Moat House Park

Report on Archaeological Watching Brief
Post Fieldwork Assessment

Site Code: MHP08 HER Casework No.: 10/MHP/08

April 2008

B0577600
Report No B0577600/C/Arch/004
February 2008

Jacobs
1 City Walk
Leeds
LS11 9DX

Left blank for double-sided printing

JACOBS

Document control sheet

Client: Coventry City Council
Project: NDC Envir Improvements
Title: Archaeological Watching Brief

Job No: B0577600

	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Approved by
ORIGINAL	NAME **Paul Bennett**	NAME **Jonathan Dempsey**	NAME **Ian Joynes**
DATE	SIGNATURE	SIGNATURE Jonathan Dempsey	SIGNATURE

REVISION	NAME	NAME	NAME
DATE	SIGNATURE	SIGNATURE	SIGNATURE

REVISION	NAME	NAME	NAME
DATE	SIGNATURE	SIGNATURE	SIGNATURE

REVISION	NAME	NAME	NAME
DATE	SIGNATURE	SIGNATURE	SIGNATURE

Left blank for double-sided printing

JACOBS

Contents

Left blank for double-sided printing

1. Introduction

1.1 Non-technical summary

An archaeological watching brief was carried out on excavations for tree planting in Moat House Park, Potters Green, Coventry. The watching brief identified the remains of several walls and a path, related to the post-medieval/modern Wyken Colliery Farm. The presence of a colliery spoil heap was also confirmed.

1.2 Site Code/Project number:

MHP08

1.3 HER casework number:

10/MHP/08

1.4 Background to and circumstances of the watching brief

Jacobs Engineering UK Ltd were commissioned by Coventry City Council New Deal for Communities (NDC) to undertake a watching brief on tree planting works. The works were entirely within Moat House Park, Potters Green, Coventry (NGR SP36988205, see Figure 1).

The works were undertaken between 17th March 2008 and 27th March 2008.

Moat House Park is an approximately triangular 6.8 hectare urban green space at the border between the parishes of Walsgrave-on-Sowe and Foleshill, adjacent to Moat House Primary School. Presently used for passive and active recreation, the park is crossed by several concrete aggregate paths with areas of open grassland, stands of trees and patches of dense undergrowth. A leisure facility (the Leisure and Neighbourhood Centre) was in construction immediately adjacent to the southwest corner of the park at the time of writing.

Left blank for double-sided printing

2. History and Archaeology of the Site

1.5 Introduction

A total of 10 sites of cultural heritage interest have been identified within 500m of the site by a desk-based assessment undertaken by Jacobs in 2008, these are listed in Table 2.1 below and are shown on Figure 1.

Table 2.1 Sites of Cultural Heritage Interest

Site No.	Site Name	Period
1	Moat House	Post-Medieval
2	Homestead Moat	medieval
3	Moat House Garden	Post-Medieval
4	Wyken Colliery Farm	Post-Medieval
5	Alexandra Colliery	Post-Medieval
6	Ridge and Furrow	medieval
7	Arrowhead	Prehistoric
8	Possible Pottery Production Site	medieval
9	Potters Green Settlement	Post-Medieval
10	Craven Colliery Tramway	Post-Medieval

A Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead was recovered from 38 Lynmouth Road Henley Green (Site 7). No other prehistoric, Roman or Post-Roman remains have been identified within the study area.

The site and the surrounding area was owned by Coventry priory from at least the early 12th century but was made up of common or waste land. It is around this time (1350) when the first reference is made to “Woodway Lane” as a main routeway leading north from Walsgrave (Gover 1970 189).

An area of ridge and furrow (Site 6), the earthwork remains of medieval arable farming, are visible on aerial photographs of the area to the west of Moat House Park (aerial photo ref RAF/3G/TUD/UK/42 frame 3681NE flown 1946). These remains are no longer extant due to recent building works.

Potters Green was first mentioned in the cartulary of Coventry priory in 1411, as “Le Pottergreene” (Gover 1970 189). Other general references to brick and/or tile production in the 14th through 16th centuries (McCarthy 1988 361, 365, 475) suggest that there may have been a medieval pottery kiln site here (Site 8), although there is no direct evidence for this.

The Moat House estate is known by several names throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods;

- *Attoxhale;*
- *Attoxhall;*
- *Erney’s Place;*
- *Dean’s Place; and,*
- *Moat House Farm.*

The estate of “Attoxhale” was an important freehold from the late 13th century. Although there is no direct dating evidence for the moated site associated with this estate (Site 2), references to it as “the chief messuage with the moat” in 1542 (Victoria County History 1969 104-114) indicate the existence of a moat here in the medieval period. Aerial photographs also show a possible drove-way or head-dyke, running southwest from the southwest corner of the moat. This appears as a raised bank with flanking ditches and is respected by the areas of ridge and furrow adjacent to the north and south (aerial photo ref RAF/3G/TUD/UK/65 frame 5136 flown 1946).

Following the dissolution of the monasteries (1536 – 1540), the Moat House Estate had passed to the Crown and then in rapid succession to the Coventry Corporation and then in 1551 to Sir Thomas White's Charity (Victoria County History 1969 104-114).

An estate plan produced by Sir Thomas White’s charity in 1779 shows a moat (Site 2) enclosing a square central platform, with a break at the northwest corner and an eastward extension to the southeast corner. A small, rectangular structure is shown at the western edge of the platform, adjacent to the moat. Another small, square structure is shown slightly north of the centre of the platform (accurate measurements not possible), labelled “Moathouse” (PA1402/11/1 – Survey of Sir Thomas White’s Charity Estate 1779). The Ordnance Survey map of 1887 shows the western side of the moat is shown as two ponds, with a small ditch connecting them (Ordnance Survey 25 inch Mapsheet Warwickshire 22NW 1887). At this time, a large structure in the southeast corner of the platform is shown, labelled “Moat House” (Site 1).

On the 1903 Ordnance Survey map, the moat is shown bearing water to south and west, but the south-western corner is shown as a single line, possibly a ditch or boundary. The eastern and northern arms of the moat are no longer extant (Ordnance Survey 25 inch Mapsheet Warwickshire 22NW 1903).

After the conversion of Moat House to an old folk’s home in 1947 (see Site 1 below), a pensioners committee agenda lists the report of a medical officer on filling in moat in 1949 (Archive ref CCA/1/5/51/22). It is unclear at present whether this actually occurred.

On the 1949 Ordnance Survey map, only the pond at the southeast of the moat is shown holding water (Ordnance Survey 25 inch Mapsheet Warwickshire 22NW 1949).

The moat is now visible only as a series of shallow depressions, with the south-eastern pond heavily silted up and undergoing excavation at the time of survey (Paul Bennett, Jacobs Engineering, site visit conducted 07/02/2008).

Despite now being demolished, the Ordnance Survey mapping from the 1887 through 2006 editions shows no changes in the layout of Moat House (Site 1). Aerial photography dating to 1946 shows a post-medieval building, probably of two storeys. The principal frontage faced west and was formed by the long elevation with an advanced central gabled bay rising through the full height of the building. Substantial stacks were located on both gable ends. To the rear were a pair of slightly lower wings, set perpendicular to the principal frontage and gabled to the east with lateral stacks against the north elevation. A further end stack was placed against the east elevation of the south range. A number of smaller service structures were set to the rear of the house on the opposite side of a small yard (Ordnance Survey Aerial Photo 42/3861 NE 1946). The Moat House Farm estate was sold by White’s charity to the corporation of Coventry City in 1947, and Moat House itself was converted for use as an old people’s home which was re-named “Woodway Grange”.

Moat House has been demolished, leaving an area of hardstanding surrounded by decorative iron fencing (Paul Bennett, Jacobs Engineering, site visit conducted 07/02/2008).

The 1887 Ordnance Survey mapping shows a bank to the northwest of Moat House, and paths are shown which may have formed a formal garden (Site 3). There are two distinct areas of pathways. A rectilinear group is shown in the north of the garden, passing over a bank in the northeast corner. This group of paths is accessed by a path to the north, leading past Wyken Colliery Farm (Site 4) and via the southern pathways. To the south, surrounding the house (Site 1), is a curvilinear set of paths which is accessed via a long path running westwards toward Deemore Road. A mix of deciduous and evergreen planting is shown, with deciduous dominating the north east, and evergreen to the south west. Deciduous plants are shown lining a field boundary to the north and east and in copse at junction of pathways leading to Deedmore Road from both the house and the farm (Ordnance Survey 25 inch Mapsheet Warwickshire 22NW 1887).

The garden was subject to a gradual reduction in the number of paths in the modern period. The 1903 Ordnance Survey maps show the removal of smaller paths from the northern group of the garden, leaving one path around a single rectangular lawn. The planting was more mixed and dense with evergreens adjacent to the house and lining the boundary between the northern and southern sets of paths. Trees on the north eastern field boundary were removed at this time, as was the path leading past Wyken Colliery Farm (Ordnance Survey 25 inch Mapsheet Warwickshire 22NW 1903). It is possible that some of these changes served to screen the house from the farm and from the spoil heap of Alexandra Colliery (Site 5).

No changes to the layout of the garden occurred between the 1903 and 1925 editions of the Ordnance Survey mapping but, by the 1949 edition several paths are shown to have been removed. Only the main rectangular lawn and pathway in the north and only the major paths leading north east and northwest from the house survive by this time The earthwork bank in the northwest of the garden was labelled “moat” for the first time on the 1949 Ordnance Survey mapping. No trees were shown to the northeast and east. (Ordnance Survey 25 inch Mapsheet Warwickshire 22NW 1949).

Aerial photographs show the garden as mostly lawns in 1953, with trees laid out as described above. However, in the northern section, two small rectangular areas appear to be separate from the main lawn. One, at the northern boundary of the garden, is slightly lighter, but otherwise undifferentiated. The other, at the northeast corner, appears to have small ridges – possibly planting beds – oriented east-west (aerial photo ref RAF/SOP/225 frame 0150 flown 1953)

The path around the main rectangular lawn was removed by 1960, and the mapping of this date shows large areas of housing to the northeast and south (Ordnance Survey 25 inch Mapsheet Warwickshire 22NW and 22NE 1960).

Wyken Colliery Farm (Site 4) first appears on the 1887 Ordnance Survey mapping (Ordnance Survey 25 inch Mapsheet Warwickshire 22NW 1887). One east-west range is shown, with two north-south ranges on the south side, forming an “F-shaped” complex. A single path ran east-west past the north side of the farm from Potters Green to Deedmore Road, with smaller paths linking to Moat House garden (Site 3). Wyken Colliery Farm was extended by the time of the1903 Ordnance Survey map, with a north-south aligned range at the south west end of the main farm building (Ordnance Survey 25 inch Mapsheet Warwickshire 22NW 1903). On the 1925 map (see figure 4), Wyken Colliery Farm is labelled as “Moat House Farm” and a new building is shown to the north. The building is later shown with a dotted line, which may indicate an open-sided structure such as a hay barn (Ordnance Survey 25 inch Mapsheet Warwickshire 22NW 1925). No traces of Wyken Colliery Farm are now visible (Paul Bennett, Jacobs Engineering, site visit conducted 07/02/2008).

The Earl of Dover became involved in coal mining in the area sometime around 1633 – 1635. The largest of the Earl's operations was at "Deans Place" (Attoxhale, although this could also refer to his estate at Hawksbury) with smaller holdings elsewhere. The operation however, was not a success and the Earl handed back his leases on the land in 1639 (White 1970 22-24). It is not clear whether these workings were located at what later became Alexandra Colliery (Site 5).

From the early 19th century onwards, one set of mining works on White's Charity estates were called Wyken Colliery. Other new mine workings, called the Alexandra Colliery, were opened at the end of the 19th century near the Moat House estate (Victoria County History 1969 104-114). Alexandra Colliery is shown to the northeast of Wyken Colliery Farm on a map of 1887, and did not extend south into the park at this time (Ordnance Survey 25 inch Mapsheet Warwickshire 22NW 1887). Alexandra Colliery was much improved and expanded, with three tramways/haulage routes extending in a fan southwards into the park by 1903 (Ordnance Survey 25 inch Mapsheet Warwickshire 22NW 1903). This set of tracks fed a spoil heap, which is shown on later mapping. A path leading from Wyken Colliery Farm (Site 4) towards Potters Green (Site 9) is shown bridging over a tramway extending from the main compound of the Colliery. This tramway connected to the Craven Colliery Tramway (Site 10) approximately 1km to the south.

On the 1936 mapping the colliery is labelled "disused" and all tramways are shown to have been removed. The line of the tramway leading to the Craven Colliery line (Site 10) became a path, slightly offset from its original line immediately south of the colliery.

Aerial photography shows that Alexandra Colliery still had a functioning link to the Oxford Canal in 1946 (RAF/3G/TUD/UK/99 frame 5172 flown 1946). The spoil heap is the only part of the colliery now visible (Paul Bennett, Jacobs Engineering, site visit conducted 07/02/2008).

Potters Green (Site 9) was approximately a dozen buildings set around a single cul-de-sac road, leading off Woodway Lane in 1887 (Ordnance Survey 25 inch Mapsheet Warwickshire 22NW 1887).

By 1925, Potters Green had grown slightly to around 14 - 16 buildings. (Ordnance Survey 25 inch Mapsheet Warwickshire 22NW 1925). Today, Potters Green has been surrounded by modern development, but the main street layout has been preserved, along with a path to the north. Most of the original 19th century buildings have been replaced by modern residential properties. (Paul Bennett, Jacobs Engineering, site visit conducted 07/02/2008).

Since the Second World War, three large housing estates have been laid out; an estate between Henley Road and Moat House Park, the Wood End estate east of the Alexandra Colliery, and the Potters Green estate between Alexandra Colliery and Woodway Lane (Paul Bennett, Jacobs Engineering, site visit conducted 07/02/2008).

3. Methodology

1.6 Aims and Objectives

The general aim of the watching brief was to ensure that any archaeological remains that may be present, including any remains that have not been identified by previous investigations, are identified during the course of excavation, and to mitigate the impact of the scheme on any such remains by making a record of them.

1.7 Methodology for Watching Brief

All works were carried out according to the methodology set out in a specification agreed with the Coventry City Archaeologist and an extract from which is reproduced in Appendix B.

Left blank for double-sided printing

4. Results

Table 4.1 below summarises the results of the watching brief.

Table 4.1

Pit No.	NGR	Depth below ground surface (m)	Deposits encountered	Archaeological Observations
1	436900,281998	1.0	Topsoil (0001) overlying natural clay which consisted of mottled mid orangey-brown clay, becoming reddish-brown (0102)	Modern building rubble in topsoil
2	436936,282050	0.2	Topsoil (0001) overlying concrete surfaces (0202), (0203), (0204), overlying a mixed topsoil deposit with brick and tile fragments (0205)	Three concrete surfaces, possibly related to Wyken Colliery Farm. This tree pit was abandoned, leaving the concrete surfaces *in situ*
3	436928,282058	0.8	Topsoil (0001) overlying silty clay mixed with brick and tile fragments (0302) overlying natural mid reddish-brown clay with an un-even distribution of small, rounded stone. (0304)	Brick wall in stretcher bond running E-W (0303). No foundations
4	436925,282042	1.0	Thin topsoil (0001) overlying clay deposit with building rubble (0402). This overlay two stretcher bond brick walls (0403) with foundations (0404) which were cut into natural clay (0405=0304).	Corner meeting of two brick walls in stretcher bond. SW-NE wall was butted to SE-NW wall, not tied in. SE-NW wall had foundations of the same brick.
5	436944,282061	1.0	Thin topsoil (0001) overlying clay deposit with building rubble (0502). This overlay one stretcher bond brick wall (0503) with a foundation (0504) cut into natural clay (0505=0304).	Brick wall in stretcher bond running NW-SE
6	436958,282066	0.4	Thin topsoil (0001) overlying clay deposit with building rubble (0602). This overlay a concrete surface (0603), which in turn overlay a brick wall (0604).	Brick wall in stretcher bond running E-W partially overlain by a concrete surface. Wall appears to turn 90° where overlain by the concrete surface. The tree pit was abandoned at the concrete surface
7	436938,282038	0.9	Topsoil (0001) overlaying a mixed deposit with brick, tile, bottle glass and plastic fragments (0702). This	3 brick walls in stretcher bond appeared to enclose a small area filled with modern rubbish. Several iron

Pit No.	NGR	Depth below ground surface (m)	Deposits encountered	Archaeological Observations
			overlay four stretcher bond brick walls (0703), (0704), (0706), (0707), which were cut into natural clay (0708=0304)	bands, a large iron hinge and a modern oil filter were identified in this deposit. The fourth wall was separated from the others by a shallow gully. [0705]
8	436890,281967	0.7	Topsoil (0001) overlying natural light brown clay mottled with mid orangey-brown clay with an uneven distribution of small, rounded and sub-rounded stone (0802).	None
9	436892,281959	0.7	Topsoil (0001) overlying natural clays (0902=0802), (0903=0304).	Smears of coal dust/soot and single brick fragment at interface of topsoil and clay subsoil.
10	436900,281955	0.8	Topsoil (0001) overlying natural clays (1002=0802), (1003=0304).	None
11	436895,281992	0.8	Topsoil (0001) overlying natural clays (1102=0802), (1103=0304).	None
12	437099,282074	0.8	Topsoil mixed with brick, tile and plastic fragments (1201). This overlay natural clays (1202=0802), (1203=0304).	Modern rubbish mixed in with topsoil. Single sherd of salt-glazed earthen ware (not retained).
13	437092,282074	1.0	Topsoil (0001) overlying natural clays (1302=0802), (1303=0304).	None
14	437087,282074	1.0	Topsoil (0001) overlying natural clays (1402=0802), (1404=0304).	Three inch diameter ceramic field drain in ditch (1403) cut through natural clays (1402, (1404).
15	437099,282063	1.0	Topsoil (0001) overlying re-deposited clay with coal fragments (1502). This overlay a compacted clay surface with some burnt clay fragments (1503) which in turn overlay further coal-containing clays (1504), (1505), which filled a shallow, flat bottomed cut [1508] into the natural clay (1507=0304) and another dark, coal containing clay (1506) in a shallow, sloping cut [1509] into the natural.	Possibly a pathway shown on the 1925 Ordnance Survey mapping
16	437093,282063	1.0	Topsoil (0001) overlying re-deposited clay with coal fragments (1602) and a sandy clay deposit without noticeable coal inclusions (1603). This overlay a compacted clay surface (1604) with a large burnt clay	Possibly a pathway shown on the 1925 Ordnance Survey mapping. An iron spade-head was recovered from the ditch at the base of the excavation.

Pit No.	NGR	Depth below ground surface (m)	Deposits encountered	Archaeological Observations
			deposit (1607) which in turn overlay further coal-containing clay (1605). A narrow ditch [1608] was identified beneath this, cut into natural clay (1606=0802), filled with the same coal/soot rich clay (1605).	
17	437088,282064	1.0	Topsoil (0001) overlying re-deposited clay with coal fragments (1702). Under this, a layer of sandy clay with small amounts of coal/soot deposits was identified (1803). This overlay a compacted clay surface with some burnt clay fragments (1704), which in turn overlay a further coal-containing clay deposit (1705). Natural clay was identified at the base of excavation (1706=0802).	Possibly a pathway shown on the 1925 Ordnance Survey mapping
18	437110,282026	0.9	Topsoil (0001) overlying natural clays (1802=0802), (1803=0304).	None
19	437111,282019	0.9	Topsoil (0001) overlying natural clays (1902=0802), (1903=0802).	None
20	437114,282028	1.0	Topsoil (0001) overlying natural clays (2002=0802), (2003=0304).	None
21	437123,281993	1.15	Topsoil (0001) overlying natural clays (2102=0802), (2103=0304).	None
22	437124,281979	1.0	Topsoil (0001) overlying natural clays (2202=0802), (2203=0304).	None
23	437134,281977	0.8	Topsoil (0001) overlying natural clays (2302=0802), (2303=0304).	None
24	437129,281968	0.85	Topsoil (0001) overlying a straight sided, flat bottomed hole [2405], filled with re-deposited topsoil (2402). This was cut into natural clay. (2403=0802), which overlay a further natural clay deposit (2404=0304).	Modern ?post? hole
25	437124,281955	0.9	Topsoil (0001) overlying natural clays (2502=0802), (2503=0304).	None
26	437132,281954	0.8	Topsoil (0001) overlying natural clays (2602=0802),	None

Pit No.	NGR	Depth below ground surface (m)	Deposits encountered	Archaeological Observations
			(2603=0304).	
27	437129,281942	0.8	Topsoil (0001) overlying clay with brick and coal fragments (2702). This overlay natural clay (2703=0802).	None
28	437127,281928	0.8	Topsoil (0001) overlying natural mid brown clayey silt with moderate, small rounded stone (2802), which in turn overlay mid reddish brown sandy silt with frequent small, rounded stone (2803).	None
29	437114,281968	0.8	Topsoil (0001) overlying natural light brown sandy silt mottled with mid orangey-brown sandy silt with occasional small rounded and sub-rounded stone (2902).	None
30	437112,281985	0.7	Topsoil (0001) overlying natural mid brown clayey silt with occasional rounded and sub-rounded stone (3002), which overlay mid reddish-brown silty clay with moderate small, rounded stone (3003).	None
31	436960,282119	1.0	Thin topsoil (0001) with a modern straight-sided, flat-bottomed pit [3104], containing topsoil with plastic fragments. This overlay colliery spoil consisting of dark grey to black silt with frequent cal flecks and larger fragments. Frequent brick and tile fragments and 20% re-deposited sedimentary rock fragments (3102), overlying natural mid brown clayey silt with occasional rounded and sub-rounded stone (3103)	Colliery spoil heap
32	436958,282128	0.8	Thin topsoil (0001) overlying colliery spoil (3202=3102)	Colliery spoil heap
33	436957,282139	0.8	Thin topsoil (0001) overlying colliery spoil (3302=3102)	Colliery spoil heap
34	436956,282148	0.8	Thin topsoil (001) overlying colliery spoil (3402=3102), which overlay a similar layer with 40% re-deposited sedimentary rock (3403)	Colliery spoil heap. Iron bar 1m long with hooks at either end identified in colliery spoil (3403) (not retained).
35	436954,282159	0.8	Thin topsoil (0001) overlying a dark bluish grey clayey silt with frequent coal flecks (3502). This overlay a similar deposit with 25% re-deposited sedimentary rock	Colliery spoil heap

Pit No.	NGR	Depth below ground surface (m)	Deposits encountered	Archaeological Observations
			fragments (3503).	
36	436953,282168	0.8	Thin topsoil (0001) overlying colliery spoil (3602=3502), which overlay a black sandy silt made up with 50-60% coal dust (3603). This covered a dark bluish-grey clayey silt made up with 20% re-deposited sedimentary rock and 10% coal fragments (3604). Natural mid brown clayey silt with frequent small, sub-rounded stone (3605) was identified at the base of the tree pit.	Colliery spoil heap
37	436952,282178	0.8	Thin topsoil (0001) overlying a mottled light to dark bluish grey clayey silt with frequent coal fragments, frequent re-deposited sedimentary rock fragments and occasional brick fragments (3702). This overlay a black silt deposit made up with 50% coal dust and small fragments (3703), overlying natural mid brown clayey silt with occasional sub-rounded stone (3704)	Colliery spoil heap. Single iron rivet, 35cm long identified in spoil (3703) (not retained)
38	436952,282188	0.8	Thin topsoil (0001) overlying colliery spoil deposits consisting of; mottled mid to dark bluish-grey clayey silt with frequent coal flecks (3802), black silt made up with 50% coal dust and small fragments (3803) and mottled light to dark bluish-grey clayey silt with 20-30% re-deposited sedimentary rock fragments and 10% coal fragments (3804) These overlay natural mid brown clayey silty with moderate, small rounded stone (3805)	Colliery spoil heap. Perforated iron band, 70cm long identified in spoil (3804) (not retained).
39	436950,282198	0.7	Thin topsoil (0001) overlying colliery spoil consisting of; black silt made up with 50% coal dust and small fragments (3902=3803) and, mottled light to dark bluish-grey clay with 20-30% re-deposited sedimentary rock fragments, frequent coal fragments and occasional brick fragments (3903)	Colliery spoil heap. Single iron spade head, badly corroded, identified in spoil (3903) (not retained).
40	436950,282207	0.8	Thin topsoil (0001) overlying mottled light to mid bluish grey clayey silt with frequent coal flecks and re-deposited sedimentary rock fragments (4002)	Colliery spoil heap. Several small iron fragments identified in spoil (4002) (not retained).

Pit No.	NGR	Depth below ground surface (m)	Deposits encountered	Archaeological Observations
41	436957,282068	0.9	Topsoil (0001) overlying natural clays (4102=0802), (4103=0304)	Brick and tile fragments and single sherd of blue and white pottery identified at the interface of (0001) and (4102) (not retained).

5. Description

1.1 Introduction

A total of 41 tree pits were excavated. These measured between 1.6m and 2m square and were dug to a final depth of between 0.7m and 1.15m below the present ground surface. Tree pits 2 and 6 were abandoned before reaching final depth.

Of these 41 tree pits, 15 cut into undisturbed topsoil and natural clays while a further 3 tree pits had modern/post medieval building material within the topsoil or at the interface of the topsoil and natural clays.

Archaeological features were identified in the following tree pits:

1.2 Tree pits 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7

Tree pit 2 (Plate 1) measured 2m square and contained three overlapping concrete surfaces approximately 0.2m thick (0202), (0203), (0204). The Pit was abandoned at 0.2m depth and no further investigation was undertaken (See Figure 7 Plan 1).

Tree pit 3 contained a wall of machine-made solid red brick (0.24m by 0.12m by 0.09m) in stretcher bond, 2 courses thick (0303), orientated east-west. There was no foundation, and the wall was laid directly onto the natural clay (0304) (See Plate 2 and Figure 7 Plan 2).

Two brick walls were identified in tree pit 4 (0403), one orientated northwest-southeast with a foundation (0404), and a second butt-jointed to the first at a right angle, orientated northeast-southwest (See Plate 3 and Figure 7 Plan 3). Both walls were of machine-made solid red brick (0.24m by 0.12m by 0.09m) in stretcher bond, 2 courses thick.

A single brick wall (0503) identical in construction to (0303) orientated north-west-southeast was identified in tree pit 5. This was supported by a foundation (0504) made up of identical brick laid at right-angles to the overlying wall, stretcher side up (See Plate 4 and Figure 7 Plan 4).

Tree pit 6 contained the corner of a 0.12m thick concrete surface, which was a maximum of 0.7m wide within the tree pit, (0603) overlying a brick wall (0604) of identical construction to (0303), orientated east-west. The brick wall appeared to turn southwards at a right-angle where it met the concrete surface (see Plate 5 and Figure 8 Plan 5).

Tree pit 7 (Plates 6 and 7) contained four brick walls of identical construction to (0303). (0703) was orientated east-west and was laid parallel to (0704). These two walls were separated by a gully [0705] 0.12m wide. Two further brick walls (0706) and (0707) were butt-jointed to (0704) at right angles and appeared to form a small recess or annex, with grey render on the internal faces (see Figure 8 Plan 6). The recess/annexe was filled with a 0.6m thick mixed topsoil deposit (0702) containing iron hinges, perforated iron bands and other modern debris, such as an oil filter and plastic fragments.

1.3 Tree pits 15, 16 and 17

Tree pit 15 (Plate 8) contained a shallow cut [1509] into the natural (1507=0304). This was filled with a black, coal/soot containing layer (1506) of a maximum 0.09m thickness. This layer and the natural were cut by a bedding trench [1508] filled with two 0.07m thick layers of clay identical except for varying proportions of coal dust (1505) and (1504). Layer (1504) was

overlain by a 0.06m thick compacted clay surface with burnt clay fragments (1503). This was covered by a 0.4m thick overburden of mixed silty clay with coal fragments (1502) (Plan 7 and Figure 5 Section 1).

Tree pit 16 (Plates 9 and 10) contained a 0.03m thick compacted clay surface with burnt clay fragments (1604) and a large burnt clay and mortar deposit (1607) overlying a dark brown/black layer with soot and coal flecks (1605) (Plan 8 and Section 2). An approximately 0.4m wide ditch was cut into the natural at the base of this layer [1608] the base of the ditch exceeded the depth of excavations. An iron spade head was recovered from (1605) (See Figure 5 Section 2 and Figure 8 Plan 7).

Tree pit 17 (Plate 11) contained a 0.03m thick compacted clay surface with burnt clay fragments (1704) overlying a 0.1m thick dark brown/black deposit with soot and coal flecks (1705) overlying the natural (1706) (Figure 5 Section 3).

1.8 Tree pits 31 through 40

Tree pits 31 – 40 measured 1.6 by 1.6m and were between 0.7m and 0.8m deep. All of these tree pits contained between 0.4m – 0.7m of colliery spoil material including large fragments of re-deposited sedimentary rock and coal (Plates 12 and 13). Spoil deposits in 6 tree pits exceeded the depth of excavations. The remaining 4 tree pits bottomed out in natural clays (see Figure 6 Sections 4 and 5 for example sections). Several iron artefacts were identified, including perforated and un-perforated straps (Plate 14), spade heads (Plate 15) and track pins.

6. Interpretation and Conclusions

1.9 Interpretation

The concrete surfaces (0202), (0203) and (0204) in tree pit 2 (Plate 1) correspond to the western courtyard of Wyken Colliery Farm shown on the 1925 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 3).

Tree pit 3 was located in the area of a large single structure shown on the 1925 Ordnance Survey map (Ordnance Survey 25 inch Warwickshire Mapsheet 22NW 1925), possibly a barn (Figure 3). If this is the case, the wall could have been an internal partition.

The 1925 Ordnance Survey shows a junction of two walls at the approximate location of tree pit 4 (Ordnance Survey 25 inch Warwickshire Mapsheet 22NW 1925), but they are set at an obtuse angle, whereas the two walls making up (0403) are set at right-angles. The longer wall shown on the mapping ties in well with the northwest-southeast wall, while the other may be a later alteration of the plan, which was never recorded by the OS mapping.

The wall identified in tree pit 5 (0503) does not correlate to the historic mapping, which shows an east-west wall at this location (Figures 3 and 4). This may be an internal wall.

Tree pit 6 ties in well with the historic mapping. The 1925 edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 3) shows (0604) as the exterior north wall of the farm complex. The wall is met by a north-south interior partition wall. By 1968, the mapping shows that the partition had been removed and this section of the building had been made into a single space (Figure 4).

Tree pit 7 does not correlate well with the historic mapping. No structures are shown here (see Figure 3), however, several small square structures are shown further to the northeast on the 1968 Ordnance Survey mapping (Figure 4). It is possible that more of these structures were added.

The compacted clay surfaces identified in tree pits 15, 16 and 17 correlates very well to a path shown here on Ordnance Survey mapping from 1887, through 1938 and shown on Figure 3. The underlying deposits indicate that the natural was cut into and levelled up in at least two phases (see Figure 5 Section 1) to prepare the ground for the path surface (1503), (1604) and (1704).

The presence of natural clays in Pits 31, 36, 37 and 38 indicate that the colliery spoil heap was probably located on a natural hill.

1.10 Conclusion

Overall, the results showed a good correlation to the historic mapping, although it can be shown that there were additions and alterations to Wyken Colliery farm that were not recorded by the Ordnance Survey. The results from the colliery spoil heap, showing that there was a pre-existing natural rise in the topography at this point may indicate that this site was chosen by the Alexander Colliery to make use of the land to the south, which otherwise slopes away to the southeast from the main pithead.

No remains associated with the medieval moated site or theorised kiln site at potters green were identified.

1.11 Updated Project Design

No further work is recommended.

7. Site Archive

The site archive will be deposited with The Herbert Museum, Coventry and consists of:

- *A copy of this document;*
- *All primary field records, consisting of 41 pro-forma recording sheets; and,*
- *digital photographs.*

Left blank for double-sided printing

8. Bibliography

British Coal Board 1956. *Warwickshire Coalfield Seam maps*

British Geological Survey http://www.bgs.ac.uk/magazine/geology/? Data Accessed 18/02/2008

Cowley, G. 2000. *Foleshill, a history of Foleshill, Warwickshire 1745 – 1945*. Coventry Family History Society

Cox, T. Hall, A. and Morden, R. 1738 *Magna Britannia Antiqua & Nova: Or, A New, Exact, and Comprehensive Survey of Great Britain*. Ward and Chandler, London

Gelling, M. 1992. *The West Midlands in the Early Middle Ages*. Leicester Uni Press

Grant, EG. "Changing perspectives in the Warwickshire coalfield" in Slater TR & Jarvis PJ (Eds) 1982 *Field and Forest: An historical geography of Warwickshire and Worcestershire*, Norwich Uni Press

Institute of Field Archaeologists 2001 *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

McCarthy, M. and Brooks, C. 1988 *Medieval pottery in Britain AD 900-1600*. Cambridge Uni Press.

McGrory, D. 2003a. *The Illustrated History of Coventry's Suburbs*. Breedon Books, Derby

McGrory, D 2003b. *A History of Coventry*. Phillmore, Chicester

Palmer, S. 2003 *An Archaeological Resource Assessment for the Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age in Warwickshire and Solihull.* West Midlands Regional Research Framework for Archaeology

The National Gazetteer of Great Britain and Ireland (1868) Transcribed by Colin Hinson 2003 http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/WAR/Foleshill/index.html Date Accessed 03/02/2008

'The City of Coventry: The outlying parts of Coventry: Walsgrave-on-Sowe', A History of the County of Warwick: Volume 8: The City of Coventry and Borough of Warwick (1969). URL: http://www.british-history.ac.uk/source.aspx?pubid=49. (31 January 2008).

White, A. 1970. *Men and Mining in Warwickshire.* The Historical Association, Coventry Branch

Williams and Martin 2002, *Domesday Book*. Oxford Uni Press

National Archives:

MI409 - Coventry Cathedral Priory Cartulary
BCM/D – Berkeley Castle Muniments

Coventry Archives:

1789 – PA1402/11/1 – Survey of Sir Thomas White's Charity Estate
1932 – CCD/3/BYE/15633 – Alterations to Moat House

1949 – CCA/1/5/51/22 – Pensioners Committee Agenda

Warwickshire Record Office:

1756 – WRO DR104/1 – Walsgrave-On-Sowe Enclosure Map and Award
1778 – WRO CR8/184 – Craven Estate Map

OS Mapsheets:

1887 Warwickshire 22NW 1:2,500 scale
1903 Warwickshire 22NW 1:2,500 scale
1913 Warwickshire 22NW 1:2,500 scale
1925 Warwickshire 22NW 1:2,500 scale
1938 Warwickshire 22NW 1:2,500 scale
1950 Warwickshire 22NW 1:2,500 scale
1961 Warwickshire 22NW 1:2,500 scale
1968 SP3681 1:2,500 scale
1968 SP3682 1:2,500 scale
1968 SP3781 1:2,500 scale
1968 SP3782 1:2,500 scale
1970 SP3681 1:2,500 scale
1970 SP3682 1:2,500 scale
1970 SP3781 1:2,500 scale
1970 SP3782 1:2,500 scale

Aerial Photography:

Sortie Number	Start Frame	End Frame	Date	NGR	
				Start	End
RAF/3G/TUD/UK/28	5169	5170	15-Jan-46	SP359820	SP363819
RAF/3G/TUD/UK/99	5170	5174	29-Mar-46	SP376828	SP361827
RAF/3G/TUD/UK/99	5200	5205	29-Mar-46	SP379818	SP361816
RAF/3G/TUD/UK/118	6420	6424	03-Apr-46	SP363825	SP378825
RAF/CPE/UK/2011	5425	5429	16-Apr-47	SP361828	SP375829
RAF/CPE/UK/2247	5021	5021	20-Aug-47	SP357818	SP357818
RAF/CPE/UK/2223	5036	5036	14-Aug-47	SP361816	SP361816
RAF/CPE/UK/2223	5038	5040	14-Aug-47	SP370816	SP379816
RAF/CPE/UK/2546	3284	3285	26-Mar-48	SP374827	SP367828
RAF/CPE/UK/2546	4357	4357	26-Mar-48	SP373814	SP373814
RAF/CPE/UK/2546	4358	4358	26-Mar-48	SP368817	SP368817
RAF/CPE/UK/2546	4359	4359	26-Mar-48	SP361818	SP361818
RAF/58/154	5032	5036	17-Nov-48	SP373823	SP360823
RAF/540/1041	288	290	10-Apr-53	SP372812	SP365812
RAF/540/1041	344	348	10-Apr-53	SP361818	SP376817
RAF/540/1041	377	382	10-Apr-53	SP358823	SP377824
RAF/540/1041	400	401	10-Apr-53	SP371832	SP367831
RAF/543/1698	53	55	15-Mar-62	SP367816	SP367831
RAF/58/2947	339	340	17-Jun-59	SP364826	SP372826
RAF/3G/TUD/UK/10	5042	5046	20-Dec-45	SP362822	SP377824
RAF/541/256	3293	3295	10-May-49	SP361823	SP377822
RAF/541/246	4008	4010	09-Apr-49	SP374826	SP361819
RAF/SOP/225	2714	115	09-Jun-53	SP375813	SP364813
RAF/SOP/225	2714	153	09-Jun-53	SP379821	SP361822
RAF/SOP/468	2715	226	10-Nov-53	SP378825	SP360825
RAF/SOP/468	2715	255	10-Nov-53	SP372831	SP364830

RAF/3G/TUD/UK/16	2856	5015	12-Jan-46	SP372832	SP366832
RAF/3G/TUD/UK/65	2864	5139	09-Feb-46	SP378821	SP359820
MAL/67075	4868	74	05-Aug-67	SP378812	SP378812
MAL/80028	7643	184	02-Oct-80	SP358825	SP358825
MAL/80028	7643	216	02-Oct-80	SP358820	SP358820
RAF/S130	8676	40	21-May-41	SP369815	SP361816
RAF/GHQ/124	8690	95	18-May-41	SP378829	SP369832
OS/93249B	14429	206	27-Jun-93	SP380828	SP380828
MAL/63579	21121	110063	24-Mar-63	SP379824	SP365831
MAL/63573	21128	108806	02-Mar-63	SP374827	SP364832
MAL/63573	21128	108852	02-Mar-63	SP371831	SP371831
RAF/3G/TUD/UK/42	3681NE	3681NE	1946		

Appendix A Colour Plates

Plate 1 – Pit 2 looking north by northeast, showing concrete surfaces (0203), (0203) and (0204)

Plate 2 – Pit 3 looking west, showing brick wall (0303)

Plate 3 – Pit 4 looking north by northeast, showing brick wall (0403)

Plate 4 – Pit 5 looking northeast, showing brick wall (0503) the light colouration is due to clay smears caused by the mechanical excavator

Plate 5 – Pit 6 looking south, showing concrete surface (0603) and brick wall (0604)

Plate 6 – Pit 7 looking north, showing brick walls (0703) and (0704) with gully [0705] between them

Plate 7 – Pit 7 looking north showing walls (0706) and (0707) abutting (0704)

Plate 8 – Pit 15 looking east (Section 1) showing compacted surface (1503) with underlying layers.

Plate 9 – Pit 16 looking west, showing compacted surface (1604) in southeast, burnt clay and mortar deposit (1607) in northwest corner.

Plate 10 – Pit 16 looking east. Section 2 in sondage

Plate 11 – Pit 17 looking south (Section 3), showing compacted clay surface (1704) and underlying layers

Plate 12 – Pit 37 looking north (Section 4)

Plate 13 – Pit 39 looking north (Section 5)

Plate 14 – Iron band recovered from (3804)

Plate 15 – Iron spade head recovered from (3903)

Appendix B Extract from the Specification

1 Archaeological Watching Brief

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.1.1 The general aim of the Watching Brief is to ensure that any archaeological remains that may be present, including any remains that have not been identified by previous investigations, are identified during the course of construction, and to mitigate the impact of the construction of the scheme on any such remains by making a record of them.

1.1.2 The Contractor shall supply sufficient staff to undertake an archaeological watching brief, in accordance with the guidance set out below.

1.5 Methodology for Watching Brief

1.1.3 Except where modified by the terms of this document, all work shall be planned, managed and carried out in accordance with the requirements and standards set by English Heritage in their publication *Management of Archaeological Projects* (2nd edition) (MAP2; 1991) and by the Institute of Field Archaeologists in their *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (1994).

1.1.4 Operations subject to the watching brief will include:

- all topsoil stripping;
- the excavation of the tree pits

1.1.5 Stripping of topsoil or other overburden and any relevant deeper excavations shall be undertaken by the Employer's (or their sub-Contractor's) plant operating under continuous observation of the Contractor. Where excavation is in progress at more than one location, at least one archaeologist shall be present at each location. Where more than one machine is in use at any given location, sufficient archaeologists shall be present to ensure that all stripping is properly monitored.

1.1.6 The archaeological watching brief in any given location may cease once each pit has been examined and any archaeological investigation and recording has been completed, according to the methodology set out below.

1.6 Investigation and Recording of Archaeological Remains discovered during the Watching Brief

1.1.7 Following the identification of archaeological interest further excavation of the pit shall be suspended pending the completion of archaeological investigation and recording. Where archaeological remains are identified which are of low density or complexity, and where they can reasonably do so without compromising ongoing monitoring work, the Contractor on site shall investigate and record the remains according to the methodology set out below.

1.1.8 It is recognised that the watching brief may lead to the unexpected identification of archaeological remains too substantial, complex or important to be adequately recorded within the resources available for the watching brief, or using the methods specified for the watching brief, without compromising the ongoing monitoring work. In the event that remains are identified that the Contractor believes fall into this category, the Contractor shall notify the Consultant within one working day, with an estimate of the time and resources required to complete the investigation.

1.1.9 After receipt of such notification, the Consultant shall initiate a site meeting between the Curator, the Consultant and the Contractor to determine the need for, nature and scope of any further investigation and recording works or an alternative design solution to avoid or reduce the impact. If this meeting cannot be arranged to take place within four working days of the initial notification by telephone, then the remains shall be recorded according to the methodology set out below, or otherwise as instructed by the Consultant. Additional archaeological staff and other resources shall be required to arrive on site as soon as possible and in any case within one week of receipt of an instruction to proceed with the works.

1.1.10 Hand-cleaning of features or selected areas shall be undertaken only where necessary to clarify the extent of, or relationship between, features/ deposits. Discrete features shall be investigated by hand-excavation of a half section, or otherwise as appropriate. Linear features shall be investigated by excavation of one or more cross-sections as appropriate by hand. All excavation shall be carried out in a stratigraphic manner in accordance with best industry practice.

1.1.11 All excavated contexts shall be fully recorded by a descriptive written context record for each stratigraphic unit, together with full photographic records and drawn plans and sections at appropriate scales, in accordance with best industry practice.

1.1.12 All finds shall be recorded by context as a minimum, significant finds being recorded individually. Soil or other samples for potential palaeoenvironmental analysis or scientific dating shall be collected from suitable contexts, including any waterlogged deposits, deposits visibly rich in charred or other organic materials or other deposits as appropriate, in accordance with the palaeoenvironmental sampling strategy set out above.

1.1.13 All finds of potential archaeological value shall be retained and removed from the site and cleaned, catalogued and appropriately packaged.

Site Archive

1.1.14 Archive consolidation shall be completed immediately after the conclusion of fieldwork but is regarded as part of the field work process, to ensure that the site record has been checked, cross-referenced and indexed as necessary and that all retained finds have been cleaned, conserved, marked and packaged as appropriate. Provision shall be made for the stable storage of paper records and their long-term storage on a suitable medium, such as microfilm, a copy of which shall be deposited with English Heritage's National Monuments Record (NMR). An index to the contents of the archive, together with details of its date and place of deposition shall be lodged with the HER.

1.1.15 Immediately after completion of fieldwork, all retained soil samples or other specialist samples shall be appropriately processed in accordance with the strategy agreed prior to the start of fieldwork or otherwise agreed during fieldwork, and appropriate records shall be kept.

1.1.16 A Site Archive shall be prepared in accordance with the standards set out in Appendix 3 of MAP2. Reference should also be made to *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive, the Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1995).

1.1.17 Prior to the start of fieldwork, the Contractor shall liaise with The Herbert Museum in order to:

1) inform them of the intended work, including its nature, location, start date and intended duration;
2) obtain the agreement in principle of the museum to accept the archive for long-term storage and curation;
3) identify any policies of the museum in respect of selection/retention of archive materials;
4) identify any requirements of the museum in respect of the format, presentation and packaging of the archive records and materials in accordance with 'Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives';
5) determine a policy for the selection , retention and disposal of excavated material by consultation with the museum prior to excavation.

1.1.18 The site archive, including finds and environmental material, subject to the permission of the relevant landowners, should be labelled, conserved and stored according to the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC)'s Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage (Walker 1990) and the Museums and Galleries Commission's Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections, 1992.

Post-Fieldwork Assessment

1.2 Post-Fieldwork Assessment

1.2.1 The Contractor shall provide verbal or written progress reports and interim plans or other data at any point during the contract, on request from the Consultant.

1.2.2 Following completion of the Site Operations (watching brief) a post-fieldwork assessment will be required in line with the principles set out in Chapter 6 of MAP2. The products of the post-fieldwork assessment shall be an assessment report (Appendix 4 of MAP2) and an updated project design (Appendix 5 of MAP2) setting out the scope of works recommended by the Contractor.

1.2.3 Immediately after completion of the fieldwork , each category of data and material recovered by the fieldwork (site records/stratigraphic data, each category of artefact or other find, each category of palaeoenvironmental/economic evidence, any other data) shall be examined, quantified, catalogued and assessed by suitably qualified and experienced archaeologists or specialists in line with the principles set out in Chapter 6 of MAP2.

1.2.4 If possible and necessary to achieve the aims and objectives of the watching brief, dating evidence shall be obtained by the application of radiocarbon, dendrochronological or other scientific dating techniques.

1.2.5 Processing and assessment of bulk samples and shall be undertaken under the supervision of the Contractor's Palaeoenvironmental Specialist in line with the following guidelines:

1) bulk samples selected for processing shall be wet-sieved/floated and washed over a mesh size of 500μm for the recovery of palaeobotanical and other organic remains, and refloated to maximise recovery;
2) non-organic residues shall be washed through a nest of sieves of 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and 1mm mesh to maximise finds recovery;
3) both organic and non-organic residues shall be dried under controlled conditions;
4) the dried inorganic fractions shall be sorted for small finds or any non-buoyant palaeoenvironmental remains, and scanned with a magnet to pick up ferrous debris such as hammerscale;
5) the dried organic fractions shall be sorted under a light microscope to identify the range of species or other material on a presence/absence basis, the degree of preservation of the bio-archaeological material and the rough proportions of different categories of material present;
6) in the event that waterlogged deposits are identified and sampled, further processing shall be undertaken as appropriate and agreed, including paraffin flotation to recover insect remains. Any such remains shall be scanned to identify and assess their potential;
7) selection of other types of sample for processing and the methods to be used for processing and assessment shall be undertaken on the advice of the relevant specialist and shall be agreed with the Consultant before implementation.

1.3 Reporting

1.3.1 The post-fieldwork assessment report on the works will be required within six months of the completion of the Site Operations. In preparing the report, the authors shall take account of the results of previous archaeological work by reference to published reports and unpublished material available from the Historic Environment Record or elsewhere.

1.3.2 The report shall clearly acknowledge the role of the Employer and the Consultant, and shall show the logo of Coventry City Council and Jacobs. All reports shall be prepared in line with the principles set out in Appendix 4 of MAP2, and shall include as a minimum:

1) A non technical summary;
2) Site Code/Project number;
3) An HER casework number;
4) Dates when the fieldwork took place;
5) a description of the background to and circumstances of the work;
6) a brief description of the previously known archaeology of the site;
7) An account of the methods and results of the works, describing both structural data and associated finds and/or environmental data recovered;
8) a brief interpretation of the results of the fieldwork;
9) Interpretation, including phasing of the site sequence and spot-dating of ceramics. (Descriptive material should be clearly separated from interpretative statements);
10) A specialist assessment of the artefacts recovered with a view to their potential for further study. Allowance should be made for preliminary conservation and stabilisation of all objects and an assessment of long-term conservation and storage needs;
11) A specialist assessment of environmental samples taken, with a view to their potential for subsequent study. The preservation state, density and significance of material retrieved must be assessed, following methods presented in Environmental Archaeology: a Guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recovery to post-excavation;
12) Details of archive location and destination (with accession number, where known), together with a catalogue of what is contained in that archive;
13) An assessment of the archaeological significance of the deposits identified, in relation to other sites in the region;
14) A conclusion with recommendations for further post-excavation work, if required;
15) general and detailed plans at appropriate scales, showing the location of each site or group of sites accurately positioned on an up-to-date Ordnance Survey base;
16) plans and sections of each site and at appropriate scales, with keys and north points;
17) detailed plans and sections of individual features where necessary, all scales used on any drawings should be standard scales such as would appear on a normal scale ruler;

18) complete matrix for each site;

19) A copy of the Specification and/or project design; and,

20) References and bibliography of all sources used.

1.3.3 A post-fieldwork assessment shall be prepared in line with the principles set out in Appendix 4 of MAP2, and shall include as a minimum:

- an assessment of each category of data ("statement of potential" in MAP2); and,
- a statement of the storage and curation requirements for each category of data.

1.3.4 The post-fieldwork assessment report shall set out the further analytical and reporting works, if any, required to achieve the potential identified during the post-fieldwork assessment. It will also identify the chapter headings and approximate figure and word requirements for the report. The publication medium (e.g. journal, monograph etc.) shall be identified at this stage, along with the publisher's requirements with regard to timetabling, formatting and costs.

1.3.5 As part of the post-fieldwork assessment process, an updated project design (UPD) shall be produced, the purpose of which is to put forward proposals for the work to be carried out in the post-fieldwork analysis stage. These proposals will define the objectives of the post-fieldwork analysis stage and the strategies and resources required to achieve them.

1.3.6 The UPD shall be presented in the same format as the original project design but with an additional section: a 'summary' or 'statement of Potential', that details those aspects selected for further analysis. The UPD may be submitted as a stand-alone document or as a separate chapter within the post-fieldwork assessment report.

1.3.7 One copy of a complete draft post-fieldwork assessment report shall be submitted in the first instance for review/checking by the Consultant. In finalising the report, the Contractor shall take into account any comments made by the Consultant and remedy any faults identified by the Consultant. The Contractor should note that six bound copies, one unbound copy and a digital copy (including drawings) of the post-fieldwork assessment report and UPD will be required. The finalised report shall be submitted to the Consultant within ten working days of receipt of the Consultant's comments on the draft report.

1.3.8 Together with the post-fieldwork assessment report/updated project design, the Contractor shall submit a priced schedule of activities and resources required to complete the works recommended in the updated project design.

Archive Deposition

1.4 Immediately upon completion of the reviewed post-fieldwork analysis report or acceptance by the chosen journal of the publication text, the report and any data or other documentation produced during the post-fieldwork assessment and analyses shall be integrated into the site archive. This additional material forms the research archive as defined in Chapter 7 and Appendix 6 of MAP2.

1.5 The Contractor shall store the archive in suitable conditions in a secure location until instructions are received from the Consultant for the implementation of further analysis/reporting works or for the deposition of the archive with The Herbert Museum.

Bibliography

Department of National Heritage, 1997 *The Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice* (England and Wales)

English Heritage 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects,* Second Edition (MAP2).

English Heritage, 1995 Guidelines for the care of waterlogged archaeological leather, *Scientific and Technical Guidelines No 4,*
London

English Heritage, 1996 *Waterlogged wood. Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of archaeological wood,* London

English Heritage, 1998 *Dendrochronology. Guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates,* London

English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines, 2002, *Environmental Archaeology – a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*

Garratt-Frost, Stephen 1992 "The Law and Burial Archaeology", IFA Technical Paper No. 11.

Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Technical Papers: No 13 McKinley, J I, and Roberts, C, 1993 *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains*

IFA 1995, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*

IFA 1990 (revised 1997) *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology.*

IFA 2001, *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*

Jacobs 2008, *Moat House Park Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Survey,* unpublished report.

Museums and Galleries Commission, 1992 *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections*, London, Museums and Galleries Commission

Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1993 *Guidelines on the selection, retention and display of archaeological collections*

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation 1990 *Guidelines for the preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage*.

Drawing number / Rev
B0577600/C/CH001R1

N

Wood End

Potters Green

Woodway Lane

Henley Road

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10

0 metres 100 200 300 400 500

Key:

- Moat House Park
- 500m Study Area
- Sites of Cultural Heritage Interest
- Sites of possible mining or "grubbing out" identified from aerial photography

Rev	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Checked	Approved
1	Mar 06		PAB	JD	U

JACOBS
1 City Walk, Leeds, LS11 9DX
Tel: +44(0)113 242 6771 Fax: +44(0)113 389 1389
www.jacobsbabtie.com

Client

Project
Moat House Park
Archaeological Watching Brief

Drawing title
Figure 1
Site Location and
Sites of Cultural Heritage Interest

Drawing status
Final

Scale	1:5000 @ A3	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	B0577600	
Client no.		
Drawing number	B0577600/C/CH001R1	Rev 1

W:\JacobsCAD\Jcad2005\Templates\Jacobs-A3.dwt - 13/10/2006 18:22 - A3Frame - smarshment

Drawing number / Rev
B0577600/C/CH005

N

DEEPMORE ROAD
MILNER CRESCENT
YEWDALE CRESCENT
MILNER CRESCENT
FRANKWELL DRIVE
POTTERS GREEN ROAD
WINSTON AVENUE
WINSTON CLOSE
WATCOMBE ROAD
KINGSLEY TERRACE
CHELSEY ROAD
Pond

0 metres 50

Key:

Moat House Park

14 Location of Tree Pits

Rev	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Checked	Approved
0	Mar 08		PAB	JD	IJ

JACOBS
1 City Walk, Leeds, LS11 9DX
Tel: +44(0)113 242 6771 Fax: +44(0)113 389 1389
www.jacobsbabtie.com

Client

Project
Moat House Park
Archaeological Watching Brief

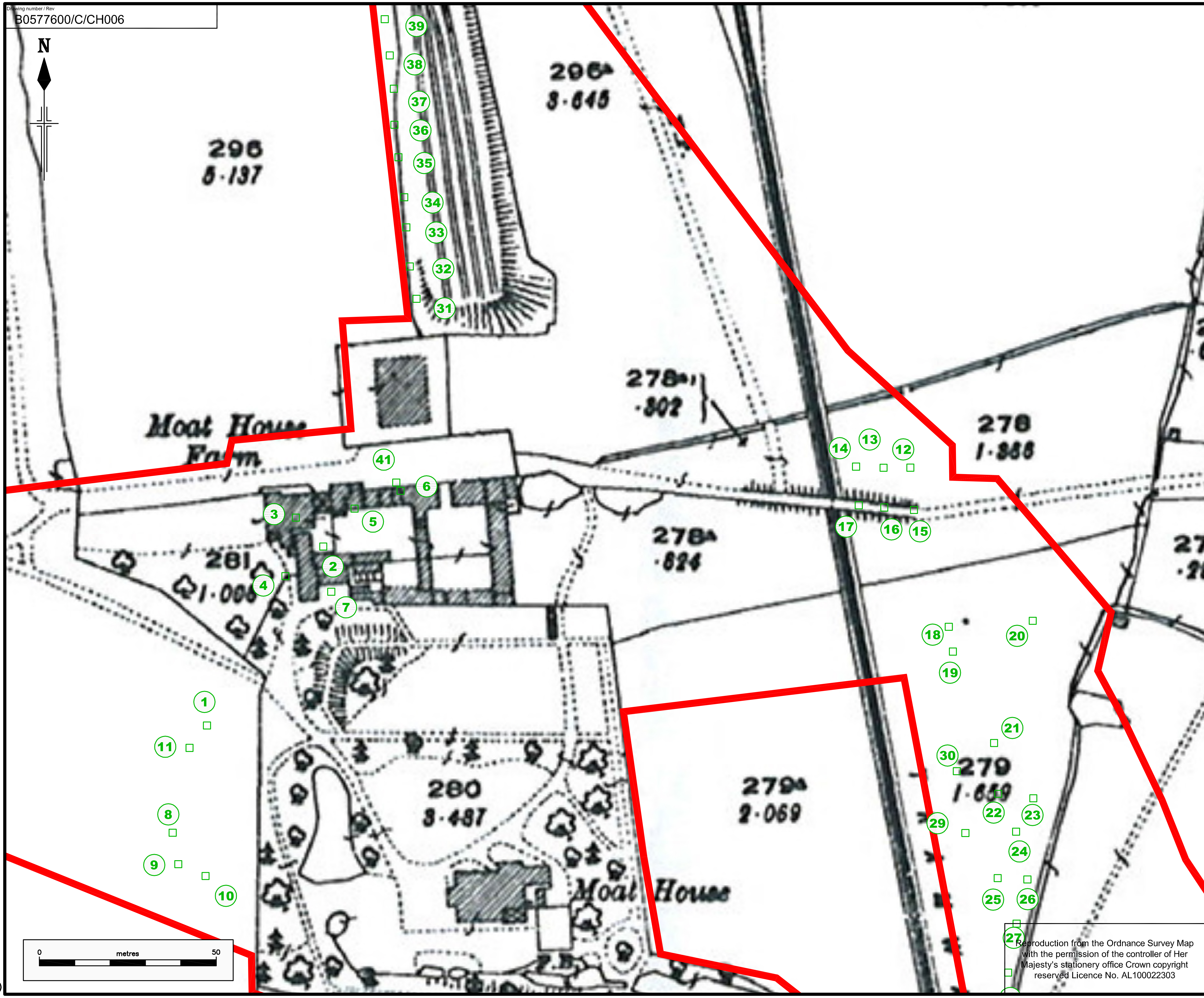
Drawing title
Figure 2
Location of
Tree Pits

Drawing status
Final

Scale	1:2000 @ A3	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	B0577600	
Client no.		

Drawing number: B0577600/C/CH005 Rev: 0

Drawing number / Rev
B0577600/C/CH006



Key:

Moat House Park

14 Location of Tree Pits

Rev	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Checked	Approved
0	Mar 08		PAB	JD	IJ

JACOBS
1 City Walk, Leeds, LS11 9DX
Tel: +44(0)113 242 6771 Fax: +44(0)113 389 1389
www.jacobsbabtie.com

Client

Project
Moat House Park
Archaeological Watching Brief

Drawing title
Figure 3
Extract from
Ordnance Survey
25" Warwickshire Sheet 22NW of 1925

Drawing status
Final

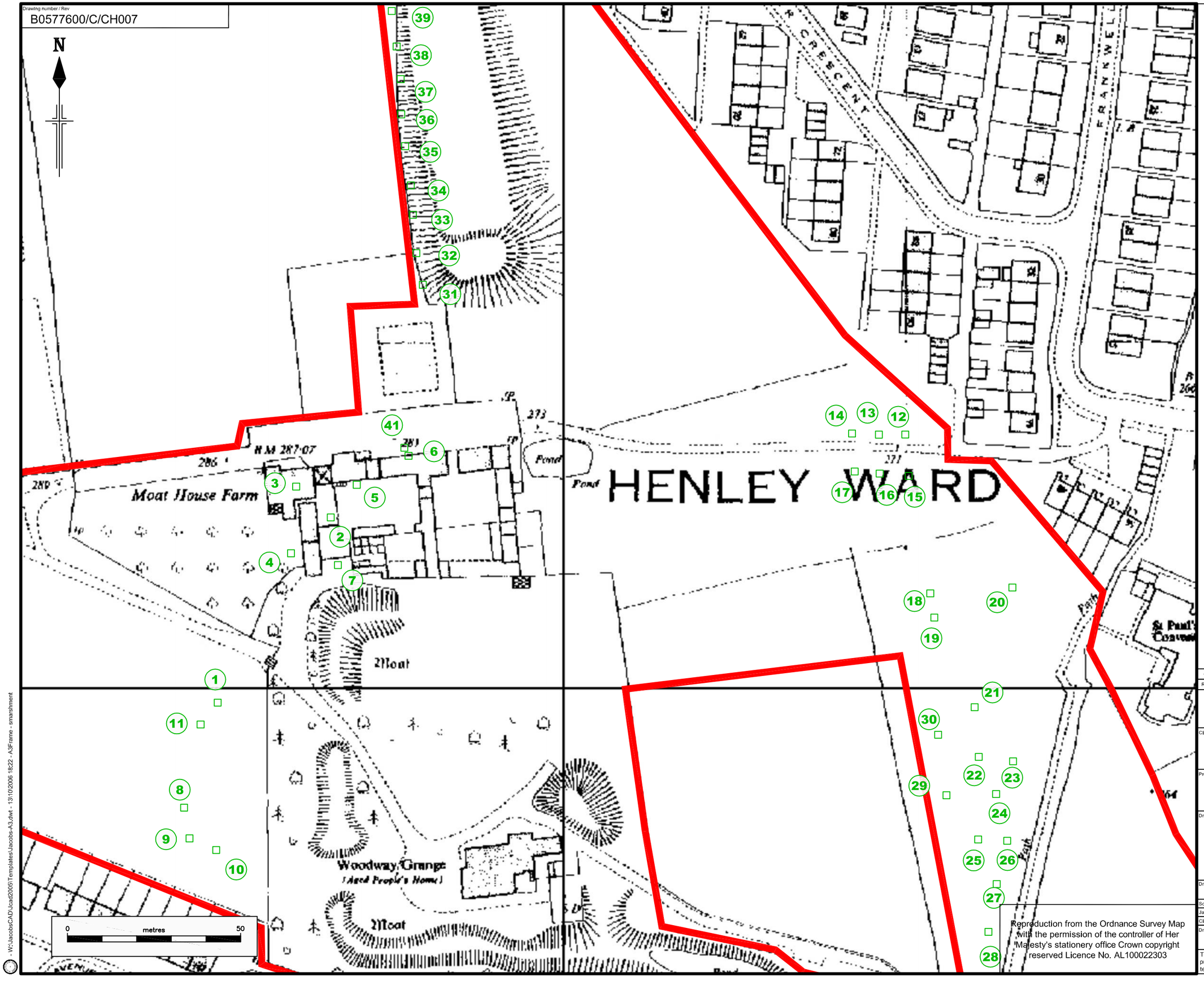
Scale	1:1000 @ A3	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	B0577600	
Client no.		

Drawing number: B0577600/C/CH006
Rev: 0

This drawing is not to be used in whole or part other than for the intended purpose and project as defined on this drawing. Refer to the contract for full terms and conditions.

- W:\JacobsCAD\Jcad2005\Templates\Jacobs-A3.dwt - 13/10/2006 18:22 - A3Frame - smarshment

Drawing number / Rev
B0577600/C/CH007



Key:

Moat House Park

14 Location of Tree Pits

Rev	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Checked	Approved
0	Feb 08		PAB	JD	IJ

JACOBS
1 City Walk, Leeds, LS11 9DX
Tel: +44(0)113 242 6771 Fax: +44(0)113 389 1389
www.jacobsbabtie.com

Client

Project
Moat House Park
Archaeological Watching Brief

Drawing title
Figure 4
Extract from
Ordnance Survey
25" Warwickshire Sheet 22NW of 1968

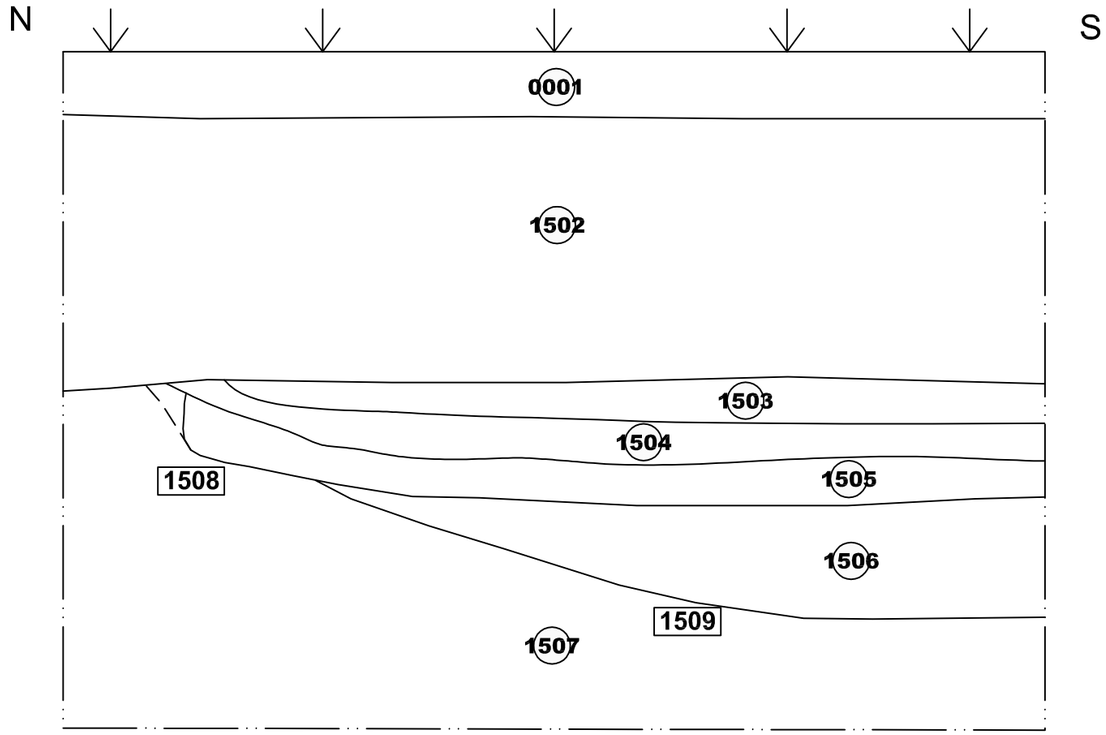
Drawing status
Final

Scale	1:1000 @ A3	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	B0577600	
Client no.		

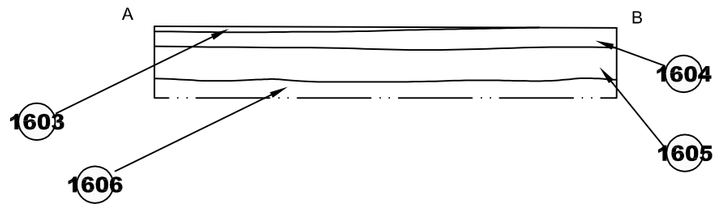
Drawing number: B0577600/C/CH007 Rev: 0

Drawing number / Rev
B0577600/C/CH008

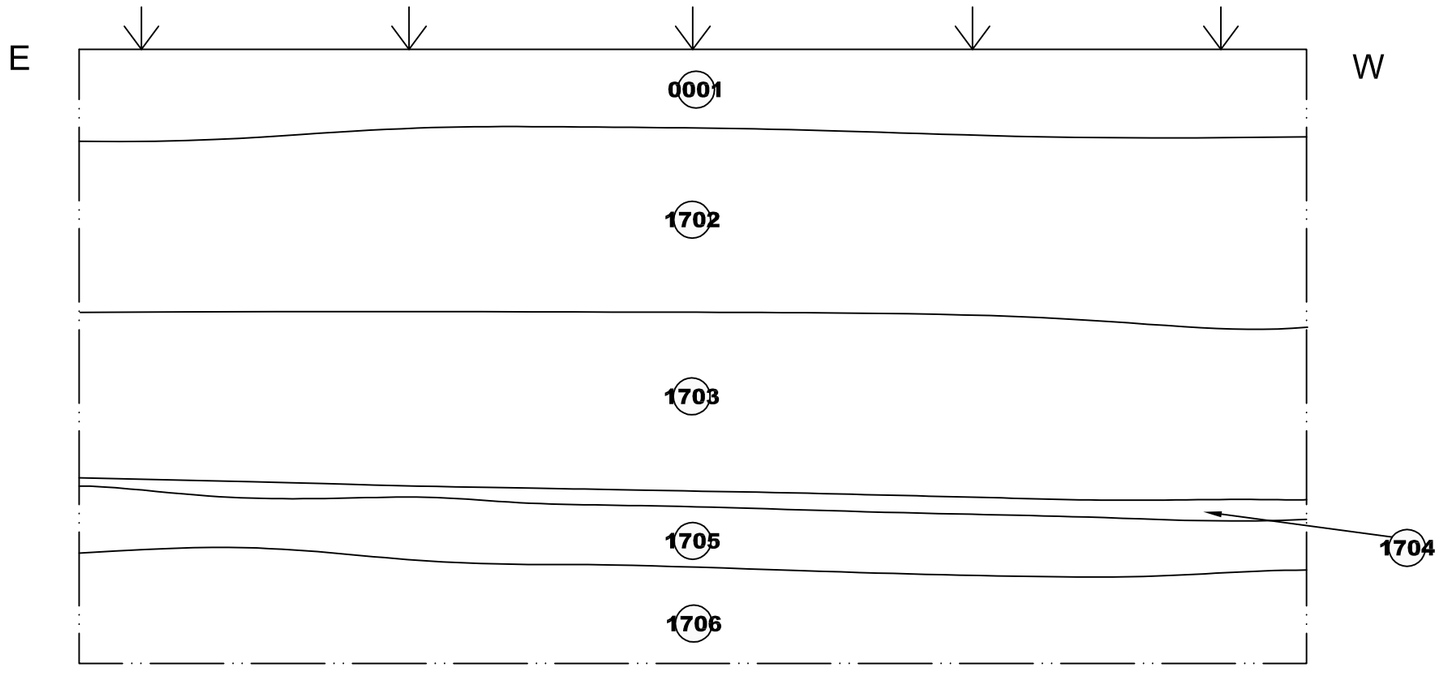
Section 1 - Pit 15 west facing section

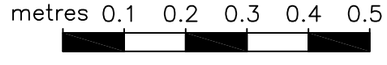


Section 2 - Pit 16 looking east in sondage



Section 3 - Pit 17 north facing section





Rev	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Checked	Approved
0	Mar 08		PAB	JD	IJ

JACOBS
1 City Walk, Leeds, LS11 9DX
Tel: +44(0)113 242 6771 Fax: +44(0)113 389 1389
www.jacobsbabtie.com

Client

Project
Moat House Park
Archaeological Watching Brief

Drawing title
Figure 5
Sections 1 to 3

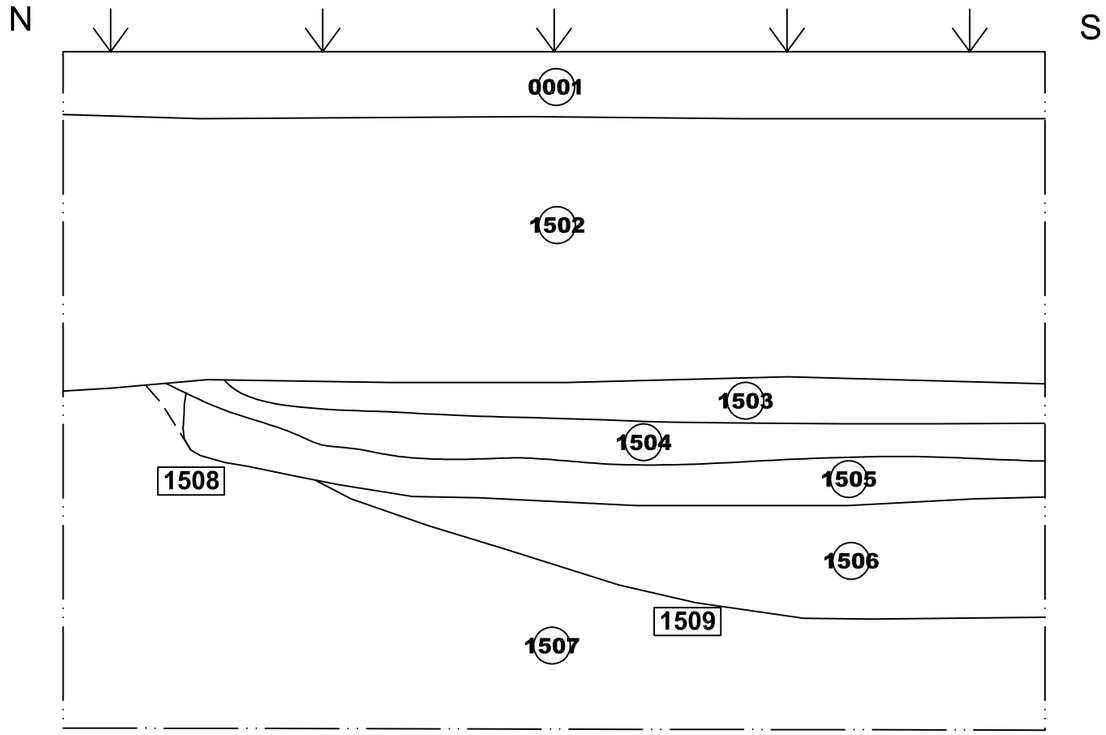
Drawing status
Final

Scale	1:10 @ A3	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	B0577600	
Client no.		

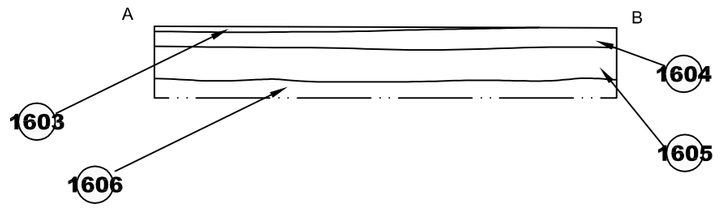
Drawing number: B0577600/C/CH008 Rev: 0

Drawing number / Rev
B0577600/C/CH008

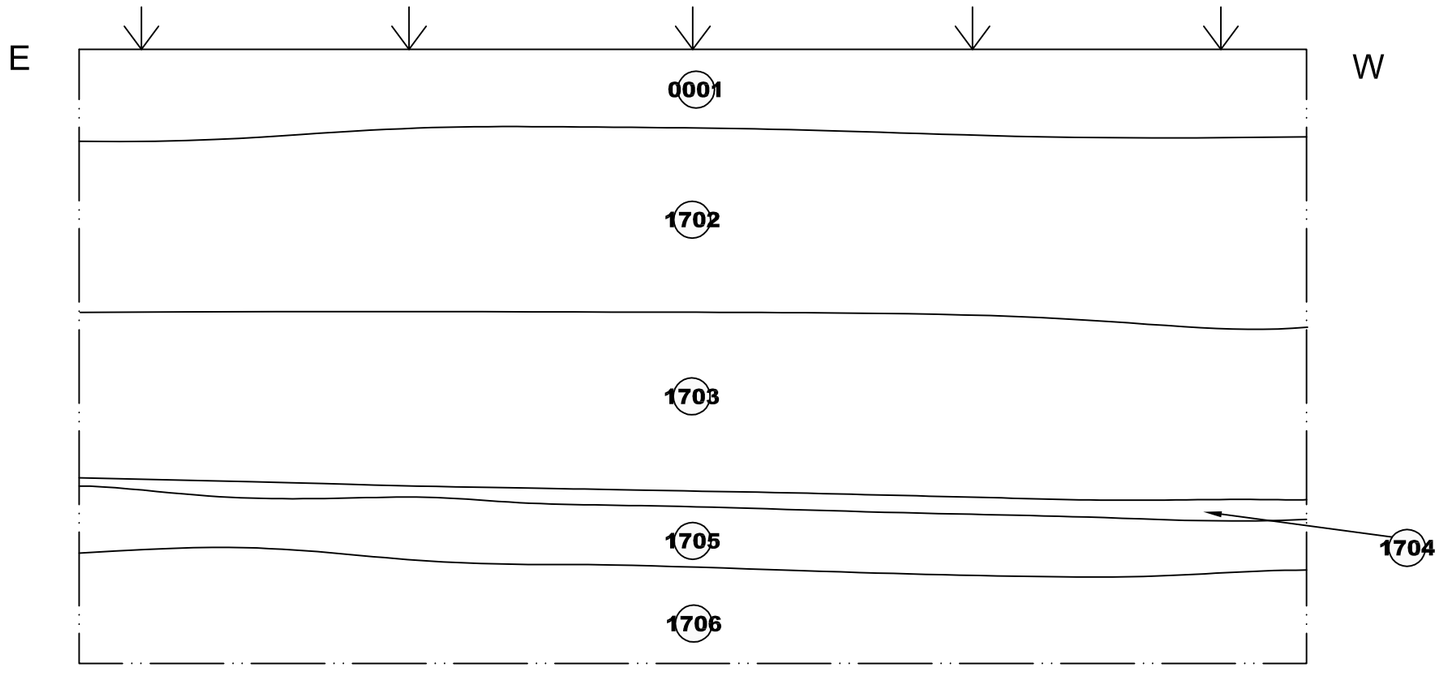
Section 1 - Pit 15 west facing section

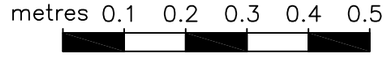


Section 2 - Pit 16 looking east in sondage



Section 3 - Pit 17 north facing section





Rev	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Checked	Approved
0	Mar 08		PAB	JD	IJ

JACOBS
1 City Walk, Leeds, LS11 9DX
Tel: +44(0)113 242 6771 Fax: +44(0)113 389 1389
www.jacobsbabtie.com

Client

Project
Moat House Park
Archaeological Watching Brief

Drawing title
Figure 5
Sections 1 to 3

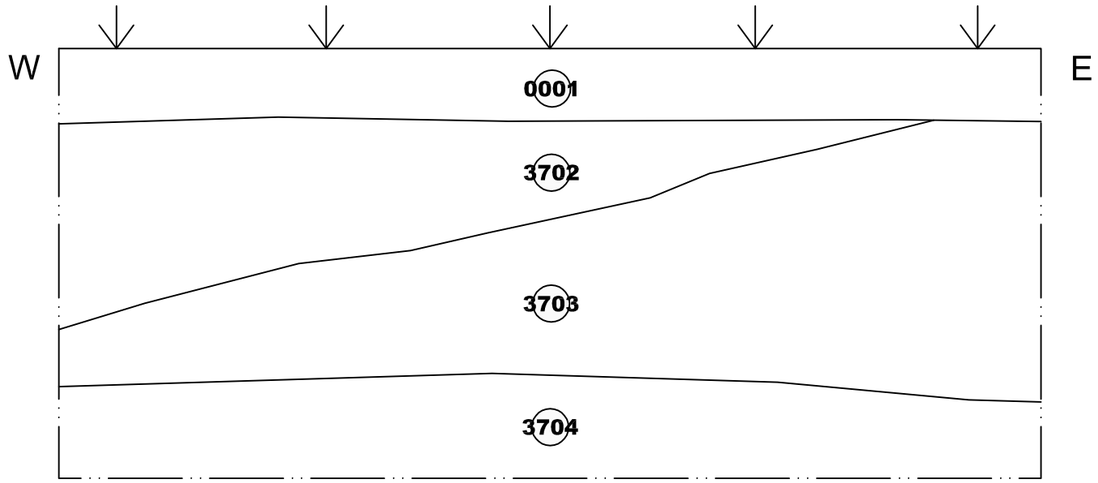
Drawing status
Final

Scale	1:10 @ A3	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	B0577600	
Client no.		

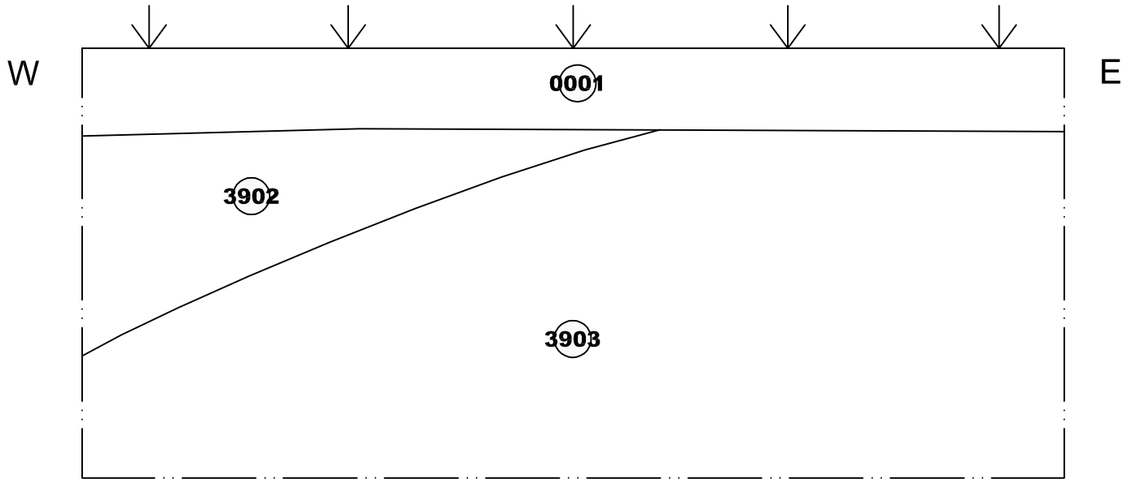
Drawing number: B0577600/C/CH008 Rev: 0

Drawing number / Rev
B0577600/C/CH009

Section 4 - Pit 37 south facing section



Section 5 - Pit 39 south facing section



metres 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5

Rev	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Checked	Approved
0	Mar 08		PAB	JD	IJ

JACOBS
1 City Walk, Leeds, LS11 9DX
Tel: +44(0)113 242 6771 Fax: +44(0)113 389 1389
www.jacobsbabtie.com

Client

Project
Moat House Park
Archaeological Watching Brief

Drawing title
Figure 6
Sections 4 and 5

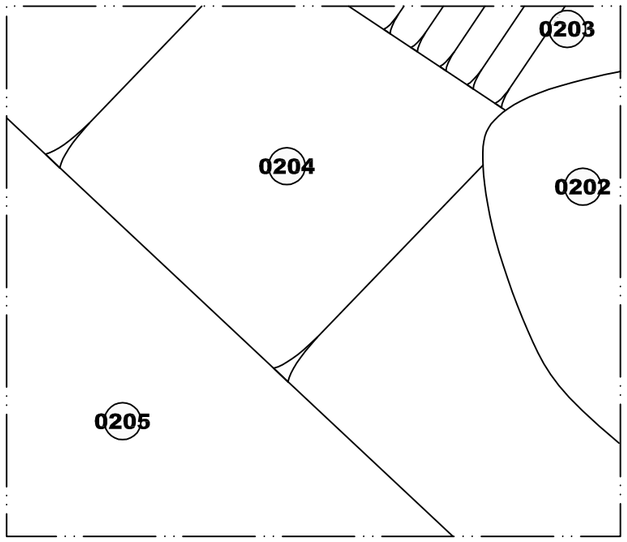
Drawing status
Final

Scale	1:10 @ A3	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	B0577600	
Client no.		

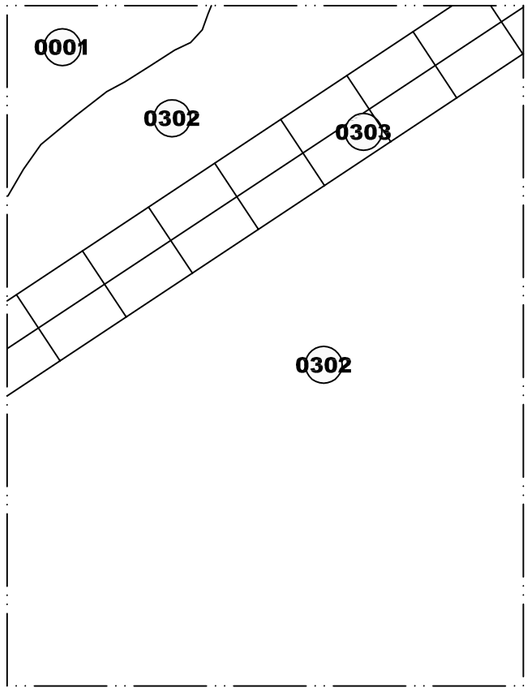
Drawing number: B0577600/C/CH009 Rev: 0

Drawing number / Rev
B0577600/C/CH010

Plan 1 - Pit 2

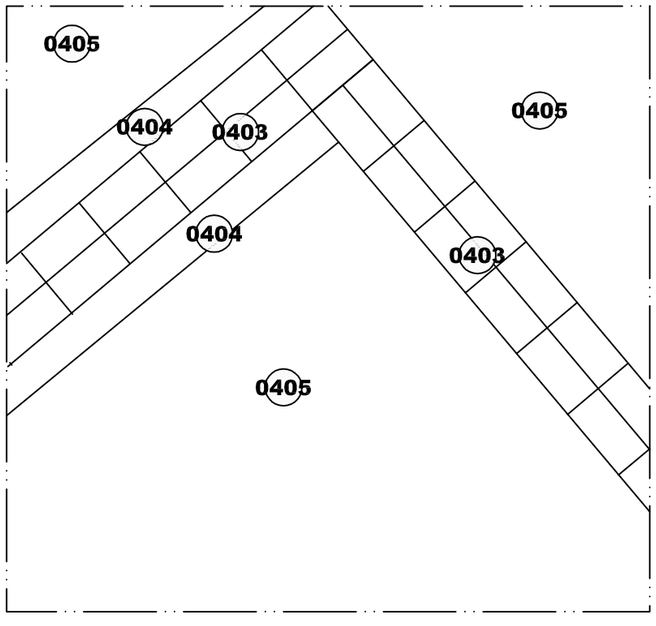


Plan 2 - Pit 3

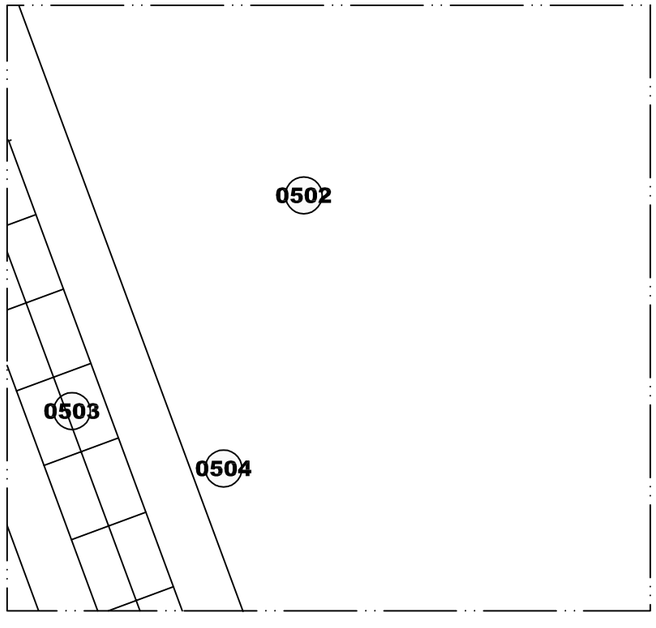


metres 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1

Plan 3 - Pit 4



Plan 4 - Pit 5



0	Mar 08		PAB	JD	IJ
Rev	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Checked	Approved

JACOBS
1 City Walk, Leeds, LS11 9DX
Tel: +44(0)113 242 6771 Fax: +44(0)113 389 1389
www.jacobsbabtie.com

Client
Coventry NDC

Project
Moat House Park
Archaeological Watching Brief

Drawing title
Figure 7
Plans 1 to 4

Drawing status
Final

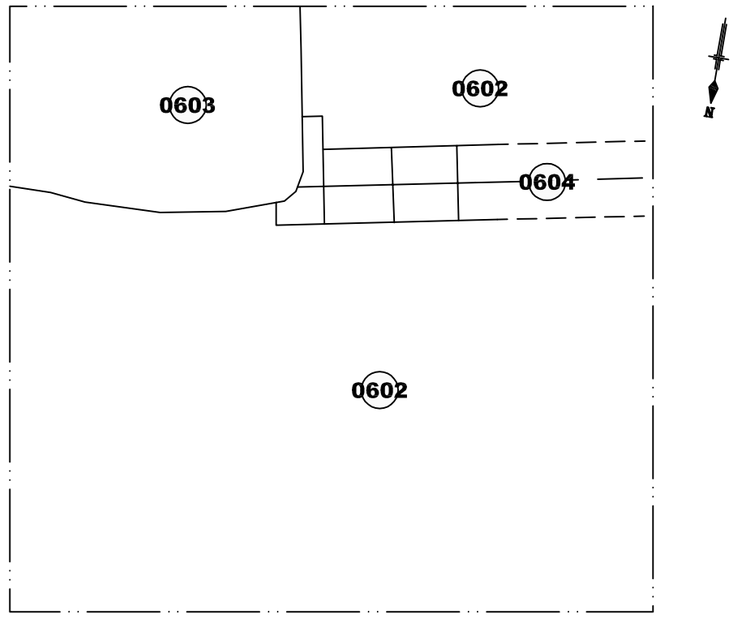
Scale	1:20 @ A3	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	B0577600	
Client no.		

Drawing number
B0577600/C/CH010

Rev
0

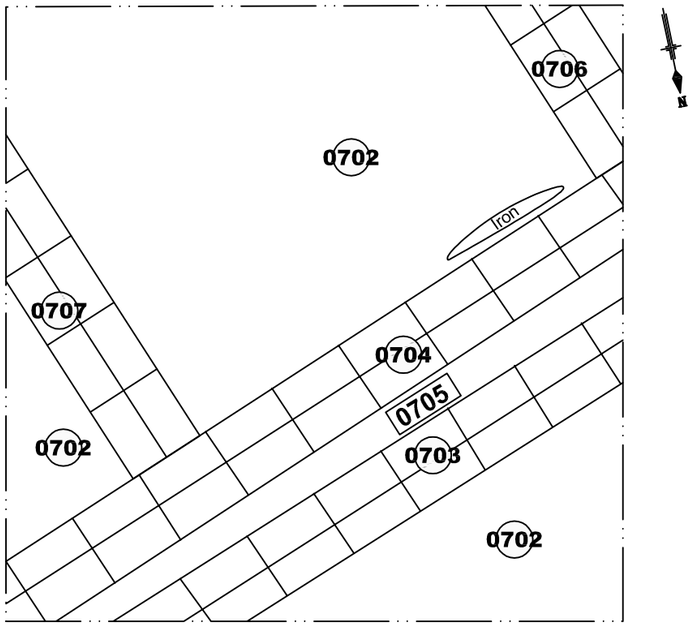
Drawing number / Rev
B0577600/C/CH011

Plan 5 - Pit 6

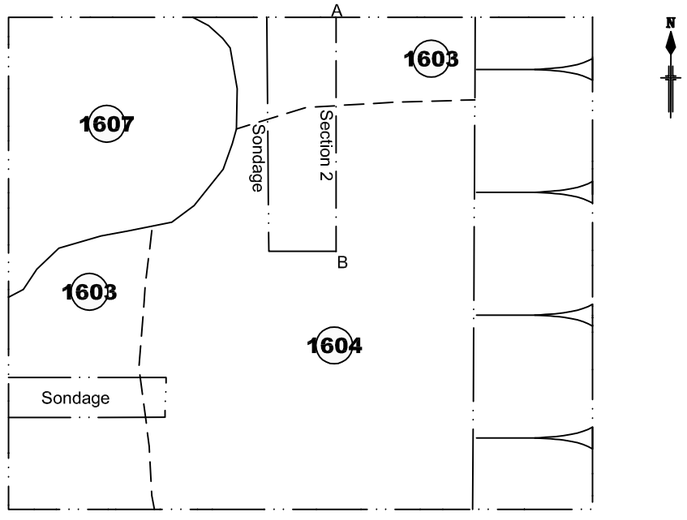


metres 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1

Plan 6 - Pit 7



Plan 7 - Pit 16



Rev	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Checked	Approved
0	Mar 08		PAB	JD	IJ

JACOBS
1 City Walk, Leeds, LS11 9DX
Tel: +44(0)113 242 6771 Fax: +44(0)113 389 1389
www.jacobsbabtie.com

Client: Coventry NDC

Project: Moat House Park
Archaeological Watching Brief

Drawing title: Figure 8
Plans 5 to 7

Drawing status: Final

Scale	1:20 @ A3	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	B0577600	
Client no.		

Drawing number: B0577600/C/CH011 Rev: 0