridges of bedrock seen across this part of the site. One ditch feature [116005] was identified, however, that did not correlate with the geophysics **(Fig. 61 & 62)**.

5.6.12 Ditch [116005] was defined under approximately 0.5 m of topsoil and subsoil deposits, cut into the natural substrate on a west-east alignment. Hand excavation revealed it to be circa 1.5 m wide by 0.3 m deep, with a uniform, V-shaped profile (**Plate 28**). No artefactual material was recovered from the fill (116004) which was a friable, dark greyish brown, silty sand. An environmental sample taken contained mainly modern straw fragments with a trace of charred remains suggesting mixed residual material.

Plate 28: west facing section of ditch [116005]

6. SPECIALIST ARTEFACTUAL ASSESSMENT REPORTS

6.1 No artefacts were retained as small or registered finds

6.2 Lithics

Jon Cotton (November 2021)

Introduction

Two pieces of struck flint were recovered from subsoil in Trench 26 and Trench 35.

The struck flints

The raw material comprises flint of reasonable quality, which was probably obtained in the form of water-rolled nodules from local secondary sources such as riverbeds, e.g. the Kettle Brook/river Tame to the west or the Penmire Brook/river Anker to the east.

Both pieces are in fresh condition, and there is little or no evidence of modern damage; they were presumably protected from recent agricultural disturbance within the subsoil.

1. Snapped, slightly twisted, parallel-sided blade segment detached from a single-platform core of semi-translucent orange-brown flint shot through with darker veining. Marginal use wear/damage along both lateral edges. L 36mm, W 10mm, Th 3.5mm. Trench 26, context [26002], subsoil.
2. Parallel-sided blade detached from a single platform core of semi-translucent smoky grey-brown flint with orange veining and retaining a linear band of smooth, thin, off-white cortex towards its distal end. L 52mm, W 14mm, Th 5mm. Trench 35, context [35002], subsoil.

Both pieces comprise parallel-sided blades detached from single-platform cores and are likely to be of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. Their presence in two adjacent trenches at the south end of the site could indicate the presence of early activity here which further work might be able to elucidate.

It is anticipated that any such activity is likely to be related to the presence of freshwater streams within the vicinity.

Recommendations

No further work on the two flints is required at this time, and neither require illustration. However, a note detailing their recovery ought to be incorporated in the site assessment report and added to the county HER.

References

Taylor, D, 2021, Land at Junction 10, M42, Dordon, Warwickshire. Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

6.3 Iron Age – Roman Pottery

Dr Phil Mills MCIfA (November 2021)

Introduction

There were 76 sherds, weighing 866g presented for assessment.

The material was studied following the pottery standard (Barclay et al. 2016) and recorded using the Warwick Museum / Oxford archaeology recording system (Booth 2000). Fabrics were assigned to classes: A (Amphorae), B (Black Burnished) , C (Calcareous tempered), E (Transitional, Early or 'Belgic'), F (Fine wares), G (Gritted wares), M (Mortaria), O (Oxidised), P(Prehistoric wares), Q (White slip), R (Reduced), S (Samian), W (Whitewares) and Z (medieval and later), with individual sherds identified using the Warwickshire fabric series. Metrics recorded were number of sherds, NoSh, weight in grams, Wt, minimum number of rims, MNR, rim equivalent, RE, rim diameter in cm, RD, Base equivalent, BE and base diameter in cm, BD. The full catalogue of pottery is shown in Table 1

Table 1: The pottery catalogue

Confidence: 1 = probable fabric; 2 = possible fabric

Function : J – Jar; WMJ: Wide mouth jar

Soot: 4= external sooting; W waster or second

Trench	Context	Fabric	Function	Conf	Part	NoSh	WT (g)	MR	RD	RE	Ba T	Bd	BE	Soot	Period	Comments
18	18002	E12	J		Rim	1	2	1	15	4					AD 1-70	Jar rim fragment
98	98005	B01			Body	1	6	0		0					AD 120+	
98	98005	B01		1	Body	1	6	0		0					AD 120+	
98	98005	R11			Body	23	79	0		0					Roman	
98	98005	R11	WMJ		Rim	5	139	1	20	43				4	Roman	Evans 2011 CM1.3
98	98005	R14			Body	2	44	0		0					Roman	
98	98005	R18			Body	4	28	0		0					Roman	
98	98005	R18	J		Rim	1	92	1	23	12					Roman	Evans 2011 CM1.3
99	99004	B01			Body	1	13	0		0					AD 120+	

Trench	Context	Fabric	Function	Conf	Part	NoSh	WT (g)	MR	RD	RE	Ba T	Bd	BE	Soot	Period	Comments
99	99004	S20		1	Body	1	2	0		0					AD 120-200	
99	99004	O15			Base	1	26	0		0	12	8	25		Roman	
99	99004	O22		2	Body	1	5	0		0					Roman	
99	99004	O23			Body	1	1	0		0					Roman	
99	99004	O23			Body	1	1	0		0					Roman	
99	99004	R11			Body	1	1	0		0					Roman	
99	99004	R11			Body	1	5	0		0					Roman	
99	99004	R18			Body	1	9	0		0					Roman	
99	99005	E12			Body	16	134	0		0					AD 1-70	
99	99005	R18	J		Rim	2	23	1	15	20					Roman	Evans 2011 C 1.2
99	99009	R18			Body	1	40	0		0					Roman	
100	100005	O13	J	2	Rim	1	24	1	15	12				W	MC 2-EC3	second ? Poorly fired bb copy Gill 5-6
100	100005	O15			Body	3	32	0		0					Roman	Poss. CBM
100	100005	R11			Body	1	104	0		0				w	Roman	
100	100005	R18			Body	2	7	0		0					Roman	
100	100005	R19			Base	1	8	0		0	11	10	7		MC 2+	
100	100005	R19		1	Base	1	18	0		0	11	10	15		MC 2+	
101	101004	E12			Body	1	17	0		0					AD 1-70	

Dating

There are a few sherds of Class E, transitional ('Belgic') pottery which have a late Iron age to early roman date (c. AD 1-70) which includes a jar rim fragment.

Datable later pottery were confined to sherds of BB1, which would date from AD120-350, a single sherd of central Gaulish samian, AD 120-200, and a poorly made BB copy jar of mid 2nd century to early 3rd century date. The jar is oxidised and poorly finished and may be a misfired second. There were also base sherds in R19 which is a wheel made BB copy fabric which would date from the mid-2nd century onwards.

Supply

The breakdown by ware class is shown in Table 2

Table 2: Pottery by ware class

Class	*Ware*	*NoSh*	*Wt*	*MNR*	*RE*	*BE*
B	*Black Burnished*	*3.9%*	*2.9%*			
E	*Transitional*	*23.7%*	*17.7%*	*20.0%*	*4.4%*	
O	*Oxidised*	*10.5%*	*10.3%*	*20.0%*	*13.2%*	*53.2%*
R	*Reduced*	*60.5%*	*68.9%*	*60.0%*	*82.4%*	*46.8%*
S	*Samian*	*1.3%*	*0.2%*			
	N	***76***	***866***	***5***	***91***	***47***

Class B, Black burnished ware is represented by Dorset BB1 only and is in line with rural sites in Warwickshire.

Class E, Transitional ware are high at 24% although this is somewhat overstated given the friable nature of much of this material.

Class O, oxidised material includes possible Mancetter products and a small quantity of Severn Valley wares.

Class R , reduced wares includes probable North West Warwickshire greyware (R18) including two wide mouth jars. There is also a sandy grey ware (R11) which is from more than one source and BB1 imitation fabric R19.

Class S, samian is represented by a single sherd of probable central Gaulish samian

Function and fineware

The group is too small to reliably analyse the functional composition of the pottery. Only jars and wide mouth jars are noted which is in line with a rural settlement.

The finewares comprise a single sherd of samian giving an overall level of 1%, which is in line with a rural site.

Discussion

This is a small group of transitional and Roman pottery. The main periods of deposition would appear to be in the early to mid 1st century and in the second century AD. The supply is consistent with that to other rural sites in Warwickshire of the period.

Overall the group would appear to reflect basic level rural activities.

No further work is recommended on this material, although it should be included in any further analysis in the case of other archaeological interventions on this site.

Bibliography

Barclay, A., Knight, D., Booth, P., Evans, J., Brown, D.H. and Wood , I 2016 **A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology** http://romanpotterystudy.org/new/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Standard_for_Pottery_Studies_in_Archaeology.pdf (November 2020)

Booth, P. 2000 **The Oxford Archaeology pottery recording system**. Unpublished Oxford Archaeology manual.

Evans 2011 Iron Age and Roman pottery (Areas A-F) in Palmer, S.C. , Elders, J. and Jones, C **Ancient Bubbenhall excavations at Glebe Farm Quarry and Waverly Wood Quarry , Bubbenhall, Warwickshire, 1992-2009 archaeology** Warwickshire report no 1127. pp 28-49

Tomber R. and Dore S. 1998 **The National Reference Fabric series London**: Molass Occasional Paper 1

Appendix: The fabrics

B01 Tomber and Dore 1998 DOR BB1

E12 A wheel made oxidised fabric with a grey core and orange-brown margins and surfaces with common red and grey grog inclusions c0.3-0.5mm and common coarse quartz c0.5mm

O13 Mancetter(?) oxidised ware. An oxidised fabric with grey or orange core, and orange margins and surfaces, with some sand c0.2 -0.3mm and common fine black organic(?) inclusions c0.1-0.3mm. Tomber and Dore 1998 MAH OX

O15 Yellowish-brown fabric with medium grey core; somewhat soft with regular fractures and a soapy feel; the clay matrix is fine and silty and contains a range of inclusion types: fine-grained sandstone/siltstone pellets up to 0.8mm and charcoal fragments up to c.1mm occur, both in sparse frequency; red/brown ferrous pellets are rare; rhomboid voids up to 3mm are also present, in sparse frequency, perhaps indicting the former presence of calcareous inclusions.

O16 Mancetter(?) oxidised ware. An oxidised fabric with abundant moderate sand temper c0.3mm. Tomber and Dore 1998 MAH OX

O22 Severn Valley ware; an oxidised fabric sometimes with grey core and orange margins and surfaces, with common rounded red ironstone c0.2-0.5mm and occasional organic temper voids.

O23 Severn Valley ware; abundant very fine sand temper c0.1mm. Visually similar to Cirencester fabric 108. Tomber and Dore 1998 SVW OX

R11 A reduced fabric with common fairly coarse sand temper c0.4mm.

R14 A grey fabric with a fine fracture with spars pink and white quartz grains , sparse black flecks and uncommon chalk lumps Mancetter? Tomber and Dore 1998 MAH RE

R18 A reduced fabric with brown core, grey margins and black surfaces, with occasional vegetable temper voids and some fine limestone/chalk sand.

R19 A reduced fabric with grey core and dark grey surfaces with abundant sub-rounded coarse sand c0.5mm, similar to R12.

6.4 Medieval Pottery

Paul Blinkhorn

The post-Roman pottery assemblage comprised 32 sherds with a total weight of 740g. It was all medieval or later and was recorded using the codes and chronology of the Warwickshire Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery Type-Series (Ratkai and Soden, in archive), as follows:

MB02: **Late Midland Blackware**, 1600-1900. 2 sherds, 213g.

MY: **Midland Yellow Ware**, 1550-1720. 1 sherd, 21g.

STE01: **Late English Stoneware**, 1750 +. 3 sherds, 201g.

WW1: **Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware**, 1250 -1300. 26 sherds, 305g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a terminus post quem. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region.

The medieval material from trench 41 is all in good condition and the sherds were in the main reasonably large, suggesting that it is all reliably stratified and that there was activity of that date within the vicinity of the excavations. It was all bodysherds from jars and bowls, some with an internal glaze.

Table 3: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

	WW1		*MY*		*MB02*		*STE01*		
Cntxt	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*Date*
2004					*2*	*213*			*MOD*
20002			*1*	*21*					*M16th C*
41006	*23*	*281*							*M13th C*
41010	*3*	*24*							*M13th C*
57012							*3*	*201*	*MOD*
Total	*26*	*305*	*1*	*21*	*2*	*213*	*3*	*201*	

Bibliography

Ratkai, S and Soden, I, in archive Warwickshire Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery Type-Series

6.5 Ceramic Building Material

Dr Phil Mills MCIfA (November 2021)

Introduction

There were 4 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 480g.

These were examined by context with number of fragments, No, weight in grams, Wt, with complete dimension measured in mm. The full catalogue is shown in Table 1.

Table 4: The CBM catalogue

Trench	Context	Fabric	Function	NoSh	Wt	Thickness	corner	Comments
2	2004	TZ00	Nib Tile	1	126	15	0	black surfaces C18+?
2	2004	TZ00	Tile	1	334	15	1	fire clay - C18+
22	22002	TZ00	B/T	2	20	0	0	pale yellow with lime inclusions

The identified material was probably of 18th century or later date and is consistent with rural scatter of the post medieval or later period.

No further work is recommended.

6.6 Animal Bone

Matilda Holmes, November 2021

Summary of Findings

Two permanent upper equid teeth were recovered from context 41010. From their size they are most likely from a horse rather than a donkey.

Potential and Recommendations

No further work is recommended.

6.7 Glass

Andrew Morrison (AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction

A single sherd (Mass: 11.0g) was recovered as bulk find from a modern context (34006) within Trench 34, and has been identified as a non-diagnostic, olive-green cylindrical drinks bottle body sherd, most likely from a wine or ale bottle dating from the 19th century or later. This find most likely represents the remains of residual modern domestic activity taking place on site.

Methodology

This assessment report has been undertaken following CIfA guidelines on Type 1 specialist assessment reports. This report provides a summary of the assemblage with information on form and function based on a rapid visual examination; it also provides recommendations for further work, conservation, and illustration. The assemblage was examined macroscopically with the aim of identifying object type, function, and date, and to compile an inventory for assessment purposes (separate Microsoft Excel spreadsheet). The find was hand-retrieved in the field where it was recorded as a bulk find. The find was weighed using a Sartorius digital scale accurate to 0.1g.

The assemblage

The glass assemblage comprises one cylindrical olive-green drinks bottle body sherd (34006), most likely associated with a wine or ale bottle dating from the 19th to 20th centuries. Although not diagnostic, the sherd displays similar surface traits to machine-made bottles dating from the first quarter of the 19th century and later (Hume 1961, 105).

Table 5: Summary of the contextual units

Trench no	Context no	Context Description	Object/ Material	Bulk #
TR 34	34006	Modern	Glass drinks bottle body sherd- 19th-20th century	Bulk 34006

Discussion and statement of significance

The glass assemblage recovered during the archaeological evaluation of land at Junction 10, along the M42, in Dordon, Warwickshire, comprises a single glass bottle sherd (34006) recovered from a modern context (34006) within Trench 34 towards the southern end of the site. The sherd survives in a near-firebright moderately abraded condition and has been identified as an olive-green cylindrical drinks bottle sherd, possibly associated with a machine-made wine or ale bottle, and most likely dating from the first quarter of the 19th century or later. The sherd most likely represents the residual remains of modern domestic waste and is considered to be of limited archaeological significance with little scope for further work.

Recommended further work

It is recommended that the find should be considered for eventual discard upon the conclusion of the project. No conservation, illustrations, or photography of the material is required.

References

Hume, I.N., (1961). The Glass Wine Bottle in Colonial Virginia. Journal of Glass Studies. 3, 90-117.

6.8 The Metal Finds

Andrew Morrison (AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction

A small metal assemblage comprising three objects (Mass: 124.6g), including two ferrous metal objects (Mass: 110.1g) and one in lead (Mass: 14.5g), was submitted for assessment. The assemblage comprises two joining fragments of an iron horseshoe (2004), a largely intact iron nail (99004a), and a perforated lead disc most likely identifiable as a weight or spindle whorl (99004b). The finds were retrieved from two contexts from within two separate evaluation trenches. The horseshoe fragments (2004), which are considered to date from the 14th century or later, were recovered from the fill (2004) of a modern ditch [2005] within Trench 2, while the iron nail (Bulk 99004a) and perforated lead disc (99004b) were retrieved from Trench 99, from a possible Roman deposit (99004) that also produced quantities of Roman ceramics, some of which are dateable to the 2nd century AD.

The potentially Roman finds likely represent the residual remains of domestic activity taking place towards the north end of the site during the first centuries AD, while the horseshoe fragment represents the remains of domestic or agricultural activities taking place towards the southern end of the site from the late-medieval period onwards.

Methodology

This assessment report has been undertaken following CIfA guidelines on Type 1 specialist assessment reports (Description). The report provides a summary of the assemblage with information on form and function based on a visual examination; it also provides recommendations for further work, conservation, and illustration. The assemblage was examined macroscopically and with the aid of x-radiography with the aim of identifying object type, function, and date, and to compile an inventory for assessment purposes (separate Microsoft Excel spreadsheet). The finds were hand-retrieved in the field and were recorded as bulk finds. For the purpose of identification within this report, bulk finds are identified by their context number (e.g. 99004), and where different classifications of objects were recovered from the same context, these have been subdivided by letter (e.g. 99004a, 99004b). Finds were measured using a 0-150mm Carbon Dial Caliper with 0.1mm accuracy and were weighed using a Sartorius digital scale accurate to 0.1g. A summary of the material by context has been included Table 7, below .

The assemblage

The metal assemblage comprises two ferrous metal objects (Mass: 110.1g) recovered from Trench 2 and Trench 99, and one lead object (Mass: 14.5g) recovered from Trench 99.

Non-ferrous metals

The non-ferrous metal assemblage comprises one lead object (Bulk 99004b) identified as a perforated lead disc, that may represent either a discoidal weight or spindle whorl, that was recovered from a likely Roman deposit (99004) within Trench 99. The find is discoidal or slightly ovoid in shape (Diam: 23.6mm x 25.5mm), with a flat rectangular cross-section (Th: 3.8mm), a rounded edge, and a central perforation that has most likely been drilled (Diam: 8.3mm). This find is similar in size and shape to both discoidal weights and spindle whorls which have a broad date range from the Romano-British to post-medieval periods, though this particular object is more likely to be identifiable as a weight due to the combination of its thinness and the slightly ovoid shape which would cause an imbalanced spin if used as a whorl. Although not considered to be closely dateable (e.g., Roman period onwards), this find may date from

the Roman period due to its contextual association with Roman ceramics recovered from the same deposit, which includes a number of sherds dateable to the 2nd century AD (Mills 2021). Close parallels to lead weights have been identified on sites in Metheringham, in Lincolnshire (Paterson 2021), and in Doncaster (Cox 2013), while a similar item classified as a spindle whorl was recovered from a site in South Cambridgeshire (Eeles 2011).

Ferrous metals

The ferrous metal objects recovered comprise two joining horseshoe fragments (2004) recovered from the fill (2004) of a modern ditch [2005] within Trench 2, and a largely intact nail (99004a) that was retrieved from a likely Roman deposit (99004) within Trench 99.

The joining horseshoe fragments are obscured by heavy corrosion product, though the cross-section is visible along the break, and the surviving form as well as two nail holes with the remnants of horseshoe nails still in-situ are visible via x-ray analysis. Based on the analysis of the morphology of the branch fragment and nail holes, the horseshoe has been classified as a Clark Type 4 shoe which are characterised by their non-countersunk square to rectangular nail holes (Clark 1995, 88). Based on this typology, this Type 4 horseshoe fragment most likely dates from the 14th century or later (Clark 1995, 96).

Similar to the perforated lead disc described above, the iron nail (Bulk 99004a), in itself, is not considered to be closely dateable, though it was retrieved from what is considered to be a Roman deposit (99004). The nail survives largely intact with only the tip missing, although due to the corrosion product, the form is only partially identifiable via x-ray analysis. The x-ray reveals the nail to be slightly bent in an S-shape, indicating that it had likely been removed from its fixture prior to deposition, and reveals what is likely to be a square or rectangular cross-sectioned shank, and either an oblong, rectangular, or T-shaped head, which is consistent with Roman and later forms (Manning 1985, 133, Fig.32; Goodall 2011, 164, Fig.9.1).

Summary of the contextual units

The table below (Table 1) summarises the metal recovered from each contextual unit across the site. For a more detailed summary of the material, please see Appendix A (Table 2). The horseshoe from Trench 2 is most likely 14th century or later, while the two finds, although not considered to be closely dateable, may date from the Roman period, with Roman ceramics retrieved from the same context (99004) including sherds dateable to the 2nd century AD.

Table 6: Summary of the contextual units

Trench no	*Context no*	*Context Description*	*Object/ Material*	*Bulk #*
TR 2	*2004*	*Fill of modern ditch [2005].*	*Fe Horseshoe- 14th century or later*	*Bulk 2004*
TR 99	*99004*	*Deposit. Roman? Same context as Roman ceramics which include 2nd century examples*	*Fe Nail*	*Bulk 99004a*
			Pb Weight	*Bulk 99004b*

Discussion and statement of significance

The metal assemblage comprises a total of two ferrous metal objects, and one in lead, that were recovered from two separate contexts from within two evaluation trenches. The iron horseshoe fragment (2004) was recovered from the fill (2004) of a modern ditch [2005] within Trench 2 in the southern end of the site and is most likely dateable from the 14th century or later indicating possible domestic or agricultural activities taking place in the area from the Late-medieval period onwards.

The iron nail (99004a) and the perforated lead disc (99004b) were both retrieved from what is thought to be a Roman deposit (99004) from within Trench 99 towards the northern end of the site, and most likely represent the remains of domestic activity. The nail and the lead disc, which may be identifiable as a weight or possible spindle whorl, are both long-lived artefact types which have seen a long currency of use with very little change in form over time from the Romano-British period onwards. Based on contextual association however, it may be possible to suggest a potential Roman date for these finds as they were retrieved from the same deposit as a number of Roman ceramic sherds, some of which are dateable to the 2nd century AD. In addition, the major Roman road Watling Street abuts the site to the south, while a possible Roman structure was identified to the west of the site during the construction of the M42 in the 1980's (Taylor 2021, 4).

Recommended further work

The metal assemblage is regarded to be of local archaeological significance, with the nail and possible weight probably representing the remains of Roman domestic activity in the area. It is recommended that the iron nail and the perforated lead disc are retained, while the horseshoe fragments are recommended for eventual discard. No conservation, illustrations, or photography of the material is required.

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Table 7: Metal finds by context.

Context no	Context description	Quantity	Material	Classification	Period or century (if 18th c or later)	Bulk/Reg no	Description/comments	Measurements (mm):	Mass (g)	Retain Y/N
2004	TR 2-Fill of modern ditch [2005].	1	Fe	Horseshoe	14th century or later	Bulk 2004	Two joining fragments of a horseshoe. Fragments of one branch, appears to have a smooth outer edge, and two square nail holes with remnants of nails in-situ visible via x-ray. Clark Type 4	L: 82.2, W 28.3, Th 4.8, Nail hole 5.9 x 7.1	82.7	N
99004	TR 99-Deposit. Roman? Same context as Roman ceramics	1	Fe	Nail	Not closely dateable-Possibly Roman	Bulk 99004 a	Nail. Largely intact and slightly bent in an S-shape. Tip missing. Head form obscured, though possible oblong/ rectangular/ or T-shaped, and a likely square or rectangular cross-sectioned shank.	L: 58.2, Head W 9.6, Shank W 6.0	27.4	Y
99004	TR 99-Deposit. Roman? Same context as Roman ceramics	1	Pb	Perforated disc	Not closely dateable-Possibly Roman	Bulk 99004 b	Lead weight or possible spindle whorl. Discoidal, slightly ovoid ring. Flattened cross-section with rounded edge. Likely a weight due to the thinness and the slightly ovoid shape would spin off-balanced.	Diam: 23.6x25.5, Th: 3.8, Aperture: 8.3	14.5	Y

6.9 The Vitrified Material

Dawn McLaren (AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction

A limited quantity (Weight: 1311g) and range of vitrified materials were recovered during the evaluation.

The vitrified material was collected from a single deposit as a bulk find from the fill (41010) of ditch [41009] and has been identified as tapped slag resulting from iron smelting. Although initially thought to be Roman in date, the ditch fill contained sherds of medieval pottery providing a terminus post quem of the mid-13th century AD for the infill of the feature.

Methodology

This assessment report provides a summary of the assemblage with information on form and function based on macroscopic examination only after surface cleaning; no scientific analysis was undertaken. A summary of the material is presented in Table 8. Finds were weighed using a Sartorius digital scale accurate to 0.01g and were measured using a carbon dial caliper accurate to 0.1mm.

The methodology used follows the guidelines set out by Historic England's Archaeometallurgy guidelines for best practice paper (Dungworth 2015) and follows established terminologies (Bayley et al 2001; McDonnell 1994; Starley 2000). Each of the fragments were scanned with a magnet to enable recognition of magnetic response.

The assemblage

A single deposit of vitrified material was recognised during excavation of the fill (41010) of ditch [41009] during excavation and was collected as a bulk find. This deposit of vitrified material comprises seventeen fractured and angular fragments of dark grey, dense and heavy molten-looking slag, weighing 1311g in total. Many of the fragments are plano-convex in cross-section with a rounded upper surface which is molten in appearance and a flatter smoother basal surface which is pitted as the result of settling and forming against an old ground surface. The particularly dense and thick pieces amongst this group have broken after cooling with abrupt, vertical fractured edges. Other fragments are more rounded in appearance and are partially incased in a sand-rich corrosion product. None of the fragments are magnetic.

This material is consistent in form, size, weight and texture with tapped slag, a type of molten-looking slag that is produced as a waste product from iron smelting in a bloomery furnace. In England, bloomery iron smelting was probably introduced in the 8th century BC and the technology continued to be used with very little variation to the process until the 16th century AD (Dungworth 2015, 18). Bloomery furnaces typically consist of a conical clay-built shaft or chimney built over the top of a rounded basal pit at the bottom of which a fire would be set. Bellows would be used (singular or multiple sets) through an aperture made in the wall of the furnace towards the base of the shaft to pump air into the chamber to maintain and raise the temperature of the fire. Crushed roasted ore (either consisting of ferruginous rock or bog ore) would then be fed into the open top of the shaft of the furnace at regular intervals with fuel in the form of charcoal. The rate and force in which air was introduced to the furnace and the rate and ratio of adding ore and fuel to the furnace would affect the smelt and the quality of the iron alloy that was produced (Cleere 1971, 205; Dungworth 2015). During this process, the *gangue* (e.g. the impurities in the ore; Cleere 1971, 205) would start to melt under the high temperatures and drip and flow towards the base of the furnace pit. This is the vitrified material that is typically referred to as slag and it is the waste product of the smelting process. In contrast, the iron would never become molten allowing the impurities to separate and flow away whilst the iron particles would migrate and coalesce

towards the hottest part of the furnace, usually directly adjacent to the source of air flow. This mass of iron is typically referred to as the bloom. The bloom would require processing (primary smithing) on its release from the furnace to release any remaining impurities and fuel residues, and by doing so convert it into usable iron for forging. During the smelting process, it was important for the smith to manage the production of waste materials to ensure that the heat source was not impeded. There were three main ways the smith could manage the slag that accumulates at the base of the furnace during this process (Dungworth 2015, 20): first, they could leave it to accumulate forming a large dense mass which on cooling would become a solid 'cake' that is commonly referred to as a furnace bottom (Tylecote 1986, 157); second, they could rake-out the waste throughout the smelting process. This manages the efficiency of the fire and fuel use, but it does let air and oxygen into the furnace. Slags that are raked out of furnaces (and smithing hearths) are generally amorphous in shape and texture and are commonly referred to as unclassified iron slags (Starley 2000, 338); and third, they could allow a reservoir of molten slag to build up at the base of the furnace and then 'tap' the furnace to break into it, releasing the molten slag into a pit, pre-cut channel or simply to flow onto the ground surface (Cleere 1971, 205). Alternatively, the tapping process could be continuous throughout the smelt, allowing the molten slag to seep out during the duration of the process. On cooling, these flows would harden and could then be easily broken up for disposal. Tapped slags display a characteristic 'ropy', flowed, morphology on their upper surface and low vesicularity at their fracture surfaces (Starley 2000, 338). They tend to be dark grey in colour and are not typically magnetic. It is this latter type of slag, tapped slag, that is recognised amongst the Junction 10 M42 assemblage.

Statement of significance and discussion

The tapping of molten slags from iron bloomery furnaces is thought to have been a Roman adaption to existing Iron Age bloomery smelting techniques (Tylecote 1986, 157). Slag tapping from shaft furnaces became the most frequent method of bloomery iron smelting through the medieval period (Dungworth 2015, 22). Sherds of Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware dating to circa. 1250 – 1300 AD (Blinkhorn, infra) were recovered from the same fill (41010) of the ditch [41009] that produced the fragments of tapped slag discussed here. It is likely that the deposition of the pottery and the slag are broadly contemporary; the pottery providing a terminus post quem for the infilling of the ditch.

The quantity of tapped slag recovered during the Junction 10 M42 excavations is extremely limited. In terms of quantity of fragments and weight, this group of iron smelting waste is unlikely to represent the waste product of more than one smelting event. No furnaces or hearths were noted during the excavation suggesting that the area was heavily truncated, and any remains of metalworking structures or areas have now been lost. However, the recovery of these fragments of tapped slag from a single context (41010) within a ditch fill [41009] invites interpretation as a discrete dump of waste, probably from activity taking place nearby. The lack of any associated micro-debris with the tapped slag suggests that only larger fragments of waste were collected for disposal and the lack of abrasion on the surfaces suggests that the slag was deposited in the ditch fairly rapidly after production.

Recommended further work

No further work is recommended on the assemblage. The material is in a stable condition and no conservation is required. No illustration is recommended.

As the slag represents a diagnostic type and was found in a stratified context alongside closely datable pottery types, the material is recommended for retention amongst the site assemblage.

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Table 8: Summary vitrified materials from the archaeological evaluation at Junction 10, M42, Dordon

RF #/Bulk	Context #	Context description	Object Material	Short Description	Full Description	Quantity	Intact?	Mass (g):	Retain/Discard
Bulk	41010	Fill of ditch [41009]	Vitrified Material	Tapped Slag	Seventeen fractured and angular fragments of dark grey, dense and heavy molten looking slag. Many of the fragments are plano-convex in cross-section with a rounded upper surface, molten in appearance and a flatter smoother lower surface which is pitted as the result of settling and forming against an old ground surface. These particularly dense pieces have broken after cooling with abrupt, vertical fractured edges. Other fragments are more rounded in appearance where a sand-rich corrosion product adheres. None of the fragments are magnetic. The largest fragment amongst the group is 78 mm in length, 71 mm in width and 46.5 mm in thickness.	17	N	1311	Retain

7. PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL RESULTS

Carbonised Plant Macrofossils and Charcoal

Diane Alldritt

Introduction

Nine environmental sample flots taken during archaeological evaluation work by trial trenching on land at Junction 10, M42 Dordon, Warwickshire (AOCP 80001) were assessed for carbonised plant remains and charcoal. In addition, one charcoal spot sample plus remains sorted from all nine of the sample retents was examined for identifiable charred material. Samples were taken from a series of ditch features of Medieval and possible Roman origin as well as from two pits of unknown date. The pits produced large quantities of charcoal whilst only a thin scattering of carbonised remains was found throughout the ditch features.

Methodology

The bulk environmental samples were processed using a Siraf style water flotation system (French 1971). The samples were from 20litres up to 40litres in volume. The flots were dried before examination under a low power binocular microscope typically at x10 magnification. All identified plant remains including charcoal were removed and bagged separately by type.

Wood charcoal was examined using a high powered Vickers M10 metallurgical microscope at magnifications up to x200. The reference photographs of *Schweingruber* (1990) were consulted for charcoal identification. Plant nomenclature utilised in the text follows *Stace* (1997) for all vascular plants apart from cereals, which follow *Zohary and Hopf* (2000).

Results

The environmental samples from the ditch features produced small quantities of carbonised remains <2.5ml up to 5ml in volume consisting mainly of charcoal with trace cereal grain in amongst crushed charred detritus below the level of identification. Samples taken from the two pit features in trench 74 [74005] and [74007] produced abundant quantities of charcoal fragments approx. 350ml and 2000ml in volume respectively. Modern material was recorded 30ml up to 250ml mainly root detritus and modern straw with occasional finds of modern seeds and earthworm egg capsules indicating bioturbation and plough disturbance was taking place throughout the deposits. Clinker and coal were present in three of the samples and probably originated from Post Medieval / modern disturbance.

Results are given in table 9 and discussed below.

Discussion

Trench 41

Medieval ditch [41005] (41006) contained a fragment of *Prunus spinosa* (blackthorn) charcoal mixed with a large quantity of modern straw, clinker and coal. Similarly possible Roman ditch feature [41009] (41010) produced trace fragments of degraded *Quercus* (oak) charcoal also with coal, clinker and modern straw present but in lesser amounts. These two features provided a hint for burning activity occurring in the vicinity but the evidence largely pointed to heavy plough mixing and other disturbance through the deposits.

Trench 74

Two pit features in trench 74 produced substantial quantities of charcoal consisting of abundant 0.5cm to 2.0cm of oak recovered from pit [74005] (74004) with a larger deposit of 0.5cm to 3.0cm sized oak from pit [74007] (74006). The results from the assessment suggested both pits contained primarily oak charcoal and were possibly large fire pits with material burnt in situ potentially isolated Prehistoric features. However both pits contained fragments resembling root material in particular those from pit [74007] so there is also the possibility the features were burnt out tree bowls of more recent origin.

Trench 98

Ditch [98004] (98005) produced a trace <0.5cm sliver of degraded indeterminate charcoal which was probably residual in the deposit.

Trench 99

Possible Roman ditch [99006] (99005) had a trace amount of crushed charcoal together with a single find of *Triticum aestivum* (bread wheat) cereal grain and lots of modern straw indicating probable mixed or residual material in this feature. The cereal could potentially be Roman or Medieval in origin. Ditch [99010] (99009) also contained trace charred detritus mixed with straw and geological material.

Trench 100

Ditch [100006] (100007) contained a small amount of oak charcoal, probably scattered fuel waste, whilst the spot sample from the same fill produced a single 2.0cm sized fragment of *Corylus* (hazel) charcoal which would be suitable for radiocarbon dating if required.

Trench 116

Ditch [116005] (116004) contained mainly modern straw fragments with trace charred remains present, suggesting mixed residual material.

Conclusion

The environmental samples from the ditch features in trenches 41, 98, 99, 100 and 116 produced small quantities of charcoal and trace cereal grain consisting of oak, hazel and blackthorn charcoal and a single find of bread wheat grain, suggesting scattered settlement detritus of Roman or Medieval origin heavily disturbed by ploughing and Post Medieval activity. Two pits uncovered in trench 74 produced large volumes of oak charcoal and were possibly isolated Prehistoric fire pits with fuel burnt in situ or could be more recently burnt-out tree bowls.

Radiocarbon dating could be carried out on the hazel charcoal from ditch [100006] and the blackthorn charcoal from ditch [41005]. No further analysis work is recommended on the samples.

Further excavation work has a low potential to produce any significant quantities of carbonised plant remains other than isolated finds.

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Table 9 Environmental Samples

	Context	41006	41010	74004	74006	98005	99005	99009	100007	100007	116004
	Sample	7	2	1	9	8	4	5	6	spot	3
	Feature	ditch [41005]	ditch [41009]	pit [74005]	pit [74007]	ditch [98004]	ditch [99006]	ditch [99010]	ditch [100006]	ditch [100006]	ditch [116005]
	Period	Medieval	Roman?	unknown	unknown	Roman?	Roman?	Roman?	Roman?	Roman?	unknown
	Radiocarbon Y/N	Y ch	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y ch	N
	Sample Volume (litres)	30	40	20	20	40	40	40	40	N/a	40
	Total CV	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	350ml	c.2000ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	5ml	5ml	<2.5ml
	Modern	250ml	50ml	200ml	200ml	50ml	100ml	100ml	30ml	0	50ml
Carbonised Cereal Grain	**Common Name**										
Triticum aestivum	bread wheat						1				
Charcoal											
Quercus	oak		2 (0.21g)	10 (6.03g)	20 (34.86g)				1 (0.73g)		
Corylus	hazel									1 (0.56g)	
Prunus spinosa	blackthorn	1 (0.06g)									
Indeterminate						1 (0.04g)	1 (0.07g)				
Other Remains											
Clinker		20+	20+								
Coal		5+	10+				5+				
Modern straw		100+	10+				100+	20+			10+
Modern seeds							5+				

	Context	41006	41010	74004	74006	98005	99005	99009	100007	100007	116004
Earthworm egg capsules				2			1				

8. DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

8.1 The evaluation generally confirmed the geophysical survey, in the position and density of archaeological features. Archaeological features were recorded primarily from the IA/Roman period, with limited ditches and finds of Medieval date. Modern evidence mainly comprised field boundaries and agricultural drainage, and the below ground walls of the 'Leisure Barn' recorded upon modern mapping.

8.2 A consistent depth of plough soil was present across the whole area. The underlaying subsoil varied being thicker in depressions and lower down the slope, as much as 0.4 m thick, as opposed to the top of the hill and upon slightly raised areas, where it was only c. 0.1 m thick.

IA/Roman Period

8.3 The earliest archaeology was dated to the IA/Roman period – first and Second century AD. This appeared to be concentrated to the area at the top of the hill defined by Trenches 98-101. It corresponded with the linear trends shown by the geophysical survey as a series of ditches suggesting enclosures and small fields. The presence of a positive spread of material, in Trench 99 (99004) within an enclosure formed by these ditches, suggest the possibility of other domestic or agricultural features across the top of the hill, although no direct settlement features, such as postholes or other structural features were identified. The domestic nature of the pottery, jars and wide mouthed jars present and the find of a possible lead spindle whorl may indicate that this part of the site is close to domestic activity. The pottery suggests that the features dates from the early to middle 1st century and into the 2nd century. A single fragment of samian pottery, an imported fine tableware produced in Roman Gaul is normal, or not unusual for such a rural site, indicative of market connections and longer distance trade.

Medieval Period

8.4 The survival of Medieval features is limited, only represented by the two ditches in Trench 41. The continuation of these ditches is not clear as they were not found in adjacent trenches.

8.5 The recovery of fragments of tapped slag in a single ditch in Trench 41, invites interpretation as a discrete dump of waste, probably from activity taking place nearby. The weight (density) of the materials suggests that the waste was not brought far. The condition of the surfaces of the slag itself also suggests that it was deposited in the ditch fairly rapidly after production. Pottery from the ditch fill was dated to 1250-1300, which is consistent with the form of iron process generating the waste.

8.6 Cultivation furrows, generally described as Medieval Ridge and Furrow, were present in many trenches, which indicates that the site lie within arable cultivation in the medieval period and pre-enclosure. The earlier archaeology had generally been affected by a combination of the Medieval Furrows and later field drainage systems – this was clear from the modern straw, clinker and coal present in the environmental samples.

Post Medieval Period

8.7 The remains of the wall of the post-medieval 'Leisure Barn' near the centre of the site were found to be substantial, up to 10 courses at the corner. The barn sat in the corner of one of the post-medieval fields still visible on the ground, defined by the network of boundary ditches across the site. These were shown within the geophysical data plots by blue lines, "Linear Trend (Historic Feature)" (Fig. 2-63). On the ground these were excavated in Trenches 12 and 13, and

possibly in Trenches 23 and 100. In Trench 34 there was a Pond feature which formed part of this drainage system, acting as a settling pond for the boundaries. This appears to have then been reinforced by the modern field drains, many of which are recut into these ditches

Modern Drainage and motorway.

8.8 The southern portion of the site has seen most of the modern interventions of drainage of various kinds as it continues to be prone to wet ground given the general topography.

8.9 The western portion of the site appears to contain less potential for archaeological survival, due a combination of the post-Medieval activities, marked by ploughing and agriculture, but also it is possible that the construction of the motorway has reduced ground levels across this area, presumably within a construction wayleave.

Statement of Significance

8.10 The evaluation confirmed the geophysical survey regarding the presence and general date of archaeological features, ditches and suggested enclosures. The distribution of features found in the trenches was consistent with the trends identified by geophysics.

8.11 The range of finds recovered may be regarded as normal from such a rural situation. The pottery is limited in date range, both in the Roman and Medieval periods and is a relatively small assemblage. The spindle whorl is suggestive of Roman settlement nearby but it was clearly in a field ditch. The medieval horseshoe fragments were residual in a modern ditch. There were no features of a structural nature found in the trenches and the area of the site appears to have been in the agricultural landscape, outwith the areas of settlement during both the Roman and Medieval periods. The deposit of relatively unabraided smelting slag was suggestive of metal production nearby during the medieval period, perhaps during the 13th century. However, no features were found on site indicating metal production and the geophysical data did not indicate the presence of furnace structures.

8.12 The results of the environmental samples taken suggest that further excavation has low potential to produce any significant quantities of carbonised plant remains other than isolated finds. It also shows that the upper deposits of ditches and features had been disturbed by later post medieval/modern ploughing.

8.13 In light of these results there is evidence for Roman activity focused on the northern boundary of the site of low to moderate significance. The trial trenching also encountered discrete medieval activity focused in Trench 41 and post medieval activity focused on the site of Leisure Barn of low heritage significance.

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10. APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Context Register

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
Trench 1				
1001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
1002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
1003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 2				
2001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25-0.3
2002	Subsoil	-	-	0.1-0.15
2003	Natural	-	-	-
2004	Fill of Ditch	-	2.14	0.74
2005	Cut of Ditch	-	2.14	0.74
Trench 3				
3001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2-0.25
3002	Subsoil	-	-	0.1-0.2
3003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 4				
4001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2
4002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15-0.2
4003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 5				
5001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2-0.25
5002	Subsoil	-	-	0.1-0.2
5003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 6				
6001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2-0.25
6002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
6003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 7				
7001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25-0.3
7002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
7003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 8				
8001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
8002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
8003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 9				
9001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
9002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
9003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 10				
10001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
10002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
10003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 11				
11001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2-0.25
11002	Subsoil	-	-	0.1-0.2
11003	Natural	-	-	-
11004	Natural	-	-	0.09
11005	Fill of Ditch	-	0.55	0.15
11006	Cut of Ditch	-	0.55	0.15
11007	Fill of Ditch	-	0.22	0.09
11008	Cut of Ditch	-	0.22	0.09
11009	Fill of Ditch	-	1.28	0.24
11010	Cut of Ditch	-	1.28	0.24
Trench 12				
12001	Plough soil	-	-	0.15-0.25
12002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15-0.2
12003	Natural	-	-	-
12004	Fill of Ditch	0.8	1	0.41
12005	Cut of Ditch	0.8	1	0.41
12006	Fill of Ditch	0.6	1	0.37
12007	Cut of Ditch	0.6	1	0.37
12008	Fill of Ditch	0.47	1	0.2
12009	Cut of Ditch	0.47	1	0.2
Trench 13				
13001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2-0.25
13002	Subsoil	-	-	0.1
13003	Natural	-	-	-
13004	Fill of Ditch	-	1.5	0.3
13005	Cut of Ditch	-	1.5	0.3
Trench 14				
14001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2
14002	Subsoil	-	-	0.1-0.15
14003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 15				
15001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
15002	Subsoil	-	-	0.1-0.2
15003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 16				
16001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2-0.25
16002	Subsoil	-	-	0.1-0.15
16003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 17				
17001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2-0.25
17002	Subsoil	-	-	0.2

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
17003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 18				
18001	Plough soil	-	-	0.15-0.25
18002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
18003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 19				
19001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
19002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
19003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 20				
20001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2
20002	Subsoil	-	-	0.2
20003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 21				
21001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
21002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
21003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 22				
22001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
22002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
22003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 23				
23001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
23002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
23003	Natural	-	-	-
23004	Fill of Ditch	0.66	1	0.08
23005	Cut of Ditch	0.66	1	0.08
23006	Fill of Ditch	n/a	1	0.18
23007	Cut of Ditch	n/a	1	0.18
23008	Fill of Ditch	n/a	1	0.21
23009	Cut of Ditch	n/a	1	0.21
23010	Fill of Ditch	0.4	1	0.18
23011	Cut of Ditch	0.4	1	0.18
23012	Fill of Ditch	0.14	1	0.08
23013	Cut of Ditch	0.14	1	0.08
23014	Fill of Ditch	0.4	1	0.09
23015	Cut of Ditch	0.4	1	0.09
Trench 24				
24001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
24002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
24003	Natural	-	-	-
24004	Fill of Ditch	-	0.3	0.05
24005	Cut of Ditch	-	0.3	0.05

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
Trench 25				
25001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2
25002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
25003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 26				
26001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2
26002	Subsoil	-	-	0.2
26003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 27				
27001	Plough soil	-	-	0.3
27002	Subsoil	-	-	0.1
27003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 28				
28001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2
28002	Subsoil	-	-	0.1
28003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 29				
29001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2
29002	Subsoil	-	-	0.1
29003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 30				
30001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
30002	Subsoil	-	-	0.1
30003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 31				
31001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
31002	Subsoil	-	-	0.1
31003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 32				
32001	Plough soil	-	-	0.15
32002	Subsoil	-	-	0.1
32003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 33				
33001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2
33002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
33003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 34				
34001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2
34002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
34003	Natural	-	-	-
34004	Pond Lining	>1.0	>3.23	0.82
34005	Fill of Ditch	>1.0	>2.5	0.59
34006	Fill of Ditch	>1.0	1.08	0.36

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
34007	Fill of Ditch	>1.0	0.66	0.23
34008	Fill of Ditch	>1.0	0.99	0.13
34009	Fill of Ditch	>1.0	3.09	0.74
34010	Fill of Ditch	>1.0	1.03	0.26
34011	Fill of Ditch	>1.0	2.1	0.29
34012	Fill of Ditch	>1.0	1.43	0.17
Trench 35				
35001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
35002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15-0.2
35003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 36				
36001	Plough soil	-	-	0.15
36002	Subsoil	-	-	0.1
36003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 37				
37001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2-0.25
37002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
37003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 38				
38001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2
38002	Subsoil	-	-	0.2
38003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 39				
39001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2-0.25
39002	Subsoil	-	-	0.1-0.15
39003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 40				
40001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
40002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
40003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 41				
41001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2
41002	Subsoil	-	-	0.1
41003	Natural	-	-	-
41004	Fill of Ditch	-	0.5	0.08-0.1
41005	Cut of Ditch	-	2	0.5
41006	Fill of Ditch	-	1.9	0.38
41007	Fill of Ditch	-	1.3	0.15
41008	Fill of Ditch	-	1.4	0.12
41009	Cut of Ditch	-	1.8	0.75
41010	Fill of Ditch	-	1.8	0.22
41011	Cut of Ditch	-	1.15	0.35
41012	Fill of Ditch	-	1.15	0.35

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
41013	Fill of Ditch	-	0.6	0.28
41014	VOID	-	-	-
41015	Deposit	-	2.5	0.2
Trench 42				
42001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
42002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
42003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 43				
43001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2
43002	Subsoil	-	-	0.1
43003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 44				
44001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
44002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
44003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 45				
45001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
45002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
45003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 46				
46001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
46002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
46003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 47				
47001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2
47002	Subsoil	-	-	0.1
47003	Natural	-	-	-
47004	Fill of Drain	-	1	0.25
47005	Cut of Drain	-	1	0.25
47006	Fill of Ditch	-	0.55	0.35
47007	Cut of Ditch	-	0.55	0.35
47008	Fill of Ditch	-	0.35	0.2
47009	Cut of Ditch	-	0.35	0.2
Trench 48				
48001	Plough soil	-	-	0.15
48002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
48003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 49				
49001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
49002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
49003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 50				
50001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
50002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15-0.2
50003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 51				
51001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
51002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
51003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 52				
52001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2
52002	Subsoil	-	-	0.1
52003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 53				
53001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2
53002	Subsoil	-	-	0.1
53003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 54				
54001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2
54002	Subsoil	-	-	0.1
54003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 55				
55001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2
55002	Subsoil	-	-	0.1
55003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 56				
56001	Plough soil	-	-	0.3
56002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
56003	Natural	-	-	-
56004	Demolition Deposit	-	c. 25	<0.2
Trench 57				
57001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2
57002	Subsoil	-	-	0.1
57003	Natural	-	-	-
57004	Brick Wall	-	0.3	0.86
57005	Construction Cut	-	0.5	0.86
57006	Brick Wall	-	3	0.86
57007	Fill of Construction Cut	-	0.2	0.5
57008	Fill of Construction Cut	-	0.2	0.5
57009	Possible Cut?	-	0.25	0.4
57010	Buried Soil/Ground Surface	-	0.25	0.4
57011	Rubble/Demolition Deposit	-	0.9	-
57012	Demolition Deposit	-	12.65	-
Trench 58				
58001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
58002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
58003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 59				
59001	Plough soil	-	-	0.15
59002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
59003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 60				
60001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2
60002	Subsoil	-	-	0.12
60003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 61				
61001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
61002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
61003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 62				
62001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
62002	Subsoil	-	-	0.2
62003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 63				
63001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2
63002	Subsoil	-	-	0.2
63003	Natural	-	-	-
63004	Fill of Gully	-	-	-
63005	Cut of Gully	-	-	-
Trench 64				
64001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
64002	Subsoil	-	-	0.2
64003	Natural	-	-	-
64004	Fill of Pit	-	5.25	0.15
64005	Cut of Pit	-	5.25	0.15
Trench 65				
65001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
65002	Subsoil	-	-	0.1
65003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 66				
66001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2
66002	Subsoil	-	-	0.1
66003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 67				
67001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2
67002	Subsoil	-	-	0.1
67003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 68				
68001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
68002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
68003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 69				
69001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
69002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
69003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 70				
70001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
70002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
70003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 71				
71001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
71002	Subsoil	-	-	0.1
71003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 72				
72001	Plough soil	-	-	0.3
72002	Subsoil	-	-	0.1
72003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 73				
73001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
73002	Subsoil	-	-	0.2
73003	Natural	-	-	0.2
Trench 74				
74001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2
74002	Subsoil	-	-	0.2
74003	Natural	-	-	-
74004	Fill of Pit	0.9	0.9	0.08
74005	Cut of Pit	0.9	0.9	0.08
74006	Fill of Pit	1.2	0.8	0.12
74007	Cut of Pit	1.2	0.8	0.12
Trench 75				
75001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
75002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
75003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 76				
76001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
76002	Subsoil	-	-	0.1
76003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 77				
77001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2
77002	Subsoil	-	-	0.2
77003	Natural	-	-	-

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
Trench 78				
78001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
78002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
78003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 79				
79001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
79002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
79003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 80				
80001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
80002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
80003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 81				
81001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
81002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
81003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 82				
82001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
82002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
82003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 83				
83001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
83002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
83003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 84				
84001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
84002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
84003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 85				
85001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
85002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
85003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 86				
86001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2
86002	Subsoil	-	-	0.2
86003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 87				
87001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2
87002	Subsoil	-	-	0.2
87003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 88				
88001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
88002	Subsoil	-	-	0.1
88003	Natural	-	-	-

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
Trench 89				
89001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2
89002	Subsoil	-	-	0.2
89003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 90				
90001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
90002	Subsoil	-	-	0.1
90003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 91				
91001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
91002	Subsoil	-	-	0.1
91003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 92				
92001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
92002	Subsoil	-	-	0.1
92003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 93				
93001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2
93002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
93003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 94				
94001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2
94002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
94003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 95				
95001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
95002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
95003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 96				
96001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
96002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
96003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 97				
97001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
97002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
97003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 98				
98001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
98002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
98003	Natural	-	-	-
98004	Cut of Ditch	-	1.05	0.38
98005	Fill of Ditch	-	1.05	0.38

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
Trench 99				
99001	Plough soil	-	-	0.35
99002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
99003	Natural	-	-	-
99004	Deposit	-	>10	0.16
99005	Fill of Ditch	-	1.5	0.35
99006	Cut of Ditch	-	1.5	0.35
99007	Fill of Ditch	-	1.5	0.3
99008	Cut of Ditch	-	1.5	0.3
99009	Fill of Ditch	-	1.4	0.2
99010	Cut of Ditch	-	1.4	0.2
Trench 100				
100001	Plough soil	-	-	0.3
100002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
100003	Natural	-	-	-
100004	Cut of Linear	-	0.9	0.27
100005	Fill of Linear	-	3.6	0.51
100006	Cut of Ditch	-	1.6	0.58
100007	Fill of Ditch	-	1.6	0.58
100008	Cut of Ditch	-	0.8	0.35
100009	Fill of Ditch	-	0.8	0.35
100010	Cut of Ditch	-	0.4	0.37
100011	Fill of Ditch	-	1.5	0.37
Trench 101				
101001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
101002	Subsoil	-	-	0.2
101003	Natural	-	-	-
101004	Cut of Ditch	-	1.94	0.58
101005	Fill of Ditch	-	2.42	0.58
101006	Cut of Ditch	-	1.9	0.55
101007	Fill of Ditch	-	1.9	0.55
101008	Cut of Ditch	-	1.4	0.3
101009	Fill of Ditch	-	1.4	0.3
Trench 102				
102001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2
102002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
102003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 103				
103001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
103002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
103003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 104				
104001	Plough soil	-	-	0.35
104002	Subsoil	-	-	0.1

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
104003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 105				
105001	Plough soil	-	-	0.3
105002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
105003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 106				
106001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
106002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
106003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 107				
107001	Plough soil	-	-	0.3
107002	Subsoil	-	-	0.2
107003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 108				
108001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2-0.25
108002	Subsoil	-	-	0.1-0.15
108003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 109				
109001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2-0.25
109002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
109003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 110				
110001	Plough soil	-	-	0.15-0.2
110002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15-0.2
110003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 111				
111001	Plough soil	-	-	0.3
111002	Subsoil	-	-	0.1
111003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 112				
112001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
112002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
112003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 113				
113001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2
113002	Subsoil	-	-	0.2
113003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 114				
114001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2
114002	Subsoil	-	-	0.2
114003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 115				
115001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
115002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
115003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 116				
116001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2
116002	Subsoil	-	-	0.2
116003	Natural	-	-	-
116004	Fill of Ditch	-	1.5	0.3
116005	Cut of Ditch	-	1.5	0.3
Trench 117				
117001	Plough soil	-	-	0.25
117002	Subsoil	-	-	0.15
117003	Natural	-	-	-
Trench 118				
118001	Plough soil	-	-	0.2
118002	Subsoil	-	-	0.2
118003	Natural	-	-	-

Appendix 2 – OASIS Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-400164

Project details	
Project name	*Land at M42 Junction 10, Dordon, Warwickshire*
Project dates	*Start: 13-09-2021 End: 03-12-2021*
Previous/future work	*Yes / Not known*
Any associated project reference codes	*aocarcha1-407484 - OASIS form ID*
Type of project	*Field evaluation*
Site status	*None*
Current Land Use	*Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m*
Monument type	*FIELD BARN Post Medieval*
Monument type	*DITCH Roman*
Monument type	*DITCH Medieval*
Methods & techniques	*''Sample Trenches'',''Targeted Trenches''*
Development Type	*Rural Commercial*
Position in Planning Process	*Pre-application*
Project location	
Country	*England*
Site location	*WARWICKSHIRE NORTH WARWICKSHIRE DORDON Land at M42 Junction 10, Dordon, Warwickshire*
Postcode	*B78 2FG*
Study area	*32 Hectares*
Site coordinates	*SK 24823 00962 52.605519205227 -1.633412960203 52 36 19 N 001 38 00 W Point*
Height OD / Depth	*Min: 92m Max: 102m*
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	*AOC Archaeology Group*
Project brief originator	*WSP Environmental Ltd*
Project design originator	*WSP Environmental Ltd*
Project director/manager	*Antony Walsh*
Project supervisor	*Peta Glew*

425000

TR107 TR108 TR106 TR104 TR103 TR98 TR100 TR97 TR109 TR105 TR102 TR101 TR96 TR92 TR89 TR99 TR94 TR90 TR110 TR95 TR93 TR91 TR88 TR81 TR82 TR84 TR86 TR111 TR80 TR85 TR87 TR79 TR76 TR75 TR74 TR112 TR83 TR112 TR68 TR78 TR77 TR24 TR69 TR71 TR73 TR113 TR70 TR72 TR67 TR66 TR63 TR54 TR115 TR23 TR114 TR55 TR57 TR65 TR64 TR52 TR56 TR59 TR62 TR53 TR58 TR22 TR42 TR20 TR116 TR44 TR61 TR21 TR45 TR60 TR117 TR50 TR41 TR49 TR43 TR51 TR19 TR40 TR46 TR48 TR118 TR31 TR18 TR16 TR39 TR32 TR47 TR15 TR37 TR30 TR38 TR36 TR17 TR29 TR34 TR33 TR35 TR14 TR1 TR28 TR26 TR13 TR4 TR25 TR2 TR5 TR27 TR7 TR12 TR11 TR3 TR6 TR9 TR8 TR10

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Figure	2

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Pre Ex
- Feature
- Base of feature
- Structure
- Natural
- Modern
- Field Drain
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Furrow
- Constraint

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Historic Feature)
- Linear Trend (Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Utility)
- Trend (Possible Archaeology)
- Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Historic Feature)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Modern)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Unclear Origin)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Utility)
- Ferrous/Iron Spike

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

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SCALE

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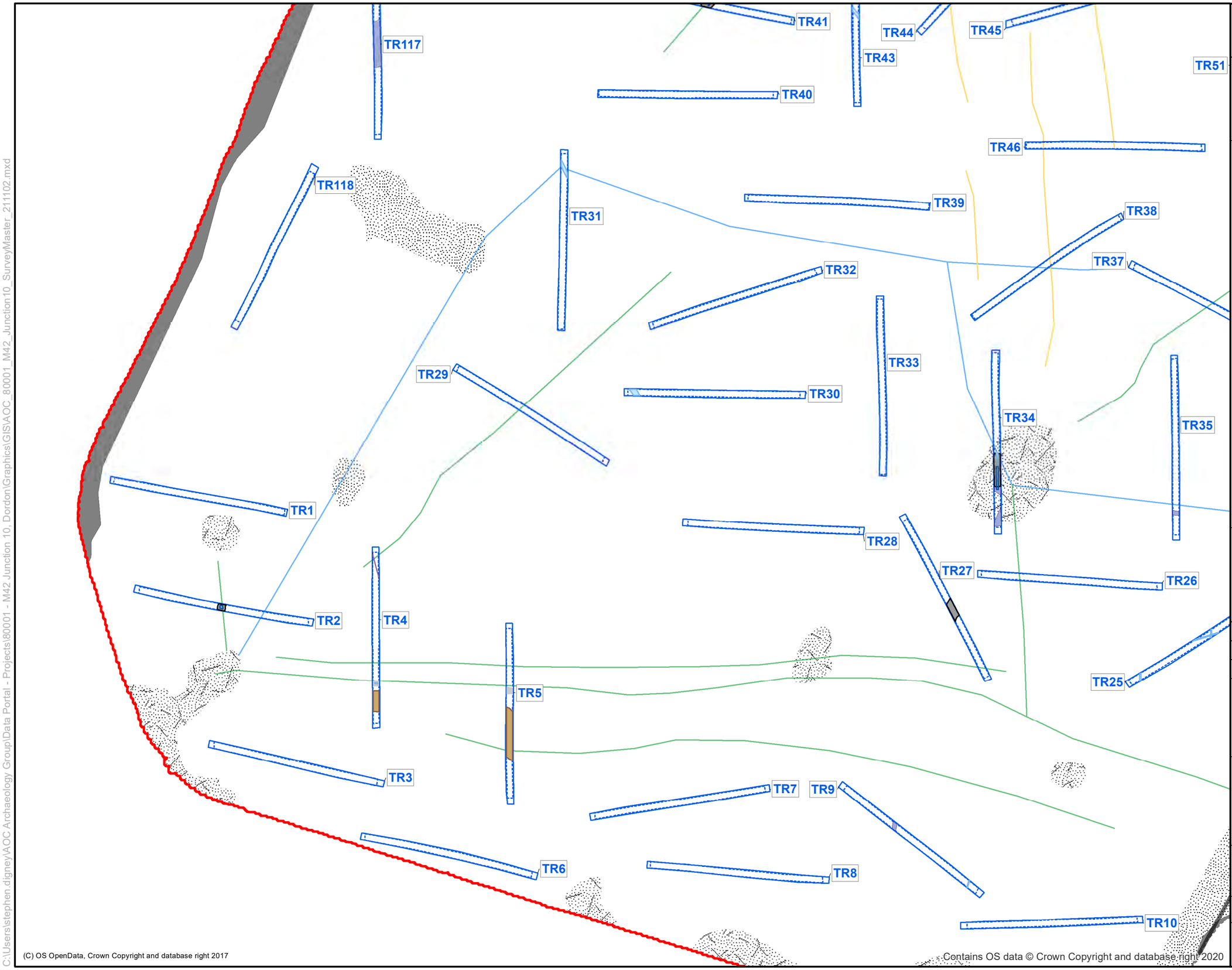

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Figure	3

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Pre Ex
- Feature
- Base of feature
- Structure
- Natural
- Modern
- Field Drain

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Historic Feature)
- Linear Trend (Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Utility)
- Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Modern)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Utility)
- Ferrous/Iron Spike

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

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SCALE

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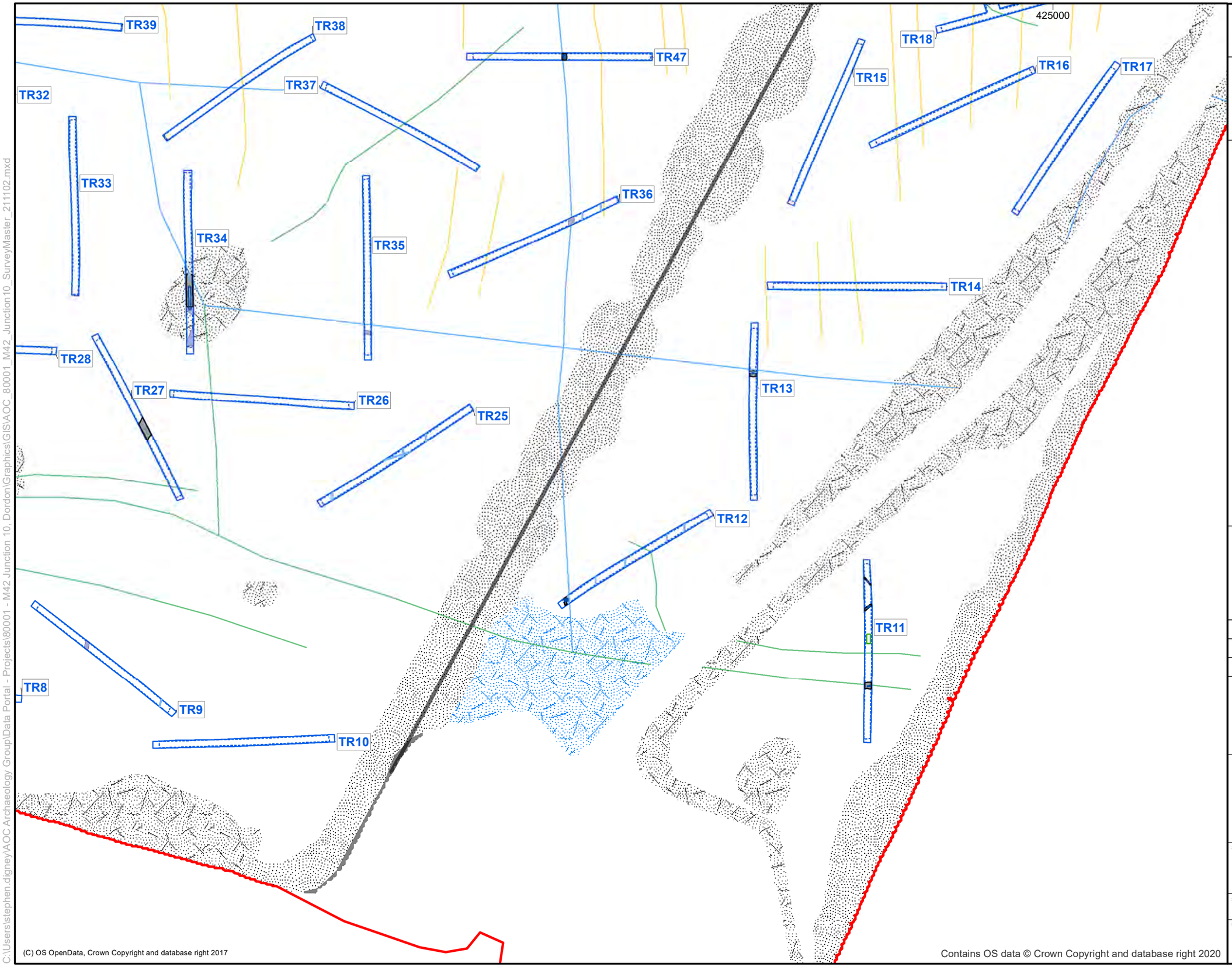

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Figure	4

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Pre Ex
- Feature
- Base of feature
- Structure
- Field Drain
- LOE Top
- LOE Base

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Historic Feature)
- Linear Trend (Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Utility)
- Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Historic Feature)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Modern)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Utility)
- Ferrous/Iron Spike

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

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SCALE

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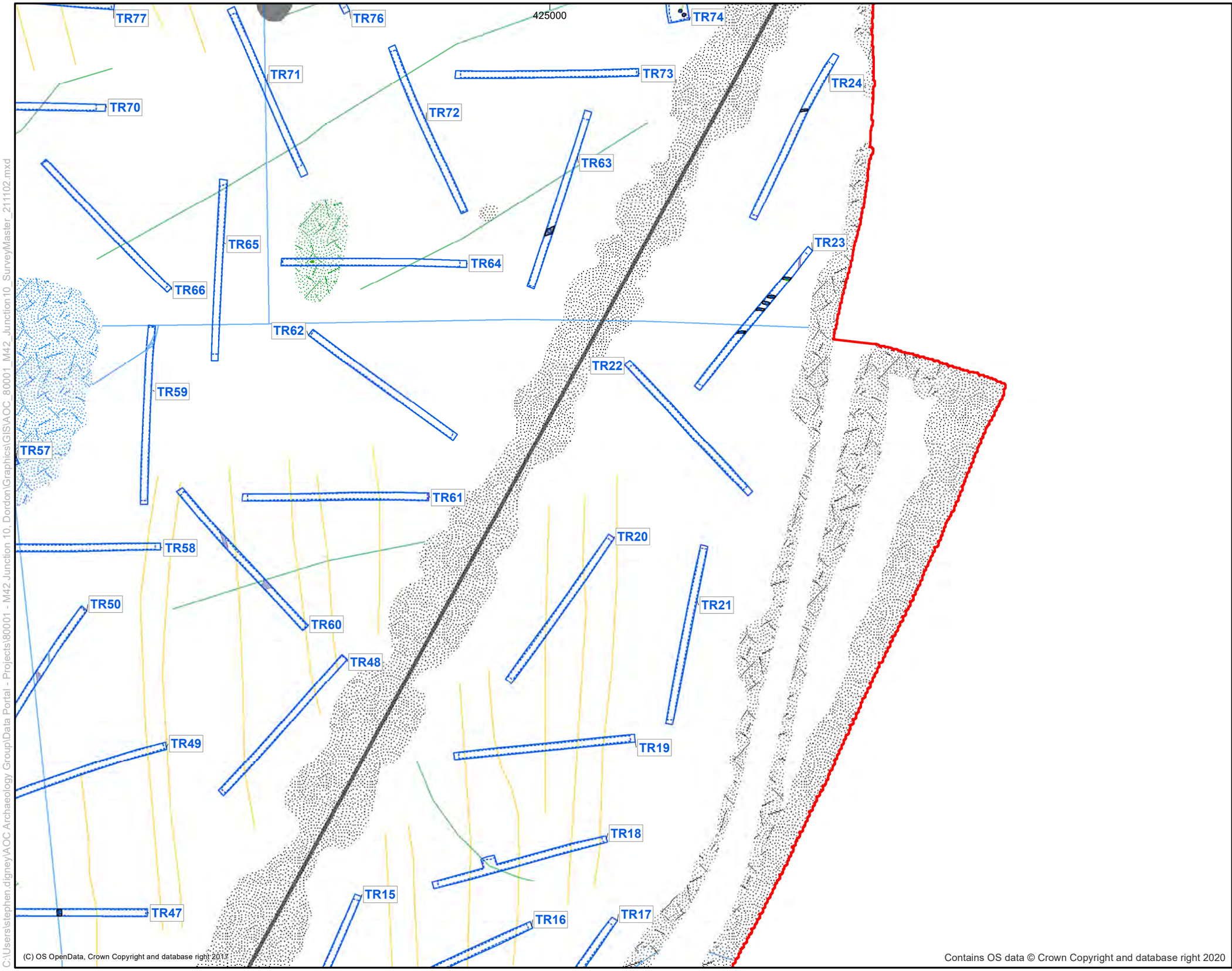

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Figure	5

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Pre Ex
- Feature
- Base of feature
- Field Drain
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Furrow

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Historic Feature)
- Linear Trend (Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Utility)
- Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Historic Feature)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Modern)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Unclear Origin)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Utility)
- Ferrous/Iron Spike

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:1,000 @ A3

SCALE

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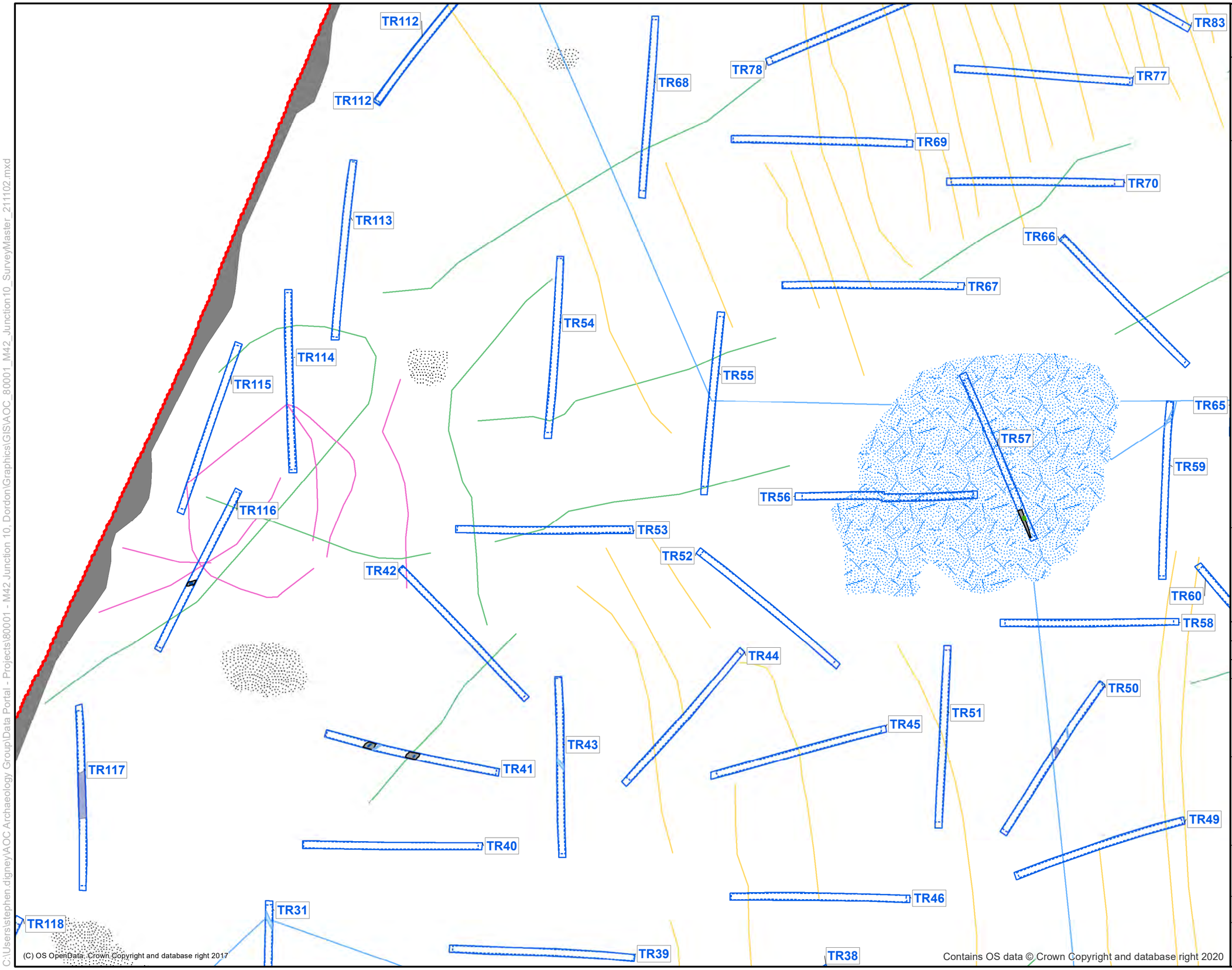

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Figure 6

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Pre Ex
- Feature
- Base of feature
- Structure
- Field Drain
- LOE Top
- LOE Base

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Historic Feature)
- Linear Trend (Ploughing)
- Trend (Possible Archaeology)
- Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Historic Feature)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Utility)
- Ferrous/Iron Spike

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:1,000 @ A3

SCALE

0 30 m

425000

TR107
TR106
TR105
TR104
TR103
TR97
TR98
TR100
TR101
TR102
TR99
TR92
TR89
TR90
TR96
TR95
TR94
TR93
TR91
TR87
TR88
TR85
TR82
TR84
TR86
TR83
TR78
TR76
TR74
TR75
TR77
TR71
TR72

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Figure	7

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Pre Ex
- Feature
- Base of feature
- Field Drain
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Furrow
- Constraint

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Historic Feature)
- Linear Trend (Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Utility)
- Trend (Possible Archaeology)
- Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Modern)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Utility)
- Ferrous/Iron Spike

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:1,000 @ A3

SCALE

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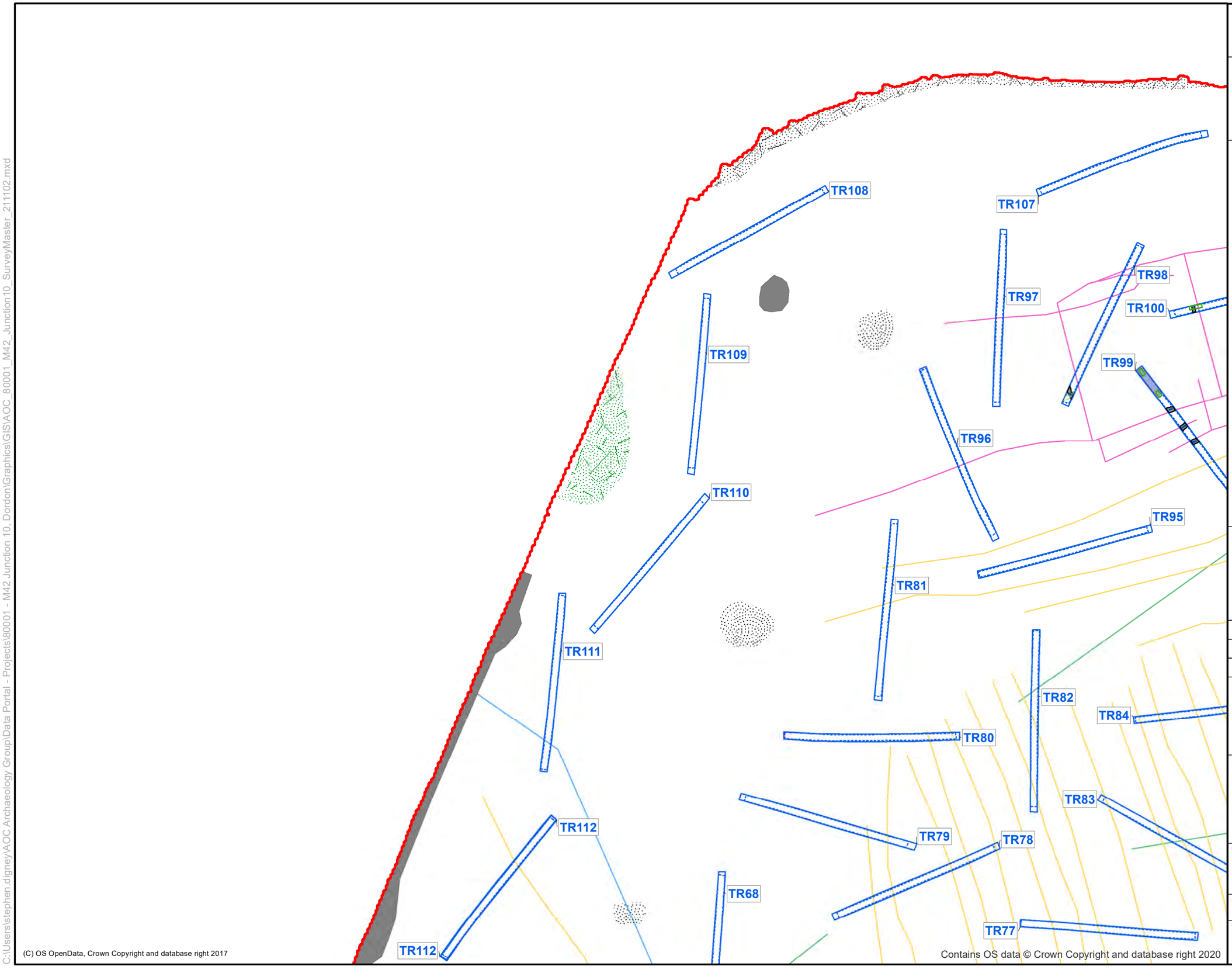

Figure	8

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Pre Ex
- Feature
- Base of feature
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Furrow

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Historic Feature)
- Linear Trend (Ploughing)
- Trend (Possible Archaeology)
- Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Modern)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Unclear Origin)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Utility)
- Ferrous/Iron Spike

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

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SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:1,000 @ A3

SCALE

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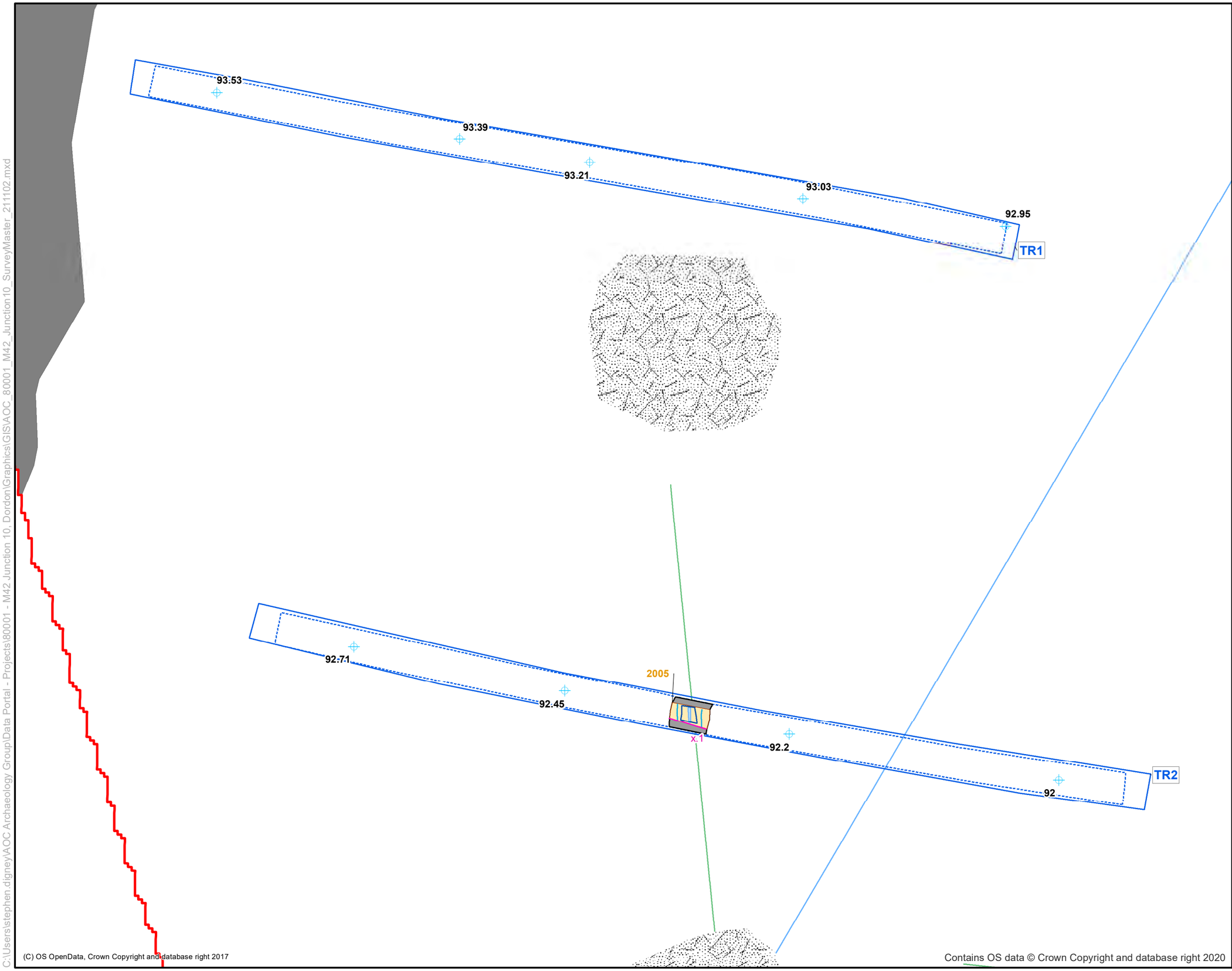

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Figure	9

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of feature
- Field Drain
- Spot Height
- Section Line
- Break of slope

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Historic Feature)
- Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Modern)
- Ferrous/Iron Spike

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

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SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

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SCALE

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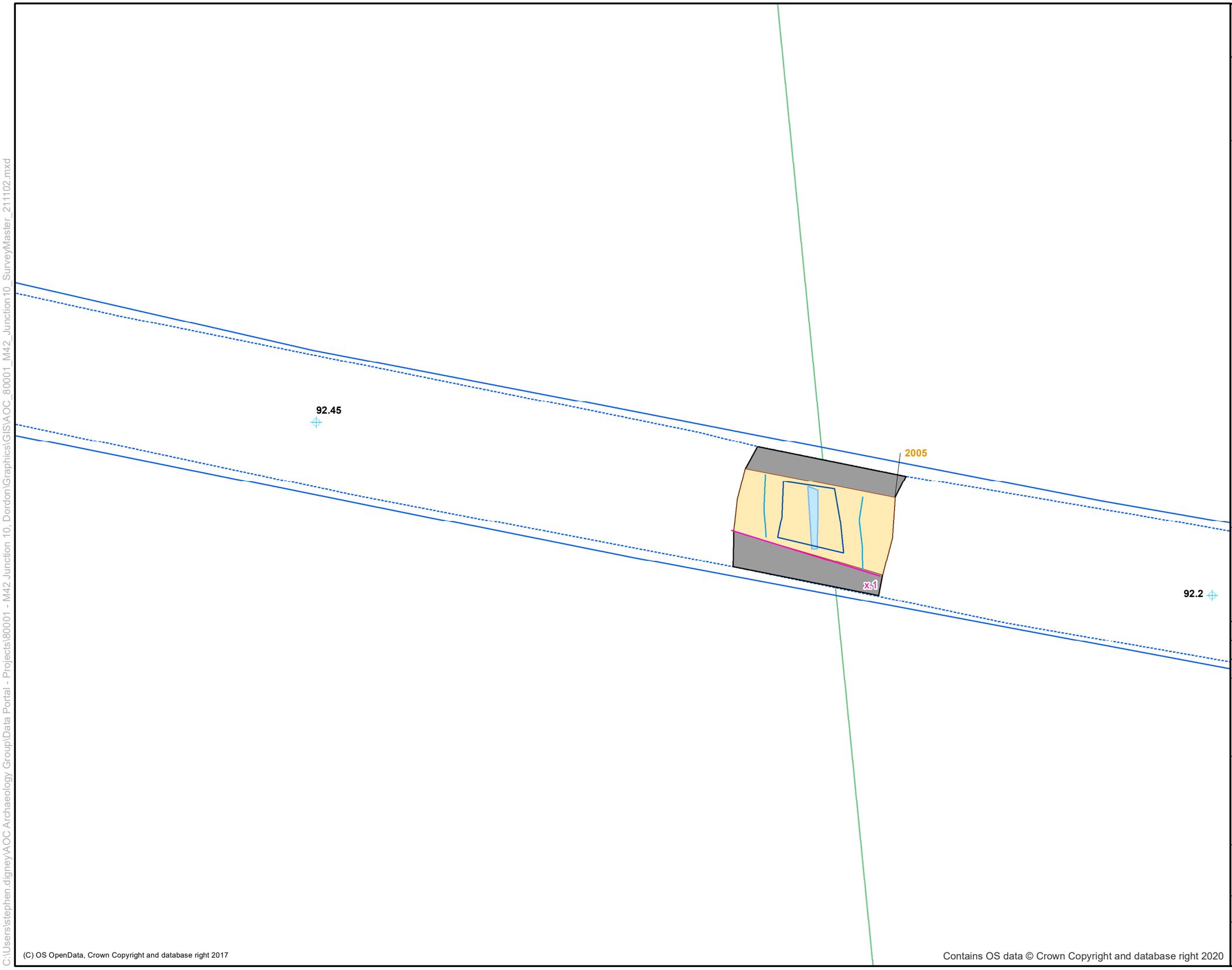

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Figure	10

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of feature
- Field Drain
- Spot Height
- Section Line
- Break of slope

Geophysics Interpretation

- Trend (Unclear Origin)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

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SCALE

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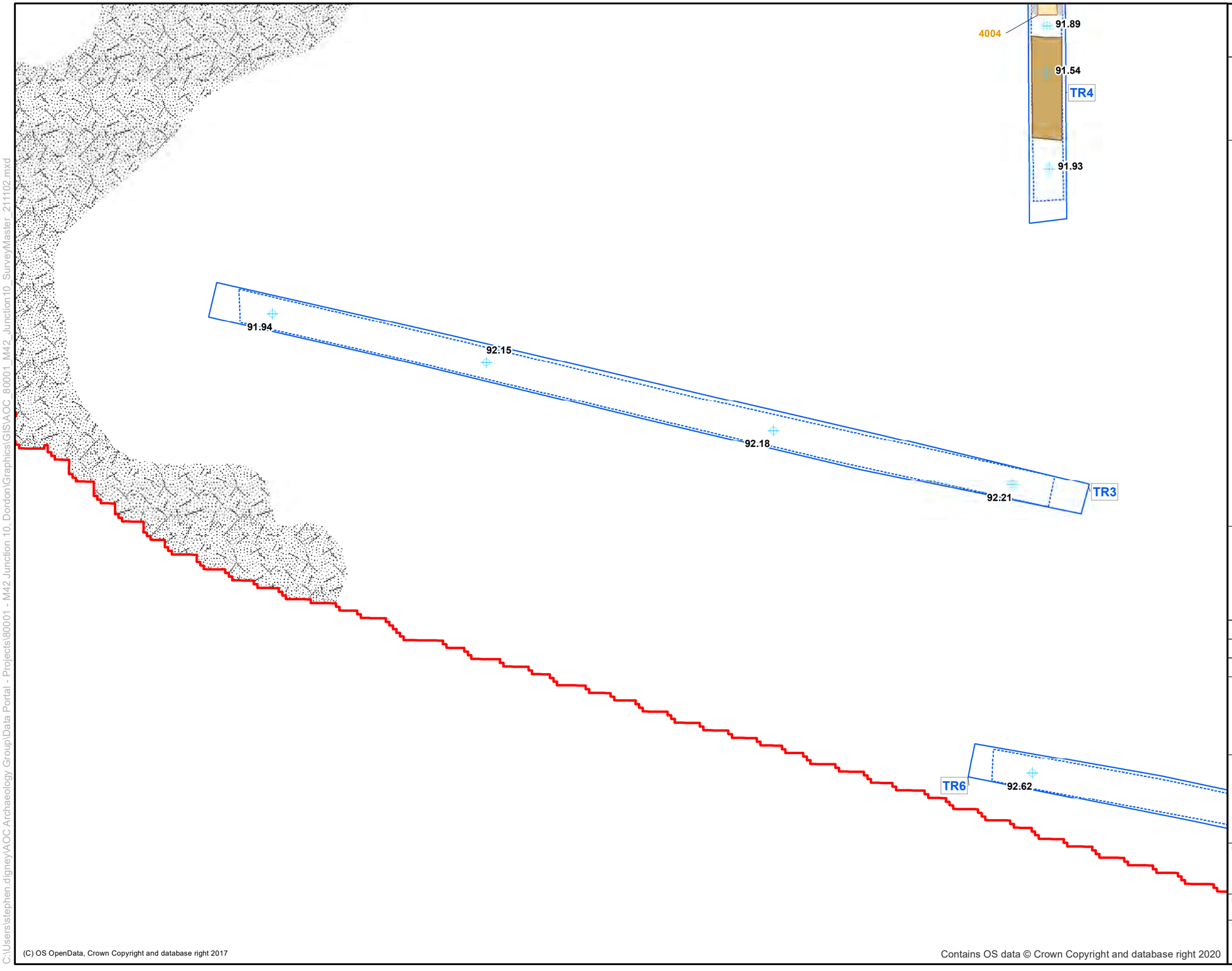

Figure	11

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Natural
- Modern
- Spot Height
- Enhanced Magnetism (Modern)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

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SCALE

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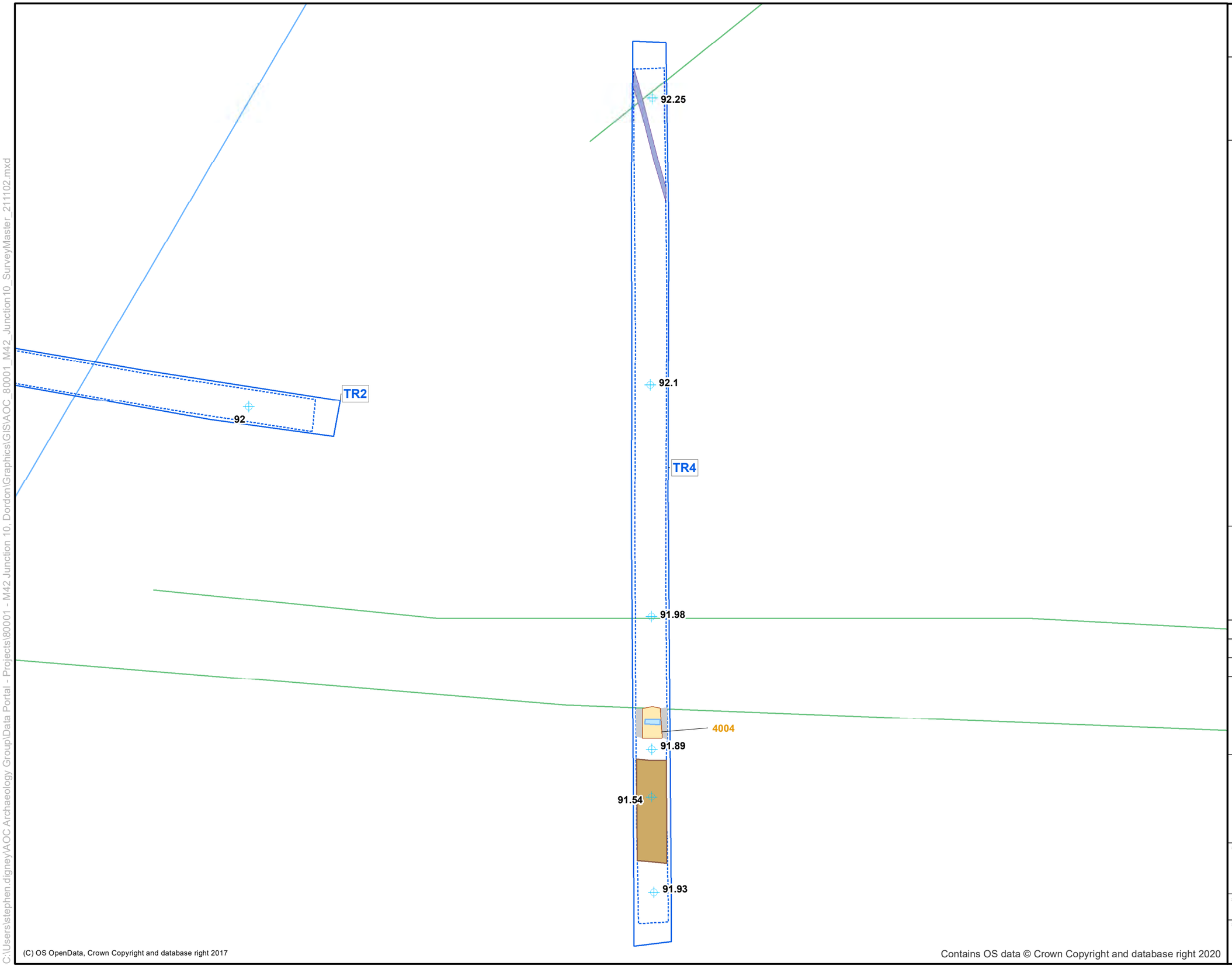

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Figure	12

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Pre Ex
- Excavated
- Natural
- Modern
- Field Drain
- Spot Height

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Historic Feature)
- Trend (Unclear Origin)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

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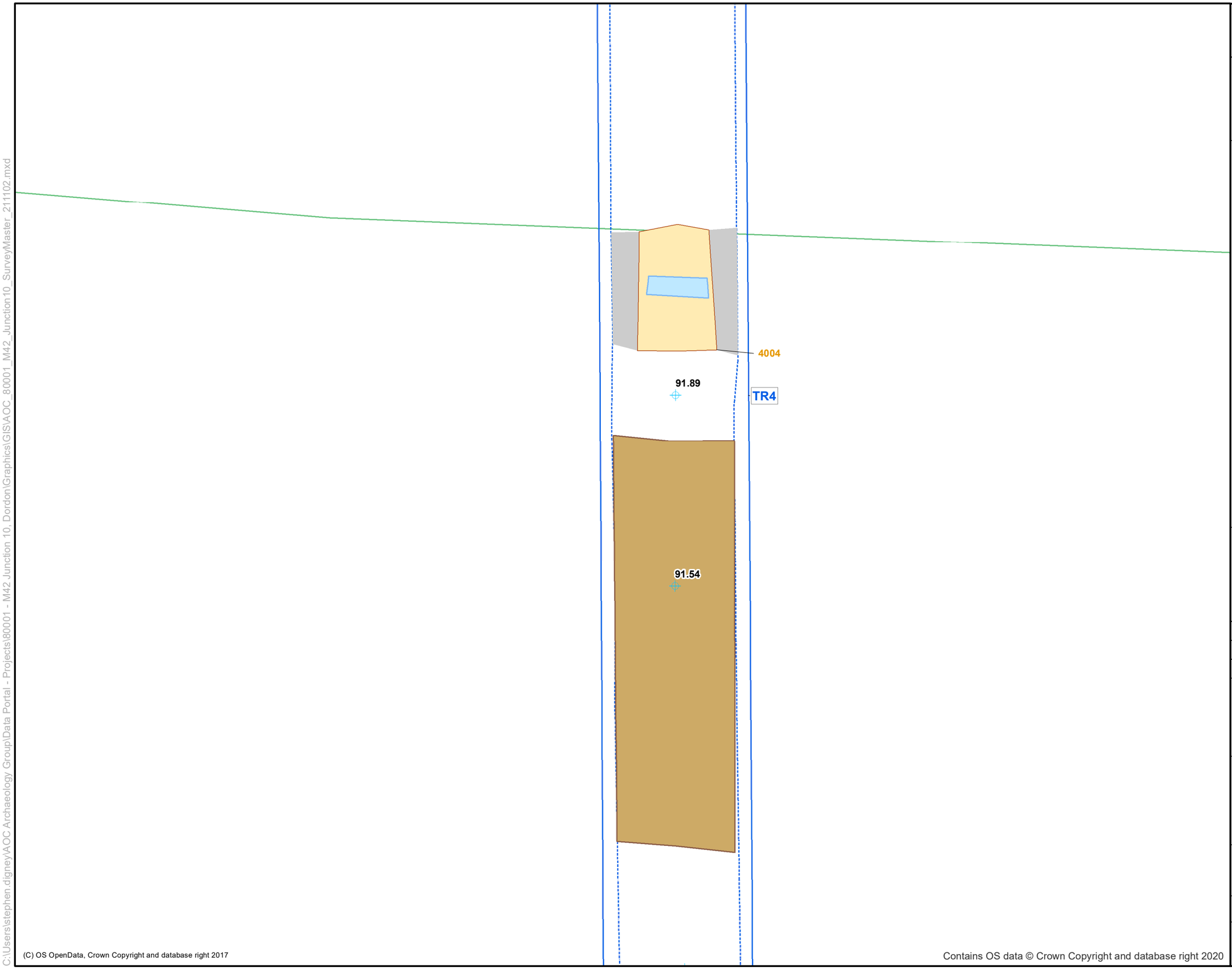

Figure	13

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Natural
- Modern
- Field Drain
- Spot Height

Geophysics Interpretation

- Trend (Unclear Origin)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

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SCALE

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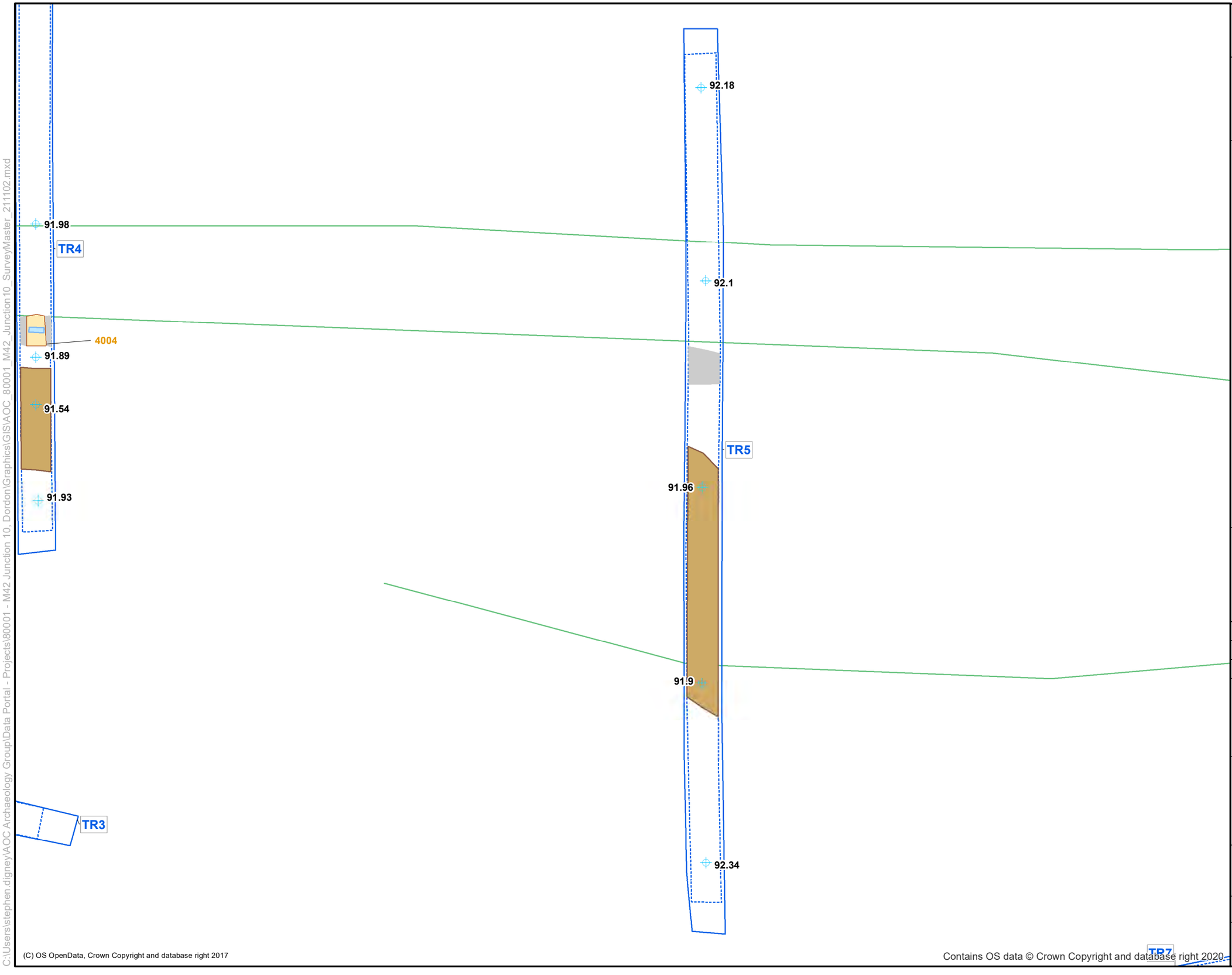

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Figure	14

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Natural
- Modern
- Field Drain
- Spot Height

Geophysics Interpretation

- Trend (Unclear Origin)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

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SCALE

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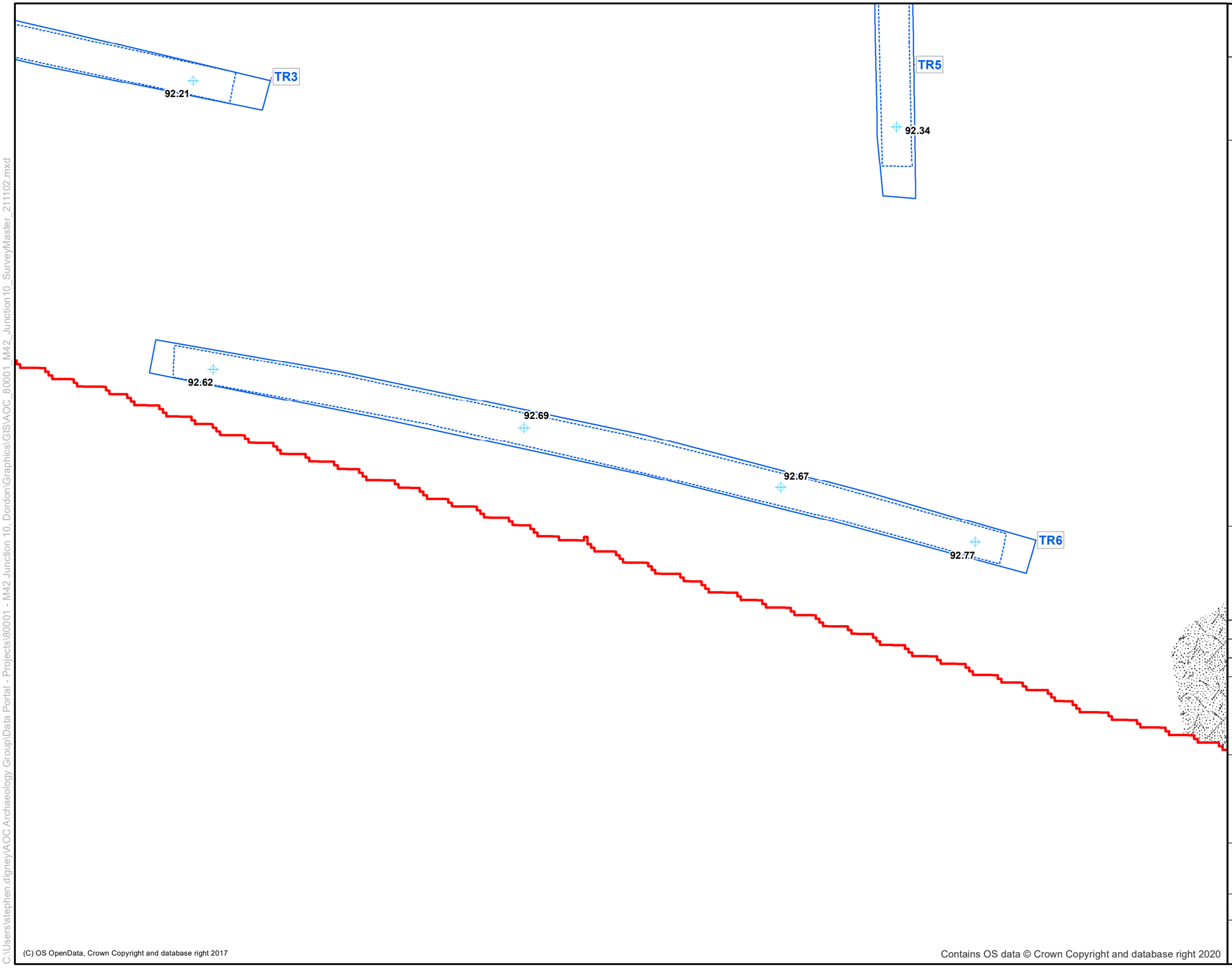

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Figure	15

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Spot Height
- Enhanced Magnetism (Modern)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

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SCALE

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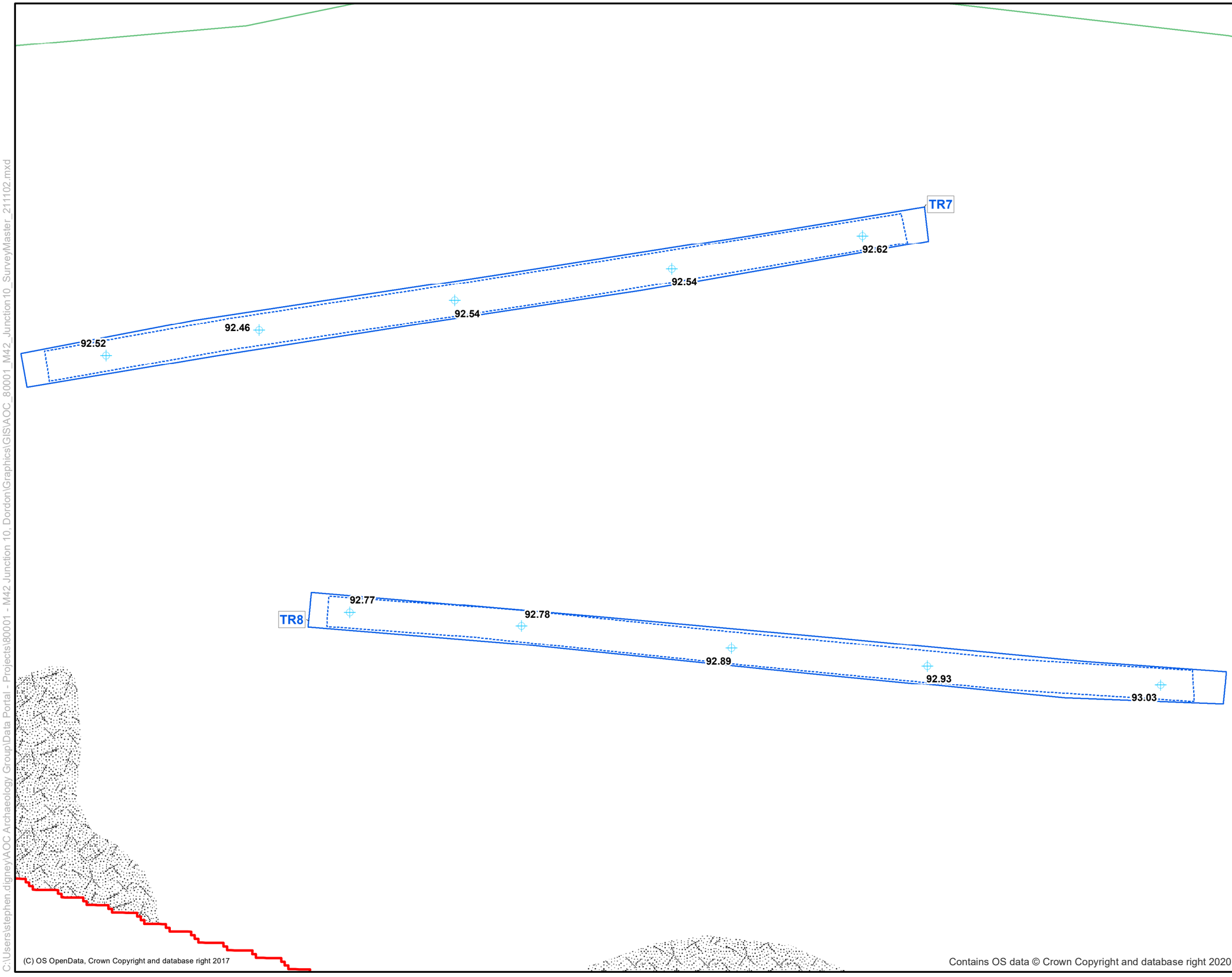

Figure	16

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Spot Height

Geophysics Interpretation

- Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Modern)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

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SCALE

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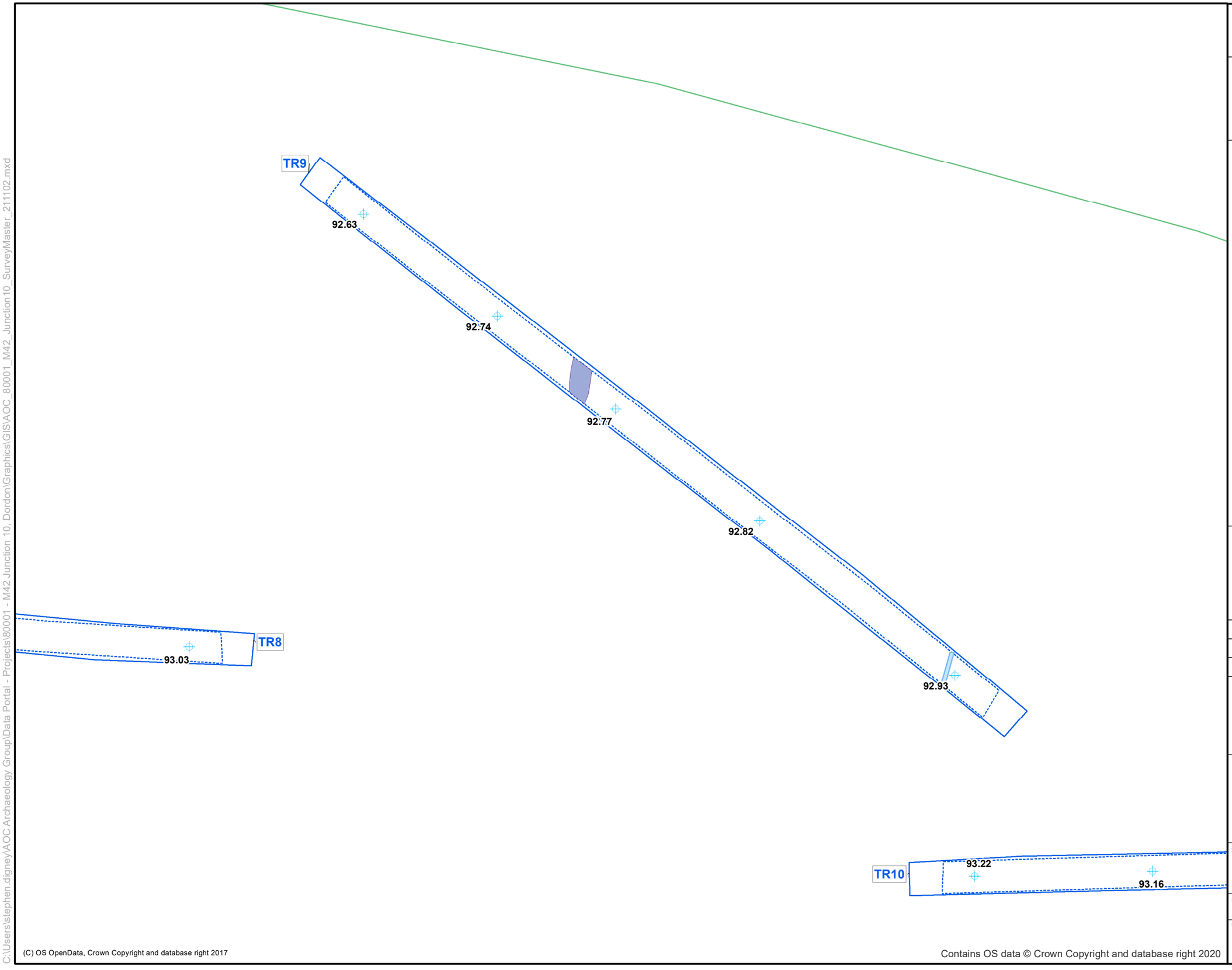

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Figure	17

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Pre Ex
- Field Drain
- Spot Height

Geophysics Interpretation

- Trend (Unclear Origin)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:200 @ A3

SCALE

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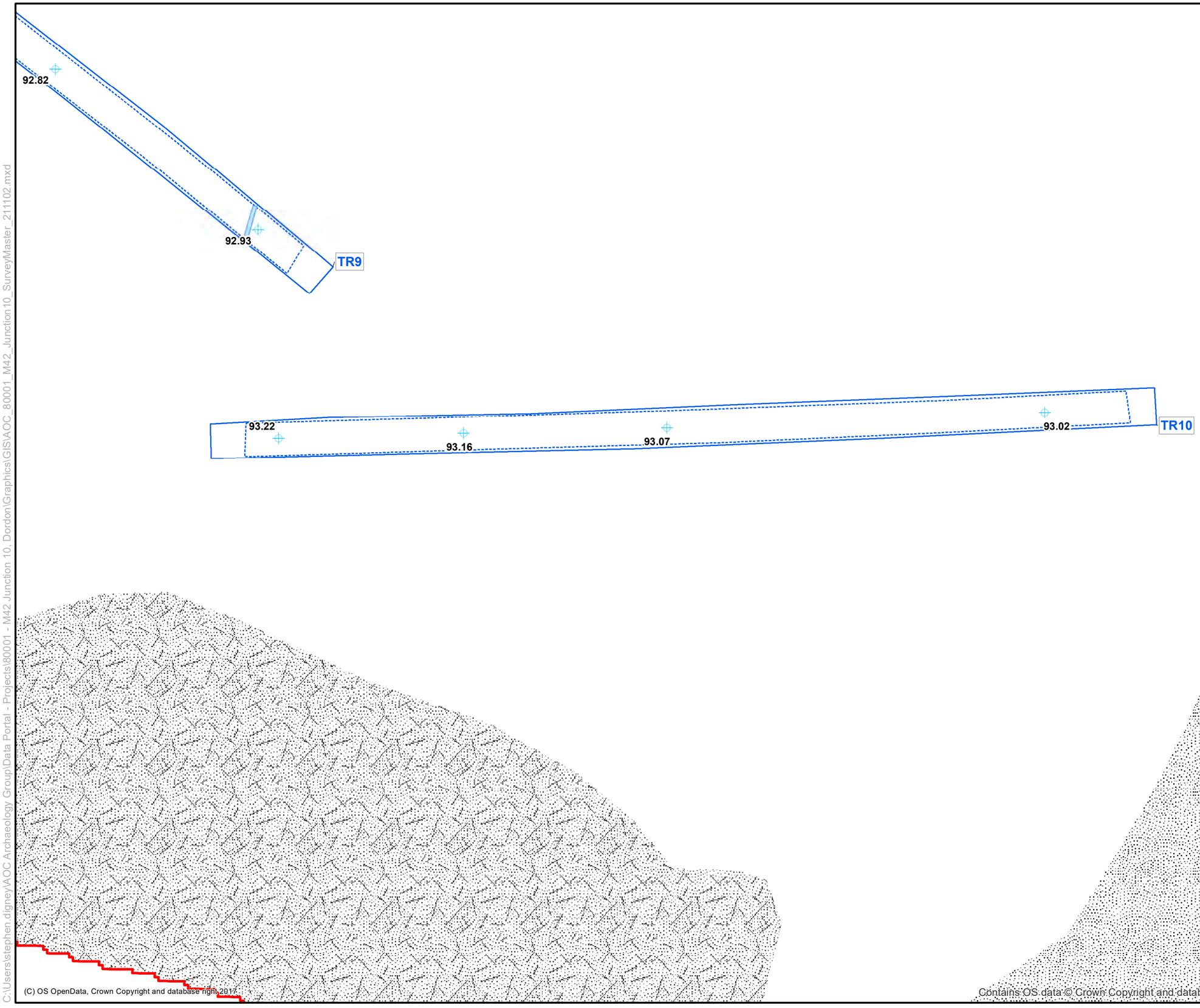

Figure	18

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Field Drain
- Spot Height
- Enhanced Magnetism (Modern)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Utility)
- Ferrous/Iron Spike

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:200 @ A3

SCALE

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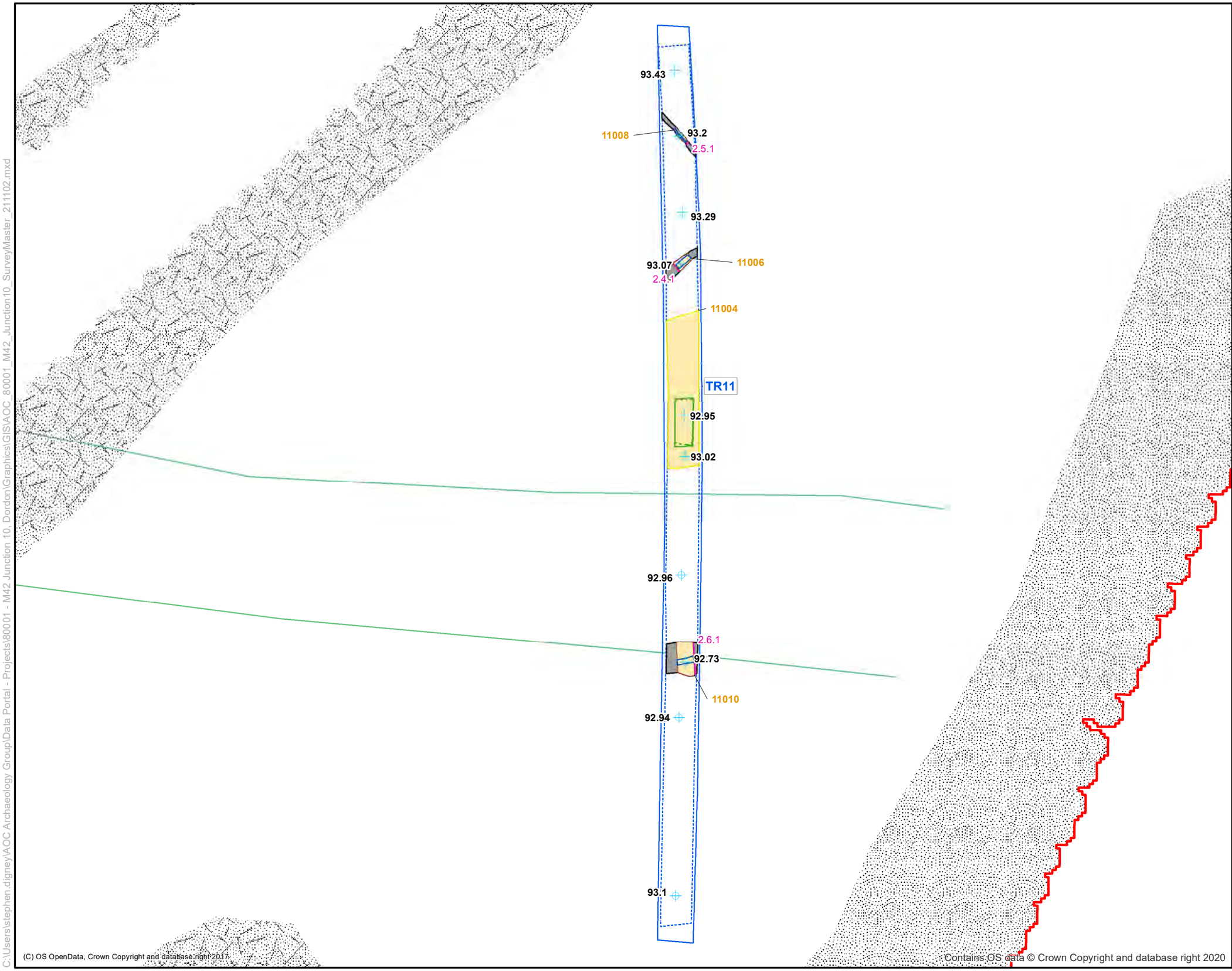

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Figure	19

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of feature
- Deposit
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Spot Height
- Section Line

Geophysics Interpretation

- Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Modern)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Utility)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:200 @ A3

SCALE

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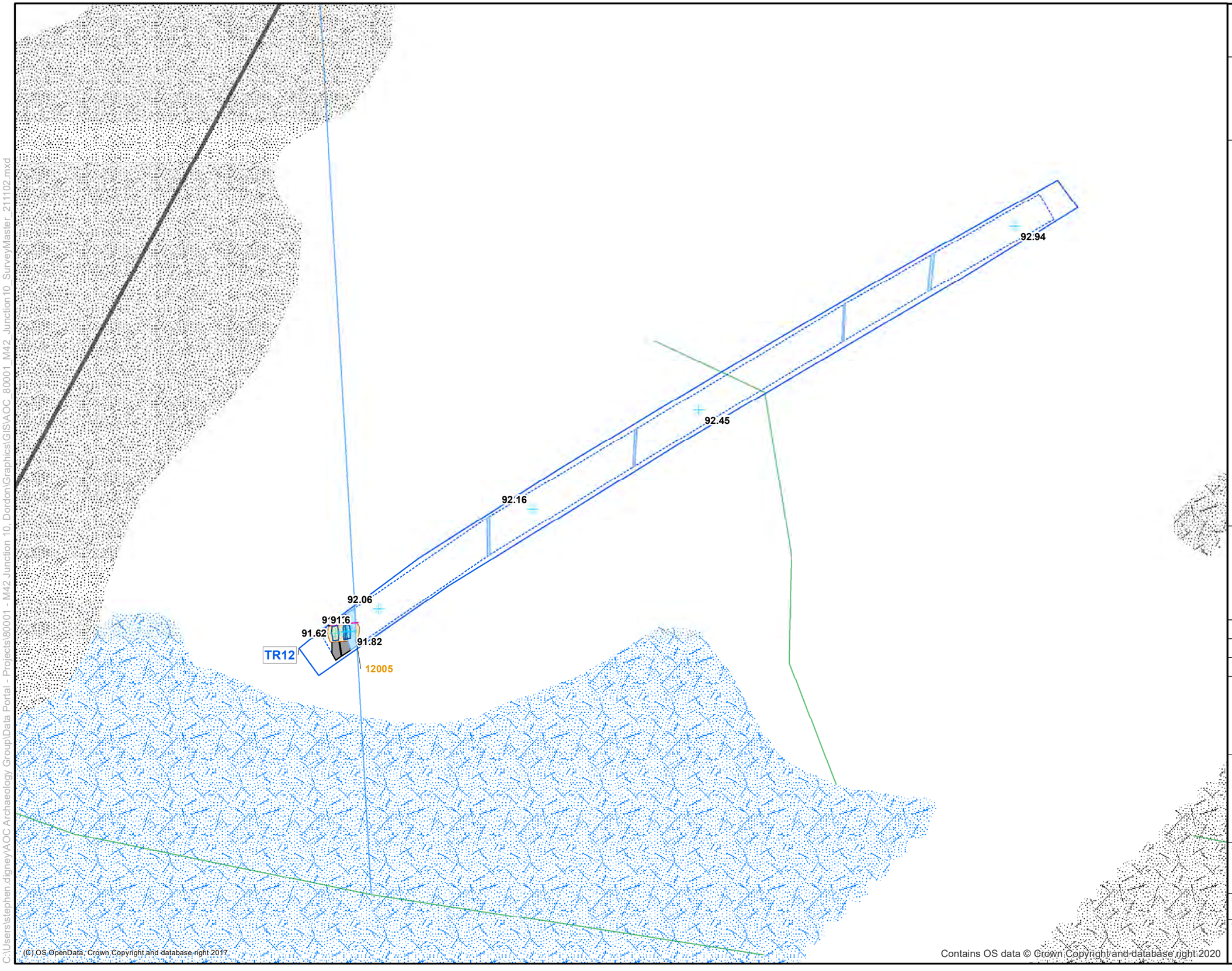

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Figure	20

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of feature
- Field Drain
- Spot Height
- Section Line

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Historic Feature)
- Linear Trend (Utility)
- Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Historic Feature)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Modern)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Utility)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:200 @ A3

SCALE

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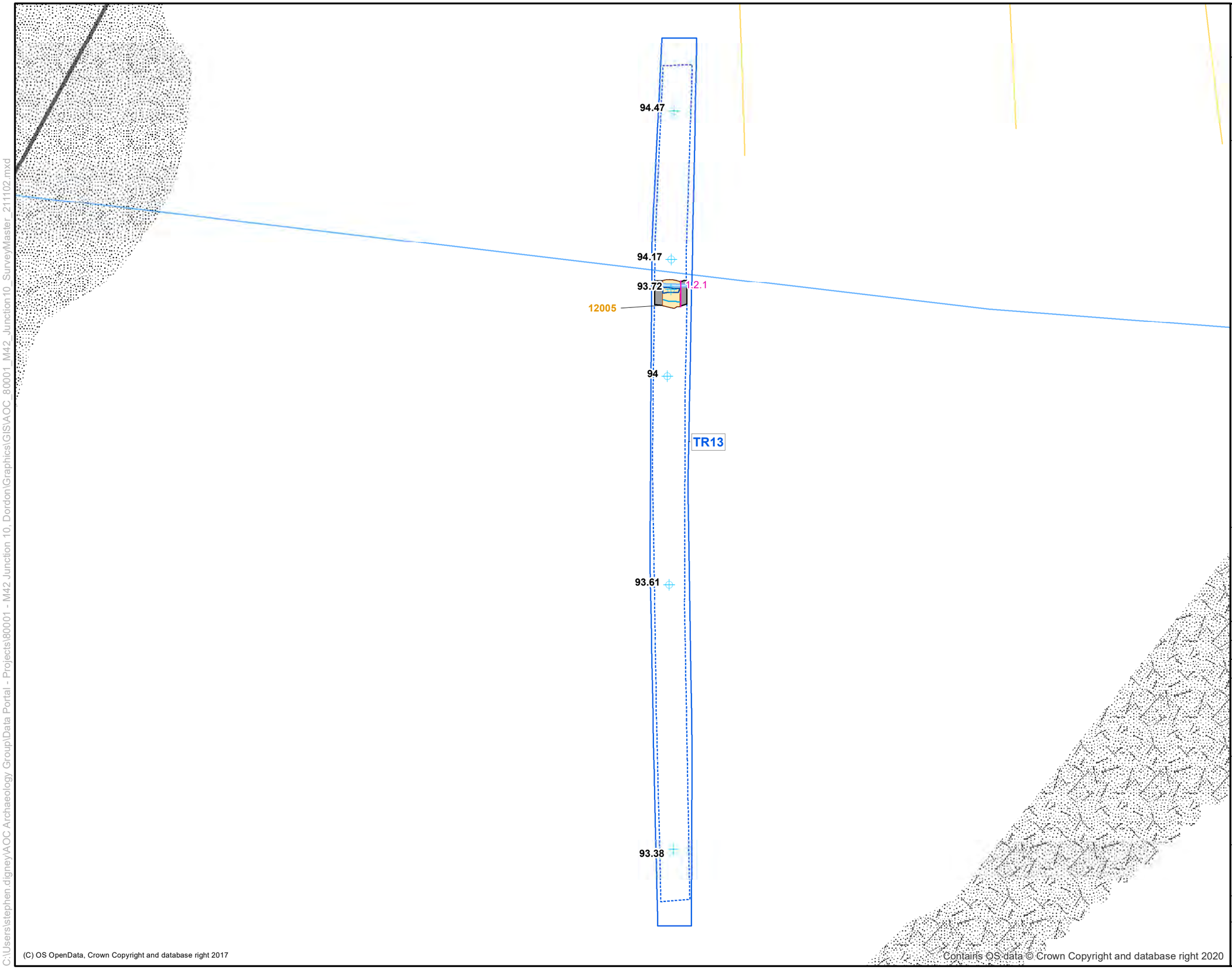

Figure	21

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of feature
- Field Drain
- Spot Height
- Section Line
- Break of slope

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Historic Feature)
- Linear Trend (Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Utility)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Modern)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Utility)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:200 @ A3

SCALE

0 7.5m

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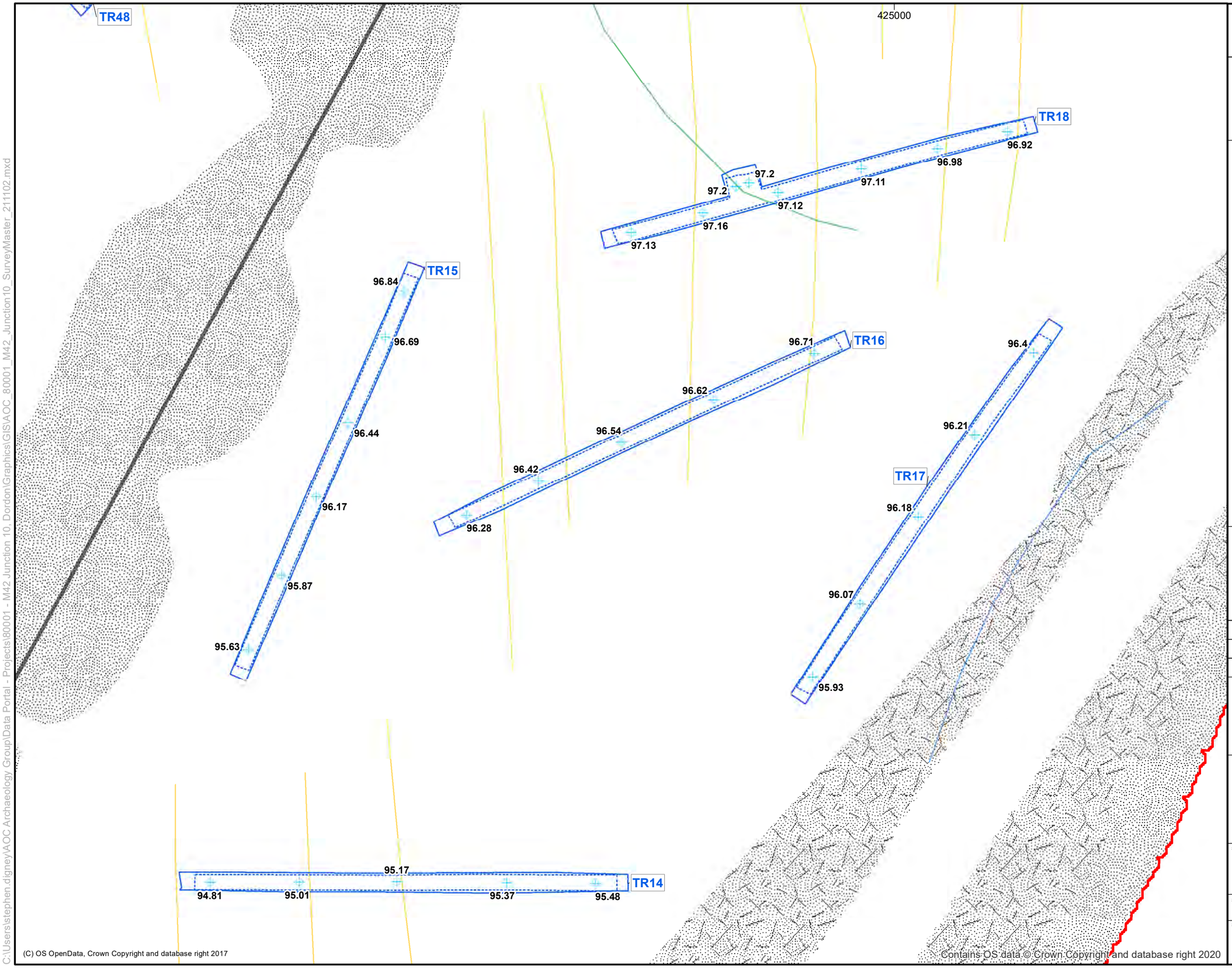

Figure 22

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Spot Height

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Historic Feature)
- Linear Trend (Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Utility)
- Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Modern)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Utility)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE 1:400 @ A3

SCALE 0 15m

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425000

99.91 99.99 TR61

99.52 TR20 99.19 98.95 98.72 98.62

99.75 TR22

99.08 98.78 TR21 98.48 98.09 97.73

97.66 TR19 98.04 97.92 97.77 97.7

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Figure	23

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Spot Height

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Utility)
- Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Modern)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Utility)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:350 @ A3

SCALE

0 13.5m

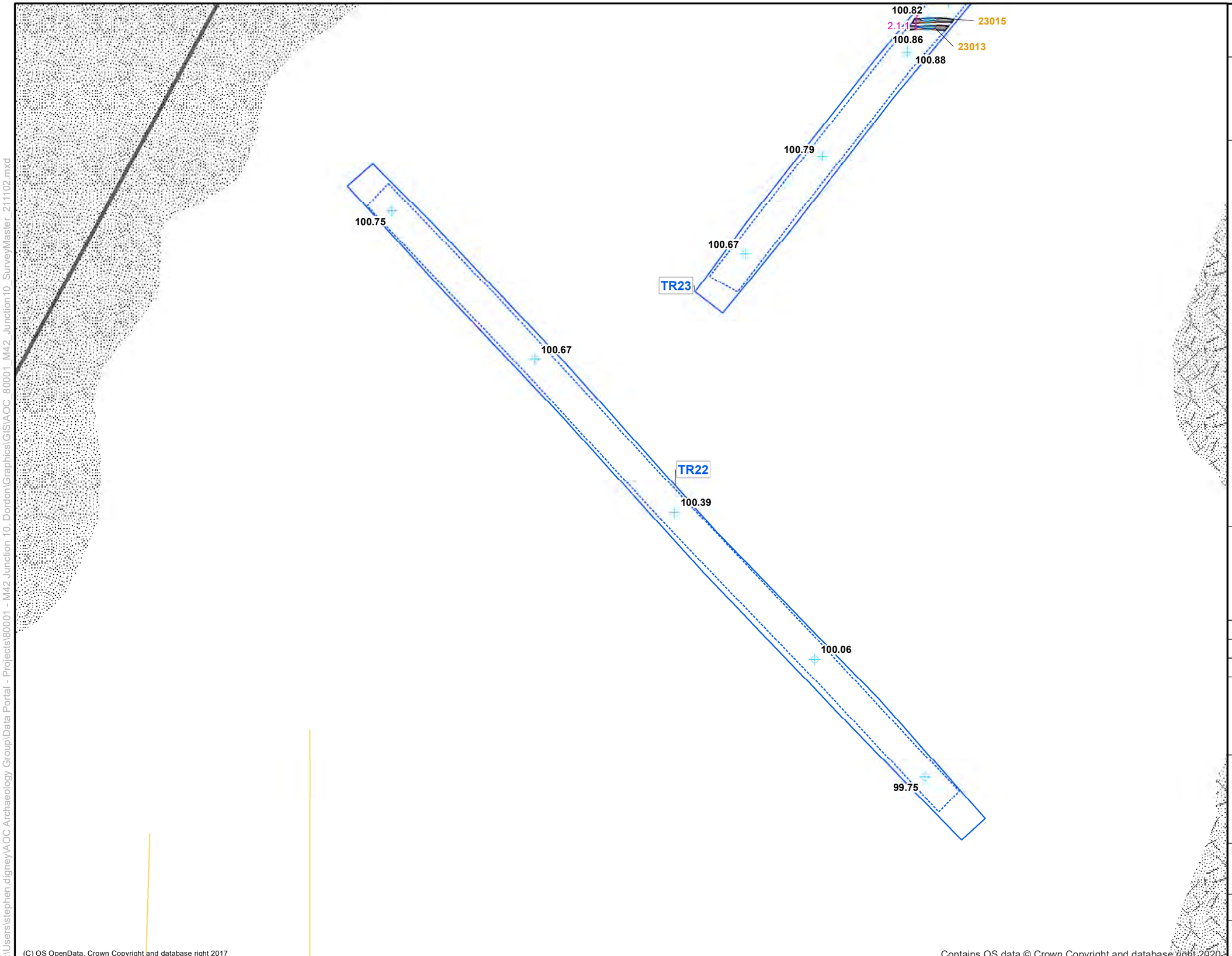

Figure	24

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of feature
- Spot Height
- Section Line

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Utility)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Modern)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Utility)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:200 @ A3

SCALE

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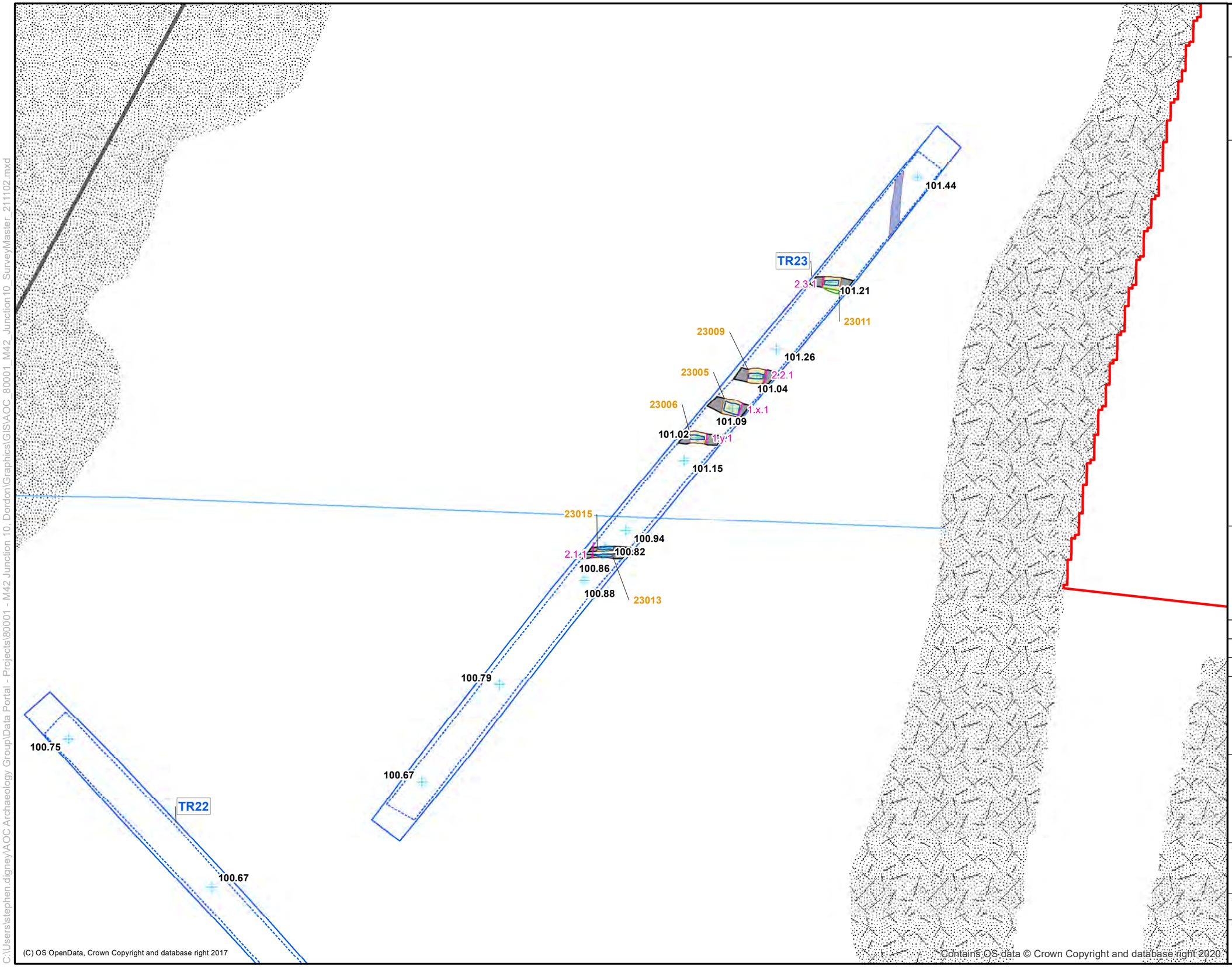

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Figure	25

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Pre Ex
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of feature
- LOE Top
- Spot Height
- Section Line

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Historic Feature)
- Linear Trend (Utility)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Modern)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Utility)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:200 @ A3

SCALE

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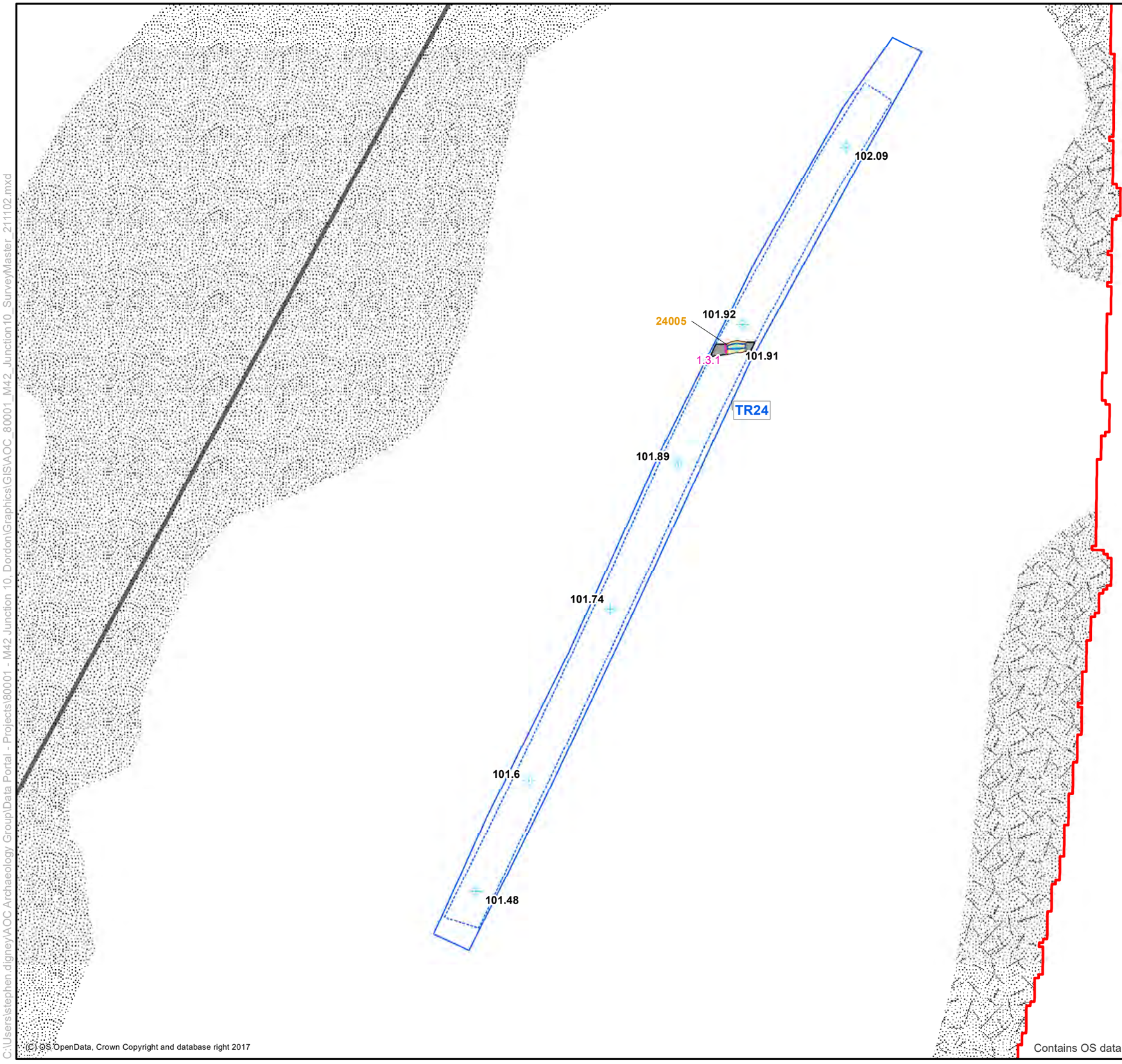

Figure	26

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of feature
- Spot Height
- Section Line

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Utility)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Modern)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Utility)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:200 @ A3

SCALE

0 7.5m

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Figure	27

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Pre Ex
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of feature
- Structure
- Field Drain
- Spot Height
- Small Find

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Historic Feature)
- Linear Trend (Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Utility)
- Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Modern)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Utility)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:400 @ A3

SCALE

0 15m

TR34 92.91 92.48 92.25 92.16 91.72 91.59 91.31 91.44 91.35 91.43 91.3 92.11 34004 92.06

TR35 93.71 93.54 93.17 92.86 92.58

TR37 94.26

TR36 94.61 94.3 94.09 93.8 93.55

TR26 91.81 91.81 91.8 91.84 91.91 92.07

TR25 92.52 92.2 91.87 91.71 91.39

TR27 91.87 91.77

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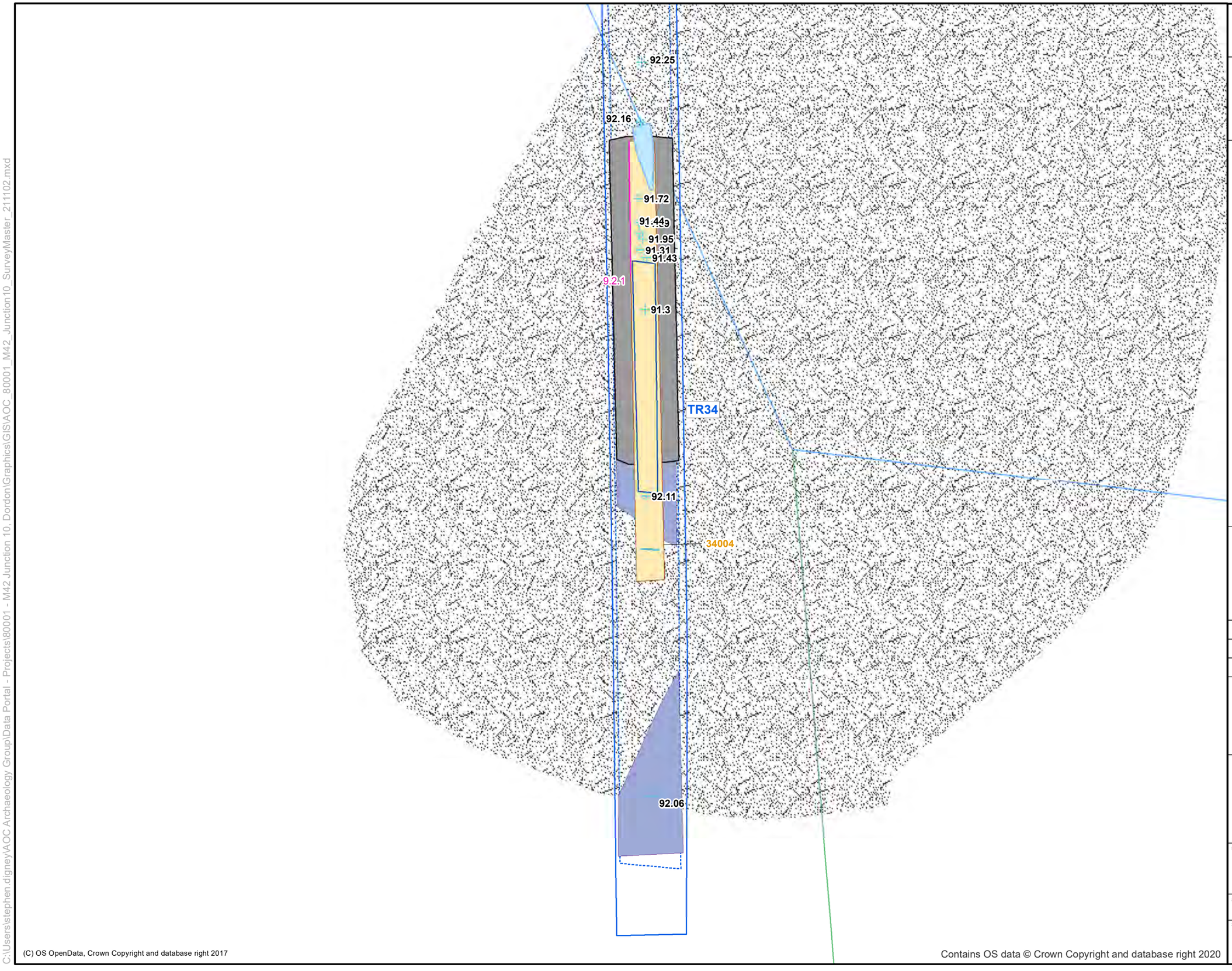

Figure	28

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Pre Ex
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of feature
- Structure
- Field Drain
- Spot Height
- Section Line
- Break of slope

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Historic Feature)
- Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Modern)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:100 @ A3

SCALE

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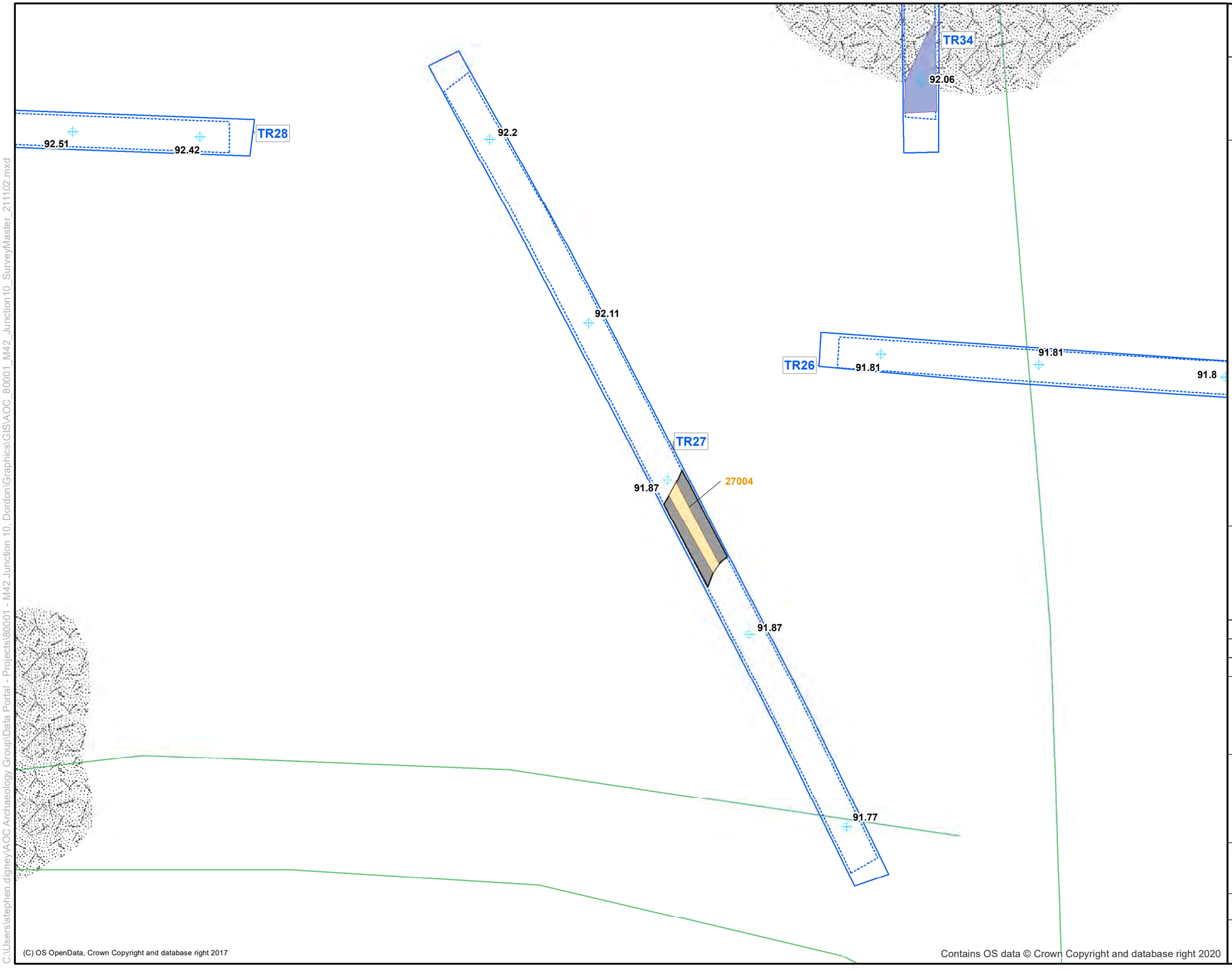

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Figure	29

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Pre Ex
- Excavated
- Feature
- Spot Height

Geophysics Interpretation

- Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Modern)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:200 @ A3

SCALE

0 7.5m

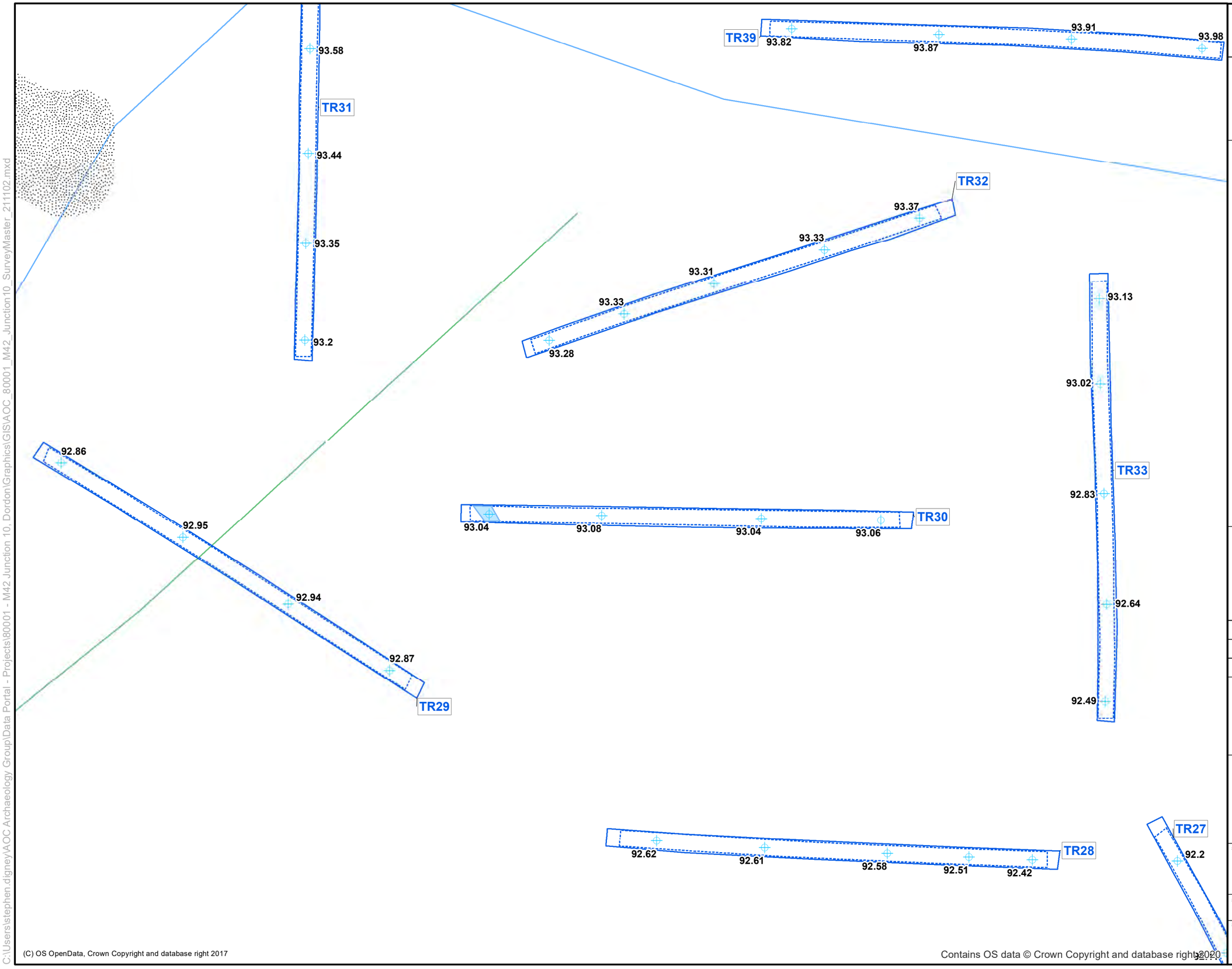

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Figure	30

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Field Drain
- Spot Height

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Historic Feature)
- Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Utility)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:400 @ A3

SCALE

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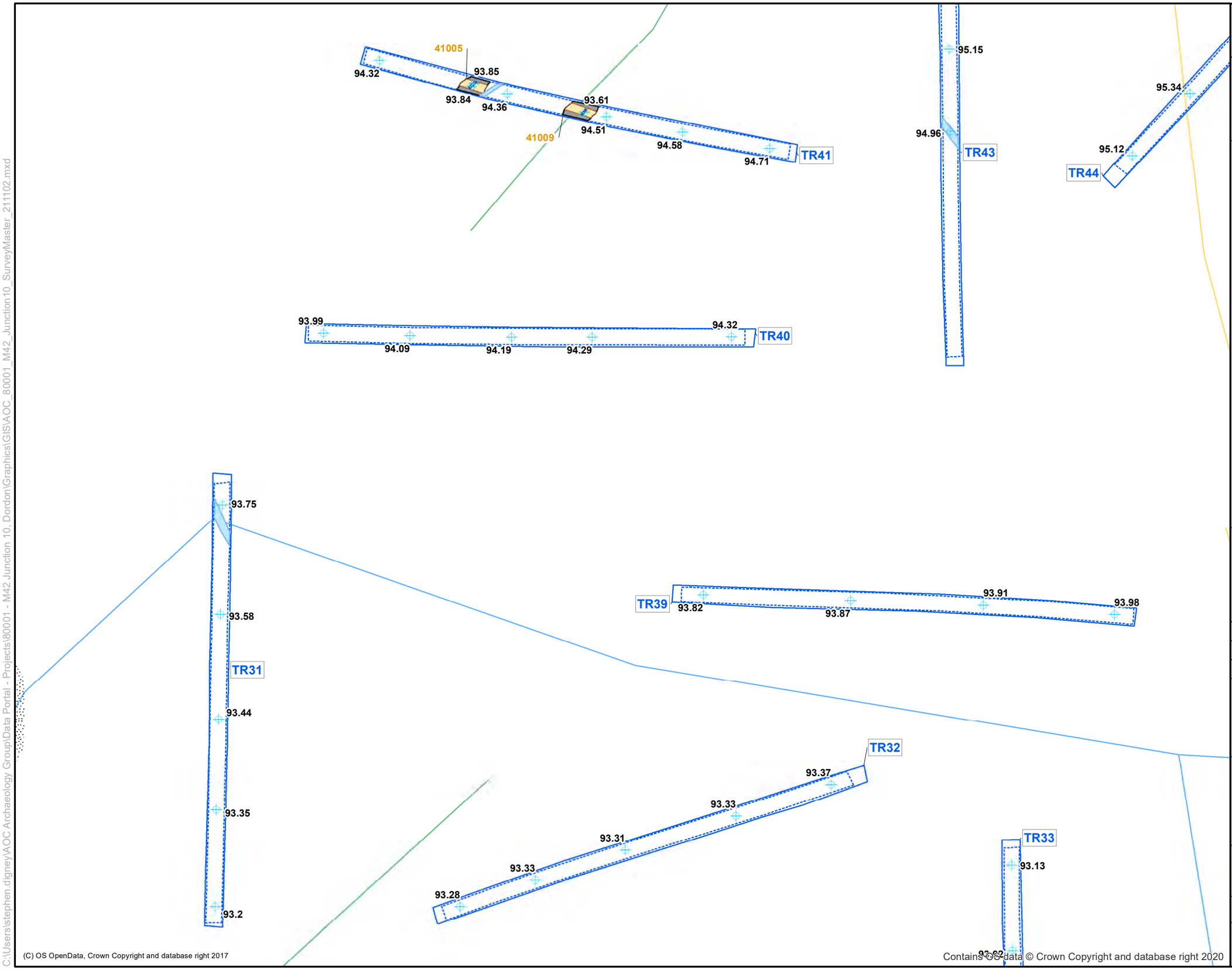

Figure	31

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of feature
- Field Drain
- Spot Height

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Historic Feature)
- Linear Trend (Ploughing)
- Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Utility)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:400 @ A3

SCALE

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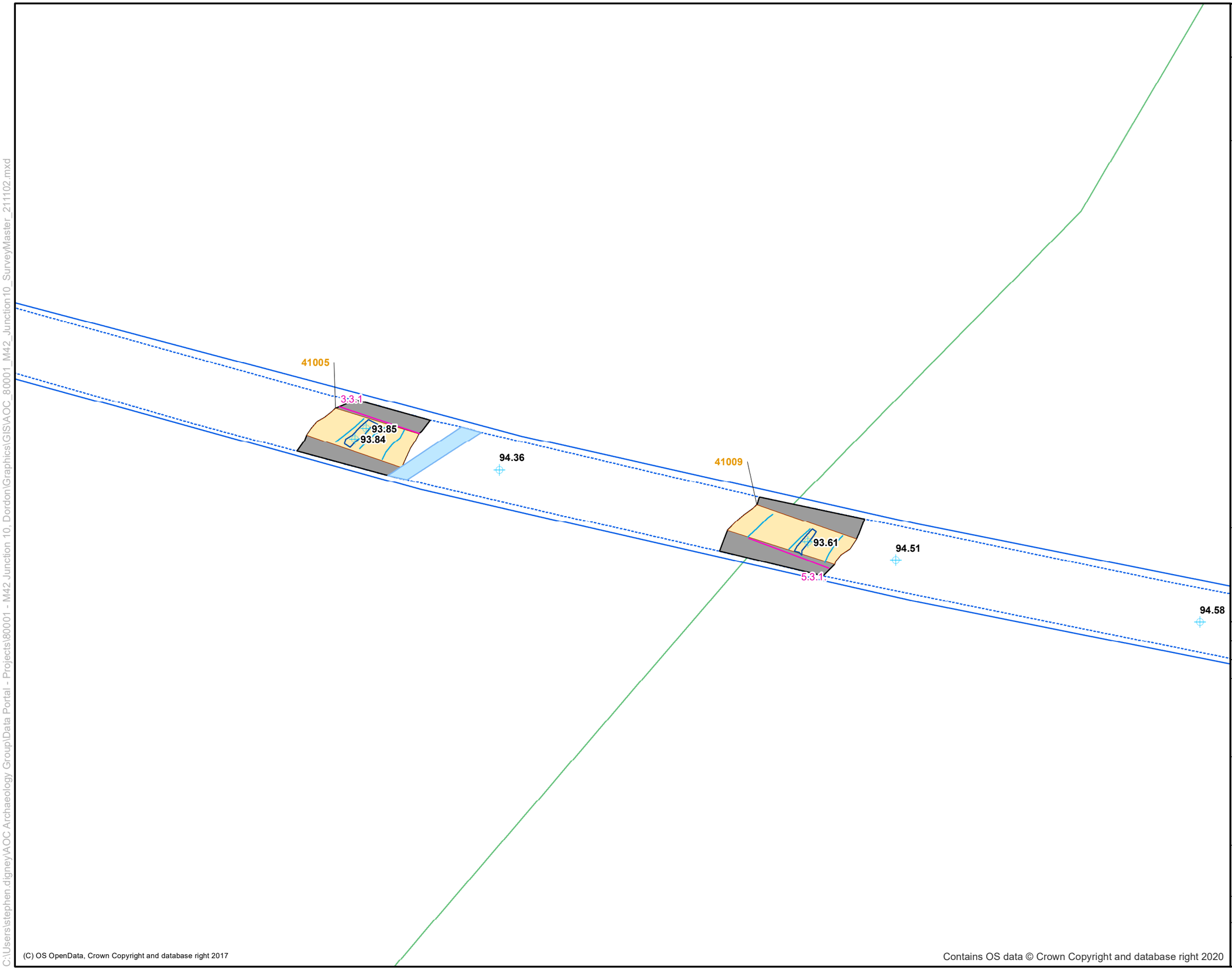

Figure	32

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of feature
- Field Drain
- Spot Height
- Section Line
- Break of slope

Geophysics Interpretation

- Trend (Unclear Origin)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:100 @ A3

SCALE

0 3m

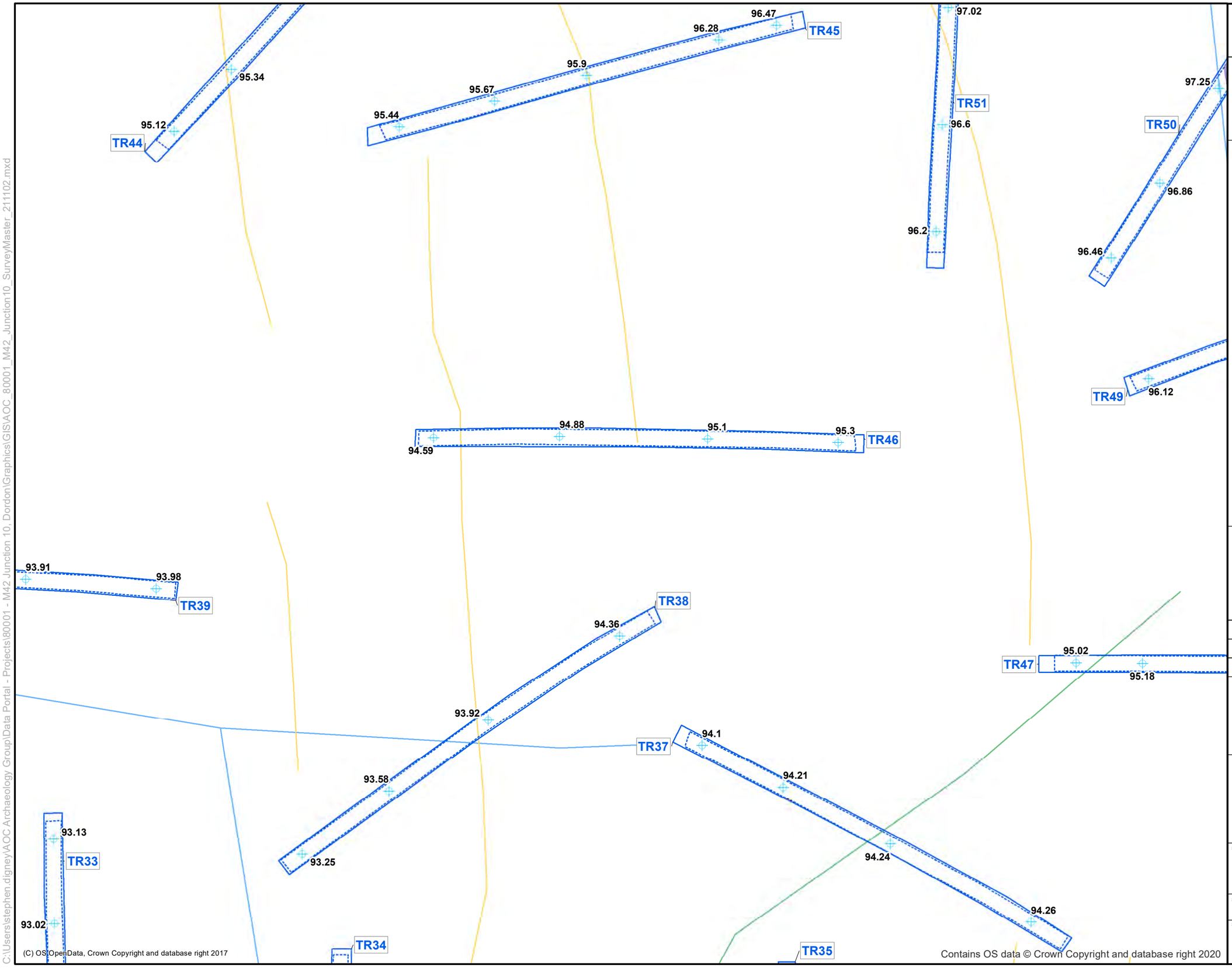

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Figure	33

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Pre Ex
- Spot Height

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Historic Feature)
- Linear Trend (Ploughing)
- Trend (Unclear Origin)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:400 @ A3

SCALE

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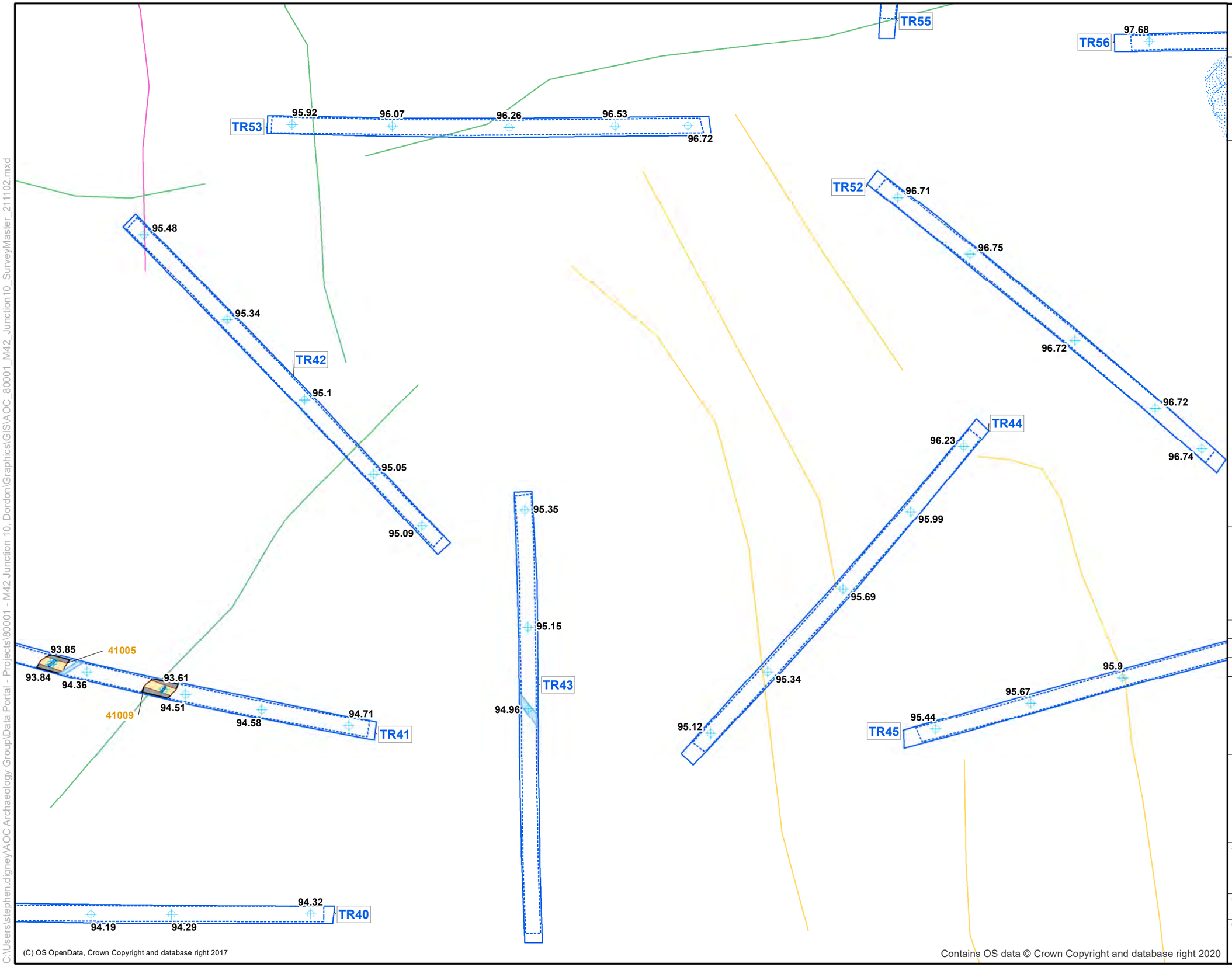

Figure	34

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of feature
- Field Drain
- Spot Height

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Ploughing)
- Trend (Possible Archaeology)
- Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Historic Feature)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:400 @ A3

SCALE

0 15m

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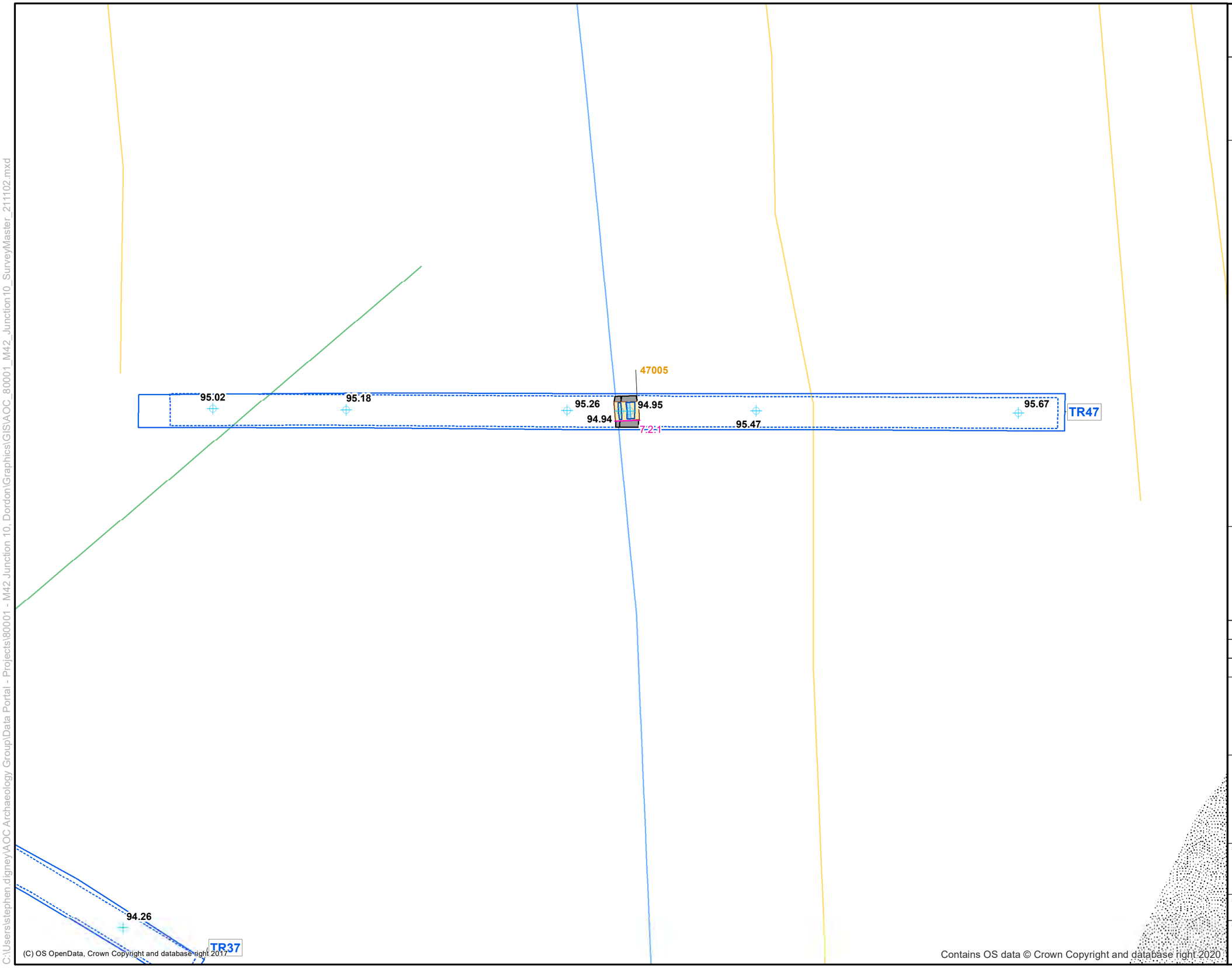

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Figure	35

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of feature
- Field Drain
- Spot Height
- Section Line

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Historic Feature)
- Linear Trend (Ploughing)
- Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Utility)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:200 @ A3

SCALE

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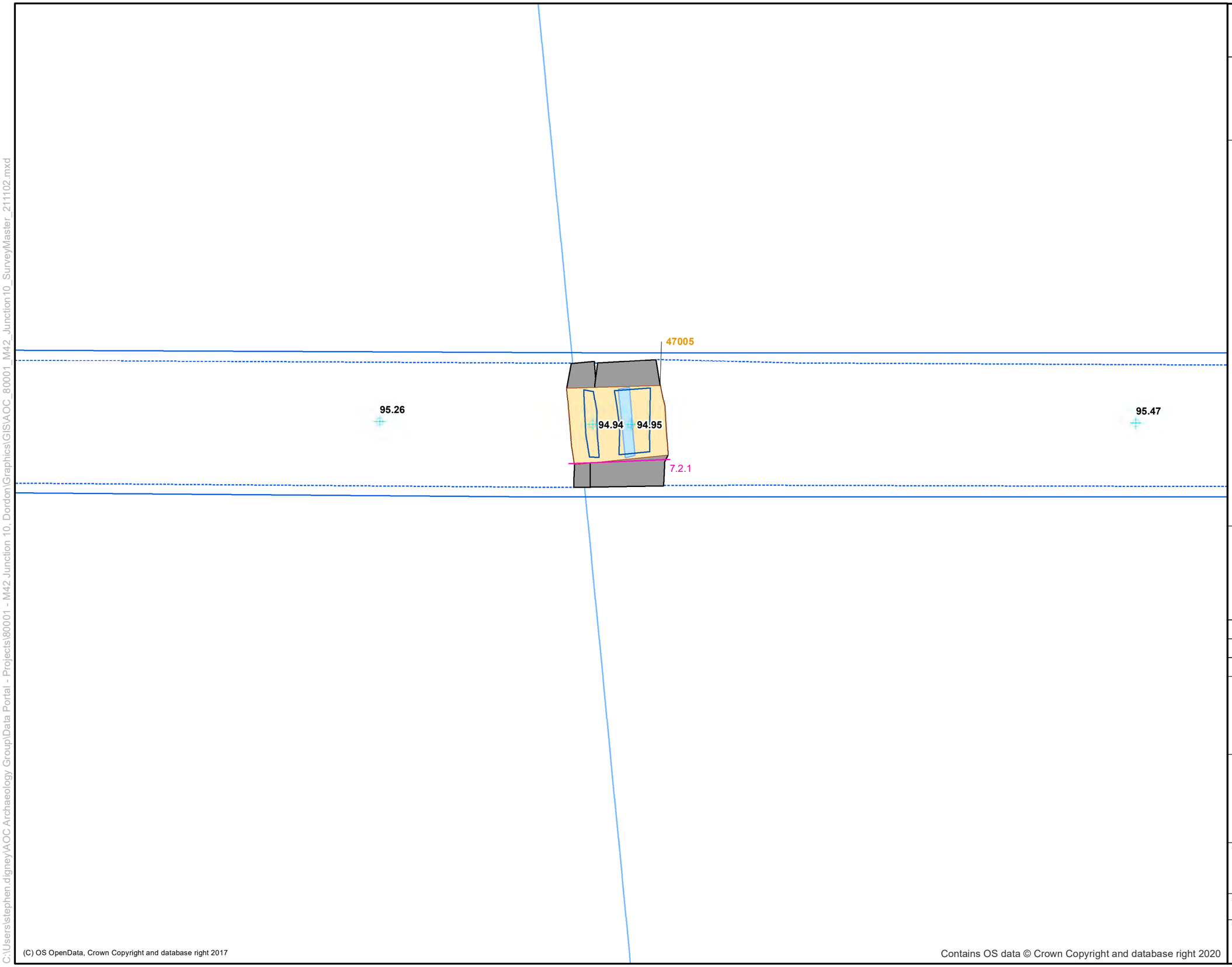

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Figure	36

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of feature
- Field Drain
- Spot Height
- Section Line

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Historic Feature)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:50 @ A3

SCALE

0 1.95m

TR59
99.17
99.23
TR61
99.61
99.7
99.86
99.25
98.11
TR58
98.35
98.44
98.65
98.8
TR60
99.21
99.12
97.49
97.28
TR51
99.05
98.05
97.02
97.62
97.27
TR50
97.25
96.6
96.86
96.2
98.8
TR48
98.45
96.46
98.11
97.23
TR49
96.73
96.9
97.63
96.42
97.39
96.12
TR46
95.3

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Figure	37

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Pre Ex
- Field Drain
- Spot Height

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Historic Feature)
- Linear Trend (Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Utility)
- Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Historic Feature)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Utility)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:400 @ A3

SCALE

0 15 m

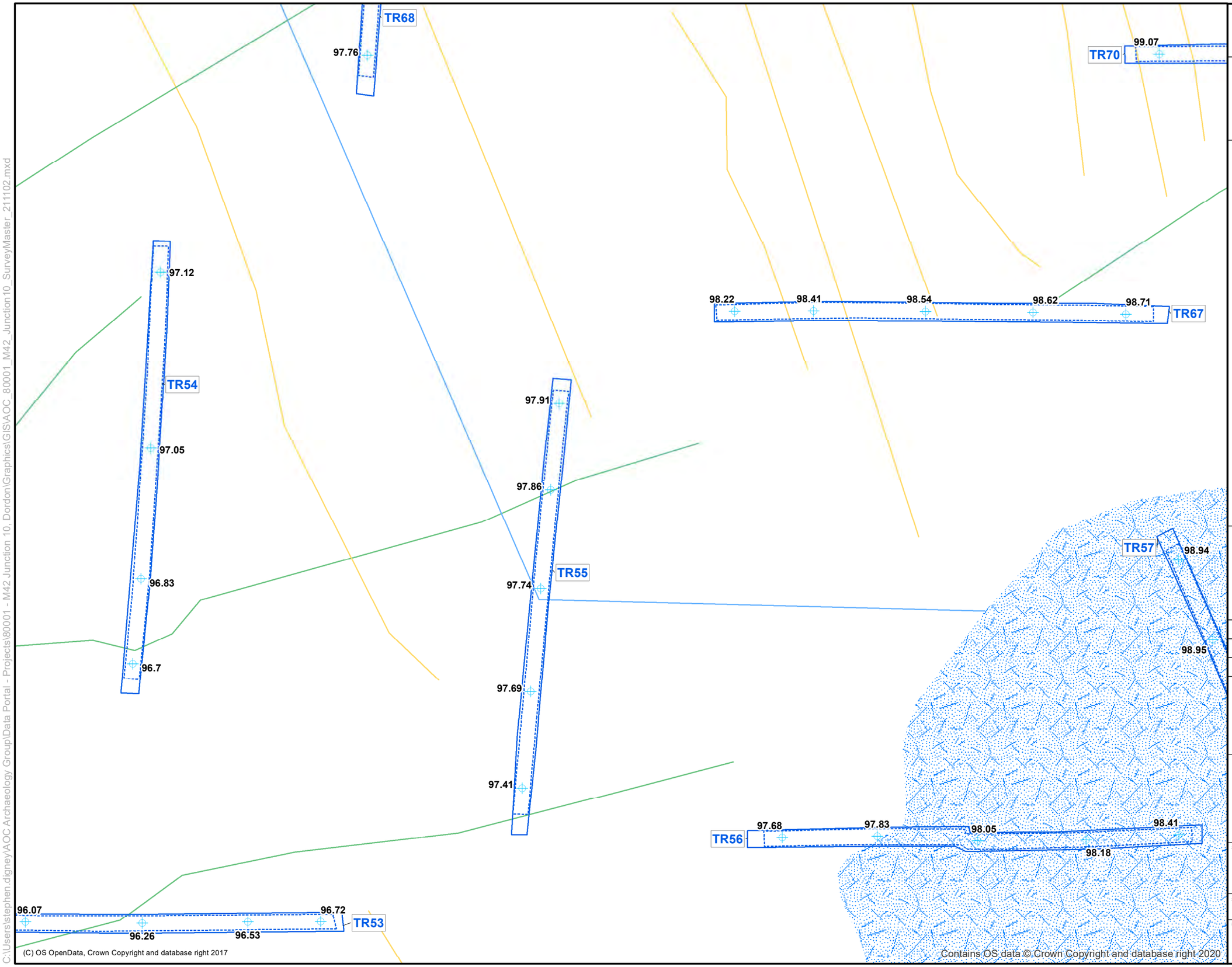

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Figure	38

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Spot Height

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Historic Feature)
- Linear Trend (Ploughing)
- Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Historic Feature)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:400 @ A3

SCALE

0 15 m

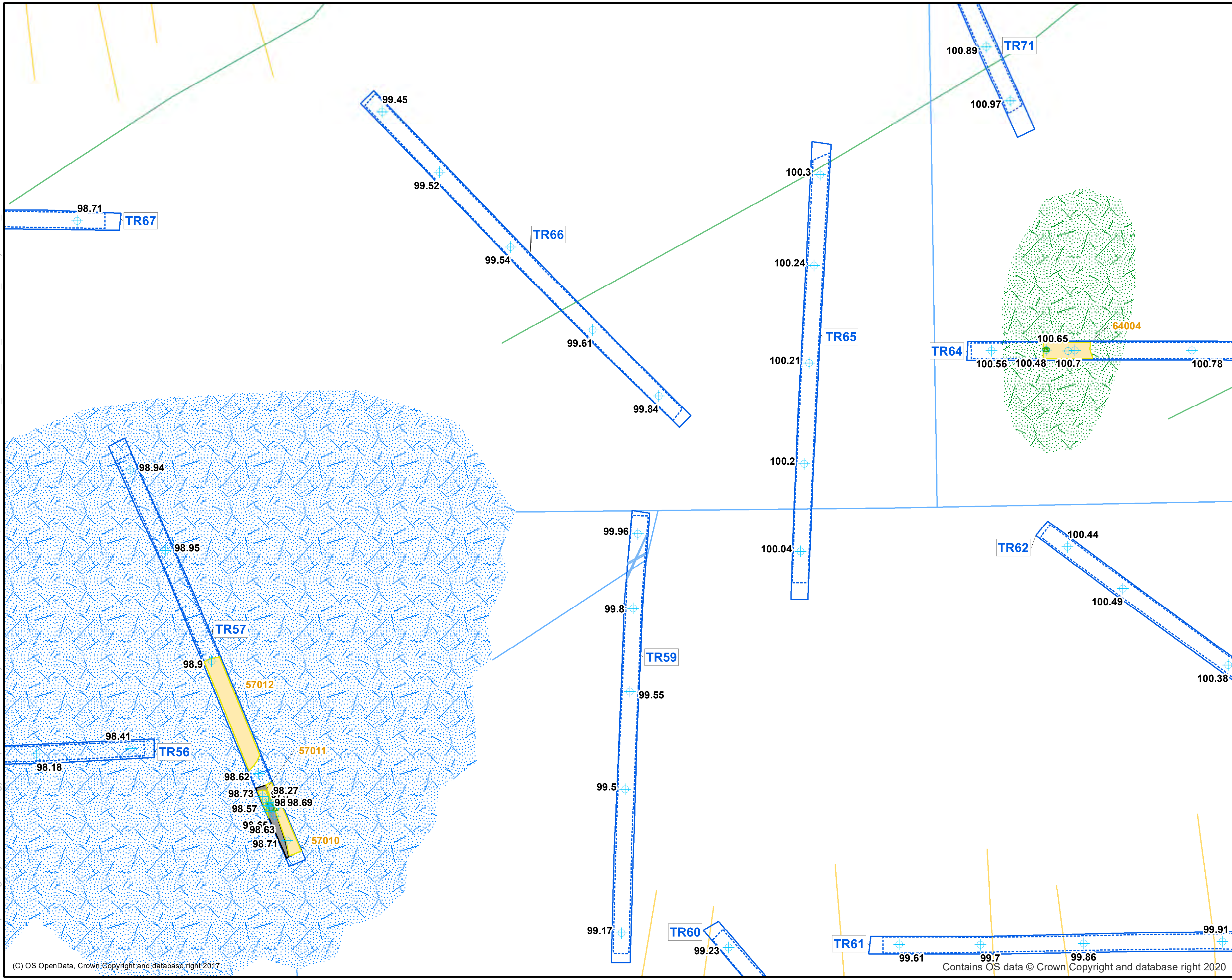

Figure 39

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Feature
- Deposit
- Structure
- Field Drain
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Spot Height

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Historic Feature)
- Linear Trend (Ploughing)
- Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Historic Feature)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Unclear Origin)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:400 @ A3

SCALE

0 15m

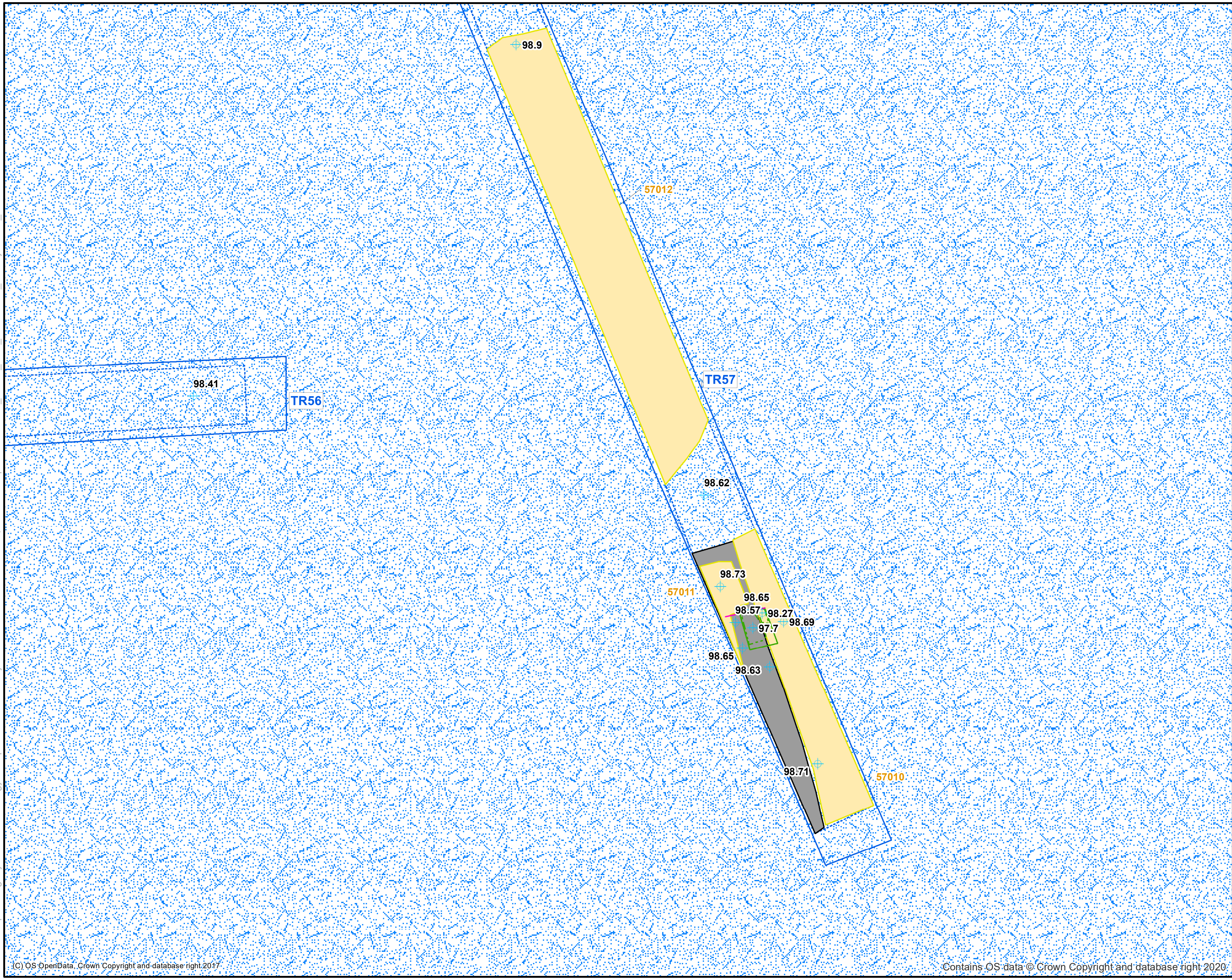

Figure	40

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Feature
- Deposit
- Structure
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Spot Height
- Section Line
- Enhanced Magnetism (Historic Feature)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:100 @ A3

SCALE

0 3m

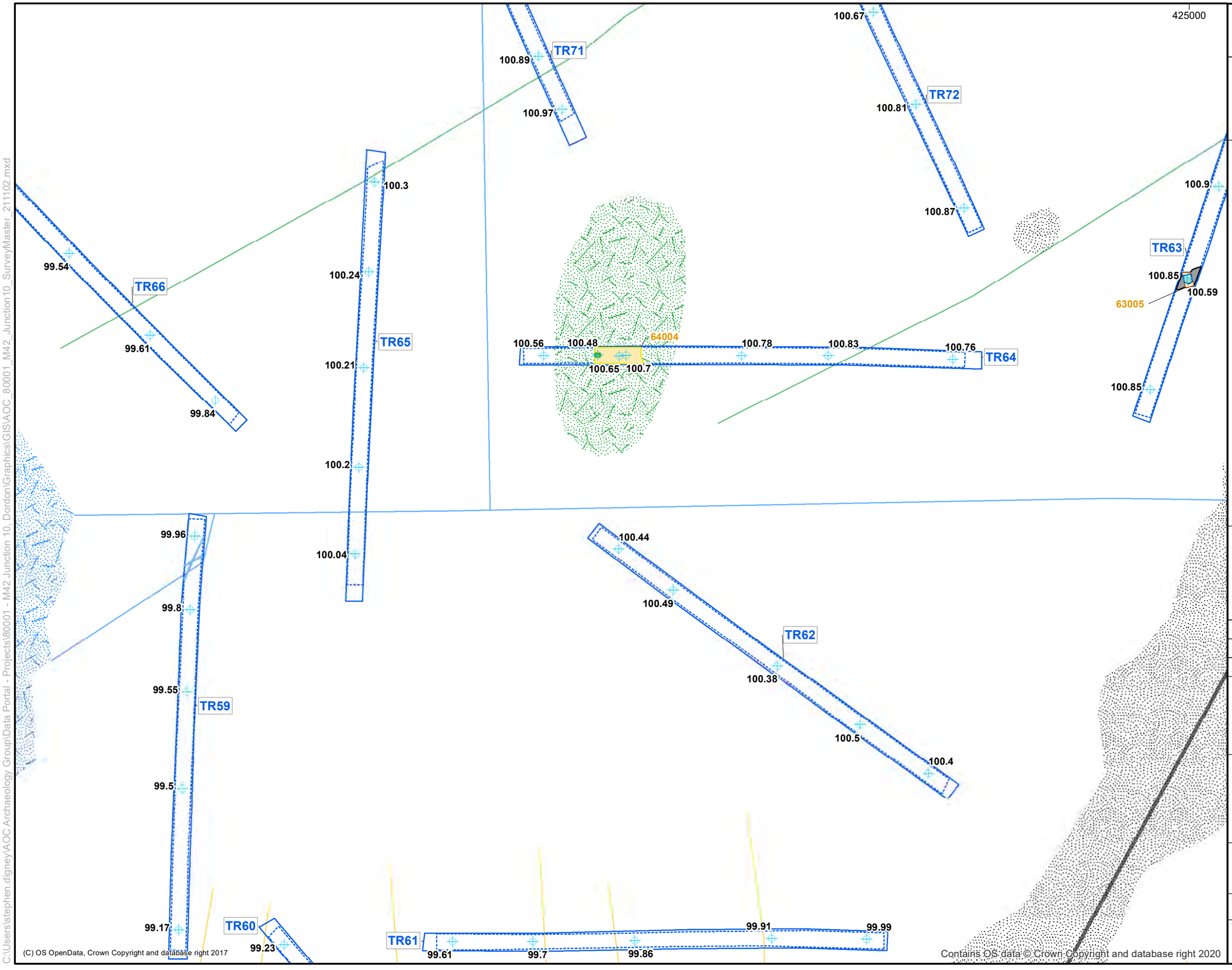

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Figure 41

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of feature
- Deposit
- Field Drain
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Spot Height

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Historic Feature)
- Linear Trend (Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Utility)
- Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Historic Feature)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Unclear Origin)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Utility)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:400 @ A3

SCALE

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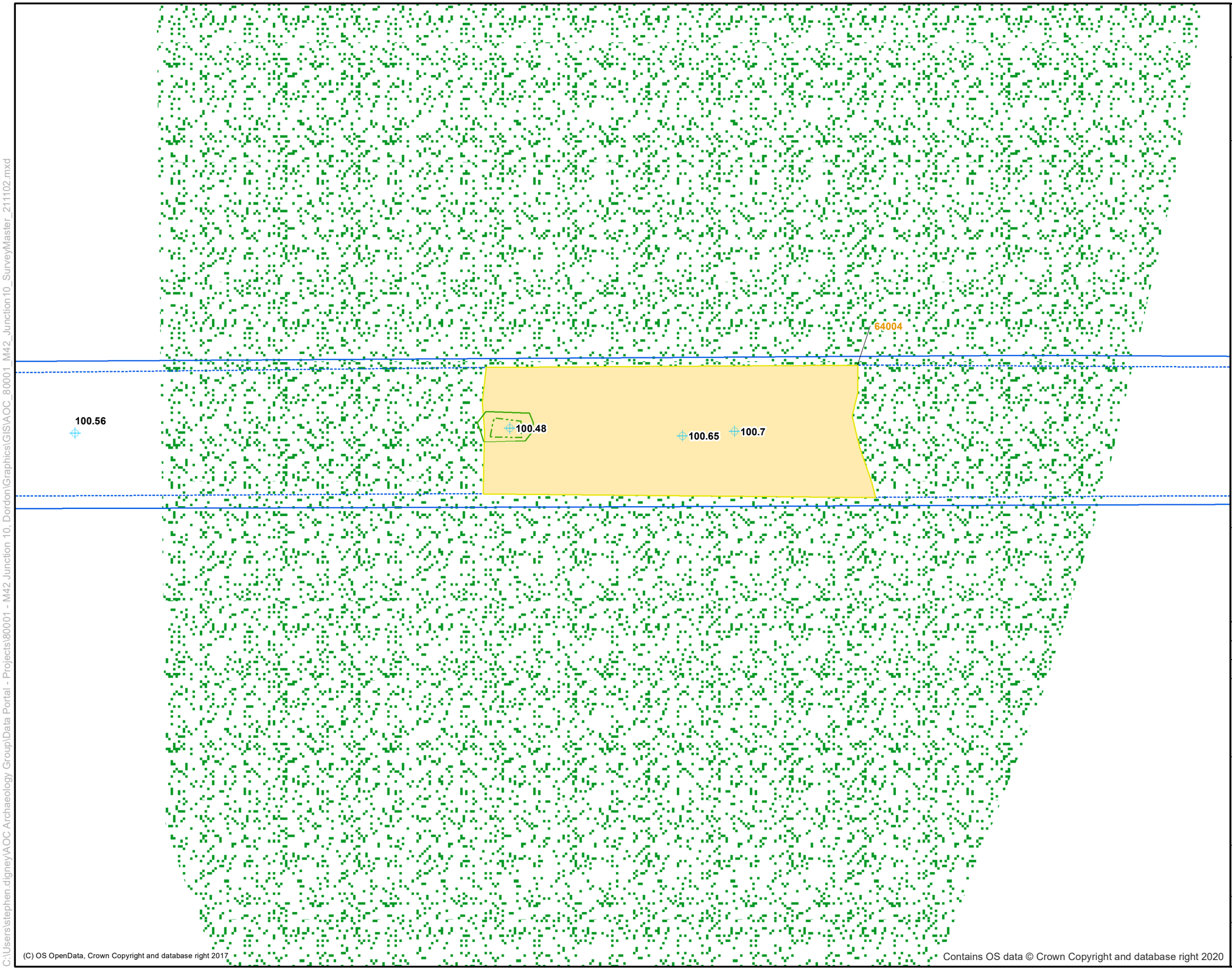

Figure	42

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Deposit
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Spot Height
- Enhanced Magnetism (Unclear Origin)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:50 @ A3

SCALE

0 1.95m

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425000

TR76
100.9
100.83
100.74

100.86
100.95
101
101.15
101.25

100.62
100.64
TR71
100.72
100.89
100.97

100.71
100.8
TR72
100.67
100.81
100.87

TR73
100.79
100.8
100.99
101.05
101.12
101.29
101.16
101.23

100.84
100.91
TR63
100.9
63005
100.59
100.85
100.85

100.3
100.24
TR65
100.21

100.56
64004
100.7
100.48
100.65
100.78
100.83
100.76
TR64

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Figure	43

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of feature
- Deposit
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Spot Height

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Historic Feature)
- Linear Trend (Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Utility)
- Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Unclear Origin)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Utility)
- Ferrous/Iron Spike

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE 1:400 @ A3

SCALE 0 15m

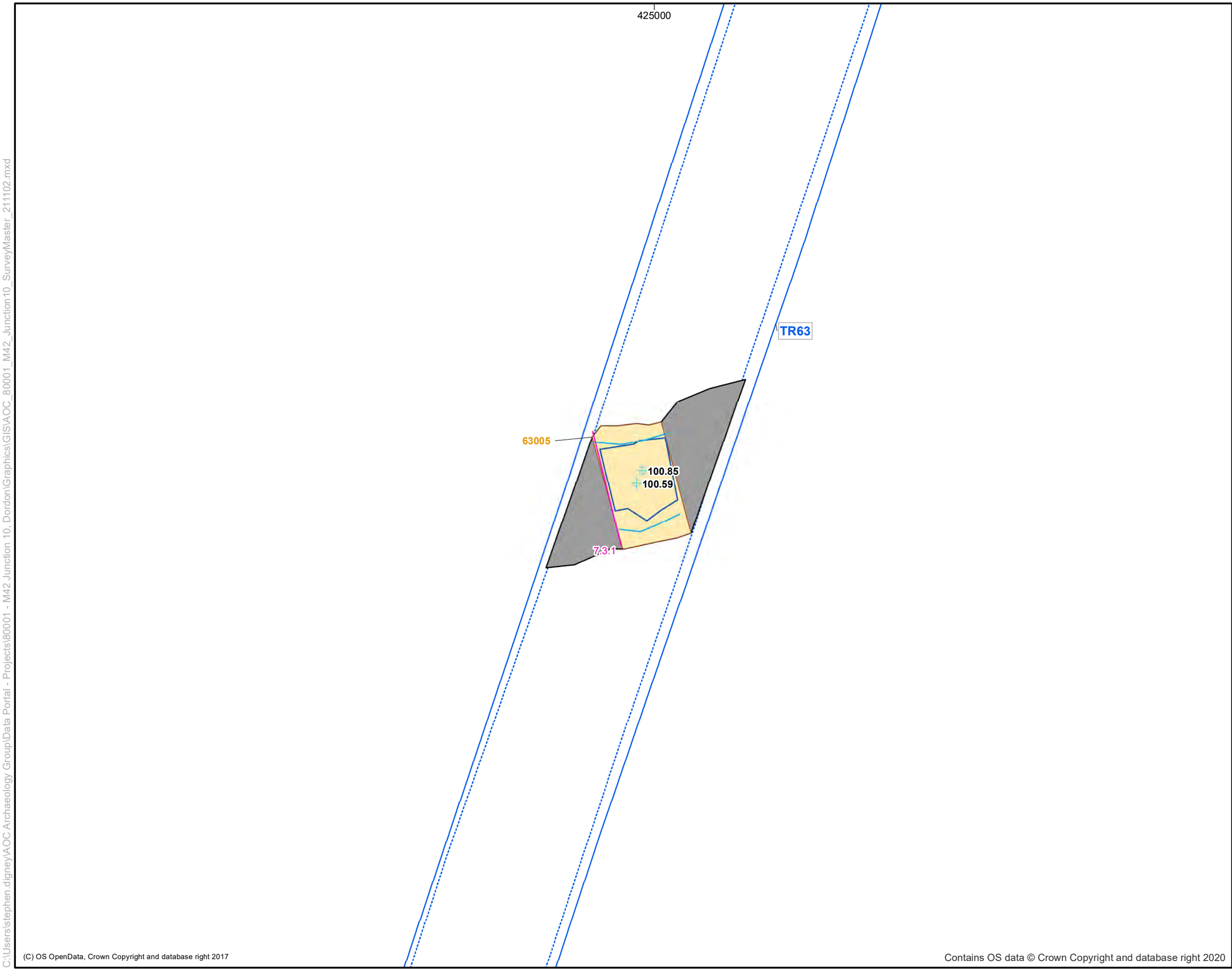

Figure	44

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of feature
- Spot Height
- Section Line
- Break of slope

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:50 @ A3

SCALE

0 1.95m

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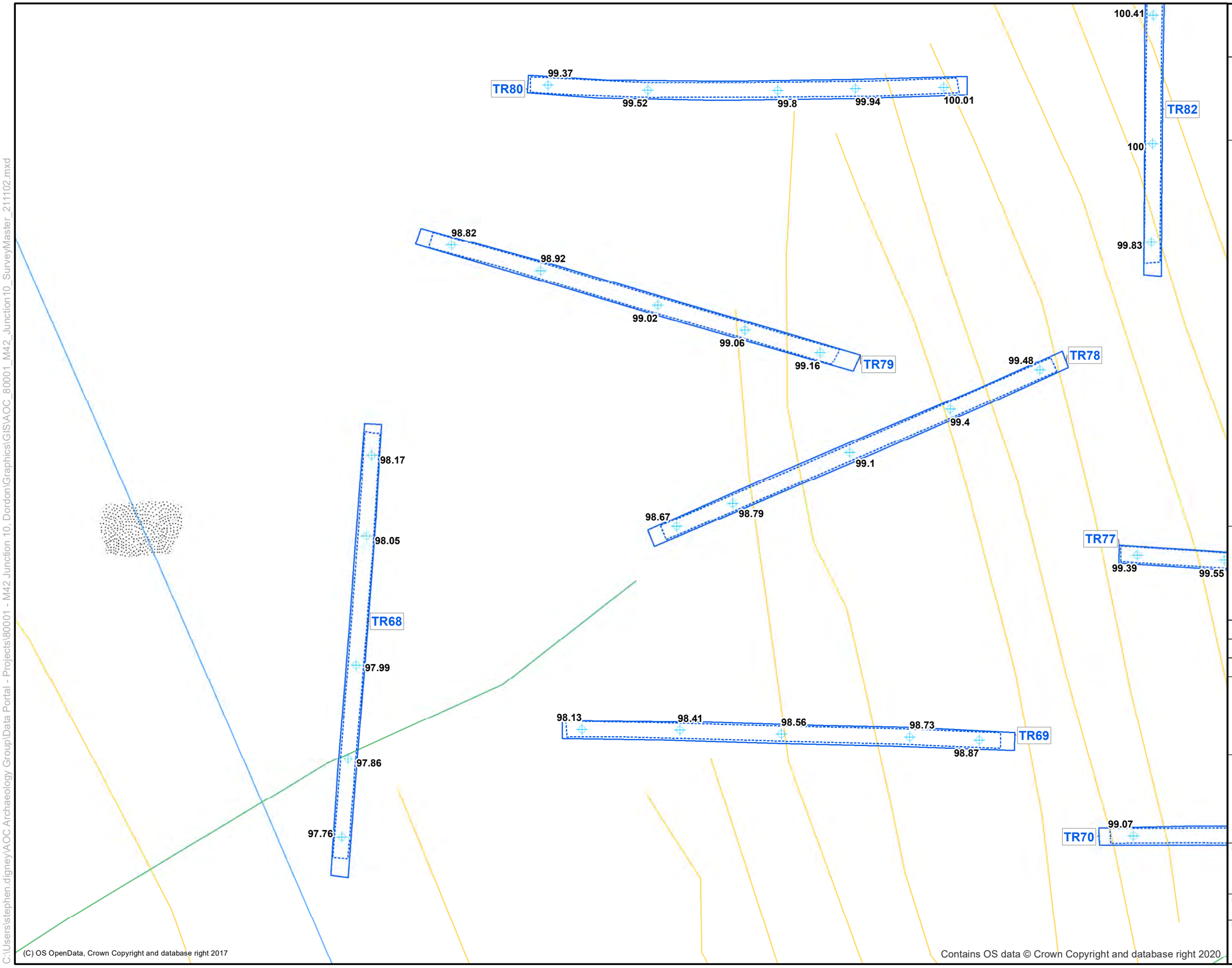

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Figure 45

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Spot Height

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Historic Feature)
- Linear Trend (Ploughing)
- Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Utility)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:400 @ A3

SCALE

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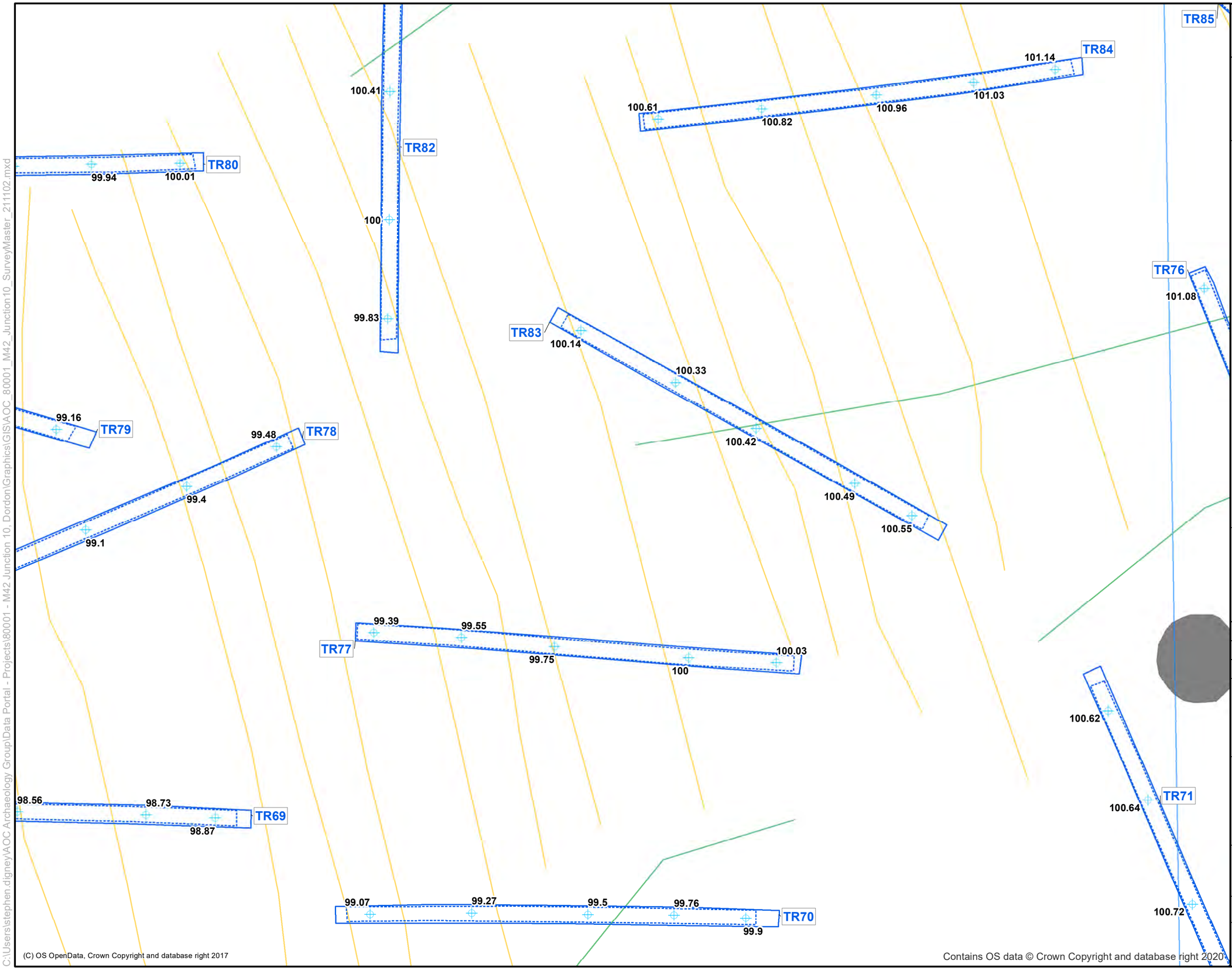

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Figure	46

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Spot Height

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Historic Feature)
- Linear Trend (Ploughing)
- Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Ferrous/Iron Spike

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:400 @ A3

SCALE

0 15m

425000

TR84
101.14

TR85
101.31
101.32
101.25
101.15
101.1

TR86
101.62
101.5
101.38
101.21
101.14

TR87
102.06
102.13
102.11

TR76
101.08
100.97
100.9
100.83
100.74

TR71
100.62
100.64

TR72
100.71
100.8

TR73
100.79
100.8
100.99
101.05
101.12
101.29
101.16
101.23

TR74
101.87
101.8
101.73
101.63

74007
101.53
101.57
101.46
101.5
101.5
74005

100.86
100.95
101
101.15
101.25

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Figure 47

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of feature
- Furrow
- Spot Height

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Historic Feature)
- Linear Trend (Ploughing)
- Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Utility)
- Ferrous/Iron Spike

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:400 @ A3

SCALE

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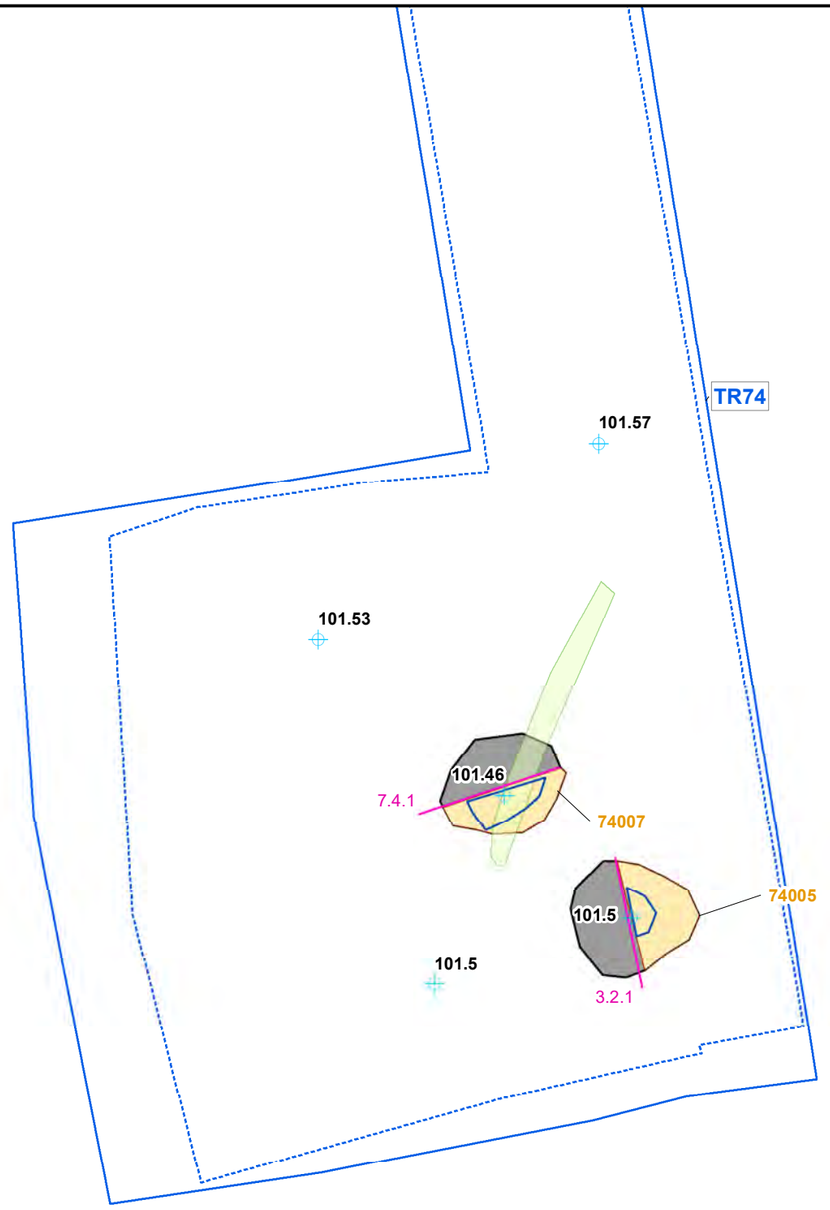

Figure	48

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of feature
- Furrow
- Spot Height
- Section Line

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:50 @ A3

SCALE

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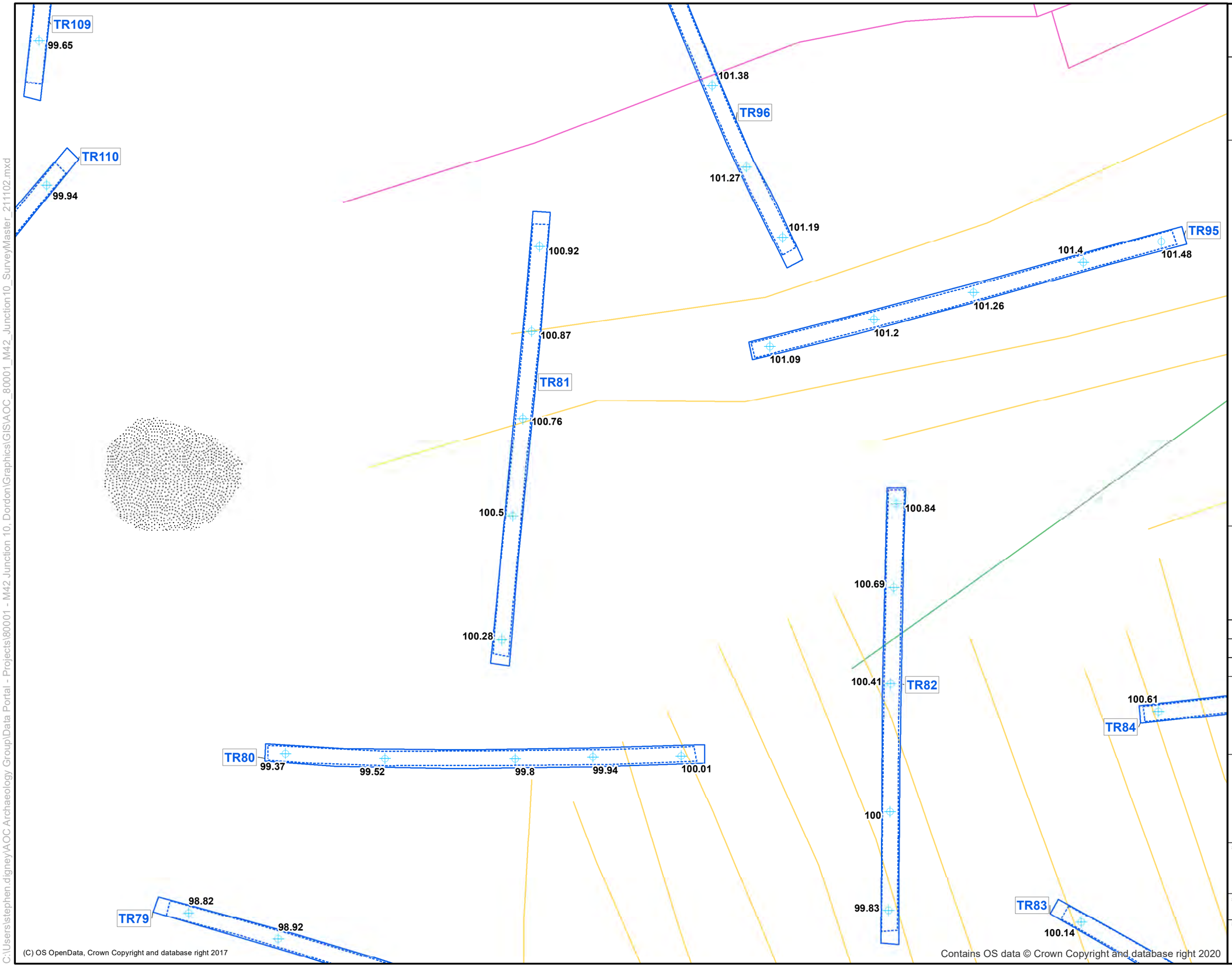

Figure 49

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Spot Height

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Ploughing)
- Trend (Possible Archaeology)
- Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Utility)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:400 @ A3

SCALE

0 15m

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425000

TR94
101.99
102.15

TR92
102.86
102.68
102.51
102.25
102.14

TR91
102.12
101.99
101.84
101.63
101.55

TR90
103.09
102.89
102.74
102.6
102.46

TR89
103.48
103.51
103.48
103.38
103.28

TR88
103.07
102.99
102.75
102.51
102.21

TR87
101.93
102.01
102.06
102.13
102.11

TR86
101.62
101.5
101.38

TR85
101.15
101.1

TR74

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Figure	50

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Spot Height

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Ploughing)
- Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Modern)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Utility)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:400 @ A3

SCALE

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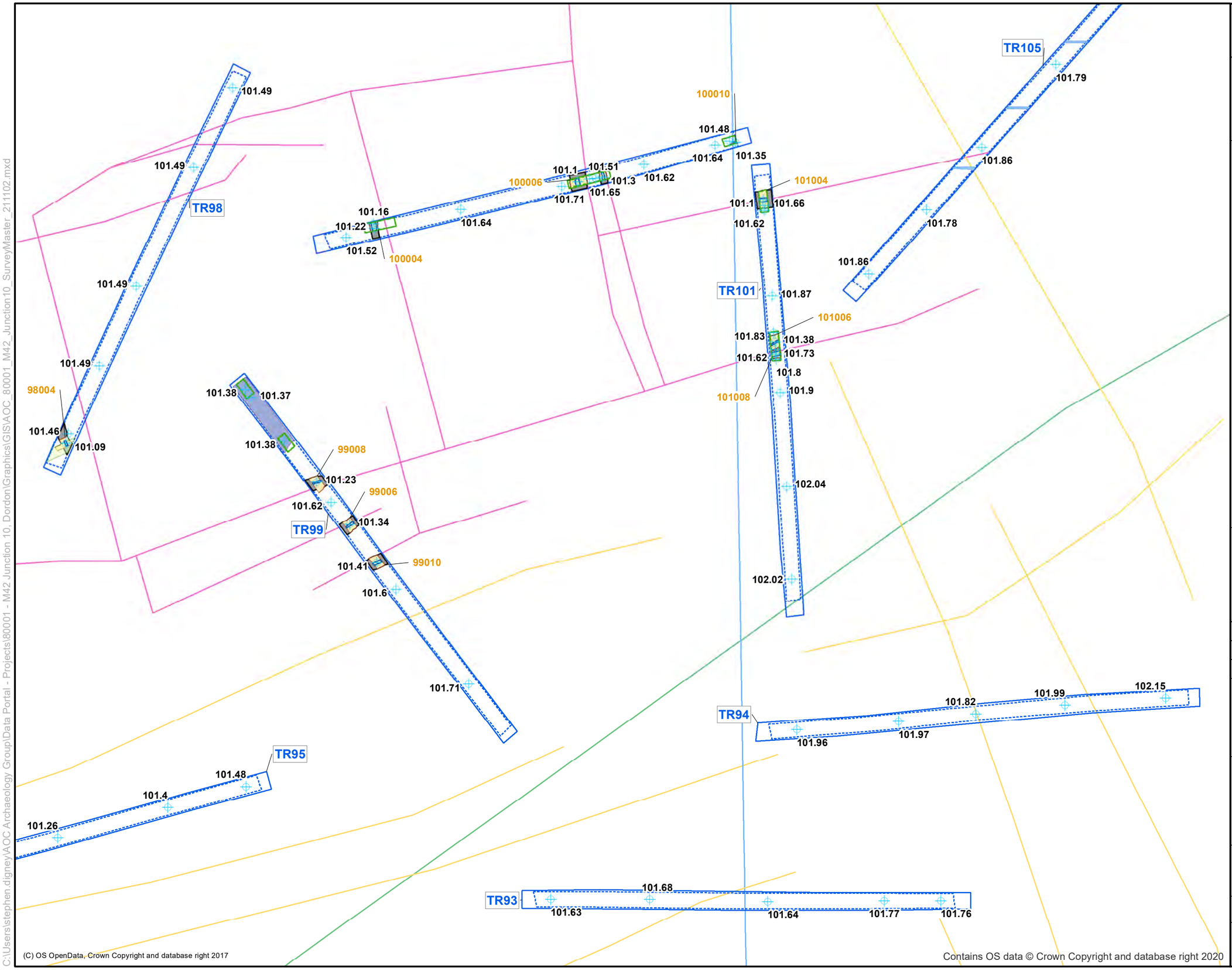

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Figure	51

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Pre Ex
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of feature
- Field Drain
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Furrow
- Spot Height

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Historic Feature)
- Linear Trend (Ploughing)
- Trend (Possible Archaeology)
- Trend (Unclear Origin)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

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SCALE

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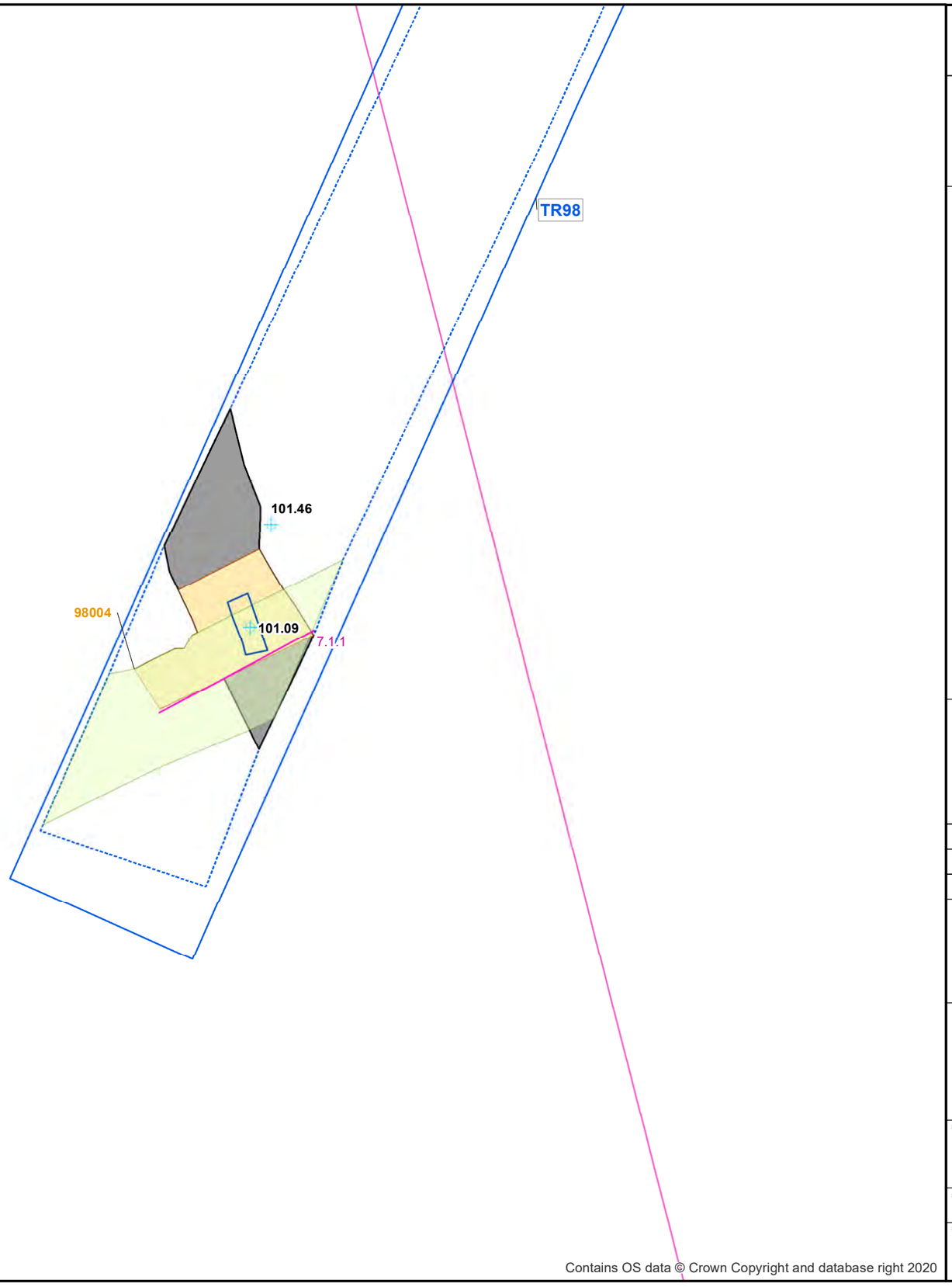

Figure	52

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of feature
- Furrow
- Spot Height
- Section Line

Geophysics Interpretation

- Trend (Possible Archaeology)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE 1:50 @ A3

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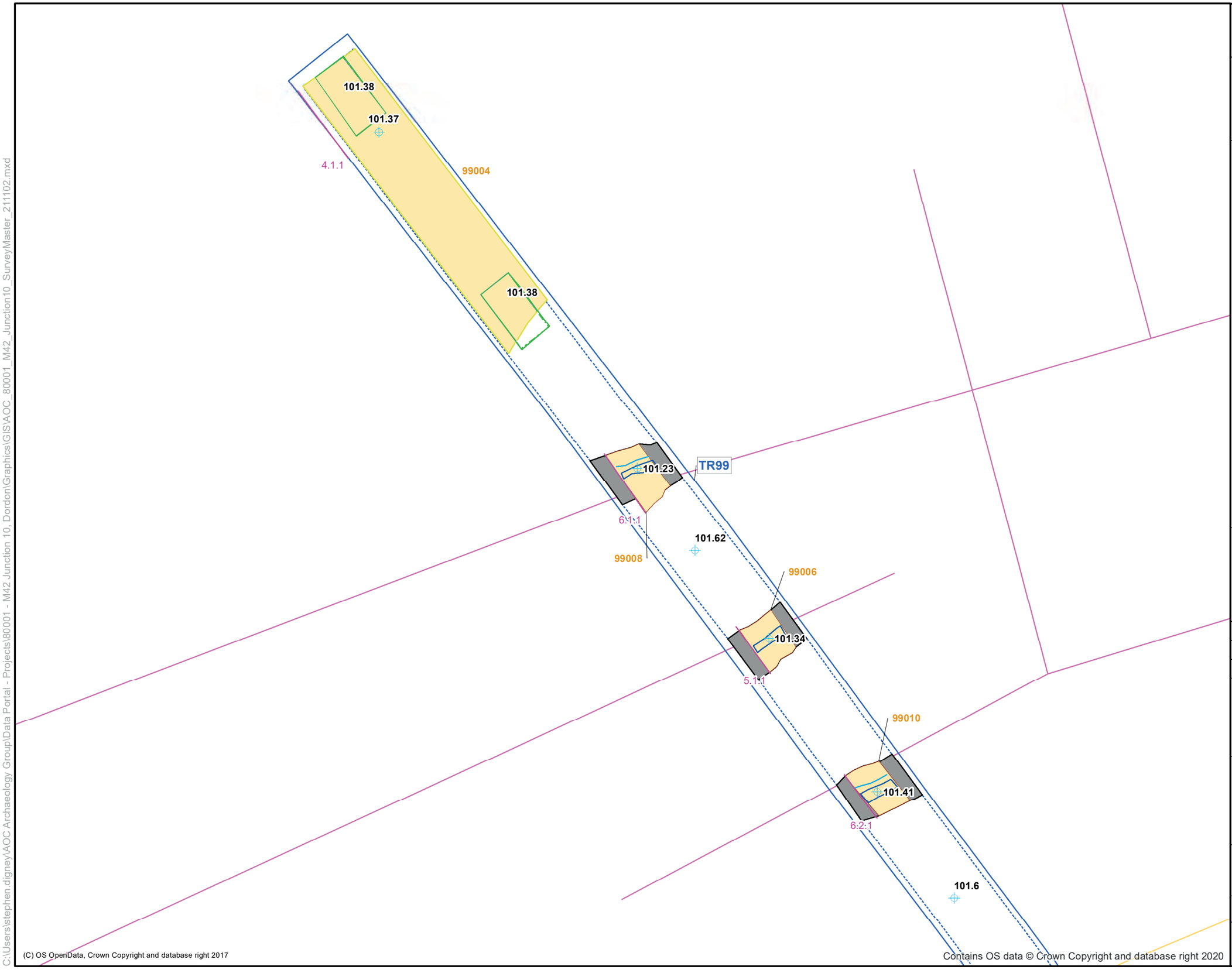

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Figure	53

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Pre Ex
- Excavated
- Feature
- Deposit
- Base of feature
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Spot Height
- Section Line
- Break of slope

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Ploughing)
- Trend (Possible Archaeology)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

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SCALE

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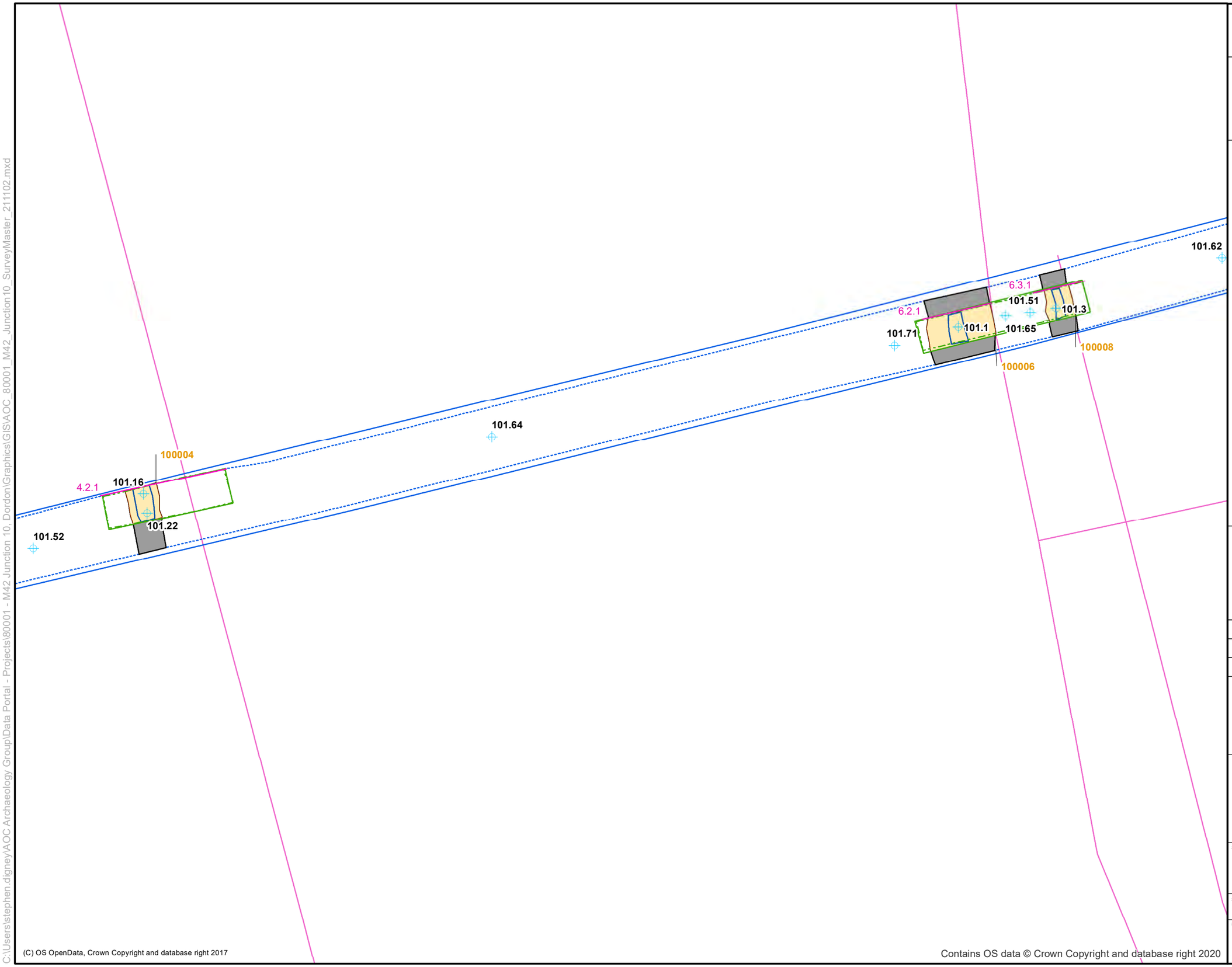

Figure	54

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of feature
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Spot Height
- Section Line

Geophysics Interpretation

- Trend (Possible Archaeology)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

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SCALE

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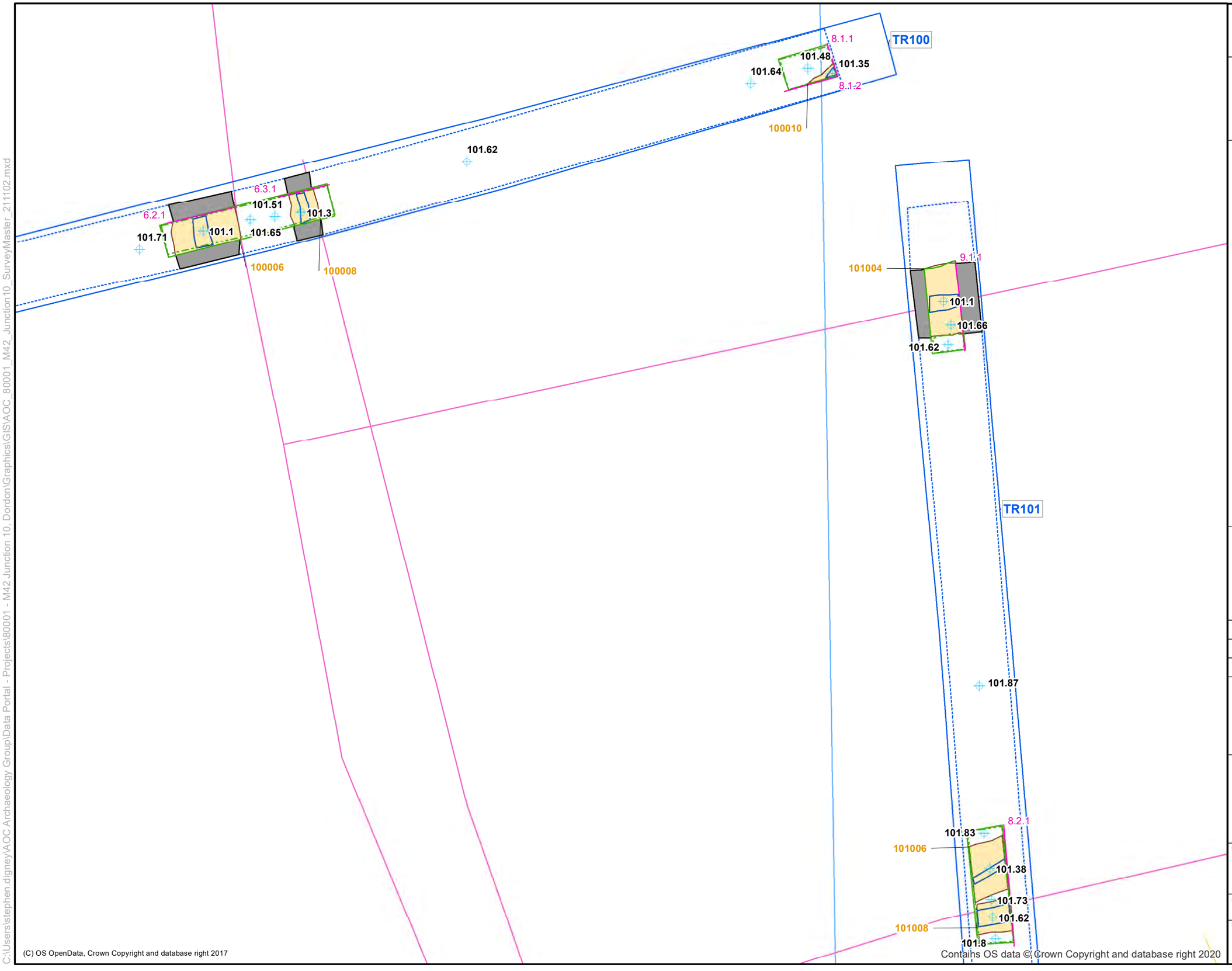

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Figure	55

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of feature
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Spot Height
- Section Line

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Historic Feature)
- Linear Trend (Ploughing)
- Trend (Possible Archaeology)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:100 @ A3

SCALE

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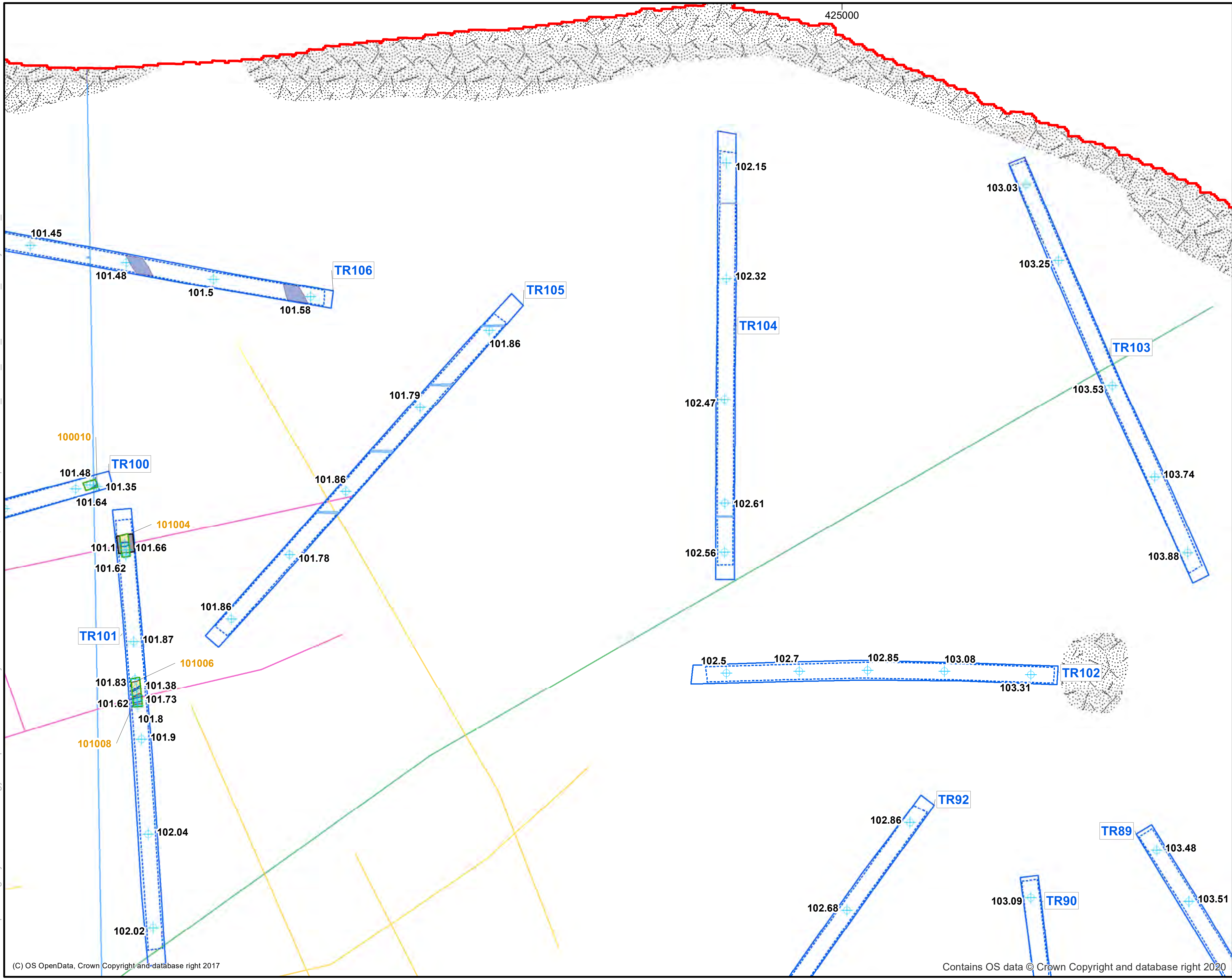

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Figure 56

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Pre Ex
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of feature
- Field Drain
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Spot Height
- Constraint

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Historic Feature)
- Linear Trend (Ploughing)
- Trend (Possible Archaeology)
- Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Modern)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:400 @ A3

SCALE

0 15m

Figure	57

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Pre Ex
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of feature
- Field Drain
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Furrow
- Spot Height

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Historic Feature)
- Linear Trend (Ploughing)
- Trend (Possible Archaeology)
- Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Modern)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:400 @ A3

SCALE

0 15m

TR98 TR99 TR101 TR105

100004 100010 101004 101006 101008 98004 99006 99008 99010

101.28 101.34 101.37 101.37 101.37 101.39 101.45 101.48 101.5 101.58 101.86 101.79 101.49 101.49 101.49 101.49 101.46 101.09 101.16 101.22 101.52 101.64 101.1 101.51 101.3 101.65 101.62 101.71 101.48 101.64 101.35 101.1 101.66 101.62 101.87 101.83 101.38 101.73 101.62 101.8 101.9 102.04 101.86 101.78 101.86 101.38 101.37 101.38 101.23 101.62 101.34 101.41

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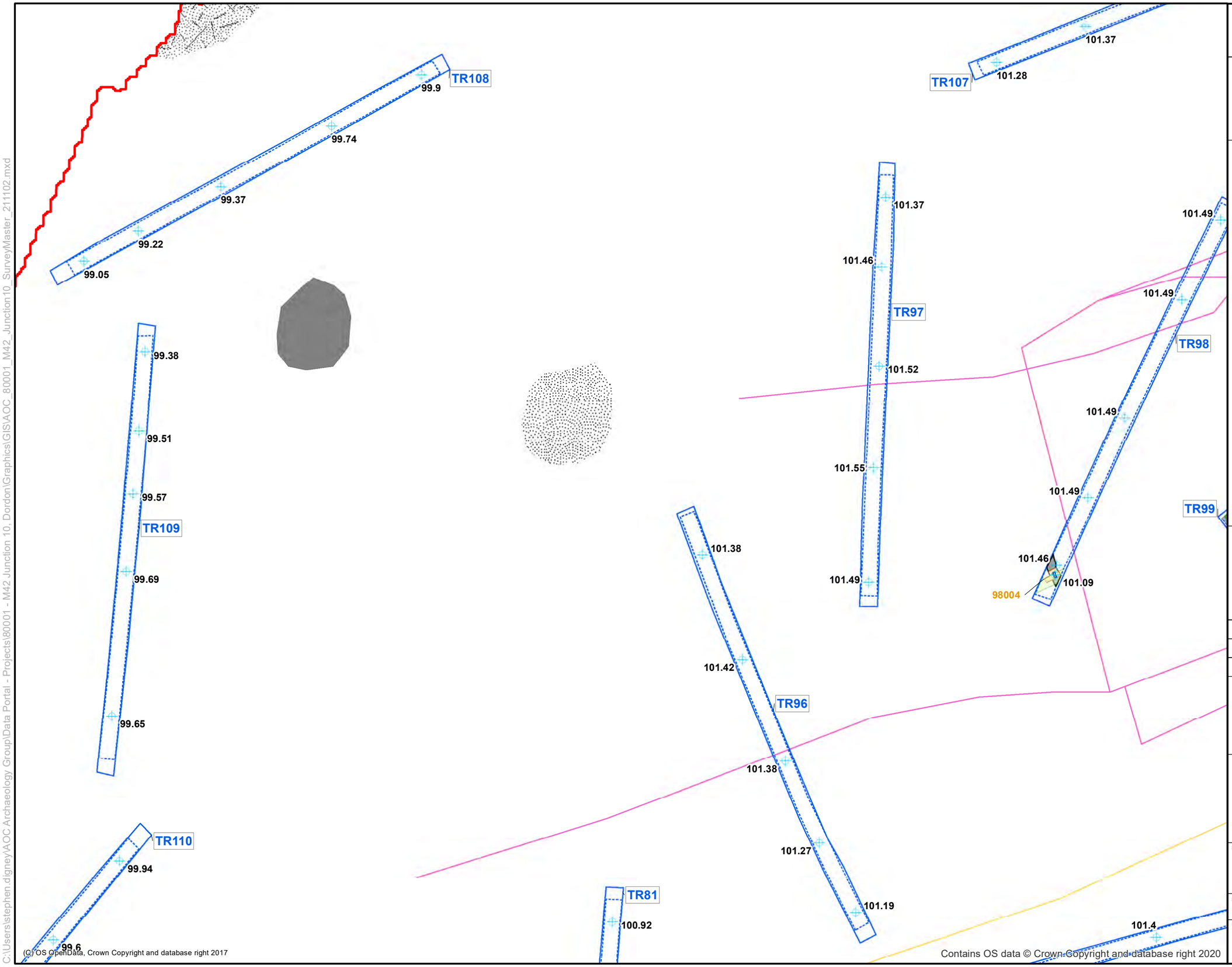

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Figure	58

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Pre Ex
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of feature
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Furrow
- Spot Height

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Ploughing)
- Trend (Possible Archaeology)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Modern)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Utility)
- Ferrous/Iron Spike

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:400 @ A3

SCALE

0 15m

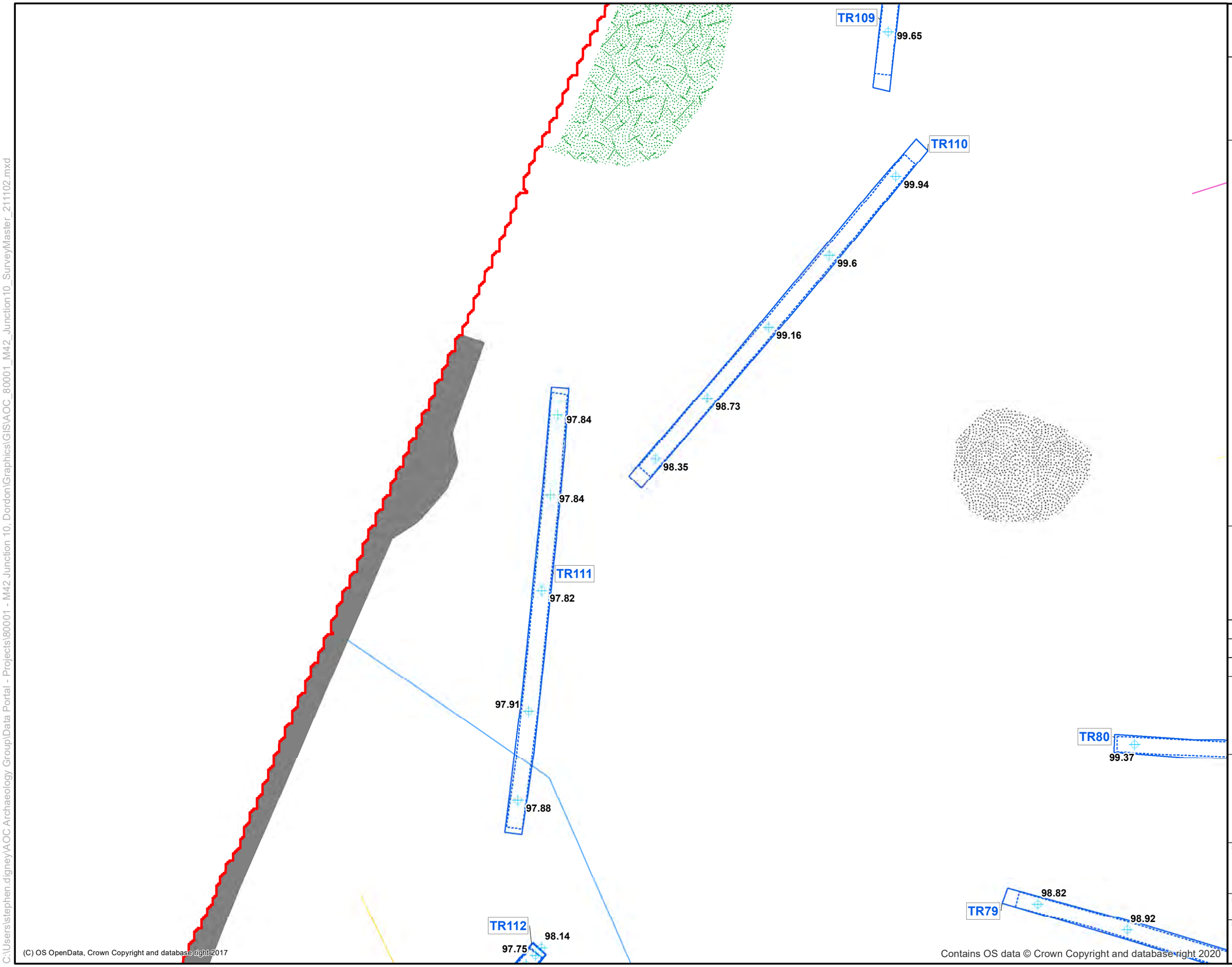

Figure	59

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Spot Height

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Historic Feature)
- Linear Trend (Ploughing)
- Trend (Possible Archaeology)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Unclear Origin)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Utility)
- Ferrous/Iron Spike

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

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SCALE

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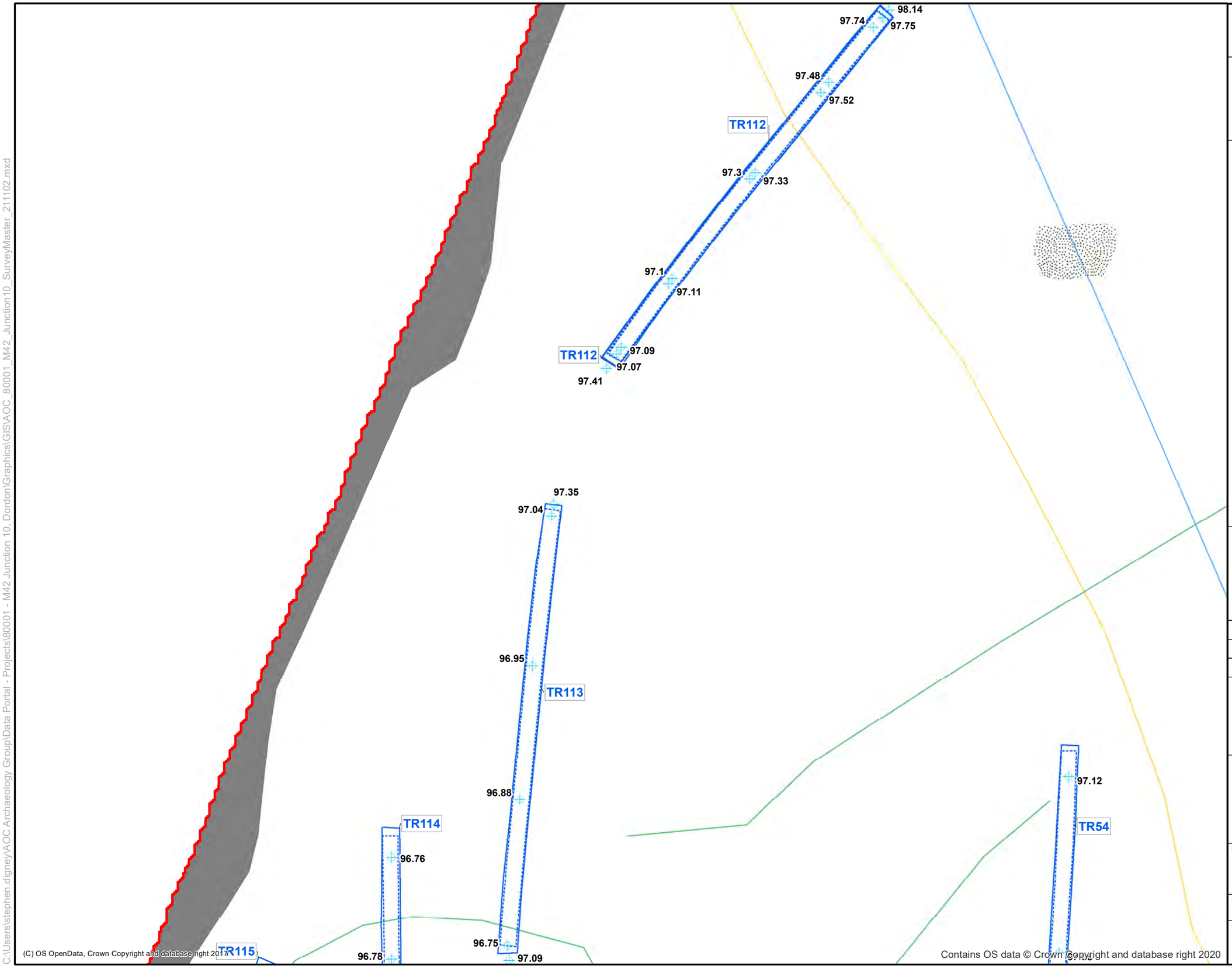

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Figure	60

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Spot Height

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Historic Feature)
- Linear Trend (Ploughing)
- Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Utility)
- Ferrous/Iron Spike

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:400 @ A3

SCALE

0 15m

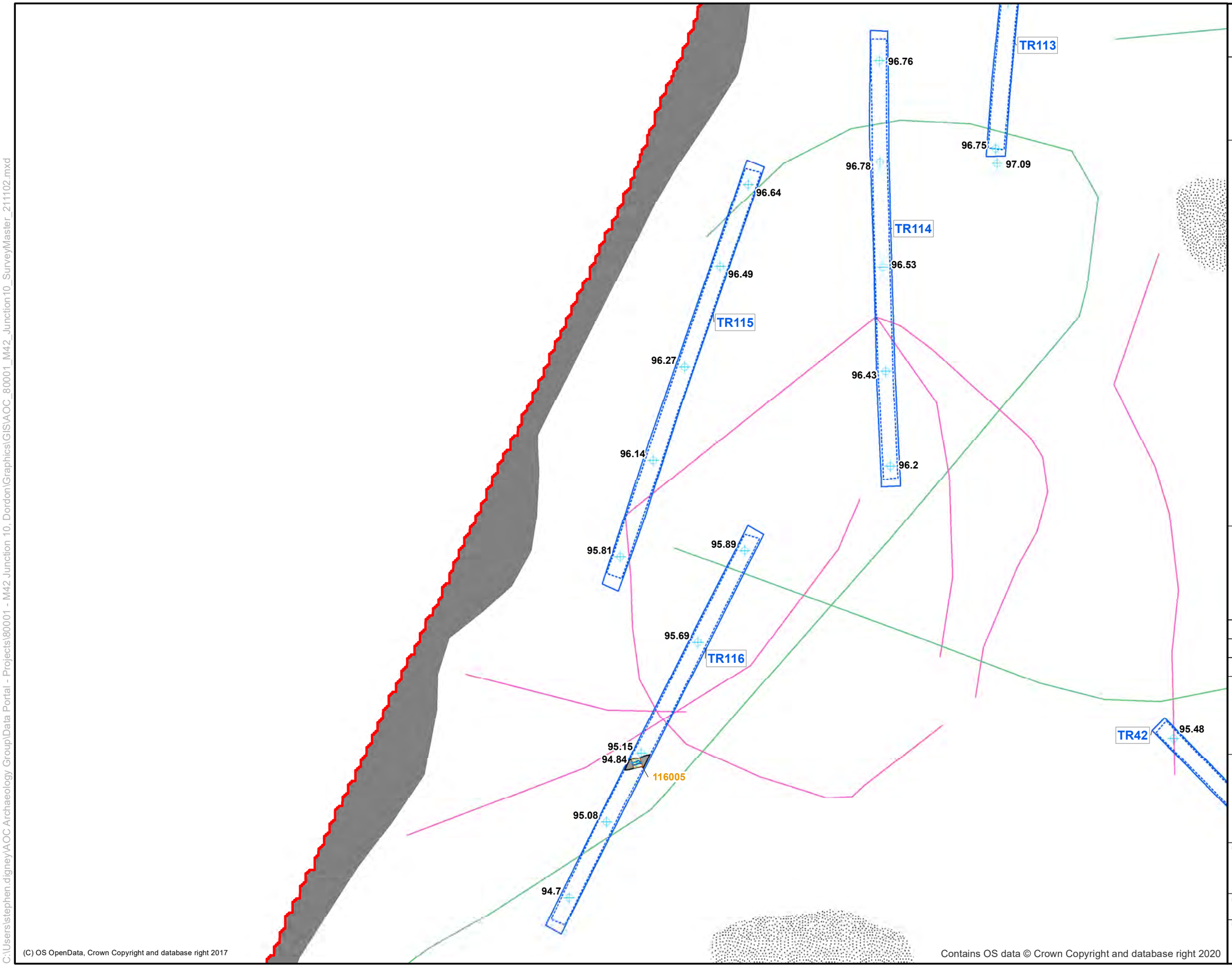

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Figure	61

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of feature
- Spot Height

Geophysics Interpretation

- Trend (Possible Archaeology)
- Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Utility)
- Ferrous/Iron Spike

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:400 @ A3

SCALE

0 15m

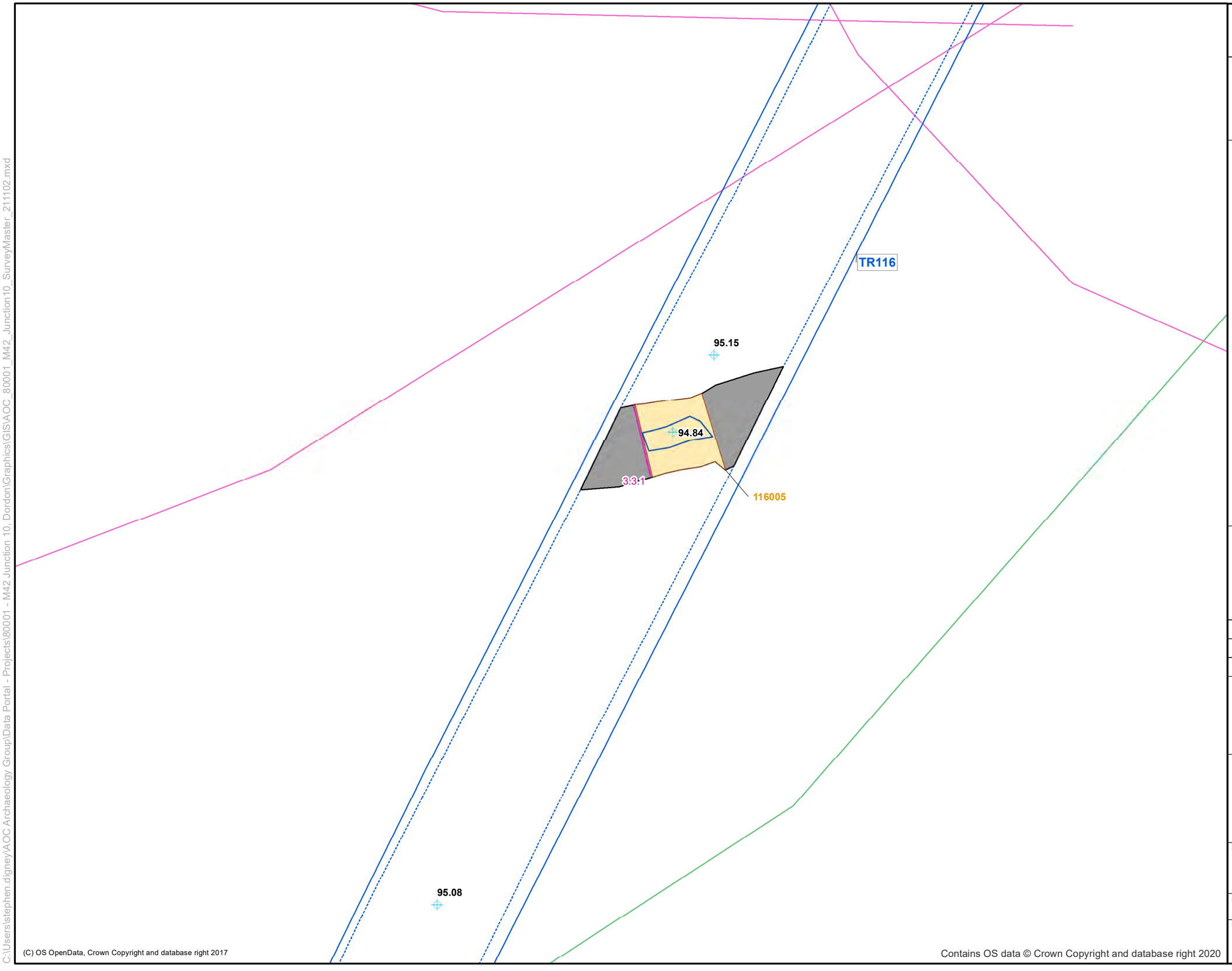

Figure 62

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of feature
- Spot Height
- Section Line

Geophysics Interpretation

- Trend (Possible Archaeology)
- Trend (Unclear Origin)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:50 @ A3

SCALE

0 1.95 m

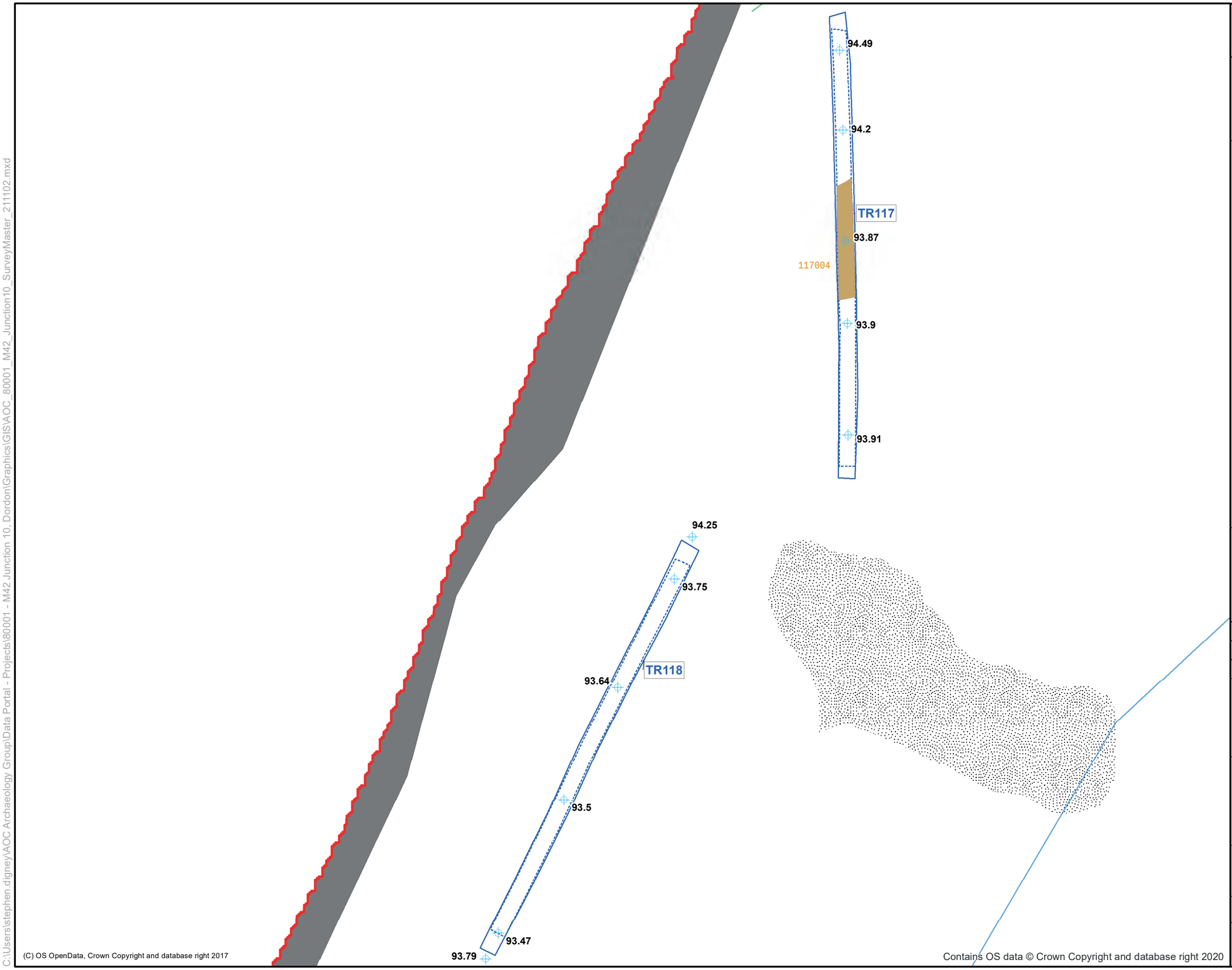

Figure	63

80001 M42 Junction 10 Dordon

Survey Update - 2nd Nov 2021

Legend

- Site boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Pre Ex
- Natural
- Spot Height

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Historic Feature)
- Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Utility)
- Ferrous/Iron Spike

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/80001/SU/01/01
AOC Project No.:	80001

AOC Archaeology Group

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:400 @ A3

SCALE

0 15m

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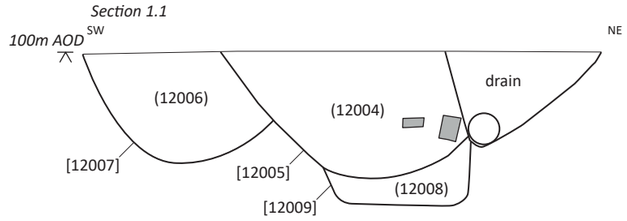
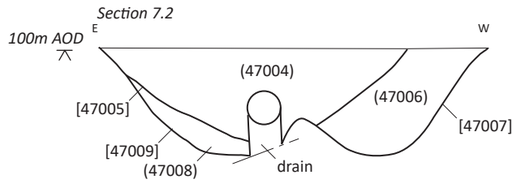
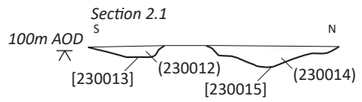
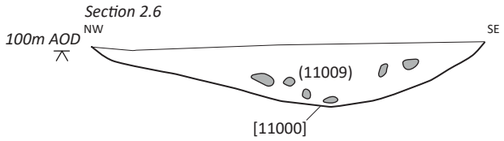
Post-medieval/Modern field boundaries

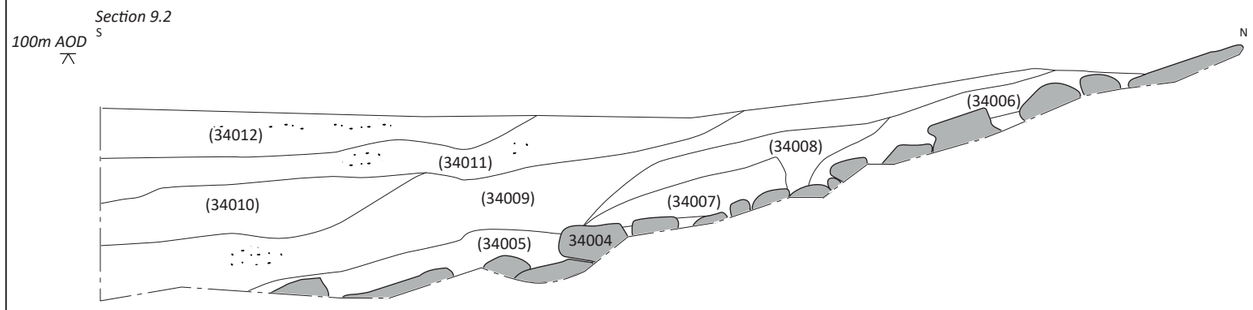




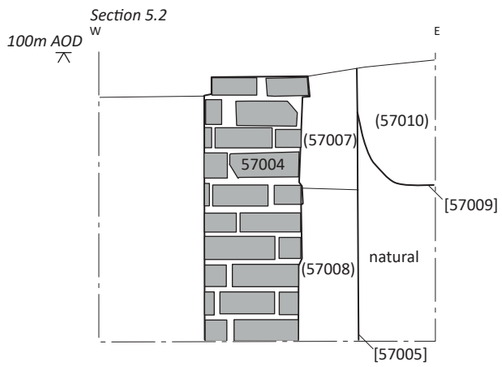
Modern/Natural examples



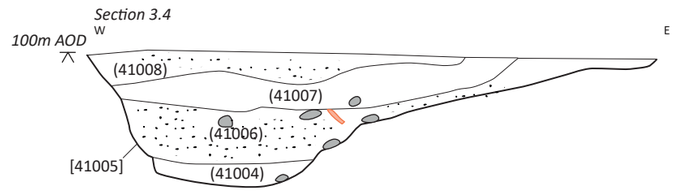


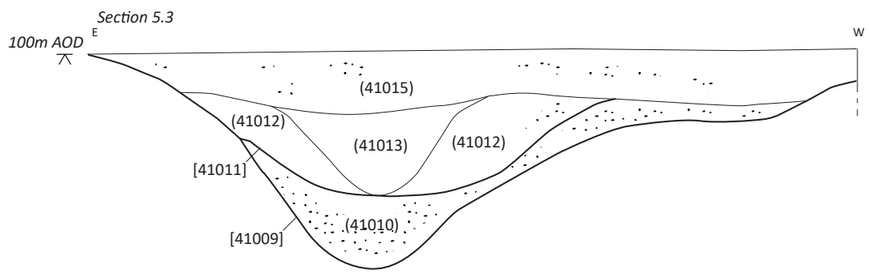


Post-medieval/modern "Leisure Barn" structure



Medieval Ditches





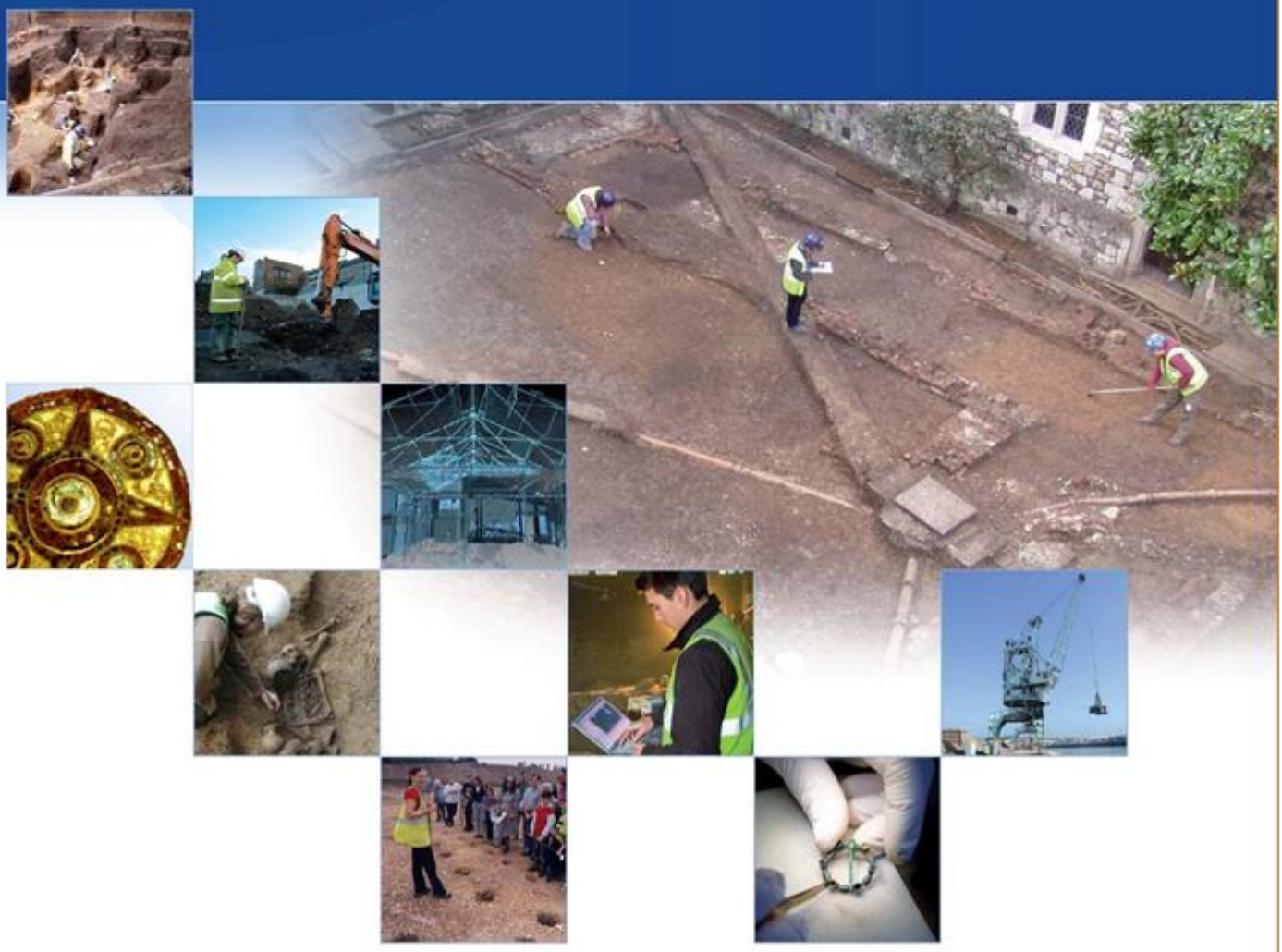
Key

- Stone / brick
- Charcoal
- Ceramic

0 1:20 1m

Figure 64: Sections

01/80001/REP/64/01



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