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Excavations at the Herbert
Art Gallery and Museum,
Coventry,
2005 and 6

Post-excavation
Assessment



UNIVERSITY OF
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**Excavations at the Herbert Art Gallery and Museum,
Coventry, 2005 and 6**

Post Excavation Assessment

By

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For

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SUMMARY

Between 2005 and 2007, Birmingham Archaeology completed archaeological excavations at the request of Coventry City Council at the Herbert Museum and Art Gallery off Bayley Lane, Coventry (NGR SP 3367 7894). The work was undertaken to fulfil a condition on planning permission for the construction of a new extension to the current museum buildings. The excavations were completed as two distinct projects. Area A was excavated in 2005 and Area B was completed in 2006 (Fig. 2). A series of further archaeological test pits were excavated adjacent to the existing *in situ* medieval undercroft in 2007. A limited watching brief was also carried out during 2007 and 2008.

The results from the excavations have produced important archaeological evidence that will serve to enhance not only our knowledge of the historical chronology of the site, but also of the City of Coventry. The features, deposits and structures across the site can be divided into nine phases of activity ranging from the 12th century to the present (although several pot sherds could suggest activity from the 11th century). The earliest phase (12th to 13th century) of archaeological activity forms an important group that is most probably associated with the castle and its immediate environment. The structural remains of 2 buildings were identified, one in Area A, and a second (probable) in Area B. Cultivation or garden soils, dating to the 13th century, sealed the remains of these structures. A series of pitting episodes for industrial use begins as early as the 13th century after the deposition of the 'cultivation/garden' soils. Although spanning several centuries, the majority of these pits demonstrated key similarities in shape, fill sequences, and artefact frequency and distribution. Further analysis will form part of the full publication, but at assessment level these features suggest a function associated with the cloth industry. Evidence from several of the pits suggests that they had a wooden (possibly slatted) lining suggesting a industrial or craft use. The natural sandstone beneath a number of these pits demonstrated a bleaching effect from some type of caustic or corrosive substance (for example ammonia or urine).

Two substantial periods of development took place on the site. The first, in Area B, dates to the 14th century during which the properties fronting onto Bayley Lane were constructed. The archaeological evidence is corroborated by documentary evidence from the site and its vicinity (further research will be undertaken during the final stage of analysis). The second phase of re-development was evident across both areas dating to the 18th century. Many of the medieval buildings along the frontage were demolished, although their foundations were partially reused to construct the brick arched foundations for the new properties. The nature of Area A also significantly altered at this time. A sequence of building began which transformed the area into a range of tenement buildings and yards.

Several important key finds were recovered from the site. Several items of medieval/early post medieval date demonstrate wealth and high status. These include a finely carved bone chess piece and a ceramic salt cellar in the shape of a female figurine. Several residual Roman artefacts, after further identification, may also provide us with invaluable evidence regarding Roman activity in Coventry.

The assessment of the results of the fieldwork and of the finds assemblages suggests that further analysis leading to publication will make a major contribution to the local and regional knowledge of medieval and post-medieval Coventry. The final publication will integrate the results of the adjacent excavations at Priory Street and the unpublished 1990 excavations at Bayley Lane.

Herbert Art Gallery and Museum, Coventry

Post Excavation Assessment 2007

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the project

In 2005 and 2006, Birmingham Archaeology completed archaeological excavations at the request of Coventry City Council at the Herbert Museum and Art Gallery off Bayley Lane, Coventry (NGR SP 3367 7894; Fig. 1). The work was undertaken to fulfil a condition on planning permission for the construction of a new extension to the current museum buildings. The excavations were completed as two distinct projects. Area A was excavated in 2005 and Area B was completed in 2006 (Fig. 2). Both excavations conformed to site specific Briefs for Archaeological Excavation provided by Coventry City Council (Soden 2003 and Patrick 2005) and to Written Schemes of Investigation produced by Birmingham Archaeology (Jones 2004 and 2006). Fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (2001).

1.2 Location and geology

The site is situated in the core of the historic city centre of Coventry (NGR SP 3367 7894, Fig. 1). Area A, consisting of an area of 468 square metres, was located to the east of Mandela House, off Bayley Lane and bounded by museum buildings to the south and car parks belonging to Coventry University to the north. This area was utilised as a car park.

Area B, consisting of an area of 182 square metres, was located to the west of Mandela House and bounded to the east by Bayley Lane, to the north by the former Tourist Information Centre (with a 14th century Grade I listed undercroft below) and to the south by museum buildings. The site was used as a formal garden that contained memorials, garden features and mature trees and shrubs. A smaller piece of archaeological recording, including the excavation of several test pits, was completed to the north of Area B to locate and investigate the upper roof and walls of the existing 14th Century undercroft. All the above archaeological fieldwork was completed prior to the demolition of Mandela House. A targeted watching brief was maintained across the site during subsequent groundworks.

The underlying geology of the area is Keuper Marl, a stiff red clay of the Triassic Enville Beds with an underlying, coarse grained, red sandstone (British Geological Survey 1955).

2. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

2.1 General background

Prehistoric and Roman activity of a transitory nature has been recorded in what is now the city, but no settlements dating to these periods have been identified. Coventry was probably first settled in the Anglo-Saxon period, although evidence for its origins is sketchy. The name Coventry may derive from "Cofa's tree", although who Cofa was is unknown, and according to Demidowicz (2003, 9) dates to the 7th or 8th century. A convent was supposedly founded by the Abbess Osburga in the early 900s and destroyed in 1016. No archaeological evidence of this has been found. There is in fact very little documentary evidence prior to 1043 when Leofric, Earl of Mercia, founded a monastery, later the Priory of St. Mary's. There was probably

already a decent sized settlement here at this time, although little is known about the nature of it (ibid. 9). By the time of Domesday in 1086, 60 households were recorded for Coventry, although they may not all have been within what is now the city. At this time Coventry was the centre of a large estate, and the 60 households may have been spread across this estate.

The Earls of Chester founded a castle in the town some time between 1088 when they took control of the Coventry estates and 1147 when the castle was first mentioned in documentary sources. During the Civil War between Stephen and the Empress Matilda, in the 1140s, Coventry Castle was held by Robert Marmion III on behalf of Stephen. In 1147 Ranulf, Earl of Chester attempted to regain the city, constructing a siege castle somewhere close to the original castle. The castles fell into ruin and had disappeared before the earliest surviving map of the city was produced in 1610 (Speed's map of 1610, VCH 1969). The approximate location of the first castle is known to the west of the excavation area, but its exact layout is not clear. The outer bailey is thought to have followed the line of Bayley Lane and part of the ditch may possibly have been found and excavated on the west side of Bayley Lane in the 1980s (CARP 1988).

By the 12th century the town that grew up around the Benedictine priory (which had by then become Coventry's first cathedral) had gained considerable commercial importance. The town's wealth, gained from trading in the high-quality wool from Warwickshire flocks, brought other religious orders to the town, including the Franciscans in the 13th century and the Carmelites and Carthusians in the 14th century. By this time, the church dominated life in the city, and remains of all the monastic houses can be seen above ground today (Soden 2005, 51-98). The site lies just outside the original priory precinct.

Despite the whole city having been granted to the Earls of Chester in 1088, the priory was claiming roughly 'half' of Coventry as its own by 1113. The city was supposedly split into two, from this time, with what became known as the Prior's Half lying to the north, excluding the castle, and the Earl's Half to the south. Within the city the two halves were divided, according to Earl Hugh (II)'s charter to the priory of c.1161-1175, by a line running east to west across the city. Both 'halves' extended beyond the area later contained by the city walls. Holy Trinity became the church for the Prior's Half in the early 12th century, whilst St. Michael's became that of the Earl's Half (VCH 1969). The exact location of the divide between the two halves, which was formed by the boundary between the early parishes of Holy Trinity and St. Michael's, is not completely clear in some areas, as is the nature of the boundary. Whether this boundary was marked by a ditch, a bank or a fence is unknown. The boundary may have simply followed the street layout in some areas of the city. It is possible that this boundary may cross the excavation area (Soden 2003). After the mid 13th century the priory's supremacy began to decline and by the mid 14th century Queen Isabel, who came into possession of the manor of Coventry in 1330 (now called the manor of Cheylesmore), brought an end to the conflict over ownership of the city. In 1355 a document known as the tripartite indenture, was signed giving all rights to the queen and the Corporation, save for the priory itself (VCH 1969).

Coventry's riches were founded on the cloth trade, which was flourishing by the 14th century (Soden 2005,143-147). At this time, the city was the fourth largest in the country (Demidowicz 2003, 11-13). The excavation area is at the centre of the part of the city where the cloth manufacturers and merchants lived and worked, as is indicated by documentary evidence. Tenancy agreements letting property to clothiers, weavers, etc, in this area, survive from the 14th century. To the west of the excavation area, Drapers Hall is a 19th century building formerly, belonging to the draper's company, situated on the west side of Bayley Lane. This is the fourth such hall on the site, the first being constructed here in the late medieval period (Demidowicz 2003, 79-80), and attesting to the importance of this area for textile merchants.

The Holy Trinity Guild, the local guild of merchants, met at St. Mary's Hall, which dates from the 14th century, nearby at the west end of Bayley Lane (Soden 2005, 146).

The Dissolution of the monasteries in the 1540s and the decline in the wool trade seen during the 16th century caused economic stagnation in the city from this time up until long after the Civil War. It was not until the early 19th century that the city saw real economic growth again. The lack of growth during the early post-medieval period has been a factor in the survival of a large number of standing medieval buildings within the city, along with the good survival of below ground archaeology (Demidowicz 2003, 13-14).

2.2 Cartographic Evidence

In common with the rest of the city, the main cartographic evidence for the excavation area is as follows:

1610 John Speed
1748 Samuel Bradford
1807 Thomas Sharp
1851 Board of Health (1:528)
1889 Ordnance Survey 1st edition (1:500 and 1:2500)
1905 Ordnance Survey 2nd edition (1:500 and 1:2500)
1925 Ordnance Survey 3rd edition (1:2500)
1937 Ordnance Survey 4th edition (1:2500)
1955 Ordnance Survey (1:2500)
1963 Ordnance Survey (1:2500)
1977 Ordnance Survey (1:2500)

Cartographic analysis for the site was undertaken at desk-based assessment level (Chapman 2003 – see below). Additional information is contained in a desk-based assessment on the adjacent Priory Street site (Hancox 2005). To summarise:

In 1610 Bayley Lane, New Street and Jordan Well are shown on Speed's map with buildings fronting onto both sides of all three streets (Fig. 16). Area B is occupied by the buildings fronting onto Bayley Lane. Area A is located in open space behind the buildings. No indication as to its use is shown on this map. What appear to be boundary walls or ditches can be seen running across the area. Bradfords map of 1748 shows the back plots to Bayley Lane, which probably follow some of the earlier burgrave plot boundaries (Fig. 17). These property boundaries may have remained relatively unchanged since the medieval period when these streets were laid out. Area A is now mapped as being fully developed with a number of structures shown. The parish boundary which marked the division between the parishes of St. Michaels and Holy Trinity, formerly the Earl's and Prior's Halves of the city, is marked running close to Area A.

Thomas Sharp's map of 1807 is at a small scale but shows that Area A is still occupied by the back plots of Bayley Lane. The buildings on this map appear to be similar to those on the 1748 map (including Area B). By the time of the 1851 Board of Health map, the buildings occupying Area A appear similar, although part of the area is shown as formal gardens (Fig. 18). The parish boundary, marked to the north of Area A, appears to be further east than on the 1748 map. A block of buildings is visible in the south part of Area A. Area B shows very little change, although two yards – the Old Dispensary and Weavers Arms yards – are partially located within the area. The location of the existing Grade I Listed medieval undercroft (see below) is occupied by a property fronting onto Bayley Lane with a small square of open land in front. Evidence from the analysis of the levels on this map in Chapman (2003) suggests that

there may have been a pronounced slope down to New Street at this time. The First Edition OS map of 1889 shows the same layout of gardens and buildings as the 1851 Board of Health map.

The maps of the 20th century show the development of the site (Figs. 19 and 20). To the north of Area B, the small square of open land in front of the property with the existing medieval undercroft beneath, fronting onto Bayley Lane, had gone by 1905, together with several buildings further to the north. A number of buildings were constructed within the area previously known as 'Tenter Close', to the east of Area A, over the course of the century. New Street disappears during the 1950s during a programme of slum clearance, which took place in the post-war years. Within Area A, the block of buildings is still visible on the 1906 map, although the surrounding gardens appear to have gone.

By 1950, all of the buildings fronting onto Bayley Lane and many of those on Jordan Well have gone as result of the bombing during the war and slum clearance. A large open area is now visible. Aerial photographs taken at the time show that the block of three buildings was reduced to its foundations at this time, but that the eastern range survived. The eastern range, which was part of a complex of buildings surrounding a courtyard, consisted of single storey brick-built buildings. Development between the 1960s and 1990s consisted of the construction of Mandela House and associated car parking and services across Area A and the development of the Peace Garden across Area B. A test pit was excavated alongside Mandela House to assess the levels of truncation of earlier features by this building.

2.3 Documentary Evidence

The site lies just to the southeast of St. Mary's Priory. The name Bayley probably derives from the bailey of the castle (VCH 1969, 24). Bayley Lane is thought to run alongside the original location of the bailey ditch. Part of this ditch may have been excavated on the west side of Bayley Lane (CARP 1988, see below). The exact location of the ditch is not known, however, it seems likely that the excavation area lies just outside the area contained by this feature. It is possible that evidence of occupation dating from the 11th and 12th centuries, associated with the castle settlement may exist within the excavation area.

The parish boundary, as shown on maps between 1748 and 1851, which is thought to have followed the boundary that separated the Earl's half of the town from the Prior's part runs close to the excavation area. The Hundred Rolls of 1280 indicates the contrast between the two halves of the city (Coss 1986) with the Earl's half having a larger population, but the Prior's Half being more prosperous. The exact location of this boundary is uncertain, but it may have been located in the northern part of the excavation area. The nature of this boundary is also unknown, it may have been marked by a ditch, or a much more insubstantial demarcation. The mapped boundary does not appear to respect existing property boundaries within the excavation area, as it does elsewhere. It is possible that the boundary may not have been physically marked out at all.

Bayley Lane, to the west of the excavation areas, appears to have been laid out in the 13th century, possibly when the castle defences were dismantled (Soden 2005, 48). Although no medieval buildings survive on Bayley Lane, a 14th century undercroft (Grade I listed, SMR 612) survives beneath the Tourist Information Centre, which now stands on Bayley Lane. This vaulted sandstone built undercroft survives in excellent condition and its floor is at a depth of 5.5m below the current ground level. A medieval property, belonging to an individual of high status, probably existed above this undercroft, occupying a plot depicted on 19th century maps (see above). Remains of buildings fronting onto Bayley Lane and associated back plots occupy the excavation areas.

In the north the back plots of buildings fronting onto New Street may encroach into the excavation area. New Street was a later addition to the street layout here, being added through orchards belonging to the bishop, just to the south of his land in the 14th century (Soden 2005, 99). There is a great deal of evidence in the Coventry Archives as to who lived on these streets. 15th century tenancy agreements show that many of the tenants were drapers, clothiers, weavers or otherwise associated with the cloth trade. Into the 16th and 17th centuries other professions, such as joiners and carpenters become more common, presumably this is due to the declining cloth trade.

By the 17th century, an open space existed to the east of the excavation area (known as 'Tenter Close' by the 18th century). Whether this open space existed in earlier centuries, or whether the back plots to Jordan Well, Bayley Lane and New Street extended further, is unknown. Documentary evidence, in the form of tenancy agreements dating to the 16th century, housed in Coventry Archives, shows this to be a relatively affluent part of the city, drawing its wealth from the textile industry. The occupations of many of the owners and tenants of properties on Bayley Lane are associated with the textile industries, such as weavers, mercers and drapers. Late medieval or early post-medieval timber-framed houses of high quality are depicted in 19th century sketches of Bayley Lane. The excavation area may contain evidence of activities carried out within the back plots of these properties, especially cloth manufacture and other industries, along with domestic rubbish disposal.

By 1748, Tenter Close exists to the east of the excavation area. This was an open area behind the houses fronting onto Mill Lane, Bayley Lane, Jordan Well and New Street. The name "Tenter" usually indicates an area where cloth was pegged out to dry. Further evidence of this practice being carried out close to the excavation area during the 18th century comes in the form of a record, probably relating to this area. A 1717 agreement drawn up between Mary Wale, Robert Owen and Christopher Raynor mentions the sale of "tenters and other equipment" from Tenter Close, which must be removed before the sale of the land (PA56/21/18). This record refers to 'Tenter Close near Gosford Street' and this is the nearest plot of land to Gosford Street called Tenter Close. However, another Tenter Close does lie to the south of Gosford Street, just outside the city walls near Mill Lane, so it is possible this document could refer to that plot of land. Another record for this land is a tenancy agreement from 1792 stating that Thomas Morris, a stuff merchant, was renting the land from Joseph Freeth at this time (PA171/9/1). This record clearly refers to the 'Tenter Close' next to the excavation area.

The presence of Tenter Close just behind the back plots of Bayley Lane and the documentary evidence indicating ownership of the back plots by people involved in cloth manufacture and trade, suggests the possibility of finding archaeology relating to this industry within the excavation area.

During the 19th century the majority of Tenter Close and the eastern part of the excavation area were used as formal gardens. These are depicted on 19th century maps (see above) and evidence of these may survive within the excavation area.

2.4 Archaeological Background

The desk-based assessments (Chapman 2003 and Hancox 2005) of the Herbert Art Gallery and Museum and the adjacent Priory Street site indicated that medieval archaeology was likely to be well preserved under deep layers of post-medieval material. Post-World War II photographs and levels on historic maps indicated that there was a natural slope down to the north and east, within the excavation area.

A number of excavations and watching briefs have been carried out in the vicinity of the site. A small excavation and watching brief was carried out prior to the construction of the Herbert Art Gallery and Museum in the 1950s (Paul Thompson, Museum Archaeological Officer, pers. comm.). Activity relating to the medieval properties fronting onto Jordan Well was recorded, including the presence of pits containing moulds for metal casting, leather cuttings and 15th century pottery.

An excavation was also carried out in 1988 (CARP 1988, COVE99) on the west side of Bayley Lane. This excavation recorded further evidence of metalworking and found leather and textile artifacts. A large feature was recorded and excavated and it was thought to be part of the castle bailey ditch. Soden (2005, 45) is less sure of the identification, as this plot of land was referred to as 'stoneydelph' in medieval documentation, meaning stone quarry. Soden suggests that what was excavated may have been part of a quarry and not the castle ditch, although he does concede that often quarries were incorporated into later defences as this required less digging. The ditch/ quarry had obviously been backfilled fairly soon after the castle went out of use as the foundations to a 14th century house had been cut into the back-fill of the feature. If this feature was the castle ditch then the excavation area may lie just outside the outer bailey. Alternatively, if this were not the case then the ditch could be located elsewhere, perhaps closer to the excavation area.

A watching brief was carried out in 2003 within Priory Street and Priory Square during landscaping works (Hewitson 2004, COVE188). Evidence of an 18th century graveyard and 19th century buildings fronting onto New Street and Priory Street was recorded. Layers of 20th century demolition rubble were recorded to a depth of 0.5m, where excavation ceased. This suggested that earlier deposits could be sealed below a substantial depth of overburden.

In 2003 geo-technical test pits and boreholes were excavated in the excavation area. These were monitored by a watching brief carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology (Flavell and Thorne 2003). The test pits and boreholes indicated that medieval or early post-medieval archaeological remains might be preserved, albeit truncated by 19th-20th century buildings, below up to 2m of 19th-20th century deposits.

During groundworks for the construction of the Tourist Information Centre, in 1990, an archaeological watching brief was maintained. The walls of a sandstone built undercroft (now Grade I listed), probably dating to the 14th century, and the remains of several other sandstone cellars, possibly of medieval date, were uncovered (Patrick 2005). During the sinking of piles for the construction of the Tourist Information Centre up to 7m of 'made-ground' was recorded. This may indicate large deep archaeological features could be located near the site. In the 1980s a large archaeological feature, 5m deep, interpreted as either the castle's bailey ditch a quarry, was identified during excavations on the west side of Bayley Lane (Patrick 2005). Geo-technical borehole information (Soil Mechanics 2003) suggests deeply buried archaeological features, possibly filled in cellars, may also exist to the north of the site, near the access to the Mandela House and Coventry University car parks.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The principal aim of the archaeological excavations and subsequent watching briefs were to preserve archaeological remains present within the site either by record (excavation) or *in situ*. Specific excavation objectives were:

- 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 gain an understanding of the social status, layout and function of the site from earliest occupation.
- To provide evidence for the location and nature of boundary between the Earls and Bishop's parts of the city.
- To investigate the possibility of further medieval undercrofts being present on the site.
- 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 publication and presentation.

4. METHODOLOGY

The excavations were completed in several phases. Area A was excavated in 2005 (Fig. 2). Initial machining removed modern surfaces and overburden to the uppermost archaeological horizon. Subsequent cleaning, excavation, and recording continued by hand. Once completed, and with approval from the City Planning Archaeologist, a second phase of machining was then undertaken to remove this upper stratigraphy and strip the site to final horizon of archaeological activity (and in places the natural geology). Further hand excavation and recording was then completed.

Area B was excavated in 2006. After clearance, the modern surfaces and overburden was removed by mechanical excavation down to the uppermost archaeological horizon. After approval from the City Planning Archaeologist, a machine was subsequently used to remove the backfill of cellars/undercrofts that was present at the northern and southern extremes of Area B. All further excavation was completed by hand. A small extension to Area B was excavated, running eastwards, to investigate the level of truncation caused during the construction of Mandela House.

A further phase of archaeological cleaning and recording was completed to the north of Area B. The objective of this small piece of work was to expose, clean and record the roof of the *insitu* medieval undercroft to the east of the former Tourist Information Centre. Several test pits were excavated down the outside face of the walls to assess the presence of *insitu* archaeological deposits and attempt to provide evidence on the structural stability of the undercroft.

All stratigraphic sequences were recorded, even where no archaeology was present. Features were recorded with an EDM with supplementary hand-drawn plans drawn at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50. Sections were drawn through all cut features and significant vertical stratigraphy at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. A comprehensive written record was maintained using a continuous numbered context system on *pro-forma* context and feature cards. Written records and scale plans were supplemented by photographs using monochrome, colour slide, and digital photography.

Twenty litre soil samples were taken from datable archaeological features for the recovery of charred plant remains. The environmental sampling policy followed the guidelines contained in

the Birmingham Archaeology *Guide to On-Site Environmental Sampling*. Recovered finds were cleaned, marked and remedial conservation work was undertaken as necessary. Treatment of all finds conformed to guidance contained within 'A strategy for the care and investigation of finds' published by English Heritage.

The full site archive includes all artefactual and/or ecofactual remains recovered from the site. The site archive will be prepared according to guidelines set down in Appendix 3 of the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991), the Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage (UKIC, 1990) and Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological collections (Museum and Art Galleries Commission, 1992). Following the completion of the project, the archive will be deposited with Herbert Art Gallery and Museum.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

This section provides a summary narrative of the results of the excavations. The site chronology is divided into phases based on the dating of the finds assemblage and stratigraphic relationships. Full feature and context descriptions can be found in Appendix 1. Several archaeological structures were identified and grouped together under one single unique number. A breakdown of individual contexts associated with each group is tabulated in Appendix 5.

5.2 Summary of phases

The natural geology, consisting of mixed red sandy clay was identified in both excavation areas. In Area A, the natural was revealed at 83.05m AOD across the western part of the site, sloping towards the east to 82.35m AOD, roughly 3m below current ground level. In Area B, the natural was identified over much of the site at 83.50m AOD.

The archaeological activity across the site has been divided into 9 phases, with each being summarised, in chronological order, below. These phases are:

- Phase 1- 12th to 13th century
- Phase 2- 13th century
- Phase 3- 13th to 14th century
- Phase 4- 14th to 15th century
- Phase 5- 15th to 16th century
- Phase 6- 16th to 17th century
- Phase 7- 17th to 18th century
- Phase 8- late 18th to 19th century
- Phase 9- 20th century to the present

5.2.1 Phase 1- 12th to 13th century

The majority of the archaeological remains dating to this phase were located in the southern part of Area A (Fig. 3). Several pits/postholes or postpits (Fig. 3) were uncovered at the southern part of the excavation. One of these features was a large deep post pit (1272) with a further, although less substantial, post pit to the northeast (1284; Fig 14).

Five small pits, 1220, 1270, (Fig. 14), 1312, 1318 and 1320 and three postholes, 1306, 1308, and 1310 were also found cut directly into the natural clay. These may be associated with the

possible building. Pottery dating to this phase was recovered from features 1220, 1310, and 1312.

In Area B, a layer was identified (deposit group 1; Plate 4) overlying the natural geology containing pottery dating to this phase (Fig. 11). This layer was cut by two small post holes, 11125 (Fig. 11; Plate 4) and 11130, which also produced pottery of a contemporary date and one crucible fragment that may indicate early metalworking in this area. A narrow gully or possible beamslot was also identified, in-between the two pits, aligned east-west. This feature and the two pits may indicate the presence of another timber building in this area, although the evidence for this (like the structural remains from Area A) is sparse.

5.2.2 Phase 2- 13th century

This phase comprises of a thick layer, 1024, of soft mid/dark brown sandy silt, which sealed the natural geology and the Phase 1 features in the southern part of Area A. This layer was between 0.3 and 0.5m deep and may be interpreted as a cultivation layer or garden soil. Finds were abundant throughout 1024, with the pottery dating to the 13th century. One possible sherd of Saxon Stafford ware was also recovered, possibly the first recorded instance of this fabric type in Coventry. 1024 sealed all the features assigned to Phase 1. A sequence of layers similar to 1024 (deposit group 2) was identified across Area B (Appendix 5).

5.2.3 Phase 3- 13th to 14th century

This phase relates to a number of features and deposits across both areas that postdate the development of the Phase 2 cultivation/garden soil and date to the 13th or 14th centuries (Fig. 4). A series of pits, 1020 (Plate 10), 1032, 1065, 1084 (Fig. 11), 1134, 1178, and 1247, were identified in Area A, with the greatest concentration at the northern part of the site. Although varying in dimensions, the majority were rectilinear in plan and contained large numbers of distinct fills varying in composition and consistency. This may suggest frequent periods of use and disuse of these features, perhaps relating to industrial activity. Three of the pits (1065, 1084, and 1134) contained primary or basal deposits of clay, perhaps forming a liquid retaining lining. One such deposit (1086, pit 1084) also produced the only palynological evidence for the site (see section below). Although the analysis did not suggest a function for this pit, it did demonstrate that 1086 included evidence for cereal processing. However, the clay material used to form 1086 may not have originated from the site, or indeed the local vicinity.

Three further pits, 11079 (Fig. 11), 11117, and 11132, dated to this phase were identified in Area A. Pit 11079 was the largest of these features and was filled by a number of distinct deposits of clay, silt and slate, most of which included frequent charcoal flecking. A carved bone chess piece was recovered from the fill of pit 11132 (see finds summary below). These pits appear different in shape, size and the number of fills, when compared to the pits excavated in Area A.

Several thin layers (11054 (Fig. 11), 11055, 11067, 11068, 11081, 11082, 11083, and 11087, were identified overlying the cultivation/garden soil only in a small area towards the centre of the area. These may represent the up-cast from the possible industrial activity taking place within the vicinity (as represented by pit 11079).

5.2.4 Phase 4- 14th to 15th century

A sharp difference is apparent when examining the activity dating to this phase within Areas A and B (Fig. 5). Area A, close to the Bayley Lane street frontage, is dominated by the structural foundations for several buildings. Three distinct structures were recorded, with the

corresponding context numbers grouped together as Structure groups A, B, and C (Fig. 5). Structure group A consists of the remains of a cellar or undercroft (Fig 12; Plates 1 and 2). Constructed from unbonded sandstone blocks of varying dimensions, the structure consists of three walls (with the southern wall being a later rebuild associated with the next phase), and a stone spiral staircase (Plate 3). The walls survived to a height of 1.9m with natural bedrock used as a floor surface at 83.02m AOD (Fig. 12). All three walls incorporated recesses. The recesses in the north and east walls were arched and large in size. The upper courses of the north wall contained the remains of springer stones indicating the probability of a barrel-vaulted roof (although this was removed and replaced with brick vaulting during the later rebuild described below).

Structure group B consists of the sandstone foundations of a probable rectangular building with internal division (constructed as a later addition). There is a break in the foundations in the southwest corner of the structure, with the remains of sandstone surface 1108 surviving in the space in between, possibly representing an entrance. A construction trench was clearly identified for this structure. Although no dating evidence was recovered from the fill of this trench, the feature cut through several earlier layers and deposits that contained mid to late 13th century pottery (11104, 11121, and pit 11079 (phase 3)).

Structure group C consists of the sandstone foundations of a probable building, although only the westernmost limits of the structure were present in the excavated area. The orientation of the western wall foundation is similar to the western wall of Structure groups A and B. The partial remains of two further sandstone wall foundations (11017 and 11040) were identified close to Structure group C on an east west alignment. The construction of these foundations was much less substantial.

The partial remains of a probable cellar wall (11042) were identified towards the southern end of Area B. The wall (probably representing the northern cellar wall) was constructed from sandstone blocks and utilised outcrops of natural bedrock within its construction (Fig. 13). No other corresponding cellar walls were encountered within the excavation area.

In Area A, ditch 1150 (Fig. 5) was identified aligned east-west cutting the upper fills of Phase 3 pits 1178 and 1247. It appears that the lifespan of this ditch was quite short, as a stone lined drain (1149 cut, 1068 drain) was constructed cutting the ditch fill along the southern edge. The sandstone blocks that formed the drain were smooth with a bleached appearance. The drain fill (1069) produced sherds of 14th to 15th century pottery.

5.2.5 Phase 5- 15th to 16th century

No further activity was identified in Area B dating to this phase. It is probable that all construction along the Bayley Lane frontage of was complete and the buildings were still in use. In Area A activity was centred towards the northern end of the area, possibly representing activity within one burgage plot (Fig. 6). Pit 1293 was identified cutting the stone drain (1068) from Phase 4 suggesting this feature was now out of use. In turn 1293 was subsequently cut by pit 1140. To the immediate southwest, two large pits (1113, and 1117; Plates 8 and 9) were identified. These pits each contained a primary green silt deposit at the base and the sides. This may suggest these pits originally had a wood lining. To the north, pit 1276 also dates to this phase but was much shallower in depth and contained only one single brown clay fill (1275).

5.2.6 Phase 6- 16th to 17th century

Four pits (1161, 1253, 1254, and 1255) were identified in Area A dating to this phase (Figs. 7). Three of the pits (1253, 1254, and 1255; Fig. 14)) formed an inter-cutting group located towards the northern end of the site (most probably within the same burgage plot as the concentrations of Phase 6 activity). The earliest pits (1255 and 1254) are both rectilinear with similar distinctive fills. Both contain a primary green silt deposit similar to pits 1113 and 1117 from Phase 5. The base of both pits cut through the natural sandstone, leaving a bleached appearance on the surrounding stones. The latest pit (1253) in stratigraphic sequence was also rectilinear in shape but was shallow with a different profile. To the south, another pit (1161) was smaller, irregular in shape, and contained only one fill consisting of demolition debris such as fragmented brick and tile.

5.2.7 Phase 7- 17th to 18th century

Two pits (1122 and 1232) were identified in the northern section of Area A. As with similar pits from the previous phases, both were rectilinear or sub rectilinear in shape with distinctive sequences of varying fills (Fig. 8). One section of degraded timber, not unlike a barrel stave, was recovered from 1122.

5.2.8 Phases 3 to 7- Undated features

A number of undated features were identified in Area A (Fig. 9). Although stratigraphic relationships place these features between Phases 3 to 7, a lack of artifactual evidence means more precise dating is not possible. Two ditches (1175 and 1217) were aligned north south. 1217 contained a primary deposit of green silt at its base. Directly overlaying 1217 was the brick built foundations for Structure group H (Phase 8). Further north, ditch 1175 was only 2m long. A single course of an unbonded sandstone wall (1117) was aligned parallel with the eastern edge of 1175. To the south, 1175 and 1177 was truncated by wall 1242 of Structure group H. Five other pits (1019, 1041, 1076, 1202, and 1314) were also recorded.

5.2.9 Phase 8- 18th and 19th centuries

The archaeological evidence dating to this phase suggests a period of intense re-development across both areas (Fig. 10). In Area A, layers of compact red clay (1010 and 1070) were recorded up to a depth of c.0.5m overlying 1024 and the features relating to all the previous phases. The earliest of these layers was 1070. Overlaying this was 1010, a mixed red clay containing lumps of worked sandstone, presumably from earlier buildings on or near the site. 18th century brick and tile was recovered from these layers along with some earlier residual pottery. These layers have been provisionally interpreted as levelling and foundation layers prior to construction.

Sub-phase 8a

Structure group H in Area A is the earliest structure identified dating to this phase and consisted of three sandstone foundations trenches of a square building. The foundations cut layer 1010 and consisted of large sandstone blocks. There was no evidence of a foundation trench on the western side of the structure, but there was a sandstone drain, 1025. Either this wall has been truncated or the small building only had three walls. Presumably the large drain running across the front of the building indicates that some sort of activity was taking place there that involved water. Remnants of a brick wall were visible in places on top of the foundations. The bricks were lime mortared and 18th century in date. East-west foundation 1240 runs close to the line of the parish boundary marked on the 1748 map.

Sub-phase 8b

Between 1807 and 1851, a new phase of building occurred in Area A represented by Structure group I. Foundations were constructed using a combination of smaller sandstone blocks and brick arches (Fig. 13). Drain 1025 was infilled and foundations for a new brick wall were constructed resulting in the creation of two buildings (represented by Structure groups H and I).

Sub-phase 8c

Structure group J was constructed a short time later to form a further structure complete with coal cellar. At the same time, formal gardens were laid out to the east of the building. Evidence of this was found in the form of a heavily truncated cobbled surface 1035 in the south east of the site (visible on the 1851 map), and dark brown organic soil 1012 in the north east. Two discrete features, well 1158 and soakaway 1163 were also constructed at this time and were probably associated with the structure. Also during this time an east-west running wall (1036) was added aligned east-west.

Map evidence and artefactual data suggests Building 1 (Structure group H) was demolished between 1906 and 1925. Buildings 2 and 3 (Structure groups I and J) continued in existence and another small building was erected behind Building 2 (1037, Fig. 10).

Further intensive development dating to this phase was evident across Area B. The remains of four structures (Structure groups D to G) were identified (Fig. 10). Structure group D is a later rebuild of structure A. The cellar was incorporated into the new building, although the southern wall was rebuilt from reused sandstone blocks. A new barrel-vaulted brick roof was constructed, as well as brick additions to the wall of the spiral cellar staircase. Structure group E consisted of the brick foundations of a rectangular building partially utilising the foundations of Structure group B. Structure group F consisted of the remains of a substantial brick cellar with collapsed brick barrel-vaulted roof. The entrance to the cellar to the east consisted of an arched doorway through the eastern cellar wall leading to a brick and stone spiral staircase via a small, narrow brick built passage. The construction of the cellar truncated the eastern foundations of Phase 4 Structure group C. Structure group G consisted of three brick foundation walls, two aligned east west, one north south. All three were constructed from bonded bricks incorporating brick arches.

Two parts of Area B were void of any structural remains. At these locations brick surface 11106 was encountered and a number of large service trenches and associated features. The locations of these areas are depicted as yards or passages on the 1851 Board of Health map of Coventry (namely Old Dispensary Yard and Weaver's Arms Yard).

5.2.10 Phase 9- 20th to present

This phase relates to the 20th century demolition of the buildings and subsequent levelling of the ground prior to the construction of the modern buildings and associated services. By 1950 the buildings (H to J) in Area A had been demolished, although the east wall remained. Demolition layer 1003 was identified covering all of Area A. A small brick built structure was also visible at the eastern limit of excavation.

Both areas were badly damaged in bombing raids during World War Two. Judging from the post-war aerial photographs of the areas, which show the foundations of buildings, after the war, any upstanding walls were simply knocked down and then the whole area was levelled.

The cellar forming part of Structure group D in Area B was infilled with demolition debris and burnt material such as wood and ash. This evidence suggests that the above building suffered bomb or fire damage and the subsequent standing remains collapsed into the cellar. Included within this backfill were a hoard of coins and other personal memorabilia (see finds summary below).

Development between the 1960s and 1990s consisted of the construction of Mandela House and associated car parking and services across Area A and the development of the Peace Garden across Area B. A test pit was excavated alongside Mandela House to assess the levels of truncation of earlier features by this building.

5.2.11 Grade I listed undercroft

A total of seven test pits were excavated either over or adjacent to, the 14th century undercroft (Figs. 5 and 15; Plate 6). Modern disturbance was identified abutting the western and northern walls in Test Pits 1, 5 and 6, the deposits containing engineering bricks, polystyrene and concrete. The top of the modern below-ground entrance was identified in Test Pit 6. The north vault wall identified in Test Pit 1 was constructed from large, well faced blocks with an opening in the centre of the wall, suggesting that at one point this particular face had been above ground. The rest of the wall was identified as being constructed from sub-square or sub-rectangular sandstone blocks, with a sandstone rubble core.

Test Pit 4 identified several later phases of brick, and brick and sandstone wall, which appeared to utilise the sandstone medieval vault wall as foundations. Test Pit 2 exposed the medieval vault wall to a depth of 0.6m and identified post-medieval building rubble abutting the medieval vault wall in this area. This deposit contained fragments of post-medieval pottery, clay pipe and brick and tile fragments. No evidence of the original construction cut was identified.

Test Pit 7 exposed the eastern external face of the wall to a depth of 0.7m. The wall was constructed from red sandstone rectangular blocks. The associated construction trench was filled with red sand and sandstone fragments, and was sealed by deposits containing early post-medieval tile. Test Pit 3 was excavated outside the vault perimeter. In this area archaeological layers were identified comprising deposits of sandy silts with lenses of mortar and charcoal. Although no dating evidence was recovered from these deposits, they may represent construction deposits associated with the undercroft. These were truncated in places by post-medieval disturbance. Modern deposits were identified directly on top of the vault roof, including reinforcement in the southwestern corner.

6. THE FINDS

6.1 Pottery by Stephanie Ratkai

Below is a narrative on the pottery by phase. Spot dating and fabric type are tabulated in Appendix 2. A total of 1563 pot sherds were recovered from the site with approximately two thirds (1014) from Area B.

Phase 1 – 12th to 13th centuries

Area A only produced three sherds belonging to this phase. A single sherd of Coventry ware cooking pot from post pit 1220 probably dates the disuse of the building. A sherd of Coventry tripod pitcher ware was found in pit 1312. If this pit is associated with the building, then it is possible that the building was defunct by the early 13th century at the latest. The 11th and 12th century pottery found in Area B (see below) could therefore be contemporary with the building.

In Area B the layer (deposit group 1) overlying the natural geology contained pottery unlikely to post-date the mid-13th century. Sherds from Coventry tripod pitchers indicate that pottery was accumulating from the late 12th and early 13th centuries. Oolitic and shelly sherds also found in the layer may push the date back even further, into the 11th century. Pit 11125 contained Coventry tripod pitcher sherds, a possible crucible fragment and a roof tile fragment. The latter could be intrusive or indicate a backfilling date in the later 13th century, in which case the tripod pitcher sherds would be residual. The crucible fragment may indicate an early association with metal-working in this area. Beamslot 11113 contained a single Chilvers Coton A sherd. This must indicate the disuse or destruction of the building which presumably occurred sometime after the mid 13th century.

Phase 2 – 13th century

In Area B, the 'cultivation/garden' soil which belonged to this phase contained pottery very similar to that found in the Phase 1 layer and was further evidence of the build up of domestic debris from the 11th and 12th centuries. Later pottery in the layer indicated that pottery continued to accumulate during the second half of the 13th century and possibly into the early 14th century. A similar layer in Area A contained rather more mixed pottery with 11th/12th-13th century sherds being found with residual pottery from the 14th-17th centuries.

A Phase 2 or Phase 3 layer 11111 contained a possible crucible fragment together with pottery likely to have been deposited in the later 13th or early 14th centuries. In total 41 sherds were found in Phase 2/3 layers 11110 and 11111. It is significant that there are no shelly wares, oolitic tempered wares and Developed Stamford wares after Phase 2 (apart from in the fill of modern drain cut 11127). Their absence in Phase 2/3 layers 11110 and 11111 may therefore suggest that they more properly belong to Phase 3. The absence of Chilvers Coton C ware (*floruit* 14th-15th centuries) is also of interest.

Phase 3 – 13th to 14th centuries

In Area A, a series of mostly rectilinear pits produced very little pottery. Pits 1065, 1247, 1178, 1134 and 1084 appear to have been finally backfilled at about the same time, probably in the second half on the 13th century. To the north of the area, pits 1020 and 1032 may have been finally backfilled in the 14th century.

The thin layers (11054, 11055, 11067, 11068, 11081-3, and 11087) towards the centre of the Area B site, overlying the cultivation layer produced pottery which need not be any later than c 1300 and Colls' suggestion that these layers may represent upcast, essentially the redeposition of Phase 2 material seems highly likely. The fill of pit 11132, which also contained a bone chess piece, contained pottery of a similar date to the thin layers. It is difficult to be certain if this material was redeposited and is residual in the pit. A second pit 11079, apparently associated with some industrial activity, was unusual in that no Chilvers Coton A ware sherds were present, although Cannon Park ware sherds were, suggesting a backfill date in the later 13th or possibly 14th centuries.

Phase 4 – 14th to 15th centuries

Ditch 1150, which cut through the backfilled pit group 1247/1148, contained in its fills Chilvers Coton A, a Coventry ware cooking pot sherd and a tripod pitcher sherd presumably disturbed from the pits beneath. The remaining pottery, Chilvers Coton C sherds, suggests that the feature may have begun to fill up during the 14th or 15th centuries, unless, of course, the pottery is residual. Only a small number of sherds were found in the two sections excavated across the feature, which may suggest that it was kept clean and well-maintained for much of its, probably short, life. The ditch was cut, in turn, by drain 1149. The pottery in 1149 was little different from that found in 1150 and consisted of Chilvers Coton A and C sherds and a residual Coventry tripod pitcher ware sherd. Although the pottery in 1149 may have been residual, it is difficult to escape from the conclusion that the construction of ditch 1150, its disuse and the subsequent construction, use and disuse of drain 1149 happened in a comparatively short time span

Phase 5 – 15th to 16th centuries

In Area A further pit digging occurred. Pits 1140 and 1293 (the latter cutting ditch 1150) appear to have been backfilled in the 15th-16th centuries and seem to confirm that the ditch went out of use quite early in Phase 4. Further pits (1276, 1113, and 1117) all suggest backfilling dating to the 16th century. Pit 1113, which contained one of the larger assemblages of pottery in its fills and was notable for a rare figurine salt, was also probably backfilled at this time.

Phase 6 – 16th to 17th centuries

Pit 1161 contained a single yellow ware sherd and was probably backfilled in the 17th century, although a late 16th or early 18th century date is not impossible. Pit 1253 was probably backfilled at some point between the late 16th to mid-17th centuries and is one of a small pit group (pits 1254, 1255, and 1276) which were backfilled in the 16th or early 17th centuries. Pit 1129 (same as 1253) was backfilled in the 17th century.

Phase 7 – 17th to 18th centuries

Pits 1122 and 1232 and linear cut 1078 appear to have gone out of use at some point between the end of the 17th century and the middle of the 18th century.

Phase 8 – 18th to 19th centuries

Layer 1070, a levelling layer dating to the 18th or 19th centuries, contained only residual pottery dating from the later 13th century to the 16th century. The latest pottery was a yellow ware sherd which could date from the late 16th century to the early 18th century.

Further groups of pottery were recorded in this phase. A garden soil layer 1012 appeared to contain only 18th century pottery. The other groups from drain 1025, construction trench 1289 and layer 1003 contained 19th century pottery. 1012 also contained a small amount of residual medieval and early post-medieval material. Construction cut 1286 probably dated to the late 18th or early 19th centuries but also contained residual material.

In Area B, with the exception of one mottled ware sherd dating to the later 17th or 18th centuries, the remaining pottery from this phase consisted of residual medieval pottery of the type found in Phases 1-3.

Discussion

The following discussion includes reference to the neighbouring excavation at Priory Street (Halsted 2006) since in effect this site exposed the eastern end of the burgage plots. It is therefore not possible to assess the significance of either site in isolation.

Areas A and B both lie within an area thought to have been part of Coventry Castle 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 this site and the earliest medieval phase at the neighbouring Priory Street site should therefore both relate to the castle and its occupation.

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

In Areas A and B the pottery seems to indicate quite early occupation in this area possibly from as early as the 11th century. Looking at both areas and Priory Street together it is apparent that there are relatively few features dating to the 12th to mid-13th centuries and those that were present seem to lie in a narrow band running back at right angles to Bayley Lane. Across all the sites the picture appears to be of two buildings (Areas A and B) with discarded pottery associated with their use. The building and pottery may be associated with Coventry Castle.

In Area B 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. Further to the east in Area A there was some pitting at this time. 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 and in the central part of the Priory Street site, and the construction of buildings and two adjacent large rectilinear features at the latter site. Ceramic evidence suggests most of this activity occurred 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. The rather regular layout of these pits suggests that they may have been dug for some industrial or craft purpose, such as tanning, tawnyering or dyeing.

A 16th century cistercian ware salt in the shape of a female figure was recovered from fill 1114 of pit 1113 (Phase 5). Figurine salts are an uncommon form and without question are associated with relatively high status occupation.

Further but less frequent pit digging followed and was mainly located in the Priory Street site. 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.

Medieval pottery predominated in Areas A and B and this was in marked contrast to the Priory Street site where post-medieval pottery was most frequent. When viewed chronologically, the pottery suggests that activity was moving eastwards, to the rear of the burgage plots, with the latest features being located at the Priory Street site.

Statement of Potential and recommendations

1) By far the greatest amount of pottery in Area B 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 Area A and Priory Street lies in the fact that it is probably associated with the occupation of Coventry Castle. It is suggested that the pottery from Areas A and B, Phases 1-2 and Priory Street, 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, Areas A and B Phase 3-4 and Priory Street 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 both sites contain proportionately so much more pottery than the feature fills.

3) Both the sites 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 Priory Street
- 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 from Priory Street (pit 3383).

Proposed methodology:

1) The minimum recording required for the pottery from Area A and B Phases 1-3 and Priory Street Phases 2-4 is:

- Quantification by sherd count and weight, and minimum rim count
- Vessel form (general class ie 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 Area A and B Phases 4 to 7 and Priory Street 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 eg 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.

Task List and Schedule	Days
Areas A and B	
Recording pottery	7.5
Preparation of tables	1.0
Functional analysis	0.5
Comparison with other Coventry sites	0.5
Write report	3.0
Revisions/edits	1.0
Total	13.5 days

6.2 Tile by Erica Macey-Bracken

236 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 assemblage was also divided into the categories of flat tile, curved tile, glazed ridge tile and stone tile. The assemblage was dominated by 208 fragments of flat tile. Most of the tile was probably nib or peg tile; 27 fragments had nibs and 13 fragments had a peg hole, but the remainder of the flat tile was undiagnostic. Seven fragments of curved tile were also recovered. The flat and curved

tiles are all made from a coarse sandy orange fabric and were mostly unglazed, although two fragments showed splashes of glaze. One fragment of glazed ridge tile was also noted. One stone tile was largely undiagnostic, although one fragment did have a peg hole.

Statement of potential and recommendations

The fabrics of the unglazed tile would bear examination as to the range of fabrics present, and this could be compared with other local sites. The stone tile should be examined by a geologist to determine whether the stone is of local origin, or whether it has been imported.

6.3 Metal Finds by Quita Mould

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. The finds can be quantification as:

Iron	103
Copper alloy	131
Lead alloy	2
Glass	1

The finds comprise principally of a range of copper alloy dress accessories, domestic items of copper alloy and iron, and structural ironwork. Evidence for the cold working of metal was recovered in the form of copper alloy wire offcuts and trimmings of copper alloy sheet. The finds are listed below by function. Where possible the provenance and dating of the metalwork has been noted. The finds derived principally from pits, with only a small amount from ditch fills and layers. Residual Roman material was noted, see below. No very large groups were present but the larger accumulations of metal finds were noted in the fills of pits 1073, 1113, 1117, and 1173. Layer 1070 (under wall 1215) was notable in containing a relatively large group of modern metal including items likely to date to the 1960's.

Coins and Jettons

Four possible coins and jettons were identified amongst the metalwork, including two possible clipped coins. They have been separately boxed along with other copper alloy for investigation ready for dispatch to a numismatist. X-radiography may be required.

Context 1024 (layer)
Context 1107 (pit fill) possible clipped coin
Context 11122 (layer) possible clipped coin
Context 11135 (layer)

Dress accessories

A small quantity of brass pins with wire-wound heads, a twisted wire ring, aiglets and buckles of late medieval date were found. Two large aiglets of 17th century type and a button, likely to be of 19th century date, were also present. Other small dress accessories are difficult to date independently. These include small, corroded, copper alloy spheres, possibly broken from jewellery, recovered from two contexts (1115 and 11142). These unusual items will require investigative conservation to allow identification.

Residual items

A Roman bow brooch and a possible finger ring of copper alloy strip were found in layer 1024. The upper bow of a second Roman bow brooch was found in the fill 1118 of pit 1117 and a broken glass ring was found in fill 1107 of pit 1073. These items should be shown to a Roman small finds specialist to confirm identification and provide dating and parallels as appropriate. A copper alloy nail cleaner, and the stem likely to come from another, might be of Roman or medieval date.

Domestic metalwork

A decorative copper alloy quatrefoil stud found in fill 11126 of small pit or posthole 11125 may have ornamented furniture. A medieval iron barrel padlock was found in fill 1057 of pit 1065. Other domestic metalwork included a small number of iron keys, three possible implement handles and a blade. The bowl of a lead alloy spoon may be datable; a copper alloy fork is of 19th or 20th century date. Fragments from a modern vessel were noted. A one and a half pint enamelled iron tea pot and the lid from a larger brown tea pot or kettle were found with other modern copper alloy items in layer 1070. The teapot, made in Holland, is likely to date to the 1960s.

Transport

A horseshoe and a small number of nails that appear to be horseshoe nails were present.

Structural metalwork

A small fragment of post-medieval lead window was recovered. The iron was dominated by nails and broken nail fragments, with U-shaped staples, wall ties and a bolt also being noted.

Manufacturing debris

Twenty five pieces of copper alloy wire that may be associated with the manufacture of pins, and a small quantity of trimmings of copper alloy sheet reflect the production of small copper alloy items widespread in Coventry in the late medieval and early post-medieval periods.

Statement of potential and recommendations

The metal finds provide evidence for domestic activity on site and give some indication of social status; two of the specific research aims (Colls 2006, 4). The majority of the material relates to the late medieval and post-medieval periods but finds indicating Roman activity is also present. The metalwork was recovered chiefly from pits dug in the backyards of the associated properties suggesting a very local origin and their analysis will make a valuable contribution to the site narrative.

It is proposed that five days of further analysis is required to complete the report on the metal finds. This work includes the following tasks:

- Coins and jettons to be identified by numismatist (X-ray if required)
- Roman brooches and glass finger ring to be identified by Roman Specialist, also consult regarding potential date of 2 items (nail cleaner 1034 and handle 11135).
- Consult specialist regarding lead alloy spoon bowl (1129).
- X-radiography of selected iron (and copper alloy) objects (listed below)
- Investigative cleaning of selected objects to aid identification (listed below)
- Add basic record of all metalwork to database
- Correlate with updated site evidence and phasing
- Summarise finds for incorporation into the site narrative

- Prepare report for publication as required
- Select objects for illustration as required

Metal items for X-radiography

- 1031, iron strip
- 11054, pivot and ?buckle frame
- 11056, possible key
- 11056, U-staple
- 11056, U-staple
- 11056, pointed strip
- 1057, barrel padlock
- 1098, possible blade
- 11104, 2 ?objects
- 1109, buckle & possible key
- 11110, handle
- 11111, stem
- 1125, horseshoe nails
- 1125, stem and collar ferrule
- 11131, horseshoe
- 1194, shank & fragment

For X-radiograph and investigative conservation as necessary

- 1115, copper alloy cast spheres with double twisted strands (part of necklace?)
- 11142, copper alloy fragment of cast sphere

6.4 Bone chess piece by Andy Chapman and Paul Thomson

A bone chess piece, the first artefact of its kind to be found in Coventry, was recovered from pit 11032 (Phase 3) (Plate 5). It is a classic stylised chess piece following the Islamic tradition, where figurative pieces were not permitted. The inverted V-shape incised on the front represents a throne, indicating that this was a king or queen. These were of identical forms, with the king typically slightly larger than the accompanying queen. The piece is decorated with single and double incised ring-and-dot motifs. A pattern comprising a central double ring-and-dot surrounded by four smaller single ring-and-dots in a diamond pattern appears on the stylised throne and is repeated three times around the body, where they are flanked above and below by further double ring-and-dots. The piece is hollow and would originally have held a central bone plug. As in other contemporary pieces, the plug may have stood proud of the top to form a cylindrical stylised head, perhaps with the addition of ring-and-dot eyes.

Stylised chess pieces are difficult to date, but they appear in contexts dating from the 11th to 14th centuries. They are clearly an indicator of education and wealth, as only the upper classes played chess. This piece is not particularly large, and is of comparable size to a majority of contemporary pieces, indicating that it comes from a typical chess set of the time. There are comparable examples of Kings or Queens from London; Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire; Habrough, South Humberside and Salisbury (Chapman 2005).

Statement of potential and recommendations

- Identify the bone to species and type

- Fully illustrate at 1:1 scale

6.5 Glass by Cecily Cropper

Area A	Bottle units	31	Vessel units	9	Window units	12	Other	1
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Table 1: Breakdown of glass types from Area A.

Area B	Bottle units	27	Vessel units	2	Window units	3
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Table 2: Breakdown of glass types from Area B

Area A

Overall this assemblage is post-medieval dating to between the 17th and 20th centuries. Individual glass fragment details are tabulated in Appendix 3. Amongst the bottle assemblage is one of the earliest post-medieval bottle types, a Shaft and Globe from context 1162 dating to the mid-17th century. Later 19th century examples of bottle and vessel glass were also represented such as crystal cut vase from context 1287 and cylindrical bottles such as that from context 1287. There was very little 20th century glass and none of significance. Of note within this post-medieval assemblage however are the remains of a medieval vessel (context 1083, pit 1082). A further object of interest is the post-medieval linen smoother from 1288. Further work, totalling 2.5 days) is required to:

Area B

The assemblage is mostly of a 19th/20th century date. Out of 32 object units, five bottle and one window unit may date from an earlier 18th century date. Although relatively late in date, the bottles include examples that are local or of relatively local origin (e.g. Birmingham). The shape and the embossed lettering can give information of local interest.

Statement of potential and recommendations

Further work totalling 3.5 days is required to:

- Identify and date medieval vessel (Area A)
- Source embossed bottles for manufacturer, contents and more accurate dating (Area B)
- Build bottle typology
- Identify glazing campaigns if possible

6.6 Clay pipe by Dr David Higgins

A total of 57 fragments of clay tobacco pipe, comprising 15 bowls, 40 stems and 2 mouthpieces were collected from the two areas. These were recovered from 16 different contexts, in addition to which there is one bag of unstratified finds. Most of the excavated deposits produced small groups of material containing 6 pipe fragments or less. There was only one context (1123) that produced a larger group of 19 fragments. A summary table is given in Appendix 4.

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. 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 deposition. For these reasons, the pipe evidence will be of importance in helping to establish a dated sequence for archaeological deposits found on the site.

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 assemblage. 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.

Statement of potential and recommendations

The pipe fragments have been dated as part of this assessment and none of the groups warrant further detailed study. However, further study is required:

- On a number number of individual pipe fragments that contribute to a broader understanding of pipe production and use in Coventry during the post-medieval period. These should be selectively studied and discussed.
- Illustrations for publication at 1:1 should be prepared of the more complete and marked pipes from these excavations 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.

6.7 Animal Bone by Matilda Holmes

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 used to give an idea of the potential for further analysis. It is noted that this assessment was

completed prior to site re-phasing, thus this animal bone report will need to be updated with the new phasing prior to full publication analysis. The species representation and total fragment count is illustrated below in Table 3.

	Phase	Phase 2	Phase 2 or 3	Phase 3 or 4	Phase 5 to 7	Phases 7 or 8	Phases 8 or 9	undated
Species								
Cattle		9	46	10	211	2	11	34
Sheep / Goat		24	40	6	131		8	31
Pig		6	24	5	50		7	21
Horse			1		3		1	
Dog			1		2		1	
Cat				1	11			1
Chicken		2	9	1	56		1	13
Goose			4		15		3	6
Duck		1	1					
Wader								1
Swan					1			
Pigeon					1			
Hare / Rabbit		1	3		10		1	2
Rodent			1					1
Fallow Deer					1			
Fish			3		15			45
Frog								1
Total Identified		43	133	23	507	2	33	156
Unidentified Mammal		9	14		41		4	10
Unidentified Large Mammal		2	40	5	208	3	1	23
Unidentified Medium Mammal		11	47	2	135		5	56
Unidentified Small Mammal			1		25			2
Unidentified Bird		2	11	2	57			7
Total		67	246	32	973	5	43	254

Table 3 - Animal species representation by phase

Table 3 shows the provisional list of species from the site split where possible in phases, of which the majority came from the Phases 5 to 7 (15-18th centuries). Although the species present are diverse, domestic animals and birds predominate, in particular cattle, sheep / goat, pig, chicken and goose.

There was no bone available for assessment 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.

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. However, 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, probably the result of food debris, although the possibility of residuality of these animals from burrowing must not be discounted.

Statement of potential and recommendations

Due to the proximity of the Priory Street it is suggested that the assemblages from these two contemporary sites are considered together to achieve the greatest understanding of the information available.

- From the provisional dating provided, the animal bone assemblages from Phases 5 to 7 (15- 18th centuries) from Areas A and B 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 early 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 to fulfil the aims and objectives of the project (Colls 2006 and Halstead 2006), 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.

It is recommended that the animal 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. Expected time scale for analysis and reporting is 20 days.

6.8 Archaeometallurgical assessment by Roderick Mackenzie

The following report is an archaeometallurgical assessment of production residues recovered during fieldwork. 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 below in Table 4. It should be noted that, as no microscopic or chemical analysis has been carried out, the results should be regarded as provisional.

Area	Context No.	Number of pieces.	Description	Weight
A	1069	1	Fragment of undiagnostic conglomerate	5g
A	1086 (small find/sample4)	-	Very small amount of flakes of iron oxide (<1g) One fragment of non-ferrous metal artefact, possibly part of a buckle (c.2g) (<i>refer latter to Medieval Finds Research Group?</i>)	-
A	1114	1	Fragment of possible iron smithing slag (<i>retain for site archive</i>)	261g
A	1114	1	Fragment of ceramic vessel with heavily vitrified and fuel ash slagged outer surface – possibly a metalliferous crucible, or large domestic cooking pot (<i>refer fragment to ceramic specialist</i>)	47g
A	1162	1	Piece of fuel ash slagged stone, with coal fragments embedded within slag.	1182g
A	1180 <small>(small find/sample 31)</small>	-	Very small amount of flake iron oxide and spheroidal hammerslag	<1g
B	11029	1	Fragment of iron with concreted layer	6g
B	11081	1	Fragment of undiagnostic slag/possible fuel ash slag	20g
B	11081	1	Corroded head of wrought iron nail	3g
B	11083 (small find 1)	1	Fragment of ferrous metal with fragments of charcoal embedded within surface corrosion	4g
B	11083	1	Fragment of ferrous rich conglomerate with flecks of charcoal embedded within matrix	10g
B	11112	12	Fragments of non-ferrous residue, possibly relates to brass production (<i>retain for site archive</i>)	45g
B	11129 (small find 4)	1	Small fragment of undiagnostic slag	1g
B	11129	3	Fragments of iron oxide concretion	2g
B	11142	1	Fragment of fuel ash slag contaminated with non-ferrous residue, possibly relates to brass production	55g
B	11142	3	Fragments of undiagnostic residue/possible fuel ash slag	6g
B	11142	5	Fragments of undiagnostic residue, possibly contaminated by corroded iron object (post-depositional)	22g
B	11142	1	Fragment of possible vitrified domestic/industrial hearth lining	5g

Table 4: Summary of metal production residues

The assemblage contains some evidence that is indicative of ferrous and non-ferrous metal production. One fragment of possible iron smithing slag was recovered from context 1114, together with a fragment of pottery that has a heavily vitrified and clinkered outer surface. The fragment of pottery may be from a crucible, although there are no metalliferous residues

on the inner surface to confirm this. One of the residue samples (Sample 31 from context 1180) contains one or two small pieces of spheroidal hammer-slag, which is indicative of the smithing (forging) of historic iron.

The assemblage also contains a range of undiagnostic residues. Although some pieces have been identified as fuel ash slags, it is not possible to say whether the slags were produced by domestic or 'industrial' hearths. In general, unless fuel ash slags are recovered from specific contexts that relate to their production source, they are of very limited archaeological potential.

A fragment of iron oxide rich conglomerate was found in context 11083. This conglomerate appears to incorporate flecks of charcoal. The combination of iron oxide and charcoal suggest that the conglomerate may have originally been a compacted floor area of an iron smithing workshop. The same context (11083) also produced a small fragment of corroded ferrous metal, which has traces of charcoal embedded within the layer of corrosion.

Statement of potential and recommendations

The assemblage does contain evidence of ferrous and non-ferrous metal production/working, but there is not enough specific material or supporting archaeological evidence to link metal production to a specific area of the site. The general impression of the assemblage suggests that iron or steel artefacts were being manufactured or repaired in the area, and that non-ferrous metal, possibly brass, was also being produced locally. The type and amount of residues suggests relatively small scale 'workshop' production, although there is the possibility that larger dumps of contemporary material may exist in areas not excavated. Given the nature of the assemblage and the lack of supporting evidence of metal production, detailed scientific analysis of the residues is not recommended. However, it is recommended that a small number of pieces be retained as part of the site archive and for possible future academic research. These are:

- The piece of iron smithing slag from 1114 and non-ferrous smelting slag from 1112 should be retained as part of site archive
- The piece of non-ferrous metal (small find 4) from 1086 should be referred to the Medieval Finds Research Group for identification.
- The fragment of pottery from [1114] should be referred to an archaeological ceramic specialist.

6.9 Plant remains by Pam Grinter

Archaeobotanical samples were collected from deposits during fieldwork. Samples were taken from a range of features and 12 sub-samples were selected for assessment to determine if plant remains were present and of interpretable value (Tables 5 and 6). All of the sub-samples were 10 litres in volume. Water flotation was used to process the samples. The flots and heavy residues were sieved to 500µm. Flots were scanned under a low-power microscope at a magnification of x15. As Tables 5 and 6 illustrates, charred plant remains were not present in any of the 12 samples scanned, many of the samples contained small quantities of charcoal.

Sample No.	Context	Sample Vol. (L)	Bone	Charcoal	Coleoptera	Waterlogged Plant Remains	Charred Plant remains observed (flot only)		Further Analysis	Comments on Flot
							Grain	Chaff		
4	1086	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	NO	100% of the sample scanned. Charcoal was present, no plant remains present. ASSESSED AS POOR.
12	1116	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	NO	100% of the sample scanned. Charcoal was present, no plant remains present. ASSESSED AS POOR.
31	1180	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	NO	100% of the sample scanned. Charcoal was present, no plant remains present. ASSESSED AS POOR.
34	1221	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	NO	100% of the sample scanned. Charcoal was present, no plant remains present. ASSESSED AS POOR.
35	1024	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	NO	100% of the sample scanned. No plant remains present. ASSESSED AS POOR.
36	1271	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	NO	100% of the sample scanned. Charcoal was present, no plant remains present. ASSESSED AS POOR.

Table 5: Assessment results for charred plant remains from Area A

Sample No.	Context	Sample Vol. (L)	Bone	Charcoal	Coleoptera	Waterlogged Plant Remains	Charred Plant remains observed (flot only)		Further Analysis	Comments on Flot
							Grain	Chaff		
1	11083	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	NO	50% of the sample scanned. Charcoal was present, no plant remains present. ASSESSED AS POOR.
2	11056	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	NO	100% of the sample scanned. Charcoal was present, no plant remains present. ASSESSED AS POOR.
4	11129	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	NO	100% of the sample scanned. Charcoal was present, no plant remains present. ASSESSED AS POOR.
5	11080	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	NO	100% of the sample scanned. Charcoal was present, no plant remains present. ASSESSED AS POOR.
6	11134	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	NO	100% of the sample scanned. No plant remains present. ASSESSED AS POOR.
7	11126	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	NO	100% of the sample scanned. Charcoal was present, no plant remains present. ASSESSED AS POOR.

Table 6: Assessment results for charred plant remains from Area B

Statement of potential and recommendations

No further archaeobotanical analysis is recommended.

6.10 Palynology by Tom Hill and Ben Gearey

The majority of the deposits encountered during the excavation were minerogenic sediments with low organic content. This indicated that the potential for pollen preservation was low. A total of six samples were submitted to Birmingham Archaeo-Environmental for consideration for palynological assessment. Only one was deemed suitable for pollen preparation and assessment. The sample was taken from context 1086 of pit 1084 (Area A – Phase 3). 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).

The sample from context 1086 yielded a pollen assemblage suitable for palaeoenvironmental interpretation. 1086 was dominated by grains of Cerealia-type (cereals), whilst Poaceae (wild grasses) was also in relative 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. Asteraceae, Ranunculus (buttercup), Plantago lanceolata (ribwort plantain), Centaurea nigra (common knapweed) and C. cyanus (cornflower) and Chenopodiaceae (fat hen family) were also relatively abundant. Occasional grains of Corylus-avellana type (hazel, sweet gale) were identified, and no tree species were encountered. Pre-Quaternary spores were also encountered during the assessment. These ancient grains are likely to have been derived from the underlying Keuper Marl bedrock and would have been incorporated into the context through processes of sediment re-working.

Statement of Potential and recommendations

The pollen assemblage from 1086 provides some insight into the nature of the pitfill. The overall absence of tree and shrub pollen indicates that during the medieval period much of the area surrounding the excavation site would have been an open landscape. This reinforces previous interpretations of the environment (Hill and Gearey 2007). 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 sampling site. The presence of pre-Quaternary spores does however indicate that grains from the underlying Keuper Marl bedrock became incorporated into the fill deposit at some point. The form of the deposit suggests it may have been some sort of pit lining. The clay-rich nature of the fill suggests the deposit may have acted as an impermeable barrier for some form of industrial activity on the site. 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. It is unknown at present whether suitably preserved waterlogged plant remains and charred material are present within the fill deposits. If an 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.

Overall poor preservation of pollen grains in the samples from the deposits at site limits the potential for detailed palaeoecological interpretation. Further palynological work is not recommended.

7. THE ARCHIVE

What follows is a breakdown of the archives associated with this project. For reference, this is divided into the paper, photographic, and finds archive.

Paper Archive	Photographic Archives
Context sheets: 2554 Masonry sheets: 4 Indices: 24 Site drawings: 41 (A3) Group sheets : 2 Matrices: 2	Colour print: 2 films Colour slide: 6 films Monochrome: 8 films Monochrome negatives: 8 films

Material	Area A	Area B	TOTAL
Pottery	549	1014	1563
Tile	202	34	236
Clay Pipe	31	12	43
Crucible	3	-	3
Iron	148	32	180
Copper Alloy	32	39	71
Lead	1	-	1
Other Metal	44	2	46
Slag	31	12	43
Glass	81	43	124
Worked Bone	187	3	190
Animal Bone	29932g	5186g	35118g
Shell	24	-	24
Charcoal	81	-	81

Table 7 – Archive finds list

In the short term the archive will be stored at Birmingham Archaeology. The archive will be deposited with the Herbert Art Gallery and Museum following the completion of the project.

No artefacts require immediate conservation. In the long term some copper alloy items will require conservation. All finds have been labelled, packaged, boxed, and stored in appropriate conditions.

8. SUMMARY DISCUSSION

The results from the excavations at the Herbert Art Gallery and Museum have produced important archaeological evidence that will serve to enhance not only our knowledge of the historical chronology of the site, but also of the City of Coventry. The features, deposits and structures across the site can be divided into 9 phases of activity ranging from the 12th century to the present (although several pot sherds date to the 11th century activity). Specialist assessments of the finds assemblage has provided invaluable material from which we can utilise to achieve the aims set out in the initial research agenda. Together with the site records, these provide us with detailed chronology of the site, with each phase presenting us with useful data. The earliest phase (12th to 13th century) of archaeological activity forms an important group that is most probably associated with the castle and its immediate

environment. The structural remains of 2 buildings were identified, one in Area A and a second (probable) in Area B. With the deposition of 'cultivation or garden' soils, dating to the 13th century, sealing the remains of these structures, they must have gone out of use and dismantled before this. A series of pitting episodes for industrial use begins as early as the 13th century after the deposition of the 'cultivation/garden' soils. This initial period pitting predates the layout and construction of the medieval properties (and burgage plots) that subsequently follow fronting onto Bayley Lane from the 14th century. However, the industrial activity continues across Area A up as late as the 18th century. Although spanning several centuries, the majority of these pits demonstrated key similarities in shape, fill sequences, and artefact frequency and distribution. Further analysis will form part of the full publication, but at assessment level these features suggest a function attached to the cloth industry. Several of the pits suggest that prior to degradation they contained a wood (possibly slatted) lining. The natural sandstone beneath a number of these pits (and the stones associated with drain 1069) demonstrated a bleaching effect from some type of caustic or corrosive substance (for example ammonia or urine).

Two substantial periods of development took place on the site. The first dates to the 14th century during which the properties fronting onto Bayley Lane were constructed. The archaeological evidence is corroborated by documentary evidence from the site and its nearby vicinity (further research will be undertaken during the final stage of analysis). The second phase of re-development was evident across both areas dating to the 18th century. The medieval buildings along the frontage were demolished, although their foundations were partially reused to construct the brick arched foundations for the new properties. The nature of Area A also significantly altered at this time. A sequence of building began which transformed the backplot layout into a number of bayed buildings that predominantly covered most of Area A.

Several important key finds were recovered from the site. Several items of medieval/early post medieval date demonstrate wealth and high status. These include a finely carved bone chess piece and a ceramic salt holder in the shape of a figurine. Several residual Roman artefacts may provide important information regarding Roman activity in Coventry.

9. REVISED RESEARCH AGENDA

In light of the assessment results, the research agenda as outlined in the written scheme of investigation remains valid. The site has the potential to add valuable data to the current pool of knowledge that outlines the archaeological and historical development of Coventry. Further analysis of the finds assemblage is important to enhance our understanding of the evolution of this site, in particular its possible early links to the castle and, later, the growth of trade, industry, and craft. Further work on the animal bone and pottery assemblage should give us insight into urban production and consumption as well as the social status of the occupants of the site. It is paramount that comprehensive documentary research is undertaken to aid in site interpretation, in particular the chronology of medieval construction on the Bayley Lane frontage and the identification of the industrial/craft processes that were taking place within the backplots (Area A). From this assessment, a number of key themes can be identified that corresponds to the West Midlands Regional Research Framework for Coventry (Soden 2003b).

Further work should be focused on the following themes:

- Site chronology: Enhancing the historical and developmental chronology of the site which will then be set against the wider archaeological and historical background of the city itself.

- Castle-related archaeology: Focusing on Phase 1 activity and relating this evidence to the castle and its immediate environs.
- Medieval town planning and social status: Enhancing our understanding of medieval activity centred in Bayley Lane and assessing the social status of the area and its primary functions.
- Trade and industry: Enhance our understanding of the processes and activities that occurred on the site. Produce comparable documentary evidence that may assist in the identification of these industrial/craft processes (in particular the function of the sequence of pits identified across the site).
- Provide comparative material: This will contribute to our understanding of the site within the city as a whole.
- Dissemination: Allow access to the results to the people of Coventry and the wider public through publication and presentation.

10.TASK LIST

After special assessment of the finds, no further work is recommended on the pollen, plant remains, or the archaeometallurgy. Further work is recommended on the pottery, the animal bone, the clay pipe, the glass, the metal finds, the tile, the chess piece, and the documentary evidence (Nathaniel Alcock will undertake this research). Also to be included in the final report is a narrative outlining the results of the 1990 excavations during the construction of the former Tourist Information Centre. This information will be provided by the City Planning Archaeologist prior to publication. The tasks required to complete the analysis of this site and to produce a publication text are summarised below:

Specialist reports:		
Full pottery analysis	S. Ratkai	13.5 days
Full animal bone analysis (combined with Priory Street)	M. Holmes	20 days
Clay pipe	D. Higgins	3 days
Glass	C. Cropper	3.5 days
Metal finds	QM + Roman Sp.	7 days
Documentary research (combined with Priory Street)	N. Alcock	5 days
Illustration of pot sherds	H. Moulden	15 days
Full tile analysis	TBA	2 days
Narrative and illustrations from 1990 excavation	CP and GD	???
Contextual analysis:		
Stratigraphic analysis and finalising site phasing	K.Colls	2 day
Updating database	K.Colls	0.5 days
Report:		
Project management	L. Jones	2 days
Preparation of drawing roughs	K.Colls	2 day
Preparation of illustrations	N.Dodds	4 days
Preparation of plates	K.Colls/N.Dodds	1 day
Preparation of narrative	K.C/JH/LJ	5 days
Integration of specialist reports	K.C/JH/LJ	1 days

Preparation of discussion	K.C/JH/LJ	6 days
Proof read first draft	A. Forster	2 days
Editing	L. Jones	2 days
Amendments	K.Colls/N.Dodds	1 day
Preparation of final draft	K. Colls/L. Jones	2 day
Publication		
Proof reading	A. Forster	3 days
Submission of text		
Preparation and deposition of archive	A.Forster	1 day
Publication		

Table 8 – Publication task list

11. PUBLICATION SYNOPSIS

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: Nathaniel 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 Thomson,

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

12. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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1905 Ordnance Survey 2nd edition (1:500 and 1:2500)

1925 Ordnance Survey 3rd edition (1:500 and 1:2500)

1937 Ordnance Survey 4th edition (1:500 and 1:2500)

1955 Ordnance Survey (1:2500)

1963 Ordnance Survey (1:2500)

1977 Ordnance Survey (1:2500)

14. APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Context database

Strat Unit	Group	Full Description	Spot Date	Phase
1000		Asphalt. 0.03-0.1m deep		9
1001		Hardcore, beige. 0.3m deep		9
1002		Surface. Light grey concrete. 0.12m deep		9
1003		Dark brown organic silty sand layer with brick rubble, tiles and sandstone block, and charcoal inclusions. Up to 1.4m deep. Possible demolition layer	19th c.	8
1004		Pink sandy clay layer with charcoal and blocks of sandstone inclusions. Up to 1m deep. Possible demolition layer		8
1005		Surface. Built of blue engineering bricks, not mortared, stretcher pattern. c.1m E-W and >10m N-S, 0.07m deep. Total 1 course		8
1006		Wall. Built of red brick and stretcher bonded with concrete foundation. >12m in length N-S, 0.7m wide and 0.6m high. Block size 0.24x 0.11x 0.07m.		
1007		Wall. Built of red brick and stretcher bonded. >5m in length, 0.24m wide and 0.6m high. Block size 0.24x 0.11x 0.07m. E/W orientation		
1008		Void		
1009		Surface. Built of red brick and not mortared Stretcher pattern. 5m in length N/S, >2.5m in length E/W and 0.07m high. Total 1 course, Block size 0.22x 0.11x 0.07m		8
1010		Red sandy clay layer under buildings, charcoal flecking throughout.		
1011		Thin layer of charcoal under buildings. 0.02m deep		
1012		Dark brown organic 'garden' layer, sandy silt with charcoal flecking and brick rubble. 1.2m deep	mid 18th c.	8
1013		Red clayey sand layer with charcoal flecking under cobbled surface. 0.2m deep		
1014		Surface. Cobbled surface in NW edge of site. Cobbles 0.05-0.12m in diameter, rounded grey stones. 5m in length and 3m wide. 0.1-0.15m deep		
1015		Dark brown organic sandy silt layer, containing charcoal flecks and brick rubble. 3m in length, >2.5m wide, 1m deep		
1016		Structure. Built of red brick structure just visible in eastern L.O.E. Walls. Rectangular in plan. Fill 0.24m wide.		8

1017		Fill of 1016. Rubble and mortar infill of modern brick structure. Rectangular in plan.		
1018		Fill of 1019. Green organic silt fill of small cut. Circular in plan. 0.9m in length, 0.7m wide and 0.12m deep		
1019		Pit. Two stake holes both c0.1m in diameter driven through the base, 1018 filled these. Circular in plan. 0.9m in length, 0.7m wide and 0.12m deep		3 or 4
1020		Pit. Rectangular in plan. Vertical sides, rounded base. 2.4m in length, 0.85m wide, 0.5m deep		3
1021		Fill of 1020. Light brownish pink silty sand containing medium to large lumps of sandstone (0.2-0.3m in diameter). Rectangular in plan. Vertical sides, rounded base. 2.4m in length, 0.85m wide, 0.5m deep		
1022		Fill of 1020. Mid brown silty sand, medium lumps of sandstone (0.1-0.2m in diameter), charcoal flecks and lumps. Rectangular in plan. vertical sides, rounded base. 2.4m in length, 0.85m wide, 0.3m - 0.5m deep	14th c.	
1023		Fill of 1020. Greyish green silty sand containing small stones, charcoal lumps and flecks. Rectangular in plan. Vertical sides, rounded base. 2.4m in length, 0.85m wide, 0.2-0.6m deep		
1024		Mid brown sandy silt layer with charcoal flecks and lumps, Cu alloy finds and pottery. Fill 0.2-0.4m deep	13th c.	2
1025	Structure group H	Drain. Cut for N-S aligned drainage channel in western L.O.E. Linear in plan. Vertical sides and flat base. 4m in length N-S, 1m in length E-W, 0.1m deep		8
1026	Structure group H	Drain. N-S aligned drainage channel in western L.O.E. Sandstone blocks with occ. brick patching. Linear in plan. Vertical sides and flat base. 4m in length N-S, 1m in length E-W, 0.1m deep		8
1027	Structure group I	Surface. Cut for possible yard surface? made of rough cut sandstone blocks, unmortared. >4m E-W, >1m N-S, 0.15m deep		8
1028	Structure group I	Surface. Made of rough cut sandstone blocks, unmortared. Possible yard surface? >4m E-W, >1m N-S, 0.15m deep		
1029		Fill of 1025. Green/brown silt with yellow brown clayey sand mottling. Linear in plan and U-shaped. Vertical sides and a flat base. 4m N-S, 1m E-W and 0.1m deep	1820s-30s	
1030		Pit. Rectilinear and U-shaped in profile. Rectilinear in plan and U-shaped. 1.1m x >1.3m, 0.38m deep	late 15th/mid 16th	5
1031		Fill of 1030. Grey brown sandy silt. Rectilinear in plan and U-shaped. 1.1m x >1.3m wide, 0.38m deep	late 15th/mid 16th	5
1032		Pit. Rectilinear. Fill 0.38m deep. Rectilinear in plan and U-shaped. 0.6m wide, 1.2m in length, 0.4m deep	14th c.	3
1033		Fill of 1032. Dark brown sandy, clayey silt upper fill of linear. Rectilinear in plan and U-	14th c.	3

		shaped. 0.18m deep		
1034		Fill of 1032. Light brown sandy silt, charcoal flecks. Rectilinear in plan and U-shaped. 0.2m deep		
1035		Surface. Cobbled surface in south of site. Loosely set in sand. Vertical sides and a flat base. 1m E-W, >3m N-S, 0.12-0.46m in diameter. Fill 0.09-0.16m deep		8
1036		Wall. Red brick wall with sandstone foundation, stretcher bond with lowest 3 courses Eng. bond, Linear in plan. >4.8mx 0.26m, 1.1m high, bricks 0.24x 0.12x 0.6m. Total 11 courses.		8
1037		Structure. Built of red brick and located against rear wall of main building. Bricks mostly 0.24x 0.12x 0.06m, some handmade. Square in plan. Vertical sides and a flat base. Structure 2mx 2m, walls 0.24m wide, 15 courses. Fill 1m deep. Possible outhouse?		8
1038		Fill of 1286. Light brown cream sand and plaster/mortar, large quantities of brick rubble. Square in plan. Vertical sides and a flat base. 0.5m deep	late 18th/e 19th	
1039		Red brown sandy silt clay layer under walls, equivalent to 1010. Fill 0.2m deep		
1040		Fill of 1041. Upper fill of large pit, mid reddish brown clayey silt, clean, no finds. Circular in plan. Steep sides and a slightly rounded base. 0.15m deep.		
1041		Pit, mostly hidden under eastern L.O.E. Circular in plan. Steep sides and a slightly rounded base. 1.3mx >0.6m and 0.6m deep		3 or 4
1042		Fill of 1041. Mid pinkish grey sandy silt, large amount of charcoal flecking. Circular in plan. Steep sides and a slightly rounded base. 0.25m deep		
1043		Fill of 1041. Mid greenish grey sandy silt, Very organic. Circular in plan. Steep sides and a slightly rounded base. 0.2m deep		
1044		Drain, see 1068 for details.	14th - 15th	4
1045		Ditch. E-W linear and bowl shaped in profile. Equivalent to 1150. 0.2m deep		4
1046		Fil of 1045. Light brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, upper fill of 1045. Linear in plan. 0.2m deep		
1047		Fill of 1045. Mid brown sandy silt, charcoal flecking. Linear in plan. 0.5m deep	14th-15th	4
1048		Fill of 1045. Mid brownish pink sandy clay, charcoal flecking and slate fragments. Linear in plan. 0.1m deep		
1049	Structure group I	Wall. Edge of a red brick wall just visible in western L.O.E. Extents not visible. N-S orientation. Linear in plan. >1m long, 0.25m wide, depth unknown		8
1050		Cut for 1049. Linear in plan.		
1051		Wall. Built of sandstone. Possible foundation course and mostly robbed out. Linear in plan. Vertical sides, flat base. 0.8m wide, 5m long, 0.4m deep of cut left		
1052		Cut for 1051. Linear in plan.		
1053		Fill of 1150. Mid brown silty sand with charcoal flecking. Linear in plan. 0.3m deep	14th	4
1054		Fill of 1179. Mid/dark brown sandy silt with charcoal lumps and flecks. Circular in plan. >0.4m	14th	4

		deep		
1055		Fill of 1065. Pink/red mixed silty red clay with slate, small rounded stones and charcoal flecking. Oval in plan. 0.14m deep		3
1056		Fill of 1065. Red/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, small rounded stones, tile and slate. Oval in plan. 0.12m deep	1250-1300	3
1057		Fill of 1065. Mid brown/red silt sand with charcoal flecks. Oval in plan. 0.06m deep	15th-16th	
1058		Brown soft sandy silt layer with 10% charcoal flecking. Located under possible yard surface in southern L.O.E. 0.05m deep		
1059	Structure group I	Red/orange compacted sand and clay layer below yard surface 1027. 0.1m deep		8
1060		Fill of 1044. Light brown greyish green sandy silt with charcoal. Linear in plan. 0.3m deep	14th	
1061		Fill of 1044. Tile base of drain under 1060, tiles 0.2x 0.2m and 0.02m deep. Linear in plan. 0.02m deep		
1062		Posthole. Shallow. Cut through 1030. Circular in plan. Bowl-shaped. 0.5m in diameter and 0.18m deep		
1063		Fill of 1062. Dark brown/black charcoal rich sandy silt, fill of 1062. Circular in plan. 0.18m deep		
1064		Uncoursed, irregular arrangement of sandstone blocks, tumble from somewhere? 1mx 0.6mx 0.15m. Fill 0.15m deep		
1065		Pit. Steep sided and flat base. Cut through 1024 and natural. Oval in plan. 2.5mx 1.75m and 0.8m deep		3
1066		Fill of 1150. Mid grey brown silty sand, lots of charcoal flecking and lumps. Linear in plan. 0.25m deep.		4
1067		Fill of 1150. Red degraded sandstone. Linear in plan. 0.2m deep	14th/15th	4
1068		Drain. Made of large roughly faced sandstone blocks with a tile top and slate base. Linear in plan. Vertical sides and a flat base. >7.5m long, 0.6m wide and 0.4m deep	m13th/m14th	4
1069		Fill of 1149. Green/grey organic soft silt with charcoal flecks, where in contact with sandstone had bleached it. Linear in plan. 0.35m deep	14th	4
1070		Light/mid brown sandy silt layer with charcoal inclusions. Under wall 1215. 0.3-0.5m deep	later 16th	6
1071		Pit. Shallow and cut into top of large pit 1103. Sub-circular in plan and bowl-shaped. 1.2m in diameter and 0.3m deep		
1072		Fill of 1071. Dark grey/black silty clay with lots of charcoal, sandstone lumps, brick, tile and ceramics. Sub-circular in plan. 0.1m deep		
1073		Pit. Very large and located in northern part of the site. Rectangular in plan. Vertical sides and a flat base. 2.8mx 5mx 1.4m deep. Same as 1122		7

1074	Fill of 1073. Mid brown sandy silt with charcoal and crushed mortar, large quantities of animal bone. Rectangular in plan. 0.2m deep		
1075	Number not used		
1076	Pit. Irregular in shape. Cut into 1024. Irregular in plan. 1.6mx 0.82mx 0.31m deep		3 or 4
1077	Fill of 1076. Pinky orange sandy clay with charcoal flecks. Irregular in plan 0.31m deep		
1078	Linear cut through 1024, irregular edges. Linear in plan		
1079	Fill of 1078. Red/orange sandy clay with charcoal flecking and small/medium stones. Linear in plan. 0.25m deep	late 17th/m18th	
1080	Fill of 1078. Brownish grey sandy silt with charcoal and small/medium stones. Linear in plan. 0.18m deep	15th-16th	
1081	Fill of 1078. Blueish grey silty sand with small stones. Linear in plan. 0.05m deep		
1082	Pit. Small and rectangular in plan. Vertical sides and a flat base. 0.6x0.75m x0.1m deep		
1083	Fill of 1082. Black silty sand and charcoal. Rectangular in plan 0.1m deep	16th	
1084	Large pit cut through 1024 and natural. Square in plan. Vertical sides and a flat base. 2.2mx 2.2m and 1.5m deep		3
1085	Bowl shaped pit cut into the top of 1084. Circular in plan. 1.7m in diameter, 0.45m deep		
1086	Fill of 1084. Dark grey blue clay layer with charcoal inclusions. Square in plan. 0.06m deep		
1087	Fill of 1084. Red/pale pink sandy clay layer with small sandstone inclusions. Square in plan. 0.2m deep		
1088	Fill of 1084. Mid brown silty sand layer. Square in plan. 0.04m deep		
1089	Fill of 1084. Red clay layer. Square in plan. 0.15m deep		
1090	Fill of 1084. Dark brown silty sand layer with charcoal inclusions. Square in plan. 0.45m deep		
1091	Fill of 1084. Mid brown silty sand layer with charcoal inclusions. Square in plan. 0.35m deep		
1092	Fill of 1084. Red/orange clay layer containing small sandstone inclusions. Square in plan. 0.04m deep		
1093	Fill of 1084. Red/orange sandy clay layer. Square in plan. 0.1m deep		
1094	Fill of 1084. Light brown/dirty yellow silty sand layer. Square in plan. 0.25m deep		
1095	Fill of 1084. Red clay layer. Square in plan. 0.04m deep		
1096	Fill of 1084. Mid/dark brown silty sand layer with charcoal inclusions. Square in plan. 0.1m deep		
1097	Fill of 1084. Red/orange clay layer. Square in plan. 0.08m deep		
1098	Fill of 1084. Mid brown silty sand layer with charcoal inclusions. Square in plan. 0.2m deep	13th	
1099	Fill of 1084. Red clay layer. Square in plan. 0.15m deep		
1100	Fill of 1085. Mid/dark brown silty sand layer with charcoal inclusions. Circular in plan. 0.15m deep		

1101		Fill of 1085. Red/orange clay layer . Circular in plan. 0.12m deep		
1102		Fill of 1085. Dark brown sandy silt layer with charcoal and crushed mortar inclusions. Circular in plan.0.18m deep		
1103		Pit. Cut into 1073 and cut by 1071. Sub-circular in plan and V-shaped. 0.5m in diameter		7
1104		Fill of 1171. Dark brown silty sand layer with charcoal and sandstone inclusions. Sub-circular in plan. 0.12m deep	16th	6
1105		Fill of 1103. Mid brown sandy silt layer with charcoal, slate and sandstone inclusions. Sub-circular in plan		7
1106		Fill of 1073. Mid brown silty sand layer with charcoal and sandstone fragment inclusions. Rectangular in plan. 0.08m deep		
1107		Fill of 1073. Mid brown sandy silt layer with charcoal and sandstone inclusions. Rectangular in plan.0.14m deep	15th-16th	
1108		Fill of 1073. Mid/light brown silty sand layer with charcoal inclusions. Rectangular in plan.0.2m deep		
1109		Fill of 1073. Light/mid green sandy silt layer with very small sub-angular stones and charcoal inclusions. Rectangular in plan.0.04m deep		
1110		Fill of 1073. Mid/dark brown silty sand layer with charcoal, crushed mortar, small lumps of slate and sandstone inclusions. Rectangular in plan. 0.2m deep		
1111		Fill of 1073 . Red clay and dark green black silt layer mixed together in lumps and patches with charcoal inclusions. Rectangular in plan.0.22m deep		
1112		Fill of 1073. Dark green/grey/black clay layer with charcoal inclusions. Rectangular in plan.0.04m deep	15th-16th	
1113		Pit. Steep sidedwith a flat base and cutting through 1117, 1024 and 1178. Circular in plan. 2.4m in diameter and 0.8m deep		5
1114		Fill of 1113. Mid orangey brown sandy silt layer with charcoal inclusions and a large quantity of finds. Circular in plan. Fill 0.4m deep	15th-16th	
1115		Fill of 1113. Mid brown sandy silt layer with charcoal inclusions. Circular in plan. 0.3m deep	later 16th	
1116		Fill of 1113. Greenish grey silty sand with charcoal inclusions. Circular in plan. 0.2m deep	late 15th/mid 16th	
1117		Pit. Rectangular in shape and cut by 1113 and 1122. . Rectangular in plan and U-shaped. 2.7m N-S, truncated on both sides E-W. Fill 1.1m deep		5
1118		Fill of 1117. Brownish pink sandy clay layer . Rectangular in plan and U-shaped. 0.6m deep	15th-16th	
1119		Fill of 1117. Mid brown sandy silt layer with charcoal flecks. Rectangular in plan. 0.3m deep	15th-16th	
1120		Fill of 1117. Mid/dark green organic silty sand layer with charcoal flecks and lumps. Rectangular in plan. 0.3m deep	late 15th/mid 16th	
1121		Number not used		

1122		Pit. U-shaped. 3m N-S and 2m E-W, 0.95m deep		7
1123		Fill of 1122. Mid greyish pink sandy silt layer containing sandstone lumps and tile. Rectangular in plan. 0.3m deep	late 17th/m18th	
1124		Fill of 1122. Mid reddish brown silty sand layer containing sandstone lumps and tiles. Rectangular in plan. 0.2m deep		
1125		Fill of 1122. Greenish grey organic sandy silt layer . Rectangular in plan. 0.4m deep	1700-1750	
1126		Fill of 1171. Greenish grey organic sandy silt layer . Circular in plan. 0.38m deep		
1127		Fill of 1073l. Red/orange clay layer with charcoal inclusions. Rectangular in plan. 0.3m deep		
1128		Fill of 1073. Green/blue clay layer with charcoal flecking. Rectangular in plan. 0.3m deep	15th-16th	
1129		See 1253	17th	
1130		Fill of 1129. See fills of 1253		
1131		Fill of 1129. See fills of 1253		
1132		Fill of 1129. See fills of 1253		
1133		Fill of 1129. See fills of 1253		
1134		Pit. Large and rectangular. U-shaped in profile. 2.1x 1.08m and 0.77m deep		3
1135		Fill of 1134. Dark green sandy clay layer with charcoal inclusions. Rectangular in plan. 0.15m deep	14th	
1136		Fill of 1134. Greenish grey sandy clay layer with charcoal flecking and small stones. Rectangular in plan. 0.06m deep		
1137		Fill of 1134. Dark brown sandy silty clay layer with charcoal flecks and sub-rounded stones. Rectangular in plan. 0.31m deep		
1138		Fill of 1134. Pinkish red sandy clay layer with charcoal tile and slate inclusions. Rectangular in plan. 0.16m deep		
1139		Fill of 1134. layer of black charcoal and burnt matter. Rectangular in plan. 0.03m deep		
1140		Pit. Small and cut into 1137 and 1138. Irregular in plan and bowl-shaped. 1.3x 0.4m and 0.36m deep		5
1141		Fill of 1140. Dark brown sandy silt layer with charcoal and small rounded stones. Irregular in plan. 0.36m deep	late 15th/mid 16th	
1142		Pit. Shallow, stepped and irregular in plan. 1.15x 0.75m and 0.1m deep		4
1143		Fill of 1142. Blackish brown sandy silt and burnt matter layer with small rounded stones. Irregular in plan. 0.1m deep	late 15th/mid 16th	
1144		Fill of 1073. Red orange clayey sand layer with charcoal flecking. Rectangular in plan. 0.1m deep		
1145		Number not used		
1146		Number not used		

1147	Fill of 1178. Mid/dark grey sandy silt layer with a large amount of charcoal flecking and lumps. Circular in plan. 0.2m deep	1250-1300	
1148	Layer of slightly mixed 'natural' under 1024, occasional charcoal flecking. 0.2m deep		
1149	Cut for sandstone drain running E-W across northern part of site. Linear in plan		4
1150	Linear ditch. E-W orientation across northern part of site. >10mx 1.6-1.8m and 0.6m deep		4
1151	Fill of 1150. Mid grey brown silty sand layer with lots of charcoal flecks and lumps. Circular in plan. 0.12m deep	14th-15th	
1152	Number not used		
1153	Fill of 1134. Brown sandy clay layer with small stones and charcoal. Rectangular in plan. 0.1m deep		
1154	Fill of 1117. Whitish pink sandy clay layer with mortar fragments and charcoal. Rectangular in plan. 0.16m deep		
1155	Fill of 1117. Yellowish white sandy mortar layer with charcoal flecks. Rectangular in plan. 0.06m deep		
1156	Fill of 1117. Dark grey/black ashy silt layer with numerous charcoal flecks. Rectangular in plan. 0.06m deep		
1157	Fill of 1117. Pink sandy clay layer. Rectangular in plan. 0.2m deep	15th-16th	
1158	Well. Cut for a post-medieval well lined with unmortared bricks. Vertical sides, base not reached. 0.24x 0.11x 0.07m. 0.9m in diameter Circular in plan. Fill >1m deep.		
1159	Fill of 1158. Dark brown silt layer with charcoal flecking. Circular in plan. >1m deep	19th	
1160	Fill of 1113. Light/mid brown silty sand layer with charcoal flecks, thin layer of slumping down side of pit. Circular in plan. 0.6m deep		
1161	Pit. Steep sided with flat base and irregular cut by soak-away 1163. Possible rubbish pit. Irregular, roughly oval in plan. 1.3m long x 0.82-1.17m wide and 0.4m deep		6
1162	Fill of 1161. Dark brown silty clay and rubble layer with charcoal flecking and numerous tiles and brick fragments. Irregular, roughly oval in plan. 0.4m deep	17th	
1163	Soak-away. Lined with unmortared broken tiles, bricks and stones and filled with gravel. Circular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base. c1m in diameter, with the internal space being 0.42-0.56m in diameter, 0.8m deep		8
1164	Fill of 1163. Brown sandy silt layer with small stones and gravel inclusions. Circular in plan. 0.55m deep. Soakaway?		
1165	Fill of 1122. Mid reddish brown silty sand layer with charcoal flecking. Rectangular in plan. 0.3m deep		
1166	Fill of 1122. Mid grey/brown humic silt layer with charcoal flecking. Rectangular in plan. 0.5m deep		

1167	Fill of 1122. Dark grey/black sandy silt layer mixed with burnt material and charcoal. Rectangular in plan. 0.1m deep		
1168	Fill of 1122. Mid reddish brown sandy silt layer. Rectangular in plan. 0.1m deep		
1169	Fill of 1122. Mid reddish brown sandy silt layer mixed with grey/green organic material. Rectangular in plan. 0.25 deep		
1170	Wall. Short section of red brick unmortared wall. No cut, set onto surface. Total 2 courses against 1290. Possible flower bed. 0.9x 0.12m and 0.12m high, bricks 0.24x 0.12x 0.05m		
1171	Pit. Small circular pit/posthole cut into 1122. Circular in plan. V-shaped. 0.3m in diameter, 0.38m deep		
1172	Fill of 1037. Dark brown organic silty loam layer . Square in plan. 0.3m deep		
1173	Same as 1122		7
1174	Fill of 1037. Mid reddish brown silty sand layer . Square in plan. 0.2m deep		
1175	Ditch / gully. Orientated north to south. U shaped steep profile. 2m in length, 0.5m wide.		
1176	Pit. Linear cutting 1175 and cut by 1078. Rectilinear in plan and U-shaped. 2mx 0.7m and ???m deep		
1177	Structure? Sandstone blocks set in a line in the top of 1176. Linear in plan. 2mx 0.3m and 0.15m high		3 or 4
1178	Pit. Large and cut through 1024, cut by 1149, 1150 and 1179. Circular in plan and U-shaped. 2.5m in diameter and 0.6m deep		3
1179	Pit. Edge of large pit in dwg 36, see 1113 for details		
1180	Fill of 1178. Mid/light brown silty sand layer with occasional charcoal flecking. Circular in plan. 0.3m deep		
1181	Fill of 1178. Red sand, redeposited natural layer. Circular in plan. 0.08m deep		
1182	Fill of 1178. Mid/light brown silty sand layer with occasional charcoal flecking. Circular in plan. 0.3m deep		
1183	Fill of 1178. Mid brown silty sand layer with charcoal flecking. Circular in plan. 0.4m deep		
1184	Fill of 1178. Mid grey/brown silty sand layer with charcoal flecking. Circular in plan. 0.12m deep		
1185	Fill of 1065. Yellow/brown silt/sand/ash layer with charcoal, tile and stone inclusions. Oval in plan. 0.14m deep		
1186	Fill of 1065. White/yellow ashy mortar layer with charcoal, tile and slate inclusions. Oval in plan. 0.34m deep		
1187	Fill of 1065. Yellow/white ash and mortar layer with slate inclusions. Oval in plan. 0.28m deep		
1188	Fill of 1065. Dark grey silty clay layer with charcoal inclusions. Oval in plan. 0.02m deep		
1189	Fill of 1065. Mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones. Oval in plan. 0.1m deep		

1190		Fill of 1178. Equivalent to 1183, see this context for details		
1191		Pit. Large and rectangular. Equivalent to 1247. U-shaped in profile. 3x 2m and 0.8m deep		3
1192		Fill of 1175. Dark grey sandy clay layer. Rectangular in plan. 0.04m deep		
1193		Fill of 1175. Mid/light brown sandy silt layer with charcoal and crushed white mortar inclusions. Rectilinear in plan. 0.08m deep		
1194		Fill of 1175. Dark brown silty sand layer with charcoal flecking and small lumps of sandstone. Rectilinear in plan. 0.2m deep		
1195		Fill of 1176. Mid brown sandy silt layer with charcoal flecking, Rectilinear in plan.0.3m deep		
1196		Fill of 1176. Dirty white crushed limestone mortar. Rectilinear in plan.0.06m deep		
1197		Fill of 1176. Red orange clay layer with brick, tile and medium sized lumps of sandstone. Rectilinear in plan.0.1-0.18m deep		
1198		Fill of 1176. Mid brown silty sand layer with charcoal and crushed mortar. Rectilinear in plan.0.12m deep		
1199		Fill of 1176. Mid/dark brown silty sand layer with charcoal flecking. 0Rectilinear in plan..08m deep		
1200		Fill of 1176. Red clay layer. Rectilinear in plan.0.04m deep		
1201		Fill of 1176. Mid brown silty sand layer with charcoal and crushed mortar inclusions. Rectilinear in plan.0.08m deep		
1202		Pit. Rectangular with vertical sides and a flat base cut through 1024. Rectangular in plan. 1.5x 1m and 0.98m deep		3 or 4
1203		Fill of 1191. Mid brown sandy silt layer with charcoal flecks, tile, sandstone frags and stones. Rectangular in plan. 0.2m deep	14th	
1204		Fill of 1191. Brownish pink sandy silt layer with charcoal flecks and small rounded stones. Rectangular in plan. 0.1m deep		
1205		Fill of 1191. Brownish grey sandy silt layer with charcoal flecks. Rectangular in plan. 0.24m deep	14th	
1206		Fill of 1191. Greyish pink sandy silt layer with sandstone fragments. Rectangular in plan. 0.14m deep		
1207		Fill of 1191. Dark grey sandy silt layer with charcoal flecks, slate fragments and slag inclusions. Rectangular in plan		
1208		Fill of 1191. Mid pinkish brown silty sand layer with small pockets of clay, charcoal flecks and small sandstone frags. Rectangular in plan. 0.2m deep		
1209		Light pink sand layer over natural with very occasional charcoal flecks, equivalent to 1273. 0.5m deep		
1210		Fill of 1117. Yellowish white sandy mortar with charcoal flecks. Rectangular in plan. 0.1m deep		

1211		Fill of 1117. Light/mid grey ashy silt layer with charcoal fragments and slag. Rectangular in plan. 0.1m deep		
1212		Fill of 1202. Dark green/brown silty sand layer with occasional small stone inclusions. Rectangular in plan		
1213		Fill of 1202. Red silty sand layer with charcoal flecks. Rectangular in plan		
1214		Fill of 1202. Greeny brown organic silt layer. Rectangular in plan		
1215	Structure group J	Wall. N-S orientation. Rear wall of property in northern part of site, contains opening for coal cellar 1290. Linear in plan. Vertical sides with a flat base. 6.3 long and 1.2m high including sandstone foundation		8
1216	Structure group J	Sandstone foundation to 1215, block size 0.1-0.45m. Linear in plan. Vertical sides with a flat base. 6.3 long and 1.2m high including sandstone foundation		8
1217		Linear feature. N-S orientation. Cut into 1024 in southern edge of site. Moderate sides and a flat base. >4.2m x 0.92m and 0.38m deep		3 or 4
1218		Fill of 1217. Brownish red silty clay layer packed with sandstone frags, tile and slate, with some charcoal. Linear in plan. 0.34m deep		
1219		Fill of 1217. Green grey silty clay layer. Linear in plan. 0.06m deep		
1220		Postpit. Large and square in plan. U-shaped in profile. 0.55x 0.55m and 1m deep		1
1221		Fill of 1220. Light grey brown sandy silt layer with charcoal flecks. Square in plan.	12th-13th	
1222		Pit. Small and rectilinear in plan, Steep sides and a flat base		
1223		Fill of 1222. Green/grey silt clay layer with mortar like substance and charcoal flecking. Rectilinear in plan		
1224		See 1217 as is equivalent		
1225		Fill of 1224. See 1217 as is equivalent		
1226		Fill of 1224. See 1217 as is equivalent		
1227	Structure group I	Wall. Red brick arch foundation in wall 1229. Linear in plan. 2m long and 0.4m high		8
1228	Structure group I	Wall. Red brick arch foundation in wall 1229. Linear in plan. 2m long and 0.6m high		8
1229	Structure group I	Sandstone wall foundation running N-S along west L.O.E. unmortared, contained mortared brick arches. Linear in plan. 7.5x 0.5m and 0.6m deep		8
1230	Structure group I	Sandstone wall foundation running east from western L.O.E. Linear in plan. 4.4x 0.8m and 0.2m high		8
1231		Pit. Irregular, steep sided and shallow. Cut through 1024, next to wall 1036. Irregular, roughly rectangular in plan. Steep sides and an irregular base. 0.8m long ?m wide and 0.45m deep	mid 13th- mid14th	3
1232		Cut of large pit. Rectangular in plan		7
1233		Fill of 1232. Dark Brown sandy silt layer ,with tile/brick and charcoal inclusions. Rectangular		

		in plan		
1234		Number not used		
1235	Structure group I	Wall. Built of red brick. Linear in plan. 4.4m x 0.12m x 0.06m		8
1236	Structure group I	Wall. Red brick arch ,lime rendered. Linear in plan		8
1237		Fill of 1231. Muddy orange brown, silty clay layer		
1238		Fill of 1231. Very dark brown, silt layer . Large quantities of charcoal and animal bone. Irregular,roughly rectangular in plan		
1239		Fill of 1231. Greeny grey, organic silt layer. Fine organic layer with flecks of charcoal. Irregular,roughly rectangular in plan		
1240	Structure group H	Foundation. Built of sandstone. Linear in plan. 7.0m x 0.8m x 0.6m		8
1241	Structure group I	Wall. Built of red/pink sandstone. Linear in plan		8
1242		Wall. Built of brick and hand made 0.24m x0.12m x0.6m . Irregular courses. Linear in plan		
1243		Wall. Built of brick and hand made 0.24m x0.12m x0.6m. Linear in plan		
1244		Fill of 1247. Mid brown red, silty sand layer with lumps of sandstone and charcoal flecks.		
1245		Fill of 1247. Mid brown, sandy silt layer .With charcoal flecks.	1250-1300	
1246		Fill of 1247. Grey brown, silt layer . With charcoal flecks.		
1247		Cut of large rectangular pit		3
1248		Fill of 1247. Mid brown,slightly red, silty sand layer . With charcoal flecking.		
1249		Fill of 1247. Grey brown,silty sand layer . With charcoal flecking.		
1250		Fill of 1247. Red,sand layer .With small lumps of sandstone and charcoal flecks.		
1251		Fill of 1150. Grey brown, sandy silt layer with charcoal flecking. Rectangular in plan	m13th/e14th	
1252		Fill of 1150. Grey brown, silty sand layer with charcoal lumps and flecks. Rectangular in plan		
1253		Cut of pit. Sub-circular in plan. Moderate sided bowl. 0.9m x 0.32m		6
1254		Cut of large pit. Rectangular in plan and vertical sided. 1..36m x 1.4m		6
1255		Cut of heavily truncated rectangular pit. 0.92m x 0.74m		6
1256		Fill of 1253. Mixed brown silt mottled with red clay layer . Silty clay. With charcoal,coal and tile. Sub-circular in plan	late 16th/e17th	
1257		Fill of 1253. Mid-dark grey brown,Coal/charcoal and silt layer . Sub-circular in plan		
1258		Fill of 1253. Primary fill of small pit. Sub-circular in plan		
1259		Fill of 1254. Mid-light brown, silty sand layer . With charcoal, tile, slate and sandstone inclusions. Rectangular in plan. Fill 0.5m deep	m16th/m17th	

1260	Fill of 1254. Dark grey brown silt layer with coal/charcoal inclusions. Rectangular in plan. 0.12m deep		
1261	Fill of 1254. Mid-dark brown, silty sand layer with charcoal/coal inclusions. Rectangular in plan. 0.26m deep		
1262	Fill of 1254. Dark brown, silty sand layer with charcoal/coal inclusions. Rectangular in plan. 0.6m deep		
1263	Fill of 1254. Grey green mottled with yellow friable lime type substance. Rectangular in plan. 0.2m deep	15th-16th	
1264	Fill of 1255. Mid-light brown, silty clay layer with charcoal and sandstone fragments. Roughly rectangular in plan. 0.4m deep		
1265	Fill of 1255. Orange red, silty clay layer with charcoal, stones and tile inclusions. Roughly rectangular in plan. 0.1m deep		
1266	Fill of 1255. Dark grey, mixed sand, silt/lime layer with charcoal and sandstone inclusions. Roughly rectangular in plan. 0.42m deep		
1267	Fill of 1255. Whitish green, natural layer. May have been effected by caustic elements in (1266). Roughly rectangular in plan. 0.02m deep		
1268	Fill of 1150. Mid brown, silty sand layer with charcoal flecking. Rectangular in plan. 0.2m deep		
1269	Fill of 1270. Mid brown, silt layer with charcoal flecking. Circular in plan. 0.1m deep		
1270	Posthole. Under 1024. Circular in plan and shallow sided. 0.6m x 0.1m. Fill 0.1m deep.		1
1271	Fill of 1272. Mid-light brown, silty sand layer with frequent charcoal flecks. Circular in plan. 0.75m deep		
1272	Postpit. Large and under 1024. Circular in plan with vertical/steep profile. 1m x 0.75m, 0.75 deep		1
1273	Natural. Light brown/orange, sand very slight silt layer with occasional charcoal flecks.		
1274	Natural. Red/orange, clay layer with patches of sandstone, with very occasional small round stone inclusions		
1275	Fill of 1276. Dark brown, silty sand layer with charcoal inclusions. Single fill of shallow pit. Rectangular in plan. 0.17m deep	late 15th/mid 16th	
1276	Pit. Rectangular in shape and located next to well, cut by 1173. Rectangular in plan and moderate sided bowl in profile. 0.78m x 0.8m x 0.17m. Fill 0.1m deep		5
1277	Fill of 1173. Dark brown, silty sand layer with charcoal inclusions. Rectangular in plan. 0.4m deep	15th-16th	
1278	Fill of 1037. Mid greyish green, sandy silt. 0.1m deep		
1279	F-Trench. Post-medieval probable foundation cut to cellar wall. Linear in plan. Shallow bowl in profile. 6m x 0.6m x 0.09m. Fill 0.09m deep		

1280	Fill of 1279. Mid brown, silty clay layer with charcoal, tile and slate fragment inclusions. Linear in plan. 0.09m deep		
1281	Scoop. Base of post-medieval feature. Irregular in plan. 1.35m x 0.6m x 0.005m. Fill 0.005m deep		
1282	Fill of 1281. Mid brown, silty clay layer with brick, tile and sandstone fragment inclusions. Irregular in plan. 0.005m deep		
1283	Fill of 1163. Light yellow brown, sandy clay layer with rounded stones and charcoal inclusions. 0.25m deep		
1284	Pit. With stakeholes in it under 1024. Circular in plan and shallow bowl in profile. 1.12m x 0.9m x 0.19-0.25m. Fill 0.19-0.25m deep		1
1285	Fill of 1284. Reddish brown, sandy clay layer with charcoal and medium stone inclusions. Circular in plan. 0.19-0.25m deep		
1286	F-Trench. Cut for small building 1037. Square in plan and vertical in profile. 2.2m x 2.2m x 0.7m. Fill 0.7m deep		
1287	Fill of 1289. Black, coal and silty sand layer with brown glass and ceramics. Rectangular in plan. 0.1m deep	19th	
1288	Surface. Built of red brick and hand made. Dry-stone . Floor of coal cellar, only one course of bricks. Rectangular in plan. 2.45m x 1.6m		
1289	Cut for the coal cellar. Rectangular, shallow, foundation trench. Fill 1.5m deep		
1290	Structure. Brick English bond, Fill 0.24m wide . Possible walls of coal "shute". Rectangular in plan.		
1291	Fill of 1292. Dark brown/black, silty sand layer with charcoal/ coal inclusions. 1m deep		
1292	Structure. Small post-med brick structure with an english bond. Rectangular in plan. 1m x 1m		
1293	Pit. Equivalent to 1140. Mostly under eastern L.O.E. Curvilinear in plan. 3m x 0.45m, 0.45m deep		5
1294	Fill of 1293. Mid pinkish brown, silty sand layer. With charcoal and sandstone fragments. Linear in plan. 0.12m deep	14th-15th	
1295	Fill of 1293. Light-mid grey, sandy silt layer with charcoal flecks, mortar fragments, brick and tile. 0.1m deep	15th-16th	
1296	Fill of 1293. Pink, sandy clay layer. With charcoal. Occasional brick and tile fragments. 0.06m deep		
1297	Fill of 1293. Brownish yellow, silty sand layer. With charcoal and metal slag. 0.04m deep		
1298	Fill of 1293. Light grey, sandy silt layer. With charcoal flecks and mortar fragments. 0.08m deep		
1299	Fill of 1293. Mid grey, sandy silt layer with frequent charcoal flecks. 0.06m deep		

1300	Fill of 1293. Brownish yellow, sandy silt layer with charcoal, metal slag, brick/tile and animal bone inclusions. 0.04 deep		
1301	Fill of 1293. Mid grey, sandy silt layer with charcoal and brick/tile fragment inclusions. 0.06m deep		
1302	Fill of 1150. Mid brownish grey, sandy silt layer with large amounts of charcoal lumps and flecks. 0.2m deep		
1303	Fill of 1150		
1304	Void		
1305	Void		
1306	Stakehole. Square in plan and shallow bowl in profile. 0.19m x 0.13m x 0.03m. Fill 0.03m deep		1
1307	Fill of 1306. Mid grey, sandy silt layer. With charcoal flecking. 0.03m deep		
1308	Stakehole. Circular in plan and steep sided V-shape in profile. 0.09m x 0.16m. Fill 0.16m deep		1
1309	Fill of 1308. Mid grey, sandy silt layer with charcoal inclusions. 0.16m deep		
1310	Stakehole. Located next to pit 1284, under 1024. The central one is the group is the only one with finds. Circular in plan. Moderate sided V-shaped profile. 0.08m x 0.08m x 0.06m. Fill 0.06m deep		1
1311	Fill of 1310. Light brown, sandy silt layer. 0.06m deep	12th-13th	
1312	Pit. Very shallow feature cut by 1041, probably under 1024. Irregular in plan and shallow sided bowl in profile. 0.94m x 0.63m x 0.08m. Fill 0.08m deep		1
1313	Fill of 1312. Light brown, silty sand layer with charcoal inclusions. 0.08m deep	mid 12th- e13th	
1314	Pit. Cut through 1024, located under coal cellar. Circular in plan and steep sided U-shape in profile. 0.8m x 1.5m. Fill 1.5m deep		3 or 4
1315	Fill of 1314. Mid reddish brown, silty sand layer. Redeposited natural. 0.9m deep		
1316	Fill of 1314. Mid greyish green, organic material ? 0.5m deep		
1317	Fill of 1314. Dark organic material, (similar to top soil). Probable "wash" from brick surface 1288. 0.05m deep		
1318	Pit. Quarter sectioned due to location in sondage. Circular in plan, and steep sided and stepped in profile. Fill 0.5m deep		1
1319	Fill of 1318. Mid brownish grey, sandy silt layer with charcoal flecks. 0.5m deep		
1320	Postpit. Under 1024. Circular in plan, and steep sided and stepped in profile. Fill 0.5m deep		1
1321	Fill of 1320. Light pinkish brown, sandy silt layer with occasional charcoal flecking. 0.5m deep		
1322	Fill of 1320. Light grey, silty sand layer with occasional charcoal inclusions. 0.1m deep		

11000		Brick surface. 25m in length. 6m wide, 0.1m high. Block size 0.2m in length, 0.1m wide and 0.06m deep	9
11001		Hardcore. Light-medium blueish grey gravel and cement. 0.06m in thickness	9
11002		Topsoil. Dark grey sandy silty clay with small rounded pebble inclusions. 0.29m in thickness	9
11003		Demolition deposit. Light grey/brown mortar and brick rubble. 0.26m in thickness	8
11004		Cellar backfill. Red brown silty sand with small round pebble inclusions. 0.27m in thickness	8 or 9
11005	Structure group G	Brick foundation wall. N/S orientation. Machine cut bricks bonded with lime mortar. 2.2m in length, 0.23m in width, 0.57m high. Total 7 courses. Block size 0.23m in length, 0.11m wide, 0.08m in height	8
11006		Cellar backfill. Midbrown clay sand. 0.75m in thickness	8 or 9
11007		Modern service trench. 0.74m deep	9
11008		Fill of 11007. Red brown silty sand with charcoal inclusions. 0.79m in thickness	9
11009	Structure group G	Brick foundation wall. E/W orientation. Machine cut bricks bonded with lime mortar. 5.64m in length, 0.32m wide, 0.92m high. Total 10 courses. Block size 0.23m in length, 0.11m wide, 0.08m high	8
11010		Hardcore. Same as 11001. 0.16m in thickness	9
11011		Cellar backfill/demolition. Pinkish grey silty clay/mortar mix. 0.32m in thickness	8 or 9
11012		Cellar backfill. Red brown silty sand layer. 0.19m in thickness	8 or 9
11013		Cellar backfill. Red brown silty sand layer. 0.23m in thickness	8 or 9
11014		Cellar backfill. Mid grey brown sandy silt. 0.3m thickness.	8 or 9
11015		Cellar backfill. Dark grey/black clay sand layer. 0.17m thickness	8 or 9
11016		Cellar backfill. Black/dark grey silty sand layer. 0.18m thickness	8 or 9
11017		Wall. Constructed from rough-cut sandstone blocks. E/W orientation. 3m in length and 0.4m wide.	
11018	Structure group C	Wall. Dry-stone, constructed from sandstone. N/S orientation. 0.8m in length, 0.4m in thickness. Block size 0.4m in length, 0.4m deep	4
11019		Layer. Mid-dark brown silty sand layer with frequent charcoal inclusions	
11020	Structure group F	Wall. N/S orientation. Constructed from brick with cement mortar. Machine-cut with rendered surface. 4.2m in length, 0.36m wide. Total 25 courses. Block size 0.24m, 0.12m wide, 0.06m thickness	8
11021	Structure group F	Wall. E/W orientation. Constructed from brick with cement mortar. Springer blocks for barrel-vaulted cellar roof present. Continues west under LOE	8

11022	Structure group F	Wall. E/W orientation before turning N/S (numbered as 11026). Constructed from brick with cement mortar. 2m in length, 0.24m wide. Bonded with 11020. Passageway leading to cellar	8
11023	Structure group F	Wall. E/W orientation. Constructed from brick and sandstone. Machine-cut and faced with cement mortar and rendered surface. 1.4m in length, 0.4m wide. Block size 0.4m in length, 0.4m wide, 0.4m in thickness. Turns 90 degrees N as 11025	8
11024	Structure group F	Steps (spiral). Constructed from brick with cement mortar (although large square cut block forms top step. Bricks 0.24m in length, 0.12m wide, 0.06m in thickness. Steps leading to cellar	8
11025	Structure group F	Wall. N/S orientation. Constructed from brick with cement mortar. 1.3m in length, 0.42m wide. Block size 0.24m in length, 0.12m wide and 0.06m in thickness. Possible passageway wall	8
11026	Structure group F	Wall. N/S orientation. Constructed from brick with cement mortar. 1.3m in length, 0.24m wide. Bonded with 11020. Passageway leading to cellar	8
11027	Structure group C	Wall. N/S orientation. Constructed from rough cut sandstone blocks. Continues south under western LOE	4
11028	Structure group G	Brick foundation Wall. E/W orientation. Constructed from brick with cement mortar. 0.42m wide. Total 2 courses. Block size 0.24m in length, 0.12m wide, 0.06m in thickness	8
11029	Deposit group 1	Layer. Yellow brown sandy silt with charcoal inclusions. 0.9m in thickness	1
11029		Pink/brown clay silt layer with stone and charcoal inclusions. 2m in length, 2m wide, 0.9m in thickness. Truncated by 11020 and 11022	
11030		Cellar backfill. Brown grey silty clay with brick and rubble inclusions. 1m in thickness	
11031		Layer. Mid-dark brown silty sand with charcoal fleckes included. Same as 11019	
11032	Structure group F	Cellar wall. E/W orientation. Constructed from machine cut bricks bonded by cement mortar. Brick size 0.24m by 0.12m by 0.06m	8
11033		Brick surface with occasional sandstone blocks included. Cement mortar. 1.8m in width. One course thick	
11034		Test pit. Irregular, square profile with vertical sides. 1m in length, 1m wide, 1m deep	
11035		Cellar backfill. Dark grey silty sand with occasional charcoal inclusions. 0.27m in thickness	
11036		Cellar backfill/demolition. Mid brown sandy clay silt with brick and stone inclusions. 0.6m in thickness	
11037	Structure group C	Foundation course for wall 11027. Irregular sandstone blocks forming a solid base for wall 11027. One course thick	4
11038	Structure group F	Construction cut for wall 11022. 0.28m in width. Cuts natural 11041. Filled by 11039	8
11039	Structure group F	Fill of 11038. Brown orange silty sand with charcoal inclusions	8

11040		Same as 11037		
11041		Natural geology. Red pink clay with sandstone fragments		
11042		Wall. E/W orientation. Constructed from rough-cut sandstone blocks and utilises large, insitu natural geological blocks. At least 4m in length, unknown width. 1.65m in height. Brick foundation 1028 bonded directly to upper course of 11042		
11043		Construction cut for wall 11053. E/W orientation with U-shaped profile and steep sides. 2.2m in length, 0.4-0.6m in diameter, 0.4m deep. Filled by 11044		
11044		Fill of 11043. Mid-dark brown silty sandy clay layer with charcoal inclusions. 2.2m in length, 0.6m wide, 0.4m in thickness		
11045		Layer. Brown silty sand with charcoal fleckes. 0.3m in length, 0.2m wide, 0.15m in thickness		
11046		Fill of modern square structure 11050. Red brown silty clay layer with grit and brick fragment inclusions. 0.2m in thickness		
11047		Layer of collapsed sandstone blocks from wall 11053. 0.4m by 0.4m and 0.3m in thickness		
11048	Structure group E	Construction cut for wall 11061. E/W orientation with U-shaped profile and steep sides. 2.2m in length, 0.4-0.6m in diameter, 0.4m deep. Filled by 11044		8
11049	Structure group E	Fill of 11048. Brown-yellow sandy clay layer with sandstone fragment inclusions. 0.8m wide and 0.48m in thickness		8
11050		Wall. N/S orientation. Constructed from brick with cement mortar. 3.2m in length, 0.3m high. Identifiable in W facing LOE. Butted with 11052		
11051	Structure group E	Wall. Constructed from brick with cement mortar. 1.5m in length, 0.24m wide, 0.12m high. Block size 0.24m in length, 0.12m wide, 0.06m in thickness		5
11052	Structure group B	Wall. N/S orientation. Constructed from rough-cut unbonded sandstone blocks, undressed . 0.5m wide, 0.34m high. Total 1-3 courses. Probable foundation		4
11053	Structure group B	Wall. E/W orientation. Constructed from rough-cut unbonded sandstone blocks, undressed . 2.2m in length, 0.4m wide, 0.4m high. Total 1-2 courses		4
11054		Layer/leveling deposit. Grey/beige silty layer with rubble and charcoal inclusions. 3m in length, 3m in width, 0.2m in thickness	1250-1300	
11055		Layer/leveling deposit. Grey/beige silty layer with rubble and charcoal inclusions. 3m in length, 3m in width, 0.2m in thickness		
11056	Deposit group 2	Layer. Dark-mid brown silty sand. Maximum thickness of 0.3m	later 13th c.	2
11057		Layer. Demolition debris. Dark brown silty clay with sandstone and tile fragment included. 0.3m in thickness	1250-1300	
11058		Cellar backfill/demolition/bomb damage. Beige chalky/lime layer with rubble inclusions. 1.4m in length, 0.7m in thickness		
11059		Fill of 11079. Mid brown silt/sand layer with shale and slate inclusions. 0.12m in thickness		

11060		Fill of 11079. Pink sandy clay layer with sandstone and charcoal inclusions		
11061	Structure group E	Wall. E/W orientation. Constructed from rough cut sandstone blocks. Faced in construction. 4m in length, 0.4m wide, 0.4m high. Total 1-2 courses. Butted by 11063		8
11062	Structure group E	Wall. Constructed from brick with cement mortar. Machine-cut with rendered surface. 5m in length, 0.4m wide, 0.12m high. Total 1 course. Block size 0.24m in length, 0.12m wide, 0.06m in thickness. E/W orientation		8
11063	Structure group E	Wall. Dry-stone, linear feature built of sandstone. Faced in construction. 4m in length, 0.3m wide, 0.3m high. Total 1 course. Block size 0.3m, 0.3m wide, 0.3m in thickness. N/S orientation. Re-used sandstone blocks?		8
11064	Structure group E	Fill of 11063, 11065, 11061 and 11062. Pink-orange clay layer. 0.2-0.3m wide, 0.4m in thickness		8
11065	Structure group E	Wall. Constructed from brick with cement mortar. Machine-cut with rendered surface. 0.24m in length, 0.12m wide, 0.06m		8
11066	Structure group E	Wall. Constructed from brick with cement mortar. Machine-cut with rendered surface. 0.24m in length, 0.12m wide, 0.06m		8
11067		Pink brown sandy clay-silty clay layer. 0.1m in thickness. Possible levelling layer?		
11068		Pink red clay layer. 2.8m in length, 0.4m wide, 0.12m in thickness. Support. revetment for 11086	later 13th c.	
11069		Black asphalt. 1.6m in length, 0.04m in thickness. Slopes W/E		
11070		Dark brown/black rubble layer with brick, glass and metal inclusions. 0.6m in thickness. Slopes W/E	late 17th / mid 18th	
11071	Structure group D	Collapsed section of barrel vaulted cellar roof. Brick bonded by lime mortar. Block size 0.24m in length, 0.12m wide		8
11072	Structure group A	Wall. Sandstone construction. Faced. N/S orientation. Cellar wall with entrance to cellar steps. Varying block size, maximum of 12 courses.		4
11073		Brown silty rubble layer. 0.32m in thickness		
11074	Structure group A	Wall. Dry-stone, Sandstone construction. N/S orientation. Recess (11151) measuring 0.6m x 0.3m has led to subsidence of wall. Same as 11172.		4
11075	Structure group D	Same as 11071		8
11076	Structure group A	Arched recess in wall 11144. Sandstone. E/W orientation. Recess measuring 1.2m wide, 1.1m in height. Recessed into wall 0.45m.		4
11077	Structure group B	Wall. Dry-stone, linear feature built of sandstone. Handmade and rough-cut in construction. 1.3m in length, 0.75m wide, 0.5m high. Total 3 courses/ Block size 0.5m in length, 0.5m width, 0.2m thickness. N/S orientation		4
11078	Structure	Wall. E/W orientation. Only one course surviving. Sandstone construction using blocks of		4

	group B	varying sizes.		
11079		Pit. Bowl shaped profile with moderately sloping sides. 0.77m in length, 0.41m in diameter, 0.32m deep. Filled by 11059, 11060, 11080, 11098, 11099, and 11129		
11080		Fill of 11079. Mid grey/brown silty clay with charcoal inclusions. 0.77m in length, 0.41m wide, 0.1m in thickness. Also contained area of orange/yellow silty clay and layer of burnt material		
11081		Grey sandy silt layer. Lens of silt. 0.6m wide, 0.05m thickness	1250-1300	
11082		Pink sandy clay layer with sandstone fragment inclusions. 0.12m thickness. Possible floor level. Layer of re-deposition		
11083		Black clay and silt layer with charcoal inclusions. 1.4m wide, 0.05m thickness. Lens of burnt material		
11084		Mixed colour demolition rubble in silt layer. 2.6m in length, 1.6m wide, 0.15m in thickness. Roof tile (stone and ceramic) inclusions with lenses of crushed mortar and plaster on N side of 11043		
11085		Fill of 11101 and 11102. Mid brown/beige silty rubble layer with mortar and rubble inclusions. 2.7m in length, 1.7m wide, 0.7m in thickness. Not fully excavated		
11086	Structure group B	Wall. Dry-stone, linear feature built of sandstone. Handmade and rough-cut in construction. 2.8m in length, 0.4m wide, 0.6m high. Total 3-4 courses. Block size 0.2m in length, 0.2m wide, 0.2m in thickness. E/W orientation		4
11087		Pink orange silt layer with stone inclusions. Thin lens of stone rich beige silt with some lenses of concentrated pink clay. 0.8m wide, 0.1m in thickness. Possible levelling layer		
11088		Possible foundation trench. U-shaped profile and vertical sides. 0.3m in length, 0.5m wide, 0.7m deep. E/W orientation. Foundation cut for 11089?		
11089		Fill of 11088. Brick and sandstone rubble. E/W orientation. Possible rubble fill of foundation trench for a wall		
11090		Dark grey black rubble layer with engineering and red brick inclusions. c.0.16m thickness		
11091		Modern pipe trench. Steep sides and a V-shaped profile. 0.3m wide, 0.38m deep. E/W orientation		
11092		Fill of 11091. Black silty sand layer. 0.3m wide, 0.38m in thickness		
11093		Modern pipe trench. U-shaped profile and steep sides. 0.4m wide, 0.42m deep		
11094		Fill of 11093. Dark brown sandy clay layer. 0.4m wide, 0.42m in thickness		
11095		Pit. Sub-circular feature with a bowl profile and steep sides. 0.45m diameter, 0.3m deep. Modern pit/post pit		
11096		Fill of 11095. Dark brown silty sand deposit/layer. 0.46m wide, 0.3m in thickness		
11097		Mid-dark brown silty clay deposit/layer with brick and tile inclusions. 0.55m in thickness. Possible demolition layer		
11098		Fill of 11079. Pinkish brown silty clay layer with charcoal inclusions. 0.1m in thickness		

11099		Fill of 11079. Black green shale/silt layer. 0.16m in thickness		
11100	Deposit group 2	Grey silty clay layer with lenses of pink clay. 1.5m wide, 0.2m in thickness	1250-1300	2
11101		Wall. Constructed from brick with lime mortar. Machine-cut. 0.25m wide. Total 7 courses (as excavated). Block size 0.25m in length, 0.1m wide, 0.08m in thickness. N/S orientation		
11102		Wall. Constructed from brick with lime mortar. Machine-cut linear feature. 0.24m wide, 0.41m high (as excavated). Total 6 courses. Block size 0.25m in length, 0.1m wide, 0.08m in thickness. N/S orientation. Butted 11064. Forms part of a tank		
11103		Pink rubble layer with charcoal inclusions. 1.55m in length, 1m wide, 0.12m in thickness. Possible collapse		
11104	Deposit group 2	Mid brown silty sand layer with charcoal inclusions. 0.25m in thickness	13th	2
11105	Deposit group 1	Yellow brown sandy silt layer with charcoal inclusions. 0.4m in thickness	13th	1
11106		Floor. Hand-made black brick, dry-stone feature. Rectangular in plan. 3m in length, 2m wide. Total 1 course. Block size 0.23m in length, 0.11m wide, 0.05m in thickness. E/W orientation		8
11107	Structure group D	Wall. Constructed from brick with lime mortar. Hand-made, linear feature. 3m in length, 0.22m wide, 0.18m high. Block size 0.23m in length, 0.12m wide, 0.18m in thickness. E/W orientation		8
11108	Structure group B	Floor. Dry-stone feature built of pink/red sandstone. Total 1 course. W/E orientation. Irregular shaped blocks		4
11110		Grey silt and sand layer with yellow clay lenses and charcoal inclusions. 2.2m in length, 1m wide, 0.1m in thickness	12th-13th	
11111		Red/orange/brown clay sand deposit with charcoal inclusions	1250-1300	
11112		Fill of 11127. Red brown clay sand deposit with charcoal inclusions	1250-1300	
11113		Gully. Linear in shape with bowl profile. C.5m in length, 0.3m wide, 0.11m deep. Possible beam slot?	1250-1300	
11114		Fill of 11113. Orange pink sand layer. C.5m in length, 0.3m wide, 0.11m in thickness		
11115		Post-hole. Sub-circular feature with U-shaped profile and vertical sides. 0.33m in length, 0.33m wide, 0.15m deep		
11116		Fill of 11115. Pink clay layer. 0.33m in length, 0.33m wide, 0.15m deep		
11117		Post-hole. Sub-circular feature with V-shaped profile and steep sides. 0.4m wide, 0.4m deep		
11118		Fill of 11117. Brown silt and clay layer with pink clay lenses. 0.4m wide, 0.14m in thickness		
11119		Fill of 11117. Brown sandy silt. 0.3m wide, 0.2m in thickness		
11120		Pink clay layer with silt and root inclusions. 1.7m wide, 0.15m in thickness	mid-late 13th	
11121	Deposit group	Dark grey brown silty clay layer with charcoal inclusions. 2.2m in length, 1.7m wide, 0.2m in	mid-late 13th	2

	2	thickness		
11122	Deposit group 1	Yellow sandy silt layer		1
11123		Mid brown silty clay/sand layer with charcoal inclusions. 0.6m wide, 0.12m in thickness		
11124	Deposit group 1	Yellow red silty sand layer with occasional charcoal deposits.	mid 12th-ear 13th	1
11125		Pit. Sub-circular feature with a U-shaped profile. 0.78m diameter, 0.35m deep		
11126		Fill of 11125. Grey sandy silt layer with charcoal inclusions. 0.78m wide, 0.35m in thickness	13th	
11127		Drain. Linear in shape with a U-shaped profile and steep sides. 2.5m in length, 0.9m wide, 0.46m deep. E/W orientation. Cut of modern drain		
11128	Deposit group 2	Black charcoal layer with silt and clay. 0.8m in length, 0.6m wide, 0.05m thickness.	13th	2
11129		Fill of 11079. Red clay layer with charcoal inclusions. 0.7m wide, 0.2m in thickness	13th	
11130		Pit. Curvilinear in shape with a bowl profile and shallow sides. 0.7m wide, 0.09m deep		
11131		Fill of 11130. Mid/dark brown silt layer with charcoal inclusions. 0.7m wide, 0.09m in thickness	mid 12th-ear 13th	
11132		Pit. Sub-circular/circular in shape with a U-shaped profile and steep sides. 0.62m wide, 0.17m deep		
11133		Fill of 11132. Dark brown silt layer with charcoal inclusions. 0.62m wide, 0.17m in thickness	mid-late 13th	
11134	Deposit group 1	Yellow sand/silt layer with charcoal inclusions.	12th-13th	1
11135	Deposit group 2	Mid brown silty sand layer with charcoal inclusions. 0.3m in thickness	mid-late 13th	2
11136		Beige silt layer with stone inclusions. 2.8m wide. Possible natural geology		
11137		Wall. Dry-stone, linear feature built of sandstone. 0.8m in length, 0.32m wide, 0.25m high. Total 2 courses. E/W orientation. Irregular block size (from 0.13x0.06x0.05m to 0.39x0.28x0.2m)		
11138		Red brown/grey clay sand layer with slate inclusions. 0.56m in length, 0.25m in thickness. Possible demolition layer		
11139		Red orange silty sand layer. 0.56m in length, 0.08m in thickness. Possible backfill between sandstone walls		
11140		Fill of 11141. Red clay deposit. 0.76m in length, 0.25m wide, 0.06m in thickness		
11141		Cut for wall. Linear in shape with an irregular profile and steep sides. 0.76m in length, 0.35m wide, 0.26m deep. E/W orientation		
11142	Deposit group 2	Mid brown silty sand layer with charcoal inclusions. 0.24m in thickness	mid 13th	2

11143	Deposit group 1	Orange yellow sandy silt layer with charcoal inclusions. 0.38m in thickness		1
11144	Structure group A	Wall. Sandstone construction. E/W orientation. Part of medieval cellar. Varying block size, unbonded.		4
11145	Structure group A	Cellar Wall. Sandstone construction. Some patches of red clay used as bonding. 3.25m in length, 1.8m high. N/S orientation. Contains recess 11148		4
11146	Structure group D	Wall. Sandstone construction. Faced and bonded with brown sandy mortar. 3.3m in length, 1.3m high. Total 5 courses. E/W orientation. Later than the other three walls of cellar. Probable rebuild using original masonry during post-med development of Bayley Lane.		8
11147	Structure group A	Stone arch for recess 11148 in cellar wall 1145. Sandstone construction, unbonded. 1.1m in length, 0.4m wide, 0.23m high. N/S orientation		4
11148	Structure group A	Recess in cellar wall 11145. Sandstone construction. Red clay used as bonding material. 1.25m in length, 0.4m deep 0.87m high. N/S orientation		4
11149		Pipe Trench. Linear in shape. 0.4m deep. E/W orientation.		
11150		Fill of 11149. Black silt/rubble layer with sandstone, tile and charcoal inclusions. 0.4m in thickness		
11151	Structure group A	Recess in wall 11074. Some red clay bonding used. 0.65m in length, 0.4m wide, 0.2m deep. N/S orientation.		4
11152	Structure group A	Wall of cellar steps. Sandstone construction. Some sand based mortar present. W/E orientation, curving N/S. Possible 19th century rebuild of cellar wall using Medieval stone		4
11153	Structure group A	Cellar steps. Large sandstone blocks. Curved in plan. Each step 0.85m in length, 0.35m wide, 0.26m high. Curves anti-clockwise		4
11154	Structure group D	Wall. Constructed from brick with mortar. Machine-cut with rendered surface. Curvi-linear in plan. N/S orientation. Butted on 11153.		8
11155	Structure group B	Construction cut for wall 11077. U-shaped profile and vertical sides, 0.75m wide, 0.8m deep. N/S orientation. Filled by 11156.		4
11156	Structure group B	Fill of 11155. Grey silt and sand layer with small stone inclusions. 1.3m in length, 0.75m wide, 0.3m in thickness		4

Appendix 2 – Pottery spot dates and fabric types

Area A

Conte xt	Qty	Date	CoV	CoVD	misc med gl	cpj	CCA	CCB	CCC	CP	lmt	MP	tg	cist	piw	yw	cw	cwmp	tge	gstw	mart	mot	slpw	slipco	bsg	wsg	porc	crw	bltrans	indslpw	flow blue	utw		
1003	36	19th c					x								x		x						x				x	x						
1012	33	?mid 18th c															x					x	x	x	x	x	x							
1022	8	14th c					x		x																									
1024	118	15th-16th c??	x	x	x	x	x	?	x	x	x								x															
1029	11	1820s- 30s																						x			x	x	x					
1031	10	late 15th- mid 16th c	x				x		x						x																			
1033	2	14th c			x				x																									
1038	27	late 18th- e19th c?					x		x							x	?							x			x							
1047	7	14th-15th c	x	x					x																									
1053	12	14th c					x		x		x																							
1054	12	14th c			x		x		x	x																								
1056	5	1250- 1300					x																											
1057	6	15th-16th					x		x		x																							

		c																																						
1060	2	14th c				x	x																																	
1067	4	14th (15th) c				x	x																																	
1068	3	m13th- m14th c		x		x																																		
1069	5	14th c				x	x																																	
1070	15	later 16th c?				x	x	x	x	x				x																										
1079	4	late 17th- m18th c											x																x											
1080	8	15th-16th c				x							x																											
1083	3	16th c									x																						x							
1098	3	13th c	x	x																																				
1104	11	16th c												x	x																									
1105	3	15th c				x	x				x																													
1107	1	15th-16th c													x																									
1112	3	15th-16th c											x																											
1114	28	15th-16th c				x	x				x	x																				x	x							
1115	18	later 16th c				x	x				x	x																												
1116	12	late 15th- mid 16th c	x											x																										
1118	3	15th-16th c				x							x																											
1119	2	15th-16th c													x																									
1120	3	late 15th- mid 16th																																						

		c																							
1121	1	m13th-14th c							x																
1123	20	late 17th-m18th c								x		x	x	x							x				
1125	6	1700-1750	x							x		x	x												
1128	8	15th-16th c								x			x												
1129	3	17th c								x			x	x											
1135	11	14th c						x																	
1141	1	late 15th-mid 16th c																							
1143	1	late 15th-mid 16th c																							
1147	3	1250-1300						x																	
1151	1	14th-15th c																							
1157	1	15th-16th c																							
1159	3	19th c																							
1162	1	17th c																							
1202	9	mid-late 16th c																							
1203	10	14th c																							
1205	4	14th c																							
1221	1	12th-13th c	x																						
1231	15	mid 13th-mid 14th c																							
1233	7	late 17th-																							

		18th c																																		
1245	7	1250-1300							x																											
1251	3	m13th-e14th c							x																											
1256	6	late 16th-e17th c?													x	x																				
1259	4	mid16th-mid 17th c																																		
1261	1	m13th-14th c																																		
1263	1	15th-16th c																																		
1275	5	late 15th-mid16th c																																		
1277	4	15th-16th c																																		
1287	2	19th c																																		x
1294	2	14th-15th c																																		
1295	1	15th-16th c																																		
1311	1	12th-13th c	x																																	
1313	1	m12th-e13th c		x																																

Area B

context	Qty	Date	Shelly ware	Oolitic ware	Developed Stamford Potters	Marston	Coventry ware	Coventry glazed ware	Coventry tripod pitcher	Mudstone tempered	early Potterspurty?	Deritend (glazed)	Deritend (reduced)	Chilvers Coton A	Cannon Park	Misc unglazed	Misc glazed	late med/early post-med	Mottled ware	Slipware	Crucible	Tile
11054	11	1250-1300					x							x								
11056	35	later 13th c?	x				x			x		?		x			x				?	x
11057	7	1250-1300					x	x	x					x	x							
11068	2	later 13th c?												x	x							x
11070	1	late 17th-mid 18th c																		i		
11081	1	1250-1300												x								
11100	72	1250-1300	x		x	x	x		x					x	x	x						
11104	22	13th c	x				x		x			?		x								
11105	7	13th c	x	x			x		x								x					
11110	4	12th-13th c					x															
11111	37	1250-1300					x		x					?	?							
11112	42	1250-1300	x		x		x	x						x	x					i		
11113	1	1250-1300												x								
11120	31	mid-late 13th c							x			x		x								
11121	71	mid-late 13th c	x	x			x		x			?		x	x		x			i		
11124	39	mid 12th-e 13th c					x		x													
11126	2	13th c (could be earlier but depends on the tile)							x													x
11128	7	13th c?					x	x														x
11129	10	13th c				?	x								x							
11131	5	mid 12th-e 13th c					x		x													
11133	31	mid-late 13th c					x		x					x								

11134	6	12th-13th c					x														
11135	116	mid-late 13th c	x	x	x		x		x			x		x	x						
11142	63	mid 13th c	x				x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	?		?

Appendix 3 - Glass Assemblage Provisional Dating

Area A					
Context	Classification1	Classification2	No of fragments	Date	Illustrate
1038	Bottle	Octagonal	1	17/18	No
1123	Bottle	Undetermined	1	17/18	No
1129	Bottle	Undetermined	1	17/18	No
1123	Bottle	Onion	5	17/18	Yes
1162	Bottle	?Shaft and Globe	8	17/18	Yes
1003	Bottle	Undetermined	1	17/18	No
1038	Bottle	Phial	2	17/18	Yes
1280	Bottle	?Onion	1	17/18	No
1038	Bottle	Octagonal	1	17/18	No
1038	Bottle	Octagonal	1	17/18	Yes
1129	Bottle	Flattened	1	17/18	No
1003	Bottle	?Mallet	2	17/18	No
1233	Bottle	?Onion	10+	17/18	No
1129	Bottle	Undetermined	1	17/18	No
1038	Bottle	?Cylindrical	1	17/18	No
1038	Bottle	Cylindrical	1	18/19	No
1003	Bottle	Undetermined	1	18/19	No
1038	Bottle	Cylindrical	1	18/19	No
1294	Bottle	?Cylindrical	2	18/19	No
1123	Bottle	Undetermined	1	18/19	No
1283	Bottle	Cylindrical	1	18/19	No
1287	Bottle	Cylindrical	6	18/19	No
1029	Bottle	Cylinder	1	18/19	No
1003	Bottle	Undetermined	2	18/19	No
1129	Bottle	Flattened	1	18/19	No
1003	Bottle	True cylinder	1	18/19	No
1038	Bottle	Phial	1	18/19	No
1003	Bottle	?Cylinder	1	18/19	No
1288	Bottle	Octagonal	1	19/20	No
1287	Bottle	Octagonal	4	19/20	No
1287	Bottle	Cylindrical	20+	19/20	No
1288	Other	Linen smoother	1	Post med	Yes
1038	Vessel	Indeterminate	1	17/18	No
1162	Vessel	Undetermined	7	17/18	No
1129	Vessel	Beaker	1	17/18	Yes
1129	Vessel	?Drinking glass	1	18/19	Yes
1280	Vessel	Indeterminate	4	18/19	No
1012	Vessel	Drinking glass	5	18/19	No

Area A					
Context	Classification1	Classification2	No of fragments	Date	Illustrate
1129	Vessel	?Drinking glass	1	18/19	No
1287	Vessel	?Vase	4	19/20	No
1083	Vessel	Undetermined	5+	Med	Yes
1294	Window	Plain	1	17/18	No
1283	Window	Plain	7	17/18	No
1003	Window	Plain	2	17/18	No
1159	Window	Plain	1	17/18	No
1162	Window	Plain	1	17/18	No
1129	Window	Plain	3	18/19	No
1003	Window	Plain	1	18/19	No
1003	Window	Plain	1	18/19	No
1129	Window	Plain	1	18/19	No
1159	Window	Plain	2	19	No
1129	Window	Plain	1	19/20	No
1159	Window	Plain	1	20	No

Area B					
Context	Classification1	Classification2	No of fragments	Date	Illustrate
1034	Bottle	Undetermined	1	19	No
1034	Bottle	Flattened	4	18/19	No
1034	Bottle	Cylindrical	1	19	No
1034	Bottle	Undetermined	1	18/19	No
1035	Bottle	Flattened	1	18/19	No
1035	Bottle	Cylindrical	1	19	Yes
1035	Bottle	Undetermined	1	18/19	Yes
1036	Window	Plain	3	19/20	No
1036	Window	Plain	1	19	No
1036	Vessel	Dish	1	19/20	No
1036	Bottle	Cylindrical	2	19	No
1036	Window	Plain	5	18/19	No
1070	Bottle	Square-sectioned	40+	19/20	No
1070	Vessel	Dish	1	20	No
1070	Bottle	Cylindrical	26	19/20	Yes
1070	Bottle	Cylindrical	17	19/20	Yes
1070	Bottle	Cylindrical	18	20	No
1070	Bottle	Cylindrical	1	19/20	Yes
1070	Bottle	Square-sectioned	40+	19/20	No
1070	Bottle	Cylindrical	20+	19/20	No
1070	Bottle	Cylindrical	1	19/20	No
1070	Bottle	Cylindrical	7	19/20	No
1070	Bottle	Cylindrical	12	19/20	No

Area B					
Context	Classification1	Classification2	No of fragments	Date	Illustrate
1070	Bottle	Faceted	24	20	No
1070	Bottle	Cylindrical	1	19/20	No
1070	Bottle	Cylindrical	1	19/20	No
1070	Bottle	Jar	4	19/20	No
1070	Bottle	Cylindrical	8	19/20	No
1070	Bottle	Cylindrical	5+	19/20	No
1070	Bottle	Cylindrical	1	19/20	No
1070	Bottle	Square-sectioned	22	19/20	No

Appendix 4: Summary of the clay tobacco pipes recovered by context, showing the numbers of bowl (B), stem (S) and mouthpiece (m) fragments recovered from each group. The overall date range represented within each group is listed (range) as well as the likely deposition date based on the latest pipe fragments recovered (deposit).

Area	Cxt	B	S	M	To t	Range	Deposit	Mark s	Dec, etc	Comments
A	1003		4		4	1740-1900	1760-1820			This is a hard group to date accurately. The 4 stems are all of relatively thin, cylindrical types that could have been produced at any time from c1740 onwards. One piece has a very glossy surface, possibly burnished or polished, in which case it is almost certainly C18th. Taken together these pieces seem most likely to date from c1760-1820 but the evidence is not conclusive.
A	1012	1			1	1680-1720	1680-1720	EP? Crown ed x 1	milled stem x 1	Complete local style bowl with a flared heel and milling at the bowl / stem junction. The heel is stamped with a crowned mark. The first initial is clearly E. The second is partially impressed but it could be a 'P', which would tie in with other EP marks known from Coventry (Muldoon 1979, Fig 9). The maker of these is unknown, but perhaps a relation of John Pottifer, who is known to have been working in the city in 1710 (Gault 1979, 403).
A	1029		1		1	1740-1900	1740-1900			Single plain stem - hard to date accurately but most likely to be later C18th or early C19th.
A	1119		1		1	1660-1740	1660-1740			Although of a general 1660-1740 style, most likely to date from c1670-1730.
A	1123	5	1 3	1	19	1610-1800	1730-1800			Mixed group of C17th and C18th fragments. Three bowl fragments fit (fresh breaks) to make an almost complete bowl of c1670-1700 and there is a heel fragment from a bowl of similar date. The final bowl fragment, however, appears to be from a bowl of c1730-1800 style. The stems are similarly mixed with both C17th and C18th examples. Most of the stems would fit with a late C17th to early C18th deposit and so a terminal date in the early to mid C18th seems most likely.
A	1129		2		2	1610-1740	1670-1740			Two pieces of stem, the latest of which dates from c1670-1740.
A	1162	1	3		4	1630-1730	1660-1690	TH x 1	fleur- de-lys x 1	Three stems of C17th to early C18th type and an almost complete bowl of c1660-90, which provides the best dating for this group. The bowl is highly unusual in that it has a relief moulded fleur-de-lys on either side of the bowl with the initials TH underneath. Three similar examples have previously been recorded from Coventry, where other TH marks also occur (Muldoon 1979, Fig 5). These must be local products from an as yet unidentified maker.
A	1233	1	4		5	1610-1780	1720-1780			Mixed group that includes a complete heel bowl of c1640-60, two stems of late C17th to early C18 types and a thin burnished stem that it most likely to date from c1720-80.

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A	1287		1		1	1640-1740	1640-1740			A single burnished stem fragment.
A	1288	1			1	1770-1900	1770-1900			A very large and full-bodied spur bowl that would have come from a long-stemmed churchwarden pipe. This is an interesting bowl form, but one that is very hard to date since pipes of this style were produced over a long period of time. This piece is most likely to be late C18th or early C19th in date.
A	U/S	3	3		6	-	-	IP x 1		Six unstratified pieces, all of C17th date and including an almost complete bowl of c1670-90 with a flared heel stamped with part of an IP mark. This is a distinctive octagonal form with a plant motif between the initials (Muldoon 1979, Fig 10.40k), which can be attributed to John Pottifer of Coventry, whose son was apprenticed in 1710 (Gault 1979, 403).
B	1101 6		3	1	4	1730-1900	1760-1900			Stems of C18th or C19th date, including a very slender stem with cut tip which must date from c1760 or later. Could be either a late C18th or C19th group.
B	1103 5		1		1	1760-1900	1760-1900			Single plain stem fragment of late C18th or C19th date.
B	1103 6	2	1		3	1780-1900	1800-1840	JM x 1		All three of these pieces are of late C18th or C19th date. There is one fragment from a plain spur pipe of this general date and then the larger part of an interesting early C19th bowl. This has a rather squarish heel, not trimmed at the base, with the initials JM moulded upright (an unusual orientation) on its sides. This piece dates from c1800-40 and provides the best dating for this context. No maker with these initials has been recorded from Coventry (Gault 1979), nor have any examples of this bowl form or mark been previously recorded from the city (Muldoon 1979).
B	1109 8		1		1	1640-1740	1640-1740			
B	1111 2		1		1	1700-1800	1700-1800			
B	1113 8	1	1		2	1610-1730	1630-1660	IG x 1		One stem of C17th or early C18th type with a finely burnished surface and a complete heel bowl of c1630-60. This also has a very glossy surface but it is not clear whether it is burnished or naturally glossy clay. The bowl has a crudely executed heel stamp that appears to read IG with a star below and, possibly, another above. At least three types of IG mark dating from c1640-60 are known from Coventry (Muldoon 1979, Fig 5) where they presumably represent an early but as yet unidentified maker.
Total		1 5	4 0	2	57					

Appendix 5 – Breakdown of groups

Structure group A – Medieval cellar

<i>Strat unit</i>	<i>Description</i>
11072	Western cellar wall to the south of doorway and steps
11074	Western cellar wall to the north of doorway and steps
11076	Arched recess in wall 11144
11144	Northern cellar wall containing recess 11176
11145	Eastern cellar wall containing recess 11147/11148
11147	Stone arch for recess 11148 in wall 11145
11148	Recess in wall 11145
11151	Recess in wall 11074
11152	Wall of cellar steps 11152
11153	Cellar steps

Structure group B – Medieval building foundations and associated structures

<i>Strat unit</i>	<i>Description</i>
11052	Western wall of probable building. Aligned north south
11053	Internal Partition wall of building. Aligned east west
11077	Continuation of 11052
11078	Possible southern wall of building. Aligned east west and exceeds the limit of excavation
11086	Northern wall of building. Aligned east west. Reused as foundations for later post-medieval wall 11065
11108	Stone surface
11155	Construction cut for wall 11077
11156	Fill of construction cut 11155

Structure group C – Medieval building foundations

<i>Strat unit</i>	<i>Description</i>
11018	North western corner of building. Wall aligned north south before turning east west.
11027	Western wall of building. Aligned north south
11037	Foundation course for wall 11027

Structure group D – Post-medieval reuse/rebuild of medieval cellar (Structure group A)

<i>Strat unit</i>	<i>Description</i>
11071	Collapsed brick barrel-vaulted cellar roof
11075	Same as 11071
11107	Foundation wall for post-medieval building.

11146	Post-medieval rebuild of southern wall of medieval cellar. Reuse of medieval masonry only bonded by brown sandy mortar.
11154	Post-medieval brick rebuild of upper section of the passage/steps leading down to cellar

Structure group E – Post-medieval building foundations

<i>Strat unit</i>	<i>Description</i>
11048	Construction cut for wall 11061
11049	Fill of 11048
11051	Brick wall. Remains of partition wall aligned north south
11061	Southern wall foundations. Aligned east west
11062	Southern brick wall. Built on 11061. Aligned east west
11063	Western wall foundations. Aligned north south
11065	Northern wall foundations. Aligned east west
11066	Northern brick wall. Built on 11065

Structure group F – Post-medieval building foundations/cellar

<i>Strat unit</i>	<i>Description</i>
11020	Eastern cellar wall with arched doorway. Aligned north south
11021	Northern cellar wall. Aligned east west
11022	Southern wall of cellar passage/steps. Aligned east west
11023	Northern wall of cellar passage/steps. Aligned east west
11024	Cellar steps. Spiral. Clockwise
11025	Wall of passage/steps. Aligned north south. Same as 11023
11026	Eastern wall of passage/steps. Aligned north south
11032	Southern cellar wall. Aligned east west
11038	Construction cut for wall 11022
11039	Fill of 11038

Structure group G – Post-medieval building foundations

<i>Strat unit</i>	<i>Description</i>
11005	Brick foundations for building. Aligned north south
11009	Brick foundations for building. Aligned east west
11028	Brick foundations for building. Aligned east west

Structure group H – Post-medieval building foundations

<i>Strat unit</i>	<i>Description</i>
1025	Cut for sandstone drain 1026. Aligned north south
1026	Sandstone drain. Aligned north south

1240	Sandstone foundations for building
------	------------------------------------

Structure group I – Post-medieval building foundations

<i>Strat unit</i>	<i>Description</i>
1027	Cut for 1028
1028	Yard surface
1049	Brick wall. Aligned north south
1059	Bedding beneath 1028
1227	Arched foundations within 1229
1228	Arched foundations within 1229
1229	Sandstone wall foundation for wall 1235. Aligned north south
1230	Sandstone wall foundation. Aligned east west
1235	Brick wall. Aligned east west
1236	Arched foundation within 1230
1241	Brick wall. Aligned east west

Structure group J – Post-medieval building

<i>Strat unit</i>	<i>Description</i>
1215	Brick wall. Aligned north-south
1216	Sandstone foundations for 1215

Deposit Group 1 – Yellow brown sandy silt overlying the natural geology

<i>Strat units</i>
11029, 11105, 11122, 11124, 11134, 11143

Deposit Group 2 – Grey brown silty clay with frequent charcoal fleckes. Possible buried ground surface

<i>Strat units</i>
11056, 11100, 11104, 11111, 11121, 11128, 11135, 11142

15. PLATES



Plate 1 – Area B



Plate 2 – Medieval cellar wall 11144



Plate 3 – Medieval cellar steps 11153



Plate 4 – Section illustrating deposit groups 1 and 2 and pit 11125 (Phase 1)



Plate 5 – Bone chess piece



Plate 6 – East wall of 14th century grade I listed undercroft



Plate 7 – Area A



Plate 8 – Pit 1117



Plate 9 – Pit 1113



Plate 10 – Pit 1029



Fig.1

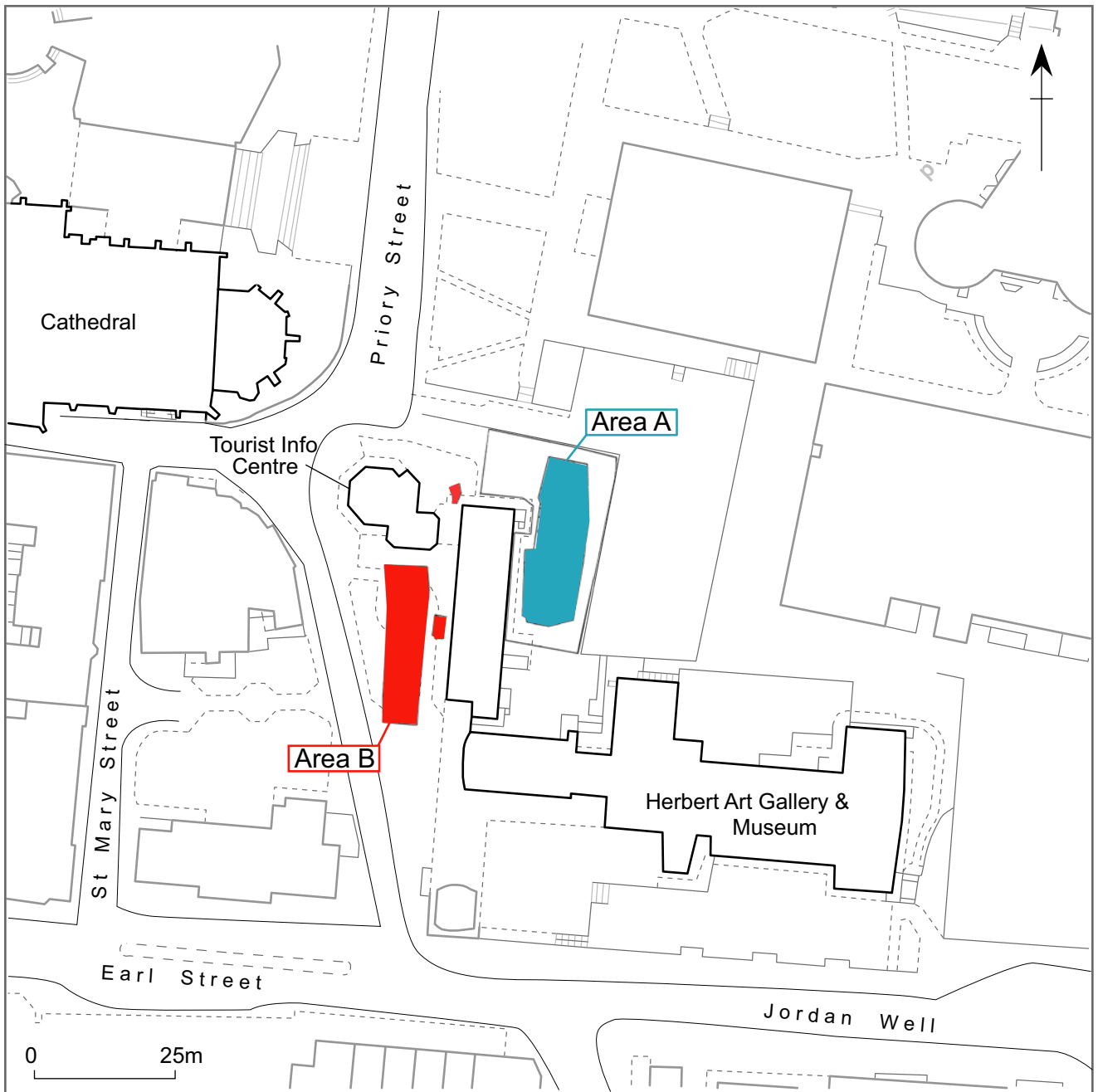


Fig.2



Fig.3

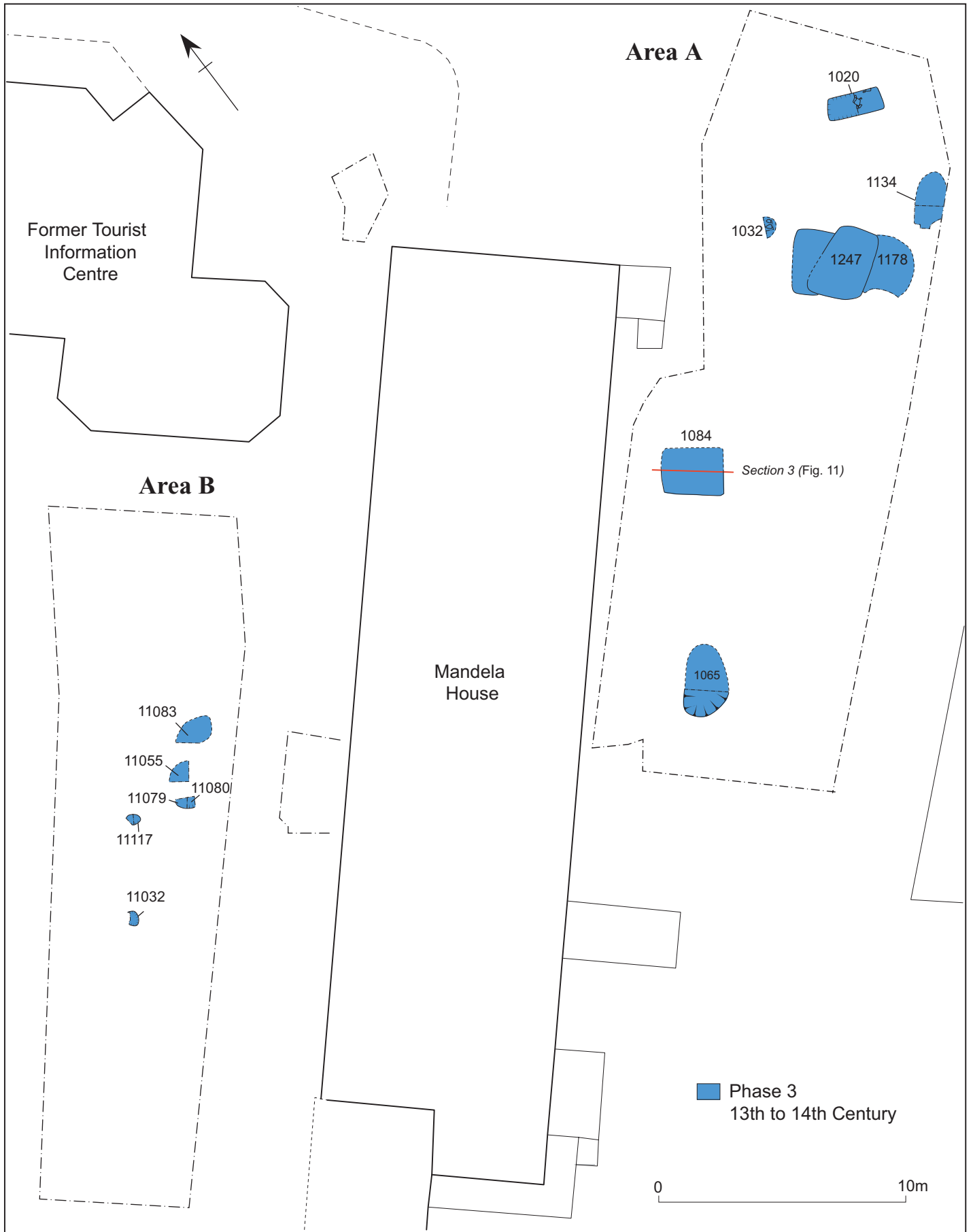


Fig.4

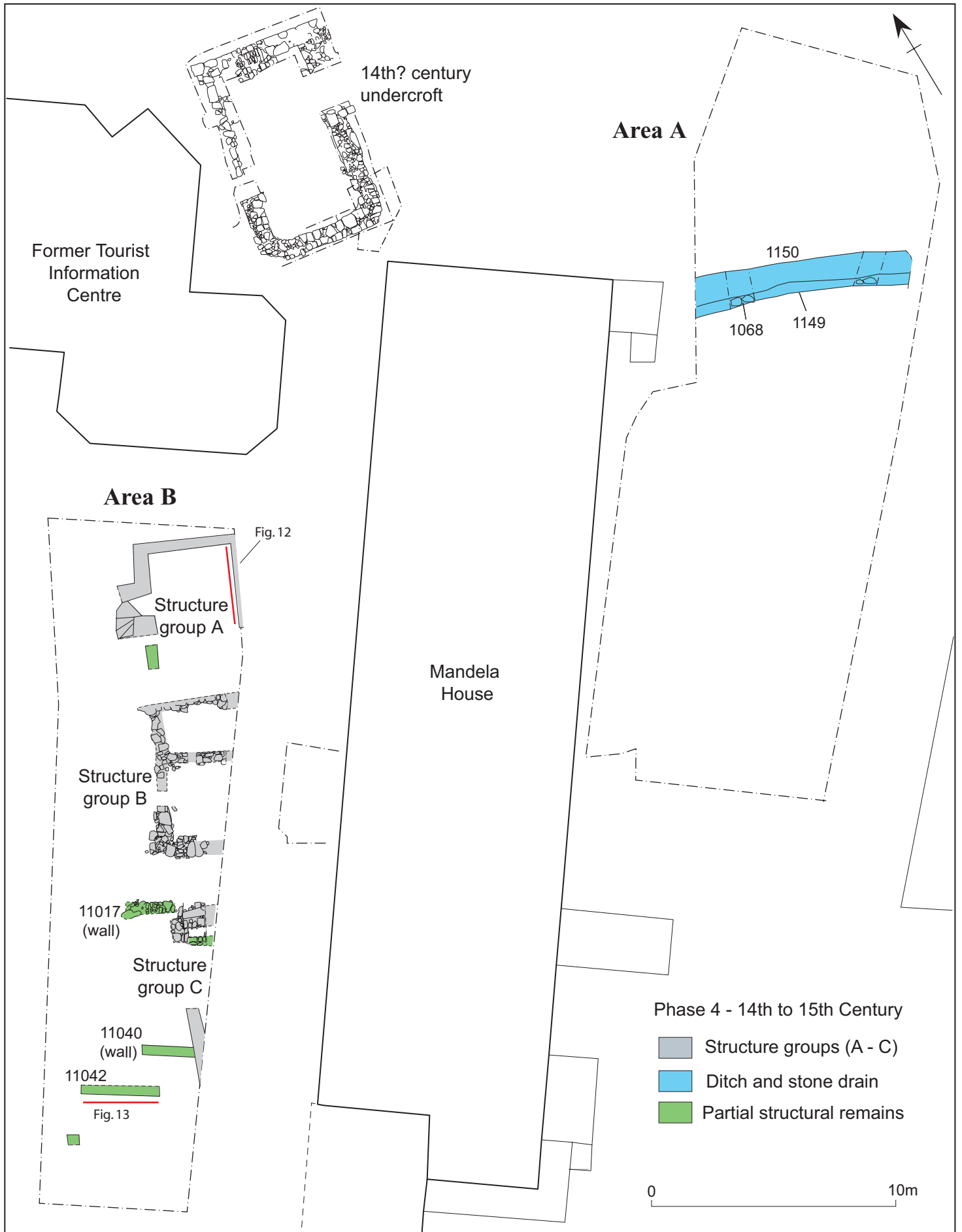


Fig.5



Fig.6



Fig.7



Fig.8

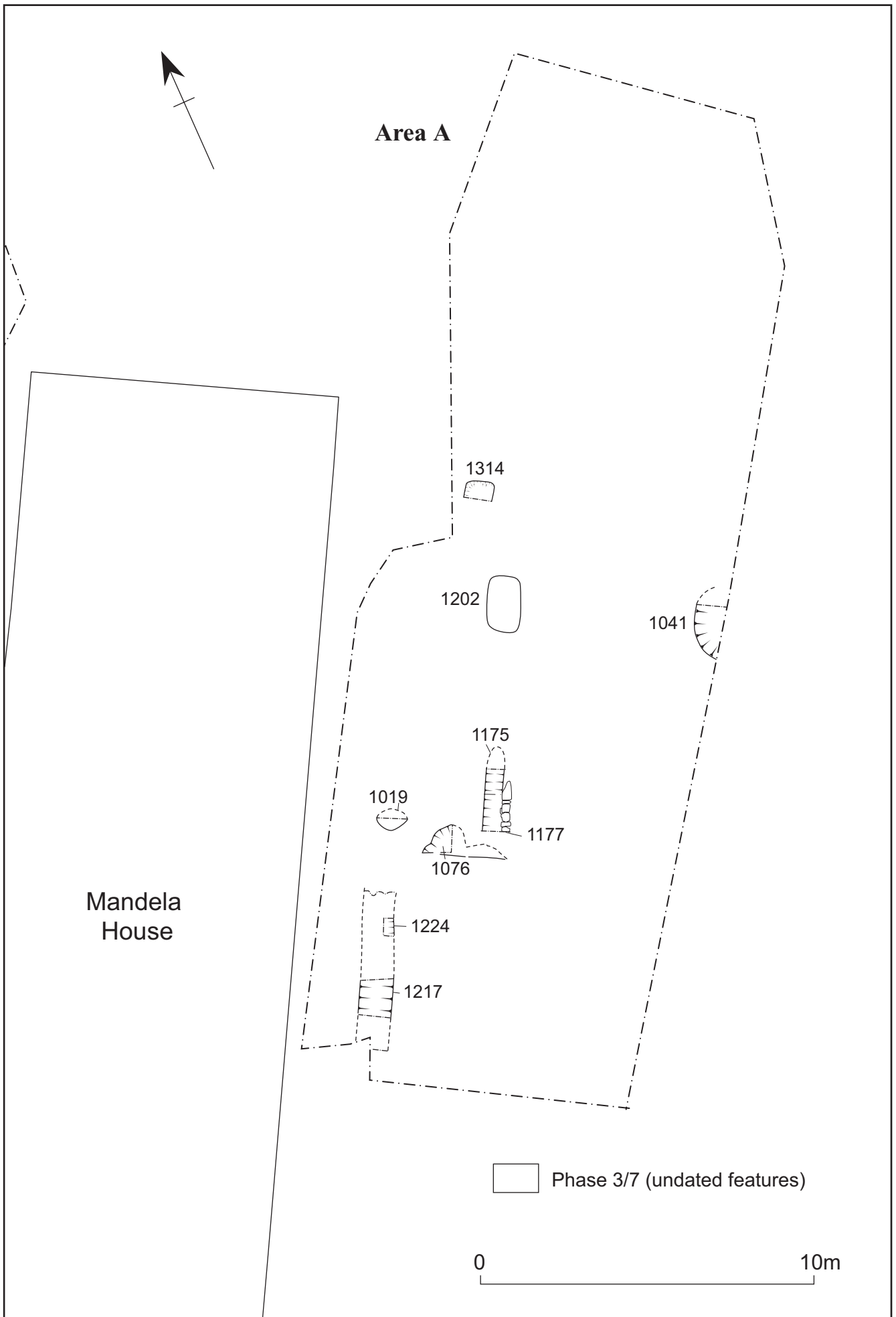


Fig.9

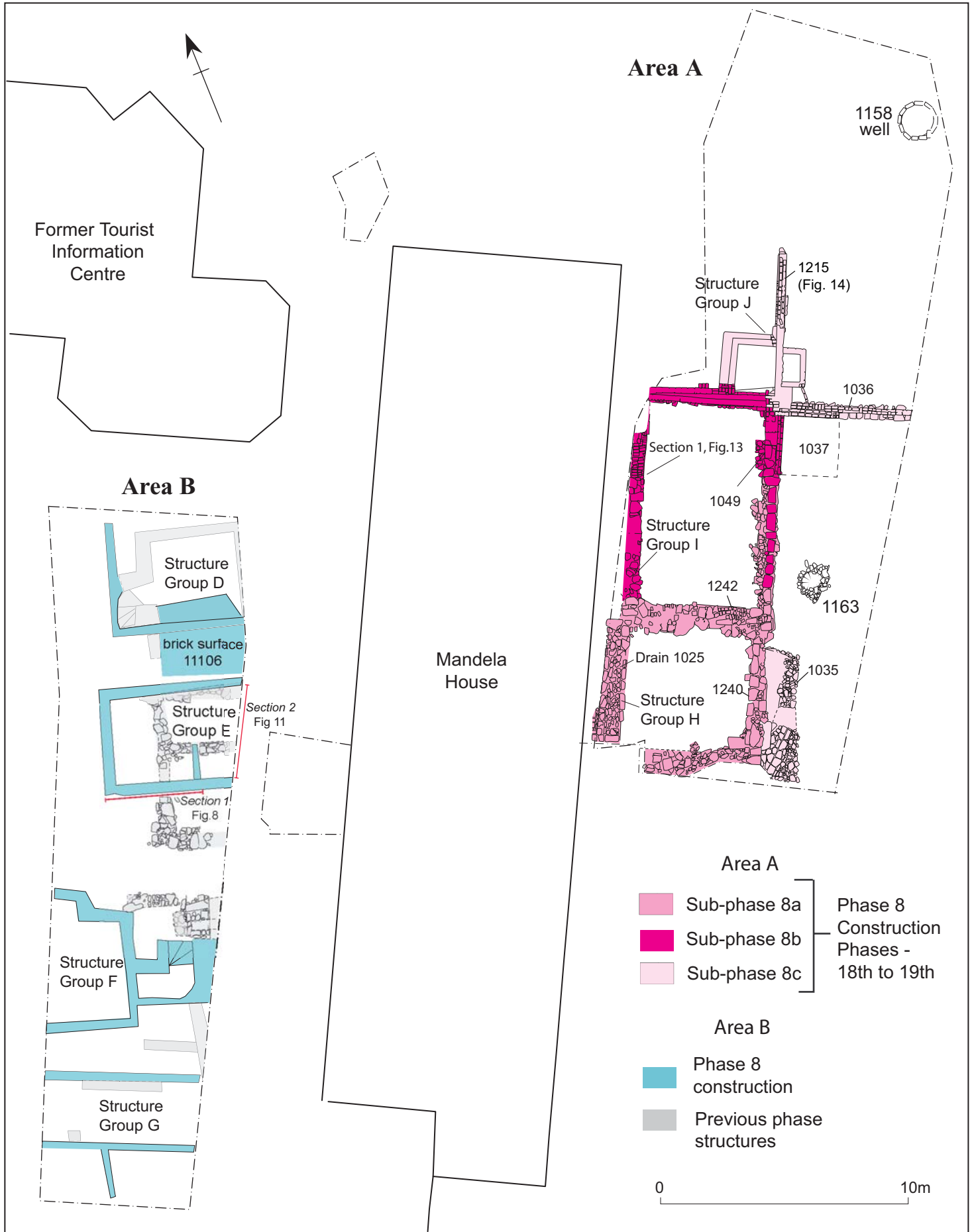
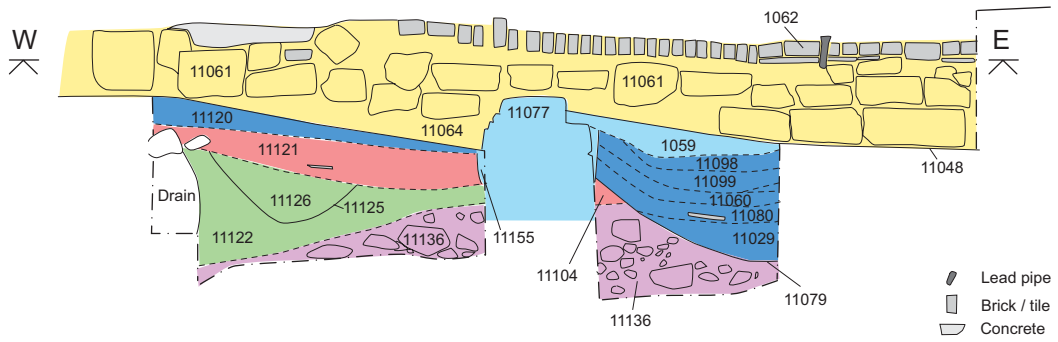
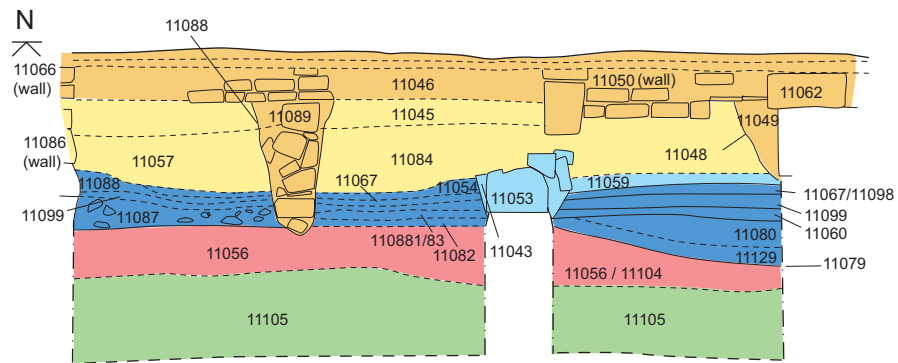


Fig.10

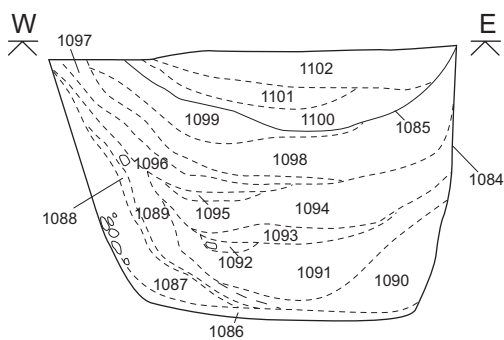
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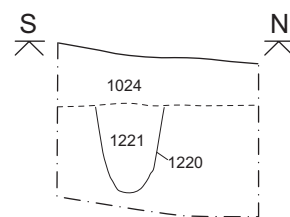
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(3)



(4)



0 2m

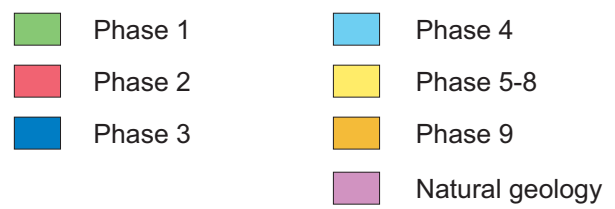


Fig.11

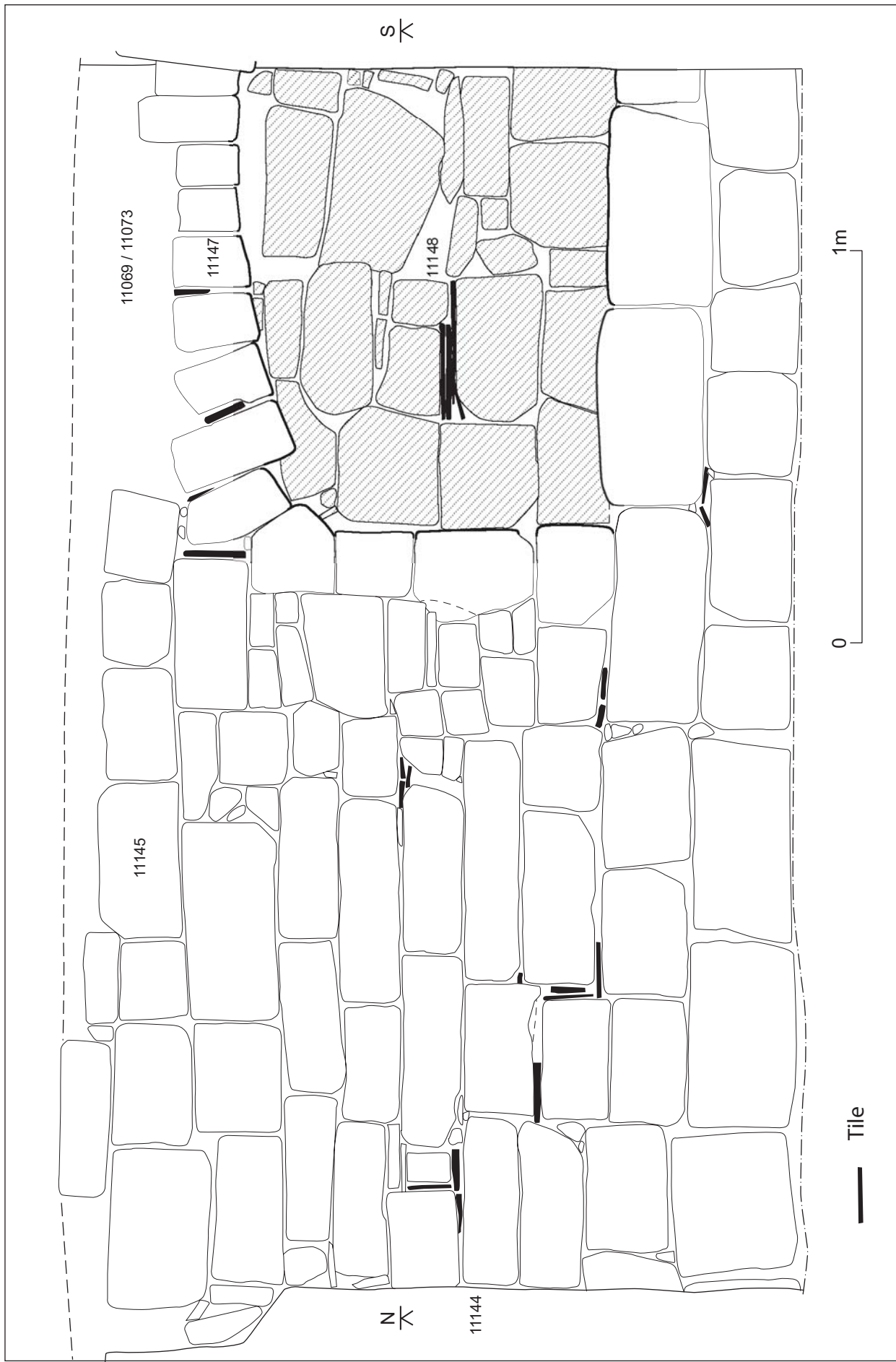


Fig.12

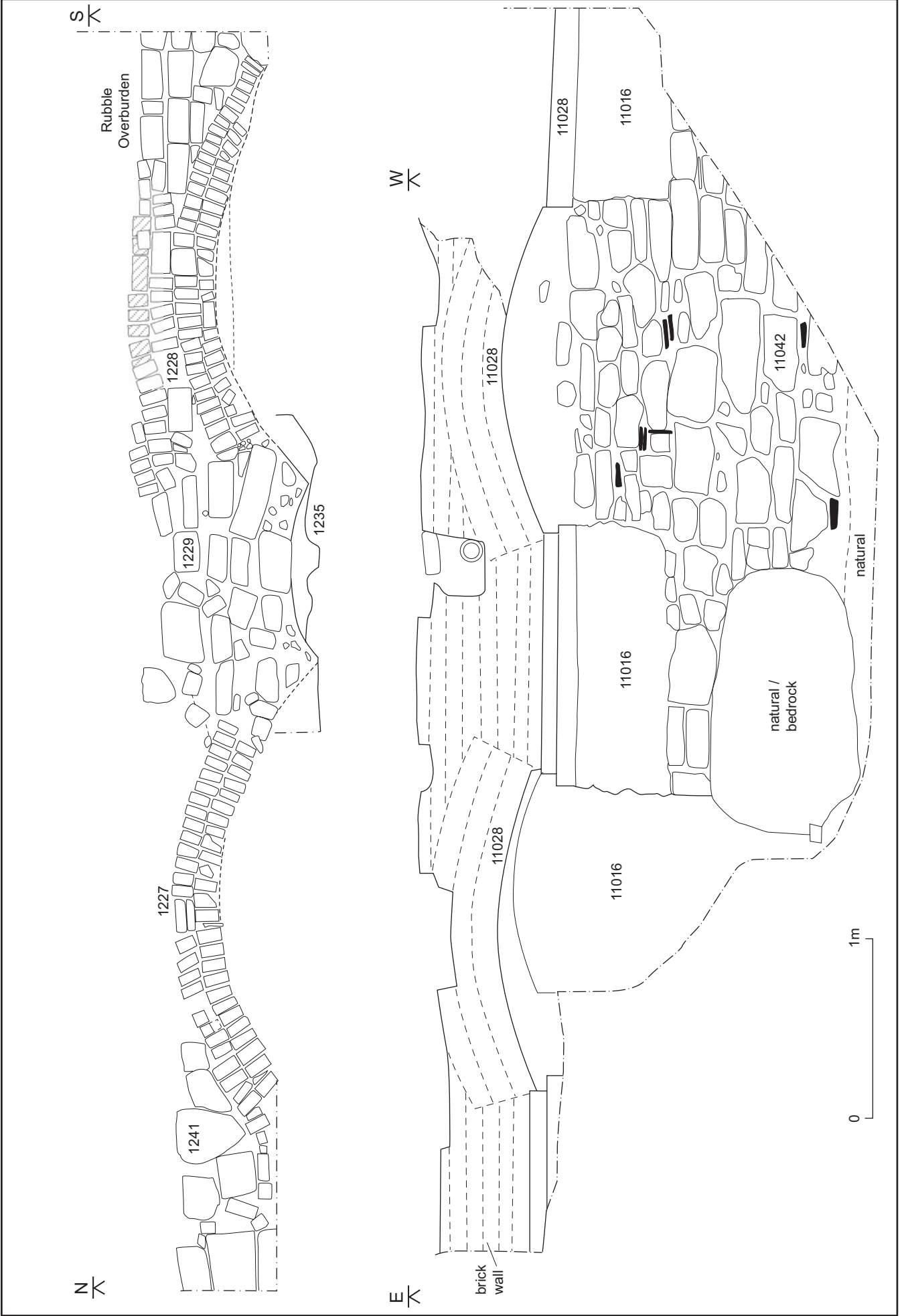


Fig.13

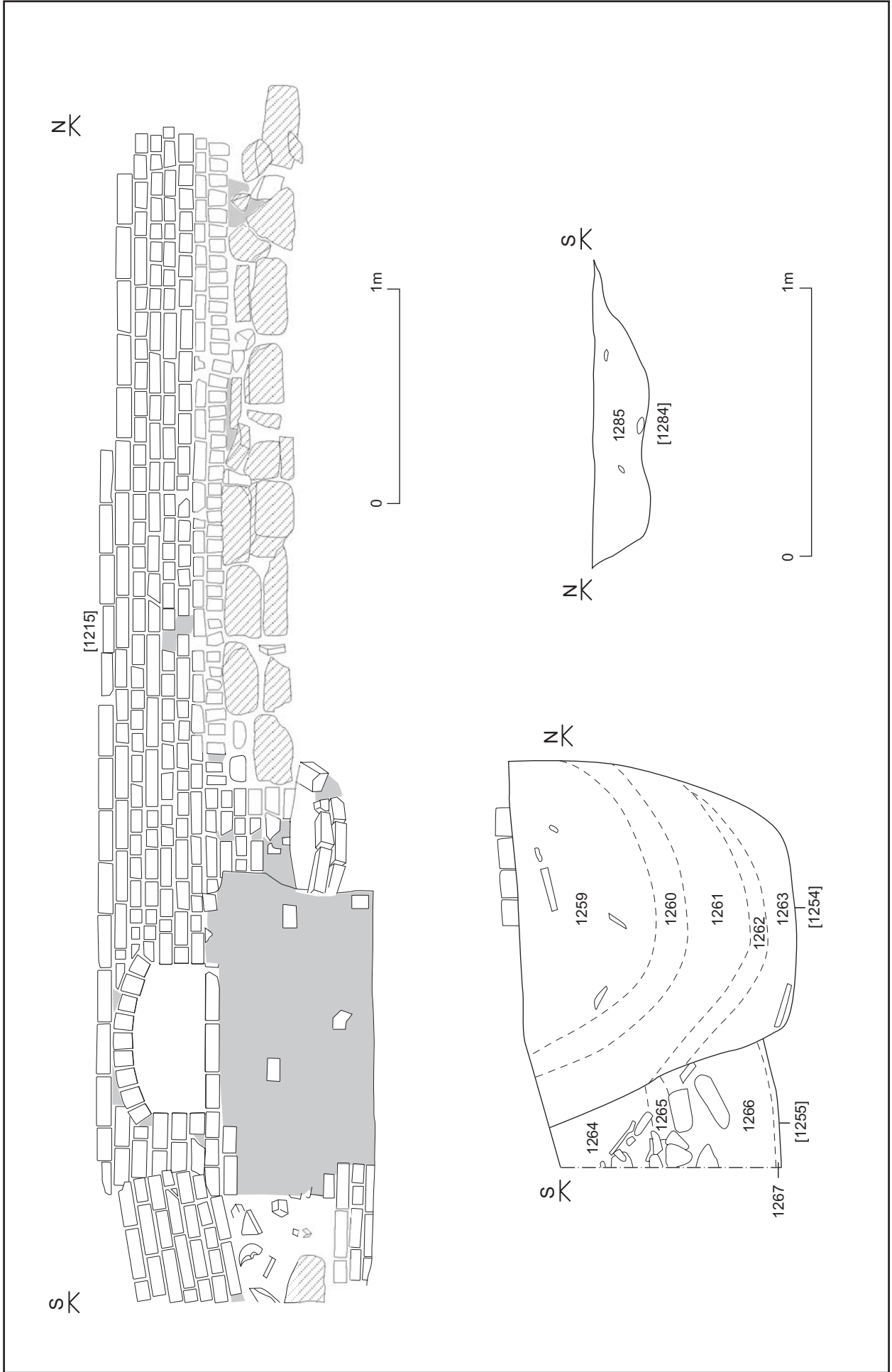


Fig. 14

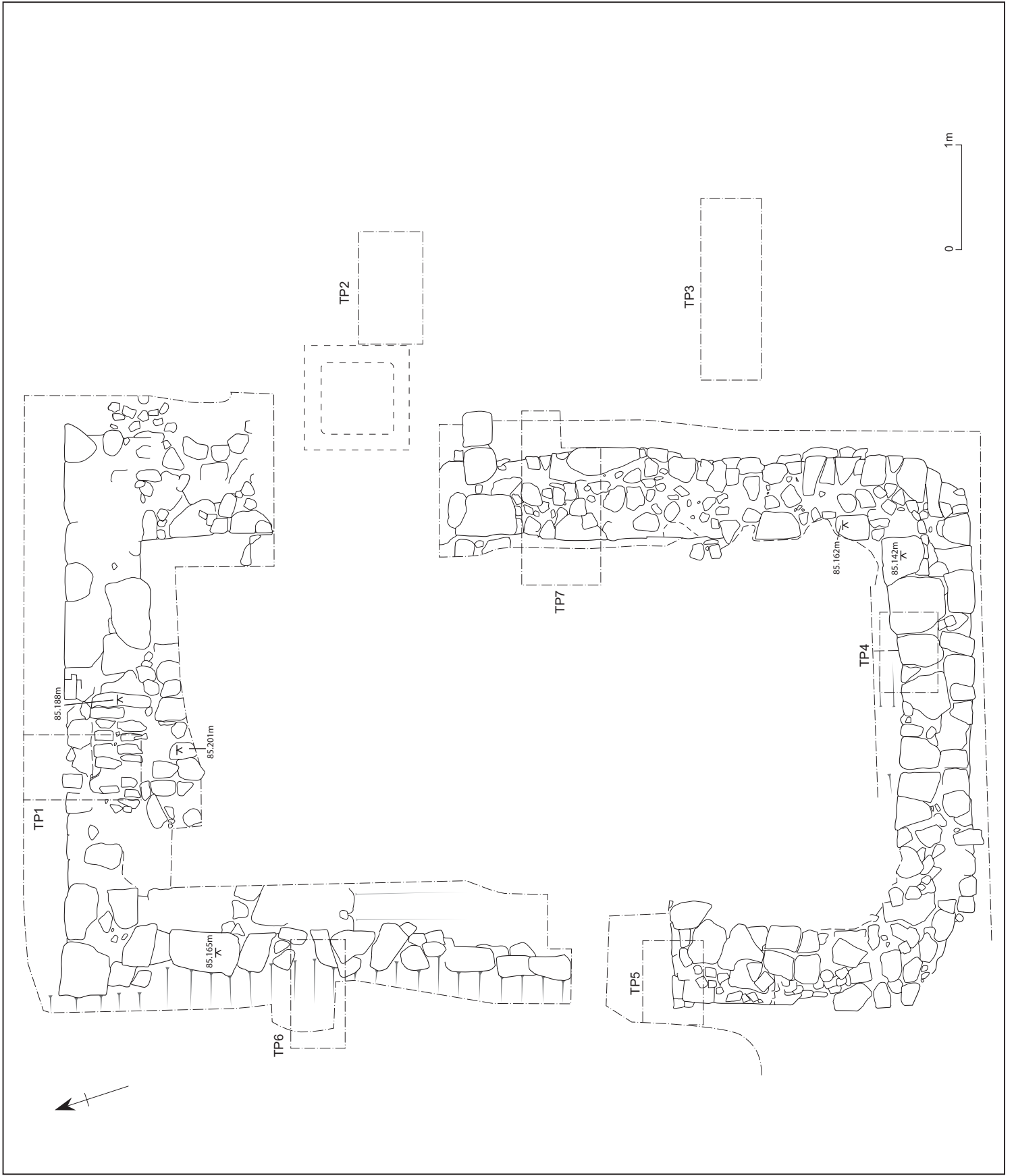


Fig. 15

1610

8	Well Streete gate	31	Sponne Chapel	54	Jordan well
9	Well Streete	32	Sponne Street	55	Gofford Gate
10	Bishop gate	33	Sponne gate	56	Gofford Streete
11	Bishop Streete	34	Fleete Streete	57	The Barrs
12	Swine Crofte	35	Smithford Bridges	58	Chilemore gate
13	Cooke Streete gate	36	Smithford Streete	59	White Fryers
14	Cooke Street	37	Crosse Chipping	60	White fryer mill
15	S ^t . Johns Schoole	38	Vicar's lane	61	White fryer lane
16	S ^t . Johns Bridges	39	Broad gate	62	New Gate
17	Palmer lane	40	Warwick lane	63	Much parko Streete
18	Priorye Gate	41	Pepper lane	64	litte parko Streete
19	Priorye mill	42	Derby lane	65	Dead lane
20	Priorye ruines	43	Hay lane	66	litte parko gate
21	Bastill house	44	Baylye - lane	67	Cow lane
22	Glowers lane	45	the Pallace	68	Gray fryer Gate
23	Ironmongers	46		69	Gray Fryer Lane

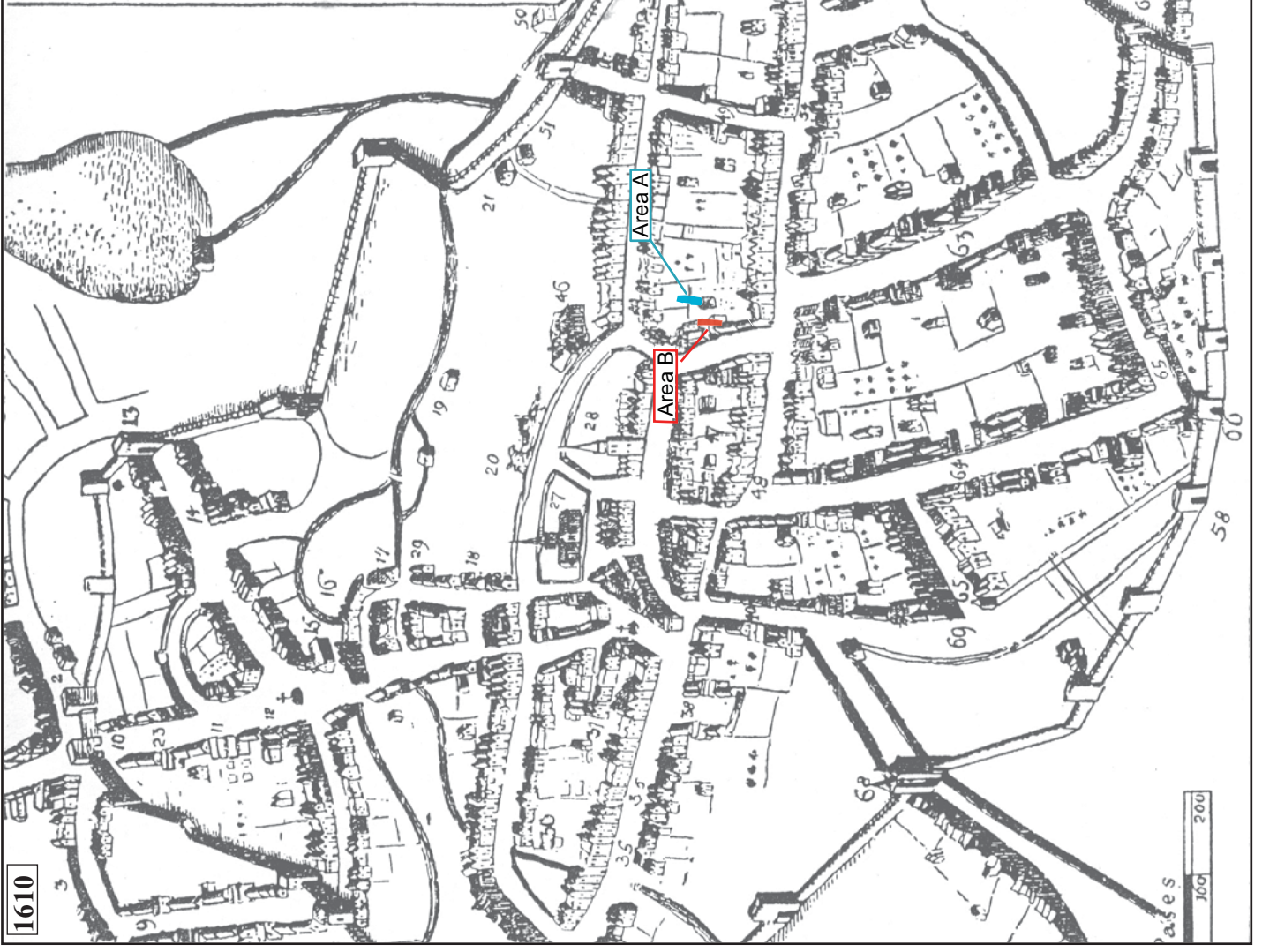
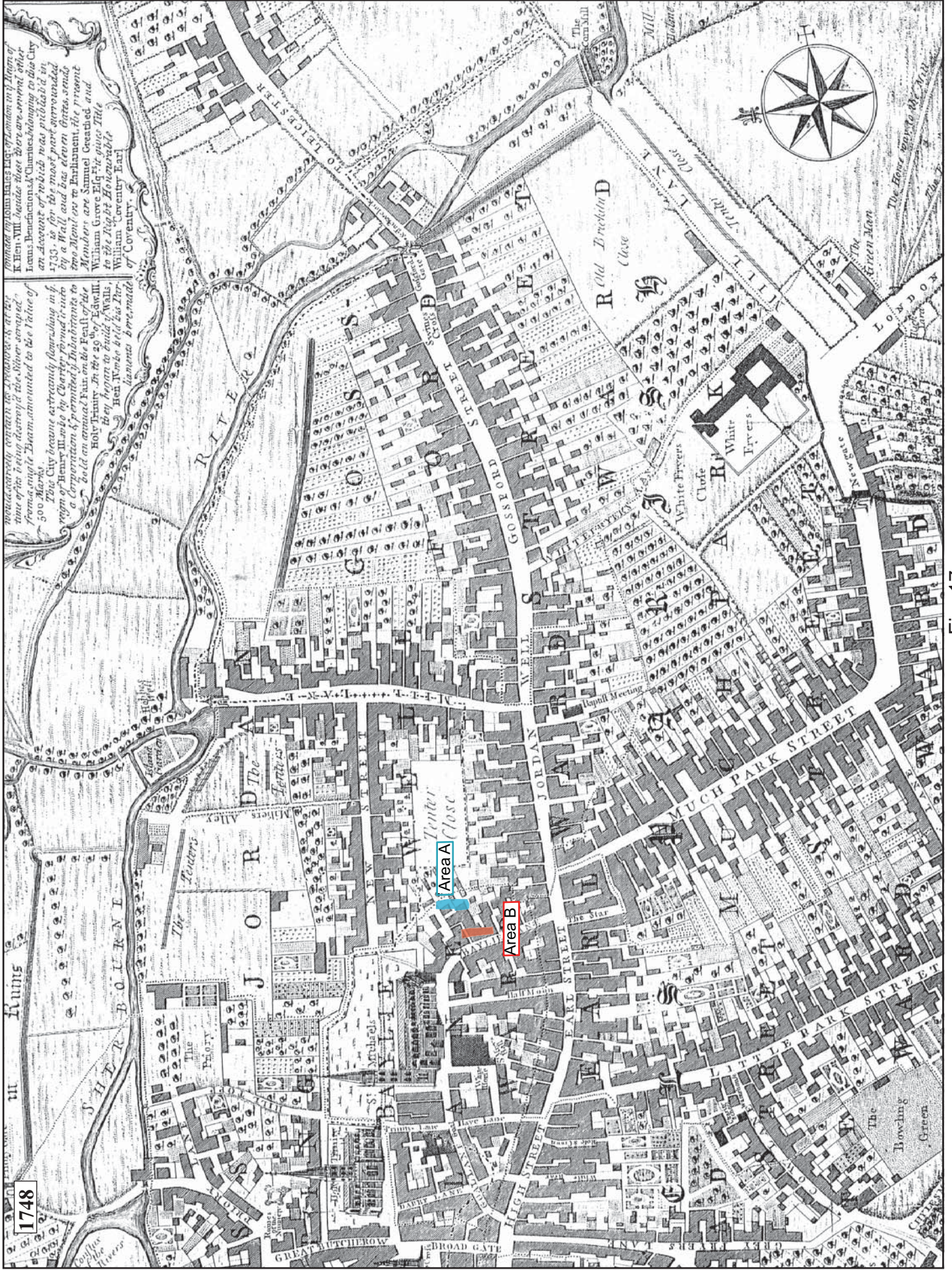


Fig. 16



1748

Some accounts concern the year 1748, at the time of the being destroyed the River Sowe, from a single beam amounted to the value of 500 Marks. This City became extremely flourishing in the reign of Henry III. who by Charter granted to a Corporation, permitted the inhabitants to hold an annual Fair, in the Field of the Holy Trinity, on the 26th of Edw. III. they began to build of Walls, Hen. IV. was sold his Prisoners, here made of Coventry.

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Fig. 17



Fig. 18

1925



Fig. 19

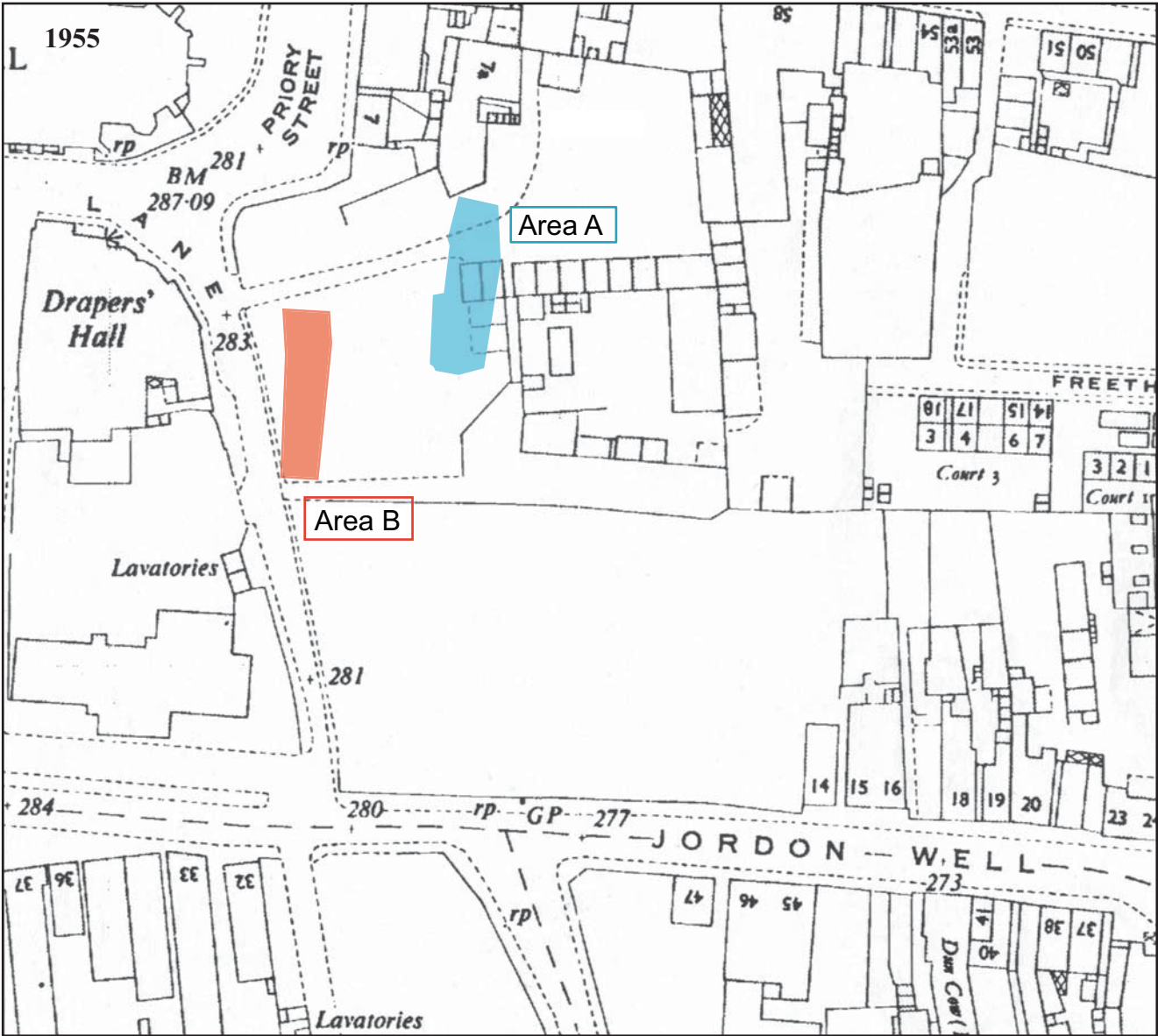


Fig. 20