



**University of
Leicester**

Archaeological Services

**An Archaeological Evaluation
At Whitefriars Lane Car Park
Coventry
NGR: SP 33967869**




Roger Kipling

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**An Archaeological Evaluation
at Whitefriars Lane Car Park
Coventry
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Roger Kipling

For: Cofely District Energy Ltd.

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An Archaeological Evaluation at Whitefriars Lane Car Park, Coventry

[NGR: SP 33967869]

Roger Kipling

Summary

An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken in October 2012 by University of Leicester Archaeological Services on behalf of Cofely District Energy Ltd. The fieldwork was undertaken prior to the erection of a building associated with a district heating project at Whitefriars Lane, Coventry. The objective of the archaeological work was to determine the potential impact of the development on any archaeological deposits so that an appropriate mitigation strategy could be put in place.

The archaeological evaluation produced limited evidence of archaeological activity in the form of a single undated wall foundation which appeared to predate the 19th century terraced housing, certain walls of which tallied with those visible on Ordnance Survey maps. Whilst Victorian development had truncated the garden soil present across the entire site, there were no indications of this having sealed earlier archaeological features.

The absence of evidence for the Friary suggests that the present site lies beyond the bounds of the monastic precinct. The presence of a fragmentary and heavily-rebuilt sandstone wall along the eastern site boundary may mark the line of the monastic precinct boundary wall. If this is the case, it would indicate that the precinct was somewhat smaller than has previously been suggested.

The site archive will be deposited with the Coventry Museums Service under the accession number WS/112

Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Whitefriars Lane car park, Coventry (Fig. 1), in advance of construction by Cofely District Energy of a building to house pump and plant equipment for Coventry's Heatline Project (Planning Application No. FUL/2012/1696). A written scheme of investigation (ULAS 2012) had indicated that the site lies in an area of high archaeological potential, situated in the south-east quarter of the medieval city and in close proximity to the Whitefriars Friary.

In view of the potential impact of the development upon possible archaeological remains, in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework Section 12:

Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment (DCLG March 2012) and Coventry City Council's Built Environment Policy in its Development Plan (BE:15), and following recommendations by the Coventry City Council Planning Archaeologist, the planning authority required that evaluation by trial trenching be undertaken. The fieldwork specified was intended to provide further indications of the character and extent of any buried archaeological remains in order that the potential impact of the development on such remains might be assessed. Fieldwork was carried out in October following the brief issued by Coventry City Council (Patrick 2012) and the subsequent WSI (ULAS 2012) and involved the machine excavation of two trial trenches within the area.

Site Description, Topography and Geology

The proposed development site (SP 33967869; centre), is currently a small car park located in Coventry City Centre with White Friars Lane to the north-west, White Friars Street to the south-west, the Ring Road to the south and a children's nursery (the Tiny Tim Centre) to the north-east. The car park lies at around 86.12m and is flat (Fig. 2).

The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain, Sheet 170, indicates that the underlying geology is likely to be of Keresley Member Sandstone bedrock. The depth to the natural bedrock is currently unknown.

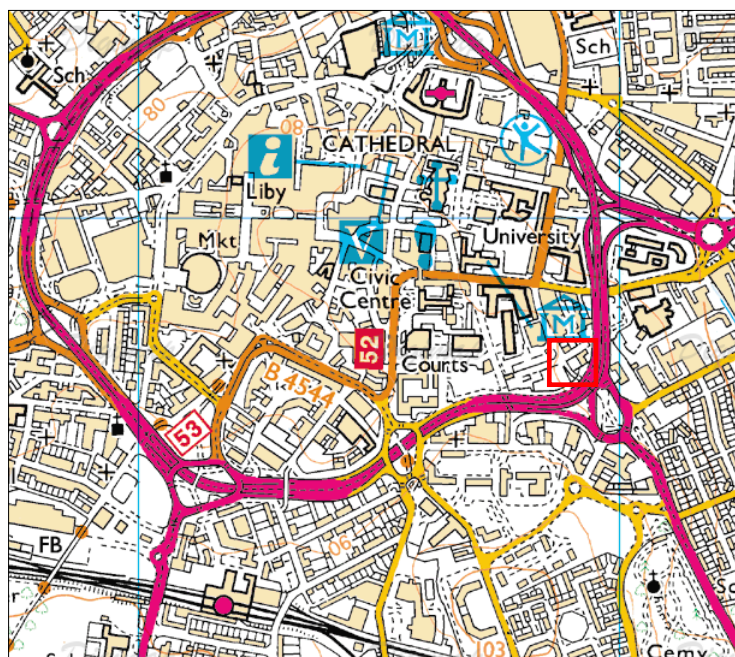


Figure 1: Site Location (Scale 1:50 000)

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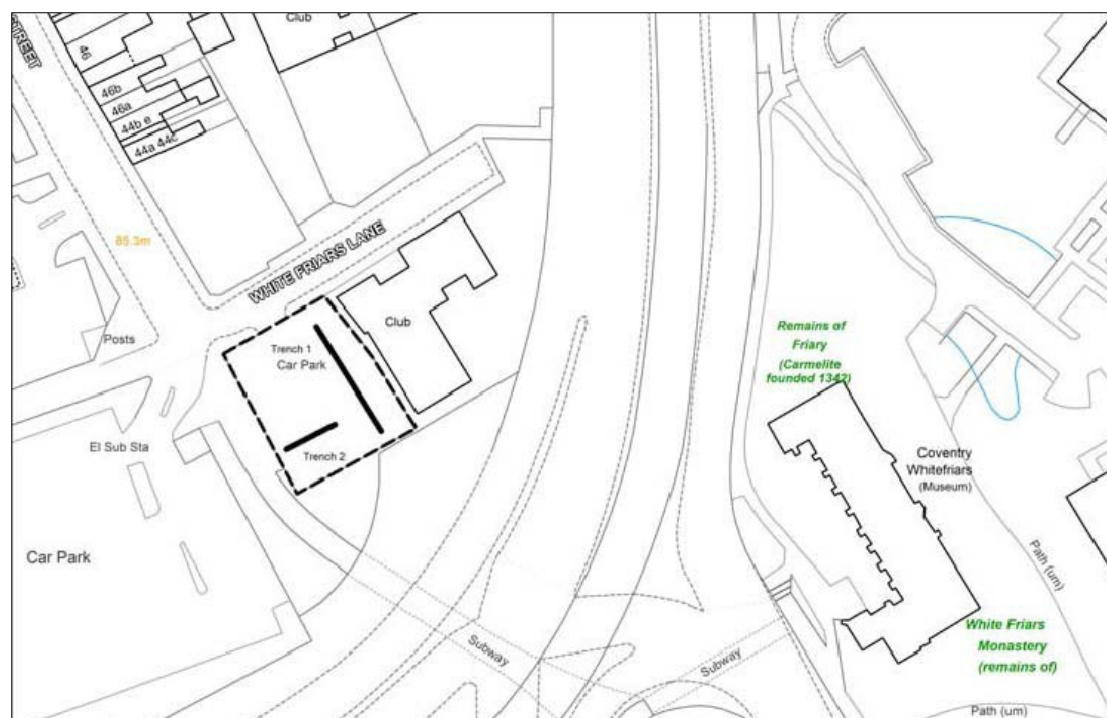


Figure 2: Site location plan showing the location of the evaluation trenches (taken from the brief)

Archaeological and Historical Background

The HER data for this area prominently relates to the medieval town and the friary. The HER data for the area is listed in Appendix I.

Anglo-Saxon/Anglo-Norman

Evidence for the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman periods is insubstantial and limited, largely comprising residual finds such as pottery from a medieval ditch excavated at St. John's Street car Park to the west of the site (**MCT15969**) and Anglo-Norman pits encountered below medieval ridge and furrow at 114-115 Gosford Street (**MCT845**) to the east.

Medieval

The Carmelite Order of Friars (the Whitefriars) founded their house in the south-east corner of Coventry's medieval city centre in 1342. The friary was extended by a succession of land grants till by the 15th century their precinct stretched from the River Sherbourne at Shut Lane to Much Park Street and from New Gate to Gosford Street (Soden, 2005 79). The precinct lay in the firing line of any attack up the main road from London and the Whitefriars were allowed a window through the town wall and a postern gate of their own, provided they wall it up in the event of an attack (Soden, 2005 79).

Whitefriars included a substantial church which was *c.*95m in length and the foundations of the eastern end can be still be seen today beyond the ring road. Building was begun by the master mason William de Ramsey III; however after his

death the subsequent change of mason and design led to structural problems which resulted in the church spire having to be strengthened at the start of the 15th century (Soden, 2005 81).

The only surviving building is the eastern cloister with the Friar's dormitory (*dorter*) above. This dates to the later 14th century and was later used as a private house after the dissolution. Other standing remains of the Friary include the 14th century postern gatehouse (**DCT326**) in Much Park Street, and the eastern cloister range in Gulson Road (**DCT421**). The latter was the private house of the Hales family to 1717 and subsequently converted to a workhouse for the poor in 1804.

The proposed development site would have been within the north-western corner of the monastic precinct and there was potential for it to contain remnants of the church, the precinct wall and the cemetery (Fig. 3).

Excavations on land adjacent to the present site at the rear of the Tiny Tim Centre, Whitefriars Lane, produced human bone fragments (**MCT16989**), possibly deriving from the medieval lay cemetery of Whitefriars Monastery (Warwickshire County Council 2011).

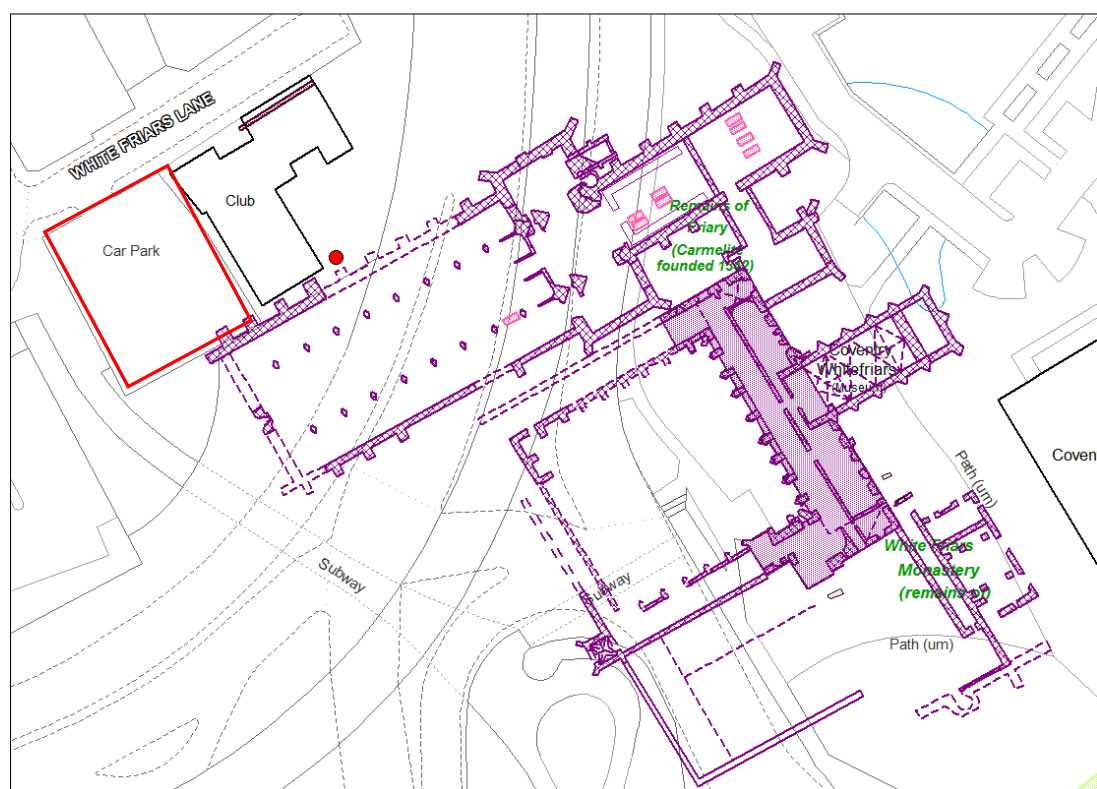


Figure 3: Location of the site in relation to the Carmelite friary (taken from the brief).

Two badly-preserved and largely rebuilt lengths of the town wall circuit survive to the east (**DCT19 & DCT20**), whilst a possible medieval metalworking site was excavated to the southwest at The Greyhound, Much Park Street, in 1997 (**MCT16513, MCT201**), followed by mercantile occupation in the 16th century. The occupation sequence served to demonstrate the transition from semi-rural exploitation of environment in the 12th century to the fully urbanised context of the 15th century.

Historic Map Analysis

In terms of the location of the site in relation to the Friary, it is known to lie in close proximity to the north-east corner of the Friary church, within or close to the laity cemetery (Fig. 4). Excavations showed no evidence that the development site lay within the precinct and the eastern site boundary wall may respect the monastic boundary, in which case the site lies immediately outside the precinct.

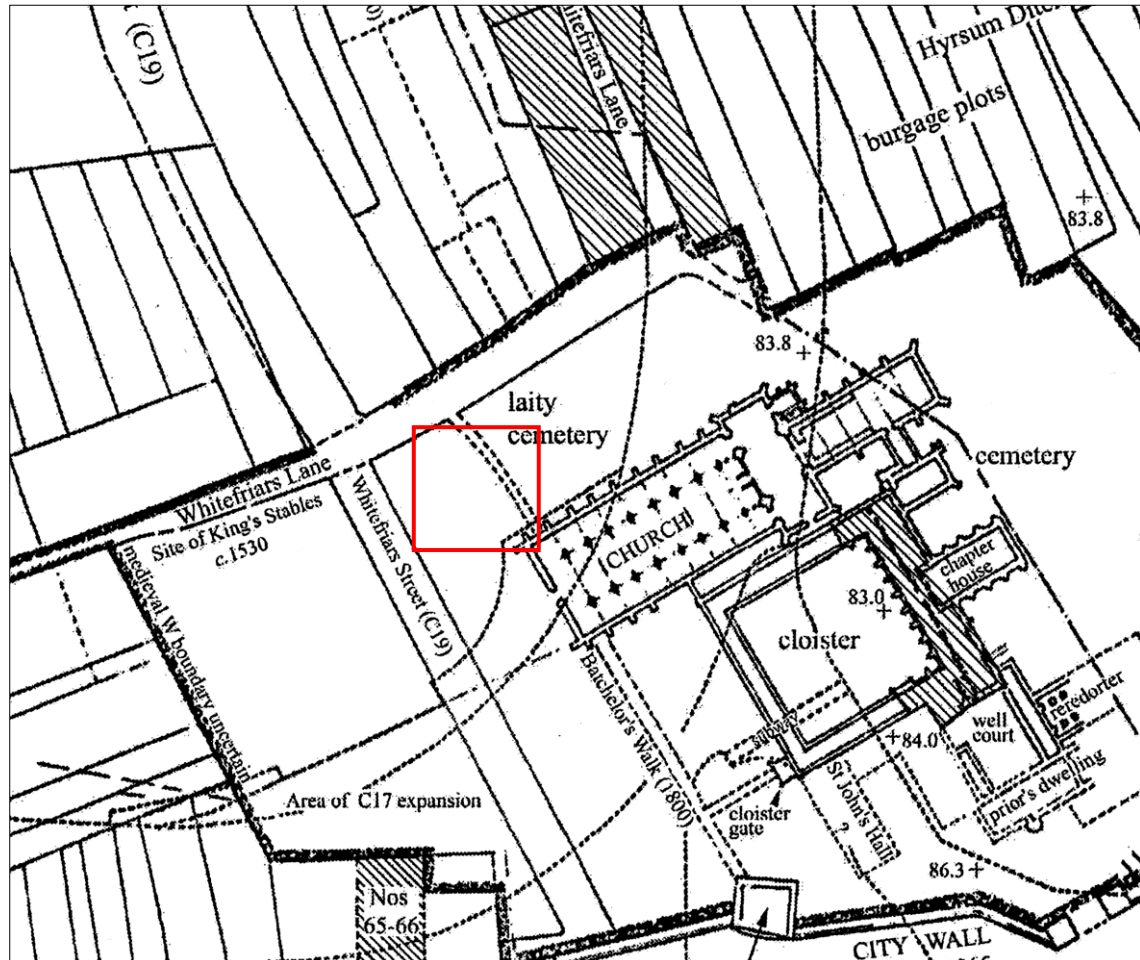


Figure 4: The site in relation to the Whitefriars monastic precinct (from Woodfield 2005)

John Speed's map of 1610 shows little detail of the monastic buildings, although a number are evidently still standing by this date. The town wall is clearly visible a short distance to the south (Fig. 5).

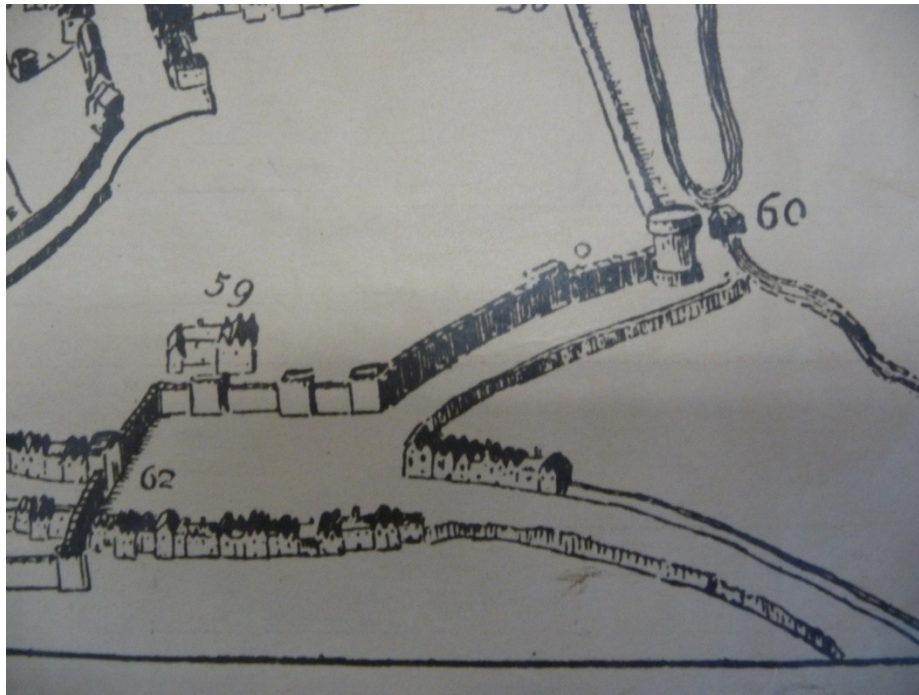


Figure 5: 1610 John Speed map; Whitefriars captioned as No.59

By 1750, the Friary church has disappeared, although the western line of the cloisters survive as a possible wall line which takes in part of the site of the church (Fig. 6). The location of the present site is shown as occupying an open area with no indications of buildings or other structures, possibly part of the close indicated east of Bachelor's Walk, subsequently laid out in 1800 and depicted as a tree-lined roadway.



Figure 6: 1750 Jeffery's map

By the time of the 1837 map, White Friars Lane has been set out, running south from White Friars Lane and fronted by buildings on both frontages. The development site is occupied by (presumably) housing ranged around an elongated rectangular open square or garden (Fig. 7), The foundations of these buildings were identified during the course of the present archaeological evaluation. Land to the east remains open and unoccupied, whilst open fields are indicated east of the Friary buildings.



Figure 7: 1837 map

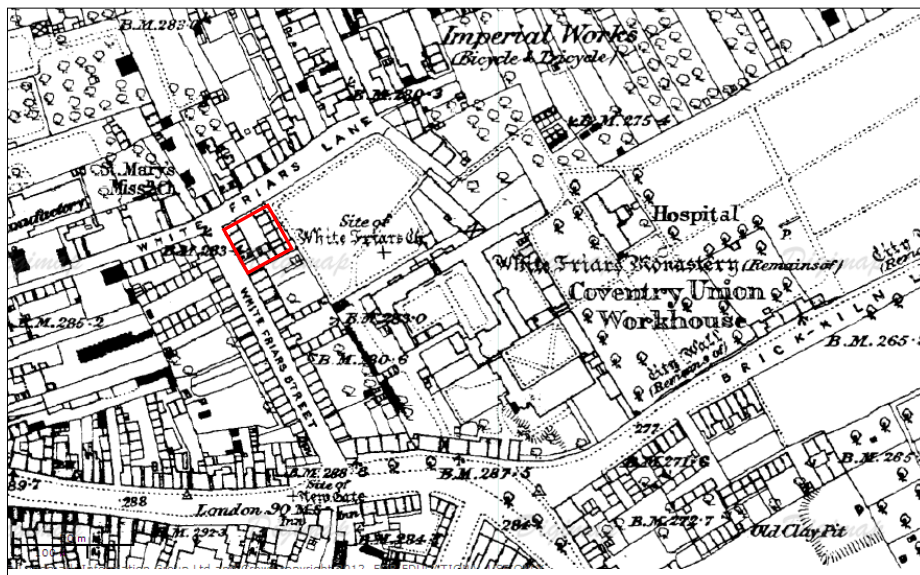


Figure 8: First edition Ordnance Survey map (1889)

The first edition Ordnance Survey map (1889) shows greater detail of the housing occupying the development site (**Error! Reference source not found.** 8). To the east, the area is dominated by the Coventry Union Workhouse, incorporating the surviving monastic buildings with a number of new structures.

The second edition map of 1906 shows little change, with the exception of an additional work house building on the property adjacent to the present site (Fig. 9)

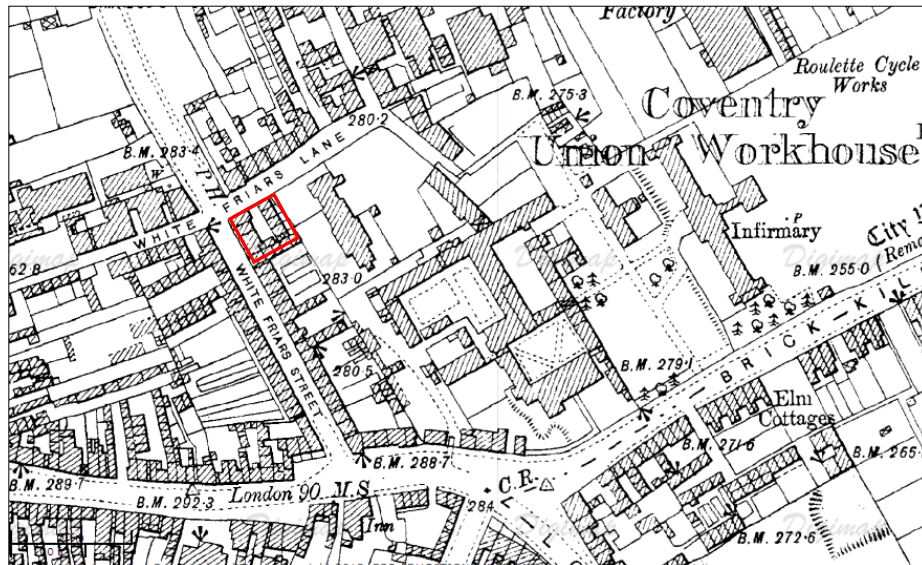


Figure 9: 1906 Ordnance Survey map

Further development is evident on the property west of the present site by 1936, with the addition of a further substantial building linking the recently-built (by now) Poor Law Institution building (Fig. 10). There are no indications of changes to the present site.

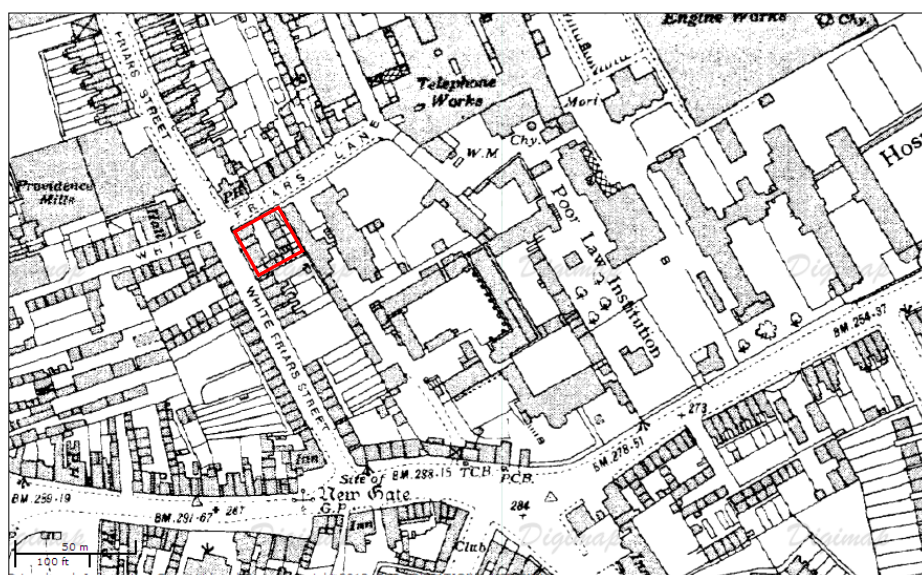


Figure 10: 1936 Ordnance Survey map

Aims and Methods

The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to:

1. Identify the presence/absence of any earlier building phases or archaeological deposits.
2. Establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by proposed ground-works.
3. Record any archaeological deposits to affected by the ground-works.
4. Produce an archive and report of any results.

Specific aims of the fieldwork were to:

1. Recover evidence for the use of the site prior to the establishment of the Friary.
2. Recover remains associated with the Friary precinct and its cemetery.
3. Recover evidence for post-medieval activity including a Civil War skirmish

Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the evaluation was to establish the nature, extent, date, depth, significance and state of preservation of archaeological deposits on the site in order to determine the potential impact upon them from the development.

All archaeological work was in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Code of Conduct (2010) and adhered to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2008). The University of Leicester's Health and Safety policy was adhered to.

The brief (Patrick 2012) recommended a programme of archaeological evaluation consisting of two trial trenches (20m x 2m and 10m x 2m) measuring a total of 60m².

Whilst ground conditions and available space determined that the intended trench dimensions outlined in the brief could not be achieved, this was compensated for by the widening of Trench 1. The two trial trenches, measuring 16.5m x 2.20m and 10m x 2.0m respectively, were positioned in order to provide a representative coverage of the area of development.

Excavation was undertaken using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket, with topsoil and overburden removed carefully in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision.

Results

Trench 01

(NW) Height: 85.97m OD	0m	5m	10m	16.5m(SE)
Made ground	0.30m	0.55m	0.50m	1.05m
Garden soil	0.40m	0.90m	1.25m	1.10m
Natural clay	0.70m	1.45m	1.75	2.05m
Trench depth	1.00m	1.45m	1.75m	2.05m

Trench 1 (Fig. 2) was located on the eastern side of the site and aligned north-west to south-east. It was between 1m and 2.20m in depth with up to 1.20m of made ground, consisting of roadstone car park foundation and brick rubble associated with demolished 19th century terraced housing. This overlay 0.35m-0.70m of a truncated dark grey-brown silty clay loam garden soil. An underlying dull orange-brown natural clay was observed extending the length of the trench. Three walls associated with the Victorian structures traversed the trench, two of which appear to tally with walls visible on the early Ordnance Survey maps (Figs 7-10). The third wall was identified at the northern end of the trench (Figs 11-13). This was an undated wall foundation, [01], consisting of loosely-arranged angular sandstone blocks set in a rectangular cut measuring 2.5m+ x 0.40m+ and aligned north to south.

A small circular 19th century pit measuring 1m in diameter lay immediately south of the wall foundation with pancheon ware pottery visible on its surface (Fig. 11)



Figure 11: Trench 1: view southeast; 2m scales



Figure 12: Trench 1: wall [01] viewed east; 1m scale

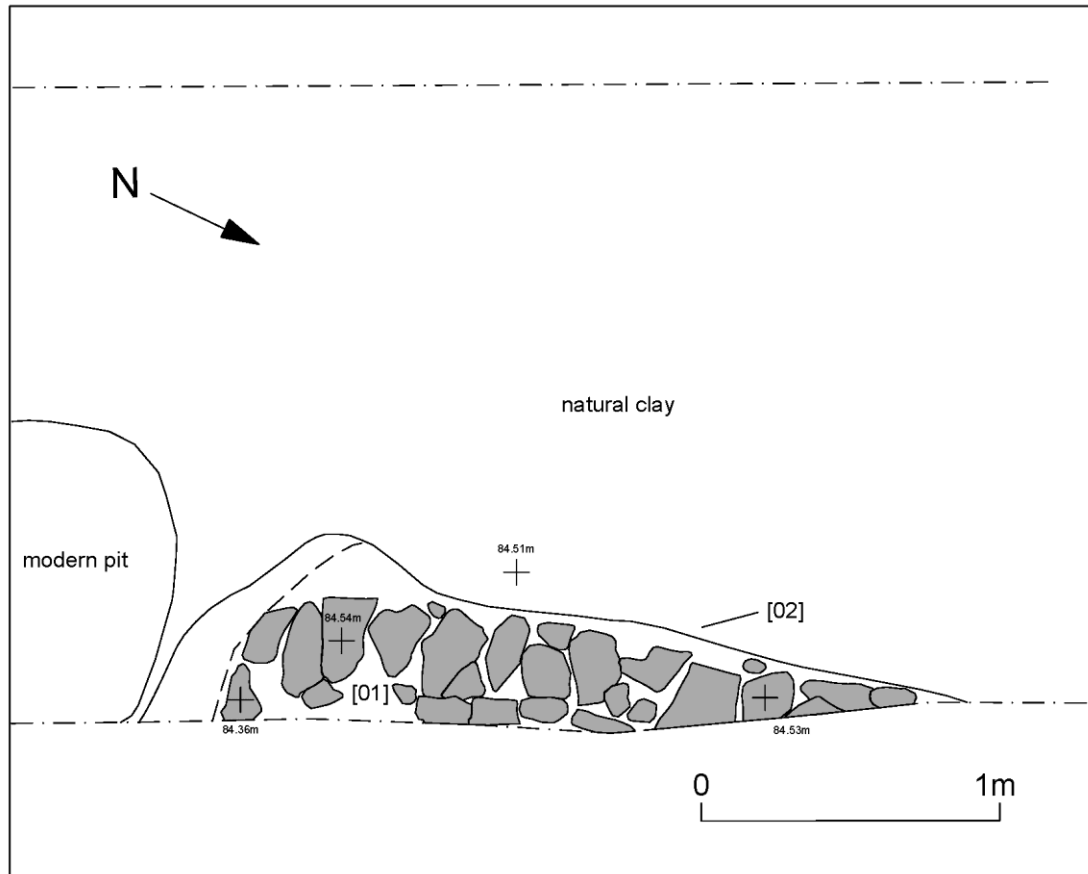


Figure 13: Trench 1; section through possible wall [01]

Trench 02

(SW) Height: 86.45m OD	0m	5m	10m (NE)
Made ground	0.80m	0.95	0.80m
Garden soil	0.55m	0.45m	0.45m
Natural clay	1.35m	1.40m	1.25m
Trench depth	1.45m	1.60m	1.50m

Trench 2, located in the south-west corner of the site was aligned south-west to north-east and was between 0.70m and 1.05m in depth. The length of the southern trench section was defined by the outer face of a substantial 19th century wall consisting of low mortared sandstone masonry pillar foundations set on natural clay with brick springer arches supporting several surviving courses of brick superstructure over 0.45m-0.50m of garden soil. The wall appears to form part of the southern wing of terraced Victorian housing with a central open courtyard (Figs 14-16). A second wall extended north at the western end of the trench, likely forming part of an adjoining wing. The trench produced no indications of archaeological artefacts or features.



Figure 14: Trench 2; general view south-west; 2m scales



Figure 15: Trench 2: 19th century wall construction detail; 2m scale



Figure 16: Trench 2: view northwest; 2m scales

Discussion and Conclusions

The archaeological evaluation at Whitefriars car park, Coventry, produced limited evidence of archaeological activity. The remains of two walls in the sections of Trench 1 and the foundations in Trench 2 are consistent with those visible on Ordnance Survey maps (Fig. 17). Whilst Victorian development had truncated the garden soil present across the entire site, there were no indications of this soil having sealed earlier archaeological features.

Trench 1 did uncover a single undated wall foundation which appeared to predate the 19th century terraced housing. It is not obvious from examination of the map data what this wall might represent although the small fragment visible does suggest that it is parallel with the existing boundary.



Figure 17: Evaluation trenches and 19th century walls overlaid on first edition OS map

The absence of evidence for the Friary, including indications of the lay cemetery, as identified during excavations on the adjoining property in 2011 in the form of human bone, suggests that the present site lies outside the Friary. The fragmentary and heavily-rebuilt sandstone wall along the eastern site boundary (Fig. 18) might possibly mark the line of the monastic precinct boundary wall. If this is the case, it would indicate that the precinct was somewhat smaller than has previously been suggested.



Figure 18: The eastern site boundary wall

Archive

The site archive (WS/112), consisting of paper and photographic records, will be deposited with the Herbert Art Gallery and Museum, Coventry.

The archive consists of:

- 2 trench recording sheets
- Photographic record indices
- 33 digital photographs
- A single A3 site drawing sheet
- A risk assessment form

Publication

A version of the excavation summary (see above) will appear in due course in *West Midlands Archaeology*.

Acknowledgements

Roger Kipling and Steve Baker of ULAS undertook the archaeological evaluation on behalf of Cofely District Energy Ltd. The project was managed by Vicki Score.

Sources

John Speed map of Coventry (1610)
Map of Coventry (1750)
Thomas Jeffrey's map of Coventry (1750)
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1906 Ordnance Survey, 25inch Sheet XXI.4
1913 Ordnance Survey, 25inch Sheet XXI.4
1925 Ordnance Survey, 25inch Sheet XXI.4
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Oasis Information

Project Name	Whitefriars Lane Car Park, Coventry
Project Type	Archaeological evaluation
Project Manager	Vicki Score
Project Supervisor	Roger Kipling
Previous/Future work	Development
Current Land Use	Car park
Development Type	District heating project
Reason for Investigation	NPPF
Position in the Planning Process	Post-determination
Site Co ordinates	NGR SP 33967869
Start/end dates of field work	October 2012
Archive Recipient	Herbert Art Gallery and Museum, Coventry
Study Area	

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Appendix 1: HER Data

Listed Buildings & Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Fig.21)

DCT288

MUCH PARK STREET (East Side)

Late C13 or early C14 rectangular building of sandstone, dating from 1267 to 1332, Grade II*, unroofed with 3 surviving walls, pointed arched window.

DCT261

Nos 114 and 115 Gosford Street

Early building, timber framed. Recased in brick and faced with stucco. Tiled roof with plain eaves. 2 storeys, 2 triple light casement windows. Shop front on left. Grade II listed.

DCT326

MUCH PARK STREET (East Side)

Nos 36 & 37 and Archway in between (Whitefriars Gate)

C14 postern gatehouse of Carmelite Friary, now one dwelling. Central moulded pointed arch leads to Whitefriars Lane. Sandstone, No 36 timber framed. Repairs in red brick. Old tiled roof. 2 storeys, 2 flush sash windows. Grade II* listed.

DCT179

GOSFORD STREET

No 120 (The Oak Inn)

Early timber framed structure, altered C19 by refacing in stucco. Tiled roof. 2 storeys, rusticated ground floor, wooden cornice at 1st floor level. 2 windows. Grade: II listed.

DCT421

GULSON ROAD

Whitefriars Museum (Formerly listed as Coventry Union Workhouse (Salvation Army Hostel) Circa 1342, date of foundation of Carmelite Priory, dissolved 1538. Private dwelling house of Hales family to 1717. Converted to workhouse for the poor 1804. Range on east side of former cloister, 150 ft long. Ashlar, 2 storeys, tiled roof. Buttresses with offsets. Ground floor pointed arched windows to former cloister with ribbed cross vaults. 1st floor former friars' dormitory has square headed mullioned lattice casement windows, canted oriel bay window. Bombed 1940, restored 1968-69. Grade I listed.

MCT191 Building: East range of cloister, medieval Whitefriars Monastery

MCT850 Building: WHITEFRIARS CARMELITE PRIORY; GULSDON RD

Locally Listed Buildings (Fig.21)

DCT609

Sir Colin Campbell Public House (no. 122).

Built 1906, after extension of Whitefriars Street northwards to join Gosford Street/Jordan Well.

DCT611

35 Jordan Well, the Odeon Cinema, built 1928-1930 and opened in 1931. The architect was M.H. Watkins (Bristol).

DCT625

Formerly Admiral Lord Rodney PH and Formidable PH.

DCT608

Nos. 90, 92 and 94. Hotchkiss et cie engine works (laterly DHSS) with adjoining similar block built for Morris Engines (1917 and c. 1923). Hotchkiss block 92 and 94. Morris block 90. The building closest to the flyover was originally erected by the French Company Hotchkiss in 1917 for the manufacture of machine guns. It was taken over by Morris in 1923 as engine works, and the adjacent office block was built in similar style. Coventry pioneered car production and this industrial monument has been saved for use by Coventry University and named the William Morris building (Coventry City Centre Trail text).

DCT610

Odeon Buildings 34 and 1 - 7, Jordan Well / Whitefriars Street

DCT19

Coventry City Walls

Badly preserved and largely rebuilt stretch, but still retaining some medieval work, c230' long./ At W end c8' high, runs downhill and diminished in height to 4', cut by gateways./ Wall extends further to W than shown on scheduling maplet. This W end is up to 10' high with modern capping. Many scars of rebuilding and some brick patches.

DCT20

One or two courses only visible along E side of TGWU site, access path over top./ Now unrecognisable as City Wall. Now boundary between TGWU and new council development. Top and W face are entirely concreted and support wire fence except at W end where one course visible in earth etc.

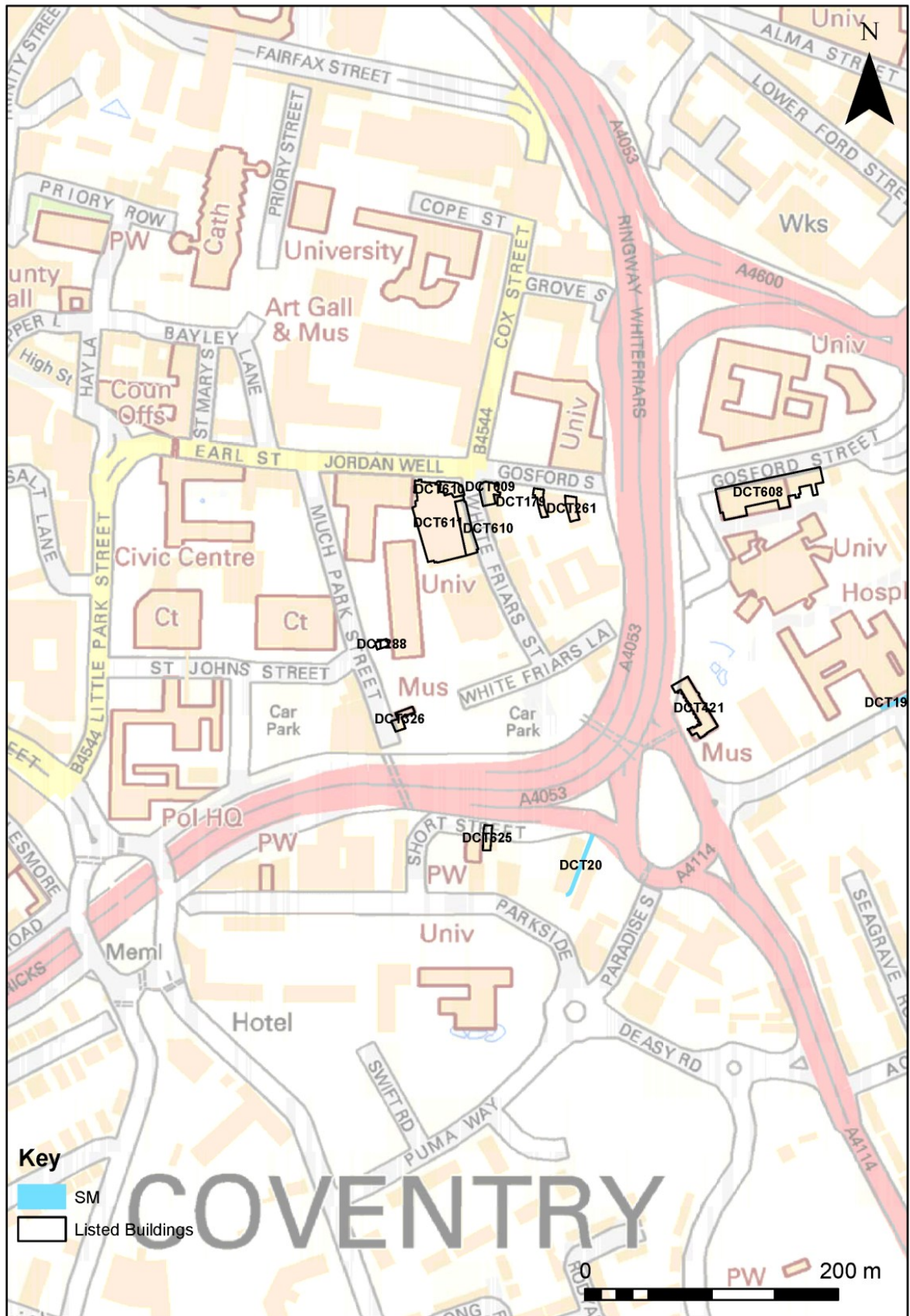


Figure 19: Listed buildings and scheduled monuments

Roman and Saxon HER Records (Fig. 22)

MCT845

Behind the medieval building of 114-115 Gosford Street, Saxo-Norman pits containing pottery were excavated. These lay below an area of ridge and furrow dating to the 12th or 13th century.

Early building, timber framed. Recased in brick and faced with stucco. Tiled roof with plain eaves. 2 storeys, 2 triple light casement windows. Shop front on left. Excavation prior to renovation revealed 12th and 13th century pits which yielded pottery and other finds cut through an area of earlier ridge and furrow. Plough marks recorded. Saxo-Norman pottery found in pits under 12th-13th century ridge and furrow. Site used for livestock by the 15th century. 16th-17th century boundary sanstone wall and circular well. 14th-15th century metalworking on the site. 19th century brick floor.

The Coventry Archaeological Rescue Project (CARP) were invited to investigate the archaeological potential at the rear of his properties prior to their restoration. The earliest occupation of the site is represented by the Saxo-Norman century pottery found in pits under the 12th-13th century ridge and furrow strip cultivation. In the clay of the strips are many small 'V' shaped cuts which have been interpreted as plough marks.

A hundred years ago Gosford Street was lined with historic buildings, many of which were timber-framed. A small cluster survives on the south side and includes nos. 114-115. Its timbers have been tree-ring dated to the early 14th century, making it one of the earliest buildings in the city.

FCT66 POT (Saxon to 11th Century - 1000 AD? to 1100 AD) POTTERY
ECT55 114-115 Gosford Street (Event - Intervention)
Listed Building (II) - 218483 Nos 114 and 115 Gosford Street Active DCT261

MCT15969

Sherds of Saxon Pottery, St. John's Street Car Park

Two sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery were recovered from the fill of a ditch during excavations at St. John's Car Park in 2008. The pottery was residual but confirms activity in the Coventry area during the Saxon period.

FCT531 SHERD (2) (Saxon - 410 AD to 800 AD) POTTERY
ECT649 St. John's Street Car Park Area Excavation 2008 (Event - Intervention)

MCT16299

Mill Lane; Cox Street

A medieval or earlier road called Mill Lane and later called Cox Street.

Cox Street is not an old name; it was formerly named Mill Lane because the Earls Mill stood at the entrance to Godiva Street.

MCT16513

Possible medieval metal working site, The Greyhound; Much Park Street

Earlier medieval hearth and pit found in 1997 trench at the Greyhound. Fragments of pottery and iron slag were also found the features were interpreted as a metal working site.

Features belonging to phase 1 in NW part of site: Parts of a hearth or fire pit (101) were noted in the north-west corner of the 1997 site. The hearth comprised a spread of burnt sandstone cobbles and charcoal, which also contained lumps of iron slag and pottery datable to the 11th to 13th/14th centuries. An apparently oval pit (102) was recorded at the northern end of the site. It had been partly removed by construction of a later cellar. The pit had been filled with a series of thin charcoal and clay layers and was sealed by a layer of black sandy loam (similar to deposits seen at various points in the foundation trenches). Later described as a metal working surface and pit.

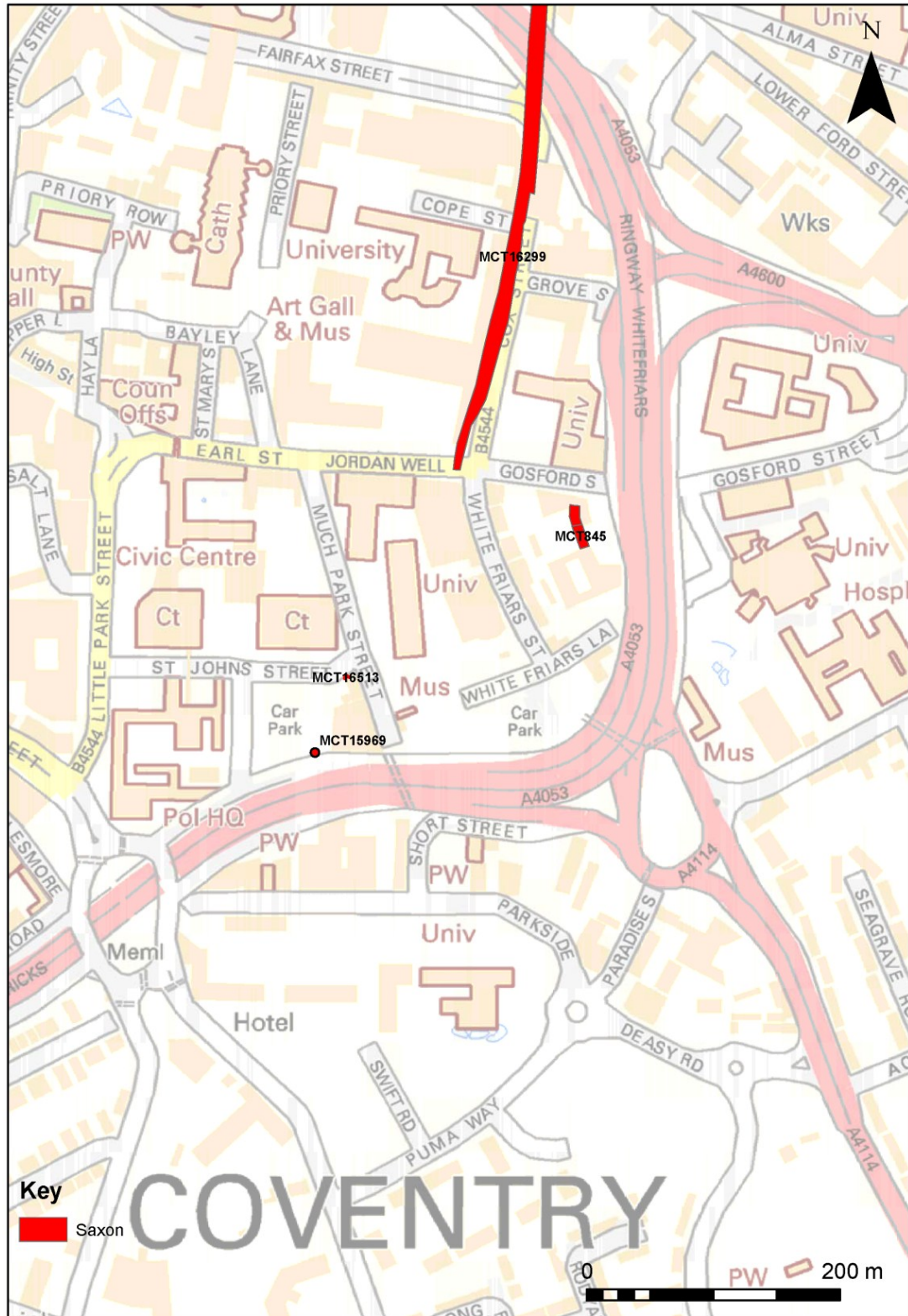


Figure 20: Anglo Saxon HER records

Medieval – Post medieval Records (Fig. 23)

MCT191

A monastic building of the Carmelite Priory of Whitefriars that was the range on the east side of the cloister. The upper level of the building was used as the friars' dormitory. Carmelite monastic building. Museum building is range on E side of former cloister. 150' long, ashlar, 2 storeys, tiled roof, buttresses with offset. Ground floor - pointed arch windows to former cloister with ribbed cross vaults. 1st floor friars dormitory: square headed mullioned lattice casement windows, canted oriel bay. Bombed 1940, restored 1965-6.

The E range of cloister (this building) and postern gate (MCT890 - Much Park St) remain. Twenty timbers were sampled from the roof of the main range of Whitefriars, Coventry, as well as from wall-framing elements of the south-west wing. This analysis suggests that either the main cloister roof is all pre-Dissolution, having been rebuilt in two phases about AD1475 and AD 1494, or that it had been reconstructed about AD 1494 using some second hand timbers from another roof. After the Dissolution, in about AD 1548, the south-west wing was reconstructed with new timbers to form a staircase and series of smaller rooms, and the end bay of the main range altered.

Circa 1342, date of foundation of Carmelite Priory, dissolved 1538. Private dwelling house of Hales family to 1717. Converted to workhouse for the poor 1804. Range on east side of former cloister, 150 ft long. Ashlar, 2 storeys, tiled roof. Buttresses with offsets. Ground floor pointed arched windows to former cloister with ribbed cross vaults. 1st floor former friars' dormitory has square headed mullioned lattice casement windows, canted oriel bay window. Bombed 1940, restored 1968-9.

The site was acquired a few years later by John Hales, who converted the east cloister range into a dwelling, which he called Hales Place. It remained in the family until 1717 and from 1801 was used as a workhouse. After the Second World War many of the post-Friary additions were demolished and the original east cloister range left exposed and restored. The remains of the church were excavated in 1961-4 and can be viewed on the north side.

MCT201

7-10 MUCH PARK STREET

Excavations at 7-10 Much Park Street in the early 1970s found evidence of occupation from the 12th century in the form of boundary ditches, post holes and a pit. By the mid 13th century timber-framed buildings occupied the site and in the back plots activities such as iron smithing, copper alloy smelting and stone dressing were taking place. In the mid 14th century existing buildings were cleared and there is evidence that this plot was cultivated for a time. Subsequently, timber-framed buildings were erected on the site, which were later in mercantile occupation. The excavations demonstrated the transition of this area from semi-rural to urban occupation by the later medieval period.

Series of medieval timber framed buildings. No 7: succession of medieval floors, earthen and plastered, were uncovered, each floor level being associated with stone-wall footings, bonded with red clay. Trench across 8-9 cut layers which revealed activities related to those at 7. Natural ground surface cut by number of ditches, these, together with pit, produced pottery of the late 12th century including Stamford ware. Sealing of ditches followed by 1st buildings, possibly of timber posthole type. Succeeded by buildings with stone footings noted already.

Domestic and metalworking by 12th century. Ironworking in vicinity post c1250.

Mercantile occupation in the 16th century. Excavation by Hannan followed dismantling of medieval houses in 1970, revealed succession of earlier structures built on stone footings. Prior to use of stone for building on site, occupation layers without associated features. Earliest human activity: 2 ditches and pit, cut into natural marl/sandstone. Pottery from earliest levels suggested activity mid 12th century. Succeeding periods led to backfilling/silting of ditches, followed by onset of semi-urban occupation. Transition led to 1st intensive occupation of site in the mid 13th century. While N part of site showed successive buildings, S revealed activities of ancillary nature- byres, cultivation, metalworking, preparation of plaster and dressing of stone. Dwellings 1st incorporated stone in wall footings mid to late 13th century. Quality of 14th century dwellings suggested members of merchant classes lived there and increase in extent of actual living floors implied increasing density of occupation. In 15th and early 16th centuries, timber framed buildings constructed which, until 2 years

ago, stood on site. Most important feature of site was within 450m of Coventry Cathedral, sequence of occupation levels which demonstrated transition from semi-rural exploitation of environment in the 12th century to fully urbanised context of the 15th century.

MCT202

THE STONE HOUSE; REAR OF 28 MUCH PARK ST

MCT202

The Stone House, still visible as a ruin, was built in the 1340s and was a mercantile house. Occupation of this site started, however, in the 12th to early 13th century. Excavations in 1970-71 found evidence of metal working and 13th century stone footings presumably for timber-framed buildings.

Mercantile house. Excavated August 1971 B'ham University students and LS. Building, 3 of its walls standing to full height, was to have its stratigraphy destroyed during landscaping scheme for Lanchester Poly. 3 phases of occupation: earliest postholes and pits dug into natural and containing early 13th century pottery and residual Stamford ware. Series of boundary walls and large quantity of glazed ware provided evidence for previous structure on approx same site as stone building. Walls continued to be used after present building was erected in the 16th century.

No occupation levels associated with house found except thick band of fine sandstone rubble - waste from dressing of stones used in construction of house. Likely surrounding area kept clean during occupation of house. All internal medieval levels destroyed by later occupation. Few finds apart from pottery. Light industrial activity (copper alloy melting and casting, ironworking, smithing or smelting) in vicinity of 12th and early 13th century date; Stone House dates to the late 14th century.

Remarkable 14th century structure, 3 walls standing to full height. Excavated 1971 by G Astill. Earliest occupation consisted of postholes and shallow pits into natural. Light industrial activities implied from finds of buckle moulds, crucible fragments and fragments of furnace lining from pits. Pottery late 12th century, but 10 sherds of Stamford ware point to earlier activity. Thick organic layer, mid to late 13th century containing preserved leather, overlay and filled above features - result of continuous occupation, may represent street through park shifting its alignment. Series of walls cut into black layer, suggest presence stone-footed structure of late 13th century date, prior to construction of Stone House. Succeeded 1340s by House itself. Unlike previous building, the Stone House had gable end facing street. Phase marked change to all stone structure with vaulted undercroft. Evidence for metalworking front of house in the 14th century and lean-to facing street had appearance of small workshop. Situation unchanged during Medieval period, may be compared with 7-10 Much Park Street where site fossilised once stone-footed buildings erected. Later development damaged site considerably, no occupation levels recovered after construction of Stone House.

Field observation 2 & 4, Court no 5, rear of 28, revealed wartime bomb damage.

This site was excavated for Coventry Museum by the DoE in 1971. The earliest occupation of the site, dated to the late 12th century, consisted of a post structure with associated pits containing buckle moulds which are interpreted as evidence for light industry. By the mid 13th century this structure had been replaced by a building on stone footings, its long axis being parallel to Much Park Street. In the mid 14th century a stone house with a vaulted undercroft was built on the site. Three of the walls still survive to roof height. The red sandstone blocks of which the house is built were separately dressed on site. The building of the house marked a clear break with the previous use of the site. Not only was the house completely one of stone, but it was also built with the main axis at angles to the street, a clear case of re-orientation. There was a lean-to shop on the gable end of the house which faced the street. This was associated with iron and bronze working. All levels associated with the later history of the site had been destroyed by modern occupation. November 14-15 1940 bomb damage revealed large stone building with walls 4ft thick. Suggested use as a Carmelite house.

MCT610

The site of Jordan Well, a medieval well that was named after Jordan Schepey, Mayor of Coventry in 1349. By 1421 it had given its name to the street.

MCT845

114-115 Gosford Street and the area behind

Behind the medieval building of 114-115 Gosford Street, Saxo-Norman pits containing pottery were excavated. These lay below an area of ridge and furrow dating to the 12th or 13th century.

Early building, timber framed. Recased in brick and faced with stucco. Tiled roof with plain eaves. 2 storeys, 2 triple light casement windows. Shop front on left. Excavation prior to renovation revealed 12th and 13th century pits which yielded pottery and other finds cut through an area of earlier ridge and furrow. Plough marks recorded. HAGAM record card says: Saxo-Norman pottery found in pits under 12th-13th century ridge and furrow. Site used for livestock by the 15th century. 16th-17th century boundary sanstone wall and circular well. 14th-15th century metalworking on the site. 19th century brick floor. The Coventry Archaeological Rescue Project (CARP) were invited to investigate the archaeological potential at the rear of his properties prior to their restoration. The earliest occupation of the site is represented by the Saxo-Norman century pottery found in pits under the 12th-13th century ridge and furrow strip cultivation. In the clay of the strips are many small 'V' shaped cuts which have been interpreted as plough marks.

A hundred years ago Gosford Street was lined with historic buildings, many of which were timber-framed. A small cluster survives on the south side and includes nos. 114-115. Its timbers have been tree-ring dated to the early 14th century, making it one of the earliest buildings in the city.

MCT846

THE OAK INN; 120 GOSFORD ST

Early timber framed inn with 19th century alterations.

Early timber framed structure, altered 19th century by refacing in stucco. Tiled roof. 2 storeys, rusticated ground floor, wooden cornice at 1st floor level. 2 windows.

MCT850

WHITEFRIARS CARMELITE PRIORY; GULSDON RD

Whitefriars Carmelite Priory which was founded in 1342 and dissolved in 1538, after which it became the private house of the Hales family. The only remaining buildings are the east range of the cloister (MCT191) and the gatehouse (MCT890). c1342 f Carmelite Priory, d1538. Private house of Hales family to 1717. Converted to workhouse for poor 1804.

After suppression of Friary 1538, church, house and lands divided up. Church into care of corporation, house and lands acquired by J Hales, who converted friary into private residence, demolishing parts and making structural alterations. 1572, most of church pulled down. 1574 steeple fell and destruction of walls completed. Hales died same year but house remained in family to 1717 when Act of Parliament obtained for sale. Privately owned to 1801, passed to Directors of Poor of Coventry United Parishes, converted into workhouse, finally Salvation Army hostel. Apart from range along E side of former cloister (now Whitefriars Museum - MCT191 for bldg desc), only surviving structure is outer gateway of friary, on E side of Much Park St (MCT890). Friary church stood on N of cloister and excavations 1960-65 established it was cruciform in plan, 92.4m long with central tower, aisled nave of 9 bays, unaisled chancel 6 bays. Conventual buildings S of church built around large cloister. Chapterhouse stood to E of cloister. 1973, excavations uncovered parts of chapter house and 6 graves including remains of 8 skeletons beneath floor. As demolition of SA Hostel occurred simultaneously, excavation was deferred.

Feb 1977 work recommenced as part of scheme of total excavation of area around surviving E range of cloister. 3,4,5> Excavated by C Woodfield; archive: plans, photos, corres and ms. 8> Foundations of White Friars Church: extended from the top of Gulson Road to the City Wall, from the entrance to the lodge in a southerly direction. The other side was found a few years earlier at a depth of 8ft nr Elliot's Garage/Dog and Gun Inn. Notable burial: 1506 Sir Thomas Poultney in the chancel - possibly found by workmen in 1873. Font from this site in Shelton's possession 1935, formerly used as a horse trough, a forge's quenching tank and a flower bowl in a park garden. Part of the monastic precinct boundary was found, incorporating three re-used architectural fragments probably from the Friary. A lean-to building and some early pits were also found.

Evaluations at the Gulson Road Hospital recorded a range of medieval and post-medieval features. Those dating to between the 11th to 14th centuries pre-date the Friary, but those of 14th-16th century may be evidence of Friary activity - possibly within a garden or orchard to the area to the east of the Friary core. 16th century broken roof tile in all the trenches may be associated with the Dissolution of the Friary. Circa 1342, date of foundation of Carmelite Priory, dissolved 1538. Private dwelling house

of Hales family to 1717. Converted to workhouse for the poor 1804. Range on east side of former cloister, 150 ft long. Ashlar, 2 storeys, tiled roof. Buttresses with offsets. Ground floor pointed arched windows to former cloister with ribbed cross vaults. 1st floor former friars' dormitory has square headed mullioned lattice casement windows, canted oriel bay window. Bombed 1940, restored 1968-9

MCT889

FORMER GREEN DRAGON INN 122-3 MUCH PARK ST

This site was occupied from about 1150 onwards. Excavations found evidence for 12th century metal working on the street frontage with a workshop behind. Industrial activity continued on the site until a period of clearance in the 14th century, after which timber-framed structures were erected on stone footings. In the later 15th century a blacksmith occupied the site and some time afterwards a hall house was erected on the site.

Excavated 1973/4 by CADAS under direction of R Wallwork. First building: beam slot and posthole construction. In fill of 1 posthole was sherd of Stamford ware of late 11th century - early 12th century date. Succeeded by further structures culminating in small posthole and beam slot building associated with intensive industrial use of site. Subsequently, substantial stone footings were laid down for double range hall house with screens passage. 1st phase dated to after 1290 by silver penny of Edward I and 2nd phase to after 1320 by a silver jeton. Rear bays of this timber-framed house continued in use, although considerable modifications took place. Front bays were dismantled and given over to metalworking. Industrial activity continued for some considerable time, finally came to end in the late 15th century with construction of timber-framed house. This underwent extensive alterations during 18th and 19th centuries, dismantled 1973.

MCT890

CARMELITE FRIARY GATEWAY (WHITEFRIARS GATE); 36-7 MUCH PARK ST

Whitefriars Gate, a medieval gatehouse to the Carmelite Friary. It is a timber-framed building and is listed Grade II*. 14th century postern gatehouse of Carmelite Friary, now one dwelling. Central moulded pointed arch leads to Whitefriars Lane. Sandstone, No 36 timber framed. Repairs in red brick. Old tiled roof. 2 storeys, 2 flush sash windows.

MCT1039

SHORTLEY CROSS

The possible site of a medieval cross, Shortley Cross, which was mentioned in a document of 1389.

MCT2043

Earl Ranulph's Orchard

The 1410-11 Priory Cartulary mentions that this piece of land had previously belonged to Earl Ranulph of Chester and had been an orchard.

MCT2189

Red Ditch

Red Ditch from C16 deeds onwards into C18.

More drainage than boundary ditch on this stretch.

MCT2359

St. Mary's Street or Le Neustret

A medieval lane called St. Mary's Street or le Neustret that is mentioned in the 1410-11 Priory Cartulary. The street now lies Coventry University buildings.

MCT2399

Site of 16th century tenement, Short Street

The site of a 16th century tenement recorded in a document of 1581, now under Short Street.

MCT2400

Garden

There is a tenement in the tennancy of ? Payne in lengthe by the streete viii yards and a foote and containeth ii bayes of buydinge and the garden in lengthe xxiii yardes and in breadth ix yardes and boundeth the lande of M. Robert on the weste...

MCT2401

Gardens of four houses

MCT2402

Four houses

Settlement: Housing, by 1581

MCT2403

Five gardens

MCT2404

Five houses

MCT2405

Orchard

Tenancy: William Ashborne

MCT2406

Garden

Tenancy: Edward Sheldon

MCT2407

Site of 16th century tenement, Ringway St. John's

A 16th century tenement recorded in a survey of 1581, now under the ring road at St. John's.

MCT2408

Site of 16th century garden, Ringway St. John's

The site of a 16th century garden mentioned in a document of 1581, now under the ring road at St. John's.

MCT2409

Site of 16th century tenement, Ringway St. John's

The site of a 16th century tenement recorded in a survey of 1581, now under the ring road at St. John's.

MCT2412

Garden

The garden contains in length from the house viii yardes and in breadth...ix yardes. [Cupper's land on the north, Guild and Chantries land on the east, Mr. Over on the south].

MCT2413

The site of a 16th century tenement recorded in a survey of 1581, Much Park Street.

MCT2415

Five houses

Settlement: Housing, by 1581

Land ownership: Coventry Corporation (formerly Guild and Chantries)

MCT2416

Garden

Land ownership: Coventry Corporation (formerly Guild and Chantries)

Tenancy: Hugh Bankes

MCT2417

Site of 16th century tenement, Ringway St. John's

The site of a 16th century tenement recorded in a survey of 1581, now under the ring road at St. John's.

MCT2422

Site of 16th century tenement, Much Park Street/Jordan Well

The site of a 16th century tenement recorded in a survey of 1581, which formerly stood on the corner of Much Park Street and Jordan Well.

MCT2424

Site of 16th century tenement, Ringway St. John's

The site of a 16th century tenement that was recorded in a survey of 1581, now under the ring road at St. John's.

MCT2425

Garden and orchard

The site of a garden and orchard that are mentioned in a 1581 survey of Coventry Corporation property.

MCT2426

Site of 16th century tenement, Short Street

The site of a 16th century tenement recorded in a survey of 1581, now under Short Street.

MCT2427

Garden

The site of a garden in the 16th century that ran up to the city wall.

MCT2428

Site of 16th century yard, Short Street

The site of a 16th century yard recorded in a survey of 1581, now under Short Street.

MCT2429

Site of 16th century tenement, Short Street

The site of a 16th century tenement recorded in a survey of 1581, now under Short Street.

MCT2430

Site of 16th century tenement, Short Street

The site of a 16th century tenement recorded in a survey of 1581, now under Short Street.

MCT2431

Site of 16th century orchard, E of Short Street

The site of an orchard that was recorded in a survey of 1581 situated just to the east of Short Street.

MCT2432

Site of two 16th century tenements, S of Short Street

The site of 16th century two tenements recorded in a survey of 1581, located to the south of Short Street.

MCT2433

Garden

The site of a garden that is recorded in the 1581 survey of Corporation property.

MCT2434

Orchard

The site of an orchard that is recorded in the 1581 survey of Corporation property.

MCT2437

Orchard

The site of an orchard that is recorded in the 1581 survey of Corporation property.

MCT2438

Four Gardens

The site of four gardens that were recorded in the 1581 survey of Corporation property.

MCT2439

Site of 16th century tenement, S of Short Street

The site of a 16th century tenement or cottage recorded in a survey of 1581, south of Short Street.

MCT2442

Site of a tenement, New Gate

The site of a tenement near the New Gate, recorded in a survey of 1581.

MCT2443

Garden

The site of a garden that is recorded in the 1581 survey of Corporation property.

MCT2444

Site of 16th century tenement, Ringway St. John's

The site of a 16th century tenement recorded in a survey of 1581, now under the ring road at St. John's.

MCT2445

Site of 16th century garden, Ringway St. John's

The site of a 16th century garden recorded in a survey of 1581, now under the ring road at St. John's.

MCT2543

Gosford Street

Gosford Street is mentioned in the 1581 survey of Corporation property.

MCT2660

Site of 16th century tenement on New Street

The site of a house and associated land that was recorded in a document of 1581.

MCT2698

Site of two 16th century gardens, New Street

The site of two gardens on the southern side of New Street, which now lie underneath university buildings to the east of the Cathedral.

MCT2699

Site of 16th century garden, New Street

The site of a piece of ground or garden in the 16th century to the south of New Street, which now lies underneath university buildings to the east of the Cathedral.

MCT2700

Site of 16th century garden, New Street

The site of a garden on the southern side of New Street, which now lies underneath university buildings to the east of the Cathedral.

MCT2702

Site of two gardens, New Street

The site of two gardens on the southern side of New Street, which now lie underneath university buildings to the east of the Cathedral.

MCT2703

Site of two 16th century tenements, New Street

The site of two tenements on the southern side of New Street, which now lie underneath university buildings to the east of the Cathedral.

MCT2704

Site of New Street

The site of New Street, a medieval street which now lies underneath university buildings to the east of the Cathedral.

MCT5792

Site of medieval vaulted cellar, S side of Jordan Well

A vaulted cellar, probably of medieval date, is known to have existed on the south side of Jordan Well, just to the east of the junction with Much Park Street. An architect's drawing of 1943 shows the cellar in plan and an elevation of a medieval doorway.

MCT6952

Medieval wall remains, Whitefriars Monastery

Various walls were found in two evaluation trenches on the site of Whitefriars Monastery in 1999 to the south and east of the remaining building, presumably relating to the monastery. Fragments of floor tile, roof tile, pottery and a strap end were also found.

MCT8083

38 Much Park Street

A survey of 38 Much Park Street prior to its demolition found that a substantial medieval building had stood on this site. The party wall between the building and Whitefriars Gatehouse was of medieval date and may have pre-dated the gatehouse.

MCT8293

14th century quarry pits, 68-70 Whitefriars Street

Several large quarry pits were excavated at this site. They dated to the 14th century. Part of a stone mould for producing decorative fittings was recovered from the fill of one of the pits.

The earliest activity on this site is dated to the 14th century when a series of large quarry pits were excavated...they evidently varied in size from between 4-5m wide and 5-8m long, and had steep to near vertical sides. The quarry pits formed two linear groups running north to south along the western and eastern margins of the site. The area between the lines of pits contained no substantial cut features and may have been left undisturbed to provide access to the quarries. The quarry pits had been backfilled with layers of redeposited sand and sandstone intermixed with small quantities of domestic refuse and ash. The pottery assemblage indicates that they were filled in from the mid to late 14th century.

MCT8295

14th/15th century pits and boundaries, 68-70 Whitefriars Street

A boundary wall and ditch, probably relating to a medieval burgage plot running from Gosford Street south to the precinct wall of Whitefriars Monastery were excavated. Evidence for the occupation of this site in the medieval period was also found in the form of a large number of 14th and 15th century pits, which contained pottery and slag.

This area was developed as part of the expansion of the medieval town along the line of Gosford Street towards Gosford and Far Gosford Street beyond. The Benedictine Priory Cartulary of 1410 indicates that the properties along the south side of Gosford Street generally extended back as far as the boundary of the Carmelite Friary at Whitefriars which lies another 40m to the south of the excavation site...Once the property boundaries had been established, construction and occupation began along the street frontage and extended into the back end of the plots. Occupation of the Gosford Street frontage from at least the early 15th century may be marked by the cutting of a series of rubbish pits into the upper fills of the earlier quarry pits.

Whitefriars Street

MCT8295

14th/15th century pits and boundaries, 68-70 Whitefriars Street

MCT14361

Medieval occupation, St. John's Street

A first phase evaluation revealed evidence of mid to late medieval occupation across this site. Cess and rubbish pits, post holes, evidence for metal working and the remains of a building were found.

MCT15122

Site of medieval quarry, building and middens, HAGM

Discoveries made by Shelton during the building of the Herbert Art Gallery and Museum in the 1950s included a medieval quarry, middens, building foundations, well and finds of 14th century pottery, leather shoes, dagger sheaths and stone moulds.

MCT15238

Possible medieval pottery kiln site, Gulson Road Shelters

Site of a possible pottery kiln recorded by Shelton at the Gulson Road Hospital Shelter site.

MCT15459

12th century pits and ditch, N side of Jordan Well (Phase I 1100-1250)

Four 12th century pits and a ditch discovered during a watching brief. The pits contained pottery, fragments of leather, a horn core and the fragment of a crucible. The features and finds provide evidence of the occupation of the Jordan Well frontage from the 12th century.

MCT15460

Earlier medieval pits and ditch N of Jordan Well (Phase II and III 1250-1400)

A number of pits dating to between 1250 and 1400 were excavated during a watching brief on a site on the north side of Jordan Well. One particularly deep pit may have been a cess pit or a well. A ditch of 14th century date was also excavated and probably represented a major boundary on the site. Finds from the excavated features included pottery sherds, fragments of roof tile, animal bone, offcuts of leather and an amber bead.

MCT15970

12th/13th century pits and beam slots, St. John's Street

Several features dating to the 12th-13th centuries were excavated on the site of St. John's Car Park in 2008. The features were difficult to interpret but were probably pits and beam slots.

MCT15971

Medieval buildings and property boundaries, St. John's Street

The stone foundations of three 14th or 15th century buildings were excavated in St. John's Street, along with boundary walls and ditches delineating property plots. Pits and cess pits were also excavated.

MCT15972

15th/16th century occupation and industry, St. John's Street

Over 100 pits dating to the 15th and 16th centuries were excavated on this site in 2008. The pits had varying uses, including tanning, storage, post holes, rubbish disposal and a large quarry pit with an access ramp. Finds from the pits suggest that small scale button production, metal work and and dyeing were taking place on the site. There is some suggestion that cloth production may also have taken place here with some of the pits being associated with a tenter ground, where newly produced cloth would be stretched out to dry.

MCT16252

Skynners Buttes

Land parcel outside Newgate in 1482

MCT16283

Drapers Guild Pageant house; Little Park Street

Drapers Guild rented a room for storing Pageant properties from 1392

MCT16300

Site of burials in Much Park Street

MCT16489

Medieval site; Gulson Hospital

Medieval features found in Trench 1 of the 1998 evaluation

A series of ditches and large pits had been dug down to and into bedrock during the medieval period but because of the narrow trench it was difficult to determine whether features were wide ditches or large pits. Features comprised a large ditch and / large quarry pit (133), apparently similar to ones excavated at Whitefriars. Other smaller and later pits cut these. All were sealed by a general disuse layer of loamy-sand.

MCT16490

Medieval structure; Gulson Hospital

Medieval posthole structure at lowest level of 1998 evaluation Trench 4

MCT16491

Post-medieval site; Ironworking; Gulson Hospital

Post-medieval features in the upper part of 1998 evaluation Trench 4

MCT16492

Medieval features; Gulson Hospital

Medieval features in the lowest part of Trench 3 of the 1998 evaluation

MCT16493

Later Medieval/ Post-medieval features; Gulson Hospital

Later medieval /post-medieval features in the upper level of trench 3 of the 1998 evaluation

MCT16508

Medieval site; The Greyhound; Much Park Street

Earliest phase of early medieval activity on the site of the Greyhound public house, represented by a buried soil suggesting agricultural use of the land and a pit, the purpose of which is unclear.

MCT16509

The second phase of early medieval activity at the Greyhound public house in Trench 1 which found the remains of a probable timber framed building.

MCT16510

Medieval site; Greyhound; Much Park Street

Earliest phase of early medieval activity recorded at the south part of the 1997 excavation site.

Phase 1 of evaluation SW area: Boundary Ditch 162

This possible ditch was recorded at the south end of two of the foundation trenches... suggestion that it formed a boundary feature. The western section of the ditch had been sealed with a black sandy clay layer; finds from the backfilling deposit included pottery of 12th to 14th century date, animal bone and a possible whetstone. The eastern section had been infilled with a red clay, no finds were recovered from the fill.

MCT16513

Possible medieval metal working site, The Greyhound; Much Park Street

Earlier medieval hearth and pit found in 1997 trench at the Greyhound. Fragments of pottery and iron slag were also found the the features were interpreted as a metal working site.

MCT16514

Possible medieval tower, The Greyhound, Much Park Street

The remains of a large stone building, possibly a tower, were excavated at the Greyhound site in Much Park Street during an evaluation.

MCT16518

Early Medieval occupation; 76 Whitefriars Street

First and second phases of medieval occupation recorded in the 1995 excavation dating to the early 12th to 13th centuries.

MCT16519

Medieval occupation and iron working site, 76 Whitefriars Street

Third phase of medieval occupation and ironworking dating to the 14th century discovered in 1995 excavation.

MCT16520

Fourth phase of medieval occupation, 76 Whitefriars Street

Fourth phase of medieval occupation dating to the mid 14th century comprised of several pits, one with organic remains, and a linear feature.

MCT16521

Fifth phase of medieval occupation, 76 Whitefriars Street

Fifth phase of medieval occupation dating to the mid 14th century. Several stone-lined pits, a well and the remains of an undercroft were excavated on the site in 1995.

MCT16602

Area behind 114-115 GOSFORD ST

This area was used as a toft or croft by the 15th century. At some point between the 14th and 15th centuries metal working also took place in this area.

MCT16940

Medieval pits and well, E side of Cox Street

Nine medieval pits and a well were investigated during a watching brief in the 1950s during the construction of the Design Department building of Coventry University (now the Bugatti Building). Pottery dating to the 12th/13th and 15th centuries was recovered from the features, indicating that this area was occupied from the 12th century onwards.

MCT16989

Human bone, rear of Tiny Tim Centre, Whitefriars Lane

Fragments of human bone were recovered during a watching brief to the rear of the Tiny Tim Centre, Whitefriars Lane. The bone may relate to the medieval cemetery of Whitefriars Monastery (MCT850).

At the rear of Tiny Tim's, on land currently used for car parking, an L-shaped foundation trench was machine-dug by a 360 degree excavator with a 0.6m wide bucket. The trench was cut to a depth of 1.50-2.00m. Natural red clay (7) was observed in the trench at a depth of 0.8m to 1.5m. This was overlain by a 0.7m thick layer of brown clay loam (3) which contained a number of fragments of human bones and some animal bone...presumably from the medieval cemetery of Whitefriars.

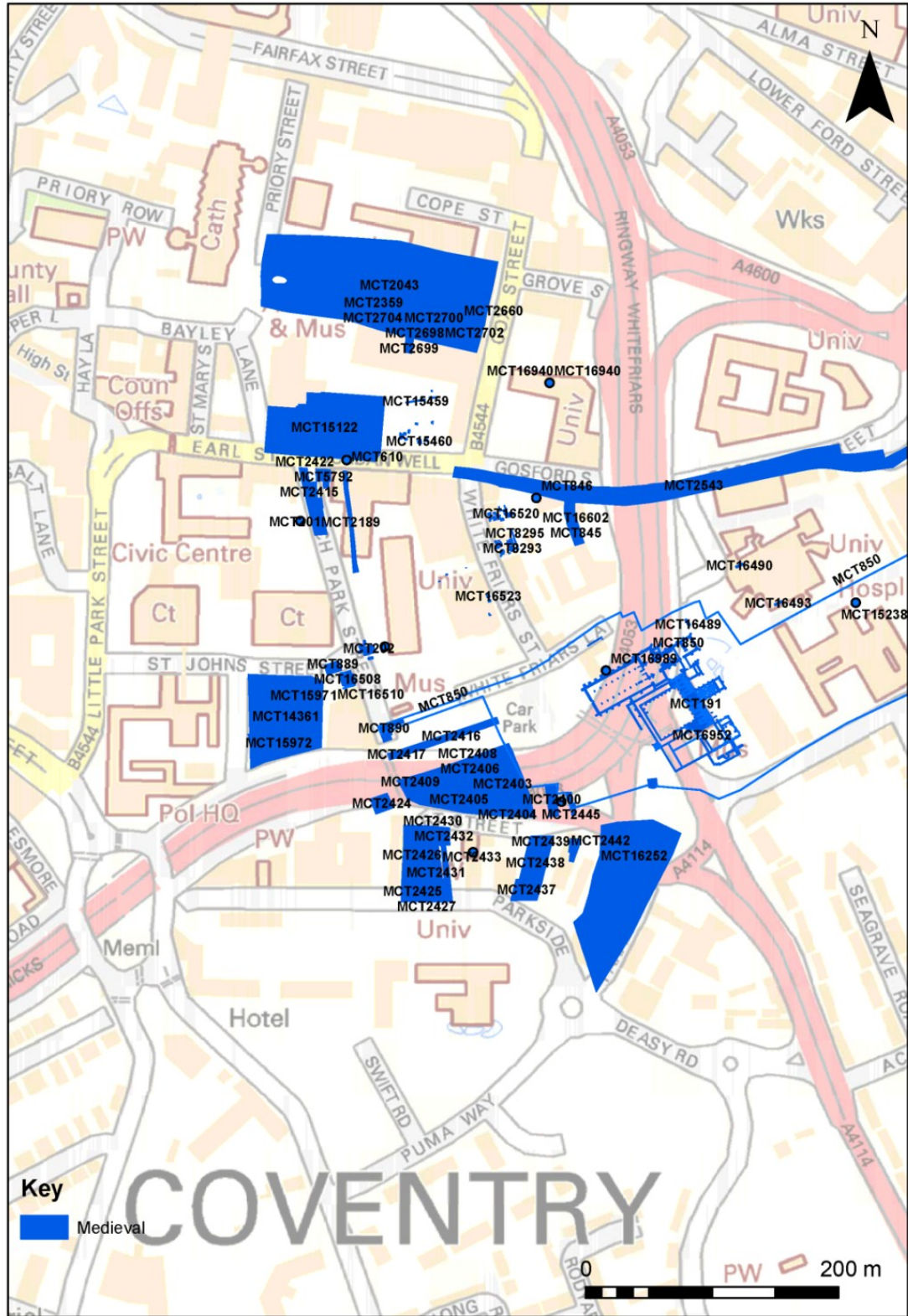


Figure 21: Medieval HER records

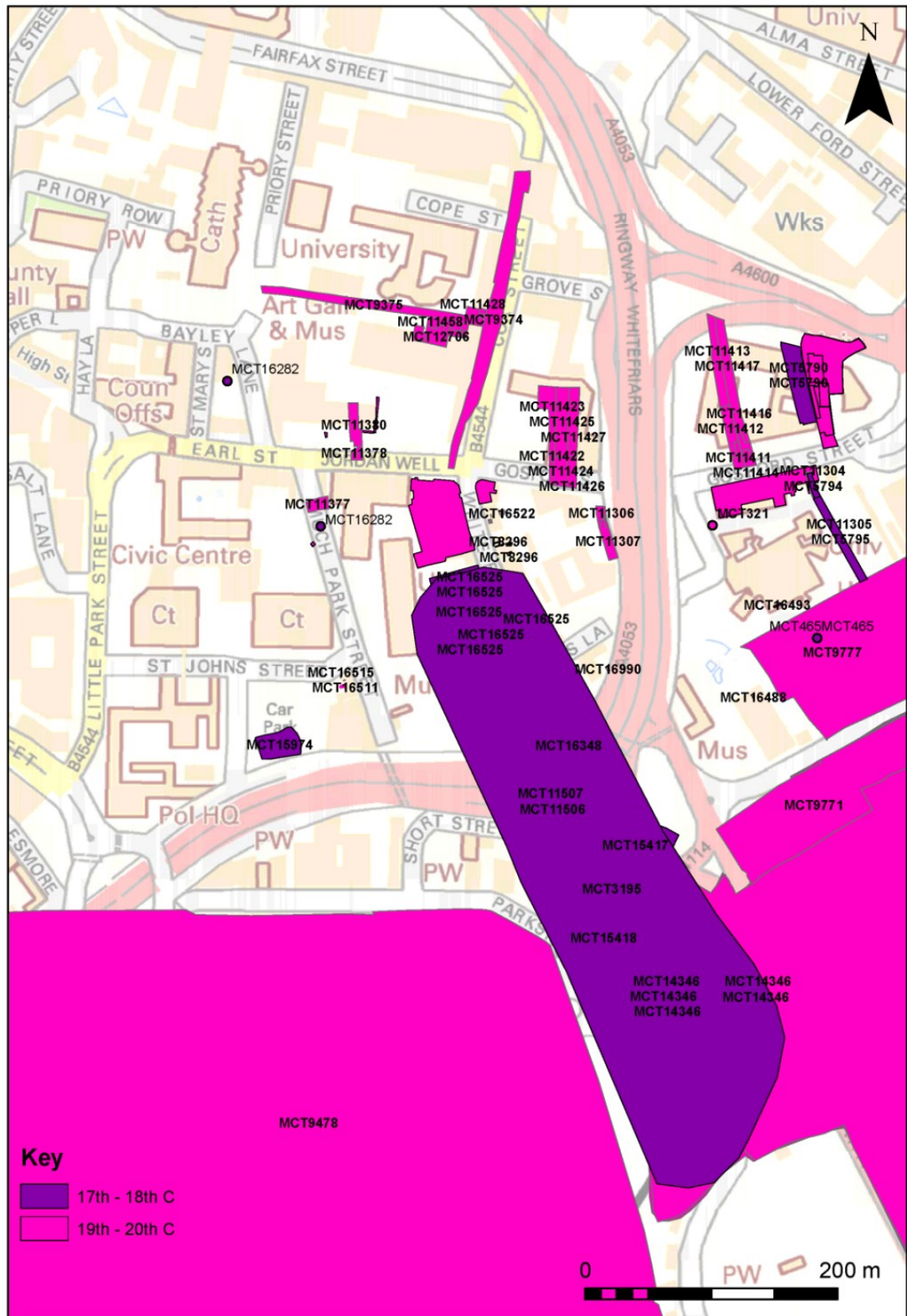


Figure 22: Modern HER records

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