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**LAND ADJACENT TO
47 PARKSIDE,
COVENTRY**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION
2010**


Project No. 2028

**LAND ADJACENT TO 47 PARKSIDE,
COVENTRY**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION 2010

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FIELDWORK SITE CODE: PSC 10

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Edited by/ Reviewed by:	L. Jones	Project Manager
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Version: v2b	Version Date: 05.05.2010	
File location:	<i>P:\PROJECTS BY NO\2000-2099\2028 Parkside, Coventry\Reports\Parkside, Coventry final eval report.doc</i>	

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Archaeological Evaluation 2010

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LAND ADJACENT TO 47 PARKSIDE, COVENTRY

Archaeological Evaluation 2010

SUMMARY

Birmingham Archaeology was commissioned by Provision UK Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed development at land adjacent to 47 Parkside, Coventry (NGR SP 3381 7855). The evaluation took place in February 2010 and involved the excavation of four trial-trenches.

Two trial-trenches were located at the northern part of the site and both revealed extensive medieval and early post-medieval archaeological remains. Sandstone foundations, layers and pits were uncovered and the pottery recovered provided dating evidence that suggested activity on site began around the mid-12th century and more intensive activity occurred from the early 14th to mid-16th centuries. Close to the southern boundary of the site a trial-trench revealed the well-preserved and extensive remains of the medieval city wall. A fourth trial-trench at the centre of the site did not reveal any significant datable features, but this in itself provided evidence which may confirm cartographic evidence suggesting that until the late 18th-early 19th centuries this area was utilised for gardens and orchards.

LAND ADJACENT TO 47 PARKSIDE, COVENTRY

Archaeological Evaluation 2010

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1. Birmingham Archaeology was commissioned by Provision UK Ltd, on behalf of Christian Life Ministries, to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to 47 Parkside, Coventry, CV1 1HG in advance of a proposed development. The work was carried out as a condition of Planning Consent (Planning Application 21449/G) and was in accordance with Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (DOE 1990).
- 1.1.2. The report outlines the results of an evaluation carried out in February 2010. It has been prepared in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (IFA 2008).
- 1.1.3. The evaluation conformed to a brief (Coventry City Council 2010, Appendix 1) prepared by Chris Patrick, Planning Archaeologist, Coventry City Council, and a Written Scheme of Investigation (Birmingham Archaeology 2010, Appendix 2), which was approved by the Local Planning Authority in accordance with the terms of the brief.

2. LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1.1. The site is located on the southern edge of Coventry city centre and bounded by Parkside to the south and Short Street to the north (NGR SP33817855) (Figs. 1 and 2, hereinafter referred to as the site)
- 2.1.2. The underlying geology of Coventry is Mercia Mudstone of the Triassic Enville Beds. This overlies coarse-grained red sandstone, which seals Carboniferous coal seams (British Geographical Survey 2006).
- 2.1.3. The present character of the site is mainly a surface car park with the eastern part of the site occupied by the existing Christian Life Ministries building and so is unavailable for evaluation at the present time. To the north and west the site is bounded by Short Street, to the south runs Park Side, and to the east modern brick buildings.

3. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1. **General background** (Mitchell and Colls 2008)
 - 3.1.1. Limited Prehistoric and Roman activity of a transitory nature has been recorded in the area of Coventry city centre, but no settlement dating to these periods has been identified. Coventry was probably first settled in the Anglo-Saxon period, although evidence for its origin is sketchy. The name Coventry may derive from "Cofa's tree", although the identity of Cofa is unknown, the place name most probably dates to the 7th or 8th century.
 - 3.1.2. There is 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. By the time of the Domesday survey 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 focus of Saxon Coventry probably lay around the priory and the excavation area lay between this and the established Saxon settlement at Baginton to the south.

- 3.1.3. 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.
- 3.1.4. 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. Coventry's wealth, gained from trading in the high-quality wool from Warwickshire flocks, attracted other religious orders, 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.
- 3.1.5. 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 divided 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. The exact location of the geographic boundary between the two halves, which followed the early parishes of Holy Trinity and St. Michael's is not completely clear in all areas. Whether this boundary was marked by a ditch, a bank or a fence is unknown and the boundary may simply have followed the street layout in some areas. Growth on the southern edge of town was limited in this early period by the Earl's manor, Cheylesmore Park. The site lay within the park, south of the boundary. It was only when this boundary was discarded in the mid 13th century that Much Park Street and Little Park Street became usable thoroughfares. Much Park Street became a major route out of the city towards London and it developed accordingly.
- 3.1.6. 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.
- 3.1.7. Coventry's riches were founded on the cloth trade, which was flourishing by the 14th century and at this time, the city was the fourth largest in the country -13. Other industries such as, ceramics, glazing, and metalworking thrived in this period. Much Park Street developed in the 14th century and substantial timber houses built upon stone footings replaced existing buildings. The excavation area is located at the centre of the part of the city where the cloth manufacturers, metalworkers and merchants may have lived and worked. These buildings were likely to have housed a mix of industrial and domestic uses.

3.1.8. 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 until long after the Civil War. It was not until the early 19th century that the city saw real economic growth again. The population rose as new industries such as silk weaving and watch making emerged. There was pressure on land outside of the city boundaries and there was growth of the use of back tenement blocks encouraging the construction of 'court' style housing. 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. The manufacturing industry of Coventry meant that it was a target during the Second World War and much of the fabric of the city centre was destroyed during bombing raids of 1940 and 1941. The area of St John's Street and Much Park Street, close to the site, avoided much damage and retained the medieval street line. The Post-war reconstruction and redevelopment completely altered the nature of the site and of Coventry as a whole.

3.2. **Historical and archaeological background to the site**

3.2.1. Recent excavations at St John's Street (Mitchell and Colls 2008, SMR ECT516), 200 to 300 metres to the northwest of the site, and at other locations in Coventry, have highlighted the high potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the city. At St John's Street, extensive archaeological evidence of continuous activity dating from the 12th to the 20th centuries was revealed. This included evidence of occupation activity in the form of pits, stone structures, foundation trenches, beam slots, postholes and boundary ditches. Evidence for industry included quarry pits, tanning pits and associated leather working, forging wastes, pinner's bones, associated copper pins and wire and jet bead making wastes. The excavations also highlighted different phases of intensity of activity both industrial and domestic that were bound to the fortunes of both the city and the immediate local area, with low activity beginning in the 12th and 13th centuries, followed by a modest increase in the 13th to 14th centuries that was sustained and increased upon from the 14th to 15th centuries until reaching a dramatic increase in activity during the 15th to 16th centuries. Thereafter a reduction in activity is recorded when waste disposal took over from industrial activity until heavy industry took over in the 19th and 20th centuries. It is likely that similar patterns of intensity of activity would have been mirrored on site at Parkside.

3.2.2. The cartographic evidence (see below) shows that the site is located within city's historic medieval core, with the medieval city wall and ditch located close to the south boundary of the site. Medieval Much Park Street would have been situated to the north of the site with medieval burgrave plots between the former Much Park Street, to the north, and the medieval defences to the south. 'Parkside' probably refers to the Earl's deer park which was located to the south beyond the city wall, which may have followed the line of the earlier deer park fence. It is probable that Parkside may originally have been a trackway or path between the town wall and ditch. It appears that by the 19th-century Parkside was a street with buildings laid out on the northern side.

3.2.3. Due to its volume, a full list of archaeological evidence uncovered within this part of Coventry is not appropriate here. Even within the immediate vicinity there is a large amount of data within the Historic Environment Record (HER). The medieval city wall has been recorded on Parkside during groundworks during the 1980s (SMR MCT307), in Short Street (SMR DCT625) and through earlier observations. The observations recorded by Shelton also included the city wall earthworks (SMR MCT15187), the foundations of a tower (SMR MCT16274) and associated city ditch (MCT 16273).

- 3.2.4. There are a number records pertaining to a survey of 1581 that includes a group of tenements (SMR MCT2426, MCT2429, MCT2430, SMR MCT2432) with associated gardens (SMR MCT2427, MCT2433, MCT2443), orchards (SMR MCT2431, MCT2434) and yard (SMR MCT2428) all within the boundaries of the site. These structures could be of an earlier date. Also just east of the site there is recorded a public house called the Admiral Lord Rodney (SMR MCT395) (identified by cartographic records) that may date to the 16th century.
- 3.2.5. The 1581 survey also mentioned another tenement (SMR MCT2439) further to the east of the site, south of Much Park Street, and its associated gardens (SMR MCT2428) and orchard (SMR MCT2438). To the north of Much Park Street and east of the site, the survey records another tenement and garden (SMR MCT2399, MCT2400). A further five tenements and associated gardens (SMR MCT2404, MCT2403) are recorded further west on the northern side of Much Park Street. Directly opposite the site there is recorded an orchard (SMR MCT2405) and four tenements and gardens (SMR MCT2402, MCT2401). The 1581 survey confirms the evidence of burgage plots that the early cartographic evidence depicts (see below). Further evidence of similar occupation running north along Much Park Street can be obtained from the HER.
- 3.2.6. A number of quarries have been recorded in the area including one on Parkside (SMR MCT16271) that Shelton observed had been quarried for clay, sand and stone. Other quarries have been located locally including one in Whitefriars Street (SMR MCT8293) and another in London Road (SMR MCT15015). All are thought to be medieval in date.

3.3 **Cartographic evidence**

- 3.3.1. The earliest cartographic evidence for the site comes from Speed's 1610 map of Coventry (Fig. 4). The northern edge of the site is depicted as having an uninterrupted line of structures fronting Much Park Street that lead up to Newgate to the east, with burgage plots, including gardens and orchards, to the rear that run up to the still complete medieval city wall. By Bradford's 1748 map of Coventry (Fig. 5) little appears to have altered apart from the state of the city walls which by this time have become ruinous.
- 3.3.2. By the time of the First Edition Ordnance Survey map, produced in 1888 (Fig. 6), the site is still fronted to the north by a continuous line of buildings on Much Park Street but now has lines of structures, probable 'court' housing, running south to Park Side, a road that has by this time taken the place of the demolished city wall and associated backfilled ditch. The 1905 OS map (Fig. 7) shows that the construction of Short Street meant the demolition of buildings to the west, leaving the site exposed on this side. There is very little change shown on the 1914 OS map (Fig. 8). The widening of Short Street with provision of a wide curving footpath, as depicted by the 1936 OS survey (Fig. 9), in turn, led to the demolition of most the buildings fronting on to the former Much Park Street and the buildings left exposed by the construction of Short Street. Also much of the courtyard housing away from the roadways has also been removed, perhaps as a slum clearance measure. At this time the only buildings left standing were those fronting or close to Park Side. By the time of the 1953 the OS survey (Fig. 10) a hall and another building have been constructed on the cleared land. The other building is described as 'works' on the OS survey 1963-77 (Fig. 11). At this time there is significant change both within the site and the local environ, with the construction of the ring road to the north, the removal of buildings facing Parkside and the appearance of new structures on site.

3.4 **Photographic evidence**

- 3.4.1. A pre-Second World War photograph (Fig. 12), taken probably in the 1920s, depicts the site from the north-west and shows the junction of the former Much Park Street and Short Street. The corner is occupied by a 19th century building. The first structure wholly on Short Street is a jettied timber frame building of an indeterminate date, but obviously displaying some age, with more buildings occupying the western edge of the site. On the former Much Park Street the gable end of a stone built structure is just visible. Although no date can be ascertained from the photograph of the building, a medieval date is possible for its construction.

4. **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 4.1.1. The general aim of the evaluation was to ascertain, where possible, the location, extent, character, extent, condition, significance, quality and date of any archaeological features or deposits that may be affected by the proposed development. This information would enable an appropriate mitigation strategy to be devised.
- 4.1.2. More specific aims were to:
- To recover evidence for the former Much Park Street medieval street frontage.
 - To recover evidence for activities within the medieval burgage plots.
 - To recover evidence of the boundary of the Earl's deer park.
 - To recover evidence of the city defences and their construction.
 - To recover evidence of the post-medieval occupation of the site and the survival of 19th century court housing.

5. **METHODOLOGY**

- 5.1.1. Available historic maps, and other relevant background material including the records of the Coventry Historic Environment Record were consulted prior to any fieldwork being carried out. This included all available maps, aerial photographs and archive material and will be included in the final report to aid interpretation.
- 5.1.2. Prior to the start of any fieldwork in the city, a fieldwork site code (PSC 10) was obtained from the Archaeology Officer at the Herbert Art Gallery and Museum, Coventry. Four 15m x 2m trial-trenches were excavated at the locations depicted in the brief (Coventry City Council 2010). Any variation in the size and location of the trial-trenches was agreed with the Planning Archaeologist in advance. The location all trial-trenches were accurately surveyed and related to the OS grid and datum level. Excavation of ploughsoil / topsoil and modern overburden was carried out using a JCB3CX type mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, down to the top of the uppermost archaeological horizon, or to the natural subsoil level if no archaeological deposits were encountered. The machine excavation was carried out under the direct supervision of a qualified archaeologist. Subsequent cleaning and excavation was by hand as appropriate. Spoil from machine excavation and hand-excavation will be temporarily stored on-site.
- 5.1.3. All archaeological features were investigated, unless otherwise agreed with the Planning Archaeologist. Archaeological features were sampled sufficiently to determine their character and date. Any archaeological features exposed were recorded by written description, drawing and photography. All stratigraphic

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

5.1.4. Recovered finds have been cleaned, marked and remedial conservation work will be undertaken as necessary. Treatment of all finds will conform to guidance contained within the Birmingham Archaeology Fieldwork Manual and *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998).

5.1.5. Environmental sampling

Appropriate sampling was undertaken to assess any archaeological deposits that may have an environmental potential. Particular attention was paid to any charred remains or waterlogged deposits. Twenty litre soil samples were taken from suitable datable archaeological features for the recovery of charred plant remains. The environmental sampling policy will follow the guidelines contained in the Birmingham Archaeology Guide to On-Site Environmental Sampling and the Report of the Association for Environmental Archaeology Working Party on Sampling and Recovery, September 1995. The English Heritage Centre for Archaeology guidelines *Environmental Archaeology* (2002) will also be adhered to. Buried soils and associated deposits will be inspected by a qualified Soil Scientist and requirements for further analysis assessed.

6. RESULTS

6.1. Introduction

6.1.1. Full details of individual trenches are available in the project archive.

6.2. Subsoil (natural)

6.2.1. Orange-red clay natural subsoil (102, 215, 302, 403), was encountered at a height of 87.519m AOD in Trench 1, at a height of 88.404m AOD in Trench 2, at heights between 87.834 and 88.609m AOD in Trench 3, and between heights of 87.20m and 87.864m AOD in Trench 4.

6.3. Trench 1: 15m x 2m aligned N-S (Fig. 2, Plates 1 and 2)

6.3.1. At the south end of Trench 1 overlying the natural subsoil (102) was a layer of light brown sandy clay (125), up to 0.65m in depth at least 2.85m wide. Laid upon layer 125 was a floor surface made of sandstone (108), up to 0.20m in depth, 1.45m wide. To the north of surface 108 a sandstone wall (107), aligned east-west, formed an apparent small room or passage. Wall 107 was three courses and 0.60m high, and up to 0.90m in width. Overlying layer 125 and surface 108 was a layer of mid-brown sandy silty clay (104) containing medieval pottery, 0.40m in depth and exposed for a length of 1.95m.

6.3.2. An oval pit (113) cut wall 107 and layer 125. The pit was 1.25m in width, 0.80m in depth and extended beyond the edge of excavations. Pit 113 contained two fills (112 and 103) with the upper fill (103) containing medieval pottery, animal bone, worked bone, bone pins, slag, an iron object and copper alloy wire. Further to the north a large pit (115) cut layer 125, 3.65m wide and partially excavated to a depth of 1.00m. Pit 115 contained two fills (109, 120) the lower fill 120 contained

medieval pottery. Overlying both pit 113 and layer 125 was a layer of light brown clay (116), 2.10m in width and 0.65m in depth, possibly redeposited natural subsoil. A north-south aligned sandstone wall (126) was built on top of layer 116, two courses and up to 0.55m in height and exposed for a length of 2.15m.

- 6.3.3. An east-west aligned sandstone wall (121) cut pit 115 to the south. Wall 121 was 0.65m wide and two courses and 0.35m high. Pit 109 was overlain to the south by a brick wall (127) aligned parallel with sandstone wall 121. Pit fill 109 was also overlain by two associated brick walls (128, 129) that were on east-west and north-south alignments which, together with wall 127, formed a brick structure
- 6.3.4. At the north end of the trench the earliest layer recorded was a red-brown silty clay (118, 133) which was excavated to a depth of 0.10m. This layer was overlain by a red-brown clay layer (117, 134, 136) excavated to a depth of 0.20m containing medieval pottery and by a light brown silty clay layer (119, 135, 137), 0.12m in depth. These layers were cut by brick walls (123, 130), associated with brick walls 127 128, 129 to the south, and sealed by a modern, concrete and brick floor (138), 0.20 in depth. Overlying brick structures 123, 127 128, 129, 130, 138, sandstone walls 107, 121, 126 and layer 104 was modern overburden between 0.25m and 1.20m in depth.

6.4. Trench 2: 15m x 2m aligned N-S (Fig. 2)

- 6.4.1. At the south end of Trench 2 cutting the natural subsoil (215) were the foundations of a wide east-west orientated sandstone wall (211, Plates 3 and 4), 3.00m wide and 0.55m high, made up of up to three courses of sandstone blocks.
- 6.4.2. Near the centre of the trench a pit (208), 1.50m wide and 0.30m in depth, with a bowl-shaped profile, cut the natural subsoil 215. The pit was filled by light-brown sand and charcoal flecks (207).
- 6.4.3. At the north end of the trench a large pit (206), 4.30m wide and 1.40m depth, with a bowl-shaped profile cut the natural subsoil 215. The primary fill (205) was redeposited natural subsoil, up to 0.40m in depth with a deposit of sandstone rubble at its base. The secondary fill (204) was made up of light-grey sand with charcoal flecks, up to 1.00m in depth, with a deposit of sandstone rubble (214) near the surface on the south edge of the pit.
- 6.4.4. Overlying the features 206, 208 and 211 was a layer of red- brown silty clay (203), between 0.20m and 1.00m in depth. Overlying layer 203, at the south end of the trench, was a deposit of compacted burnt material (213), mostly charcoal. This was overlain by modern overburden and concrete (201), 0.20m to 0.70m deep, which was cut by a trench (202) that contained modern services. Sealing 201 and 202 was a layer of tarmac, 0.10m in depth.

6.5. Trench 3: 15m x 2m aligned NE-SW (Fig. 3, Plate 5)

- 6.5.1. The natural subsoil (302) in Trench 3 was sealed by a layer of black charcoal (303) up to 0.50m in depth. This was overlain by a layer of red-brown clay and charcoal (300), up to 0.90m in depth. Layer 300 was cut by a large pit (307) 4.4m wide and 1.2m deep. Pit 307 was filled with a dark-brown charcoal-rich fill (306) up to 0.30m in depth, which in turn was overlain by a fill of redeposited natural (304), 0.30m in depth, that was sealed by a charcoal-rich fill (305), up to 0.65m deep. This was overlain by charcoal-rich red-brown silty clay (301), up to 1.1m deep. Sealing fill 301 and layer 300 was a layer of modern overburden and tarmac, 0.35m thick.

6.6. Trench 4: 15m x 2m aligned E-W (Fig. 3, Plate 7)

- 6.6.1. At the west end of Trench 4 overlying the natural subsoil (403) was a mid-brown charcoal-rich silty-clay layer (407), up to 0.50m thick, containing early post-medieval pottery. Overlying layer 407 was a linear 'L'-shaped east-west aligned sandstone wall (405, Plate 6), 0.60m wide and two to three courses and 0.30m high. To the east of wall 405 was a possible continuation of this wall (406), on a similar alignment. Sandstone wall 406 (Plate 6) was 0.35m wide and up to two courses or 0.20m high, with an overall length of length of 1.85m. To the south of wall 405 and overlying layer 407 was an orange-brown clay layer (404) of unknown depth.
- 6.6.2. Towards the east end of the trench and overlying the natural subsoil 403 was a mid-brown charcoal-rich silty-clay layer (409) that contained medieval pottery. Overlying layer 409 was an east-west aligned sandstone wall (408), 0.45m wide and up to three courses or 0.40m high, with an overall length of 4.50m exposed in the trench. Possibly abutting and forming a right-angle with wall 408 was a north-south aligned sandstone wall (412), 0.40m wide and four to five courses and 0.90m high. Walls 412 and 406 were cut by a large trench, 3.5m wide, with a soakaway drain at its base.
- 6.6.3. At the east end of Trench 4 wall 408 appeared to have been cut by a post-medieval brick drain (410), 0.65m wide, and an associated cobbled surface (411) exposed to a width of 1.75m. Sandstone walls, drain/ cobbles and layers (404-411) were overlain by modern overburden (402) between 0.25m and 1.05m in depth. To the east this was sealed by concrete (401) in depth 0.15m and to the west by topsoil (400), 0.40m thick.

7 FINDS

7.1. Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

- 7.1.1. The pottery assemblage comprised 178 sherds with a total weight of 2625g. The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), by summation of surviving rim sherd circumference was 1.39. It comprised a mixture of medieval and later wares which indicate that there was more or less unbroken activity at the site from around the mid-12th century onwards.
- 7.1.2. It was recorded using the codes and chronology of the Warwickshire Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery Type-Series (Ratkai and Soden, in archive), as follows (the numeric codes prefixed by 'F' refer to those used in the databases, Tables and Appendices):

F300: Sq202. Coventry 'A' ware, 12th – 14th century. 24 sherds, 2504g, EVE = 0.20.
 F305: Sq21: Coventry 'D' ware, 1150 – 1250. 5 sherds, 55g, EVE = 0.
 F306: StR10: Malvernian Ware, 11th – 15th century. 2 sherds, 11g, EVE = 0.
 F309: WW1: Chilvers Coton 'A' ware, 1250 -1300. 11 sherds, 149g, EVE = 0.
 F310: Sq30. Chilvers Coton 'C' ware, 1300-1500. 111 sherds, 1733g, EVE = 1.19.
 F330: CS05. Northants Shelly Ware, 1100-1400. 2 sherds, 17g, EVE = 0.
 F401: SLM10. Late Chilvers Coton ware (C), 15th century. 12 sherds, 282g, EVE = 0.
 F403: WW02. 'Tudor Green' ware, 1380 – 1550. 2 sherds, 13g, EVE = 0.
 F412: MB: Midland Blackware, c 1540 – 1700. 1 sherd, 44g.
 F426: MB02: Late Midland Blackware, 1600-1800. 2 sherds, 6g.
 F1000: MGW. Modern earthenwares, late 18th century +. 6 sherds, 20g.

7.1.3 The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is very typical of medieval and later sites in Coventry, comprising largely Coventry and Chilvers Coton wares, along with a small quantity of regional imports such as the Shelly, Malvernian and 'Tudor Green' wares.

Chronology

7.1.4 Each context-specific pottery assemblage was given a ceramic phase ('CP') date, based on the range of major fabrics present, as shown in Table 1, along with the quantity of pottery present, by number and weight of sherds, and EVE. The data indicate that there was activity at the site from around the mid 12th century, but pottery deposition did not begin in earnest until the 14th century, and it was the period from c 1300 – 1540 which saw the majority of activity at the site. There is relatively little post-medieval pottery.

7.1.5 The pottery occurrence by fabric type per ceramic phase is shown in Table 2. The data show a fairly typical pattern for sites in Coventry, with the medieval phases dominated by Chilvers Coton wares. In the later medieval period, residuality is quite high, with over 32% of the CP5 pottery comprising earlier medieval wares, and the same is true of the early post-medieval phase (CP6) where 90% of the pottery is residual. This suggests that there was considerable disturbance of earlier levels in the period from c 1400 – 1600, although this is a picture often seen on urban sites, and the relatively small assemblage sizes may be a distorting factor.

Table 1: Ceramic phase chronology

Phase	Defining Wares	Date	No	Wt	EVE
CP1	Sq202	1100-1150	0	0	0
CP2	Sq21	1150-1250	12	131	0
CP3	WW1	1250-1300	0	0	0
CP4	Sq30	1300- late 14 th C	66	1262	0.61
CP5	SLM10, WW02	Late 14 th C-1540	67	929	0.67
CP6	MB	1540-1600	21	173	0
CP7	MB02	1600-1800	0	0	0
CP8	MGW	1800+	8	64	0

Table 2: Pottery occurrence per medieval ceramic phase by fabric, expressed as a percentage of the phase assemblage, by weight (in g)

	Sq202	Sq21	WW1	Sq30	WW02	SLM10	MB	MB02	MGW	Total
CP2	87.0%	13.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131
CP4	0.9%	0	0	99.1%	-	-	-	-	-	1262
CP5	18.2%	0	13.9%	34.7%	1.4%	29.7%	-	-	-	929
CP6	0	0	8.1%	78.6%	0	3.5%	3.5%	-	-	173
CP8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68.8%	31.2%	64

Shaded cells = residual material

The assemblage

7.1.6 This group of pottery is very typical of peripheral medieval sites in Coventry, with the bulk of the pottery comprising Chilvers Coton wares of 14th and 15th century date, with relatively little earlier material such as the Coventry 'A' and 'D' wares, which are common in the core areas of the town, such as at Broadgate East (Redknapp 1996). The vessel types appear to comprise entirely jars, bowls and jugs, again a typical medieval pattern, with the more developed cooking and serving pottery of the later medieval period apparently absent, although this again may be due to the relatively small assemblage size rather than functional considerations.

7.1.7 Overall, the pottery appears well-preserved, despite some evidence of disturbance of earlier medieval deposits in the late medieval and early post-medieval periods. The sherd size is fairly large, and there is little evidence of abrasion or transportation, indicating that the stratified material is largely of a primary nature.

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

Cntxt	F300		F305		F306		F309		F310		F330		F401		F403		F412		F426		F1000		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
103							4	67	8	118			4	95									15thC
104	8	80			2	11			5	55					1	5							L14thC
106									5	58													14thC
109	3	12							9	79	1	6			1	8							L14thC
110									1	27													14thC
117	1	12							46	937													14thC
118	9	114	3	17																			M12thC
119									12	226													14thC
120	3	77					4	62	3	20			6	154									15thC
126									4	50			1	27									15thC
202																			2	44	6	20	19thC
407							2	14	16	136	1	11	1	6			1	6					M16thC
409			2	38			1	6	2	27													14thC
Total	24	295	5	55	2	11	11	149	110	1706	2	17	12	282	2	13	1	6	2	44	6	20	

7.2 Animal bone by Matilda Holmes

Introduction

7.2.1 A small assemblage of 78 fragments of bone were identified to species. The majority came from 15th century contexts, and included a group of worked bones and offcuts from context 103.

Methodology

7.2.2 The bones were scanned and basic information recorded for those that could be identified to species or anatomy in order to give an idea of the size of workable data likely to be retrieved from a full catalogue. Data recorded included species, anatomy, condition (based on a score of 1-5, where 1 is fresh bone and 5 almost unrecognisable; after Lyman, 1994), the presence of gnawing, burning, bone fusion, tooth wear, butchery, pathology and bone working was also noted.

Taphonomy and Condition

7.2.3 The bones were generally well preserved, in good to fair condition. There were no conjoins, and few fresh breaks. One fragment from a 14th century context, and one from an unphased context showed signs of canid gnawing, suggesting that most bones were buried soon after disposal. Butchery was common from all but the 16th century phase. A number of worked bones were recovered from context 103. The absence of sieved samples may lead to a negative bias in the number and variety of small mammal, fish and bird bones recorded in the assemblage.

Basic description of findings

7.2.4 This small assemblage is largely unremarkable and of little value for further analysis, with the exception of context 103. This contained an interesting mix of worked cattle and horse metapodials and bird bones from both domestic (fowl and goose) and wild (duck, wader, woodcock and a falconidae sp.) species, exhibiting a particular butchery technique, which would benefit from a brief write up.

Context 103

7.2.5 Several aspects of the faunal assemblage from this context are worthy of note:

- A group of worked bones, including six distal, three proximal cattle metapodials and a proximal horse metapodial all of which had been sawn off, allowing the shaft to be worked into bone objects. The shaft of metapodials are solid and flat, and commonly utilised for bone working, and the three shaft fragments recovered bore saw marks, consistent with such processing. Other worked bones included a pig fibula and red deer antler.
- Bird bones. A minimum number of three domestic fowl were represented by bones from all parts of the carcass, suggesting they were deposited whole. Goose and duck bones were identified from wing bones only, which can be indicative of the removal of quill feathers (Serjeantson 2002). Wader and woodcock bones came from wings and legs, and the raptor from the leg only. Such a varied species diversity is indicative of a high status diet, although the raptor is likely a scavenging species, rather than forming part of the diet.
- The four duck ulnas were consistently cut through at the distal end, suggesting they were disarticulated from the carpometacarpal at the lower end of the wing.

This odd grouping of bones has no parallel that the author is aware of, and it points to a combination of industrially worked bones, food refuse from chicken and other domestic and wild birds, and possibly some waste from quill pen manufacture, although the evidence for this is tenuous.

Table 4: Fragment count of animal bone identified to species

Species	14th century	15th century	Unphased
Cattle	4	22	2
Sheep/ Goat	1	3	3
Pig	1	7	
Horse		1	
Red deer		1	
Domestic fowl		17	
Duck		7	
Goose		3	
Woodcock		3	
Wader		2	
Falconidae		1	
Total	6	67	5

7.3 Tile by Erica Macey-Bracken

7.3.1 A total of 14 fragments of tile were recovered. The largest concentration of tile came from Trench 1 (103), which produced ten fragments of roof tile. No complete tiles were noted, but enough survived of one fragment to measure its complete width of 168mm. No diagnostic elements were noted on any of the fragments, which all measured between 12 and 15mm thick. Two other fragments of roof tile were also recovered from the site, one from Trench 1 and one from Trench 4 (120, 409). Both of these tiles appeared to have been damaged by heat, and were warped and twisted. The tile from Trench 4 showed traces of green glaze on one side.

- 7.3.2 One fragment of possible glazed floor tile was also recovered from Trench 4 (404). This fragment, which measured 14mm thick, was glazed dark olive-green/brown on one surface.
- 7.3.3 One much harder-fired tile was also recovered from Trench 1 (119). This tile was glazed dark brown on one side, whilst the other side was dark grey/black in colour, and may have been partially burnt. This tile was of much more recent appearance than the other tiles recovered from the site, which are of probable 15th-century date.

7.4 Slag by Erica Macey-Bracken

- 7.4.1 A small collection of twenty fragments of slag were recovered, as shown in the table below:

Table 5: slag occurrence by number

Context	Quantity
103	10
109	1
117	3
119	3
126	4
Total	21

Most of the slag was non-magnetic, and one fragment of possible hearth lining was noted (126).

7.5 Worked stone by Erica Macey-Bracken

- 7.5.1 Three fragments of worked stone, including a fragment of roof slate and two fragments of honestones, were noted. The two hone fragments were very different in appearance. One fragment (103) was from a long, thin hone, with a square section, whilst the other (118) was much flatter and was rounded off at the surviving end, where a suspension hole was visible.

7.6 Worked bone by Erica Macey-Bracken

- 7.6.1 Seven pieces of worked bone were recovered from context 103. These items were identified as pin-making bones. These bones are common finds on sites in Coventry, and have recently been recovered from sites at Priory Street and St John's Street in the city centre (Mould 2009).

7.7 Iron by Erica Macey-Bracken

- 7.7.1 Six iron fragments were recovered. These fragments included a possible section of a knife blade (103), four nail fragments (117 x 3, 119 x 1) and a piece of flat iron bar (119). With the exception of one of the nail fragments (119), all of the items were covered in corrosion products, making positive identification of the original morphology difficult.

7.8 Copper alloy by Erica Macey-Bracken

- 7.8.1 Most of the copper alloy recovered from the site was from Context 103, and was in the form of sections of wire which probably would have been made into pins. Pin-making debris are common on sites in Coventry, and the pinner had one of the principal craft guilds in Coventry during the late medieval period (Mould 2009). Eighty-four sections of wire, and one almost-finished pin were recovered from Context 103, which also produced the pin-making bones described above.

7.8.2 Other copper alloy items recovered from the site were a small piece of flat sheet with a circular hole punched in the centre (117) and a large ring, 43mm in diameter (409).

7.9 Environmental remains by Rosalind McKenna

Introduction

7.9.1. Three samples from contexts 103, 407, and 409 from two pits and a layer. The samples range in date from the medieval to the early post-medieval periods. A programme of soil sampling from sealed contexts was implemented during the excavation. The aim of the sampling was to assess the type of preservation and the potential of the biological remains in the reconstruction of:

- Any human activities undertaken on the site
- The environment of the surrounding area

Methods

7.9.2. The material was processed by staff at Birmingham Archaeology using their standard water flotation methods. The flot (the sum of the material from each sample that floats) was sieved to 0.3mm and air dried. The heavy residue (the material which does not float) was not examined, and therefore the results presented here are based entirely on the material from the flot. The flot was examined under a low-power binocular microscope at magnifications between x12 and x40.

7.9.4. A four point semi quantitative scale was used, from '1' – one or a few specimens (less than an estimated six per kg of raw sediment) to '4' – abundant remains (many specimens per kg or a major component of the matrix). Data were recorded on paper and subsequently on a personal computer using a Microsoft Access database.

7.9.5. The flot was then sieved into convenient fractions (4, 2, 1 and 0.3mm) for sorting and identification of charcoal fragments. Identifiable material was only present within the 4 and 2mm fractions. A random selection of ideally 100 fragments of charcoal of varying sizes was made, which were then identified. Where samples did not contain 100 identifiable fragments, all fragments were studied and recorded. This information is recorded with the results of the assessment in Table 3 below. Identification was made using the wood identification guides of Scweingruber (1978) and Hather (2000).

7.9.6. Taxa identified only to genus cannot be identified more closely due to a lack of defining characteristics in charcoal material.

Results

7.9.7. Table 6 below shows the components recorded from each of the samples. Semi quantitative score of the components of the samples is based on a four point scale, from '1' – one or a few remains (less than an estimated six per kg of raw sediment) to '4' – abundant remains (many per kg or a major component of the matrix).

7.9.8. Herbaceous detritus was present within two of the samples scoring a '4' on the semi quantitative scale. This, together with the plant macrofossils within the samples may indicate that the features have some sort of waterlogged component to them. A very diverse suite of waterlogged plant macrofossils was recovered. Cultivated/waste ground was hinted at with the presence of nettle, pale persicaria, bramble and apple.

- 7.9.9. Elder, hazel and bramble indicate hedgerows/scrub. Grassy places are represented by buttercup and bedstraw. A damp component was also recorded showing that the samples may have come from somewhere that was slightly damp – either in situ at the feature or from the local environment where the material originated, are shown by pale persicaria and carex.
- 7.9.10. Charred plant macrofossils were present in all of the samples but were generally poorly preserved, and were lacking in most identifying morphological characteristics. The results of this analysis can be seen in Table 7 below. The samples produced small assemblages of plant remains both in volume and diversity. The samples contained very small numbers of charred cereal grains, many of which lacked identifying morphological characteristics. Where it was possible to ascertain identifications, oats, spelt, wheat and barley were all represented, although mainly as single occurrences. This shows that the whole suite of cereal grains that could have been utilised by the inhabitants of the area was indeed being used. Pea and bean was also recorded as charred macrofossils in all three of the samples. Charred legumes can represent only food waste, as they do not require parching in the processing sequence utilised in their harvest. Therefore, their only contact with a fire would be during food preparation, and/or deposition of used foodstuffs. A probable apple seed was also recorded in SN. 4. Another, more indirect, indicator of cereals being used on site is the remains of arable weeds that were found in each of the samples. Among these weeds, some of which are characteristic of cereal fields and rarely found elsewhere, are black bindweed (*Fallopia convovulus*) and goosefoot/orache (*Chenopodium sp./Atriplex sp.*).
- 7.9.11. Charcoal remains were present in all of the samples and scored a '4' on the abundance scale in each sample. The preservation of the charcoal fragments was relatively variable even within the samples. Some of the charcoal was firm and crisp and allowed for clean breaks to the material permitting clean surfaces where identifiable characteristics were visible. However, most of the fragments were very brittle, and the material tended to crumble or break in uneven patterns making the identifying characteristics harder to distinguish and interpret. Table 8 below shows the results of the charcoal assessment.
- 7.9.12. The total range of taxa comprises oak (*Quercus*), ash (*Fraxinus*), and birch (*Betula*). These taxa belong to the groups of species represented in the native British flora. A local environment with a range of trees is indicated from the charcoal of the site. As seen in Table 8, oak and birch are by far the most numerous of the identified charcoal fragments, and it is possible that these were the preferred fuel woods obtained from a local environment containing a broader choice of species. With ash present in the environment, it is perhaps worth noting that oak is considerably more represented in the samples. Oak is probably the first choice structural timber, and with a local abundance it may have been used instead of ash, thereby providing more by-product fire fuel.
- 7.9.13. Generally, there are various, largely unquantifiable, factors that effect the representation of species in charcoal samples including bias in contemporary collection, inclusive of social and economic factors, and various factors of taphonomy and conservation (Thery-Parisot 2002). On account of these considerations, the identified taxa are not considered to be proportionately representative of the availability of wood resources in the environment in a definitive sense, and are possibly reflective of particular choice of fire making fuel from these resources. Bark was also present on some of the charcoal fragments, and this indicates that the material is more likely to have been firewood, or the result of a natural fire.

7.9.14. Root / rootlet fragments were also present within two of the samples. This indicates disturbance of the archaeological features, and this may be due to the nature of some features being relatively close to the surface, as well as deep root action from vegetation that covered the site. The presence of insect fragments in three of the samples and earthworm egg capsules in two of the samples further confirms this disturbance.

Table 6: Components of the environmental soil samples

Context No.	103	407	109
Feature type	Pit fill	Layer	Pit fill
Bone fragments	2		
Charcoal fragments	4	4	4
Earthworm egg capsules	2	2	2
Herbaceous detritus	4	4	
Insect fragments	2	1	1
Plant macrofossils	1	1	1
Root/rootlet fragments			3
Sand	2		4
Slag fragments	1	2	2

Table 7: plant macrofossils, taxa recovered from environmental soil samples. (taxonomy and nomenclature follow Stace 1997).

Context Number	103	407	109	
Sample volume (ml)	110	20	35	
LATIN BINOMIAL				COMMON NAME
<i>Ranunculus</i> spp.	1	1		Buttercups
<i>Papaver</i> spp.	1			Poppies
<i>Fumaria</i> spp.	2	2		Fumitories
<i>Urtica</i> spp.		1	2	Nettle
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	3			Hazel
<i>Chenopodium</i> spp / <i>Atriplex</i> spp.	5	1		Goosefoot/Orache
<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	2			Pale persicaria
<i>Fallopia convovulus</i>	3			Black bindweed
<i>Rumex</i> spp.	1	2		Dock
BRASSICACEAE	5			Cabbage family
<i>Brassica</i> spp. L.		2	2	Cabbage
<i>Rubus</i> spp.			2	Brambles
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	3	2		Raspberry
<i>Potentilla</i> spp.	9	1		Cinquefoils
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>			1	Crab apple
FABACEAE		2	1	Pea family
<i>Pisum sativum</i> L.	2	4	1	Garden pea
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> L.	1			Henbane
BORAGINACEAE			1	Borage family
<i>Lamium</i> spp.	2			Dead nettles
<i>Galium</i> spp.		2		Bedstraws
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	34	27		Elder
<i>Carduus</i> spp.	1			Thistle
<i>Carex</i> spp.	4	6	1	Sedge
<i>Avena sativa</i> L.	1		1	Oat
<i>Hordeum</i> spp.	1		1	Barley
<i>Triticum spelta</i>	2		3	Spelt
<i>Triticum aestivum/compactum</i>	3	1	2	Bread wheat
Indeterminate cereal	6	8	9	
Unidentified	1			

Table 8: wood charcoal, taxa recovered (taxonomy and nomenclature follow Schweingruber 1978)

Name	Vernacular	103 500+ fragments max. size-32mm	407 100+ fragments max. size-12mm	109 200+ fragments max. size-14mm
<i>Betula</i>	Birch	36	51	
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash		28	
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak	59	12	77
	Indet.	5	9	23

Conclusion

7.9.15 The samples produced little environmental material, with the exception of the charcoal and the plant macrofossils from the samples. The deposits from which the samples derive, probably represent the domestic waste associated with fires.

7.9.16 These charcoal remains showed the exploitation of several species native to Britain, with the prevalence of oak being selected and used as fire wood. Oak has good burning properties and would have made a fire suitable for most purposes (Edlin 1949). Oak is a particularly useful fire fuel as well as being a commonly used structural/ artefactual wood that may have had subsequent use as a fire fuel (Rossen and Olsen 1985).

7.9.17 The archaeo-botanical evidence found in the samples, shows wheat, barley, oats, and spelt were present in low numbers, possibly indicating a diverse exploitation of cereals. Peas and beans were also being exploited. Overall, the low numbers of grains, chaff and weed seeds in the majority of the samples indicates the accidental burning of cleaned grain. The samples represent occupation build-up of domestic waste, and the assemblages were generally rather mixed in nature and may often have formed through accumulation of waste from a number of sources.

Recommendations

7.9.18 The samples have been assessed, and any interpretable data has been retrieved. No further work is required on any of the samples. Any material recovered by further excavations should be processed to 0.3mm in accordance with standardised processing methods such as Kenward *et al.* 1980, and the English Heritage guidelines for Environmental Archaeology.

8. DISCUSSION

8.1 In three out of the four trial-trenches excavated the evaluation produced evidence for the survival of significant archaeological remains. The pottery evidence suggests a starting point for activity in the mid-12th century. However, it was not until the early 14th century that activity on the site could be described as intense, an intensity of occupation that lasted until the mid-16th century. This pattern of activity appears, in many ways, to mirror the evidence from the St John's Street excavations in 2008.

8.2 Trench 1 provided archaeological evidence for the extensive survival of medieval layers, sandstone foundations, and surfaces at the north part of the site. The stone foundations and surfaces probably relate to at least one building, perhaps of 15th-century date, which originally fronted onto Much Park Street. A pit dating to the 15th century also revealed evidence of industry in the form of pinner's bone tools, slag, copper alloy pins and wire. Well-preserved animal bone from this pit also revealed an interesting mix of worked cattle and horse metapodials and bird bones

from both domestic and wild species, exhibiting a particular butchery technique. This unusual assemblage of animal bone exhibited evidence of food refuse deposition from domestic and wild birds, industrial bone working, and possibly some waste from quill pen manufacture. Evidence from analysis of the environmental samples suggests domestic waste from a number of sources was deposited within this pit. The pottery recovered also points to domestic activity in the form of sherds of cooking and other vessels.

8.3 At the northern part of the site, Trench 4 produced evidence of other structures in the form of medieval or early post-medieval sandstone foundation walls which were probably associated with former structures fronting onto Much Park Street and revealed other medieval or early post-medieval layers. Also recorded in this trench was a brick drain and cobbled surface that may be evidence of 19th-century 'court' type housing.

8.4 At the southern part of the site, Trench 2 revealed the medieval sandstone city wall foundations which were found to be well preserved and extensive. Also evidence of a possible undated quarry pit was recorded, which would be consistent with the evidence of other quarries already located within the local area. The lack of significant archaeological remains in Trench 3 may confirm the cartographic and other archaeological evidence that the central part of the site was, until the late 18th or early 19th century, employed as gardens and orchards.

9. IMPLICATIONS AND CONCLUSION

9.1. The extreme south part of the site is of high archaeological significance due to the presence of in-situ remains of the medieval city wall. The northern part of the site between, and including, Trenches 1 and 4 is also of high archaeological significance with in-situ medieval and later structures, surfaces and pits all fairly well-preserved. Archaeological mitigation for the proposed development, in the form of area excavation, may be appropriate if these remains cannot be preserved in-situ. The exact nature of the mitigation will be decided by the Planning Archaeologist, Coventry City Council.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

10.1 The project was commissioned by Provision UK Ltd. Thanks go to Chris Patrick, Planning Archaeologist, who monitored the project on behalf of the Coventry City Council and to John Wilton for his helpful support on site. Work on site was undertaken by Mark Charles and Peter Spencer. Mark Charles produced the written report which was illustrated by Nigel Dodds and edited by Laurence Jones who also managed the project for Birmingham Archaeology.

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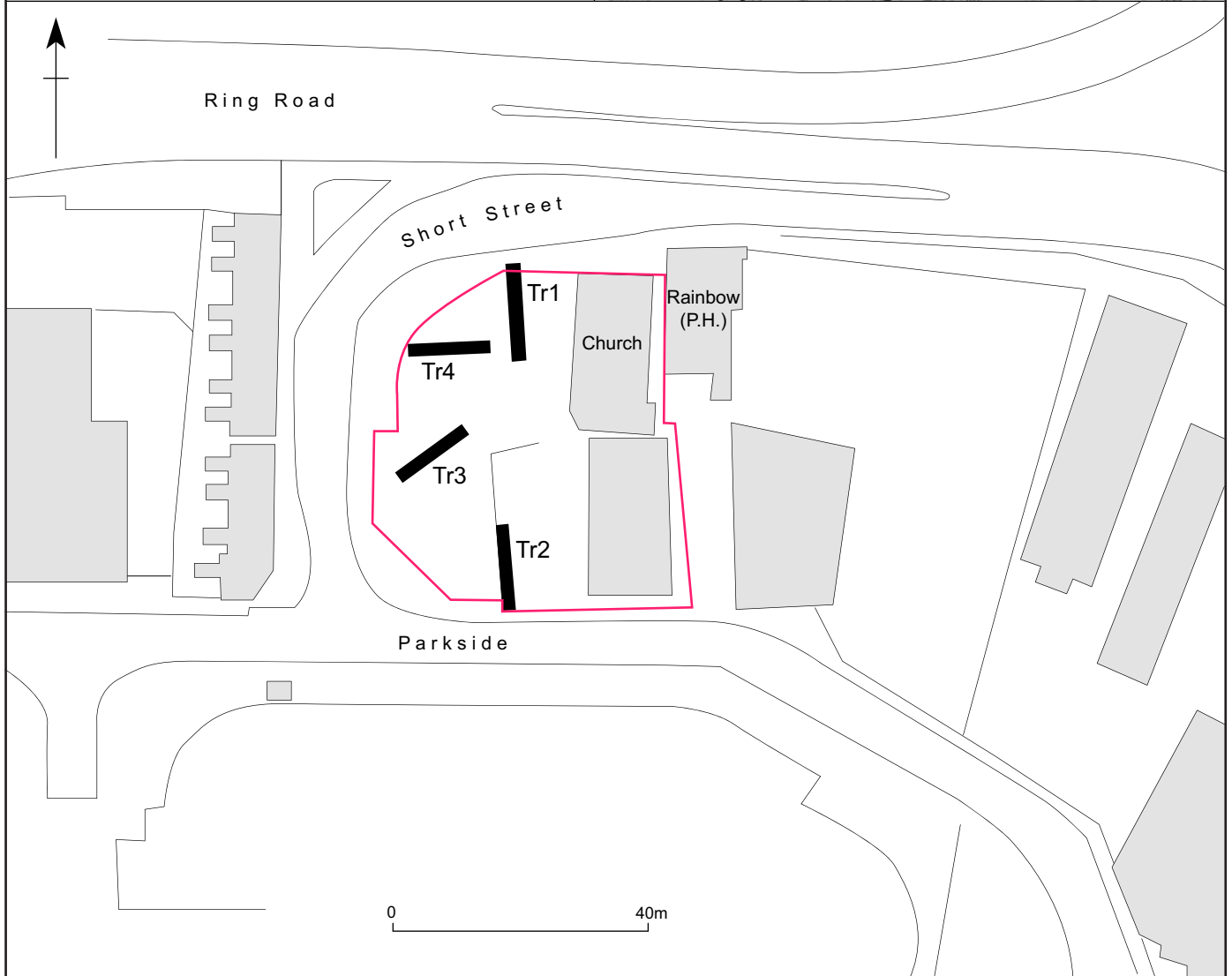
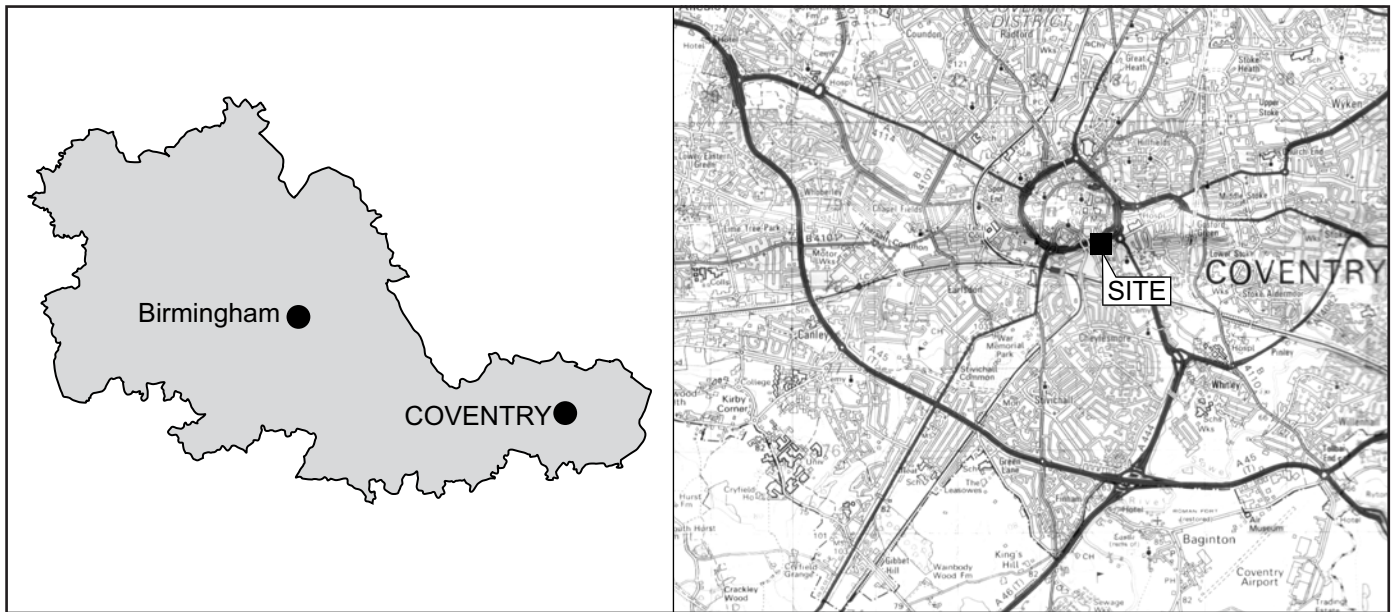
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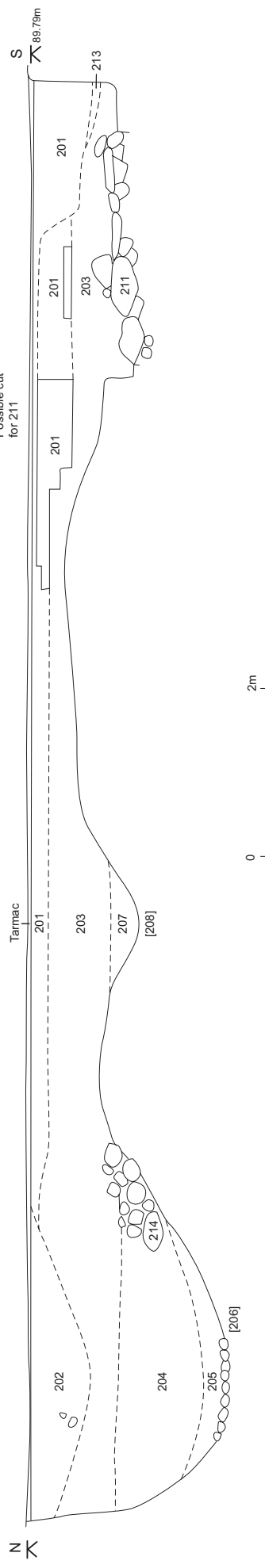
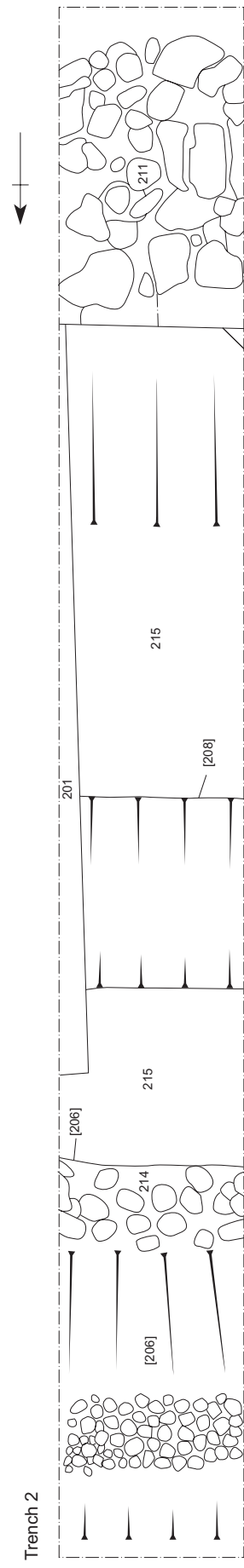
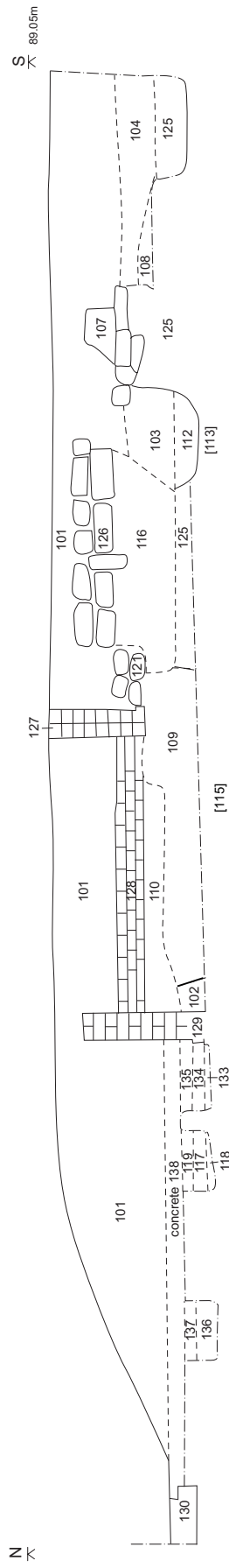
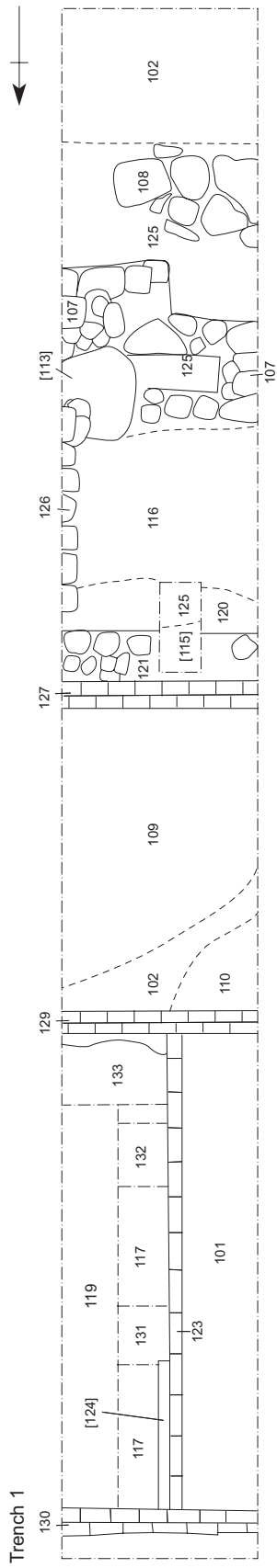
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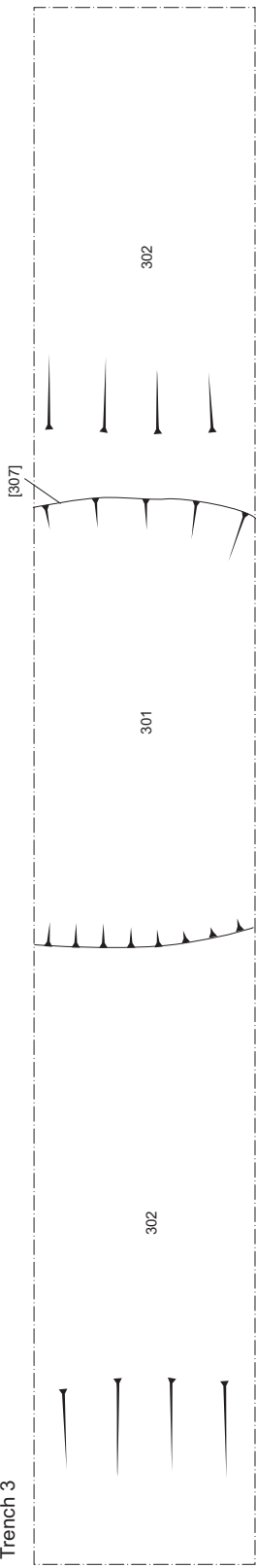
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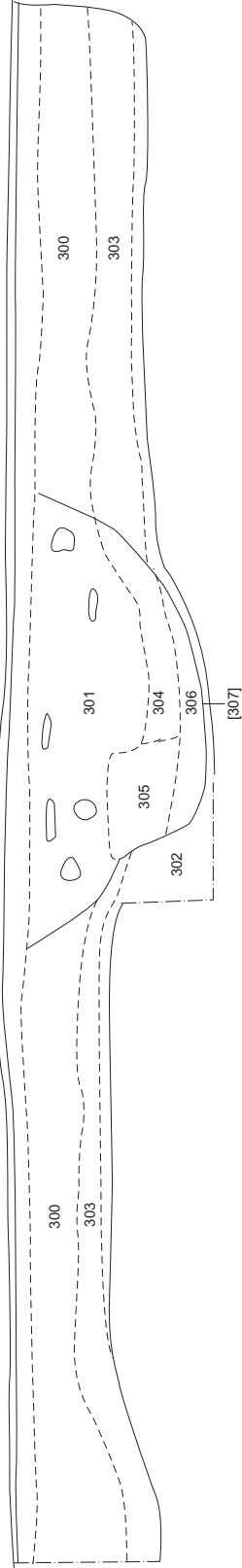
Trench 3



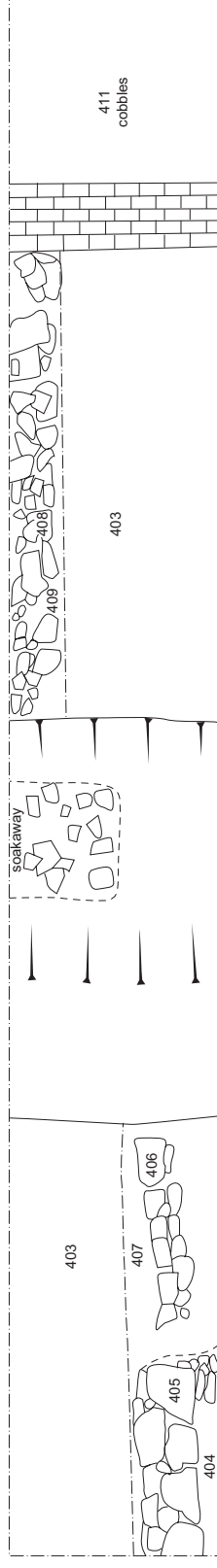
SW ↙

Tarmac

NE ↗ 89.76m

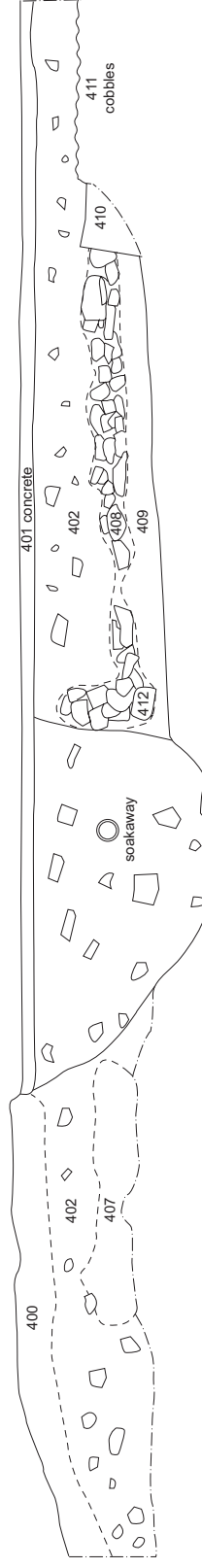


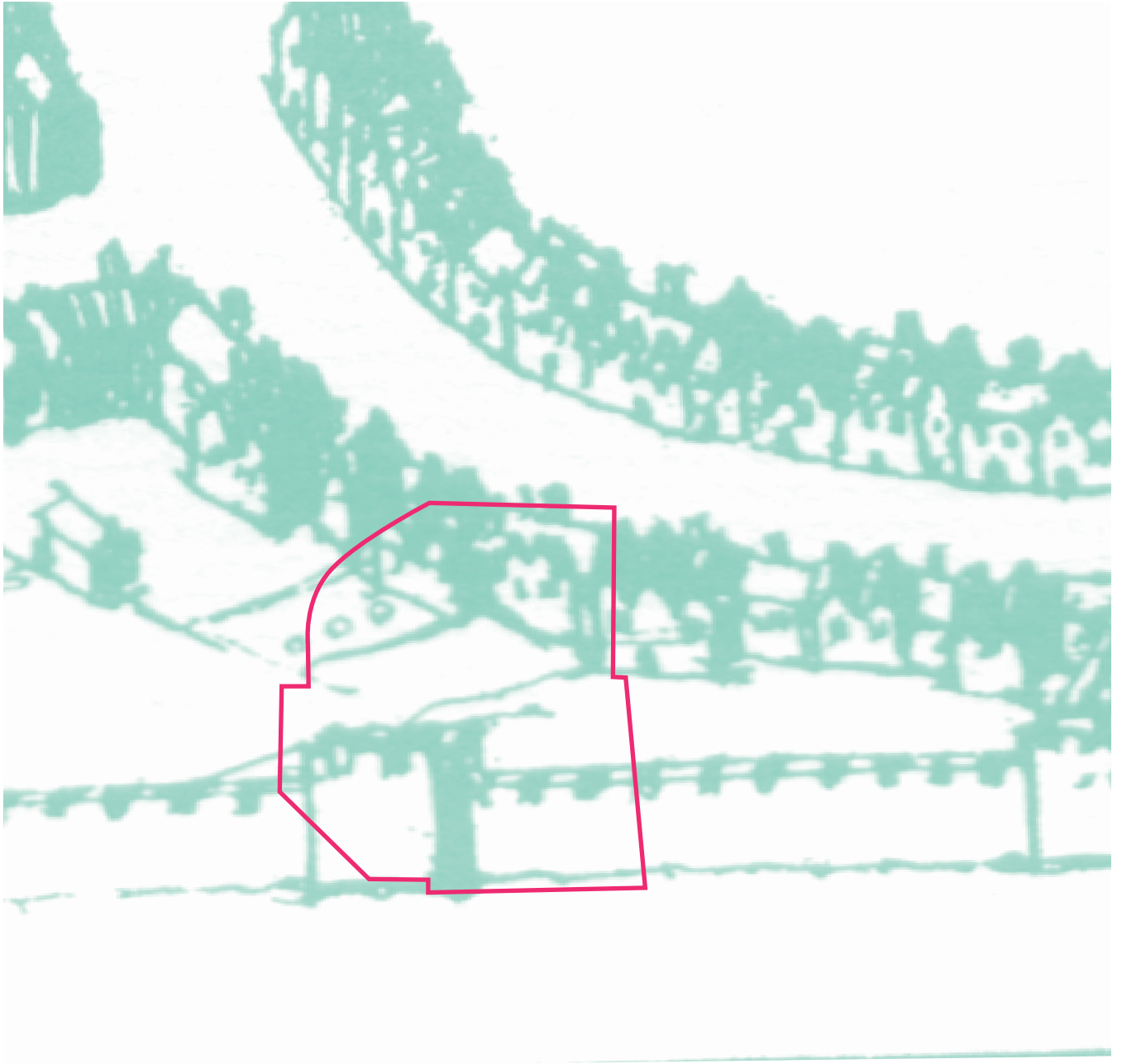
Trench 4



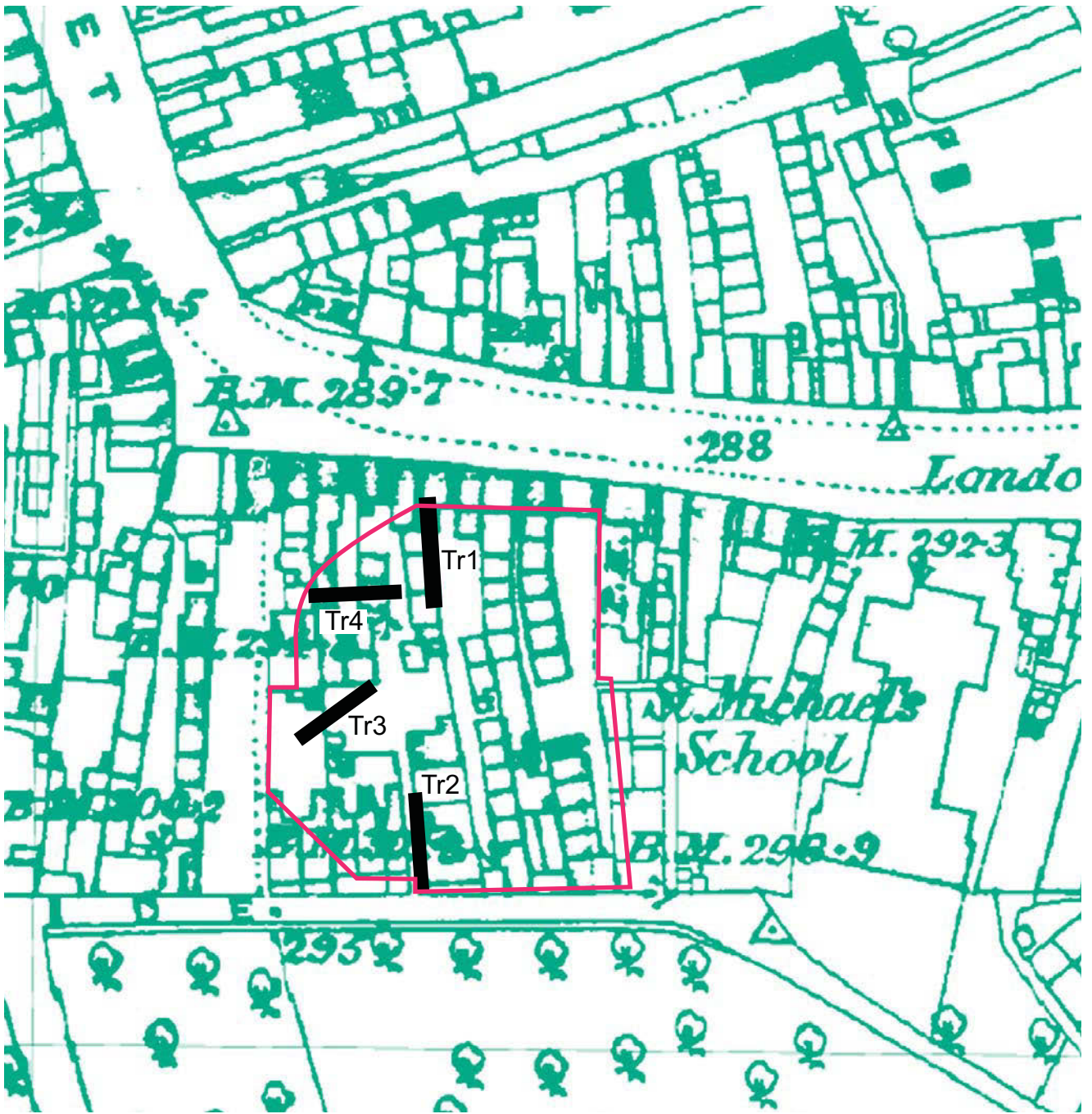
W ↙

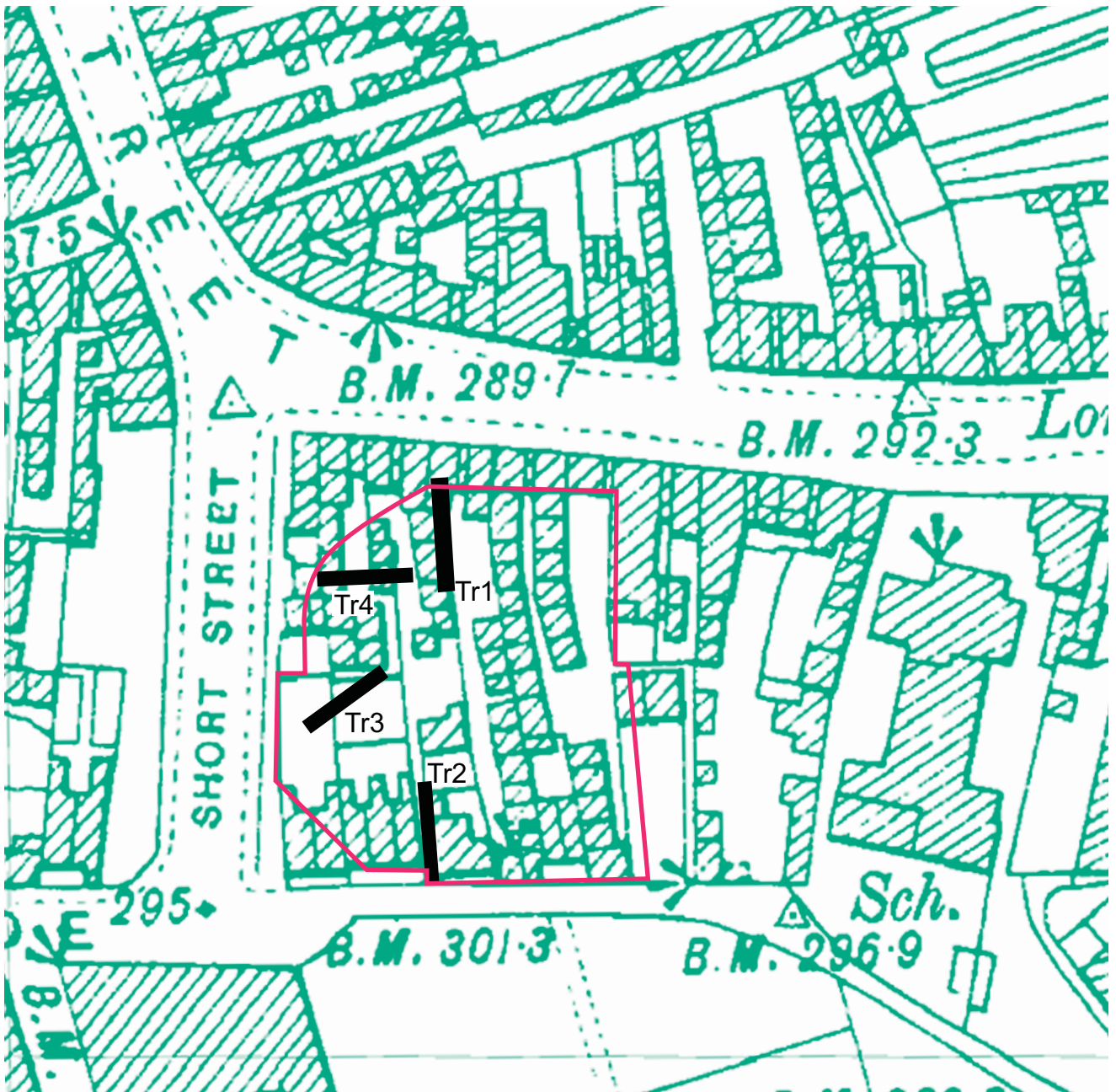
E ↘ 89.11

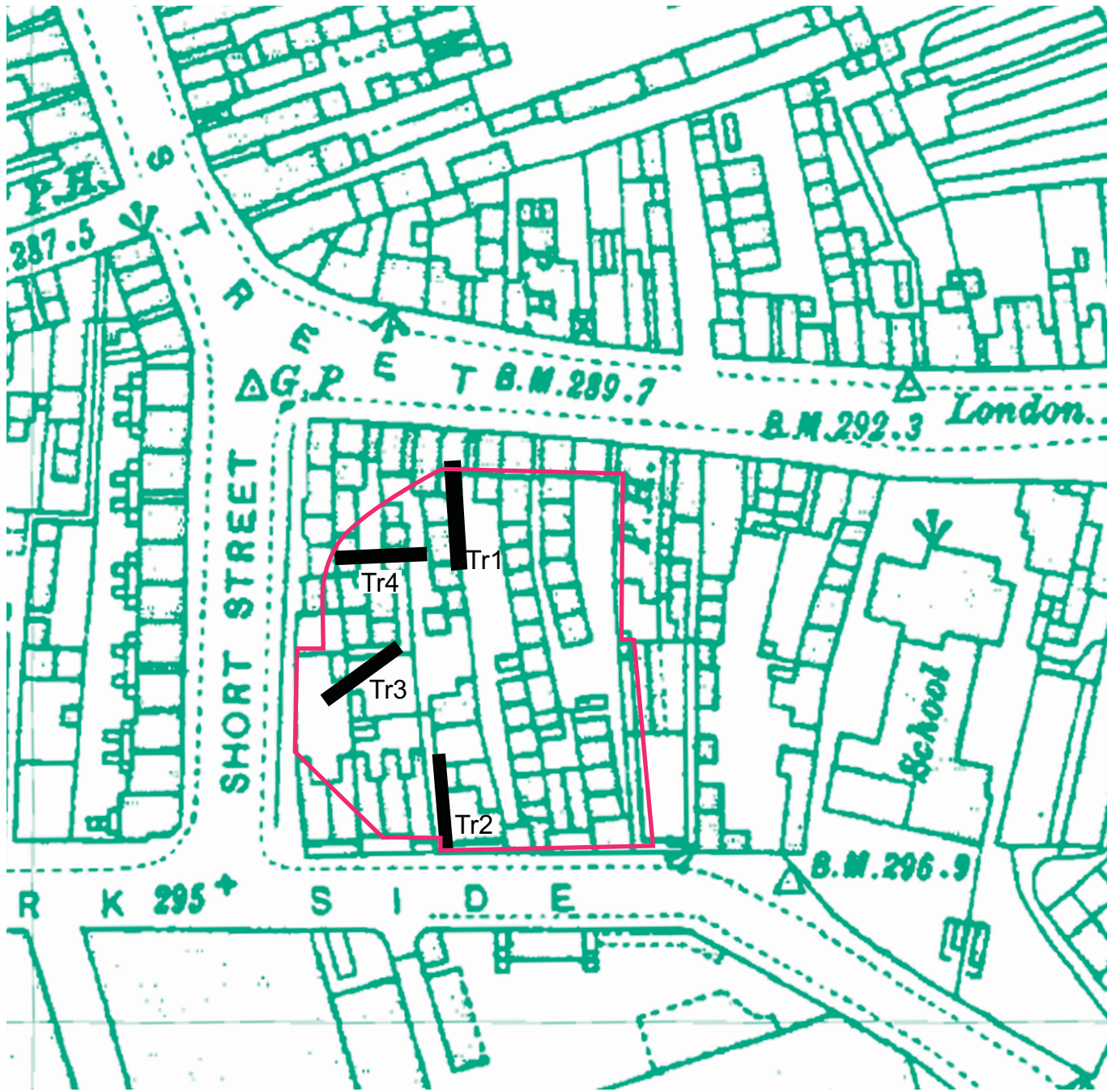


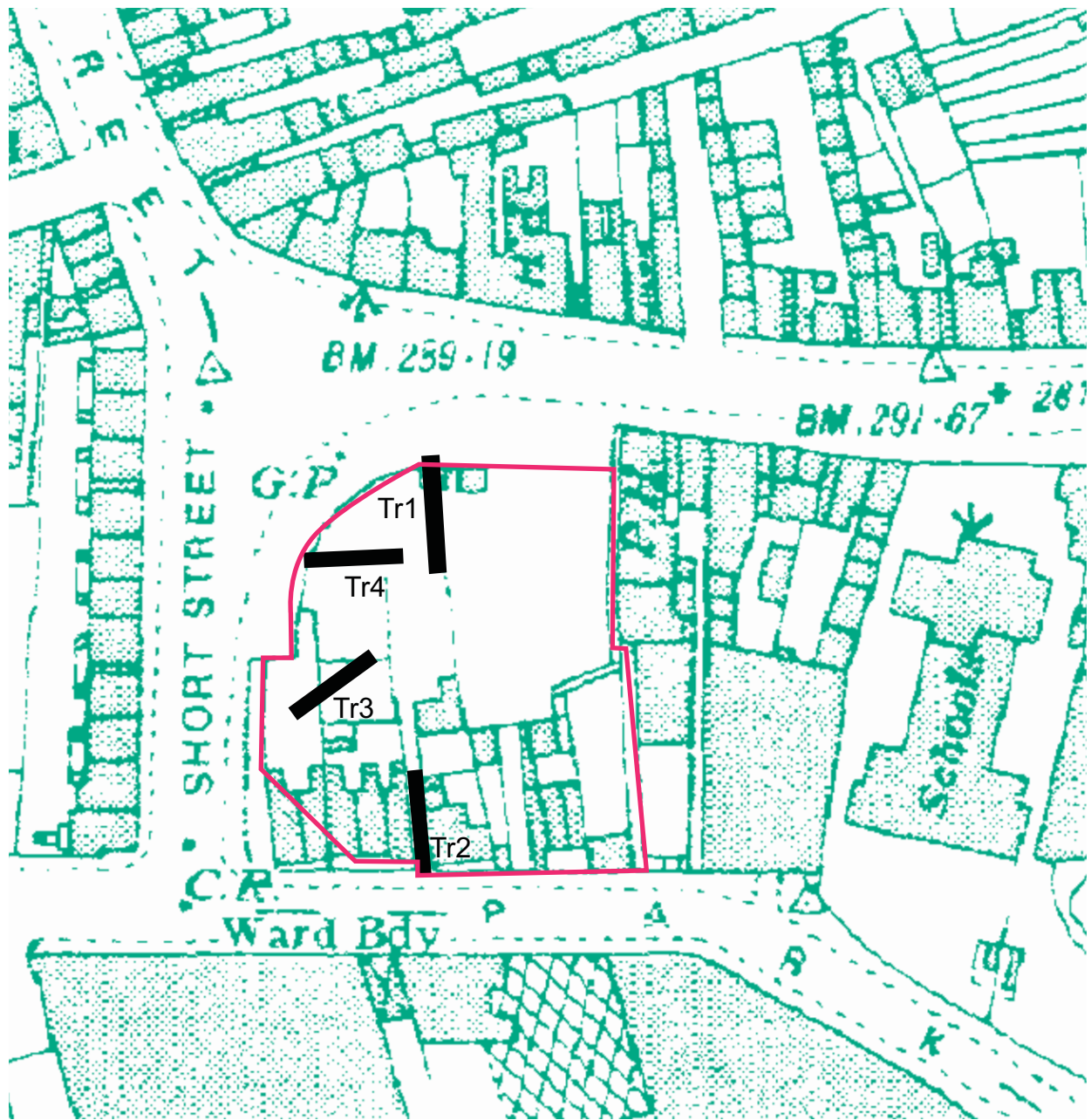


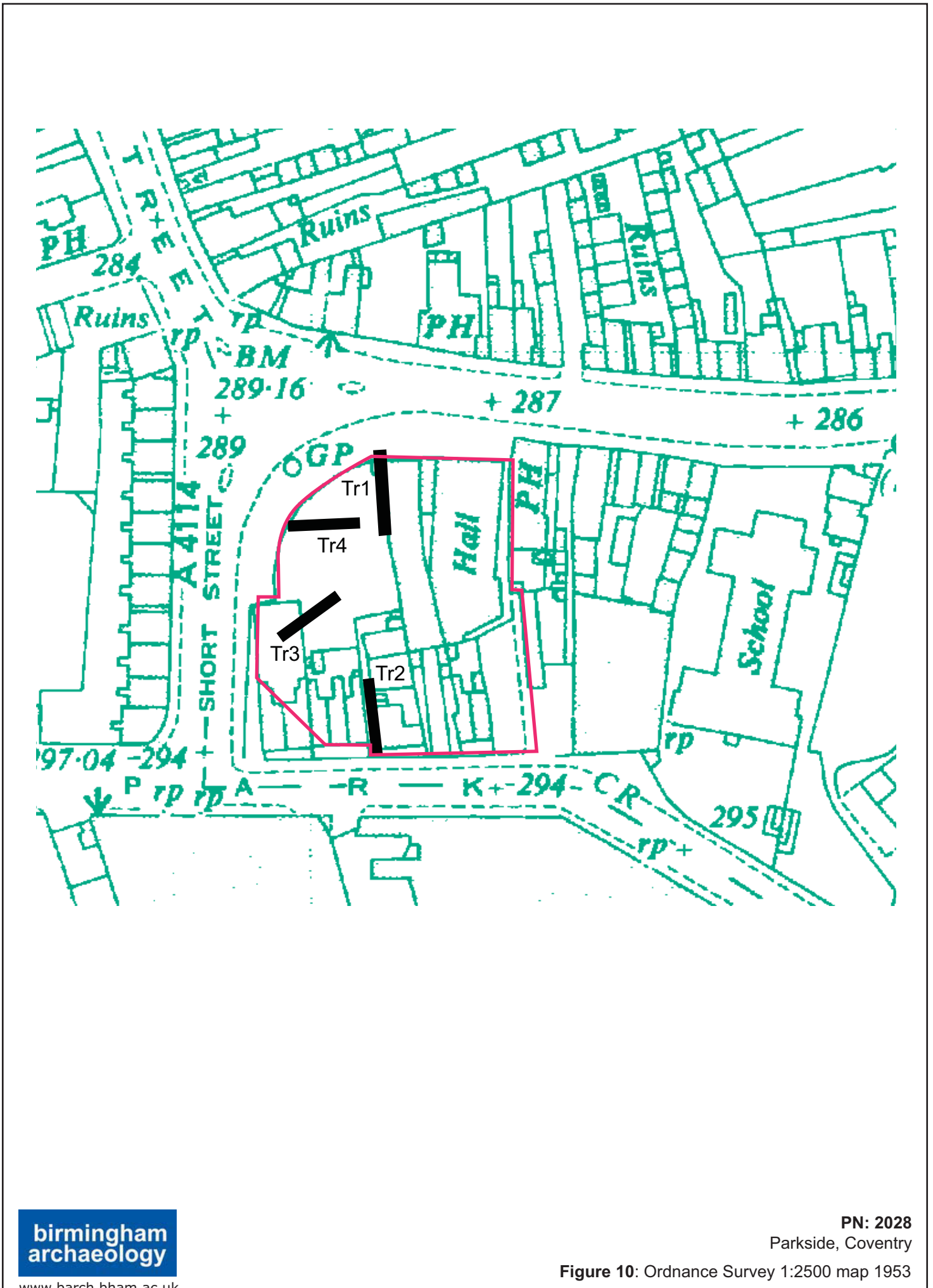


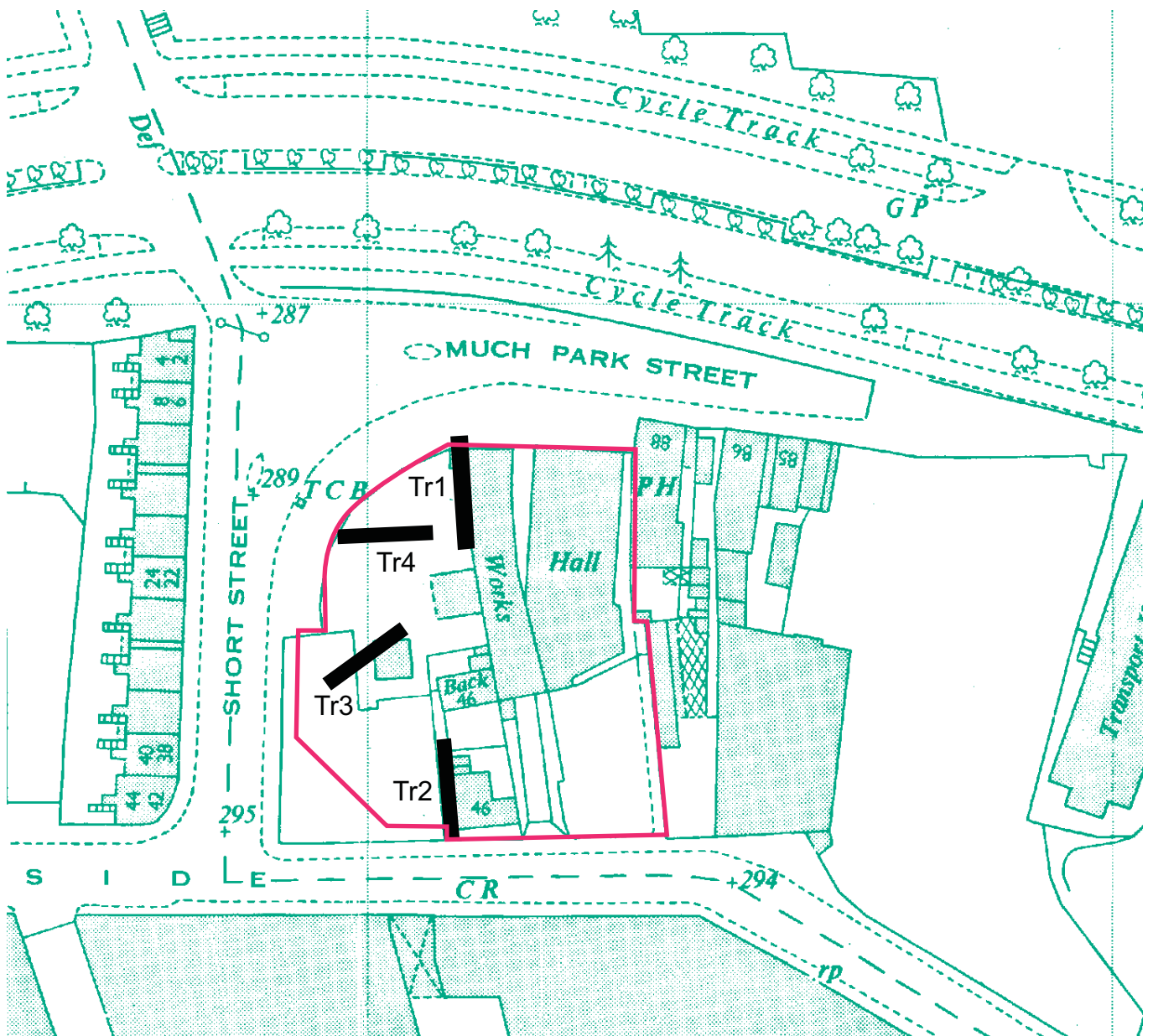














Trench 1



Trench 1



Trench 2



Trench 2



Trench 3



Trench 4



Trench 4

Appendix 3: List of Contexts

Strat. No	Con. Type	Ass. Con	Ass. Cut	Area	CutType	StructureType
101	Layer			Tr1		
102	Layer			Tr1		
103	Fill		113	Tr1		
104	Layer			Tr1		
105	Layer			Tr1		
107	Structure			Tr1		Wall
108	Structure			Tr1		Floor
109	Fill		115	Tr1		
110	Fill		111	Tr1		
111	Cut	110		Tr1	Pit	
112	Fill		113	Tr1		
113	Cut	103		Tr1	Pit	
114	Fill		115	Tr1		
115	Cut	109,120		Tr1	Pit	
116	Layer			Tr1		
117	Layer	134, 136		Tr1		
118	Layer	133		Tr1		
119	Layer	135,137		Tr1		
120	Fill		115	Tr1		
121	structure			Tr1		Wall
123	Structure			Tr1		Wall
126	structure			Tr1		Wall
127	structure			Tr1		Wall
128	structure			Tr1		Wall
129	structure			Tr1		Wall
130	structure			Tr1		Wall
133	Layer	118		Tr1		
134	Layer	117, 136		Tr1		
135	Layer	119, 137		Tr1		
136	Layer	117, 134		Tr1		
137	Layer	119, 135		Tr1		
138	Structure			Tr1		Floor
201	Layer			Tr2		
202	Cut			Tr2		
203	Layer			Tr2		
204	Fill		206	Tr2		
205	Fill		206	Tr2		
206	Cut	204,205		Tr2	Pit	
207	Fill		208	Tr2		
208	Cut	207		Tr2	Pit	
209	DISCARDED			Tr2		
210	DISCARDED			Tr2		
211	Structure			Tr2		Wall
212	Natural			Tr2		
213	Layer			Tr2		
214	Fill		206	Tr2		
215	Natural			Tr2		
300	Layer			Tr3		
301	Fill		307	Tr3		
302	Natural			Tr3		
303	Layer		layer	Tr3		
304	Fill		307	Tr3		
305	Fill		307	Tr3	Pit	
306	Fill		307	Tr3		
307	Cut		301,304,30	Tr3	Pit	

Contexts

310	Natural			Tr3			
400	Layer			Tr4			
401	Layer			Tr4			
402	Layer			Tr4			
403	Natural			Tr4			
404	Layer			Tr4			
405	Structure			Tr4		Wall	
406	Structure			Tr4		Wall	
407	Layer			Tr4			
408	Structure			Tr4		Wall	
409	Layer			Tr4			
410	Structure			Tr4		Drain	
411	Structure			Tr4		Surface	
412	Structure			Tr4		Wall	