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Land off Priory Street, Coventry, archaeological excavations 2006: post excavation assessment and updated research design

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Land off Priory Street, Coventry, archaeological excavations 2006: post excavation assessment and updated research design

By

John Halsted

For

Coventry University

For further information please contact:
Alex Jones (Director)
Birmingham Archaeology
The University of Birmingham
Edgbaston
Birmingham B15 2TT
Tel: 0121 414 5513
Fax: 0121 414 5516
E-Mail: bham-arch@bham.ac.uk
Web Address: http://www barch.bham.ac.uk/bufau

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SUMMARY

In 2006 Birmingham Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation and excavation at a former car park off Priory Street, Coventry city centre (NGR SP 3373, 7895), for Coventry University in advance of construction of a proposed new teaching building and underground car park. The excavations revealed evidence for the use of back-plots to the rear of buildings fronting onto Bayley Lane to the west and to a lesser extent other former street frontages to the north and south. A large number of substantial pits were recorded dating from between the 12th and the 19th centuries, with an intense phase of activity in the 15th-16th centuries. The remains of a number of sandstone structures were also recorded, including a cellar-like building, possibly dating to the 15th and 16th centuries. A large finds assemblage was recovered including pottery, worked and un-worked bone, metalwork and stone moulds for the production of metal items. The post excavation assessment suggests that many of the original research objectives regarding the development of the site and the nature and presence of industrial activities can be addressed. The data also have the potential to provide a contribution to both regional and national research themes regarding the medieval economy and urban continuity in the medieval and early post-medieval periods. This will be achieved through a programme of full post-excavation analysis and publication.

Land off Priory Street, Coventry, archaeological excavations 2006: post-excavation assessment and updated research design

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the project

This report provides a detailed assessment of the results of excavations undertaken at the site of a former car park located between the Alan Berry Building and the Herbert Art Gallery and Museum, Priory Street, Coventry (NGR SP 3373 7895; Figs. 1 & 2) in 2006. The work was commissioned by The Design Buro on behalf of Coventry University. The work was required as a condition of planning consent by Coventry City Council Development Directorate in advance of the construction of a proposed four storey building with basement car parking (planning ref. 30257/G). This requirement was in accordance with Planning Policy Guidance note 16, *Archaeology and Planning* (DoE 1990) and the Coventry City Council Development Plan Built Environment Policy (BE: 15). The work followed on from a first stage of desk-based assessment undertaken by Birmingham Archaeology (Hancox 2005).

A second stage of field evaluation, in the form of two trial trenches, was undertaken in the area of the car park in February 2006. The evaluation conformed to a brief set out by Coventry City Council (Patrick 2006) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (Birmingham Archaeology 2006a) which was approved in advance. The evaluation demonstrated the presence of surviving archaeological deposits of medieval and post-medieval date, at the western part of the car park.

A third stage open area excavation was subsequently carried out within the car park area between March and May 2006. This was undertaken in accordance with a further Written Scheme of Investigation (Birmingham Archaeology 2006b) approved by Coventry City Council Development Directorate and conformed with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (IFA 2001).

1.2 Location and geology

The area of the archaeological excavations is located in the centre of Coventry to the east of Priory Street. The site is bounded by University buildings (the Alan Berry Building to the north and the Sir Frank Whittle Building to the east), the Herbert Art Gallery and Museum (HAGM) to the south and Mandela House, formerly housing the City Archives and Record Office, to the west. The area of the excavations was formerly a car park split by a retaining wall between a lower level and an upper level. The evaluation indicated that no archaeological remains would survive at the lower level car park. The upper level car park was found to contain archaeological features and deposits during the evaluation and was the site of subsequent archaeological excavation. This area was accessed from Priory Street (centred on NGR SP 3371 7895, hereafter referred to as 'the site', see attached plan Fig. 2).

The underlying geology is sandstone of the Salop formation. (British Geological Survey Map Sheet 169).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The following paragraphs are a summary of the results of the desk-based assessment carried out by Birmingham Archaeology (Hancox 2005). The site lies within the historic core of medieval Coventry, close to the site of the castle and the priory and it may contain evidence of the early development of the city. Evidence of the boundary that separated the Earl's half of the town from the Bishop's half, during the 12- 14th centuries may exist within the site. From at least the 14th century the site was partly occupied by the back plots of buildings fronting onto New Street, Bayley Lane and Jordan Well. Documentary evidence suggests that the manufacture of cloth and the practicing of associated trades were carried out in this part of the city, on a large scale. Archaeological evidence of this industry and of other industries, along with evidence of domestic occupation in the former back plots may survive from this period and later periods within the site. Archaeological excavations carried out by Birmingham Archaeology immediately to the west of the site, at Mandela House car park, have recorded postholes probably dating from the 11th or 12th century, suggesting the presence of a substantial structure. Numerous inter-cutting pits, dating from the 14th- 17th centuries have also been recorded and these were probably originally utilised for an industrial function, perhaps for processes associated with cloth manufacture. Above the medieval and early post-medieval archaeology, the remains of 19th and 20th century buildings were also recorded.

Cartographic evidence indicates that much of the site at Priory Street was open ground between the 17th and 20th centuries. A number of buildings were constructed within the site during the 19th and 20th centuries and these may have partially truncated some archaeological features and deposits. The remains of some of these buildings may be of some archaeological interest, such as an example of an early 19th century malt kiln, which was situated at the eastern part of the site. The archaeological evidence suggests that the construction of these buildings is unlikely to have destroyed much of the potential earlier archaeology within the site.

The assessment concluded that there was a high potential for the in-situ survival of below-ground archaeological remains within the upper car park in the western part of the site and medium to low potential in the lower car park in the eastern part of the site.

3. AIMS AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The principle aim of the excavation was to 'preserve' the archaeological remains by record

More specific aims were to:

- To recover evidence of the history and development of the site which may be set against the wider archaeological and historical background of the city itself.
- To establish what activities may have been undertaken in the area, specifically industrial or manufacturing activities such as metal working and cloth manufacture, in the medieval and post-medieval periods.
- To investigate the possibility that archaeological evidence relating to the presence of the early castle and quarries within the site.
- To investigate the boundary between the Earl's half of the town and the Prior's half.

• To gain an understanding of the social status, layout and function of the site from earliest occupation.

• To provide comparative material. This will contribute to our understanding of the site within the city as a whole. This will be possible through the examination of environmental and other data from other locally excavated sites and available documentary sources.

• To allow access to the results to the people of Coventry and the wider public through presentation and preservation.

4. METHODOLOGY

Two evaluation trenches (each 20m by 2m) were excavated within the upper car park area. Tarmac and modern overburden was removed using a JCB excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under constant archaeological supervision down to the uppermost archaeological horizons.

Subsequently the upper car park (c. 0.1210 hectares) was excavated as an open area (Plate 1), with modern surfaces and overburden being removed by a tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. A sufficient margin of c. 2m was retained around the perimeter of the site in order to retain the structural integrity of boundary walls. The area was excavated in two stages. In the first stage modern overburden was removed down to the uppermost archaeological horizon. Features and structures were recorded and excavated and a second stage of machine excavation was undertaken under archaeological supervision down to the level of natural geology in order to identify and record further archaeological features and deposits.

All stages of work were undertaken in consultation with the Planning Archaeologist, and conformed to a detailed methodology as set out in the form of a Written Scheme of Investigation for both the evaluation and excavation stages (Birmingham Archaeology 2006a and 2006b).

The following sampling strategy for hand excavation was employed:

- Floors, post-holes, hearths, ovens, kilns, furnaces and structural elements of 18th century or earlier date were fully excavated.
- All pits of 18th century or earlier date were half-sectioned. Where the pit was discrete or where the contents had a specialist waste function it was fully excavated. Full excavation also took place if a pit group contained obvious primary deposits of pottery or where a pit sealed underlying deposits.
- Ditches, gullies and other linear features were sampled at regular intervals. Sampling amounted to not less than 25% of the length of each. Where the remaining 75% masked underlying archaeological deposits this was removed with appropriate recording
- Stone-built wells were excavated to a depth of 1m in order to find a construction date and a date for disuse. They were not be excavated further unless all parties agreed that a particular need arose.

Environmental sampling

Dateable deposits, were sampled where they were though to have environmental potential. The environmental sampling was directed towards discrete, well-dated pits containing animal bone and/or pottery.
Birmingham Archaeology consulted with the Planning Archaeologist, Coventry City Council during the excavation to ensure an appropriate environmental strategy was in place. An environmental specialist was available to provide advice on a dedicated strategy, if required, once a range of features has been exposed. Lisa Moffat, Regional Archaeological Science Advisor also visited the site. The environmental sampling policy followed the guidelines contained in the Birmingham Archaeology Guide to On-Site Environmental Sampling and the *Report of the Association for Environmental Archaeology Working Party on Sampling and Recovery,* September 1995.
Dry deposits: 20 litre soil samples or 100% of the contents of features which did not hold that amount were collected from datable and well-defined features. Features were sampled in order to ensure that representative material was collected for the full range of biological remains. Samples suitable for radiocarbon dating were collected.

5. RESULTS

The following phasing is based on preliminary spot dating of the pottery from the site. A full stratigraphic matrix has been created and used to inform the phasing and to highlight any obvious residual finds. A full list of contexts and spot-dates is provided in Appendix 1.

The phases are based on the chronological distinctions observable from initial spot dating of the pottery and do not take into account other datable finds (metalwork, coins, worked stone etc.). The nature of the site, with areas of densely inter-cutting pits, deliberately backfilled in a succession of episodes, indicates there is a high potential for instances of residual finds. Further pottery analysis, together with analysis of other finds assemblages from the site may, however, provide a sharper resolution for the phases of activity here, and in addition provide detail regarding the functions of features and associated activities.

This report represents a summary of the main features and structures on the site and provides a preliminary phasing. It does not represent an exhaustive description of each context excavated.

5.1 Prehistoric

Three pieces of potentially humanly struck flint were residual within later contexts on the site. These suggest prehistoric activity in the area (see Bishop below).

5.2 Phase 1: Romano-British (Fig. 3)

A ditch (4035, 4135, 4189 and 4222) was recorded in the southern part of the site, aligned broadly east-west, 1m wide and 0.72m deep, with near vertical sides sloping towards a flat base. Animal bone fragments and sherds of Grey Ware were recovered from a secondary fill of light grey-brown sandy clay (4133). The feature can therefore be suggested to be of Romano-British date. No other finds were recovered.

5.3 Phase 2: 12th-13th century (Fig. 4)

The earliest phase of activity within the site in the medieval period appears to be 12th to mid-13th century.

A shallow, ephemeral feature, 4188 (fill 4187) was recorded in the northern area of the site. In the central area a layer of redeposited sandy clay (3183) was recorded at the base of a later pit. A layer of redeposited natural sand was also recorded (3494) in the southeast area of the site, overlain by a layer of mid-brown sandy clay (3493). A shallow, truncated pit (3468) was recorded cutting natural sandy clay in the southern area of the site filled by a reddish-brown silty clay (3469).

A small rectangular feature (4024) was recorded in the southern area of the site containing redeposited natural sandy clay (4023).

5.4 Phase 3: late 13th-14th century (Fig. 5)

This phase is characterised by a number of layers, (possibly forming a uniform horizon), particularly apparent in the southwest area of the site. A number of large pits also date to this phase.

A layer of grey-brown clay-sand (2005), 0.25m deep, was recorded at the southern end of evaluation Trench 2 and overlay natural sand. A layer of mid-dark brown clay-sand (3005), was recorded to the south also overlying natural sands. Other similar layers (3484 and 3487) were identified in the vicinity and were also c. 0.25m thick. A further similar layer (3252) was recorded in the southwestern corner of the site, made up of a grey-brown sandy clay c. 0.35m deep. These layers were closely comparable in terms of colour and texture and appear to represent the truncated remains of a homogenous deposit in the southwest area of the site.

A layer of dark grey-brown silty clay (3115), 0.4m deep, in the central area of the site was cut by later structures. It is possible that this layer represents the northern extension of those layers in the southwest area of the site described above.

A charcoal rich layer (3182) was identified in the central, eastern part of the site. The layer was almost wholly composed of black burnt material, and was cut by a number of later pits in this area. A layer of orange-brown sandy clay (3142), close to the northern edge of excavation was recorded underlying later features. A dark grey silty clay, c.0.25m deep (3316) was recorded in the northwest area of the site, truncated by later features.

A number of pits also belong to this phase. The silty clay fills of these pits appear to be rich in animal bone, charcoal and ash together with tile, slate and a number of other artefact types. A number of the fills are grey-green in colour, possibly indicating cess deposits. Pottery quantities from the features were relatively low (see Ratkai below).

A pit (4171) at least 1.2m in diameter, was located in the southern area of the site, truncated by the southeast corner of a later stone building. The majority of pits belonging to this phase appear to have been sub-rectangular in plan. A large sub-rectangular pit (4079) c.3.75m by 2m was recorded in the far southeast corner of the site. Another large rectangular pit (4129), c.5m long by over 1.6m wide, was recorded at the eastern part of the excavation. A sub-rectangular flat-based pit (4065) was filled by a lower fill of grey-green silt (4068) and a secondary fill of light red sand (4067) in the central area of the site.

At the northern edge of the site a steep-sided pit or possible ditch terminal (4148) contained a primary green fill (4155). Initial silting (4154) was followed by a significant dump of unworked red sandstone blocks. This was followed by later episodes of silting (4152, 4151, 4150, 4149). To the west a shallow flat-based sub-rectangular pit (4123) was recorded.

A further possible truncated ditch (4091) was recorded in the northwestern area of the site, 0.9m wide and 0.55m deep, filled by orange sandy clay (4092) and a mid-brown sand (4025). The feature was truncated by later features and modern services.

5.5 Phase 4: 14th-15th century (Fig. 6)

The remains of a wall (3123) aligned approximately east-west was recorded overlying Phase 3 layers. The wall consisted of rough sandstone rubble, and survived to a height of c. 0.3m. It is possible that this fragmentary feature represents an early boundary.

A number of pits were recorded dating to this phase, the fills being characterised by dark brown sandy clays and silts and containing animal bone, charcoal, and mussel shells, together with pottery, ceramic tile, green slate and lime mortar fragments. Some of the fills were characterised by dark grey-green cess-like material.

Pit (3513) was a flat-based feature which contained a number of fills tipping into the pit. The feature was truncated by later pits, and was identified in section only.

To the east a large flat-based pit (3149), at least 3m wide, contained a succession of shallow fills (3180, 3179, 3178, 3177, 3176, 3165, 3174, 3173, 3155, 3190), the lower of which were characterised by charcoal rich dark brown silty sand. These were sealed by a deeper homogenous deposit of orange sandy clay (3168/ 3148). Pit 4066 to the west contained fills of light red-brown sandy clays (4070, 4073, 4075, 4069).

To the south a large sub-rectangular, flat-based pit (4197), c.5m long by 1.65m wide was recorded. The feature was cut on its southwest side by a later pit. Pit 4197 was cut by a similar vertically-sided pit sharing a similar location immediately to its north. This pit (4201) was over 4.6m in length and deeper at over 1.3m in depth (the feature was not bottomed).

To the south of this was a relatively shallow pit (4207). A further small pit feature (3340) was recorded to the south of this, towards the eastern extent of the site, filled by two contexts (3338 and 3339) the latter of which contained flecks of lime mortar and small fragments of blue-green slate.

Towards the northern end of the site a linear drainage gully (3184) was recorded running in an approximately southwest to northeast orientation. The feature is on a similar alignment to the short stretch of sandstone wall 3123, identified in the centre of the site.

In the northwest area of the site a steep sided flat-based pit (4143) contained a dark green cess-like silt (4142) followed by a secondary reddish silty sand (4141).

5.6 Phase 5: 15th-16th century (Fig. 7)

During this phase there was a dramatic increase in the level of activity on the site. The central area is characterised by a number of substantial inter-cutting pits, with green cess-like fills rich in discarded material, typically including tile, pot, animal bone, worked bone, metalwork, stone moulds and organic deposits. A possibly subterranean sandstone structure appears to have been constructed in this phase, together with further sandstone walls and structures. Large rectangular pits or tanks were present in the southern area which appeared to have been subjected to less intensive recutting activity than those in the central area of the site.

Stone structures
Stone structure (Structure I) recorded within the central area of the site appears to represent a substantial building, the alignment of which may have been influenced by a plot boundary set out by an earlier wall (3123, Phase 4). The preliminary interpretation is that Structure I was the cellar of a more substantial building. Four sandstone walls survived in good condition, constructed of well-dressed ashlar blocks (Plate 2): wall 4056/ 3118 to the north which was set against a rubble core; 4006 in the south, 4138 in the west; and 4064 in the east. There were no dressed blocks present on the external faces of the walls, which may be used to suggest that the building was subterranean, with the walls not intended to have been visible from the outside.

The southern wall 4006 appeared to be constructed within a foundation cut (4173; Fig. 8a) filled with sandstone rubble (4013). This feature had cut into earlier pit 4171 dated to Phase 3. The wall structure could clearly be seen to have subsided in the area over this pit (Plate 2). It is possible, therefore, that the sandstone rubble within the foundation cut 4173 was deliberately placed as an attempt to shore-up a wall in an unstable area of ground. No such rubble-filled foundation cuts were recognised elsewhere.

A thin deposit of green silty clay (4052) was the earliest recorded within Structure I, sealed by a friable yellow clay-sand layer (4051), representing a primary floor surface. This layer post dated the northern wall 4056 and pre-dated an internal dividing wall (4053). No finds were recorded from these primary layers.

Internal wall 4053 divided off a discrete space within the structure and butted against the internal faces of walls 4064 and 4006 on the eastern and southern sides (Plate 3). Within the small room or storage space bounded by wall 4053, two fills were recorded. The earliest fill of green silt (4058/ 4055) was comparable with green fills recorded within pits elsewhere on the site. This silt was sealed by a fill of reddish brown silty clay (4057/ 4054) with some sandstone fragments and pottery. A worked sandstone architectural fragment was recovered from this context (see Morris below).

An east-west orientated sandstone wall (3523) abutted wall 4056, Structure I. The wall was not constructed to the same depth as the cellar building Structure I, though appears to have been either contemporary with or later than its construction.

To the south of Structure I a further partially-surviving stone structure (Structure II; 3482/ 2016) was recorded, forming an inverted 'L'-shape in plan. The north-south wall of the structure (3482) was recorded lying within a possible wall cut or silted up drain feature (3490), filled by grey brown sandy clay (3378). There appeared to be an entranceway to Structure II on its northern side, close to the southwest wall of Structure I, wall 4006. It is possible that this was the entrance into the cellar from an above-ground structure immediately south of it. The arrangement of the internal room or storage space within Structure I would also serve to support this interpretation. To the northwest of Structure II large stone slabs formed part of a paved area, which would have been situated to the west of Structure I (at a higher level than its floor). To the east of these structures a substantial deposit of sandstone building rubble (4208) may also relate to this phase.

A sandstone wall (3261) in the southwest area of the site, aligned east-west, could be contemporary with the sandstone Structures I and II to the north. A similar wall (4178) in the northwest area of the site may also be contemporary with those to the south.

A large rectangular shallow feature (4093), 5.8m by 4.4m in extent in the northwest area of the site, was c.0.5m deep and was filled by deposits of sand and sandstone rubble (4094 and

4095) and yellow clay (4045). These fills were overlain by a large rectangular deposit of stiff pink clay (4002/ 4096). This appeared to respect the location of wall 4178. It appears that this surface relates to an insubstantial structure or floor area.

In the northeast area of the site a further sandstone wall (3037), oriented approximately northwest to southeast was recorded. Traces of whitish plaster on the eastern face of the sandstone wall suggests that this was the internal face of a structure (Structure IV). Five circular indentations (c. 2cm diam.) formed a horizontal row across two stones of the upper course on this eastern internal face. No dressed stones were present on the western side, but if the feature was sub-terranean, as with Structure I, this may not be unexpected. Three fills were recorded to the east of the sandstone wall (3049, 3048 and 3038), butting against the upper two sandstone courses and contained brick or tile and glass fragments

Pits and Ditches

A large number of broadly oval or sub-rectangular flat-based pits were recorded in the central area of the site (Plate 4). These densely inter-cutting features, were filled consistently with green cess-like material and interleaved with reddish brown silty clays, and contained pottery, bone and other finds including occasional stone metal-casting moulds. This area appeared to be separated from the southern part of the site by the east-west orientated sandstone wall (2015/ 3118/ 3523). The southern area was not characterised by as great a number of inter-cutting pits, although large pits were recorded. The central area also appeared to be distinct in character from the northern part of the site, where fewer inter-cutting pits were recorded. A gully 3184, dated to Phase 4, may have marked an initial plot boundary here, and it appears that a distinction between these areas was maintained in later periods. A few metres further north a substantial ditch was recorded (3433, 4097, 4099; see below) on a comparable alignment with both the earlier gully and the sandstone wall to the south. This ditch may have formed a significant boundary between plots or areas of land holding in this phase. The area of concentrated inter-cutting pits can, therefore, be argued to be spatially distinct, with the confined limits of the area of the plot contributing to the need to continually excavate new pits in the same place. This re-cutting through earlier deposits means that residuality of finds is highly likely within the pit fills.

The table below (Table 1) lists all pit and ditch features where spot-dating has enabled provisional phasing. All contexts for each feature have been listed, though spot dates have not necessarily been recorded for each individual context.

Table 1 (below) Pit and ditch features and their contexts datable to Phase 5.

Cut (Pit/ ditch)	Context
1006	1022, 1023, 1024, 1025
1010	1008, 1009, 1011, 1026
3008	3143
3056	3052, 3053, 3054, 3055, 3078
3079	3080, 3081
3082 3129	3083, 3084, 3085, 3086, 3087, 3088 3153, 3165, 3132, 3131, 3117
3193	3154, 3226
3194	3039, 3238, 3198, 3006
3195	3196
3204 3206	3203 3205
3213	3210, 3211, 3212
3214	3215, 3216, 3227, 3228, 3229, 3230
3217 3236	3218 3235
3239	3240
3297	3295, 3296
3328	3329
3336	3334, 3335, 3266, 3267, 3505
3349 3364	3402 3409, 3408, 3407, 3406, 3405, 3404, 3375, 3374, 3373, 3363, 3362, 3359, 3360, 3361
3377	3394, 3397, 3412, 3399, 3400,3395, 3396, 3398
3381	3382
3391	3392, 3393
3433	3489, 3465, 3435, 3434
3444	3453, 3501, 3478, 3476, 3477, 3458, 3456, 3457, 3460, 3368
3450	3451, 3452, 3448, 3449
3472	3473, 3474, 3475, 3416, 3469, 3471
3490	3378
3561	3431
4001	4005, 4003, 4004
4036	4037
4044	4041, 4043, 4059, 4042
4063	4062
4081	4080, 4106, 4107, 4080, 4105
4097	4026, 4098
4128	4028
4159	4157, 4158
4166	4162, 4163
4170	4169, 4174
4175	4206, 4220, 4218, 4219

Whereas the majority of pits on the site were subject to a high degree of re-cutting, hence obscuring their original forms in plan, a number of distinctive pits were excavated where their form was clear and less disturbed by recutting. These pits may have greater potential to contribute to the understanding of the types of activities on the site, and it may be possible to discern a specific function for these features, other than for refuse disposal. Two rectangular pits were recorded in close proximity, in the northwest area of the site. The pits (1006; Plate 5; and 1010) were rectangular, c. 2.5m by 1.1m, vertical-sided and relatively deep, between 0.8m and 1.1m. Both pits contained oddly convex fills on their northern edges, which may indicate the presence of an *in-situ* structural feature (perhaps wooden). Both pits contained dark grey-brown fills with a range of tile, slate, pottery and animal bone. The upper fills were both made up of re-deposited pink-red natural clay-sand.

In the southern area of the site two distinctively large trapezoidal-shaped pits were recorded (4001 and 4036). The largest pit 4001 was 6.5m by 3m and was comparatively shallow being 0.6m deep. A distinctive grey-green lower fill (4005), was similar to other distinctive pit fills across the site, and contained pot, bone, tile and organic material. Two upper fills (4003 & 4004) of pinkish-brown sandy clay appeared to represent further deliberate backfills. The second pit 4036 to the north 4.2m long by 2.5m wide and 0.45m deep, contained a single fill (4037) of grey-green silt, with lenses of reddish-brown silt which may suggest gradual infilling. Finds included pottery, animal bone, glazed tile, glass and metalwork. Pit 4036 respected the eastern wall 4064 of Structure I, suggesting it was either contemporary with or post-dated this building. The regular shape of pits 4001 and 4036 suggests an original specific function other than rubbish disposal (probably associated with an industrial process).

In the southernmost part of the site a relatively small rectangular flat based pit (4063) was filled by substantial quantities of tile, sandstone and slate fragments (4062). This was cut by a further rectangular, flat-based pit (4044), the secondary fill of which (4059) also contained substantial quantities of sandstone rubble and tile.

A substantial ditch (3433/ 4099; 4097; Fig. 8b) was recorded in the northeast area of the site, aligned approximately northeast to southwest. The lower fills contained substantial quantities of sandstone rubble (Fig. 8b), which may have derived from adjacent stone walls, which had subsequently collapsed. This ditch appears to have defined a substantial boundary, although any westward continuation was obscured by later disturbance. The ditch feature appears to have formed an alignment which was followed by subsequent phases of walling (see Phases 6 and 7 below). Wall 3467, recorded in section, may have been contemporary with the ditch, and may represent a precursor to walls belonging to later phases here. Dating evidence suggests it had gone out of use by the mid-16th century.

5.7 Phase 6: Late 16th-17th century (Fig. 9)

A cobbled surface (3102) was laid in the northeast area of the site, parallel with the former ditched boundary. The surface had a central drain (Plate 7), was 1.4m wide, and had a substantial well-faced sandstone kerb (3101) on its southern side (Plate 8), which may have originated as part of a wall or structure. A less substantial kerb (3104; Fig. 8b) was also present on the northern side of cobbled surface 3102.

A substantial sandstone wall (3105) was cut into the southern side of the Phase 5 ditch feature (3433/ 4099; Fig. 8b), sharing the broadly same alignment as the earlier ditch. The sandstone blocks were faced on their southern side, although no evidence dressed stones was apparent on its northern side. The angle of the wall may suggest it had subsided at a later date.

Alternatively the angle of the base of the wall may have been an intentional feature, in order to widen the base of the wall and spread the weight at its foundations.

A single fill of light brown sandy clay 3027 fills a feature 3072 which cuts the cobbled surface 3102 (Fig. 8) and was parallel with wall 3105. It is possible that these fills relate to the backfill of a construction trench for the wall 3105. If this is the case the pottery dating evidence suggests the wall was constructed in the later 16th or early 17th century (Ratkai below).

A sandstone floor surface (1021) was constructed partly over an earlier clay surface. This was overlain by an east-west aligned sandstone drain (1020/ 3016), constructed to meet a sandstone lined well (3018; Plate 6). These three features can be suggested to be contemporary. Three shallow sub-circular pits or postholes (1014, 1015 and 1018) were recorded close to the edges of the stone surface 1021, c. 0.5m in diameter and 0.2m deep with rounded or flat bases. The pits were not overlain by the stone surface 1021. A thin layer (1007) was recorded overlying the stone surface which provides a *terminus ante quem* for its use (Ratkai, below). This layer also overlay the three pits 1014, 1015 and 1018.

Several elongated, shallow features with 'U'-shaped profiles (3166, 3128, 3133, 3127 and 3311; Fig. 8c) were recorded in the northern part of the site. Three of these (3128, 3133 and 3127), aligned north-south, were inter-cutting. The features had charcoal-rich primary fills, and might have had a specific function, perhaps associated with an industrial process. It is notable that copper alloy wire was recovered from fill 3312 of feature 3311. It is also notable that feature 3311 forms a right angle with the other inter-cutting group of north-south aligned features to the west, and this may define a working area. A layer containing sandstone, tile and rubble (4177) post-dated the wall 4178.

5.8 Phase 7: Later 17th-18th century (Fig. 10)

During this phase a number of the structures on the site, fell into disuse. Pits continued to be excavated, but in contrast with earlier phases, these appear to be more consistently backfilled with substantial quantities of building materials.

Deposits within Structure I may suggest it remained in use in the 17th century, although it was ultimately demolished at a time in the 17th or possibly early 18th century (see Ratkai below for a discussion of the dating evidence). Overlying the primary floor 4051 in the main area of the building was a thin layer of dark brown sandy silt (4050) which contained fragments of white wall plaster and eight sherds of 17th century pottery. Above deposit 4050 was a thin layer of red clay (4049). This may represent a further consolidation of the floor surface. No finds were recovered from this layer. Overlying this was a thin deposit of white wall plaster (4048) containing 17th century sherds.

Further layers within Structure I appear to relate to the demolition of the building. The layers described above were sealed by a layer of red clay (4047) which also contained a large quantity of charcoal, including fragments of twigs. This may be evidence of the destruction of the building by fire. This interpretation may be bolstered by the fact that subsequent layers were made up of substantial quantities of rubble (4046, 4140, 4139 and 4014), probably representing the collapse of the structure. Layer 4046 contained a number of sherds of mid-late 17th century pottery (Ratkai, below). A later robber pit (3120; backfilled by 3100, 3121, 3099 and 3119) appears to have been dug to remove the upper courses of dressed stone from the northern wall (4056) of Structure I.

During this phase the cobbled surface 3102, well 3118 and associated features also fell into disuse. A large quantity of 17th century pottery (Ratkai, below), in an un-abraded condition,

was recovered from two layers (3025 and 3057) lying over the cobbled surface 3102, in the northern area of the site. A discrete pit (3286/3141) post-dating the cobbled surface, contained a coin (SF 10), which has been dated to 1697 (Mould, Appendix 2). These finds provide a *terminus ante quem* date of the original use of the cobbled surface.

A sandstone wall (3114) shares a similar alignment to earlier wall and ditch features in this area and appears to represent a redefinition of the earlier boundary in this phase.

Two fills recorded in the upper part of the well 3118 (3425 and 3019) produced a relatively substantial assemblage of 18th century pottery (see Ratkai below). The stone drain 3016 also contained 18th century pottery in its fill (3017). The pottery from the stone lined drain and the well appear to represent a *terminus ante quem* for their use and that both were redundant features at this time.

A north-south aligned brick-built drain in the northwest corner of the site (3318), contained pottery from its silt fill (3319). This feature may have extended from a property fronting onto New Street to the north.

Two short east-west aligned sandstone walls (3256 and 3426; Plates 9 & 10) were recorded in the southern area of the site. The southern wall 3426 was made up of a single course of sandstone blocks. The parallel wall 3256 was made up of a number of rectangular roughly-hewn sandstone blocks, again one course in height. A further parallel alignment of less-substantial sandstones (Plate 9) lay 1m further to the north, also adjacent to and parallel with, the boundary wall 3523. The function of these walls is unclear. The walls were overlain by layer of demolition rubble (3163).

A number of large, mainly sub-rectangular pits were recorded across the site, particularly in the southern area (see Table 2 below) and these appear, in a number of cases, to have been backfilled with dumps of building material. One pit (4175), in the northwest area, contained large quantities of tile and sandstone fragments in its fill (4206). An oval pit (2017/ 3463) was filled almost wholly with ceramic tiles, brick, green slate, sandstone fragments (2007/ 3462). A further pit to the east (3436), also contained large quantities of roof tile. A large, shallow rectangular pit (3051) was recorded in the centre of the site filled with a black silt with tile, slate coal and ash (3050). A steep-sided sub-circular pit (3047) to the east of this was backfilled with large quantities of brick and tile (3046). An irregular oval pit (3032) was recorded to the south of these features in the centre of the site, containing brick, tile and sandstone fragments (3033). This pit was recut by a similar feature (3058), containing a primary fill (3059) of brick and tile and a secondary fill (3060) with less rubble. A concentration of sandstone rubble within a silty clay deposit (3488) was recorded in the southwest part of the site.

Table 2. Phase 7 pit features and associated contexts

Cut (Pit)	**Contexts (datable)**
3032	
3047	3046
3051	3050
3058	3060

3120	3099
3250	3251
3271	3272
3278	3279
3250	3302
3411	3337
3387	3389, 3422
3436	3437
3447	3448
3463	3462
3485	3486
4020	4015, 4016, 4017, 4019
4022	4021
4039	4038
4175	4219

5.9 Phase 8: 19th century (Fig. 11)

A brick wall (2031) was recorded, orientated northeast to southwest, in the central area of the site. This wall was built on top of the earlier sandstone wall (3523). It appears therefore that the alignment of the Phase 5 east-west wall was re-used to reinstate an earlier or existing boundary in this phase. The eastern part of the wall 2031 formed part of a contemporary brick-built structure (Structure III; Plate 10). The southern elevation of this structure either lay upon an existing sandstone wall, or was constructed with one course of possibly re-used sandstone blocks (3524). A sinuous brick formation at the southern side of the structure (Plate 10) was an internal feature of the structure, perhaps a pathway. The eastern and western sides of the structure were formed by a single course of brick, and no sandstone courses were present.

A large pit (3383) respected the southern sandstone wall 3524 of Structure III. The pit may relate to the disuse of Structure III and was filled by three deposits (3386, 3385 and 3384). Large quantities of early 19th century pottery (dating to the 1820s) were recovered from these deposits, including near complete vessels. It appears that this was a rapidly backfilled pit, with a primary deposit of dark brown silt (3386), a secondary dump of mortar or plaster (3385), with large quantities of pottery, sealed by a final deposit grey-brown silt (3384). This pit may be contemporary with, or later than, Structure III.

A large sub-square pit (3043) was recorded to the northeast of Structure III and wall 3523. The pit was 1.6m by 1.6m and 1.6m deep with concave, steep sides. The lower fill of dark grey-black sandy clay contained late 18th/ early 19th century sherds of pottery and a large 'H'-shaped corroded iron object. The middle and upper fills (3045 and 3044) contained large quantities of early 19th century ceramics, brick and tile.

A circular brick-lined pit (4136), 1.4m in diameter and 0.6m deep was recorded in the north-western area of the site. Notably the uppermost course of bricks were curved in shape. At the base of the brick lined feature a square hole had been dug into bedrock. The feature was filled with black silty clay (4137) which contained pottery and bone. The function of this feature is unknown at present, but it may have been a soakaway drain.

The 1851 Board of Health map depicts the site as formal gardens (Hancox 2005). A building is located on this map to the south of an east-west aligned boundary. It appears that this building equates with Structure III and that it was an integral feature of the gardens. The building is depicted on the 1891 First Edition OS map, but is not shown on the Second Edition of 1906.

Generally there are comparatively few features and deposits from this phase, probably reflecting the fact that the area was formal gardens in the mid-19th century. Virtually no 20th century material was recovered, apart from obviously modern drainage etc. associated with the recent car park. The area appears to have remained largely free of substantial development in the early 20th century, with some rear plots extending into the northern part of the site (Hancox 2005). Buildings are, however, depicted in the 1950s in the central area of the site, but these appear to have been cleared by the mid-1970s, presumably in relation to development associated with the Lanchester College.

6. STRATIGRAPHIC AND STRUCTURAL DATA

Table 3. Quantification of the paper archive

Record type	**No. of records**	**other**
Context sheets	757	
Small find record sheets	5	
Environmental sample records	6	
Drawing indices	5	
Photographic indices	13	
Drawings		
A1	5	
A2	8	
A3	41	
Photographs		
Colour slide	288	
B&W print	216	
Digital	25	Electronic files
Finds assemblage summary sheets	447	
CAD surveying		Electronic files
Stratigraphic matrix	1	Electronic file

Statement of potential

Preservation on the site of archaeological deposits from the 12th to the 19th centuries was particularly good and had not been significantly affected by modern truncation. The excavations have produced a significant quantity of stratigraphic and artefactual (see below) data. A complex stratigraphic sequence was recorded, the analysis and interpretation of which will provide a significant insight into the nature and relative intensity of activities being undertaken in this area of Coventry in the medieval and early post-medieval periods.

These data provide considerable potential for producing a narrative sequence of events for an area within the historic core of Coventry, over a significant time period. Alongside specialist contributions this will provide a valuable body of comparative data both for sites excavated within the city and within a regional and national context.

7. THE FINDS

Table 4. Quantification of the finds archive

Material	**Quantity**
Roman Pottery	3
Medieval Pottery	1277
Post-Medieval Pottery	2341
Tile	1671
Brick	289
Mortar	100
Fired Clay	10
Clay Pipe	429
Iron Nails	320
Other Iron	102
Copper Alloy	545
Lead	11
Silver	1
Slag	128
Other Metal	27
Bottle Glass	184
Other Vessel Glass	36
Window Glass	44
Other Glass	464
Flint	3
Worked Stone	18
Jet	1
Worked Bone	30
Ivory	1
Animal Bone	192860g
Shell	237

7.1Roman Pottery

Two sherds of Roman pottery from 4133 and 4190 were identified by Dr Jerry Evans. The sherd from 4133 was a rim from a wide-mouthed greyware jar and that from 4190 was a greyware jar body sherd. Greywares were made in a number of kiln sites in Warwickshire but these two sherds cannot be exactly sourced nor can they be dated with any accuracy.

The presence of just two sherds from different sections of the same feature can be interpreted in two ways. Either the ditch was part of a 'native' structure, Roman pottery use in the West Midlands being very limited outside the military or urban environments, or the feature is sub-Roman and the pottery residual. The presence of a Roman brooch on the site makes the former interpretation more likely.

7.2 Medieval and post-medieval pottery assessment by Stephanie Ratkai

Factual data

Phase 2 12th-13th centuries

The earliest feature in this phase would seem to be feature 4023 which contained three shelly ware sherds. This could indicate a date in the 11th or 12th centuries. The remaining features in the phase contained Coventry ware cooking pot sherds dating to the 12th-13th centuries. Layer 3493 produced further Coventry ware cooking pot sherds and also Coventry tripod pitcher ware sherds. All the pottery pre-dates the mid-13th century. This phase seems to be the equivalent of HAGM 05 and 06 Phase 1.

Phase 3 late 13th-14th centuries

This phase represents the first appearance of Chilvers Coton A ware which was produced from the mid 13th century to? early 14th century and which was found in most of the layers and feature fills.

A series of layers across the site were paralleled by Phase 2 layers found in HAGM 05 and 06. The pottery from the layers at Priory Street suggested that material had started to accumulate in the 12th century or possibly even the 11th century and was still being deposited in the later 13th and 14th centuries.

A number of pits were also identified as belonging to this phase. The pottery from the fills of these pits suggested that they were largely contemporary with the Phase 3 pits on HAGM 05 and 06 and were being backfilled during the second half of the 13th century and 14th century. Although the contents of the pits indicated disposal of domestic rubbish, there was also some indication that metalworking had been practised in the vicinity. This ties in with the interpretation of the pits from HAGM 05 and 06 and also with the find of a crucible fragment in one of the Phase 2 layers. The pottery evidence suggests that pits 4065, 4171 and 4079 and ditch 4148 were the latest features to be backfilled, since all of them contained Chilvers Coton C ware sherds.

Despite the obvious increase in activity in this phase, as shown by the greater number of pits, the quantity of pottery recovered is very small, especially since from the mid 13th century pottery is generally abundant, particularly on urban sites. All the pits had fewer than 10 sherds in their fills and only two pits had more than five sherds. If the pit fills suggest that they are made up of domestic debris then either pottery use wasn't very high in this area of Coventry, which seems unlikely, or the fill material is not primarily domestic waste.

Phase 4 14th-15th centuries

There was a greater quantity of Chilvers Coton C ware in this phase. Chilvers Coton A sherds were still present but may all have been residual. As with the preceding phase the sherd count from the feature fills was very low and the small numbers of sherds involved, make dating rather tenuous. Four features contained pottery which was definitely residual; drain 3184 and pits 3340, 4201 and 4207.

Phase 5 15th-16th centuries

The marked increase in pottery in this phase is matched by the marked increase in pit digging and construction of buildings. These would have lain to the rear of the back plots fronting Bayley Lane. Structure I and Structure II appear to be on the same alignment as Structures A-C on the HAGM 06 site and the pit group in the northern section of HAGM 05 appears to be part of the pit group to the north of Structure I on the Priory Street site.

Structures
A small number of sherds was associated with the structures. The fill of the construction trench for wall 4006, Structure I contained pottery which need not be later than the 15th century. Likewise the fill of possible construction cut 3490 for wall 3482 of Structure II could date to the 15th century. Infill 4054/4057 within Structure I dates from the late 15th-16th centuries, with a deposition date in the first half of the 16th century most likely.

Layers 3323 and 3327 which lay beneath wall 3523 contained pottery probably dating to the first half of the 16th century, although a very late 15th century date is just possible. This section of wall may be later than the structure and seems to follow a plot boundary.

Layer 4009 which overlay the southern wall of Structure I contained pottery of a similar date, probably representing residual material, associated with the building's use, disturbed during demolition.

To the north of the site, layer 4179 over wall 4178, contained a Rhenish stoneware sherd, probably dating to the 16th century. Whilst it is true that this sherd could be residual, it is also possible that the sherd was 'curated' and may have been broken or discarded many years after its manufacture date. However, the absence of any other pottery in this layer particularly material of the 17th century probably does indicate that the wall was demolished in the 16th century. Wall 4178 may respect clay ?floor surface 4096 or have been truncated by its construction. Layer 3094 which overlay drain 3109/3106 in the north of the site, also contained a 16th century Rhenish stoneware sherd where it may be residual.

In the northeastern corner of the site was another sandstone wall, 3037, Structure IV. Rubble layer 3061 lying against the external face of the wall contained a single blackware sherd, indicating that the building could have been in existence before the mid 16th century. Rubble layers within the building contained pottery dating to the 15th century. A rubble, probably demolition, layer (3035) above this, contained clay pipe with a suggested deposition date of 1740-1780.

Taken as a whole, the ceramic evidence seems to suggests that various buildings were constructed in the 15th and 16th centuries (although the later 15th century marked the beginning of a decline in Coventry's fortunes).

Pits and other features
The following relative chronology of the disuse of these features is based on the presence of Tudor Green and Cistercian wares. Tudor Green without Cistercian ware has been taken to indicate a 15th century backfill date. The presence of Cistercian ware has been taken to indicate a backfill date of the late 15th-mid 16th c date. Some features contain neither and have been given a general 15th-16th centuries date. Given the rather small quantities of pottery recovered from these features, this is a fairly crude methodology and by no means infallible.

The central pit cluster seems to contain the greatest number of pits backfilled in the 15th century. These tend to lie at the western end of the cluster. Pits 3056, 3444 and 3236 were backfilled later almost certainly at some point in the 16th century. The pits in HAGM 05 do not contain any Tudor Green and seem for the most part to have been backfilled in the 16th

century also. The spacing and general arrangement of the pits suggests that they were dug for a specific activity and, despite the apparent cess-derived make-up of some of the fills, were neither intended as cess pits nor rubbish pits. It is possible that the earlier phase of backfilling predated the construction of Structures I and II on the adjacent plot.

Features to the south of wall 3523 which lie in a separate burg age plot all contain Cistercian ware, very occasionally some blackware but no yellow ware. It is proposed that these pits fell into disuse in the 16th century. Two pits 4036 and 4001 appear to have been partly coeval with the use of Structures I and II. The two 'tanks' 4036 and 4001 hint at some industrial process associated with them. Possible uses for the tanks and pits are tanning, tawyering and dyeing.

In the northern part of the site, ditch 3433/4097/4099 was probably backfilled in the 15th century. The line of the ditch may form a second burgage plot boundary. To the north of this only pit 4159 appears to have been backfilled in the 15th century. The remaining pits appear to have gone out of use in the 16th century.

A Cistercian or blackware sherd was found associated with rubble 3467 which lay beneath the cobbled surface 3102 to the north of the site and suggests a ?mid 16th century *terminus post quem* for surface 3102 and that the backfilling of the pits may have preceded for the most part the construction of this feature.

Phase 6 late 16th-17th centuries
There was no pottery from the large shallow rectangular feature 4093, possibly a floor surface associated with well 3018. The surface 1021, partly, overlying the cut also contained no pottery but there was pottery from 1007 a thin layer overlying 1021. Taken together the pottery and clay pipe evidence suggests that the surface was in use in the 17th century, possibly quite early in the century. A drain (3016) over surface 1021 and connecting to the well contained 18th century pottery (and one residual 15th-16th century sherd) in its fill. A Chilvers Coton C sherd and a further 15th-16th century sherd were found in the drain fill during the evaluation. These sherds are most likely to be residual also, rather than reflect an early use of the drain, although a later 16th century date for the construction of the cobbled surface and drain cannot be ruled out completely.

The fills of Well 3018 contain 227 sherds. Cistercian ware and Tudor Green were absent as was any earlier medieval pottery. The earliest pottery in the fills was blackware. The well appears to have been completely backfilled by the late 18th century or early 19th century, although it may have started to become redundant in the 17th century.

In the northern part of the site a series of elongated features were constructed which were associated with substantial charcoal deposits. Pottery was recovered from feature 3133 and consisted of three medieval sherds and one medieval/post-medieval transitional sherd (Midlands Purple 15th-16th centuries). All the pottery could be residual. No pottery was found in features 3127 and 3128 which cut feature 3133. Slightly to the east was feature 3166 which contained a small number of blackware and yellow ware sherds. Although this material could date from the late 16th-early 18th centuries, an early 17th century date is probably most likely. A further associated feature 3311, at right angles to the above contained two yellow ware sherds and presumably went out of use at a similar time to feature 3166. The gullies and surface 1021 (above) are very likely to be associated. Drain 1018 and well 3018 may also have been a part of the activity associated with the gullies and surface. The drain seems to have been out of use by the 18th century.

To the southeast of the above, a complicated series of structural arrangements, consisting of walls, possible kerbs, drains and cobbling were undertaken over and adjacent to the backfilled

ditch 3433. A Cistercian or blackware sherd in demolition material below the cobbled surface 3102 indicates that the surface was laid after the mid 16th century. A linear feature between walls 3105 and kerb 3104 contained pottery dating from the late 16th-17th centuries. The feature cut the cobbled surface and looks very like a construction trench for 3105 and predates kerb 3104. In all likelihood this constructional activity was more or less contemporary with that associated with the gullies (above). A dump of unabraded 17th century pottery, some 137 sherds, from surface 3102 gives a *terminus ante quem* for this feature. The clay pipe evidence seems to indicate a deposition date of c 1630-1700.

At some point in the 17th century Structure I appears to have been demolished. Within Structure I were a number of layers 4014, 4046, 4048 and 4050, all of which seemed to contain pottery of 17th century date. Rubble layers 4014 and 4046 were associated with the collapse and disuse of the building. A small amount of residual material was found in these layers. Thirty sherds from a 17th century coarseware bowl were found in 4048. A robber pit 3120 contained a single coarseware sherd in fill 3099. The sherd is most likely of 17th century date and residual. A number of pits 2017/3463, 3447, and 3436 seem to have been backfilled around the same time. Rubble in pit 2017/3463 may be associated with the demolition of the building. It is difficult to be certain at what point in the 17th century the structure may have been demolished. There are no sherds which need belong to the later 17th century (e.g. mottled ware, slip-coated ware, slip-decorated wares etc) but the pottery from the above contexts was in use throughout the 17th century and at least the early 18th centuries.

Phase 7 later 17th-18th centuries
Two vestigial pit features 3357 and 3358 situated between drain 3318 and the Phase 6 gullies, contained pottery and clay pipe consistent with their disuse in the late 17th or early/mid 18th centuries. Layer 3074 overlying wall 3105 contained pottery and clay pipe which probably indicates that it went out of use in the first half of the 18th century. Wall 3114 a little to the northwest of wall 3105, was above layer 3009 which produced 16th century pottery, and contained late 17th to mid 18th century pottery in its make-up. Thus it seems likely that wall 3114 was a replacement for wall 3105.

Pit 3246 and pit 3485 at the south of the site, were backfilled at some point in the later 17th or early 18th centuries.

Activity dating to the 18th century is concentrated in the northern half of the site. This century witnesses the disuse and backfilling of drain 3318, well 3018 and pits 3047, 3051 and 3058. All of these features contain clay pipe with an 18th century deposition date. Pits 3051 and 3058 contain creamware sherds and were probably backfilled in the last quarter of the 18th century. Pits 3053 and 3032 probably also belong with this group

At the southern part of the site two pits 3387/4020 and 3250 appear to have been backfilled in the second half of the 18th century. Pit 3250 was probably backfilled in the middle years of the 18th century.

Clearly, from the late 17th century pit digging and associated activity had dramatically reduced. A small flurry of activity occurred towards the end of the 18th century but this was still very little when compared with what had occurred in the early post-medieval period.

Phase 8 19th century
The pottery from this phase suggested that domestic activity ceased in this area before 1850. The greater part of the pottery was made up of residual material. A good closed group of pottery dating to the 1820s-1830s came from pit 3383 and could conceivably represent a clearance dump from Structure III. A stoneware bottle sherd associated with brick feature

4136 is likely to date to the second half of the 19th century but may well be intrusive. The Phase 8 pottery is entirely consistent with the site having been formal gardens from at least the mid 19th century.

Discussion
The following discussion includes reference to the neighbouring excavation on the Herbert Art Gallery and Museum site (site codes HAGM 05 & 06) since in effect this excavated area exposed the western end of the Priory Street burgage plots, which fronted onto Bayley Lane. It is therefore not possible to assess the significance of either site in isolation.

Both the sites lie within an area thought to have been part of, or close to, Coventry Castle (Rylatt and Stokes 1996) built by the Earl of Chester. Despite some doubts as to the exact date of its construction (ibid. 31) the castle had gone out of use by c 1250 at the latest, by which date the descendants of the Earl of Chester had moved from the castle to Cheylesmore Manor. Phases 1-2 at HAGM 05 & 06 and Phase 2 at Priory Street should therefore both relate to the castle and its occupation.

Most of the medieval fabrics have been previously recorded and comprised mainly Coventry cooking pot and tripod pitcher wares and Chilvers Coton A and C wares.

At HAGM 05 & 06 the pottery seems to indicate quite early occupation in this area possibly from as early as the 11th century. Looking at the three sites (HAGM 05, HAGM 06 and Priory Street) together it is apparent that there are few features in the 12th to mid-13th centuries and those that there are, seem to lie in a narrow band running back at right angles to Bayley Lane. Across the three sites the picture appears to be of two buildings (HAGM 05 & 06) with discarded pottery associated with their use. The buildings and pottery may be associated with Coventry Castle. At Priory Street, comparatively little pottery was associated with the earliest medieval occupation (Phases 2-4).

In Area B (HAGM 06) most of the activity appears to have been concentrated in the 12th-early 14th centuries with little or no later material. The absence of later material may well be because Area B was occupied by three medieval buildings of uncertain construction date. The floor surfaces of these would have been kept free of domestic debris and it is likely that the immediate area outside the buildings was also kept clean. By implication this would suggest that the buildings were constructed some time after the early 14th century**.** Pit digging at Priory Street in Phase 4 probably reflects backplot activity associated with these buildings. Despite the often substantial nature of these pits comparatively little pottery was recovered from them.

From the 15th century onwards, a rapid increase in activity is attested by increased pit digging in Area A (HAGM 05) and in the central part of the Priory Street site, and the construction of buildings and two adjacent large rectangular features at the latter site. Most of this activity seems to have occurred on ceramic evidence in the 15th-16th centuries. The pottery found in the various feature fills could have derived from either the Priory Street structures or from those further to the west in Area B (HAGM 06). The rather regular layout of these pits suggests that they may have been dug for some industrial or craft purpose, such as tanning, tawyering or dyeing and it is possible that environmental evidence may elucidate their function. Further evidence of buildings dating to this period was found in the northern part of the site to the south of ditch 3433 (see below).

The ditch (3433) in the northeastern corner of the site contained two sherds of 15th-16th century date in its lowest excavated fill. The construction date of the ditch is uncertain and the rubble collapse into the ditch may well account for the 15th-16th century pottery found there, rather than indicate the date of its deliberate back fill. One of the upper fills contained pottery

of late 17th-early 18th century date with some residual material dating from c 1250 to the 16th century. There is every possibility that this fill could be contaminated with later pottery and seems to represent slumping into the backfilled ditch rather than a fill proper. The function of the ditch, its construction date and the date of its disuse therefore remains something of a mystery. Some constructional activity was recorded in the area of the backfilled ditch from the mid/late 16th or early 17th centuries and comprised a cobbled surface or road and at least one building.

Activity in the far north of the site included the construction of a cobbled surface, a drain, a series of gullies and possibly a well. They may have been constructed in the late 16th century or 17th century, possibly the earlier 17th century, although this is by no means certain. All these features appear to have been in use during the 17th century.

Further, but less frequent, pit digging followed, mainly located in the Priory Street site. Two phases of backfilling seem to have occurred; one in the 17th century, the other in the second half of the 18th century. It is in the 17th century that Structure I was demolished. The later phase of pit backfilling in the southern part of the site may relate to building construction in Area A, HAGM 05.

Evidence of 19th century domestic activity was sparse and was consistent with the area having been formal gardens from at least the mid 19th century.

The greatest concentration of pottery was associated with Phases 5-7. This is in marked contrast to the HAGM 05 and 06 sites where medieval pottery predominated. When viewed chronologically, the pottery suggests that activity was moving eastwards, to the rear of the burgage plots fronting onto Bayley Lane, with the latest features being located in the Priory Street site (i.e. at the far end of the burgage plots).

Statement of Potential, comparing HAGM and Priory St.

1) By far the greatest amount of pottery in Area B (HAGM 06) came from the first two phases. However, there was an absence of good closed groups, which seriously limits the potential for study. The 446 sherds from the two phases could in theory represent anything up to 300 years of pottery use and discard and are unlikely to represent less than 100 years usage. This does not form a good foundation for a detailed study of the pottery. However, the importance of this group and the small amount of early pottery from HAGM 05 and UCP06 lies in the fact that it is probably associated with the occupation of Coventry Castle.

It is suggested that the pottery from HAGM Phases 1-2 and UCP 06 Phase 2 (591 sherds in total) is studied to:

- to determine early pottery usage in Coventry
- to determine pottery usage associated with Coventry Castle to see if this differs from that recorded for other sites in Coventry.

2) Pottery from the later 13th-15th centuries, HAGM Phase 3 UCP 06 Phases 3-4 (331 sherds in total) represents a rather small group, widely dispersed across the sites. This period presumably marks the initial exploitation and development of the area after the disuse of the castle. The main focus of interest here is to:

- to confirm the date of the development of the area
- to examine the reasons why the layers in HAGM 05 & 06 and UCP 06 contain proportionately so much more pottery than the feature fills.

3) HAGM 05 &06 Phase 4 and UCP 06 Phases 5-7 (1,755 sherds in total) contain the best pottery group. There is much more potential here for more detailed study which could determine

- the relative chronology of the various pit complexes
- the chronology of the use and disuse of the structures in UCP 06
- the functional make-up of the pottery and possible status of the inhabitants

4) It is not proposed that the 19th century pottery be studied in detail apart from the good closed group dating to the 1820s or 1820s from UCP06 pit 3383.

Methodology
1) The minimum recording required for the pottery from HAGM 05 & 06 Phases 1-3 and UCP 06 Phases 2-4 is

- Quantification by sherd count and weight, and minimum rim count
- Vessel form (general class i.e. cooking pot, pitcher, jug etc)
- Fabric (using Warwickshire County Pottery Type Series)
- Illustration of unusual vessel forms or vessels in uncommon fabrics

2) The minimum recording required for the pottery from HAGM 05 & 06 Phases 4 and UCP 06 Phases 5-7 is

- Quantification by sherd count and weight, and minimum rim count and rim percentage (*eves*)
- Vessel form (detailed description with form series e.g. two-handled cup, two-handled cylindrical mug etc)
- Fabric (using Warwickshire County Pottery Type Series)
- Illustration of range of vessels found in the post-medieval period

3) General observations

- The pottery should be dated where possible, although some of the fabrics have rather broad date ranges which will be of little use in refining the site chronology.

- Pottery found residually in later phases needs nothing more than a general paragraph outlining what was found.

- Tables listing the relative proportion of vessel types are recommended.

- The assemblage should be compared, in particular, with those from Broadgate East and Much Park Street

- It is recommended that as much information as possible is tabulated and that the report text concentrates on a themed approach to the various groups.

Recommendations for further work

Recording pottery	13.0
Preparation of tables	1.0
Functional analysis	1.0
Comparanda with other Coventry sites	0.5
Write report	4.5

Revisions/edits 1.0

7.3 Assessment of the small finds by Quita Mould

Methodology
The assessment is based on examination of the material between November 2007 and January 2008. The metalwork has been scanned and the metal objects requiring other specialist input, radiography and or/investigative cleaning have been separately boxed and listed. The basic record of the metalwork has been made and will be added to the finds database as the first stage of analysis. A basic record of the finds of other materials has been made. The information gathered has been correlated with the current contextual information (Halsted 2007) and the finds considered in the light of the specific aims of the project (ibid. 2-3).

Factual Data

Material	*Quantity*
Silver	1
Iron	422
Copper alloy	545
Lead alloy	11
Worked bone	30
Ivory	1
Pig teeth	2
Worked stone	18
Jet	1
Pottery	1

Range and provenance of the material
The finds comprised principally of a range of copper alloy dress accessories, domestic items of copper alloy and iron, and structural ironwork. In addition evidence for a number of craft and domestic activities, chiefly of 15th-16th century date, were recovered, most notably metal casting and textile processing. The finds are considered by functional category below. Where possible the provenance and dating has been noted. No very large groups were present but the largest accumulations of small finds were noted in fill 3368 of pit 3444, fill 3362 of pit 3364 and in fill 3304 of pit 3234.

Coins and Jettons
Nine coins and jettons were identified amongst the metalwork and have been separated ready for dispatch to a numismatist. X-radiography may be required. They are listed in context order in Appendix 2.

Dress accessories
Pins

A small quantity of dress pins of copper alloy was found along with brass pins with wire-wound heads of late medieval and post-medieval date. Of interest was a highly
decorative dress pin of lead alloy (SF207). The pin has a spherical head decorated with filigree and granulation comparable with three copper alloy examples from Norwich (Margeson 1993, 10-11, fig 4, 26-28) and cast examples of lead alloy from London and King's Lynn. In the past there has been some debate as to the dating of this pin type. The Coventry example comes from a cleaning layer 3163] The provisional pot spot date of late 16th century for the layer agrees with the early post-medieval date proposed for the other known examples. It is

assumed that the lead alloy examples catered for the 'cheaper end of the market' the presence of possible gilding on the Coventry example is of interest.

A small number of pins with plain spherical heads were also present e.g. 3012. The majority comprised brass pins with wire-wound heads. While these brass 'dress-making' pins were clearly being manufactured in the locality (see below), many of the examples recovered had been in use prior to being lost or discarded. A small number of examples appear to differ in having a cylindrical head. It will be necessary to clean the head of a sample of this type to establish whether they represent a new pin form.

Other medieval and post-medieval accessories
Other items included buckles and buckle plates, strap ends, aiglets and mounts. Of interest was an oval buckle with a lipped frame and a forked spacer (SF5) [3036]. A stone mould for casting a buckle of this type was found unstratified (see below). A simple purse suspender with walked scorper decoration (SF219) came from fill 3228 of pit 3214 (Phase 5). An openwork mount/button cover came from the upper fill 3044 of a sub-square pit 3043 (Phase 8). It is comparable with another of lead alloy from Meols (Philpott, Griffiths and Egan 2007 pl. 21 no 1163). A simple scabbard chape was found in fill/layer 3368 of pit 3444.

Armlet

A complete copper alloy armlet was recovered from fill 3385 of a post-medieval pit 3383 (Phase 8). The bracelet was not an item popular in the medieval or early post-medieval periods. It is possible that the bracelet is of much earlier date and residual in the context and will require a small amount of further investigation.

Textile processing
A pottery spindlewhorl (SF159) for spinning woollen yarn, an activity that was carried out in every home, was found in fill 4025 of a late 13th-14th century ditch 4091 (Phase 3). Two bone tools may be identified as pin beaters associated with the use of a two beam vertical loom (Walton Rogers 1997, 1755-1757), however, both could have had alternative uses. A long, single-ended pin beater was found, along with pinners' bones, in fill 3233 of a 15th-16th century pit 3234 (Phase 5). This implement, made from a rib bone pierced at one end, might have been employed for other craft uses such as polishing or the stuffing of upholstery, saddlery etc. A simple bone point was found in fill 4042 of a 15th-16th century pit 4044 (Phase 5) is to be a single-ended small pin beater but such an implement could have been used equally well as a pin, a bale pin or a stylus. If these implements are pin beaters from a two-beam vertical loom they would appear to have been recovered in a residual context as both forms were current until the 13th or 14th century (Walton Rogers 1997, 1755) but not later. A single-ended pin beater with a pieced terminal was also found at the Herbert Art Gallery site (HAGM06 BA1402).

Fragments broken from wool carding combs were recovered from three contexts 3368, 3392 and 3470; fill 3368 of a medieval pit 3444 (Phase 5), fill 3392 of a pit 3391 (Phase 5) spot dated to the late 15th-mid 16th century and a layer 3470 dated to the mid 16th century (Phase 5). Their recovery indicates the processing of short staple wools into a soft woollen cloth (Walton Rogers 1997, 1721).

Metal casting of small domestic items and dress accessories

Fourteen pieces of mould were found cut from fine-grained stone at least two types of stone being used. Six pieces came from fills of two medieval pits 3239, 3372 (Phase 5).

One fragment from fill 3367 of a medieval pit 3372 (Phase 5) has a matrix cut into two faces, one too small to define, the other an elaborate finial possibly a key bow. Five pieces were recovered from fill 3240 of medieval pit 3239 (Phase 5). The matrices included a pair of elaborate, rectangular mounts a repeated series of 'black letter' M's, and a partially cut buckle plate and floral finial apparently never used.

Seven moulds of fine-grained stone (limestone) were found occurring in three pits [3213, 3336 and 3444] dated to the 15th-16th century (Phase 5). A single example was found unstratified that had been used to cast a distinctive lipped buckle datable to mid 14th-early 15th century. An example of this type of buckle was recovered from context 3036 (unphased). Other manufacturing evidence for the production of buckles of this general type has been found previously from the Thames Exchange, London (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 80).

The moulds had been used to cast buckles, an annular brooch, a triple-lobed mount, rectangular mounts, and spoons. The identification of other items are less certain, one may be a buckle 3268 (Phase 5), the other, from the same context, may be for a wide buckle plate, composite strap end or scabbard chape. Three types of buckles are represented: a lyre-shaped buckle with an integral plate of 15th century type, two sizes of oval lipped buckle, and an annular buckle with a central pin bar. The annular brooch was decorated with a concentric band of ring and dot motifs.

All the moulds are represented by one of their two halves. While one has only a small part of the mould present, others such as the lyre-shaped buckle and the annular brooch are complete. Two mould blocks had been re-used. One SF117 (within fill 3368 of pit 3444; Phase 5) had the multiple annular buckles replaced with a lyre-shaped buckle with an integral buckle plate. It is of interest that two bird bone, goose radii, 'pens' were also found for which a possible metal casting association has been proposed, see 3.6 below. A large number of other moulds have been recovered from Coventry previously (Hurst 1965, Coates in Rylatt and Stokes 1996, 109) and reflect a thriving metal casting trade.

Other evidence

In addition, a very small quantity of copper alloy and lead alloy waste and slag was recovered that may derive from casting. A small fragment of copper alloy waste possibly a nodule of copper rich stone was found in a demolition deposit or backfill 3038 within Structure IV. Offcuts, that is small snippets and trimmings, of sheet copper alloy also indicate the cold working of sheet metal in the production of small items 'toys' e.g. in fill 3086 of post hole 3082 (Phase 5) and fill 3210 of pit 3213 (Phase 5) A small piece chain mail (SF156) comprising 21 individual links was found unstratified. Pieces of chain mail were used for polishing metal following manufacture.

Pin-making

Sixteen pinners' bones, used when sharpening the points on pins, were found. These are common finds from Coventry. These examples appear to be principally of horse and cow metapodials, but pinners' bones made from sheep metapodials have been recorded previously from Coventry (MacGregor 1985,171 citing Chatwin 1934). The pinners' bones were found principally in late medieval contexts 3234 and 3289 (Phase 5), particularly in pits of 15th-16th century date (3056 3195, 3234; 3381; 3444, 4166; Phase 5). Pinners' bones were found in the same context as bead-making waste on two occasions in pits 3056 and 3444 attributed to the 15th-16th century (Phase 5). Should the pits be directly associated with the backyard activity of a particular household/s it may suggest that the two crafts were carried out in the same premises.

A quantity of copper alloy wire, including coiled wire (e.g. SF108 3233, SF89 3304; Phase 5), and a small number of twisted wire rings associated with pin manufacture were also present. The twisted wire rings were found in contexts: 1017x5 (Phase 6), 3025 x1 (Phase 7), 3114 x1 (Phase 7), 3362x1 (Phase 5), 3370 x1 (Phase 5). Groups of pieces of wire, clearly debris from pin making, were found in contexts that might suggest the possible former location of the activity e.g. 3142 (Phase 3) a layer below a gully/beam slot 3166 (Phase 7). This aspect will be investigated during analysis.

Bead- making
Waste in the form of flat cut pieces of bone from which circular blanks have been drilled where found in six contexts all of medieval date. This bone-working evidence came principally from pits attributed to the 15th-16th century (3056, 3444, 4109, 4166; Phase 5) but a small amount came from a late 13th-14th century ditch [4148; Phase 3]. The blanks fall into two distinct sizes the first between 8-10mm in diameter, the second 20mm in diameter. Similar waste has been found at the Herbert Art Gallery site (HAGM06), elsewhere in Coventry for example from 14th-15th century pits at King Street (MacGregor 1985, 101 citing Gooder et al 1964) and other major urban centres. The smaller diameter blanks are considered to represent bead-making waste, whilst the larger diameter blank, if of post-medieval date, would be thought to be waste from button-making, though both take essentially the same form. The date of the contexts containing the waste material here suggests bead rather than button making. Large numbers of bone beads have been found in a mid 16th century context at Coventry (Woodfield 1981).

Tool of uncertain function
A ulna bone with the distal end worked into a cone-shaped point, possibly for marking/decoration a soft medium like clay etc, was found in fill 4037 of a 15th-16th pit 4036 (Phase 5). At present the use of this tool is uncertain.

Writing equipment
A complete bird bone 'pen', apparently made from the radius of a goose, was found in fill 4080 of a 15th-16th century pit 4081 (Phase 5), while a broken example came from fill 4155 of a late 13th-14th century ditch 4148 (Phase 3). An example has been recovered from the excavations at the Herbert Gallery (HAGM06) from a pit of 13th-14 century date. These implements have been found previously in Coventry and elsewhere (for discussion see MacGregor 1985, 125). While they are usually thought to be associated with writing, either as simple ink pens or possibly quill pen strengtheners, it has been suggested that they may have been used in the process of metal casting (MacGregor, Mainman and Rogers 1999). It would certainly be worth investigating this potential metal casting relationship further.

Other personal and domestic items
A small fragment of a large red sandstone mortar (SF150) for use in a kitchen or, possibly, an apothecary was found in fill 3476 of a medieval pit 3444 (Phase 5), the stone apparently indicating that the item is of local manufacture. A jet bead (SF116) probably from a paternoster was found in fill 3368 of a 15th-16th century pit 3444 (Phase 5). A broken one-piece, double-sided, bone comb (SF208) was found in a post-medieval layer 3009 probably of 16th century date (Phase 5). A knife handle of bone (SF237) came from fill 3386 of a post-medieval pit likely to date to 1820s-1830s (Phase 8). Another handle of ivory and a bone tuning peg were found in fill 3424 of a post medieval pit 3423 (Phase 7), probably of 18th century date. The small plain tuning peg from a stringed implement such as a harp, lyre, lute or fiddle (MacGregor 1985, 148) is of medieval date and residual in this context. A broken jew's harp of iron in a layer 3416 spot dated to the late 15th-mid 16th century (Phase 5).

The fragmentary remains of a copper alloy candlestick were found in a medieval context 3008 (Phase 5). A fragment from a leg of a cast bronze vessel SF56 was found in pit 3223 (Phase

5). A number of broken table knives, and a further four knife handles with scale handles of bone and wood were found. A mounted lock was found in medieval pit fill spot dated to 1250-1300. An iron lock ward plate and broken iron keys were also noted. Two sheet handle mounts from domestic implements of copper alloy were found in fill 3054 of pit 3056 (Phase 5) and fill 3303 of a post-medieval pit 3250 (Phase 7).

Domestic sewing
Brass 'dressmaking' pins were found in some quantity and relate to the pinning of head dresses and garments and other domestic tasks; being easily lost they are a common feature of occupation sites of this date. A little cache of sewing equipment including a brass thimble (SF11), brass pins and an organic handle possibly from a penknife rather than a table knife were found in a foundation trench fill [3072].

Building materials
A piece (SF181 and SF183) of architectural moulding of a very fine-grained stone was found in fill 4141 of pit 4143 assigned to the 14th-15th century (Phase 4). A similar fragment (SF183) came from fill 4158 of a 15th-16th century pit 4159 (Phase 5). A fragment of architectural stone (coarse grained limestone?) was found in the fill 4194 of a medieval pit of the same phase. It is possible that this may be a fragment of a mortar of a shelly limestone. All occurred in the northern sector of the site. A piece broken from roofing slate was found in fill 3097 of a pit 3098 (Phase 5) of post-medieval date. A small amount of window lead of post-medieval date was also noted. The metalwork assemblage was dominated by iron timber nails. A small number of other items of structural ironwork were also noted including a sliding bolt and small hinge pivots from windows, shutters or small doors.

Transport and miscellaneous metalwork
Horseshoes were found in fill 3084 of a medieval post hole 3082 (Phase 5), fill 3478 of a medieval pit 3444 (Phase 5) and unstratified. Fiddlekey horseshoe nails, dating to the Norman period, were found in fill of a medieval pit 4077 (Phase 3), fills of post medieval pits 3283 and 3472; (Phase 4), and a red brick drain 3318 (Phase 7). An open socket (SF15) of iron, possibly a small spud for weeding, was found in fill 3208 of pit 3209 (Phase 5) with copper alloy wire and a pin. A possible fishhook was found in fill/layer 3368 of pit 3444 (Phase 5).

Possible ecclesiastic association?
The categories of objects outlined above reflect a variety of craft-working and domestic activities on the site. A small number of individual items recovered could have a possible ecclesiastic connection: the jet bead (possibly the bead-making waste), goose radii pens, the tuning peg from a stringed instrument and architectural stone from a building of distinction.

Statement of Potential

The finds of metalwork, worked bone and stone provide direct evidence for a variety of craft industries and domestic activities taking place during the 15th-16th centuries. Their recovery chiefly from pits dug in the backyards of the associated properties suggests a very local origin and their analysis will make a valuable contribution to the site narrative. The textile and bone working evidence is of local importance whilst the stone moulds and other potential tools associated with metal casting may be of wider significance. They should be studied in order to enable comparison with other examples from the city and the information made available to a wider audience.

Further work required

A list of the necessary tasks to prepare a contribution to the report is given below:

- coins and jettons to be identified by numismatist (X-ray if required) (Appendix 2)
- X-radiography of selected iron (and copper alloy) objects (Appendix 2.1)
- Investigative cleaning and XRF of selected objects (Appendix 2.2)
- add basic record of all metalwork to database
- Confirm identification and date of armlet from 3385
- Confirm identification of the two pin-beaters
- Identify bone species
- Identify stone types used
- Briefly investigate the possible association of goose radii pens with the casting of small metal objects
- Correlate with updated site evidence and phasing
- Summarise finds for incorporation into the site narrative
- Prepare report for publication
- Select objects for illustration to include all the mould fragments, the complete bird bone pen, decorative dress pin

In order that the stone moulds and dress pin (SF207) be placed in their wider, regional and national context it will be necessary to:

- compare the moulds with other published examples to establish the range of products from the city at this period
- consult Geoff Egan as to the likely products and dates of the stone moulds 1 day (1.5 max)
- compare lead alloy dress pin and armlet with others in Museum of London collection.

7.4 CLAY TOBACCO PIPE by Dr. D.A. Higgins

Introduction

In their *Research Priorities for Post-Medieval Archaeology* the *Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology* has identified the systematic collection of pipes as an area of particular importance where more work is needed (Anon 1988, 6).

Although there have not been very many reports published on pipes from Warwickshire (Atkin 1989), the marked pipes in collections from Coventry were studied in the 1970s (Muldoon 1979) and there has been a detailed study of north Warwickshire pipes (Melton 1997).

In his list of Warwickshire pipemakers, Gault (1979) lists some 68 manufacturers working in the city from between 1710 and 1920. This is large number of pipemakers and suggests that there was a substantial pipemaking industry in Coventry for at least 200 years.

The marked pipes illustrated by Muldoon (1979) include a number of seventeenth century examples that occur in some numbers and so must have been produced by local makers. This suggests that there was a flourishing pipemaking industry for nearly a century before the first presently documented maker.

Methodology

The pipes from this site were assessed during December 2007 using standard procedures for the examination of clay tobacco pipes from archaeological deposits. All of the fragments in each bag and/or context group have been individually examined and the numbers of bowl, stem and mouthpiece fragments present have been recorded (Appendix 3). A note has also been made of the numbers of marked or decorated pieces present, and an assessment of the date of each pipe group prepared. Two date ranges have been logged, one for the overall range of the fragments represented in each bag and the other for the most likely date of

deposition for the group as a whole, based on the pipe evidence. This information has been entered into an excel spreadsheet so that the information can be sorted and interrogated as required.

Factual Data

A total of 429 fragments of clay tobacco pipe, comprising 60 bowls, 349 stems and 20 mouthpieces were collected. These were recovered from 43 different contexts, in addition to which there are two bags of unstratified finds.

Most of the excavated deposits produced small groups of material containing 9 pipe fragments or less. There were seven stratified contexts that produced larger groups, ranging from 12 to 149 pieces.

Despite the small size of many of the groups, it is often still possible to provide a reasonably accurate date from the pipe fragments that were recovered, particularly where bowl fragments (60 examples in total) or marked pieces (7 examples in total) are present.

Discussion
Clay tobacco pipes had a very short life expectancy and no recyclable value once they were broken. They were also subject to rapid stylistic evolution and some of them were marked or decorated. These characteristics combine to make pipes one of the most sensitive and accurate means of dating archaeological deposits. This project produced 429 fragments of clay tobacco pipe, almost all of which were recovered from stratified archaeological deposits. The majority of the material is in fresh and unabraded condition and many of the contexts produced relatively large fragments, showing that they had not been much disturbed since initial deposition. For these reasons, the pipe evidence will be of importance in helping to establish a well dated sequence for archaeological deposits found on the site. Many of the pipe fragments were recovered from key deposits, such as pit fills, where their value as dating evidence is enhanced.

By the middle of the 17th century distinctive regional styles of pipe bowl form and mark had developed across the country. In Coventry distinctive bowl forms and marks emerged, examples of which have been recovered from the excavations. There is a particularly interesting example of a 17th century moulded bowl mark present amongst the excavated material as well as a bowl with moulded 'mulberry' decoration of similar date.

Seven fragments with makers' marks were noted during this assessment. These represent not only local Warwickshire manufacturers but also at least one imported example from Shropshire.

A lot of the excavated groups contain predominantly eighteenth century pipes and quite a number of bowl forms dating from this period were recovered. Bowls of this period are generally large and thin-walled, making them very prone to damage. As a result, pipes of this date tend to be under-represented in archaeological collections. This site, however, has produced a good sample of 18th century material, which is of regional significance.

Unusually for a pipe assemblage, there appears to be little or no nineteenth century material present on this site.

Statement of Potential

Quite a number of the excavated contexts and features date from the post-medieval period. Pipe fragments offer one of the most accurate and reliable classes of artefact for dating deposits of this period. The pipes from this site will make a valuable contribution to the phasing, dating and interpretation of the post-medieval contexts from these excavations.

Many of the bowl forms and marks represented amongst the excavated pipes are distinctive to Coventry and this sample will provide additional evidence for future research on the pipemaking industry in the City as a whole.

In particular, the site has produced a good example of 18th century bowl forms. These are generally under-represented in archaeological collections nationally and this site offers the potential to study a number of good groups of this date from one site. The study and publication of these will be of regional significance.

Several of the contexts produced contemporary groups including relatively large and apparently freshly deposited material. It is possible that some of these groups may contain complete pipes that could be re-assembled. Complete pipes dating from before *c*1800 are rare nationally and so any new examples that could be reassembled would be of significance.

Recommendations for further study

The pipe fragments from this site have already been dated as part of this assessment. Further research on most of these groups is unlikely to refine this dating significantly, although the dating for the bowl forms and larger groups should be reviewed.

There are, however, a number of individual pipe fragments or context groups that either represent key deposits within the site or which contribute to a broader understanding of pipe production and use in Coventry during the post-medieval period. These should be selectively studied and discussed.

In particular, there are a number of 18th century groups that should be subject to detailed recording and analysis. An attempt should be made to reassemble any complete pipes from these groups, since no complete pipes dating from the 17th or 18th centuries is presently known from anywhere in the Warwickshire. The study of these groups should aim to characterise the form and finishing techniques found on local pipes and to present the plain bowl forms alongside the marked examples, which has not been previously done.

Illustrations for publication at 1:1 should be prepared of the more complete or marked pipes for inclusion in the final report. Twice life size details of any previously unrecorded stamp types should also be drawn as a reference source for future researchers.

A publication report should be prepared. This should explain the work carried out and present a synthesis of the pipe evidence from this site. So far as is possible, it should describe the local pipe types represented and discuss the pipe evidence recovered in relation to the site.

7.5 Glass Assessment by Cecily Cropper

Factual data

A full table of all the assessed glass with contexts and provisional dating can be found in Appendix 4. The total number of glass fragments was 736. Table 5 below, provides a summary quantification of the identifiable assemblage.

Bottle units	184	**Vessel units**	36	**Window units**	44

Table 5. The quantities of identifiable glass fragments by type

Statement of potential and recommendations for further study

Bottles

Two examples of 15th/16th century round bottomed flasks/urinals from 4150 an upper fill of ditch 4148 (Phase 4) and 4162 fill of pit 4166 (Phase 5) are present. Also within this date range is a bottle base from 4037, fill of pit 4036 (Phase 5).

The majority of the bottles fall within a 17th to 20th century date range: Onion, Mallet and early Cylinders are represented.

There are some interesting and possibly significant sub-groups such as octagonal bottles that look as if they come from the same mould (3380/3378 fill of wall trench 3490; Phase 5) and dumps of phials from 3386 fill of pit 3383 (Phase 8).

19th century bottle types include a carbonated water egg bottle from context 3434, the upper fill of ditch 3433 (Phase 5).

Further work required to:

- Cross-context/unit matching to reduce maximum number of units
- Build up full typology
- Determine use where possible
- Manufacturing technique (same mould? = same origin)
- Origin of manufacture (?local glasshouse or regional e.g. Birmingham or Stourbridge for earlier examples)

Vessel glass

On the whole the vessel units are non-diagnostic. However, there are early examples present including two medieval fragments from 4162 fill of pit 4166 (Phase 5) and another unstratified. A 15th/16th century mould-blown beaker comes from context 3362 fill of pit 3364 (Phase 5). The applied decoration of a drinking glass also dating to around the 16/17th century, came from contexts 3368 the upper fill of 3444 (Phase 5), and layer 4177 (Phase 6). Also present is a body fragment of what possibly was a 16th/17th century engraved drinking glass (unstratified). The remainder is relatively insignificant.

Further work required to:

- Identify and date more accurately early vessel types
- Technical points (e.g. manufacture)
- Possible sources
- Ecclesiastical or secular?

Window glass

There are fragments of medieval glass present from contexts 1028 fill of pit 1014 (Phase 6), layer 3076 (Phase 5), 3386 fill of pit 3383 (Phase 8), 3402 fill of pit 3349 (Phase 5), 3417 fill of pit 3495 (Phase 5), four of which show evidence of painting.

The remainder of the window glass assemblage is of plain glazing.

Further significant date groupings appear from the 16th century up to the 20th century.

Further work required to: Medieval painted glass – iconography?; secular or ecclesiastical?; more accurate dating

- Determining subsequent glazing programmes
- Technical points
- Assess any associated lead objects (window calme)

7.6 Report on the Worked Stone by Dr Richard K Morris

Introduction
One worked stone (SF 173) with potentially significant carved mouldings, which is the subject of this report.[1] The stone was not seen *in situ* by the author, but he understands that it was found in secondary infill (4057) of a small room (4053) within Structure I, 'in a jumble' within this space, possibly from the collapse of a structure.[2]

Methodology
The author's inspection and recording of the stone was made at the archaeology store of Birmingham Archaeology at the University of Birmingham campus on 14th November 2007. The record form is of his standard type (Appendix 5: Fig. 1), as developed by him for the Cathedrals Fabric Commission for cathedral inventories.[3][4] The full-size profile drawing of the mouldings (Appendix 5: Fig.1A) was made with a template former.

Factual Data (Appendix 5: Figs 1-4)

The mouldings are carved on one face of the block, and consist of roll and hollow mouldings in continuous undulation. The two sides and the top and bottom surfaces are all roughly finished to a flat surface, and were not meant to be seen. The back is very rough, probably the natural surface as quarried. Traces of lime mortar denote the top and bottom surfaces particularly. On the 'top' surface, an incised diagonal line appears to belong with the cutting of the mouldings: it is approximately at right-angles to the plane of the mouldings (Appendix 5: Fig.3B).

The block is cut from a fairly coarse-grained sandstone, apparently greyish/brown in colour, and thus seemingly not of the two types most prevalent in Coventry's medieval architecture – the more fine-grained red sandstone and the fine-grained ('Warwick') sandstone, the latter mainly in use after the mid-14th century.

Discussion
The interpretation of the stone is limited by the absence of any other worked stones from the excavation to supply additional context, particularly with regard to the date and purpose of the

feature. The physical evidence of the stone provides two types of diagnostic evidence – tooling and surface marks, and the style of the mouldings.

Tooling
The roll mouldings are all in parallel, and all the worked surfaces are approximately at right-angles to each other, thus the stone is not from an arch but rather from a jamb (i.e. the side of an aperture). The presence of mortar traces on two opposite sides suggests these are the 'top' and 'bottom' surfaces (though which is which cannot be ascertained), and thus the roll mouldings ran vertically.[5] The short side (Appendix 5: Figs 1, 3C) is tooled flatter than the long side, suggesting that another moulded stone adjoined the former whereas the latter was placed in the wall.

The tooling of this block does not appear to provide any convincing aids to dating. The claw chisel was revived in England by the start of the 13th century, and was widely employed for dressing architectural stonework from the 14th century on.[6] There is no trace of its use on this block, but its absence does not mean that the block has to be dated earlier. The claw chisel was not invariably used, and it is also possible that the coarse grain of this sandstone block is masking traces of its presence.

Style
The mouldings of the front surface consist of three roll mouldings linked by three hollows, creating an undulating profile (Appendix 5: Fig.2A). At one end, the last hollow dies into the short side; at the other end, the roll is terminated by a narrow projection, damaged, perhaps originally a fillet moulding. Rolls and hollows are common mouldings throughout English medieval architecture. When they occur together, they are generally separated by mouldings such as fillets or beads, rather than running one into another as here. Also, more elaborate versions of roll mouldings provide better evidence for dating, such as the roll-and-fillet, beaked roll and keeled roll.[7]

So the potential for interpretation of this stone is relatively low, and limited to occurrences of the undulating profile. To the author's knowledge, this is found in England at three medieval periods in the Middle Ages, and not subsequently – (1) in Early English Gothic, *c*.1215-40; (2) in the Decorated style, *c*.1290-1330; (3) in later Perpendicular style, *c*.1440-1540. In each of these periods, the profile is exceptional rather than general.

Early English:
The profile appears as a characteristic of a more ordered, more French-inspired version of the Early English Gothic, for which the term 'the southern manner' has been coined by Virginia Jansen.[8] Its distinctive output in the years around 1215-1240 has been identified essentially in southern England and south Wales, and mainly in great churches but also in palace halls and other high-status secular buildings. Examples of this type of profile may be seen, for example, at Lambeth Palace Chapel, the Temple Church in London, and at Salisbury Cathedral,[9] and have been identified more recently in the 13th-century remodelling of the great tower at Chepstow Castle.[10] However, the undulating profile of the Coventry stone is unlike any in this group, where the hollows are much deeper and the rolls more pronounced, usually describing three-quarters of a circle. Moreover, almost all the examples in 'the southern manner' appear in arches, whereas their jambs usually consist of detached shafts.

Decorated:
The undulating profile is found in two types of work in the Decorated period. The first chronologically is in combination with the most characteristic carved ornament of the period,

the ballflower. A typical formation consists of alternating rolls and hollows, with the hollows each housing a row of ballflowers. Generally the rolls and hollows are separated from each other by fillet mouldings, but the undulating profile is also sometimes employed, as in one of the earliest dateable instances of ballflower in the chapter house of Wells Cathedral (Somerset), in the window frames (late 1290s).[11] Numerous examples are found on the exterior of the crossing tower of Hereford Cathedral (*c*.1305-10),[12] and, as at Wells and elsewhere, the profile is as prevalent for jambs as for arches.

The second appearance of the undulating profile in this period is in the works of a group of masons operating mainly in Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire in the 1320s and 1330s. The parish churches at Heckington (Lincs) and Hawton (Notts) contain the best known examples of their work, particularly in the elaborate stone fittings of their chancels.[13] Amongst these, the sedilia make use of the undulating profile in the jambs of their main apertures, to represent shafts (Appendix 5: Fig.4). In each case there are three roll mouldings and the formation terminates at each end in a fillet moulding, both details found in the Coventry stone (cf. Appendix 5: Fig.2A and B).

Examples of both these types of Decorated work are known from sites in Coventry and its vicinity. Blocks carved with large undulating mouldings associated with ballflower have been recovered from the site of Coventry Cathedral Priory church during the recent Phoenix Initiative excavations, perhaps from the former crossing tower.[14] Also recent research at Kenilworth Castle by the author has identified a collection of loose stones in the style of the Lincolnshire masons, though apparently earlier than any of their works in the east midlands. They derive from the fittings of the former collegiate chapel within the outer bailey, built for Thomas, earl of Lancaster, between about 1313 and 1322.[15]

Comparing the undulating profiles from these two sources with the Coventry stone, there is no doubt that it is closer to the 'Lincolnshire' style. The mouldings of the ballflower examples tend to be larger (including those from Coventry Cathedral Priory) and the hollows and rolls more pronounced. Also, the Coventry stone lacks any ornament, though some blocks in ballflower works are similarly plain, such as at least one stone (T0180) from the Coventry Cathedral Priory excavations. Whereas the proportions of the profile on the 'Lincolnshire' examples is closer, and the detail of the terminating fillet moulding is significant, as noted above.

Later Perpendicular:
The 15th century saw a revival in the use of wave mouldings, best known as a characteristic of the Decorated period, but generally differentiated from the latter by larger hollows. Ogee mouldings with bold 'S' curves were also popular in the Perpendicular style. Raglan Castle (Gwent, *c*.1432-69) provides a good selection of examples in a secular building.[16] These mouldings have a general affinity with the undulating profile, but they do not provide convincing parallels for the Coventry stone.

However, in the second half of the 15th century, combinations of smaller rolls and hollows appear particularly in the stone surrounds for fireplaces, and these provide better comparisons for the undulating profile. A well dated example in the Coventry area is found in the Oak Drawing Room at Maxstoke Castle (Warks), executed between *c*.1485-1499 (Appendix 5: Fig.2C).[17] Other fireplaces sharing some of the mouldings of the Maxstoke example occur at Compton Wynyates house (Warks, *c*.1510-20) and in the surviving range of the Charterhouse, Coventry (in Room 6, perhaps 15th century), though neither as close to the Coventry stone as Maxstoke. All these examples are for jambs, and also for lintels in the cases of Maxstoke and the Charterhouse. The undulating profile generally disappeared from fireplace mouldings by the mid-16th century, to be replaced by mouldings of classical inspiration such as the ovolo and sunk chamfer.[18]

The main reservation about this comparison with fireplaces of *c*.1500 is that the roll and hollow mouldings are smaller (cf. Appendix 5: Fig.2A and C). Also, there is no trace of discolouration caused by smoke, which one might expect as it seems evident that the stone had originally been *in situ* in its primary architectural context, because of the mortar on its top and bottom surfaces. Moreover, the surface of the short side, roughly finished flat, was not meant to be seen (Appendix 5: Fig.3C) and presumably had another moulded stone directly adjoining it; whereas in the fireplaces, the mouldings of the jamb tend to be carved on a single stone only.

Conclusion
No exact parallels have been found for the moulding profile of the Coventry stone. Nevertheless, for the reasons given above, the most convincing similarities have been noted with the jambs of ecclesiastical stone fittings from the 1320s and 1330s. The fact that the masons who produced these works were also engaged at Kenilworth Castle adds weight to this attribution. Comparison with potentially similar profiles from other periods has eliminated the possibility that the stone is 13th-century or earlier, though there is a chance that it might be later, around 1500. If so, it may have belonged to an early Tudor fireplace, for which the very latest date would be mid-16th century.

As this was the only worked stone found in this area of the excavation, it would seem unlikely that it emanates from a collapse of the structure. It is more probable that it was brought in from off-site for the purpose of infilling room 4053 as part of context 4057, within what may have been a cellar (Structure I). In which case, one should consider whether it is spoil available from monastic houses after the dissolution of the monasteries in the late 1530s.[19] The comparisons for stone (SF 173) in the 1320s and 30s are entirely with church fittings, such as sedilia and piscina (Appendix 5: Fig.4). Judging from survivals, the output of these masons appears to have been dominantly ecclesiastical, though it is unlikely to have been to the exclusion of domestic work.

With the possibility in mind that the provenance of stone <173> might be an ecclesiastical building in Coventry, a selective search has been made of the author's records for various Coventry churches and sites, but without discovering any close parallels.[20] For a list of all the sites checked for this report, see Appendix 5

No further work is required.

7.7 Archaeometallurgical assessment of production residues by Dr Roderick Mackenzie

Introduction
The following report is an archaeometallurgical assessment of production residues. The residues were recovered from archaeological contexts thought to date from the Medieval to Post-Medieval period.

Methodology
A basic identification of the residues has been carried out and individual pieces have been assessed visually for their archaeological potential; the results of the assessment are summarised in Appendix 6. It should be noted that, as no microscopic or chemical analysis has been carried out, the results should be regarded as provisional.

Factual data
The results are presented in tabulated form within Appendix 6.

Statement of potential

A large proportion of the assemblage consists of undiagnostic residues, or possible fuel ash slags. Although some pieces have been identified as fuel ash slags, unfortunately, it is not possible to say whether the slags were produced by domestic or 'industrial' hearths.

The identification of 'slag' residues associated with historical iron production is problematic. Smelting and smithing processes could both produce a high proportion of indistinct 'undiagnostic' slags, which are impossible to assign to a particular production source. The difficulties of determining the process origin of slags from the Iron Age to Medieval period are discussed by McDonnell (2001, 163) and Bachmann (1982, 31).

The morphology of fragments of slag from contexts 3362, fill of pit 3364 (Phase 5), 3368 fill of pit 3444 (Phase 5), 4125 fill of pit 4123 (Phase 4), layer 4177 (Phase 6) and 4193 fill of pit 4197 (Phase 4), suggests that they may relate to iron smithing (see Table 2). Four of the residue samples (Samples 4, 10, 25 & 99) contain small amounts of spheroidal hammerslag, which is indicative of the smithing (forging) of historic iron.

There is a relatively high abundance of lumps of iron oxide rich conglomerate in the assemblage. The pieces of the conglomerate may have originated from the compacted floor area of an iron smithing workshop.

Although most of the residues in the assemblage are undiagnostic in nature, a small number of pieces warrant further attention or retention as part of the site archive. These are described below in Table 5 and discussed further in the recommendations section.

Context No.	Number of pieces.	Description	Weight
3087	1	Piece of folded ferrous metal sheet ***(X-ray recommended)***	132g
3284	1	Fragment of undiagnostic residue/concretion with fragment of pottery attached ***(refer to ceramic specialist)***	44g
3362	1	Large fragment of possible iron smithing slag from the base of the hearth (smithing hearth bottom)	568g
3368	1	Metalliferous slag with charcoal inclusion, possibly iron smithing slag	128g
3448	1	Possible fragment of ceramic building material ***(refer to relevant specialist)***	28g
4005	7	Fragments of undiagnostic conglomerate with traces of non-ferrous metal residue. One fragment possibly has a small copper alloy inclusion ***(X-ray recommended)***. Another fragment has possible corroded remnant of an iron nail.	34g
4125	1	Heavily weathered undiagnostic metalliferous slag/possible iron smithing slag	94g
4177	1	Metalliferous slag, possibly iron smithing slag	148g
4193	1	Undiagnostic iron rich slag, possibly iron smithing slag	88g

Table 6. Pieces of metal and production residues for retention in the site archive

Conclusion
The evidence of metal production contained in the assemblage predominantly relates to ferrous metal, probably iron smithing. However, there is not enough supporting archaeological evidence to link metal working with a specific area of the site. There are some non-ferrous metal residues present in the assemblage, but the volumes are not large enough to suggest non-ferrous metal production at the site.

The general impression of the assemblage suggests that iron artefacts were being manufactured or repaired in the area, and that the residues had been thrown away and deposited as 'general' rubbish. The type and relative abundance of residues is more indicative of secondary metal smithing, rather than primary smithing or smelting. Secondary smithing typically involved the production of artefacts from bars, or billets of wrought iron; it could also involve the re-manufacture or repair of existing wrought iron objects.

Recommendations for further study
The piece of metal from 3087 (fill of pit 3082; Phase 5) is trapezoidal in shape and is bent over itself. Context 3087 is thought to date from around the 15th century. Given its likely age and current state, it is suggested that this piece of metal is x-rayed to try and determine whether it a manufactured item, or simply a scrap of sheet metal. If the piece is identified as a finished or part-finished artefact, or if it cannot immediately be identified, it should be referred to the Medieval Finds Research Group for identification.

The fragment of undiagnostic residue from context 3284 (fill of pit 3284; Phase 7) is not itself archaeometallurgically significant, although it does have a fragment of partially glazed pottery attached to it. It is suggested that, if it has not already been assessed, it should be seen by a ceramic specialist.

One of the fragments of undiagnostic residue from context 4005 (fill of pit 4001; Phase 5) may have a small non-ferrous object embedded within it. It is suggested this fragment is X-rayed to identify the non-ferrous object. Again, if it is not possible to identify the object, it should be referred to the Medieval Finds Research Group for identification.

Given the nature of the assemblage and the lack of supporting evidence of metal production, detailed scientific analysis of the residues is not recommended at this stage. However, it is recommended that the selected pieces in Table 5 be retained as part of the site archive and for possible future academic research**.**

7.8 Assessment of the tile assemblage by Erica Macey-Bracken

Factual data
A total of 1671 fragments of tile were recovered from the site. The tile was quantified by count and weight and examined macroscopically for the purposes of this assessment. The tile was also divided into five categories for assessment purposes – flat tile, curved tile, decorated floor tile, glazed ridge tile and stone tile.

Flat tile
1127 fragments of flat roof tile were recovered from the site. Most of this tile was made from the same coarse sandy orange fabric, although initial examination shows that at least a few fragments are made in a fabric that is the same as pottery from the kilns at Chilvers Coton, near Nuneaton (S. Rátkai, pers. comm.). It seems that most of the flat tile was peg or nib tile,

with several examples having both features. Nibs, or the remains of nibs, were noted on 132 flat tile fragments, and peg holes were noted on 60 fragments. Most of the flat tile was unglazed, although splashes of glaze were noted on 24 fragments.

Curved tile
29 pieces of curved tile were recovered. It is possible that some of these fragments may be from early medieval curved and flanged tiles, although the small size of the fragments recovered means that this is speculation. One curved tile had a peg hole, but these were otherwise absent. As with the flat roof tile, the curved tile was unglazed, with the exception of one fragment which had splashes of glaze. The curved tile all seemed to be in the same coarse sandy orange fabric as the flat tile.

Decorated floor tile
38 pieces of glazed and patterned floor tile were recovered from the site. A range of patterns was noted, and green, yellow and brown glazes were used. This group will require specialist attention.

Glazed ridge tile
A large assemblage of 220 pieces of glazed ridge tile was recovered. Most of this tile appeared on initial inspection to be in Chilvers Coton fabric. This tile was much thinner than the unglazed flat and curved roof tiles, and it appears that a range of patterns were in use on buildings on the site.

Stone tile
257 stone or slate tile fragments were recovered from the site. Most of the fragments were undiagnostic, although sixty-seven fragments had peg holes. The characteristically green slate from the site has been provisionally identified as Stockingford Shale, obtained from near Nuneaton (Ratkai, pers. Comm.).

Recommendations for further work

The fabrics of the ceramic tile assemblage need to be examined in closer detail to determine the range of fabrics present. The presence of Chilvers Coton tile fabrics may be an aid to providing a close resolution of date for the entire tile assemblage. The glazed floor tile and ridge tile will require full analysis. The stone tile is mainly undiagnostic, but will require examination by a geologist to confirm the provenance of the stone.

7.9 Flint assessment by Barry John Bishop

Introduction
Three potentially struck pieces of flint were recovered during excavations at the above site. This report quantifies and describes the material and comments on its significance. All measurements follow the conventions of Saville (1980).

Factual data

Context 3233
A small block of fine-grained translucent brown tabular flint. This has been heavily battered, has been struck several times and exhibits many incipient Hertzian cones. Although some of the flakes removed may have proved useful, its battered state and the lack of any obvious design in its flaking suggests that all of the conchoidal fracture planes may have occurred fortuitously. It measures 50mm X 45mm X 30mm and weighs 96g.

Context 3368

Decortication flake of fine-grained translucent light grey flint. It exhibits incipient recortication and is in a chipped condition. It has a 2mm thick unmodified cortical striking platform, a pronounced bulb of percussion and a feathered distal termination. Its dorsal surface has two small scars from previous attempts at flaking, the remainder comprising ancient, heavily recorticated natural thermal scars. It measures 33mm X 45mm X 7mm and weighs 11g.

Context 4206
Thermal spall equating to a 'potlid' fracture of semi-opaque greenish grey fine-grained flint in good condition. The detachment of the spall was initiated close to a flat conchoidally fractured surface and there were small facets of conchoidal fracture planes on the 'ventral' face, suggesting, although somewhat ambiguously, that it may have been struck but the fracture plane followed a naturally occurring thermal flaw. c.50% of its 'dorsal' face comprised a furthe thermal plane, the remainder consisting of rough but weathered original cortex. The cortex immediately overlay a thin band of orange discolouration comparable to 'bullhead bed' flint (Shepherd 1972). It measured 65mm X 38mm X 20mm and weighed 34g.

Discussion
Of the three pieces, only the decortication flake from context [3368] is unquestionably the product of deliberate knapping and is indicative of prehistoric activity at the site. Both the core from context [3233] and the thermal flake from context [4206] did show some evidence of conchoidal fracture, demonstrating that they had been hit with some force, but, due to the absence of further diagnostic traits, some doubts must remain as to whether these were intentionally struck or resulted from fortuitous mechanical fracture, as may have been occasioned during previous activity at the site. The raw materials of all three pieces varied although they all consisted of flint originating from the Upper Chalk. The cortex present indicates they were obtained from derived sources and, although not autochthonous, were likely to have been obtained from local glacial till or alluvial deposits.

The decortication flake was produced very early on in the reduction sequence; it exhibits few chronologically diagnostic traits and can only be broadly assigned to the prehistoric period, most likely the Neolithic or Bronze Age. It was clearly residual, as indicated by numerous unrecorticated small chips around its perimeter that had occurred some considerable time after it had been struck, as well as by its context of recovery. It does demonstrate prehistoric activity, including some flint reduction, at or close to the site, and this has added significance in that the prehistory of the Coventry area is so far poorly documented. However, due to the very small size of the assemblage and a lack of associated contextual information, little further can be said concerning the precise timing or nature of that occupation.

7.10 Animal bone assessment by Matilda Holmes

Methodology
The faunal remains were scanned rather than being recorded as a full catalogue. All fragments were recorded that could be identified to either species or anatomy, and were considered for their potential data concerning fusion, tooth wear, butchery, pathology, bone working, metrical, sexing and taphonomic (burning and gnawing) factors.

The assemblages were dated using spot dates where possible, failing that, the provisional date or phase was inserted to give an idea of the potential for further analysis.

There was no bone from sieved deposits, although it is understood that such material will be available for the next stage of post excavation analysis. This is vital if more reliable information on the presence of fish, small mammals and birds is to be considered.

Factual data

Condition of the Assemblage
The bones were generally in good condition, and the proportion of fragments identified to species from the scan was over 57%. There were relatively few fresh breaks, however fragmentation and butchery of the assemblage was considerable, and there were very few complete bones. A very small proportion showed signs of burning or gnawing.

These factors suggest that it is likely that optimum data may be retrieved from the assemblage concerning ageing, tooth wear, metrical data and identification of fragments, although there may be little in the way of metrical data suitable for the investigation of heights of animals. A number of rabbit bones were found which was most probably the result of food debris, although the possibility of residuality of these animals from burrowing must not be discounted.

Animal bone material came from contexts dating from the 12th to 19th centuries, with large assemblages dating to the late medieval and early post medieval phases. As Appendix 7 shows the animal bones came from a similar range of species to those of the Herbert Art Gallery site. Again, the main domestic animals and birds predominate, although a wide range of wild species was also present.

The animal bone assemblages from both Priory Street and the Herbert Art Gallery site (Colls 2006) contained heavily butchered fragments from all parts of the carcase, although upper limbs were more commonly found than lower limbs which, coupled with the diversity of species, may indicate that this was largely domestic refuse from a relatively well off area. The presence of a number of deposits of worked bone off cuts and the possibility of a small amount of primary butchery refuse may indicate the proximity of other trades.

At both sites there is an abundance of ageing data from the fusion of epiphyses and tooth wear and eruption which, when coupled with the potential for sexing a number of cattle, sheep, pig and chicken bones based on morphology and metrical data, may be useful when considering the economies of the rural hinterland. There are also a number of apparent trends in the butchery of the carcase which may possibly help in the understanding of methods used.

Statement of Potential

Due to the proximity of the Herbert Art Gallery site, it is preferable that the two assemblages are considered together to achieve the greatest understanding of the information available.

From the provisional dating provided, the animal bone assemblages from Phase 4 (15- 18th centuries) of the Herbert Art Gallery site (*ibid*.) and Phases 4 to 7 (14- 18th centuries) of Priory Street are present in large enough quantities for a full analysis to be worthwhile. The remainder of the material should be noted in terms of species represented and any other pertinent information, particularly relating to the earlier medieval deposits, but sample sizes are not large enough to suggest that reliable trends may be inferred from detailed analysis.

Full analysis of phases with larger assemblages may be able to help in the investigation of aims and objectives of the project most notably:

- Establishing activities that may have been undertaken in the area, with particular reference to bone working, domestic and butchery deposits.
- To investigate evidence relating to the castle and the boundary between the Earl's and Prior's parts of the town by investigating spatial deposition of bones, as well as the

composition of deposits in terms of the ages of animals, species diversity and carcass part representation.

- To gain an understanding of social status, layout and function of the site through spatial and temporal interpretation of species diversity, butchery and carcase parts present in the assemblage.
- It is essential that all the above potential areas of investigation are compared with other material from local sites within the city, and preferably with that from rural sites in the hinterland in an attempt to begin to understand the animal husbandry and economy of the countryside in relation to the supply of primary and secondary products to the town.

Other areas of interest include the potential for investigation into where animals are being kept, and their husbandry.

Recommendations for further study
It is recommended that the bones from dateable contexts are fully catalogued, and that, once the phasing has been finalised, assemblages of significant size are fully analysed with particular reference to the points above. Results will ideally be compared with other sites both from within the city and, if possible, from the hinterland as well.

7.11 Palynological assessment by T. Hill & B. R. Gearey

Methodology
Sample Selection
The majority of the deposits encountered during the Priory Street excavation were minerogenic sediments with low organic content. This indicated that the potential for pollen preservation was low. Where organic-rich deposits were identified the sediments were deemed suitable for palynological assessment.

A total of thirteen samples were submitted to Birmingham Archaeo-Environmental for palynological consideration. Of these, due to the high minerogenic content, only 5 were deemed suitable for pollen preparation and assessment. These samples were taken from the following contexts:

3053 – Fill of pit 3056 (Phase 5). Medium brown silty sand with occasional organic mottling
3096 – Fill of beam slot 3133 (Phase 6). Dark brown-black organic sand with occasional bone fragments and abundant charcoal
3397 – Fill of pit 3377 (Phase 5). Grey-brown silty sand with occasional organic mottling
3448 – Fill of pit 3447 (Phase 7). Grey-brown silty sand with occasional organic mottling
4005 – Fill of pit 4001 (Phase 5). Grey-brown silty sand with occasional organic mottling

Pollen preparation followed standard techniques including KOH digestion, HF treatment and acetylation (Moore et al., 1991). At least 125 total land pollen grains (TLP) excluding aquatics and spores were counted for each sample. However, pollen was either absent or the concentrations were very low, preventing full counts from being achieved (see below).

Factual data
No pollen was present in context 3448. In addition, although organic remains were evident within context 3096, no pollen was present. This is probably accounted for by the relative abundance of charcoal within the fill, suggesting that the burning of organic material may have taken place prior to dumping within beam slot 3133. Samples from context 3053 contained occasional pollen grains, but the count was too low to enable a full assessment. Only the

samples from contexts 3397 and 4005 yielded pollen assemblages suitable for palaeoenvironmental interpretation.

Context 3053 contained too few pollen grains to permit a reliable interpretation, although the sample contained occasional grains of Poaceae (wild grasses), Lactuceae undiff. (dandelions etc.) and *Centaurea nigra* (common knapweed). Grains of Caryophyllaceae (pink family), *Plantago lanceolata* (ribwort plantain), Asteraceae (daisy family), *Centaurea cyanus* (cornflower), *Succisa pratensis* (devil's bit scabious) and spores of *Pteridium* (bracken) were also evident. No tree or shrub species were encountered.

Context 3397 contained sufficient pollen to enable assessment. This spectrum was dominated by grains of *Cerealia*-type (cereals), with Poaceae also in abundance. Both the *Cerealia*-type and Poaceae grains were commonly heavily crumpled and broken. This suggests a certain degree of sediment reworking or post-depositional disturbance. Lactuceae undiff., Asteraceae, *Plantago lanceolata*, *Centaurea nigra* and *C. cyanus* and Chenopodiaceae (fat hen family) were also relatively abundant. Tree species were limited, with low frequencies of *Alnus* (alder), *Betula* (birch) and *Quercus* (oak). Occasional grains of *Corylus-avellana* type (hazel, sweet gale) were also identified.

In Context 4005, the pollen assemblage was once again dominated by grains of *Cerealia*-type and Poaceae, although on this occasion Poaceae was the most abundant. Lactuceae, *Centaurea cyanus* and *C. nigra*, *Plantago lanceolata* and *Corylus-avellana*-type again contributed. A single grain of *Utricularia* spp. (bladderwort) and *Pinguicula* spp. (butterwort) were also encountered. Tree pollen was restricted to isolated grains of *Alnus*, *Betula* and *Quercus*.

Discussion
The overall poor preservation of pollen grains in the samples from Priory Street, Coventry, limits the potential for detailed palaeoecological interpretation. However, the pollen assemblage from context samples 3397 and 4005 were better preserved and provides some insight into the nature of the pitfills. Both pits have been dated to the 15th and 16th centuries (Phase 5) through an abundance of discarded material including tile, pot and worked bone. Context 3053, which contained the restricted pollen assemblage, was also dated to this period. It has been suggested that there was a dramatic increase in human activity during this period (Halsted, 2007), which resulted in the excavation of numerous pits and ditches across the site.

The overall absence of tree and shrub pollen indicates that, unsurprisingly, during the medieval period much of the area surrounding the excavation site would have been an open landscape. The taphonomy of ditch and pit fills may be complex; the pollen may derive from vegetation growing close to the site, or might have been introduced on material dumped or washed into the site.

The similarity between the pollen assemblages from contexts 3397 and 4005 might suggest the two pitfills are broadly contemporaneous with one another or alternatively contained similar material. Cereal pollen is generally poorly dispersed and hence the overall dominance of cereals within these samples suggests a local source. Whether this was in the form of local cultivation or processing or the incorporation of cereals in the fills is unclear. The presence of 'weeds' of arable and pastoral fields, especially cornflower, ribwort plantain and fat hen, is further evidence that the pit fill includes material that derived from cultivation. Again, this could be interpreted as evidence for intentional waste (kitchen/faecal) dumping or cereal processing in the close vicinity of the sampling site. The identification of grains of bladderwort and butterwort in context 4005 is notable. Both these taxa are typical of wetlands such as bogs and suggest either the presence of such habitats locally, or perhaps the inclusion of material (?peat) from such contexts.

The absence of suitably preserved waterlogged plant remains and charred material (Grinter, below) means it is not possible to ascertain which cereal plants are represented by the pollen or to investigate some of the hypotheses advanced above. If the absence of macrofossils is not a result of post-depositional decay, it may also indicate that the pollen spectra are more likely to derive from processing of cereals or from waste material than storage or deposition of cereals in the pit.

Pollen slides commonly contain an abundance of fungal spores, algal spores and even occasionally, parasite eggs. It is suggested that there may be cf. *Trichuris* (whipworm) eggs present within contexts in 3397 and 4005. However, it must be stressed that this interpretation is by no means conclusive and would require analysis by a parasite specialist.

Statement of potential and recommendations for further study

The palynological assessment undertaken at Priory Street identified an abundance of cereal pollen within a number of the pitfills. It is suggested that some of these features may have been used for cereal processing or domestic waste disposal (or a combination of the two). Further palynological analyses are not recommended for any of the samples assessed during this study.

7.12 Assessment of charred plant remains by Pam Grinter

Methodology
A total of 23 samples were submitted from a range of features. These samples were assessed to determine if plant remains were present and of interpretable value. In most cases, selection was directly related to the significance of the archaeological context sampled.

All but one of the samples were 10 L in volume. Environmental officers at Birmingham Archaeology used water flotation to process samples. The flots and heavy residues were sieved to 500µm. Flots were scanned by the author under a low-power microscope at a magnification of x15.

Factual data

The results of the flots are presented in Appendix 8. Charred plant remains were not present in any of the 23 samples scanned, many of the samples contained quantities of charcoal.

Statement of potential and recommendations for further study
As charred plant remains were absent from the samples examined, no further archaeobotanical analysis is necessary.

8. UPDATED RESEARCH DESIGN

The site at Priory Street has the potential to provide informative data on the nature of activity within burgage plots in the city, and provide useful points of comparison with other excavated sites, both within the immediate vicinity and in other areas of Coventry. The site at Priory Street was clearly a very active one, particularly in the later 15th and 16th centuries. The finds assemblages from the excavated pits on the site have the potential to make a valuable contribution to the understanding of domestic life, the built environment, small-scale industries and economy in the area during these periods.

Generally the data has the potential to contribute to a number of research priorities for the medieval period within Coventry and the region (Soden 2003a). Significant themes may

include: domestic activity, industrial/ manufacturing activity (and the relationship between the two), trade and exchange and the medieval economy together with material culture. Significantly much of the activity within the backplot location at Priory Street can be dated to the 15th-16th centuries, including the construction of stone buildings. The 16th century is considered one of economic decline and dislocation in Coventry with a collapse of the woollen cloth industry and the affects of the dissolution of the monasteries (Soden 2003b). The relative proximity of the Priory Street excavations to St Mary's Cathedral and Benedictine Priory (Soden 2005, 51-58), together with St.Michael's (*ibid*. 103-107) may potentially provide a valuable insight into the relationship between an ecclesiastical centre and its environs in the medieval period and the impact of the dissolution upon this. The site therefore has the potential to provide a significant contribution to themes of urban continuity (Soden 2003b) in the early post-medieval period.

The stratigraphic and artefactual data will provide a significant contribution to answering the original specific research questions (Patrick 2006) relating to medieval and post-medieval Coventry. In summary these were:

1. To provide evidence of the history and development of the site
2. To establish what industrial or manufacturing activities were taking place
3. To evaluate archaeological evidence relating to the early castle
4. To identify the boundary, or other evidence for, the Earl's part of Coventry and the Priors'
5. To gain an understanding of social status, layout and function of the site
6. To provide comparative material
7. To allow access of the results of the work to the wider public

The clarification of research objectives in Points 3 and 4, will rely on further historical research proposed below, viewed in conjunction with the archaeological evidence from the site. A lack of quality palaeo-environmental (charred plant remains) and palynological data may inhibit to some extent the fulfilment of research Point 2. However, this will be largely be compensated for by the large artefactual and faunal assemblage from the site. A more detailed study of the form and stratigraphic sequence from the pits on the site, in combination with comparative analysis from both sites in Coventry and other relevant sites elsewhere, will also provide a more informed understanding of the past activities and processes on the site.

An integrated discussion of both the Priory Street and Herbert Art Gallery and Museum sites (Colls and Hancox 2008) will be essential to enable back plot activity and street frontage properties to be correlated. This will further enhance the interpretative potential of the data and contribute significantly to the fulfilment of the research objectives.

The results of the excavation will be prepared for full publication, and material from the excavation archive (artefacts, illustrations, photographs) will be made available for public display in the Herbert Art Gallery and Museum, in addition to being be archived according to standard procedures (see Written Scheme of Investigation, Birmingham Archaeology 2006). A number of public talks to local archaeology groups have been initiated.

9. TASK LISTS FOR COMPLETION OF ANALYSIS AND PUBLICATION

Task	Specialist	No. Days
Small finds: finalise identifications; further research at the Museum of London; correlate with updated phasing; select objects for illustration; prepare report.	Q. Mould	13
Pottery	S. Ratkai	21
Clay pipes: selective research on key groups; selection for illustration; publication report to be prepared	D.A. Higgins	5
Glass objects: Cross match to conclude number of units and examine deposition contexts; determine typologies; select examples for illustration; prepare report	C. Cropper	10
Architectural stone: further pieces identified in small finds report to be examined by Richard Morris	R. Morris	2
Tile: Examination of Fabric types; examination of floor tiles and glazed roof tiles	I. Soden	3
Tile: petrological identification of fabric types	R. Ixer	3
Animal Bone: prepare full catalogue; produce tables and phasing; additional research and preparation of a final report	M. Holmes	22 (in conjunction with HAGM 05/06)
Historical research: examination of cartographic and documentary sources, production of final report	N. Alcock	5 days (in conjunction with HAGM 05/ 06).

Table 7. Task list for the completion of specialist contributions

Task	Team member	No. days
Preparation of full site narrative and phasing and summary	J. Halsted	15
Preparation of discussion	J. Halsted/ K .Colls	4
Preparation of plans and sections for illustration	J. Halsted	3
Illustration: site plans and sections to publication scales	N. Dodds	10
Illustration: small finds	H. Moulden	14

Illustration: decorated floor tile	H. Moulden	3
Illustration: glass vessels	H. Moulden	5
Illustration: pottery	H. Moulden	20
Selection of photographs	J. Halsted	1
Scanning of photographs	H. Moulden	2
Editing report	L. Jones	3
Finalising edited narrative	J. Halsted	3

Table 8. Task list for completion of report

Task	**Team member**	**No. days**
Correlate and edit reports for final publication	J. Halsted; K. Colls; L. Jones; S. Ratkai	7
Proof reading	L. Jones	3
Preparation of paper archive	E. Ramsey	3
Submission of summary to OASIS	A. Forster	2
Deposition of finds archive	E. Macey-Bracken	3

Table 9: Task list for completion of final publication and archiving

10.PUBLICATION SYNOPSIS

It is proposed that the results of the archaeological excavation and associated research and analysis are to be integrated and published as a British Archaeological Report (B.A.R) in conjunction with the results from the neighbouring excavation in Priory Street.

Provisional title: *Excavations at the Herbert Art Gallery and Museum and Priory Street, Coventry, 2005 to 2006*

By Kevin Colls, John Halsted and Laurence Jones

With contributions by: Nathanial Alcock, Cecily Cropper, Ben Gearey, Pam Grinter, Emma Hancox, David Higgins, Tom Hill, Matilda Holmes, Roderick Mackenzie, Quita Mould, Richard Morris, Stephanie Ratkai, and Paul Thompson,

Preface – 200 words
Summary – 200 words
Acknowledgements – 300 words

Chapter 1 – Introduction (1000 words, 3 figures, 3 maps, 5 plates)
Site location

Aims and objectives
Excavation methodologies

Chapter 2 – Setting the scene: The archaeological and historical background of Coventry
(3000 words, 6 figures, 8 maps)
The historical background of the site
The archaeology of the site and the local environs

Chapter 3 – The archaeology (8000 words, 12 figures, 10 plates)
Results of the excavations

Chapter 4 – The finds (8000 words, 12 figures, 10 tables, 10 plates)
Comprehensive finds analysis

Chapter 6 – Regional context: Comparisons to other significant sites in the region
(5000 words, 5 figures, 4 maps)

Chapter 7 – Discussion: Updating the view of medieval Coventry
(5000 words, 3 figures, 3 tables)

Bibliography
Appendices

Totals = 30,700 words, 41 figures, 25 tables, 15 maps, 27 plates

11. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The project was commissioned by The Design Buro on behalf of Coventry University. Thanks are due to Terry Plant for his co-operation and assistance throughout the project. Thanks are due to Chris Patrick, Planning Archaeologist, who monitored the project for Coventry City Council and also to George Demidowicz, Coventry City Council, for his informed interpretations. The fieldwork was supervised by John Halsted, assisted by Alexandra Thompson, Daniella Hoffman, Dan Jackson, Phil Mann, Ellie Ramsey, Mary Duncan, Andrew Gittins, James Ladocha, Nick Witchell, Kate Bain, Mark Middleton, Tim Evans, Mark Charles and Emily Hamilton.

Thanks are also due to Paul Thompson, Herbert Museum and Art Gallery for his useful spot dating on the site. Thanks are also due to a number of local volunteers, in particular Ray Walworth, Jim, John and Gemma Williams.

Erica Macey-Bracken processed the finds assemblage. Thanks go to Stephanie Ratkai for assessing the ceramics and for useful discussions regarding the phasing of the site and its context. Illustrations were produced by Nigel Dodds and John Halsted. John Halsted wrote the report, and the project was managed for Birmingham Archaeology by Laurence Jones, who also edited the report.

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12.1 Cartographic Sources

British Geological Survey map sheet 169, Coventry, Solid and Drift.

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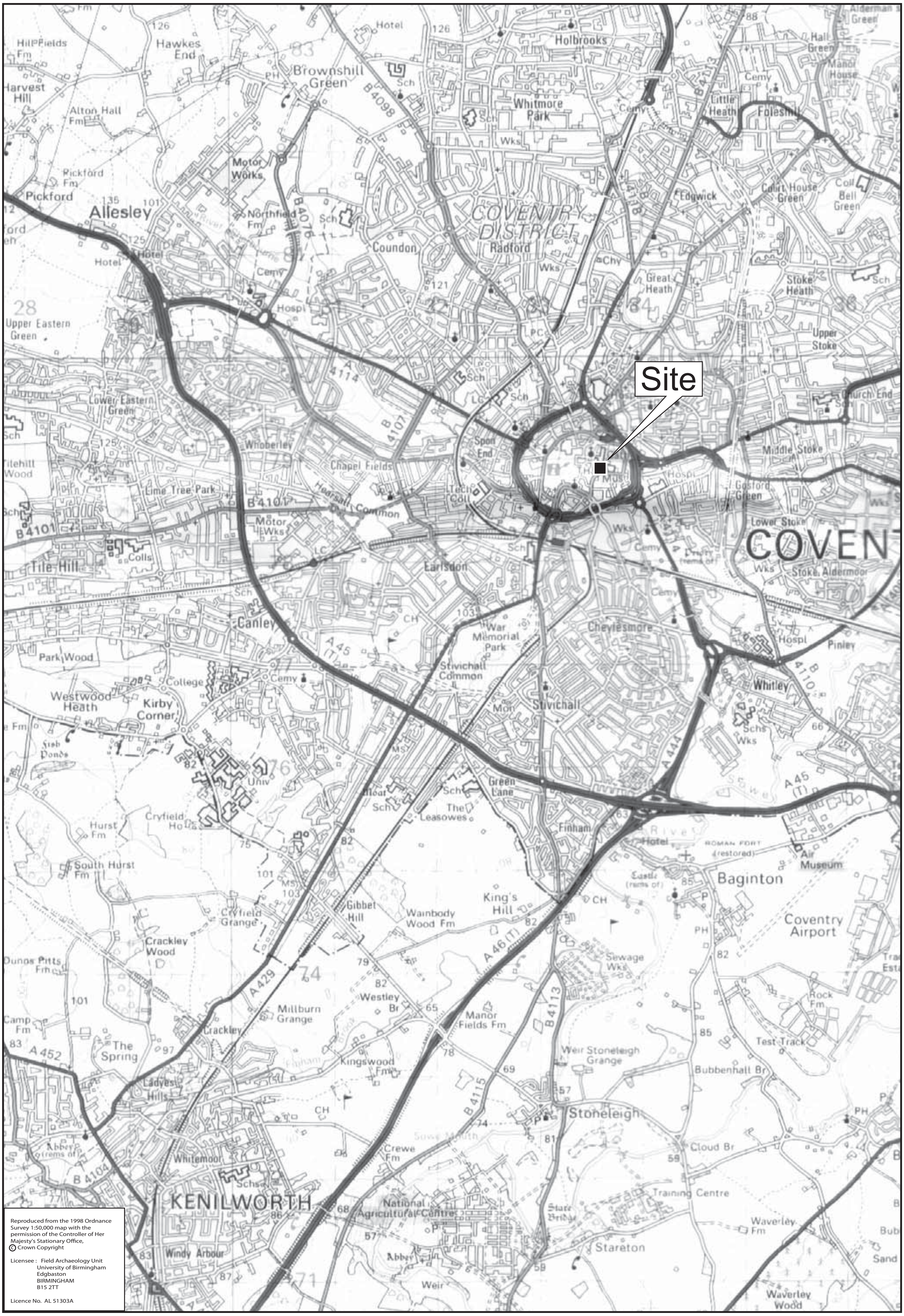
[1] See further Halsted (2007).
[2] Ibid., p.7; and John Halsted, pers.comm., 20/11/07.
[3]
[4] Cathedrals Fabric Commission for England (Oct.2001), pp.11-33, for an explanation of the fields and terms. Field 01 (Type number) is non-applicable for the Coventry stone, because it is the only stone from the site and already has its own Find No.
[5] It is unlikely that such a short stone derives from a lintel, in which the mouldings would have run horizontally.
[6] See further Alexander (1996), 227-30; Stocker (1999), 344-51.
[7] See Morris (1992), pp.11-15, for a glossary of terms. For mouldings of *c*.1250-1400, note also Morris (1978/1979).
[8] Jansen (1985), p.97.
[9] Ibid., Fig.6.
[10] Turner (2004), Figs 25, 26.
[11] The roll mouldings in this example are actually slightly keeled. For the development of ballflower in general, see Morris (1985), pp.99-100.
[12] Morris (2000), pp.220-23 and Fig.23.
[13] Sekules (1983), especially Pls LXIb and LXVIIa for their sedilia.
[14] See R K Morris, 'The Worked Stones and Architectural Stonework', in Rylatt & Mason (2003), p.67.
[15] These stones are to be published in R K Morris, '14th-century architecture at Kenilworth Castle and Priory', in R K Morris and L M Monckton (eds), *Medieval Art, Architecture and Archaeology at Coventry* (British Archaeological Assn Conference Transactions, Leeds), in preparation.
[16] Morris (2006), pp.113-14, 123-5 and Fig.11. For mouldings terminology, see Morris (1992), pp.11-15.
[17] Alcock (1978), pp.216-18 for dating evidence.
[18] See Hall (2005), Fig.7.11 for some examples.
[19] The Coventry Greyfriars and Whitefriars were dissolved in 1538; Coventry Cathedral Priory, the Coventry Charterhouse and Cistercian Combe Abbey in 1539.
[20] Other than the local parallels listed above, in Discussion, i.e. Coventry Priory ballflower and the Charterhouse fireplace.


Site
Holbrooks
Brownshill Green
Hawkes End
Whitmore Park
Little Heath
Foleshill
Allesley
Pickford
Coundon
COVENTRY DISTRICT
Radford
Edgwick
Great Heath
Stoke Heath
Upper Eastern Green
Lower Eastern Green
Whoberley
Chapel Fields
Spon End
Lime Tree Park
Tile Hill
Earlsdon
COVENT
Stoke Aldermoor
Canley
Cheylesmore
Whitley
Westwood Heath
Kirby Corner
War Memorial Park
Stivichall Common
Stivichall
Green Lane
Finham
Baginton
Air Museum
Coventry Airport
King's Hill
Gibbet Hill
Crackley Wood
Millburn Grange
Westley Br
Manor Fields Fm
Stoneleigh
KENILWORTH
Whitemoor
Windy Arbour
National Agricultural Centre
Stareton
Waverley Wood
Reproduced from the 1998 Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office,
© Crown Copyright
Licensee : Field Archaeology Unit
University of Birmingham
Edgbaston
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B15 2TT
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Fig.1

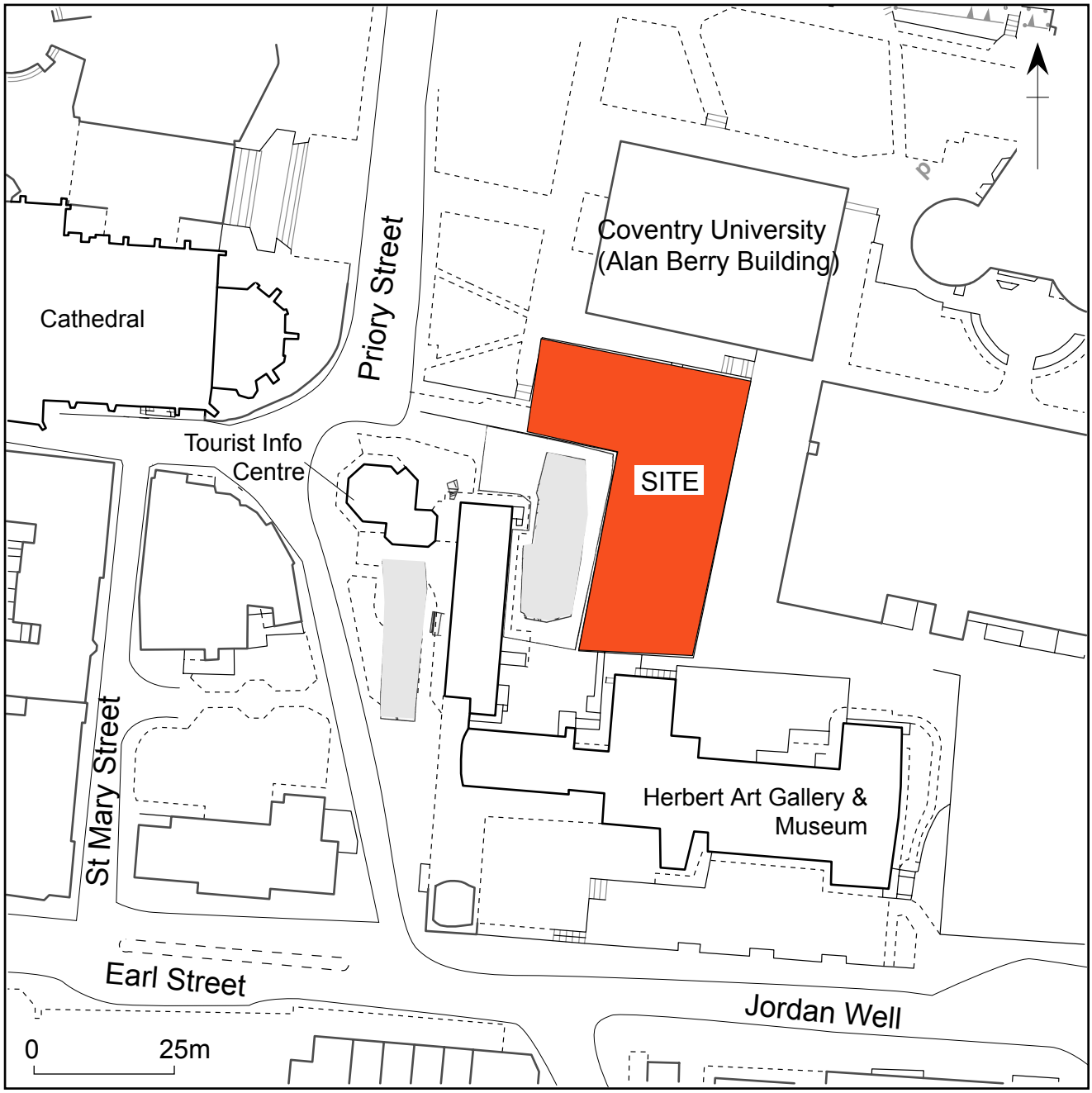

Coventry University
(Alan Berry Building)
Cathedral
Priory Street
Tourist Info
Centre
SITE
St Mary Street
Herbert Art Gallery &
Museum
Earl Street
Jordan Well
0
25m

Fig.2

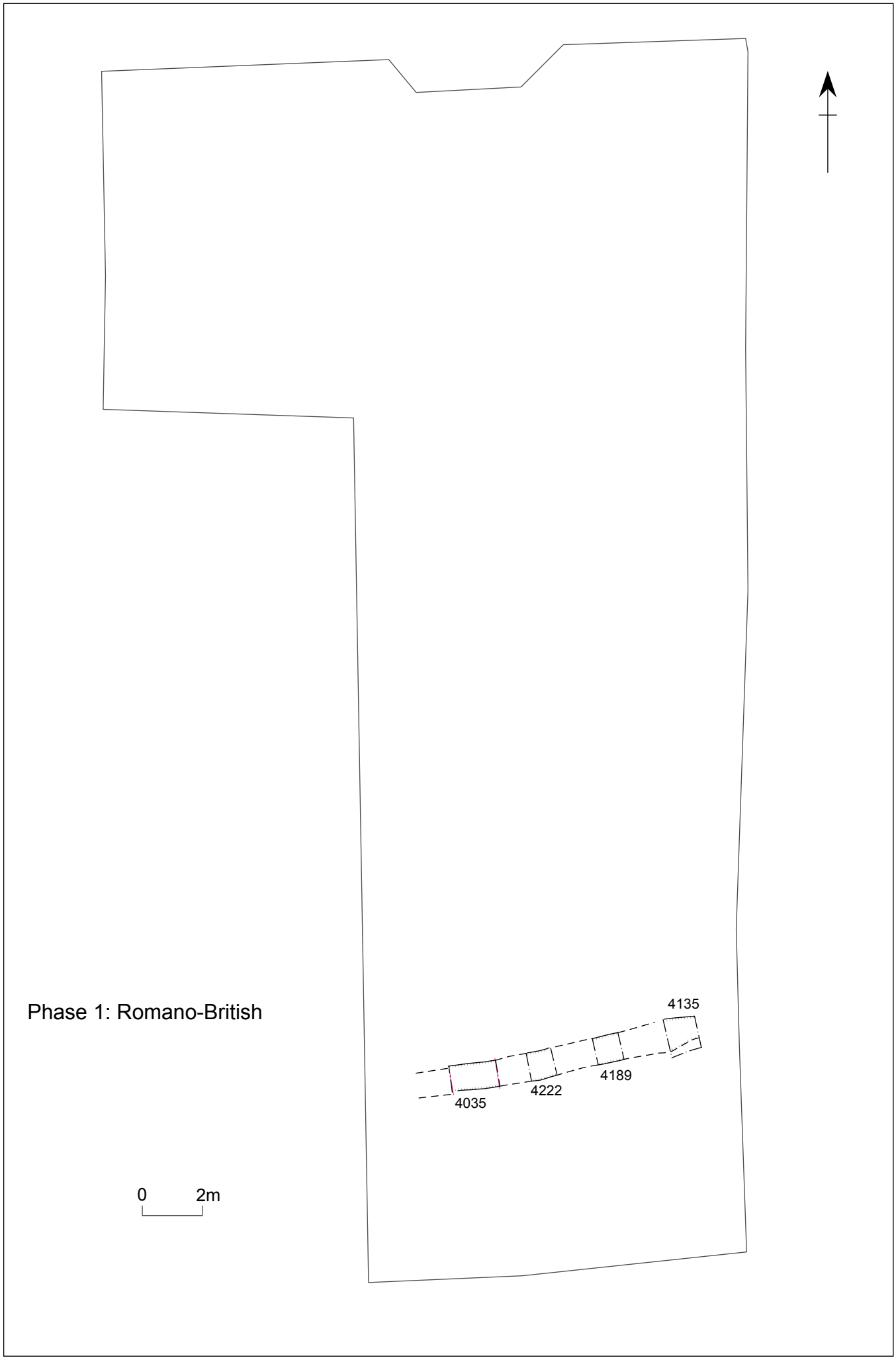


Fig.3

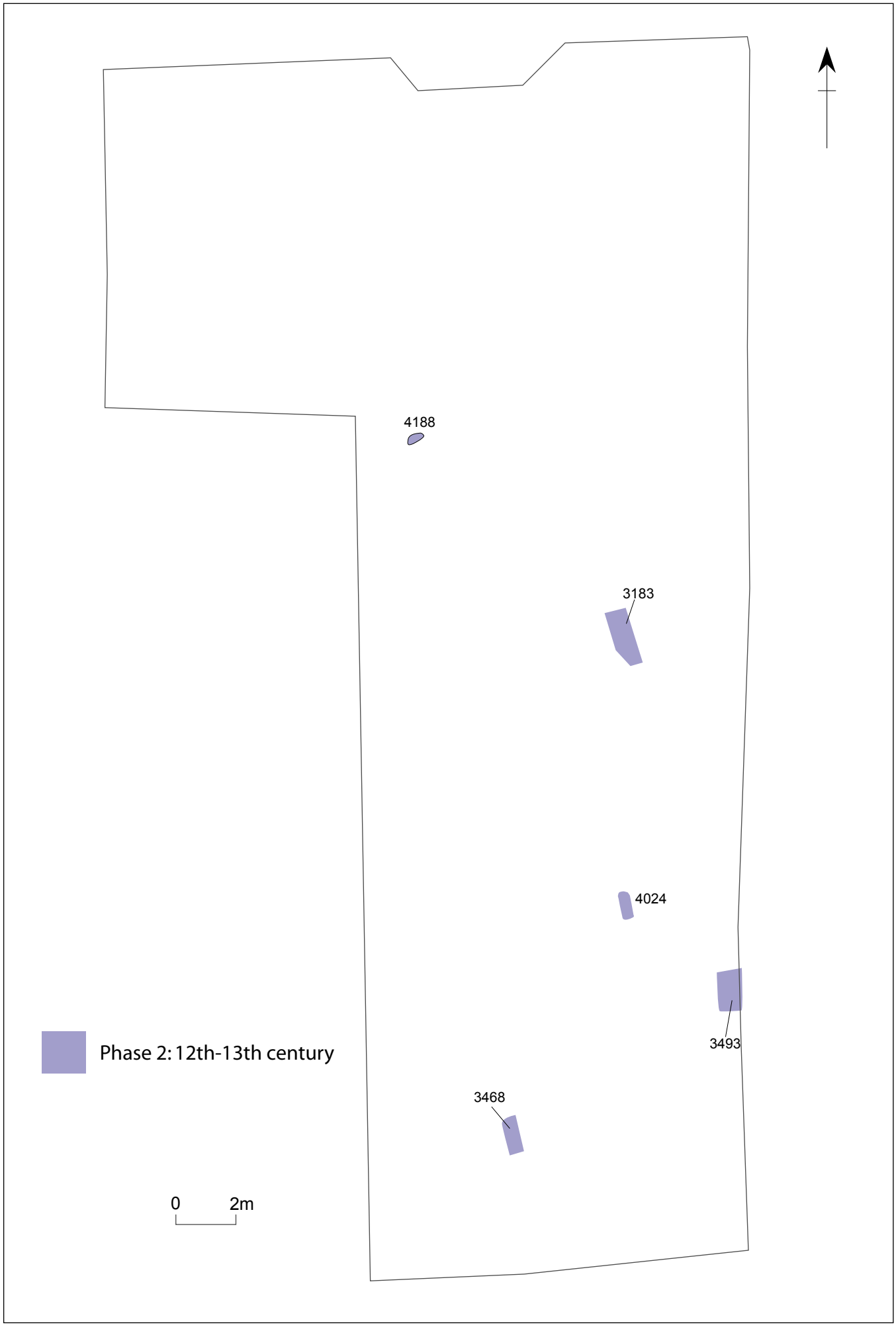


Fig.4

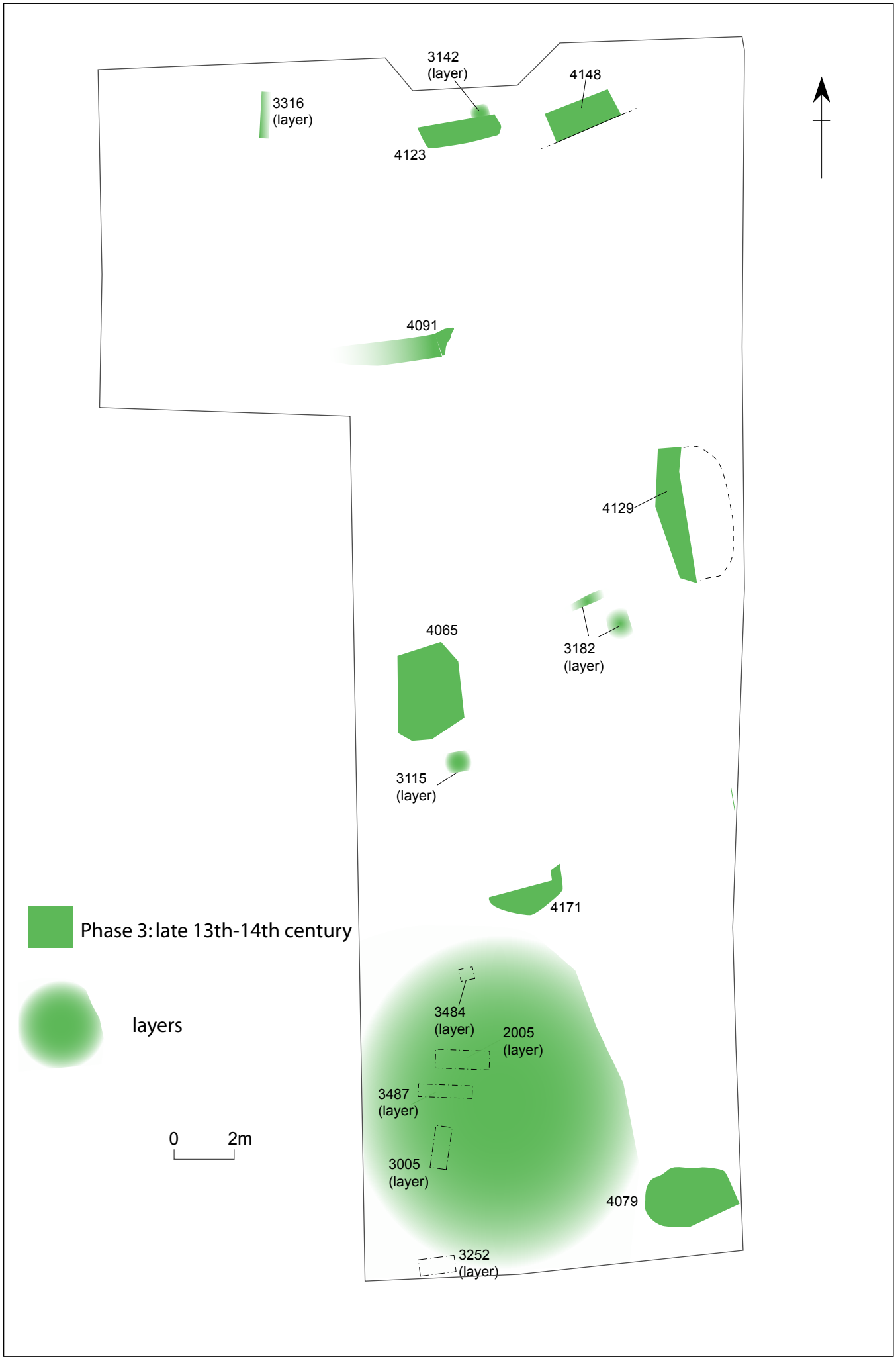

3142
(layer)
4148
3316
(layer)
4123
4091
4129
4065
3182
(layer)
3115
(layer)
4171
Phase 3: late 13th-14th century
layers
3484
(layer)
2005
(layer)
3487
(layer)
3005
(layer)
4079
3252
(layer)
0
2m

Fig.5

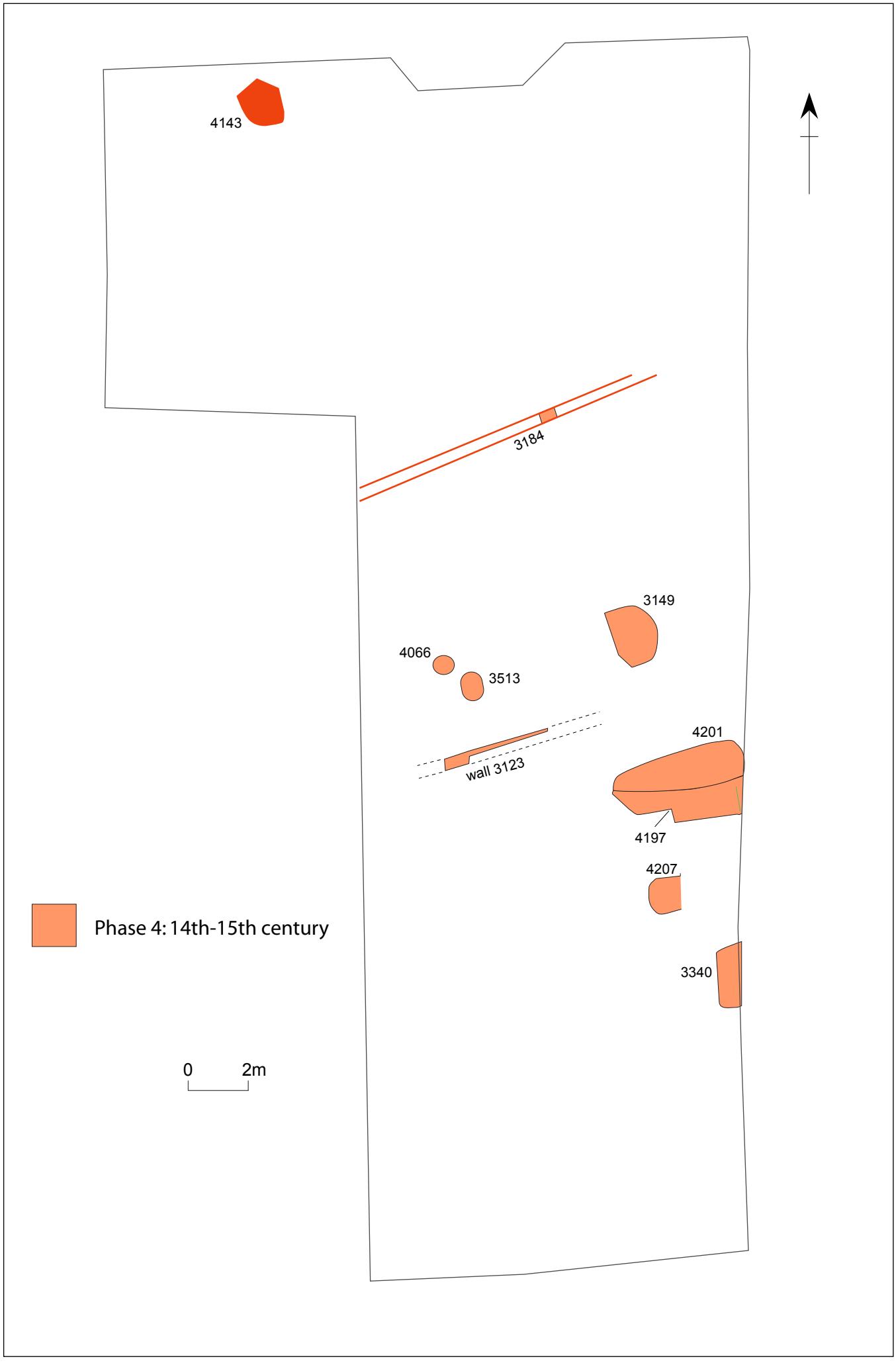

4143
3184
3149
4066
3513
wall 3123
4201
4197
4207
3340
Phase 4: 14th-15th century
0
2m

Fig.6


Structure IV
4159
4166
3328
3381
1010
1006
3314
(layer)
3037
4169
4128
ditch 3433/4097/4099
4179
(over wall)
4178
4175
4096
4202
3101
3274
(layer)
3466
(layer)
3444
3204
3082&3079
3206
3213
3056
3217
3236
3364
3297
3214
3008
3336
&3239
3239
3377
3195
3193
3194
3129
Wall 3523
Structure I
3118
4064
4036
4056
4053
4208 (rubble)
4138
4054/4057
(infills)
4173
4006
Structure II
3450
3497
2020 layer
3490
(wall trench)
4001
3309
3482
3391
3349
3472
3416
(layer)
4081
4044
4063
3561
3261
Phase 5: 15th-16th century
Clay surface
0
2m

Fig.7

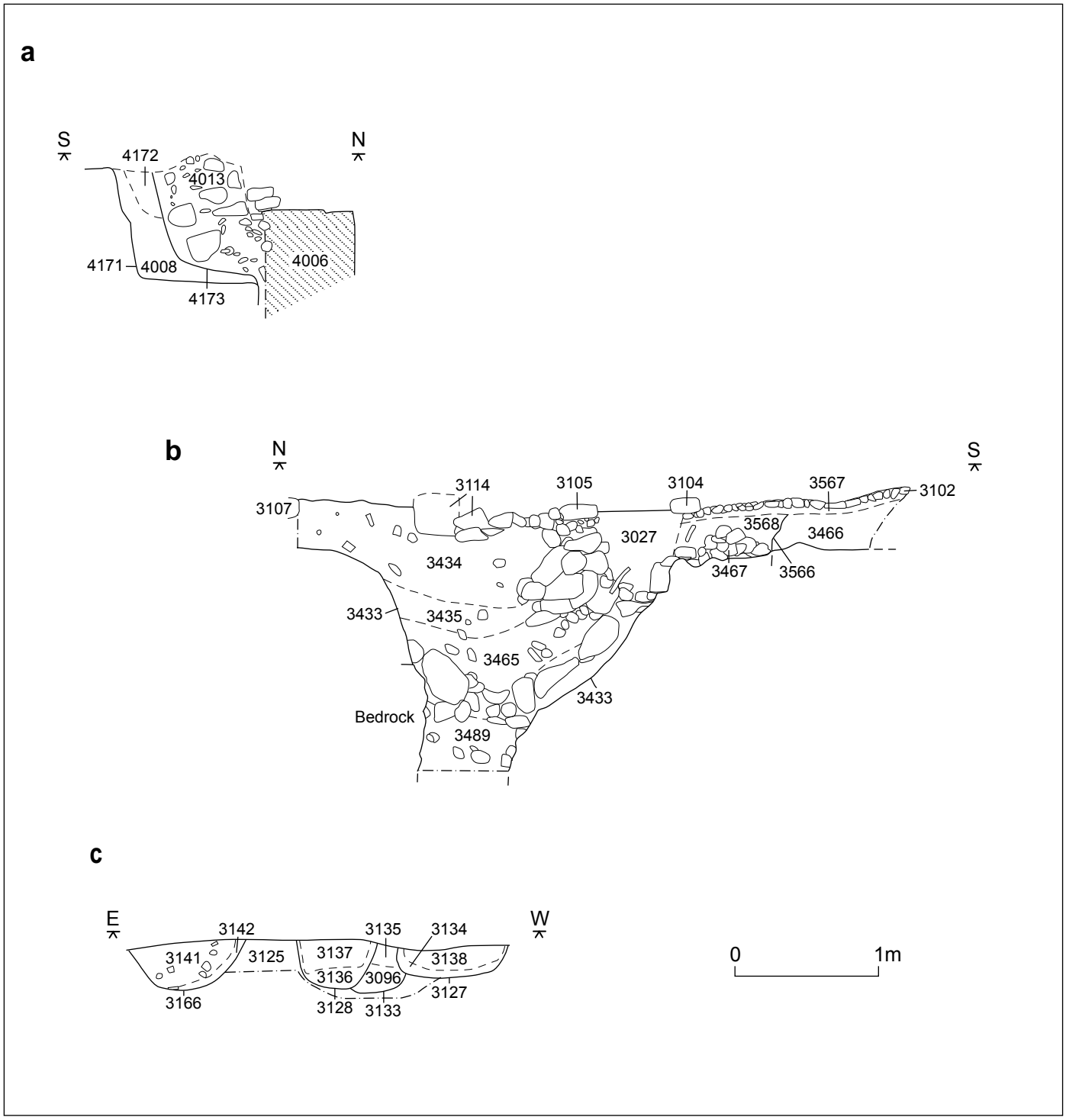

a
S
N
4172
4013
4171
4008
4006
4173
b
N
S
3114
3105
3104
3567
3102
3107
3568
3027
3466
3434
3467
3566
3433
3435
3465
3433
Bedrock
3489
c
E
W
3142
3135
3134
3141
3125
3137
3138
3136
3096
3127
3166
3128
3133
0
1m

Fig.8

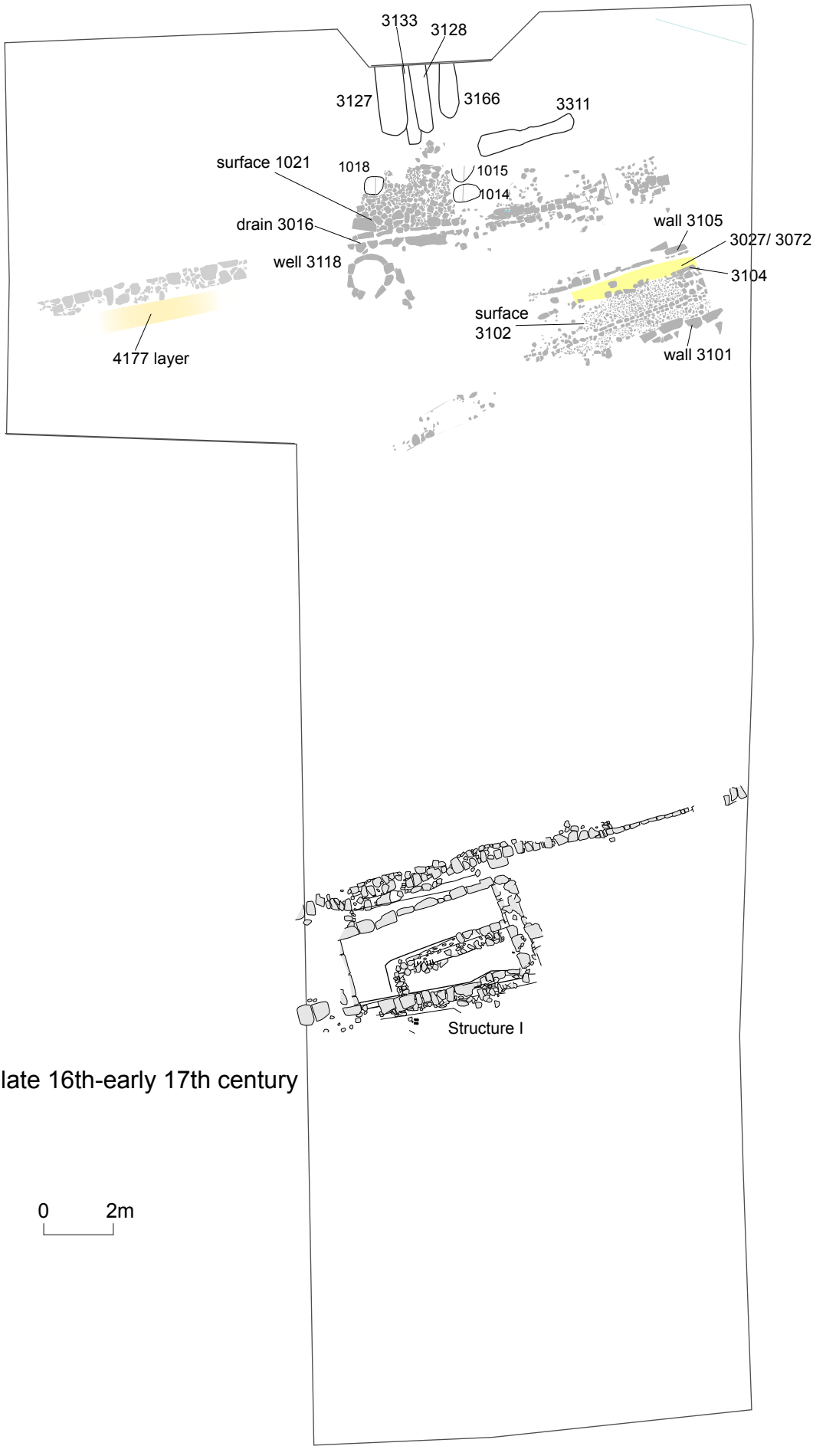

3133
3128
3127
3166
3311
surface 1021
1018
1015
1014
drain 3016
well 3118
wall 3105
3027/ 3072
3104
surface
3102
wall 3101
4177 layer
Structure I
Phase 6: late 16th-early 17th century
0
2m

Fig.9

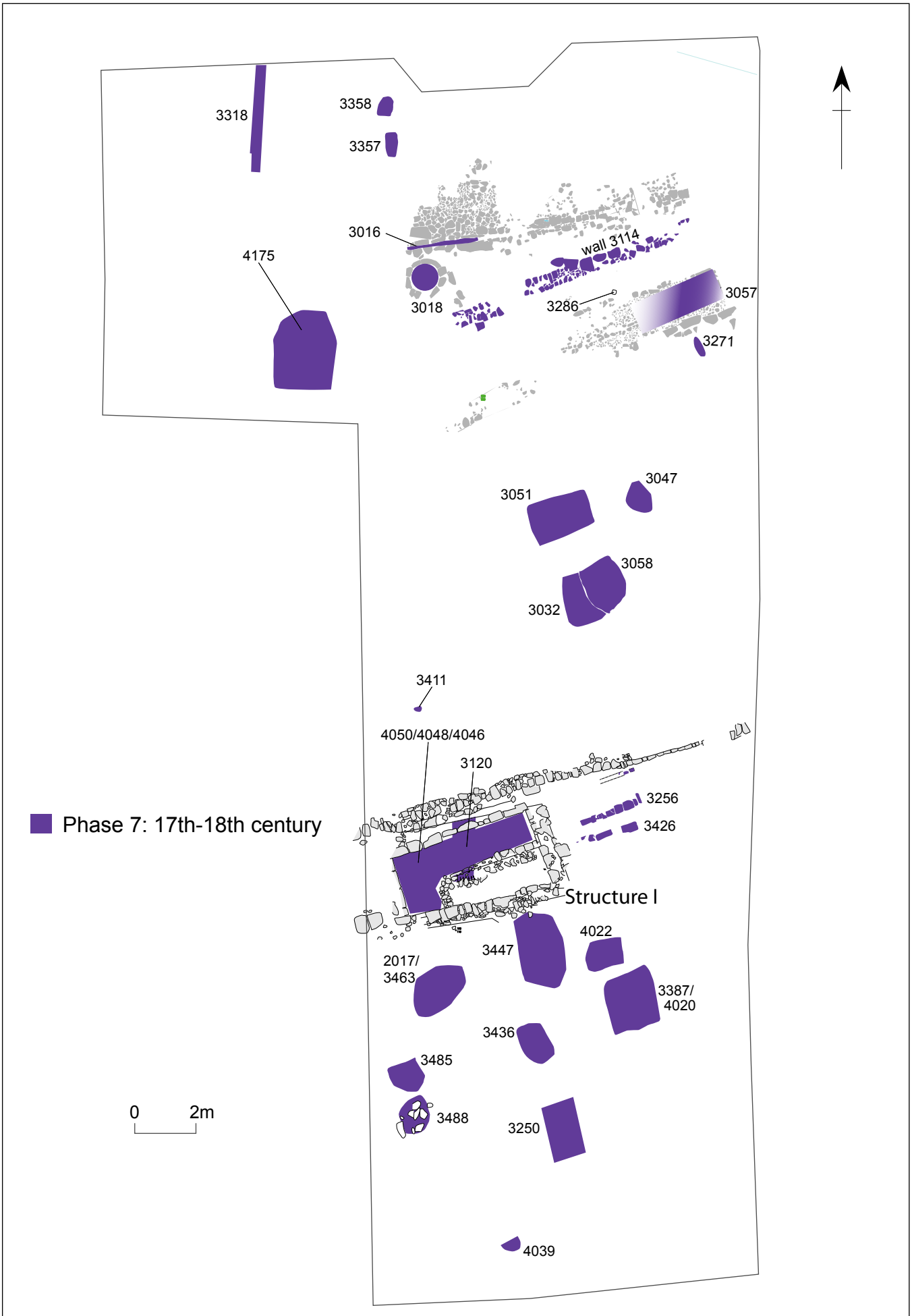

3318
3358
3357
3016
4175
wall 3114
3018
3286
3057
3271
3051
3047
3058
3032
3411
4050/4048/4046
3120
3256
3426
Structure I
4022
3447
2017/
3463
3387/
4020
3436
3485
3488
3250
4039
Phase 7: 17th-18th century
0
2m

Fig.10

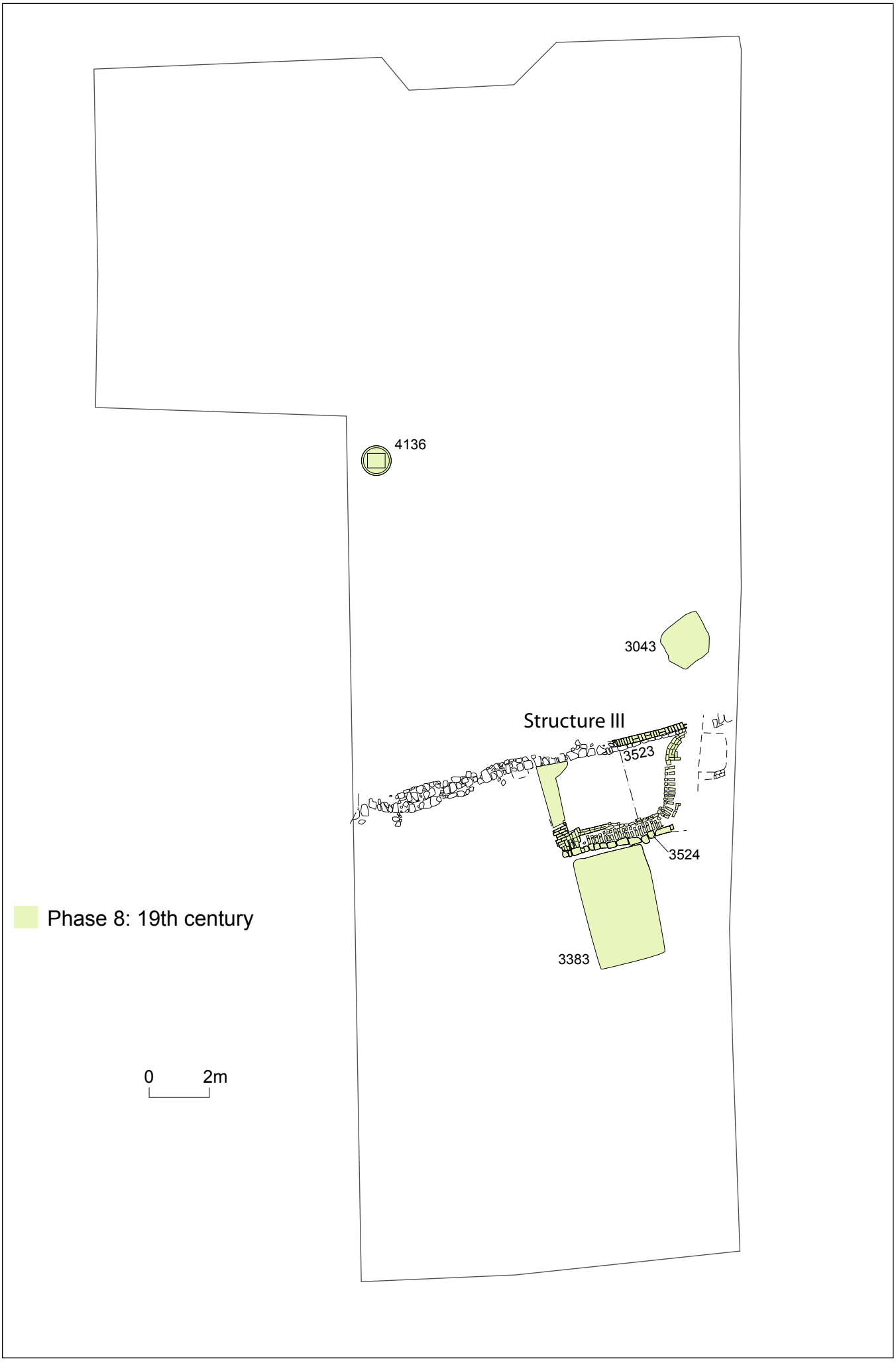

4136
3043
Structure III
3523
3524
3383
Phase 8: 19th century
0
2m

Fig.11

Plate 1

Plate 2

Plate 3

Plate 4

Plate 5

Plate 6

Plate 7

Plate 8

Plate 9

Plate 10

Appendix 1

Contexts, stratigraphic relationships and spot dates

Context No	Cut	Fill	Layer	Masonry	ABOVE	BELOW	Description	SPOT DATE	POT QTY
1000	☐	☑	☐	☐	1001	0	Tarmac		
1001	☐	☑	☐	☐	1002	1000	Hard core		
1002	☐	☑	☐	☐	1003	1001	Hard core		
1003	☐	☐	☑	☐	1004	1002	Demolition layer		
1004	☐	☐	☑	☐	1006	1003	Levelling layer		
1005	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0	(Natural)		
1006	☑	☐	☐	☐	1005	1024	Pit	14th-15th c	1
1007	☐	☐	☑	☐	1021	1027	Thin layer over sandstone surface	17th c	3
1008	☐	☑	☐	☐	1011	1009	Fill of [1010]	15th c	18
1009	☐	☑	☐	☐	1008	1026	Fill of [1010]	16th c?	3
1010	☑	☐	☐	☐	1005	1011	Pit		
1011	☐	☑	☐	☐	1010	1008	Fill of [1010]	14th-15th c	4
1012	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
1013	☑	☐	☐	☐	1020	0	Pit cutting drain 1020 - Unexcavated	17th c	6
1014	☑	☐	☐	☐	1012	1028	Pit	15th-16th c	1
1015	☑	☐	☐	☐	1012	1029	Pit		
1016	☐	☑	☐	☐	1020	1007	Fill of drain [1020]	15th c	2
1017	☐	☐	☑	☐	0	1021	Med. Layer - extent of excavations	m 16th-17th c	1
1018	☑	☐	☐	☐	1012	1019	Post hole/pit		
1019	☐	☑	☐	☐	1018	1007	Fill of [1018]	1250-1300	3
1020	☑	☐	☐	☐	1017	1016	Drain		
1021	☐	☐	☑	☐	1017	1007	Surface		
1022	☐	☑	☐	☐	1023	1025	Upper fill of [1006]	16th c?	1
1023	☐	☑	☐	☐	1024	1022	Fill of [1006]	16th c	1
1024	☐	☑	☐	☐	1006	1023	Lower fill of [1006]	14th-15th c	3
1025	☐	☑	☐	☐	1022	1004	Fill of [1006]		
1026	☐	☑	☐	☐	1009	1004	Fill of [1010]		
1027	☐	☐	☐	☑	1007	1002	Wall		
1028	☐	☑	☐	☐	1014	1007	Fill of [1014]		
1029	☐	☑	☐	☐	1015	1007	Fill of [1015]		
2000	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
2001	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			

Context No	Cut	Fill	Layer	Masonry	ABOVE	BELOW	Description	SPOT DATE	POT QTY
2002	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
2003	☐	☐	☑	☐	2004	2002	Demolition layer		
2004	☐	☐	☑	☐	2016	2003	Overlying wall 2016		
2005	☐	☐	☑	☐	2006	2016	Overlying natural clay-sand	late 13th-14th c	1
2006	☐	☐	☑	☐	0	2005	Natural		
2007	☐	☑	☐	☐	2017	2010	Fill of [2017]	1250-1300	1
2008	☐	☑	☐	☐	2022	2010	Fill of [2022]		
2009	☐	☑	☐	☐	2021	2003	Fill of [2021]		
2010	☐	☐	☑	☐	2007	2004	Layer over 2007		
2011	☐	☐	☑	☐	2025	2013	Assoc. with wall destruction?		
2012	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
2013	☐	☐	☑	☐	2011	2004	Post-dates brick wall		
2014	☐	☐	☑	☐	2015	2001	Post-dates wall 2015	later 17th-mid 18t	2
2015	☐	☐	☐	☑	2025	2031	Sandstone wall		
2016	☐	☐	☐	☑	2005	2008	Sandstone wall		
2017	☑	☐	☐	☐	2019	2007	Pit		
2018	☐	☐	☐	☑	2005	2019	Sandstone wall		
2019	☐	☐	☑	☐	2018	2008	Layer across TR2		
2020	☐	☐	☑	☐	2006	2018	Layer at base of pit 2017	15th c	3
2021	☑	☐	☐	☐	2004	2009	Pit		
2022	☑	☐	☐	☐	2019	2008	Shallow cut		
2023	☐	☑	☐	☐	2024	2026	Fill of [2024]		
2024	☑	☐	☐	☐	2026	2023	Ditch		
2025	☐	☐	☑	☐	2030	2015	Sandy clay layer		
2026	☐	☐	☑	☐	2006	2024	Overlying natural		
2027	☑	☐	☐	☐	2029	2018	Pit		
2028	☐	☑	☐	☐	2027	2001	Fill of ovoid pit		
2029	☐	☐	☑	☐	2025	2027	Probably contemporary with 2013		
2030	☐	☐	☑	☐	2026	2025	Overlying 2026		
2031	☐	☐	☐	☑	2015	2013	Brick wall		
3000	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3001	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			

Context No	Cut	Fill	Layer	Masonry	ABOVE	BELOW	Description	SPOT DATE	POT QTY
3002	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3003	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3004	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3005	☐	☐	☑	☐	0	3442	Layer overlying part of south end of site	late 13th-m 14th c	13
3006	☐	☑	☐	☐	3238	3195	Fill of [3194]	16th c	3
3007	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0		15th-16th c	1
3008	☑	☐	☐	☐	3144	3143	Sub-circular pit		
3009	☐	☐	☑	☐	3107	3114	Layer	16th c	32
3010	☐	☑	☐	☐	3184	3002	Fill of drain/gully [3184]	14th-15th c	6
3011	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0		15th-16th c	1
3012	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0		late 15th-m16th c	1
3013	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3014	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3015	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0		14th c	2
3016	☐	☐	☐	☑	3160	3017	Sandstone masonary-lined drain		
3017	☐	☑	☐	☐	3016	3002	Fill of [3016]	18th c	10
3018	☐	☐	☐	☑		3425	Well		
3019	☐	☑	☐	☐	3445		Fill of [3018]	late 18th c	9
3020	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0		later 13th-14th c	3
3021	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0		15th-16th c	1
3022	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0		mid 17th-e 18th c	2
3023	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0		1250-1300	1
3024	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0		1700-1750	12
3025	☐	☐	☑	☐	3102	3057	Layer over cobbled surface	17th c	87
3026	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0		1250-1300	1
3027	☐	☑	☑	☐	3105	3057	Layer/fill of [3105]	late 16th?-17th c	2
3028	☐	☐	☑	☐	3101	3002	Layer around 3101	15th c?	3
3029	☐	☑	☐	☐	3287	3002	Fill of [3287]	later 17th-18th c	3
3030	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3031	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0		c 1800?	4
3032	☑	☐	☐	☐	3065	3033	Pit		
3033	☐	☑	☐	☐	3032	3058	Fill of [3032]	18th-19th c	1

Context No	Cut	Fill	Layer	Masonry	ABOVE	BELOW	Description	SPOT DATE	POT QTY
3034	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0		14th-15th c	1
3035	☐	☐	☑	☐	3061	3001	Demolition layer	17th - 18th c	2
3036	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3037	☐	☐	☐	☑	3077	3061	Sandstone wall		
3038	☐	☐	☑	☐	3048	3050	Back fill or demolition deposit	15th c (16th)	3
3039	☐	☑	☐	☐	3238	3198	Fill of [3194]	15th-16th c	14
3040	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3041	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3042	☐	☐	☐	☑			Brick wall		
3043	☑	☐	☐	☐	3034	3071	Sub-square pit		
3044	☐	☑	☐	☐	3045	3064	Upper fill of [3043]	e 19th c	34
3045	☐	☑	☐	☐	3071	3044	Fill of [3043]	e 19th c	
3046	☐	☑	☐	☐	3047		Fill of [3047]	late 18th c	13
3047	☑	☐	☐	☐		3046	Sub-circular pit		
3048	☐	☐	☑	☐	3049	3038	Overlying 3049		
3049	☐	☐	☑	☐		3049	Demolition layer		
3050	☐	☑	☐	☐	3051		Backfill of pit [3051]	1770s	13
3051	☑	☐	☐	☐	3079	3050	Pit		
3052	☐	☑	☐	☐	3053	3051	Upper fill of [3056]	late 15th-m16th c	2
3053	☐	☑	☐	☐	3054	3052	Fill of [3056]		
3054	☐	☑	☐	☐	3055	3053	Fill of [3056]	15th-16th c	6
3055	☐	☑	☐	☐	3078	3054	Fill of [3056]	15th-16th c	3
3056	☑	☐	☐	☐	3090	3078	Pit		
3057	☐	☐	☑	☐	3072	3002	Overlying 3025 and 3072	17th c	50
3058	☑	☐	☐	☐	3033	3059	Rubbish pit		
3059	☐	☑	☐	☐	3058	3060	Fill of [3058]		
3060	☐	☐	☐	☐	3059	3064	Rubbish pit	1760s-1770s	
3061	☐	☑	☑	☐	3037	3035	Fill/layer of [3037]	m 16th-17th c	1
3062	☑	☐	☐	☐		3063	Gully		
3063	☐	☑	☐	☐	3062	3064	Fill of [3062]		
3064	☐	☐	☑	☐	3063	3002	Overlying pit features in central area		
3065	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0		15th-16th c	2

Context No	Cut	Fill	Layer	Masonry	ABOVE	BELOW	Description	SPOT DATE	POT QTY
3066	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3067	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0		e 14th c?	3
3068	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0		15th-16th c	1
3069	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3070	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3071	☐	☑	☐	☐	3043	3045	Fill of [3043]	18th c-?e 19th c	28
3072	☐	☑	☑	☐	3103	3057	Layer/fill of space between walls 3104 and	?late 16th-17th c	2
3073	☐	☐	☑	☐		3105	Layer beneath channel stonework		
3074	☐	☐	☐	☑	3106	3002	Stone-rubble wall	late 17th-e 18th c	15
3075	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0		17th c	1
3076	☐	☐	☑	☐	3107	3106	Layer underlying [3106]	16th c	9
3077	☐	☐	☑	☐		3037	Layer below rubble core of wall 3037		
3078	☐	☑	☐	☐	3056	3055	Lower fill of [3056]		
3079	☑	☐	☐	☐	3088	3080	Pit		
3080	☐	☑	☐	☐	3079	3081	Lower fill of pit [3079]	15th-16th c	1
3081	☐	☑	☐	☐	3080	3064	Fill of [3079]	15th-16th c	5
3082	☑	☐	☐	☐	3089	3083	Post hole		
3083	☐	☑	☐	☐	3082	3084	Lower fill of [3082]	mid 12th-e 13th c	1
3084	☐	☑	☐	☐	3083	3085	Fill of [3082]	15th-16th c	2
3085	☐	☑	☐	☐	3084	3086	Fill of [3082]	late 13th-e 14th c	5
3086	☐	☑	☐	☐	3085	3087	Fill of [3082]	1250-1300	1
3087	☐	☑	☐	☐	3086	3088	Fill of [3082]	15th c	3
3088	☐	☑	☐	☐	3067	3079	Fill of [3082]	15th c	7
3089	☐	☑	☑	☐		3090	Layer/fill over bedrock		
3090	☐	☑	☑	☐	3089	3082	Layer/fill cut by [3082] and [3056]	15th c	4
3091	☐	☐	☑	☐	3107	3009	Layer overlying walls 3107, 3109, and cha	15th c	2
3092	☐	☐	☐	☐					
3093	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3094	☐	☑	☑	☐	3109	3002	Layer overlying wall [3109]	16th c	1
3095	☐	☑	☐	☐	3111	3113	Probable pit fill	15th-16th c	1
3096	☐	☑	☐	☐	3133	3135	Fill of [3133]	15th-16th c	4
3097	☑	☐	☐	☐	3117	3098	Pit	15th-16th c	1

Context No	Cut	Fill	Layer	Masonry	ABOVE	BELOW	Description	SPOT DATE	POT QTY
3098	☐	☑	☐	☐	3097		Fill of [3097]		
3099	☐	☑	☐	☐	3121	3119	Fill of [3120]	later 16th- poss 17	1
3100	☐	☑	☐	☐	3120	3121	Lower fill of [3120]		
3101	☐	☐	☐	☑		3102	Sandstone wall		
3102	☐	☐	☑	☐	3101	3025	Cobblestone surface		
3103	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3104	☐	☐	☐	☑	3103	3072	Sandstone wall		
3105	☐	☐	☐	☑	3076	3074	Sandstone wall		
3106	☑	☐	☐	☐	3114	3074	Cut of wall [3074]		
3107	☐	☐	☐	☑	3076	3009	Sandstone wall		
3108	☐	☐	☐	☑	3277	3091	Sandstone wall		
3109	☐	☐	☐	☑	3108	3094	Limestone wall		
3110	☐	☐	☐	☑		3094	Sandstone wall		
3111	☑	☐	☐	☐	3112	3095	Pit		
3112	☐	☐	☑	☐		3111	Layer below [3111]		
3113	☐	☐	☐	☑			Sandstone wall		
3114	☐	☐	☐	☑	3009	3002	Sandstone wall	later 17th-mid 18t	8
3115	☐	☐	☑	☐		3123	Silty clay layer	1250-1300	2
3116	☐	☐	☑	☐	3122	3120	Layer below [3120]		
3117	☐	☑	☐	☐	3131	3097	Fill of [3129]	1250-1300	1
3118	☐	☐	☐	☑		3122	Sandstone wall		
3119	☐	☑	☐	☐	3099		Upper fill of [3120]		
3120	☑	☐	☐	☐	3116	3100	Linear ditch		
3121	☐	☑	☐	☐	3100	3099	Fill of [3120]		
3122	☐	☐	☑	☐		3116	Layer below [3116]		
3123	☐	☐	☐	☑	3115	3124	Sandstone wall		
3124	☐	☐	☑	☐	3115		Layer		
3125	☐	☐	☑	☐	3142	3166	Layer		
3126	☐	☐	☑	☐		3133	Layer below [3133]		
3127	☑	☐	☐	☐	3135	3134	Gully/beam-slot		
3128	☑	☐	☐	☐	0	0	Gully/beam-slot		
3129	☑	☐	☐	☐	3164	3153	Pit		

Context No	Cut	Fill	Layer	Masonry	ABOVE	BELOW	Description	SPOT DATE	POT QTY
3130	☐	☑	☐	☐	3131	3097	Fill of [3129]		
3131	☐	☑	☐	☐	3132	3117	Fill of [3129]		
3132	☐	☑	☐	☐	3165	3131	Fill of pit [3129]	15th-16th c	11
3133	☑	☐	☐	☐	3126	3096	Beam-slot		
3134	☐	☑	☐	☐	3127	3138	Fill of [3127]		
3135	☐	☑	☐	☐	3096	3128	Upper fill of [3133]		
3136	☐	☑	☐	☐	3128	3137	Fill of [3128]		
3137	☐	☑	☐	☐	3136	3002	Fill of [3128]		
3138	☐	☑	☐	☐	3134	3002	Fill of [3127]		
3139	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3140	☐	☑	☐	☐	3286	3002	Fill of [3286]		
3141	☐	☑	☐	☐	3166	3002	Fill of [3166]	17th-e18th c	3
3142	☐	☐	☑	☐		3166	Layer below 3166	1250-1300	1
3143	☐	☑	☐	☐	3008		Backfill of [3008]	(15th) 16th c	5
3144	☐	☑	☐	☐	3159	3145	Backfill of [3159]	(15th) 16th c	12
3145	☐	☑	☐	☐	3192	3008	Backfill of [3159]	15th-16th c	2
3146	☐	☑	☐	☐	3150		Backfill of [3150]		
3147	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3148	☐	☑	☐	☐	3190	3150	Backfill	1250-1300	3
3149	☑	☐	☐	☐	3158	3144	Pit		
3150	☑	☐	☐	☐	3148	3146	Pit		
3151	☑	☐	☐	☐	3149		Pit		
3152	☐	☑	☐	☐	3016	3002	Fill of [3016]		
3153	☐	☑	☐	☐	3129	3165	Fill of [3129]	15th-16th c	1
3154	☐	☑	☐	☐	3226	3197	Fill of [3193]	16th c?	12
3155	☐	☐	☑	☐	3173	3190	Layer in [3149]	1250-1300	1
3156	☐	☐	☑	☐	3157	3155	Layer near base of [3149]		
3157	☐	☐	☑	☐	3175	3156	Backfill of [3149]		
3158	☐	☐	☑	☐	3180	3178	Layer near base of [3150]	14th c	1
3159	☑	☐	☐	☐	3008	3192	Pit		
3160	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3161	☑	☐	☐	☐	3168	3162	Pit		

Context No	Cut	Fill	Layer	Masonry	ABOVE	BELOW	Description	SPOT DATE	POT QTY
3162	☐	☑	☐	☐	3161	3169	Backfill of [3161]	14th c	1
3163	☐	☐	☑	☐	0	0	Cleaning layer	late 16th c?	24
3164	☐	☑	☐	☐	3197	3129	Upper fill of [3193]	12th-13th c	2
3165	☐	☑	☐	☐	3153	3132	Fill of [3129]	1250-1300	2
3166	☑	☐	☐	☐	0	0	Gully/beam-slot		
3167	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3168	☐	☑	☑	☐	3173	3161	Possibly backfill of [3149]		
3169	☑	☐	☐	☐	3162	3172	Pit	15th-16th c	2
3170	☐	☑	☐	☐	3171		Backfill of [3169]		
3171	☐	☑	☐	☐	3172	3170	Backfill of [3169]		
3172	☐	☑	☐	☐	3169	3171	Backfill of [3169]		
3173	☐	☐	☑	☐	3174	3168	Fill of 3149		
3174	☐	☐	☑	☐	3176	3173	Fill of 3149		
3175	☐	☐	☑	☐	3176	3174	Fill of 3149		
3176	☐	☐	☑	☐	3177	3175	Fill of 3149		
3177	☐	☐	☑	☐	3178	3176	Fill of 3149		
3178	☐	☐	☑	☐	3179	3177	Fill of 3149		
3179	☐	☐	☑	☐	3180	3178	Fill of 3149	14th c?	2
3180	☐	☐	☑	☐	3182	3179	Fill of 3149	14th-15th c	1
3181	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3182	☐	☐	☑	☐		3180	Fill of 3149	later 13th-14th c	2
3183	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	3182	base fill of 3149 or redeposited natural	12th-13th c	1
3184	☑	☐	☐	☐		3010	Drain		
3185	☐	☑	☑	☐	3108	3002	Layer filling area of collapsed stone chann		
3186	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3187	☐	☐	☑	☐		3107	Equivalent to 3188		
3188	☐	☐	☑	☐		3107	Underlying 3107	med	1
3189	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3190	☐	☐	☑	☐	3155	3148	Layer in [3150]		
3191	☐	☐	☑	☐		3149	Layer in [3150]		
3192	☐	☑	☐	☐	3159	3145	Backfill of [3159]		
3193	☑	☐	☐	☐		3226	Pit		

Context No	Cut	Fill	Layer	Masonry	ABOVE	BELOW	Description	SPOT DATE	POT QTY
3194	☑	☐	☐	☐	3164	3238	Pit		
3195	☑	☐	☐	☐	3240	3196	Pit		
3196	☐	☑	☐	☐	3195		Fill of [3195]	15th-16th c	9
3197	☐	☑	☐	☐	3193	3164	Fill of [3193]		
3198	☐	☑	☐	☐	3039	3195	Fill of [3194]		
3199	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3200	☐	☑	☐	☐	3281	3002	Fill of [3287]	1760s-1770s	
3201	☐	☑	☐	☐	3202	3002	Fill of [3202]	late 13th-14th c	3
3202	☑	☐	☐	☐		3201	Drain		
3203	☐	☑	☐	☐	3204		Fill of [3204]	15th c	3
3204	☑	☐	☐	☐	3208	3203	Post hole		
3205	☐	☑	☐	☐	3206	3213	Fill of [3206]	?15th-16th c	6
3206	☑	☐	☐	☐	3221	3205	Pit		
3207	☐	☐	☑	☐		3221	Subsoil layer		
3208	☐	☑	☐	☐	3209	3204	Fill of [3209]		
3209	☑	☐	☐	☐	3210	3208	Pit		
3210	☐	☑	☐	☐	3211	3209	Fill of [3213]	15th c (16th)	16
3211	☐	☑	☐	☐	3212	3210	Fill of [3213]	15th-16th c	12
3212	☐	☑	☐	☐	3213	3211	Fill of [3213]		
3213	☑	☐	☐	☐	3205	3212	Pit		
3214	☑	☐	☐	☐	3219	3230	Pit		
3215	☐	☑	☐	☐	3228	3227	Backfill of [3214]	15th-16th c	6
3216	☐	☑	☐	☐	3227		Fill of [3214]	15th c	4
3217	☑	☐	☐	☐	3219	3218	Pit		
3218	☐	☑	☐	☐	3217		Fill of [3217]	mid 13th c?	1
3219	☐	☐	☑	☐	3288	3217	Layer covering site	late 16th c?	8
3220	☐	☑	☐	☐	3221	3206	Fill of [3221]		
3221	☑	☐	☐	☐	3207	3220	Beam-slot/pit		
3222	☐	☑	☐	☐	3223		Fill of [3223]		
3223	☑	☐	☐	☐	3224	3222	Pit		
3224	☐	☑	☐	☐	3231	3223	Fill of [3225]		
3225	☑	☐	☐	☐	3235	3232	Pit		

Context No	Cut	Fill	Layer	Masonry	ABOVE	BELOW	Description	SPOT DATE	POT QTY
3226	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3227	☐	☑	☐	☐	3215	3216	Fill of [3214]	15th-16th c	2
3228	☐	☑	☐	☐	3229	3215	Fill of [3214]		
3229	☐	☑	☐	☐	3230	3228	Fill of [3214]	16th c	1
3230	☐	☑	☐	☐	3214	3229	Primary fill of [3214]	15th c?	2
3231	☐	☑	☐	☐	3232	3224	Fill of [3225]		
3232	☐	☑	☐	☐	3225	3231	Fill of [3225]	1250-1300	2
3233	☐	☑	☐	☐	3304	3236	Fill of [3234]	14th-15th c	3
3234	☑	☐	☐	☐		3305	Pit		
3235	☐	☑	☐	☐	3236	3225	Fill of [3236]		
3236	☑	☐	☐	☐	3233	3235	Pit	m 16th-17th c	1
3237	☐	☐	☑	☐		3114	Layer between walls 3074 and 3114		
3238	☐	☑	☐	☐	3194	3039	Fill of [3194]		
3239	☑	☐	☐	☐	3239	3240	Pit		
3240	☐	☑	☐	☐	3268	3195	Fill of [3239]	(15th) 16th c	17
3241	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0		14th-15th c	3
3242	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0		late 17th c?	7
3243	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0		15th-16th c	2
3244	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0		e18th-m18th c	4
3245	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3246	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3247	☐	☑	☐	☐	3262		Fill of pit		
3248	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3249	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0		late 17th-e/m 17th	6
3250	☑	☐	☐	☐	3322	3303	Pit		
3251	☐	☑	☐	☐	3302		Upper fill of [3250]	1720-1750	97
3252	☐	☐	☑	☐		3261	Layer cut by wall [3261]	late 13th-e 14th c	16
3253	☐	☐	☑	☐	3390	3001	Layer overlying wall [3261]	late 17th-e 18th c	29
3254	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0		1720-1750	23
3255	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3256	☐	☐	☐	☑	3260	3163	Possible drain		
3257	☐	☑	☐	☐		3427	Fill of earlier drain/pit	17th c	3

Context No	Cut	Fill	Layer	Masonry	ABOVE	BELOW	Description	SPOT DATE	POT QTY
3258	☐	☑	☐	☐	3427	3324	Fill of [3427]	17th c	10
3259	☐	☑	☐	☐	3324	3163	Fill of [3324]		
3260	☐	☑	☐	☐	3324	3256	Fill of [3324]		
3261	☐	☐	☐	☑	3252	3390	Sandstone wall		
3262	☐	☑	☐	☐	3263	3247	Fill of pit	later 17th-e 18th c	10
3263	☐	☐	☑	☐	3429	3262	Demolition waste		
3264	☐	☑	☐	☐	3504	3269	Fill of [3336]		
3265	☐	☑	☐	☐	3266	3334	Fill of [3336]		
3266	☐	☑	☐	☐	3267	3265	Fill of [3336]		
3267	☐	☑	☐	☐	3505	3266	Fill of [3336]		
3268	☐	☑	☐	☐	3269	3240	Fill of [3336]		
3269	☐	☑	☐	☐	3264	3268	Fill of [3336]		
3270	☐	☐	☑	☐		3101	Layer cut by [3101] and [3276]	17th c?	3
3271	☑	☐	☐	☐	3270	3272	Pit		
3272	☐	☑	☐	☐	3271	3276	Fill of [3271]	17th c (poss 18th	3
3273	☐	☑	☑	☐		3276	Fill or layer between wall [3101] and surfac		
3274	☐	☐	☑	☐		3276	Layer cut by [3276]	15th-16th c	1
3275	☐	☑	☐	☐	3042	3002	Fill of [3042]	19th c?	3
3276	☐	☐	☐	☑	3274	3271	Sandstone floor		
3277	☐	☐	☑	☐	3280	3017	Make-up layer of 3017		
3278	☑	☐	☐	☐	3280	3279	Pit		
3279	☐	☑	☐	☐	3278	3002	Fill of [3278]	late 17th-18th c	1
3280	☐	☐	☑	☐		3114	Layer probably eq. To others in the area		
3281	☑	☐	☐	☐	3188	3200	Drain		
3282	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3283	☑	☐	☐	☐	3346	3284	Pit		
3284	☐	☑	☐	☐	3283	3002	Fill of [3283]	14th-15th c	2
3285	☑	☐	☐	☐	3027	3140	Pit	15th c	11
3286	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3287	☑	☐	☐	☐	3101	3029	Pit		
3288	☐	☐	☑	☐	3289	3219	Thin layer over site		
3289	☐	☐	☑	☐	3290	3288	Layer over site	14th c	1

Context No	Cut	Fill	Layer	Masonry	ABOVE	BELOW	Description	SPOT DATE	POT QTY
3290	☐	☐	☑	☐		3289	Layer over site	15th-16th c	5
3291	☐	☑	☐	☐	3292		Fill of [3292]	12th-13th c	1
3292	☑	☐	☐	☐	3293	3291	Pit		
3293	☐	☑	☐	☐	3294	3292	Fill of [3292]	1250-1300	1
3294	☑	☐	☐	☐		3293	Post hole		
3295	☐	☑	☐	☐	3296		Fill of [3297]		
3296	☐	☑	☐	☐	3297	3295	Fill of [3297]	15th-16th c	1
3297	☑	☐	☐	☐	3298	3296	Pit		
3298	☐	☑	☐	☐	3299	3297	Fill of [3301]		
3299	☐	☑	☐	☐	3300	3298	Fill of [3301]	14th-15th c	3
3300	☐	☑	☐	☐	3301	3299	Fill of [3301]		
3301	☑	☐	☐	☐	3320	3300	Pit		
3302	☐	☑	☐	☐	3303	3251	Fill of [3250]	17th-18th c	4
3303	☐	☑	☐	☐	3250	3302	Fill of [3250]	19th c?	7
3304	☑	☐	☐	☐	3057	3042	Ditch	15th c	1
3304	☐	☑	☐	☐	3305		Fill of [3234]	15th c	1
3305	☐	☑	☐	☐	3234	3304	Fill of [3234]	15th-16th c	1
3306	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3307	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0		1250-1300	1
3308	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0		1250-1300	3
3309	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3310	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0		15th-16th c	1
3311	☑	☐	☐	☐	3314	3312	Beam-slot		
3312	☐	☑	☐	☐	3314	3313	Fill of [3311]		
3313	☐	☑	☐	☐	3312	3002	Fill of [3311]	17th c	2
3314	☐	☐	☑	☐	3343	3002	Sandy deposit	15th c	2
3315	☐	☐	☑	☐	3343	3002	Sandy deposit		
3316	☐	☐	☑	☐	3382	3318	Truncated portion of [3381]	1250-1300	1
3317	☐	☐	☑	☐	3382	3318	Truncated portion of [3381]		
3318	☐	☐	☐	☑	3316	3319	Red brick drain		
3319	☐	☑	☐	☐	3318	3002	Fill of [3318]	e 18th - m18th c	8
3320	☐	☑	☐	☐	3321	3301	Fill of [3321]	16th c	1

Context No	Cut	Fill	Layer	Masonry	ABOVE	BELOW	Description	SPOT DATE	POT QTY
3321	☑	☐	☐	☐		3320	Pit		
3322	☐	☐	☑	☐	3344	3250	Layer cut by [3250]		
3323	☐	☐	☑	☐		3324	Unclear layer	late 15th-m16th c	5
3324	☑	☐	☐	☐	3323	3260	Pit		
3325	☐	☐	☑	☐			Lense within 3323		
3326	☐	☐	☑	☐			Lense within 3323		
3327	☐	☐	☑	☐	3323	3324	Unclear layer	(15th) 16th c	3
3328	☑	☐	☐	☐	3382	3329	Trench		
3329	☐	☑	☐	☐	3328	3381	Fill of [3328]	mid-late 16th c	2
3330	☐	☑	☐	☐	3331	3418	Fill of [3336]		
3331	☐	☑	☐	☐	3332	3330	Fill of [3336]		
3332	☐	☑	☐	☐	3503	3331	Fill of [3336]		
3333	☐	☑	☐	☐	3504	3503	Fill of [3336]		
3334	☐	☑	☐	☐	3335	3504	Fill of [3336]	15th-16th c	1
3335	☐	☑	☐	☐	3266	3334	Fill of [3336]	15th c	1
3336	☑	☐	☐	☐	3198	3505	Pit		
3337	☐	☑	☐	☐	3411		Fill of [3411]	17th c	4
3338	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0		14th c?	6
3339	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0		14th-15th c	3
3340	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3341	☑	☐	☐	☐	3331	3342	Pit		
3342	☐	☑	☐	☐	3341	0	Fill of [3341]	15th-16th c	1
3343	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0		17th c?	1
3344	☐	☑	☐	☐	3348	3322	Fill of [3348]		
3345	☑	☐	☐	☐	3277	3346	Post hole		
3346	☐	☑	☐	☐	3345	3283	Fill of [3345]		
3347	☐	☐	☑	☐	3183	3348	Deposit cut by [3348]		
3348	☑	☐	☐	☐	3347	3344	Pit		
3349	☑	☐	☐	☐	3416	3402	Pit		
3350	☐	☑	☐	☐	3403	3351	Fill of [3349]	m 16th-17th c	2
3351	☐	☑	☐	☐	3350	3253	Fill of [3349]		
3352	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			

Context No	Cut	Fill	Layer	Masonry	ABOVE	BELOW	Description	SPOT DATE	POT QTY
3353	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3354	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3355	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3356	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3357	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0		later 17th-e 18th c	7
3358	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0		late 17th -e18th	8
3359	☐	☑	☐	☐	3362	3360	Fill of [3364]		
3360	☐	☑	☐	☐	3359	3361	Fill of [3364]		
3361	☐	☑	☐	☐	3360		Fill of [3364]		
3362	☐	☑	☐	☐	3363	3359	Fill of [3364]	15th-16th c	27
3363	☐	☑	☐	☐	3373	3362	Fill of [3364]		
3364	☑	☐	☐	☐		3409	Pit		
3365	☐	☑	☐	☐	3366		Fill of [3372]	late 15th-m 16th c	3
3366	☐	☑	☐	☐		3365	Fill of [3372]		
3367	☐	☑	☐	☐		3365	Fill of [3372]		
3368	☐	☑	☑	☐	3460	3060	Layer/fill of [3444]	16th c?	33
3369	☐	☑	☐	☐		3225	Fill of [3032]?		
3370	☐	☑	☐	☐	3369		Fill of [3235]		
3371	☐	☑	☐	☐	3065		Fill of [3133]		
3372	☑	☐	☐	☐	3362		Pit		
3373	☐	☑	☐	☐	3374	3363	Fill of [3364]		
3374	☐	☑	☐	☐	3364	3373	Fill of [3364]	15th c?	4
3375	☐	☑	☐	☐	3404	3374	Fill of [3364]		
3376	☑	☐	☐	☐	3415	3413	Gully		
3377	☑	☐	☐	☐	3376	3412	Pit		
3378	☐	☑	☐	☐	3482	3253	Fill of [3490]	15th (16th) c	6
3379	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3380	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3381	☑	☐	☐	☐	4000	3382	Pit		
3382	☐	☑	☐	☐	3381	3317	Fill of [3381]	16th c	30
3383	☑	☐	☐	☐	3388	3386	Pit		
3384	☐	☑	☐	☐	3385		Upper fill of [3383]	1820s-1830s	

Context No	Cut	Fill	Layer	Masonry	ABOVE	BELOW	Description	SPOT DATE	POT QTY
3385	☐	☑	☐	☐	3386	3384	Fill of [3383]	1820s-1830s	
3386	☐	☑	☐	☐	3383	3385	Fill of [3383]	1820s-1830s	
3387	☑	☐	☐	☐	3424	3422	Pit		
3388	☐	☑	☐	☐	3387	3383	Fill of [3387]	17th c	2
3389	☐	☑	☐	☐	3421	3420	Fill of [3387]	1700-1750	20
3390	☐	☐	☑	☐	3261	3253	Layer south of wall [3261]		
3391	☑	☐	☐	☐	3471	3392	Pit		
3392	☐	☑	☐	☐	3391	3393	Fill of [3391]	late 15th-m16th c	6
3393	☐	☑	☐	☐	3392	3253	Fill of [3391]	late 15th-m16th c	3
3394	☐	☑	☐	☐	3412	3395	Fill of [3377]	15th-16th c	9
3395	☐	☑	☐	☐	3394	3396	Fill of [3377]		
3396	☐	☑	☐	☐	3395	3397	Fill of [3377]		
3397	☐	☑	☐	☐	3396	3398	Fill of [3377]	15th c	1
3398	☐	☑	☐	☐	3400		Fill of [3377]		
3399	☑	☐	☐	☐	3397	3400	Stake hole		
3400	☐	☑	☐	☐	3399		Fill of [3399]		
3401	☐	☑	☑	☐	3480	3391	Layer/fill overlying 3480	late 15th-m16th c	5
3402	☐	☑	☐	☐	3349	3403	Fill of [3349]	16th c	3
3403	☐	☑	☐	☐	3402	3350	Fill of [3349]		
3404	☐	☑	☐	☐	3405	3375	Fill of [3364]		
3405	☐	☑	☐	☐	3406	3404	Fill of [3364]		
3406	☐	☑	☐	☐	3407	3405	Fill of [3364]		
3407	☐	☑	☐	☐	3408	3406	Fill of [3364]		
3408	☐	☑	☐	☐	3409	3407	Fill of [3364]	15th c	6
3409	☐	☑	☐	☐	3364	3408	Fill of [3364]		
3410	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0		late 13th-14th c	3
3411	☑	☐	☐	☐	3330	3337	Pit		
3412	☐	☑	☐	☐	3377	3394	Fill of [3377]	15th-16th c	4
3413	☐	☑	☐	☐	3376	3414	Fill of [3376]	17th-18th c	2
3414	☐	☑	☐	☐	3413	3377	Fill of [3376]	late 17th-mid 18th	2
3415	☐	☑	☐	☐		3376	Fill of pit		
3416	☐	☐	☑	☐	3475	3349	Layer	late 15th-m16th c	4

Context No	Cut	Fill	Layer	Masonry	ABOVE	BELOW	Description	SPOT DATE	POT QTY
3417	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3418	☑	☐	☐	☐	3330	3419	Gully		
3419	☐	☑	☐	☐	3418		Fill of [3418]		
3420	☐	☑	☐	☐	3389	3388	Fill of [3387]		
3421	☐	☑	☐	☐	3422	3389	Fill of [3387]		
3422	☐	☑	☐	☐			Fill of [3387]	late 17th-mid 18th	4
3423	☑	☐	☐	☐	3254	3424	Pit	late 15th-m16th c	1
3424	☐	☑	☐	☐	3423	3387	Fill of [3423]	mid 18th c?	13
3425	☐	☑	☐	☐		3019	Fill of [3018]	late 17th-mid 18th	17
3426	☐	☐	☐	☑	3258	3163	Possible drain		
3427	☑	☐	☐	☐	3257	3258	Trench		
3428	☐	☐	☐	☐	3327	3163	Layer overlying [3327]		
3429	☐	☐	☑	☐		3263	Possible subsoil		
3430	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3431	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0		16th c	11
3432	☐	☐	☑	☐	3430	3383	Levelling layer		
3433	☑	☐	☐	☐	3489	3465	Ditch		
3434	☐	☑	☑	☐	3435	3467	Fill of [3433]	late 17th-18th c?	48
3435	☐	☑	☑	☐	3465	3434	Fill of [3433]		
3436	☑	☐	☐	☐	3438	3437	Pit		
3437	☐	☑	☐	☐	3436		Fill of [3436]	17th c (poss 18th	4
3438	☐	☐	☑	☐		3436	Subsoil?		
3439	☐	☑	☐	☐	3441	3440	Fill of [3442]	18th c	6
3440	☐	☑	☐	☐	3439		Fill of [3442]		
3441	☐	☑	☐	☐	3464	3439	Fill of [3442]		
3442	☑	☐	☐	☐	3005	3464	Pit		
3443	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0		15th-16th c	10
3444	☑	☐	☐	☐	3454	3501	Pit		
3445	☑	☐	☐	☐			Pit		
3446	☐	☑	☐	☐	3445		Fill	1250-1300	1
3447	☑	☐	☐	☐	3451	3448	Pit		
3448	☐	☑	☐	☐	3447	3449	Fill of [3447]	17th c	10

Context No	Cut	Fill	Layer	Masonry	ABOVE	BELOW	Description	SPOT DATE	POT QTY
3449	☐	☑	☐	☐	3448		Fill of [3447]	med	2
3450	☑	☐	☐	☐	3560	3451	Pit		
3451	☐	☑	☐	☐	3450	3452	Fill of [3450]	15th-16th c	1
3452	☐	☑	☐	☐	3451	3447	Fill of [3450]		
3453	☐	☑	☑	☐	3444	3368	Layer/fill of [3444]	15th-16th c	7
3454	☐	☑	☐	☐	3461	3455	Fill of [3459]	16th c	1
3455	☐	☑	☐	☐	3454		Fill of [3459]		
3456	☐	☑	☐	☐	3458	3368	Fill of [3444]		
3457	☐	☑	☐	☐	3476	3460	Fill of [3444]	15th c?	6
3458	☐	☑	☐	☐	3478	3476	Fill of [3444]	15th c?	2
3459	☑	☐	☐	☐	4000	3500	Pit		
3460	☐	☑	☐	☐	3457	3368	Fill of [3444]		
3461	☐	☑	☐	☐	3499	3454	Fill of [3459]		
3462	☐	☑	☐	☐	3463		Fill of [3463]	17th c	1
3463	☑	☐	☐	☐		3462	Pit		
3464	☐	☑	☐	☐	3442	3441	Fill of [3442]	1250-1300	1
3465	☐	☑	☑	☐	3433	3435	Fill of [3433]	14th-15th c	1
3466	☐	☐	☑	☐		3566	Layer underlying cobbled surface	15th-16th c	2
3467	☐	☐	☐	☑	3465	3568	Stone wall	16th c	1
3468	☑	☐	☐	☐		3469	Pit		
3469	☐	☑	☐	☐	3468	3470	Fill of [3468]	12th-13th c	2
3470	☐	☐	☑	☐	3469	3471	Layer over 3469	mid 16th c	8
3471	☐	☐	☑	☐	3470	3472	Layer overlying 3470		
3472	☑	☐	☐	☐	3471	3473	Pit		
3473	☐	☑	☐	☐	3472	3474	Fill of [3472]	mid-late 16th c	18
3474	☑	☐	☐	☐	3473	3475	Pit		
3475	☐	☑	☐	☐	3474	3416	Fill of [3474]		
3476	☐	☑	☐	☐	3458	3457	Fill of [3444]	17th c	1
3477	☐	☑	☐	☐	3478	3457	Fill of [3444]		
3478	☐	☑	☐	☐	3479	3458	Fill of [3444]	15th-16th c	26
3479	☐	☑	☐	☐	3501	3478	Fill of [3444]		
3480	☐	☐	☑	☐	3183	3401	Layer overlying natural		

Context No	Cut	Fill	Layer	Masonry	ABOVE	BELOW	Description	SPOT DATE	POT QTY
3481	☑	☐	☐	☐	3484	3413	Gully		
3482	☐	☐	☐	☑	3490	3378	Sandstone wall		
3483	☐	☐	☐	☑	3481	3491	Tile		
3484	☐	☐	☑	☐		3481	Layer	late 13th c?	2
3485	☑	☐	☐	☐	3487	3486	Pit		
3486	☐	☑	☐	☐	3485		Fill of [3485]	late 17th-mid 18th	2
3487	☐	☐	☑	☐		3485	Layer	late 13th-e 14th c	7
3488	☐	☐	☑	☐	3487		Deposit	late 17th-mid 18th	2
3489	☐	☑	☐	☐	3433	3465	Fill of [3433]	15th-16th c	2
3490	☑	☐	☐	☐	3491	3482	Trench		
3491	☐	☑	☐	☐	3483	3490	Fill of [3490]		
3492	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3493	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0		mid 12th-mid 13th	16
3494	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3495	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3496	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3497	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3498	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3499	☐	☑	☐	☐	3500	3461	Fill of [3459]		
3500	☐	☑	☐	☐	3459	3499	Fill of [3459]		
3501	☐	☑	☐	☐	3444	3478	Fill of [3444]		
3502	☐	☑	☐	☐	3503	3331	Fill of [3336]		
3503	☐	☑	☐	☐	3264	3502	Fill of [3336]		
3504	☐	☑	☐	☐	3334	3264	Fill of [3336]		
3505	☐	☑	☐	☐	3336	3267	Fill of [3336]		
3506	☐	☑	☐	☐	3336	3267	Fill of [3336]		
3507	☑	☐	☐	☐		3509	Pit	?later 17th-e18th	19
3508	☐	☑	☐	☐	3509	3513	Fill of [3507]		
3509	☐	☐	☐	☐	3507	3508	Fill of [3507]		
3510	☑	☐	☐	☐	3521	3511	Pit		
3511	☐	☑	☐	☐	3510	3512	Fill of [3510]		
3512	☐	☑	☐	☐	3511	3239	Fill of [3510]		

Context No	Cut	Fill	Layer	Masonry	ABOVE	BELOW	Description	SPOT DATE	POT QTY
3513	☑	☐	☐	☐	3508	3514	Pit		
3514	☐	☑	☐	☐	3513	3516	Fill of [3513]		
3515	☐	☑	☐	☐	3509	3513	Fill of [3507]		
3516	☐	☑	☐	☐	3514	3517	Fill of [3513]		
3517	☐	☑	☐	☐	3516	3518	Fill of [3513]		
3518	☐	☑	☐	☐	3517	3522	Fill of [3513]		
3519	☐	☑	☐	☐	3522	3520	Fill of [3513]		
3520	☐	☑	☐	☐	3519	3521	Fill of [3513]		
3521	☐	☑	☐	☐	3520	3510	Fill of [3513]	14th c?	3
3522	☐	☑	☐	☐	3518	3519	Fill of [3513]		
3523	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3524	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3525	☑	☐	☐	☐	3005	3526	Pit		
3526	☐	☑	☐	☐	3525	3527	Fill of [3525]		
3527	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3528	☑	☐	☐	☐	3526	3529	Pit		
3529	☐	☑	☐	☐	3528		Fill of [3528]		
3530	☐	☑	☑	☐	3461	3531	Layer/fill overlying 3401		
3531	☐	☑	☑	☐	3530	3253	Layer/fill overlying 3530		
3532	☐	☑	☑	☐		3538	Fill/layer		
3533	☑	☐	☐	☐	3532	3534	Pit		
3534	☐	☑	☐	☐	3533	3535	Fill of [3533]		
3535	☑	☐	☐	☐	3534	3536	Pit		
3536	☐	☑	☐	☐	3535	3537	Fill of [3535]		
3537	☐	☑	☐	☐	3536		Fill of [3535]		
3538	☑	☐	☐	☐	3532	3539	Pit		
3539	☐	☑	☐	☐	3538		Fill of [3538]		
3540	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3541	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3542	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3543	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3544	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			

Context No	Cut	Fill	Layer	Masonry	ABOVE	BELOW	Description	SPOT DATE	POT QTY
3545	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3546	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3547	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3548	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3549	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3550	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3551	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3552	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3553	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3554	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3555	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3556	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3557	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3558	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3559	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
3560	☐	☑	☑	☐		3450	Fill/layer		
3561	☑	☐	☐	☐	3532	3431	Pit		
3562	☐	☑	☐	☐	3563	3565	Fill of [3563]		
3563	☑	☐	☐	☐		3562	Gully		
3564	☐	☑	☐	☐	3565		Fill of [3565]		
3565	☑	☐	☐	☐	3562	3564	Pit		
3566	☑	☐	☐	☐	3466	3467	Ditch?		
3567	☐	☐	☑	☐	3568	3102	Layer underlying cobbled surface		
3568	☐	☑	☐	☐	3467	3567	Fill of [3566]		
3569	☑	☐	☐	☐		3570	Pit		
3570	☐	☑	☐	☐	3569	3002	Fill of [3569]	14th c	1
4000	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0	Natural		
4001	☑	☐	☐	☐	4023	4005	Pit		
4002	☐	☐	☑	☐	4093		Layer in [4093]		
4003	☐	☑	☐	☐	4004	4020	Fill of [4001]	1250-1300	2
4004	☐	☑	☐	☐	4005	4003	Fill of [4001]	14th-15th c	1
4005	☐	☑	☐	☐	4001	4004	Fill of [4001]	16th c	22

Context No	Cut	Fill	Layer	Masonry	ABOVE	BELOW	Description	SPOT DATE	POT QTY
4006	☐	☐	☐	☑			Sandstone wall		
4007	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0		15th-16th c	7
4008	☐	☑	☐	☐	4171	4172	Fill of [4171]	late 13th-m 14th c	6
4009	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0		late 15th-m16th c	9
4010	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0		mid-late 18th c	201
4011	☐	☑	☐	☐	4029		Fill of [4029]		
4012	☐	☑	☐	☐	4030		Fill of [4030]		
4013	☐	☑	☐	☐	4173		Fill of [4173]	15th-16th c	3
4014	☐	☐	☑	☐	4139		Rubble layer	17th c	4
4015	☐	☑	☐	☐	4016		Fill of [4020]	late 18th c?	4
4016	☐	☑	☐	☐	4017	4015	Fill of [4020]	?late 17th-18th c	3
4017	☐	☑	☐	☐	4018	4016	Fill of [4020]	late 18th c	7
4018	☐	☑	☐	☐	4019	4017	Fill of [4020]		
4019	☐	☑	☐	☐	4020	4018	Fill of [4020]	e18th--mid 18th c	12
4020	☑	☐	☐	☐	4003	4019	Pit		
4021	☐	☑	☐	☐	4022		Fill of [4022]	17th-18th c	1
4022	☑	☐	☐	☐	4004	4021	Pit		
4023	☐	☑	☐	☐	4024	4001	Fill of [4024]	13th c?	3
4024	☑	☐	☐	☐	4000	4023	Vegetation feature		
4025	☐	☑	☐	☐	4092	4093	Fill of [4091]	1250-1300	3
4026	☐	☑	☐	☐	4098		Fill of [4097]	16th c	6
4027	☐	☑	☐	☐	4100	4103	Fill of [4099]	15th c	4
4028	☐	☑	☐	☐	4128	4146	Fill of [4128]		
4029	☑	☐	☐	☐	4000	4011	Pit		
4030	☑	☐	☐	☐	4000	4012	Pit		
4031	☑	☐	☐	☐	4004	4032	Pit		
4032	☐	☑	☐	☐	4031		Fill of [4031]		
4033	☐	☑	☐	☐	4034		Fill of [4035]		
4034	☐	☑	☐	☐	4035	4033	Fill of [4035]		
4035	☑	☐	☐	☐	4000	4034	Ditch		
4036	☑	☐	☐	☐	4000	4037	Pit		
4037	☐	☑	☐	☐	4036		Fill of [4036]	late 15th-m16th c	18

Context No	Cut	Fill	Layer	Masonry	ABOVE	BELOW	Description	SPOT DATE	POT QTY
4038	☐	☑	☐	☐	4039	4040	Fill of [4039]	late 17th-mid 18th	1
4039	☑	☐	☐	☐	4000	4038	Pit		
4040	☑	☐	☐	☐	4080		Drain	late 16th-17th c	3
4041	☐	☑	☐	☐	4042	4060	Fill of [4044]	late 15th-m16th c	2
4042	☐	☑	☐	☐	4059	4041	Fill of [4044]	14th c?	1
4043	☐	☑	☐	☐	4044	4059	Fill of [4044]	14th c?	3
4044	☑	☐	☐	☐	4062	4043	Pit		
4045	☐	☐	☑	☐	4095	4094	Packing layer		
4046	☐	☑	☐	☐	4047	4014	Fill of cellar	mid-late 17th c	29
4047	☐	☐	☑	☐	4048	4046	Layer		
4048	☐	☐	☑	☐	4049	4047	Wall plaster collapse layer	17th c	30
4049	☐	☐	☑	☐	4050	4048	Layer underlying 4048		
4050	☐	☐	☑	☐	4051	4049	Layer overlying 4051	17th c	8
4051	☐	☐	☑	☐	4052	4050	Floor covering in cellar		
4052	☐	☐	☑	☐	4056	4051	Levelling deposit		
4053	☐	☐	☐	☑	4064		Sandstone wall		
4054	☐	☐	☑	☐	4055		Layer overlying 4055	late 15th-m16th c	1
4055	☐	☐	☑	☐	4000	4054	Layer		
4056	☐	☐	☐	☑	3118	4052	Sandstone wall		
4057	☐	☐	☑	☐	4058		Layer overlying 4055	16th c	9
4058	☐	☐	☑	☐	4000	4054	Layer		
4059	☐	☑	☐	☐	4043	4042	Fill of [4044]		
4060	☑	☐	☐	☐	4041	4061	Pit		
4061	☐	☑	☐	☐	4060	0	Fill of [4060]	late 15th-m16th c	2
4062	☐	☑	☐	☐	4063	4044	Fill of [4063]	15th-16th c	1
4063	☑	☐	☐	☐	4076	4062	Pit		
4064	☐	☐	☐	☑	4000	4051	Sandstone wall		
4065	☑	☐	☐	☐		4068	Pit		
4066	☑	☐	☐	☐	4067	4070	Pit		
4067	☐	☑	☐	☐	4068	4066	Fill of [4065]	e 14th c?	4
4068	☐	☑	☐	☐	4065	4067	Fill of [4065]		
4069	☐	☑	☐	☐	4075		Fill of [4066]	14th-15th c	4

Context No	Cut	Fill	Layer	Masonry	ABOVE	BELOW	Description	SPOT DATE	POT QTY
4070	☐	☑	☐	☐	4066	4073	Fill of [4066]	1250-1300	1
4071	☐	☑	☐	☐	4072	4040	Fill of [4072]		
4072	☑	☐	☐	☐	4000	4071	Pit		
4073	☐	☑	☐	☐	4070	4075	Fill of [4066]		
4074	☐	☑	☐	☐	4070	4075	Fill of [4066]		
4075	☐	☑	☐	☐	4073	4069	Fill of [4066]	1250-1300	3
4076	☐	☑	☐	☐	4077	4081	Fill of [4079]		
4077	☐	☑	☐	☐	4078	4076	Fill of [4079]		
4078	☐	☑	☐	☐	4079	4077	Fill of [4079]	late 13th-e 14th c	9
4079	☑	☐	☐	☐	4000	4078	Pit		
4080	☐	☑	☐	☐	4107	4105	Fill of [4081]	mid-late 16th c	4
4081	☑	☐	☐	☐	4076	4106	Pit		
4082	☐	☐	☐	☑	4084	4087	Sandstone blocks over [4083]		
4083	☐	☐	☐	☑	4082	4087	Red brick wall		
4084	☐	☐	☑	☐	4085	4082	Layer between sandstone blocks [4083] a		
4085	☐	☐	☐	☑		4084	Orange tiles, probably floor tiles		
4086	☐	☐	☑	☐		4087	Sandstone fragments below [4087]		
4087	☐	☐	☑	☐	4082	3042	Mortar/hardcore		
4088	☐	☐	☑	☐		3037	Fondation of rubble core below 3037?		
4089	☐	☐	☐	☑	3037		Brick floor		
4090	☐	☑	☐	☐	4000		Fill of pit		
4091	☑	☐	☐	☐		4092	Ditch		
4092	☐	☑	☐	☐	4091	4025	Fill of [4091]		
4093	☑	☐	☐	☐	4025	3018	Pit		
4094	☐	☑	☐	☐	4045	4096	Fill of [4093]		
4095	☐	☑	☐	☐	3018	4045	Fill of [4093]		
4096	☐	☑	☐	☐	4094		Fill of [4093]		
4097	☑	☐	☐	☐	4127	4098	Ditch		
4098	☐	☑	☐	☐	4097	4026	Fill of [4097]		
4099	☑	☐	☐	☐	4028	4100	Ditch		
4100	☐	☑	☐	☐	4099	4027	Fill of [4099]		
4101	☐	☑	☐	☐	4103	3105	Fill of [4099]		

Context No	Cut	Fill	Layer	Masonry	ABOVE	BELOW	Description	SPOT DATE	POT QTY
4102	☐	☐	☑	☐	4101		Overburden layer		
4103	☐	☐	☑	☐	4027	4101	Construction layer		
4104	☐	☐	☑	☐		4103	Layer overlying natural		
4105	☐	☑	☐	☐	4080	4040	Fill of [4081]		
4106	☐	☑	☐	☐	4081	4107	Fill of [4081]		
4107	☐	☑	☐	☐	4106	4080	Fill of [4081]		
4108	☑	☐	☐	☐		4118	Pit		
4109	☑	☐	☐	☐	4118	4113	Pit		
4110	☐	☑	☐	☐	4111		Fill of [4109]	14th-15th c	2
4111	☐	☑	☐	☐	4112	4110	Fill of [4109]		
4112	☐	☑	☐	☐	4114	4111	Fill of [4109]		
4113	☐	☑	☐	☐	4109	4119	Fill of [4109]		
4114	☐	☑	☐	☐	4117	4112	Fill of [4109]		
4115	☐	☑	☐	☐	4119	4116	Fill of [4109]		
4116	☐	☑	☐	☐	4115	4117	Fill of [4109]		
4117	☐	☑	☐	☐	4116	4114	Fill of [4109]		
4118	☐	☑	☐	☐	4108	4109	Fill of [4108]		
4119	☐	☑	☐	☐	4113	4115	Fill of [4109]		
4120	☑	☐	☐	☐		4122	Pit		
4121	☐	☑	☐	☐	4122		Fill of [4120]		
4122	☐	☑	☐	☐	4120	4121	Fill of [4120]		
4123	☑	☐	☐	☐	4000	4125	Pit		
4124	☐	☑	☐	☐	4125		Fill of [4123]		
4125	☐	☑	☐	☐	4000	4124	Fill of [4123]		
4126	☑	☐	☐	☐	4144	4127	Pit		
4127	☐	☑	☐	☐	4126	4097	Fill of [4126]	14th-15th c	8
4128	☑	☐	☐	☐	4104	4028	Pit		
4129	☑	☐	☐	☐		4131	Pit		
4130	☐	☑	☐	☐	4131		Fill of [4129]		
4131	☐	☑	☐	☐	4129	4130	Fill of [4129]	1250-1300	2
4132	☐	☑	☐	☐	4147	4145	Fill of [4147]		
4133	☐	☑	☐	☐	4134	4040	Fill of [4135]		

Context No	Cut	Fill	Layer	Masonry	ABOVE	BELOW	Description	SPOT DATE	POT QTY
4134	☐	☑	☐	☐	4135	4133	Fill of [4135]		
4135	☑	☐	☐	☐	4000	4134	Ditch		
4136	☐	☐	☐	☑	4000	4137	Circular brick structure		
4137	☐	☑	☐	☐	4136		Fill of structure 4136	19th c	28
4138	☐	☐	☐	☑	4000	4014	Sandstone wall		
4139	☐	☐	☑	☐	4140	4014	Rubble deposit		
4140	☐	☐	☑	☐	4006	4139	Rubble lense		
4141	☐	☑	☐	☐	4142	4159	Fill of [4143]		
4142	☐	☑	☐	☐	4143	4141	Fill of [4143]	14th c	20
4143	☑	☐	☐	☐	4000	4142	Pit		
4144	☐	☑	☐	☐	4145	4126	Fill of [4147]		
4145	☐	☑	☐	☐	4132	4144	Fill of [4147]		
4146	☐	☑	☐	☐	4028	4099	Fill of [4128]	15th c	9
4147	☑	☐	☐	☐	4000	4132	Pit		
4148	☑	☐	☐	☐		4156	Ditch		
4149	☐	☑	☐	☐	4150		Fill of [4148]		
4150	☐	☑	☐	☐	4151	4149	Fill of [4148]	14th-15th c	1
4151	☐	☑	☐	☐	4152	4150	Fill of [4148]		
4152	☐	☑	☐	☐	4153	4151	Fill of [4148]	1250-1300	2
4153	☐	☑	☐	☐	4154	4152	Fill of [4148]		
4154	☐	☑	☐	☐	4155	4153	Fill of [4148]		
4155	☐	☑	☐	☐	4156	4154	Fill of [4148]	late 13th-m 14th c	2
4156	☐	☑	☐	☐	4148	4155	Fill of [4148]		
4157	☐	☑	☐	☐	4158	4161	Fill of [4159]	15th c	18
4158	☐	☑	☐	☐	4159	4157	Fill of [4159]	14th-15th c	2
4159	☑	☐	☐	☐	4141	4158	Pit		
4160	☐	☑	☐	☐	4161		Fill of [4161]	late 15th-m16th c	10
4161	☑	☐	☐	☐	4157	4160	Pit		
4162	☐	☑	☐	☐	4163	4159	Fill of [4166]	15th-16th c	7
4163	☐	☑	☐	☐	4164	4162	Fill of [4166]	late 16th-17th c	1
4164	☐	☑	☐	☐	4165	4163	Fill of [4166]		
4165	☐	☑	☐	☐	4166	4164	Fill of [4166]		

Context No	Cut	Fill	Layer	Masonry	ABOVE	BELOW	Description	SPOT DATE	POT QTY
4166	☑	☐	☐	☐	4000	4165	Pit		
4167	☐	☑	☐	☐	4168		Fill of [4168]		
4168	☑	☐	☐	☐	4162	4167	Pit		
4169	☐	☑	☐	☐	4170	4174	Fill of [4170]	15th-16th c	4
4170	☑	☐	☐	☐		4169	Pit		
4171	☑	☐	☐	☐		4008	Pit		
4172	☐	☑	☐	☐	4008	4173	Fill of [4171]		
4173	☐	☐	☐	☐	4172	4006			
4174	☐	☑	☑	☐	4169		Fill/layer of [4170]		
4175	☑	☐	☐	☐	4205	4206	Pit		
4176	☐	☐	☑	☐	4178	4179	Layer abutting wall	17th-18th c	1
4177	☐	☐	☑	☐	4178	4179	Layer	14th-15th c (or lat	20
4178	☐	☐	☐	☑	4000	4177	Sandstone wall		
4179	☐	☐	☑	☐	4176		Layer overlying wall	16th c?	1
4180	☐	☑	☐	☐	4181		Fill of [4181]	16th c	4
4181	☑	☐	☐	☐	4184	4180	Pit		
4182	☐	☑	☐	☐	4183	4181	Fill of [4183]		
4183	☑	☐	☐	☐	4000	4182	Pit		
4184	☐	☑	☐	☐	4185	4181	Fill of [4185]		
4185	☑	☐	☐	☐	4000	4184	Pit		
4186	☑	☐	☐	☐	4000	4090	Pit		
4187	☐	☑	☐	☐	4188		Fill of [4188]	12th-13th c	2
4188	☑	☐	☐	☐	4000	4187	Pit		
4189	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
4190	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
4191	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			
4192	☐	☐	☑	☐	4000	4197	Subsoil		
4193	☐	☑	☐	☐	4194	4201	Fill of [4197]		
4194	☐	☑	☐	☐	4195	4193	Fill of [4197]	1250-1300	1
4195	☐	☐	☑	☐	4196	4194	Roof debris		
4196	☐	☑	☐	☐	4197	4195	Fill of [4197]		
4197	☑	☐	☐	☐	4192	4196	Pit		

Context No	Cut	Fill	Layer	Masonry	ABOVE	BELOW	Description	SPOT DATE	POT QTY
4198	☐	☑	☐	☐	4199		Fill of [4201]	15th-16th c	2
4199	☐	☑	☐	☐	4200	4198	Fill of [4201]	12th-13th c	1
4200	☐	☑	☐	☐	4201	4199	Fill of [4201]	(14th) 15th c	6
4201	☑	☐	☐	☐	4193	4200	Pit		
4202	☑	☐	☐	☐	4000	4204	Pit		
4203	☑	☐	☐	☐	4000	4205	Pit		
4204	☐	☑	☐	☐	4202	4175	Fill of [4202]	late 15th-m 16th c	5
4205	☐	☑	☐	☐	4203	4175	Fill of [4203]		
4206	☐	☑	☐	☐	4175		Fill of [4175]	16th c	6
4207	☑	☐	☐	☐		4209	Pit		
4208	☐	☑	☐	☐	4209		Fill of [4207]	14th-15th c	1
4209	☐	☑	☐	☐	4207	4208	Fill of [4207]	14th-15th c	7
4210	☑	☐	☐	☐		4211	Pit		
4211	☐	☑	☐	☐	4210		Fill of [4210]		
4212	☑	☐	☐	☐	4000	4213	Pit		
4213	☐	☑	☐	☐	4212		Fill of [4212]		
4214	☐	☑	☑	☐	4215		Fill/layer of infilled drain?		
4215	☐	☐	☑	☐		4214	Layer under tiles		
4216	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0		17th c	4
4217	☐	☐	☑	☐			Possibly natural		
4218	☐	☑	☐	☐	4219	4206	Fill of [4175]		
4219	☐	☑	☐	☐	4175	4218	Fill of [4175]	late 18th c	1
4220	☐	☑	☐	☐	4206		Fill of [4175]	15th-16th c	4
4221	☐	☑	☐	☐		4175	Fill of [4202]	14th-15th c	1
	☐	☐	☐	☐	0	0			

APPENDIX 2: COINS AND JETTONS IN CONTEXT ORDER BY QUITA MOULD

SF No (if present)	*Context*
SF4	3033 fill of post med pit [3032]
SF0	3054 in pit [3056]
SF10	3140 in [3286](unphased & uncategorised context) Penny dated AD1697
SF113	3265 fill of pit [3336]
SF70	3299 fill of pit [3301]
SF119	3368 fill of [3444] med pit (Silver)
SF241	3386 fill of post med pit [3383] spot dated 1820'2-30's
SF253	4005 fill of [4001] med pit
SF250	4027 fill of ditch [4099]

2.1: OBJECTS FROM X-RADIOGRAPHY IN CONTEXT ORDER BY QUITA MOULD

Context	*preliminary identification*
3009	iron knife
3055	iron strap with plano-convex section
3056	copper alloy fitting with much soil adhering
3072	iron knife with organic handle
3084	iron horseshoe
3132	iron strap fragments
3145	iron knife with organic handle
3208	iron open socket, spud/plough tip
3233	SF64 iron flaked shank
3240	iron key
3240	iron knife with wooden handle plates
3251	iron knife blade and socket
3267	iron knife blade
3284	iron horseshoe fiddlekey nail
3285	iron riveted strip, wider strap
3302	iron ring, knife tang, blade fragment
3319	iron horseshoe nail
3339	iron knife blade
3362	SF99 iron key, scale handle terminal
3368	SF130 iron knife with copper alloy end cap
3368	SF131 iron wool carder
3368	iron fish hook
3382	iron collar ferrule, & other fragments
3392	iron wool carder, horseshoe branch
3416	iron jews harp
3434	iron blade fragment, hinge pivot
3443	iron stems (?needles), shank and strip
3448	copper alloy object with two prongs
3470	iron wool carder and blade
3473	iron strap, horseshoe nail
3478	SF151 iron horseshoe, SF152 possible blade
3496	iron rivets with organic remains
3507	iron ward plate from lock

4005	iron knife with organic handle
4010	iron ?shank
4021	iron ?encrusted fragment
4076	SF166 iron with organic handle plates
4077	SF167 iron ?key bow
4078	SF168 iron ?socket
4194	iron mounted lock
4216	iron hinge strap
U/S	iron horseshoe

2.2: COPPER ALLOY ITEMS FOR INVESTIGATIVE CONSERVATION/CLEANING BY QUITA MOULD

3036	SF207 Lead alloy pin	clean, XRF, possible gilding
3222	SF57 pin with cylindrical head	clean head
3233	SF61 ditto	ditto
3233	SF62 ditto	ditto
3233	SF81 ditto	ditto
3368	SF0 plain sheet scabbard chape	clean
3385	SF0 plain armlet	clean & XRF
3402	SF0 trefoil mount	clean

APPENDIX 3 CLAY PIPE ASSESSMENT RESULTS

Cxt	B	S	M	Tot	Range	Deposit	Marks	Dec, etc	Comments
1007		1		**1**	1610-1710	1610-1710			Plain, unburnished stem fragment.
3019		2		**2**	1740-1820	1740-1820			
3024		6		**6**	1610-1900	1760-1900			Mixed group, including some residual C17th or early C18th pieces, burnished C18th stems and stems of general c1760-1900 type - hard to place within this range.
3035	1	2		**3**	1700-1800	1740-1780			All three fragments appear to date from the C18th. Includes the larger part of an C18th bowl, probably c1740-1780 but with the lower portion missing. One of the stems is burnished.
3044	2	11	1	**14**	1660-1800	1750-1790			Although rather scrappy pieces, this appears to be a good group of c1750-90. There is one piece of residual stem but all the others are thin, well-made fragments, many of them burnished. There are fragments from two thin-walled C18th bowls, one of which is also burnished.
3045		6		**6**	1610-1780	1700-1780			A couple of pieces of residual C17th stem but the majority of C18th types - often neat, cylindrical and relatively thin. Some burnished.
3046		3		**3**	1610-1900	1740-1900			One piece of residual C17th stem, one burnished C18th stem and another of general later C18th or C19th type. The two later pieces would both fit within c1740-1800 range.
3050	2	5		**7**	1610-1800	1760-1800			Stems include residual C17th fragments but are mainly C18th in appearance. The two bowl fragments join (probably freshly broken) to make up the larger part of a late C18th spur bowl of a very large, thin-walled form, with a trimmed spur.
3057		3		**3**	1610-1730	1630-1730			Three stems of C17th or early C18th types - but most likely to be C17th and probably c1630-1700.
3060	3	2		**5**	1670-1780	1720-1780	MD x 1		The bowls are of mixed date. The earliest is a complete burnished Broseley Type 3 bowl stamped MD, which can be attribu to Morris Deacon from the Much Wenlock area of Shropshire. There is also an unmarked heel fragment of c1680-1730 and a complete spur bowl of c1720-1780. The spur bowl is burnished, as are the two C18th stems, which are likely to be contemporary with it.
3071		3		**3**	1610-1900	1760-1900			One residual C17th fragment and two thin stems of later C18th or C19th types. Could well be late C18th, c1760-1800.
3074	2	2		**4**	1640-1760	1660-1760	TH x 1	mulberry x 1; fleur-de-lys x 1	There are two substantially complete bowls, both dating from c1660-90. Both are unusual in that they have relief moulded decoration on them. One has a 'mulberry' design and the other a relief moulded fleur-de-lys on either side of the bowl with the initials TH underneath. The initials are illegible in this example but three similar examples have previously been recorded from Coventry, where other TH marks also occur (Muldoon 1979, Fig 5). These TH pipes must be local products from an as yet unidentified maker. Although the bowls suggest a good date of c1660-90 one of the stems is of a later C17th or early C18th type and so it is possible that they are residual in a slightly later deposit.
3163		1		**1**	1660-1730	1660-1730			Thick, burnished, stem fragment.
3200		3		**3**	1680-1800	1740-1800			Probably all C18th stems. Just a possibility that they go into the C19th.
3244	1	2		**3**	1700-1800	1730-1790			All C18th looking fragments, including a rather battered bowl of c1730-90 with a poor burnish.
3249		3	1	**4**	1650-1800	1670-1790		roll stamped stem x 1	One residual piece of burnished C17th stem and three pieces of C18th stem, one of which has part of a late Chester stem border on it, dating from c1760-90. This imported border provides the likely date for the group.
3251	21	120	8	**149**	1640-1800	1750-1790	IS x 1	stem groove x 1	Although this context contains one or two fragments that are probably residual and of C17th date, the overwhelming majority comprise a consistent C18th group suggesting a single, contemporary deposition event. Almost all of the bowl fragments are of thin-walled spur bowls, many of them burnished, dating from c1750-90. One of them has an incuse bowl stamp reading IS, probably for Joseph Simmons from Wilnecote in northern Warwickshire (Melton 1997). There is one thin stem (from near a mouthpiece) with a single groove impressed around it before firing. This appears to have been a purely decorative impression.
3252		1		**1**	1700-1800	1700-1800			An C18th style piece of stem - most likely c1740-90.
3254		1		**1**	1680-1780	1680-1780			Plain stem fragment (burnished).
3262		1		**1**	1610-1740	1610-1740			Plain stem fragment (burnished).
3302	2	13	2	**17**	1680-1780	1720-1760			Although an overall range of c1680-1780 has been given to allow a little leeway for some of the stem fragments, it is clear that most, if not all, of this material represents a coherent C18th group characterised by relatively thin and neatly finished cylindrical stems, many of which are burnished. There is one bowl fragment and another complete bowl of c1720-60, which provides the likely date range for this deposit.
3303	1	6		**7**	1610-1740	1680-1720			Stems of C17th or early C18th types (most look late C17th) plus part of a milled bowl dating from c1680-1720.
3319		3		**3**	1700-1800	1700-1800			
3344		1		**1**	1610-1740	1610-1740			Plain stem fragment (burnished).

Cxt	B	S	M	Tot	Range	Deposit	Marks	Dec, etc	Comments
3357		2		**2**	1610-1740	1610-1740			
3358	1	8		**9**	1610-1800	1680-1740			Most of the stems look to be late C17th to early C18th and there is part of a bowl of similar date (body fragment only).
3385	4	4		**8**	1640-1800	1740-1800			This group includes part of a residual C17th heel bowl but the rest of the material is of C18th type. Three of the bowl fragments join to make a thin-walled spur bowl of c1740-1800.
3386		1		**1**	1680-1800	1680-1800			
3388		5		**5**	1660-1800	1700-1800			
3389	1	17	2	**20**	1610-1800	1700-1750			Some bits could be C17th but most look late C17to to early C18th. There is also part of an early C18th bowl.
3422	2	2		**4**	1680-1770	1710-1770			One stem with part of a Broseley style tailed heel surviving and two bowls of c1710-1770. The remaining stem is C18th.
3424		2		**2**	1680-1780	1680-1780			Most likely C18th stems.
3425		2		**2**	1650-1800	1700-1800			
3439		3		**3**	1610-1800	1700-1800			
3446		1		**1**	1680-1780	1680-1780			Burnished stem - most likely C18th in date.
3464		1		**1**	1640-1740	1640-1740			Burnished stem.
3487		1		**1**	1640-1740	1640-1740			Burnished stem.
3488		1		**1**	1610-1740	1610-1740			
4010	2	9	1	**12**	1610-1800	1700-1800	IB x 1; ?? X 1		Odd residual C17th stems but the majority are C18th. There is parts of two early C18th bowls, one with a relief stamped heel mark reading IB, and one with the very edge of a stamped bowl mark. Although both are early C18th, they are rather battered and some of the stems look later C18th in date, suggesting final deposition c1740-1800.
4018	6	45	3	**54**	1610-1800	1710-1750	IP x 1; EP x 1		Although containing a few residual C17th pieces, the majority of this group comprises a good early C18th assemblage, including the remains of six spur bowls, two of which are marked. One bowl has a relief IP stamp with fleur-de-lys on the bowl facing the smoker and the other the relief moulded initials EP on the sides of the spur. These pipes can be attributed to the Pottifer of Coventry.
4019	2	11	2	**15**	1610-1800	1700-1800			Mixed finds of C17th and C18th types. There are two small fragments from bowls of late C17th or C18th types. The latest pieces are hard to gauge, but most look to be no later than mid-C18th. The most interesting piece is a mouthpiece with traces of a red tip coating surviving - extending about 4cm from the end. This is a rare and early example of a surviving coating.
4137	1	2		**3**	1680-1780	1680-1780			Small bowl fragment, burnished, from a late C17th or early C18th pipe.
4040		2		**2**	1640-1800	1700-1800			
U/S		13		**13**	1610-1780	1700-1780			U/S stems from cleaning horizon "south of wall".
U/S	6	16		**22**	1610-1800	1700-1800			
Tot	**60**	**349**	**20**	**429**					

APPENDIX 4: GLASS ASSEMBLAGE PROVISIONAL DATING

Context	SF Number	Classification	No of fragments	Date	Illustrate
1012		Vessel	10+	15/16	No
1014		Window	1	Med	No
1036		Vessel	1	19/20	No
1036		Window	3	19	No
1417		Vessel	1	17/18	No
1417		Vessel	1	17/18	No
1417		Vessel	2	Med	Yes
1417		Window	2	17/18	No
2009		Bottle	1	18/19	No
3017		Window	1	15/16	No
3024		Bottle	1	18/19	No
3038		Window	1	20	No
3044		Bottle	1	17/18	No
3044		Bottle	6	19	No
3044		Window	1	17/18	No
3045		Window	2	18/19	No
3045		Window	1	19/20	No
3046		Window	1	17/18	No
3046		Window	1	17/18	No
3049		Window	4	18/19	No
3050		Bottle	1	18/19	No
3050		Bottle	1	18/19	No
3050		Bottle	1	18/19	No
3050		Vessel	1	18/19	No
3050		Window	1	18/19	No
3057		Bottle	1	18/19	No
3060		Bottle	11	19/20	No
3072		Bottle	1	18/19	No
3074		Window	1	15/16	No
3076		Window	1	15/16	No
3076		Window	1	Med	Yes
3152		Vessel	4	16/17	No
3163		Bottle	4	19	No
3241		Bottle	4	17/18	No
3241		Bottle	1	17/18	No
3241		Bottle	2	18/19	No
3247		Bottle	1	17/18	No

Context	SF Number	Classification	No of fragments	Date	Illustrate
3247		Bottle	1	17/18	No
3247		Bottle	1	17/18	No
3247		Bottle	2	18/19	No
3247		Window	1	17/18	No
3249		Bottle	1	17/18	Yes
3249		Bottle	7	17/18	No
3249		Bottle	1	18/19	Yes
3249		Bottle	2	18/19	No
3249		Bottle	6	19	No
3249		Window	1	18/19	No
3251		Bottle	6	17/18	No
3251		Bottle	5	17/18	No
3251		Bottle	6	18	No
3251		Bottle	11	18	No
3251		Bottle	1	18	No
3251		Bottle	13	18	No
3251		Bottle	1	18/19	No
3251		Bottle	1	18/19	No
3251		Bottle	4	18/19	No
3251		Bottle	2	18/19	No
3251		Bottle	5	18/19	No
3251		Bottle	6	18/19	No
3251		Bottle	2	18/19	No
3251		Bottle	3	18/19	No
3251		Bottle	1	18/19	No
3251		Bottle	3	18/19	No
3251		Bottle	12	18/19	No
3251		Bottle	1	18/19	No
3251		Bottle	1	18/19	No
3251		Bottle	1	18/19	No
3251		Bottle	1	18/19	No
3251		Bottle	3	19	No
3251		Bottle	6	19/20	No
3251		Vessel	1	17/18	No
3251		Vessel	1	18/19	No
3251		Vessel	1	18/19	No
3251		Vessel	1	19/20	No
3251		Vessel	1	20	No
3251		Window	1	18/19	No
3251		Window	5	18/19	No
3251		Window	5	18/19	No

Context	SF Number	Classification	No of fragments	Date	Illustrate
3251		Window	1	20	No
3253		Window	1	19/20	No
3262		Bottle	2	17/18	No
3262		Bottle	1	17/18	No
3262		Bottle	1	17/18	No
3262		Bottle	10	18/19	Yes
3262		Bottle	6	18/19	No
3262		Window	1	17/18	No
3262		Window	1	18/19	No
3263		Bottle	1	17/18	No
3284		Bottle	1	18/19	No
3302		Bottle	4	18/19	No
3302		Bottle	4	19	No
3302		Bottle	3	19/20	No
3303		Bottle	1	17/18	No
3303		Window	1	18	No
3303		Window	1	18/19	No
3314		Window	3	16/17	No
3314		Window	3+	17/18	No
3357		Window	1	18/19	No
3358		Bottle	1	18	No
3362	92	Vessel	2	15/16	Yes
3362	91	Window	1	15/16	Yes
3368	303	?			No
3368	121	Vessel	1	15/16	Yes
3368	133	Window	2	14/15	Yes
3368	239	Window	1	15/16	No
3380		Bottle	4+	17/18	No
3380		Bottle	15+	17/18	No
3380		Bottle	1	17/18	No
3380		Bottle	1	17/18	No
3380		Bottle	1	17/18	No
3380		Bottle	1	18/19	No
3380		Bottle	1	18/19	No
3380		Bottle	1	18/19	No
3380		Bottle	4	18/19	No
3380		Bottle	1	18/19	No
3380		Bottle	1	18/19	No
3380		Bottle	4+	18/19	No
3380		Bottle	3+	18/19	No
3380		Vessel	4	18/19	No

Context	SF Number	Classification	No of fragments	Date	Illustrate
3380		Window	2	18/19	No
3384		Bottle	1	17/18	No
3384		Bottle	1	17/18	No
3384		Bottle	1	18/19	No
3384		Bottle	4	18/19	No
3384		Bottle	1	18/19	No
3384		Bottle	5	18/19	No
3384		Bottle	1	19	No
3384		Bottle	1	19	No
3384		Bottle	2	19/20	No
3384		Vessel	1	18/19	Yes
3384		Window	1	18/19	No
3385		Bottle	10	17/18	No
3385		Bottle	1	17/18	No
3385		Bottle	3	17/18	No
3385		Bottle	5	18/19	No
3385		Bottle	1	18/19	No
3385		Bottle	1	18/19	No
3385		Bottle	10	18/19	No
3385		Bottle	10+	18/19	No
3385		Vessel	1	18/19	No
3385		Vessel	1	18/19	No
3385		Window	2	18/19	No
3385		Window	2	18/19	No
3386		Bottle	2	18/19	No
3386		Bottle	1	18/19	No
3386		Bottle	1	18/19	Yes
3386		Bottle	1	18/19	No
3386		Bottle	25	18/19	No
3386		Bottle	4	18/19	No
3386		Bottle	8	18/19	No
3386		Bottle	2	18/19	No
3386		Bottle	10	18/19	No
3386		Bottle	8	18/19	No
3386		Bottle	1	18/19	No
3386		Bottle	1	18/19	No
3386		Bottle	1	18/19	Yes
3386		Bottle	3	18/19	No
3386		Bottle	1	18/19	No
3386		Bottle	1	18/19	No
3386		Bottle	1	18/19	Yes

Context	SF Number	Classification	No of fragments	Date	Illustrate
3386		Bottle	1	18/19	No
3386		Bottle	1	18/19	No
3386		Bottle	1	18/19	No
3386		Bottle	1	18/19	Yes
3386		Bottle	1	18/19	Yes
3386		Bottle	4	18/19	No
3386		Bottle	1	19	No
3386		Bottle	7	19	No
3386		Bottle	10	19	No
3386		Vessel	4	17/18	No
3386		Vessel	2	18/19	No
3386		Vessel	5	18/19	No
3386		Window	1	18/19	No
3402		Window	1	Med	Yes
3417		Window	5+	Med	No
3422		Bottle	1	18/19	No
3425		Bottle	3	17/18	No
3425		Bottle	1	17/18	Yes
3425		Bottle	15	18	No
3425		Bottle	2	18/19	No
3425		Bottle	2	18/19	Yes
3425		Bottle	1	18/19	No
3425		Bottle	1	18/19	No
3425		Bottle	1	18/19	No
3425		Bottle	2	18/19	Yes
3425		Vessel	10+	18/19	No
3425		Window	1	18/19	No
3425		Window	4	18/19	No
3434		Bottle	10	19/20	No
3434		Bottle	1	19/20	No
3439	259				No
3439		Bottle	10	18/19	No
3439		Vessel	1	18/19	No
3448		Vessel	10+	16/17	Yes
3448		Vessel	14+	18/19	No
3487		Bottle	1	18/19	No
4005		Vessel	2	16/17	Yes
4010		Bottle	2	17/18	No
4010		Bottle	1	17/18	No
4010		Bottle	1	17/18	No
4010		Bottle	4	17/18	No

Context	SF Number	Classification	No of fragments	Date	Illustrate
4010		Bottle	3	17/18	No
4010		Bottle	3	17/18	No
4010		Bottle	2	17/18	No
4010		Bottle	1	17/18	No
4010		Bottle	2	17/18	No
4010		Bottle	2	17/18	No
4010		Bottle	1	17/18	No
4010		Bottle	2	17/18	No
4010		Bottle	1	17/18	No
4010		Bottle	4	17/18	No
4010		Bottle	4	18/19	No
4010		Bottle	5	18/19	No
4010		Bottle	4	18/19	No
4010		Bottle	1	18/19	No
4010		Bottle	4	18/19	No
4010		Bottle	2	18/19	No
4010		Bottle	1	18/19	No
4010		Bottle	6	18/19	No
4010		Bottle	1	18/19	No
4010		Bottle	2	18/19	No
4010		Bottle	3	18/19	No
4010		Bottle	2	18/19	No
4010		Bottle	1	18/19	No
4010		Bottle	5	18/19	No
4010		Bottle	6	18/19	No
4010		Bottle	6	18/19	No
4010		Bottle	5	18/19	No
4010		Bottle	2	19	No
4010		Bottle	12	19	No
4010		Bottle	1	19/20	No
4015		Bottle	1	17/18	No
4015		Bottle	1	18/19	No
4015		Window	2	18/19	No
4017		Bottle	1	18/19	No
4018		Bottle	2	17/18	Yes
4018		Bottle	2	17/18	No
4018		Vessel	6	17/18	No
4019		Bottle	2	17/18	No
4021		Vessel	1	19/20	No
4021		Window	1	18/19	No
4037		Bottle	10+	15/16	Yes

Context	SF Number	Classification	No of fragments	Date	Illustrate
4037		Vessel	2	18/19	Yes
4037		Vessel	1	19	Yes
4038		Bottle	1	17/18	No
4038		Bottle	1	17/18	No
4038		Bottle	1	17/18	No
4038		Bottle	10	17/18	No
4038		Bottle	7	17/18	No
4038		Bottle	16	18/19	No
4137		Bottle	1	19/20	No
4137		Bottle	1	19/20	No
4150		Vessel	10+	15/16	Yes
4162	184	Vessel	1	14/15	Yes
4176		Bottle	1	18/19	No
4177		Vessel	1	15/16	Yes
U/S		Bottle	1	17/18	Yes
U/S		Bottle	1	17/18	No
U/S		Bottle	1	17/18	No
U/S		Bottle	1	18/19	No
U/S		Bottle	1	18/19	No
U/S		Bottle	5	19/20	No
U/S		Vessel	1	16/17	Yes
U/S		Vessel	1	18/19	No
U/S		Vessel	1	18/19	No
U/S		Window	1	18/19	No

APPENDIX 5: WORKED STONE: ADDITIONAL DATA BY DR. RICHARD K. MORRIS

List of sites checked

The choice of records to search for comparable mouldings has been conditioned by the author's judgement of the sites most likely to produce valid results. Inevitably the search has been very selective, especially for sites with many records, e.g. Coventry Cathedral Priory Phoenix excavations, stone catalogue (33 volumes). Most of the comparisons have been with profile drawings in the author's Warwick Mouldings Archive (WMA).

a) Coventry sites:

Cathedral Priory of St Mary; the Whitefriars (Woodfield (2005) Figs 66-78); the Charterhouse; the parish churches of Holy Trinity, St John the Baptist and St Michaels

b) Early English period:

Chepstow Castle; Chichester Cathedral; Oxford, Christ Church Cathedral

c) Decorated period:

Hawton parish church; Heckington parish church; Hereford Cathedral; Kenilworth Castle; Southwell Minster; Wells Cathedral chapter house

d) Perpendicular period:

Acton Court (Glos); Broughton Castle (Oxon); Canterbury Whitefriars; Carew Castle (Pemb); Cirencester parish church; Compton Wynyates; Muchelney Abbey (Som), abbot's lodging; Raglan Castle; Sudeley Castle (Glos); Tattershall Castle (Lincs); Tretower Court (Brecon); Warwick St Mary's; Worcester Cathedral, monastic buildings

List of Figures (RK MORRIS)

Fig. 1 Pro Forma

Fig.2 Comparative moulding profiles:
A. Coventry stone <173>
B. Hawton (Notts), parish church sedilia (WMA HAW0920)
C. Maxstoke Castle (Warks), Oak Dining Room fireplace (WMA MAC0960)

Fig.3 Stone <173>, photos author:
A. Front. B. Top. C. Bottom and short side.

Fig.4 Hawton (Notts), parish church sedilia, photo author (relevant profile circled)

WMA = Warwick Mouldings Archive, drawing reference number

Figure 1

COVENTRY : PRIORY STREET Excavation 2006 : Contractor – Birmingham Archaeology

WORKED STONES etc : RECORD FORM (from Dr Richard K Morris [RKM], Kenilworth)

02 OTHER NUMBERS ON LABEL ATTACHED WITH STRING:
BA 1417
4057 /173\

01 TYPE-STONE NUMBER
T N/A

03 TYPE OF OBJECT
1 UNKNOWN 2 JAMB 3 MOULDINGS 4 ROLL 5 UNDULATING 6

04 LOCATION
BIRMINGHAM ARCHAEOLOGY STORE
BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

05 MATERIAL
STONE: GRITTY GREY/BROWN SANDSTONE
TENDENCY TO FRIABLE, NOT HARD.

06 PERIOD / DATE
* PROBABLY LATER C15 – EARLY C16, c.1450-1525

07 PROVENANCE
COV., LAND OFF PRIORY ST, EXCAVATIONS 2006.
INFILL OF ROOM 4057.

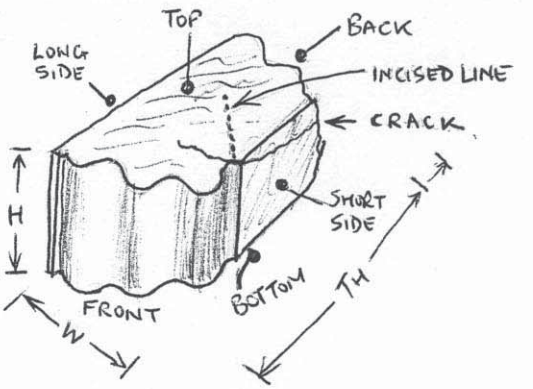
08 DIMENSIONS (mm)
H 217 (BOTH SURFACES WORKED)
W 215 (DITTO)
TH 460 MAX.

09 COMPLETENESS
COMPLETE

10 CONDITION
SOUND

11 BRIEF DESCRIPTION
FRONT CARVED WITH THREE ROLL MOULDINGS LINKED BY CONTINUOUS HOLLOWS, TERMINATING AT THE LONG SIDE BY A FILLET(?) MOULDING, AND THE THIRD HOLLOW DYING INTO THE SHORT SIDE. THE MOULDINGS ARE FINISHED WITH FINE LINEAR TOOLING. THE 'TOP' & SHORT SIDE ARE MORE ROUGHLY FINISHED FLAT WITH DIAGONAL LINEAR TOOLING. THE LONG SIDE IS VERY ROUGHLY FLAT, WITH COARSE DIAGONAL TOOLING IN A CHEVRON PATTERN. THE 'BOTTOM' ROUGHLY FINISHED FLAT, LIKE 'TOP', BUT DIAG. LINEAR TOOLING IS PARTLY CHEVRON. BACK IS ROUGH QUARRIED STONE.
INCISED DIAGONAL LINE ON TOP SURFACE, RUNNING DIAGONALLY FROM POINT WHERE HOLLOW MEETS SIDE.
WHITE ENCRUSTATIONS ON TOP & ESPECIALLY BOTTOM, PRESUMABLY MORTAR

15 SKETCH (optional)



12 COMMENTS
- NO TRACE OF PAINT / LIMEWASH ON MOULDINGS.
- NO TRACE OF USE OF CLAW CHISEL, WHICH SUGGESTS STONE COULD BE C13 OR EARLIER
- STONE TYPE IS NOT THE USUAL PINK, FINER-GRAINED SANDSTONE PREDOMINANT IN COVENTRY IN HIGH MIDDLE AGES, AND IT WOULD BE WORTH DOING A GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT.
- STYLE OF MOULDINGS IS PRIMARY FACTOR IN ATTRIBUTION OF DATE (SEE 06)
* • ORIGINAL FUNCTION CANNOT BE ASCERTAINED; POSSIBLY FROM A FIRE-PLACE.

13 RECORDS MADE

DATE 14/11/07 RECORDER RKM

PHOTO ✓ PROFILE ✓ RUBBING _____ DRAWING _____

14 CONTINUATION SHEET(S) NO

COUNT: 1

* NOTE (21/11/07): FURTHER RESEARCH SUGGESTS c.1320-40 IS A MORE LIKELY DATE, AND NOT FROM A FIREPLACE (SEE REPORT). RKM

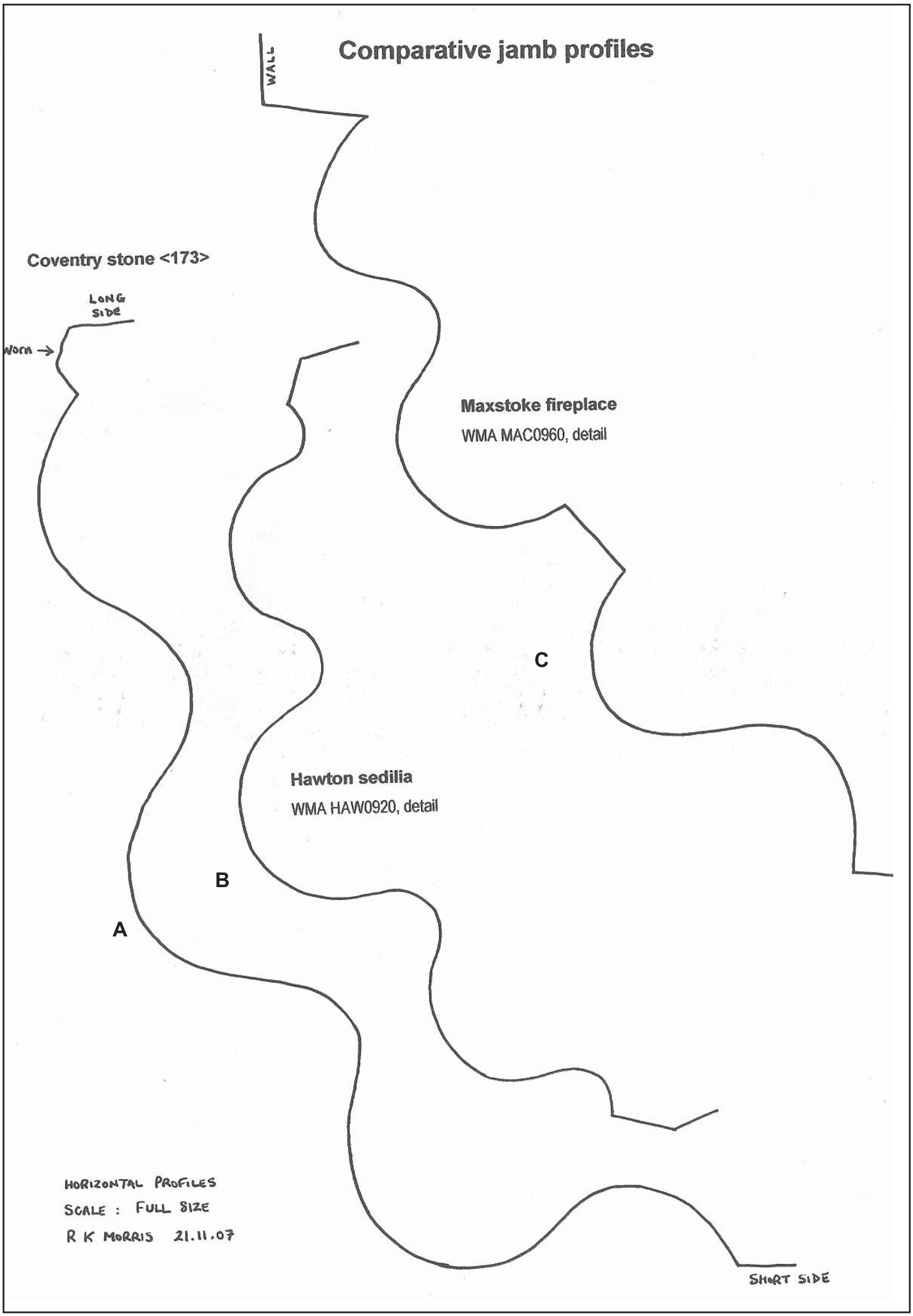

Comparative jamb profiles
WALL
Coventry stone <173>
LONG SIDE
worn
Maxstoke fireplace
WMA MAC0960, detail
C
Hawton sedilia
WMA HAW0920, detail
B
A
HORIZONTAL PROFILES
SCALE : FULL SIZE
R K MORRIS 21.11.07
SHORT SIDE

Figure 2

Stone SF173

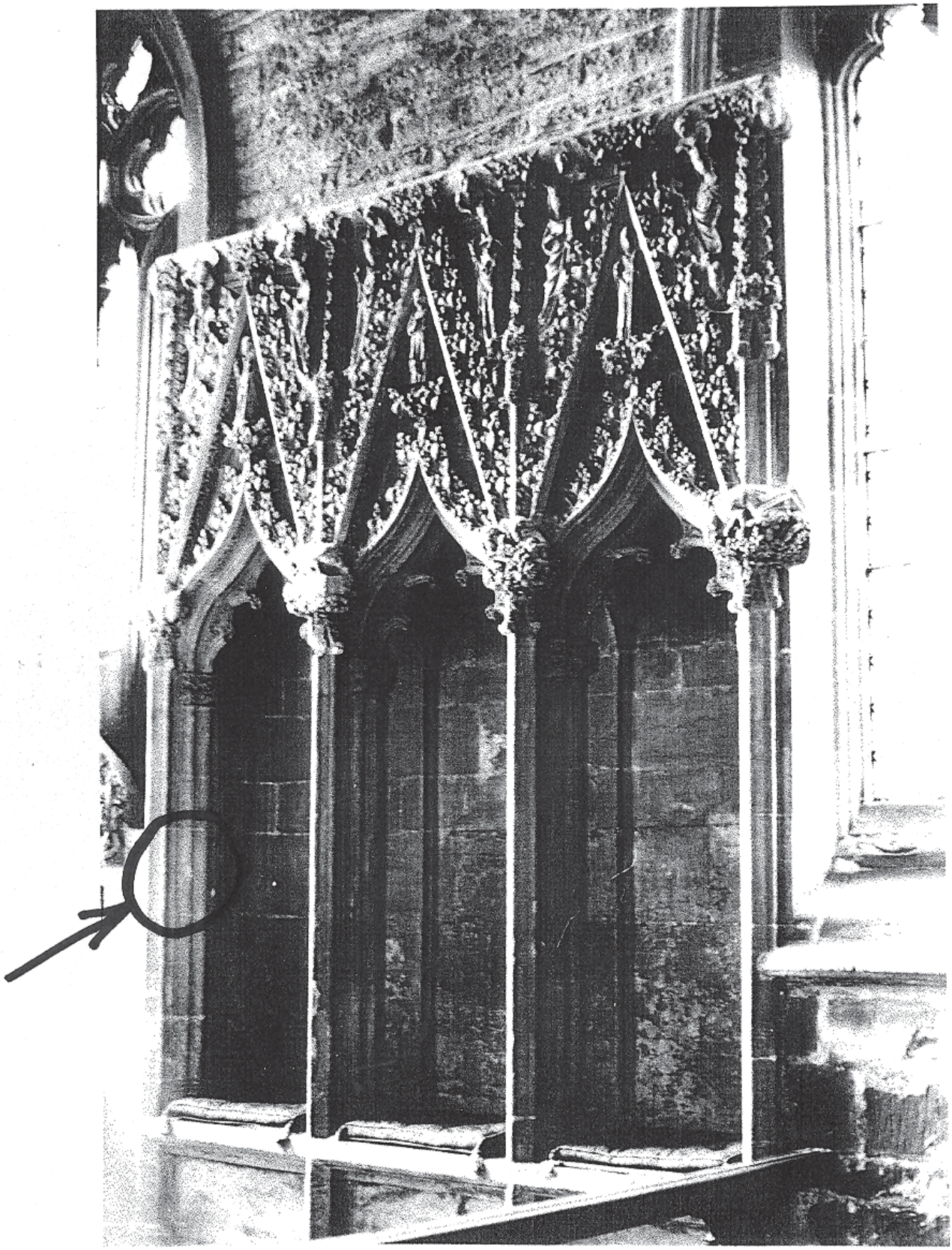
A Front

B Top

C Short side & bottom

scale bar =25cm

Figure 3



Hawton parish church, sedilia

Figure 4

APPENDIX 6: SUMMARY OF METAL PRODUCTION RESIDUES

Context No.	Number of pieces.	Description	Weight
3017	1	Undiagnostic conglomerate	295g
3028	2	Fragments of undiagnostic/possible iron smithing residue	158g
3039	1	Undiagnostic conglomerate	5g
3039	2	Small fragments vitrified stone, possibly from hearth	6g
3045	4	Three fragments of undiagnostic iron oxide rich residue, one fragment of fuel ash slag	65g
3050	1	Fragment of fuel ash slag	100g
3053	Sample <4>	Sample comprised of undiagnostic residues with a small amount of spheroidal hammerslag	-
3053	6	Fragments of undiagnostic residue	12g
3054	2	Fragments of very heavily oxidised ferrous metal	165g
3055	4	Undiagnostic residue with iron oxide contamination	9g
3057	1	Small fragment of iron oxide concretion with flecks of charcoal attached to surface	7g
3072	1	Fragment of undiagnostic residue/possible fuel ash slag	26g
3087	1	Piece of folded ferrous metal sheet	132g
3096	Sample <10>	Sample comprised of undiagnostic residues with iron oxide 'flake scale' and small amount of spheroidal hammerslag	-
3154	1	Small fragment very heavily corroded wrought iron	<2g
3164	1	Fragment of undiagnostic iron rich conglomerate	5g
3164	1	Fragment of heavily weathered undiagnostic slag	4g
3215	1	Heavily weathered fragment of undiagnostic/possible iron smithing slag	106g
3222	Sample <25>	Sample comprised of undiagnostic residues with a small amount of spheroidal hammerslag	-
3238	1	Fragment of undiagnostic conglomerate with iron oxide inclusion	7g
3240	1	Flake of iron oxide	17g
3268	3	Fragment of undiagnostic residue	9g
3284	1	Fragment of undiagnostic conglomerate with fragment of pottery attached – note: refer to ceramic specialist	44g
3331	1	Undiagnostic residue, possibly fuel ash slag	14g
3335	1	Small fragment of very heavily corroded iron	3g
3342	1	Fragment of possible limestone/lead ore	15g
3358	2	Undiagnostic iron rich slag, possibly iron smithing slag	110g
3362	1	Large fragment of possible iron smithing slag from the base of the hearth (smithing hearth bottom)	568g

Context No.	Number of pieces.	Description	Weight
3368	1	Metalliferous slag with charcoal inclusion, possibly iron smithing slag	128g
3412	1	Undiagnostic conglomerate	4g
3414	1	Heavily oxidised undiagnostic fragment of ferrous metal	40g
3414	1	Fragment of undiagnostic conglomerate with oxidised ferrous metal inclusion	70g
3431	1	Fragment of heavily weathered undiagnostic/possible fuel ash slag	10g
3434	1	Undiagnostic metalliferous slag/possible iron smithing slag	37g
3434	1	Iron oxide rich concretion, or extremely heavily oxidised undiagnostic fragment of ferrous metal	24g
3448	1	Possible fragment of ceramic building material	28g
3465	3	Fragment of undiagnostic residue	24g
3487	1	Undiagnostic conglomerate with oxidised ferrous metal inclusion	7g
3493	Sample <87>	Small strip off-cut of lead, approx 15mm x 3mm	c.1g
4005	7	Fragments of undiagnostic conglomerate with traces of non-ferrous metal residue. One fragment possibly has a small copper alloy inclusion	34g
4008	1	Fragment of undiagnostic residue	4g
4010	Sample <99>	Sample comprised of undiagnostic residues with iron oxide 'flake scale' and small amount of spheroidal hammerslag	-
4027	4	Fragments of undiagnostic conglomerate	31g
4037	1	Fragment of undiagnostic conglomerate	2g
4041	1	Conglomerate with heavily oxidised iron inclusion and possible fragments of shell	9g
4058	1	Undiagnostic lump of iron oxide, roughly spherical; possible remnant of oxidised nail head	25g
4118	3	Fragments of fired clay, possibly from lining of hearth. One of fragments has small ferrous metal inclusion	65g
4119	1	Fragment of undiagnostic residue/concretion with fragment of CBM attached	30g
4119	1	Small fragment of stone contaminated with undiagnostic residue/concretion	9g
4125	1	Heavily weathered undiagnostic metalliferous slag/possible iron smithing slag	94g
4127	2	Fragments of undiagnostic conglomerate	19g
4131	1	Fragment of undiagnostic iron rich conglomerate	9g
4142	1	Fragment of undiagnostic iron rich conglomerate	12g
4177	1	Metalliferous slag, possibly iron smithing slag	148g
4193	1	Undiagnostic iron rich slag, possibly iron smithing slag	88g
4193	2	Fragments of fired clay, possibly from lining of	14g

Context No.	Number of pieces.	Description	Weight
		hearth	
4194	1	Fragment of undiagnostic iron rich conglomerate	14g
4209	4	Fragments of heavily weathered undiagnostic conglomerate	80g

APPENDIX 7: ANIMAL BONE, SPECIES REPRESENTATION BY FRAGMENT COUNT, MATILDA HOLMES

Species	Spot dating	12-13th cent.	13th cent.	13-14th cent.	14th cent.	14-15th cent.	15th cent.	15-16th cent.	16th cent.	16-17th cent.	17th cent.	17-18th cent.	18th cent.	18-19th cent.	19th cent.	med.	med.	Post med.	undated
						1					1		1			1			
		1	5	2	6	1	7	33	27	2	0	8	0		2	1		2	4
Cattle		1	0	7	3	4	2	1	4	2	5	4	5	4	2	6	8	8	0
													1			1			
		1	3	1	3	8	4	29	20		6	8	0		2	0		1	3
Sheep/ Goat		3	9	3	9	9	6	6	9	8	7	5	6	1	6	9	4	6	3
			2		3	6	2	13			1	2	1		1	5			1
Pig		7	3	9	3	5	7	4	97	4	1	2	9		0	2	4	5	9
Horse				1	1			4	2		2					2			
Dog						1	1	6	2		1	1	4		4	2		1	
Cat			1	2	5	7	4	18	13			2	1		5	9	2	1	4
						1													
			3		6	0	3	18	13	1		2	1		1	8			2
Chicken		4	6	7	4	3	5	0	9	0	8	2	9		2	2	9	8	5
			1		2	4	1	11					1			3			2
Goose		4	3		1	4	5	1	51	1	1	7	1		7	9	1	2	5
Duck						3	1	30	7				1			1			
Wader						3		4	10	2							1		1
Swan						1													
Pigeon			1					4	1										
Heron						2													
Crow								2	3										
Passeriforme											2								
						1													
Hare / Rabbit					1	7	2	20	32	4	2	6	2		2	4		2	2
Rodent					1	1			1		1				4				1
													1						
Fallow Deer					1	1		1	1			1	0			1			2
Red Deer						1		1	2			1							
Deer								2			1		1						
						1										3			1
Fish			4		2	0	3	37	53	1	1	1	5		3	4		2	1
			1		2	4	2				2	2	2			4			1
		3	6	5	3	6	0	11	89	5	0	3	8		9	5	2	6	6
Total Identified		9	7	9	1	2	6	81	7	2	2	2	4	5	5	1	9	5	3
Unidentified			1		3	5	1				2	3	1			4			
Mammal		1	1	5	5	0	8	71	62	8	4	0	9		8	8	3	5	4
						1										1			
Unidentified			3	1	6	2	3	26	23	2	8	5	4		2	0		1	5
Large Mammal		5	4	1	4	0	7	4	1	0	2	1	2	1	9	1	1	7	7

Unidentified Medium Mammal	12	67	8	72	126	76	429	255	12	39	94	40		47	128	2	14	91
Unidentified Small Mammal					3		5	5			2				1			1
Unidentified Bird	2	16	3	16	44	15	200	79	3	7	17	8		26	54	2	3	39
	59	**295**	**86**	**418**	**805**	**352**	**214**	**159**	**95**	**354**	**294**	**293**	**6**	**205**	**837**	**37**	**104**	**355**
Total	**59**	**295**	**86**	**418**	**805**	**352**	**214**	**159**	**95**	**354**	**294**	**293**	**6**	**205**	**837**	**37**	**104**	**355**

APPENDIX 8: CHARRED PLANT REMAINS BY PAM GRINTER

Sample No.	Context	Sample Vol. (L)	Bone	Charcoal	Coleoptera	Waterlogged Plant Remains	Charred Plant remains observed (flot only)		Further Analysis	Comments on Flot
						Waterlogged Plant	Grain	Chaff		
4	3053	10	+	+	-	-	-	-	NO	50% of the sample scanned. Charcoal and bone were present, no plant remains present. ASSESSED AS POOR.
10	3096	10	-	_	-	-	-	-	NO	50% of the sample scanned. Charcoal was present, no plant remains present. ASSESSED AS POOR.
16	3153	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	NO	100% of the sample scanned. Charcoal was present, no plant remains present. ASSESSED AS POOR.
17	3010	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	NO	100% of the sample scanned. Charcoal was present, no plant remains present. ASSESSED AS POOR.
19	3154	10	+	-	-	-	-	-	NO	100% of the sample scanned. No plant remains present. ASSESSED AS POOR.
24	3212	500ml	-	-	-	-	-	-	NO	100% of the sample scanned. Charcoal was present, no plant remains present. ASSESSED AS POOR.
25	3222	10	+	+	-	-	-	-	NO	50% of sample scanned, Charcoal and bone present, no charred plant remains present. ASSESSED AS POOR.
26	3264	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	NO	100% of the sample scanned. No plant remains present. ASSESSED AS POOR.

40	3397	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	NO	100% of the sample scanned. No plant remains present. ASSESSED AS POOR.
62	3005	10	+	-	-	-	-	-	NO	50% of the sample scanned. Bone fragments present, no plant remains present. ASSESSED AS POOR.
69	3448	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	NO	50% of the sample scanned. Charcoal present, no plant remains present. ASSESSED AS POOR.
78	3465	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	NO	100% of the sample scanned. No plant remains present. ASSESSED AS POOR.
87	3493	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	NO	100% of the sample scanned. No plant remains present. ASSESSED AS POOR.
90	4005	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	NO	100% of the sample scanned. No plant remains present. ASSESSED AS POOR.
93	4037	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	NO	100% of the sample scanned. No plant remains present. ASSESSED AS POOR.
99	4010	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	NO	100% of the sample scanned. No plant remains present. ASSESSED AS POOR.
102	4077	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	NO	100% of the sample scanned. No plant remains present. ASSESSED AS POOR.
107	4142	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	NO	50% of the sample scanned. Charcoal present, no plant remains present. ASSESSED AS POOR.
108	4133	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	NO	100% of the sample scanned. No plant remains present. ASSESSED AS POOR.

Sample No.	Context	Sample Vol. (L)	Bone	Charcoal	Coleoptera	Waterlogged Plant Remains	Charred Plant remains observed (flot only)		Further Analysis	Comments on Flot
109	4134	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	NO	100% of the sample scanned. No plant remains present. ASSESSED AS POOR.
115	4047	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	NO	50% of the sample scanned. No plant remains present. ASSESSED AS POOR.
117	4187	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	NO	100% of the sample scanned. No plant remains present. ASSESSED AS POOR.
120	4005	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	NO	100% of the sample scanned. No plant remains present. ASSESSED AS POOR.