

**An Archaeological Evaluation
at Millennium View, Hales Street,
Coventry (SP 3345 7925)**

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with James Meek

For: Complex Development Projects

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An Archaeological Evaluation at Millennium View, Hales Street, Coventry (SP 3345 7925)

Summary

University of Leicester Archaeological Services undertook an archaeological evaluation prior to building work on land between Hales Street and Palmer Lane (NGR SP 3345 7925) in the historic core of Coventry. Historic maps indicate that the site had been occupied from at least the seventeenth century and probably during the medieval period also.

The area of the proposed development is situated on land that lay between the River Sherbourne to the south and the Radford Brook to the north in the medieval period. It is thought that it would have probably been a waterlogged area prone to flooding. Since the nineteenth century the area has been altered to reduce the risk of flooding and allow development. This has included the culverting of the river Sherbourne in the late nineteenth century and again in 1932, both culverts probably running through the western side of the site area.

Test pits excavated close to the Hales Street frontage have shown the presence of cellars associated with the former Smithfield Hotel, and post-medieval deposits possibly indicating levelling material to raise the area of Hales Street above potential flood levels.

An area was excavated on the western side of the site close to the Palmer Lane frontage, although constraints meant that it was recorded in three smaller parts (trenches 1-3). Modern overburden with concrete footings was removed from the site to reveal a large homogenous spread (crossing through all three trenches) of waterlogged material containing medieval to post-medieval pottery. Further earlier medieval layers were revealed beneath. A considerable amount of organic material including the remains of leather working, leather shoes and worked timber was recovered from these layers. The deposits also contain significant environmental remains. These layers are thought to represent a surviving sequence of both waste and riverine deposition in the area through the medieval period.

1 Introduction

1.1 University of Leicester Archaeological Services was commissioned by Complex Development Projects to undertake archaeological evaluations prior to construction work at the proposed Millennium View development, Hales Street, Coventry. A Brief for archaeological evaluation was prepared by the Coventry City Archaeologist detailing the required works at the site.

1.2 The city of Coventry has a well documented history stretching back over a thousand years and was also one of the richest medieval towns in Britain, the medieval street plan remained largely unaltered up until the mid nineteenth century.

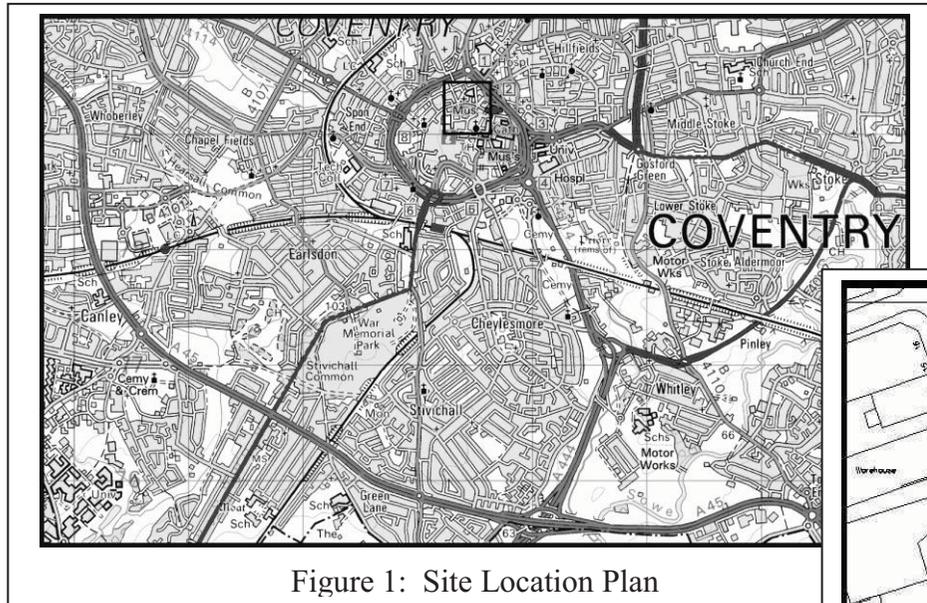


Figure 1: Site Location Plan

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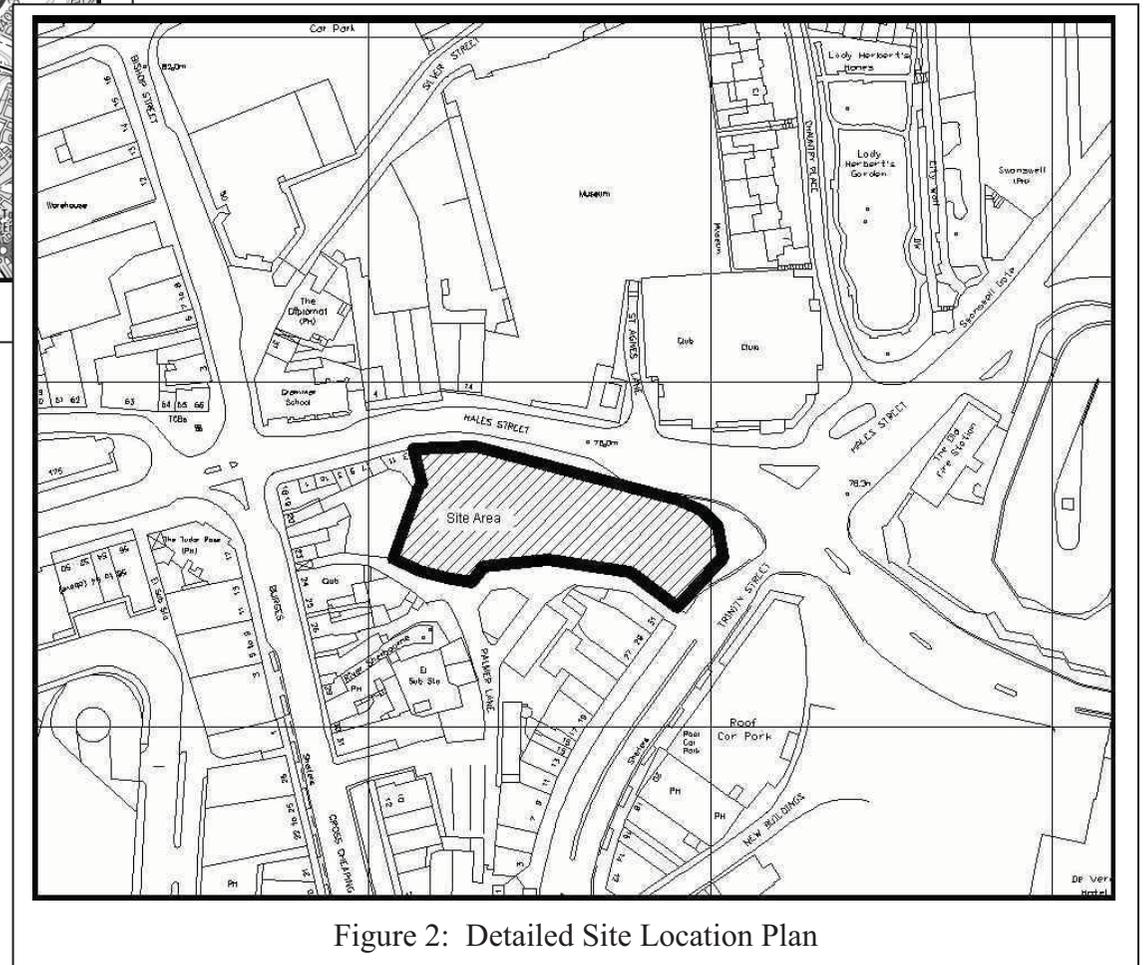


Figure 2: Detailed Site Location Plan

1.3 The proposed development is located in the northern part of the historic core on land between Hales Street to the north and Palmer Lane to the south (NGR SP 3345 7925), modern ground surface is 78.0-78.5m above OD. Hales Street was laid out in 1848 during a period of re-development, Palmer Lane on the other hand is medieval in date, first listed in 1306, but is probably earlier in date. The original course of the River Sherbourne crosses the eastern edge of the site.

1.4 Geotechnical information supplied by Coventry City Council suggests that the majority of the site has been raised by at least 1900mm during the post medieval period with imported material probably in an attempt to alleviate flooding. There is high potential for preserved organic remains along the in-filled river channel. John Speed's map of 1610 records a number of buildings fronting onto Palmer Lane; it is possible that the remains of these buildings will be encountered, providing cultural remains also.

1.5 In response to the Evaluation Brief prepared by the Coventry City Archaeologist, a Design Specification and costing was prepared by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS). ULAS were subsequently commissioned to undertake the work, which was carried out in November 2003.

2. Background

2.1 *Planning Background*

2.1.1 Plans are currently being prepared for a four storey retail and apartment block with basement car parking on the site at Hales Street, Coventry (NGR SP 3345 7925, see Figures 1 and 2).

2.1.2 In order to facilitate the Planning Application, initial stages of archaeological investigation by desk-based assessment and follow on trial trench evaluation have been recommended by the Coventry City Planning Archaeologist.

2.1.3 A 'Brief' detailing the required archaeological works has been prepared by the Coventry City Planning Archaeologist. This has been prepared in two parts, Part A detailing a generic archaeological and historical background of Coventry and general requirements for desk-based assessments and fieldwork. Part B is a site specific brief.

2.2 *Archaeological and Historical Background*

2.2.1 The proposed development area lies on the northern side of the former course of the River Sherbourne. It is bounded to the north by Hales Street, created in the mid-nineteenth century; to the east lies Trinity Street, created in the early part of the twentieth century; to the south lies Palmer Lane, the western part being of medieval origin and the eastern part, a modern creation. Property boundaries form the western site boundary.

2.2.2 A detailed sequence of deeds exists for Palmer Lane. These go back to the mid sixteenth century, with references to its pre-cursor 'Marshall's Lane' dating back to possibly 1306. The deed sequence was studied for this report, and the references are summarised in appendix 2. The majority of the references shed little light on the site area, and are not directly relatable to the evaluation results.

2.2.3 Good cartographic evidence exists for the site area dating from 1610 – the present day. Map regression is used (where accurate) below.

2.2.4 The Brief for Evaluation, as prepared by the Coventry City Archaeologist states the following: The site is well mapped and documented and is likely to contain deeply stratified urban frontage archaeology; The site is surrounded by waterlogged riparian deposits; Modern cellars are known to exist on the Hales Lane street frontage; If the river is close to its medieval level, there is a considerable potential for the build-up of a large amount of waterlogged early medieval material.

2.2.5 The course of the River Sherbourne has been much altered since 1851 (the Board of Health map of this year is presumed to show a good approximation of the medieval river course). It was culverted to allow increased development in the area firstly in the mid-late nineteenth century. It was again culverted to facilitate the expansion of structures along the Hales Street frontage in 1932. This later culvert was recorded as being '16 feet wide and 8 feet high' (c.4.88m wide and 2.44m deep), and said to 'sweep from the Fire Station end (of Hales Street) to the Butcher Row side of the site giving the maximum building room on the Hales Street and Trinity Road frontages'. This would place the culvert (possibly both) under the eastern half of the site area, and would no doubt have destroyed the majority of any archaeological remains in these areas to a significant depth.

2.2.6 The proposed development area lies in an area adjacent to the river that is likely to have been a focus for industrial processes associated with activities such as tanners, whittawyers, bone working etc. There are records of a scalding house and slaughter houses in or near the site.

2.3 Cartographic Evidence

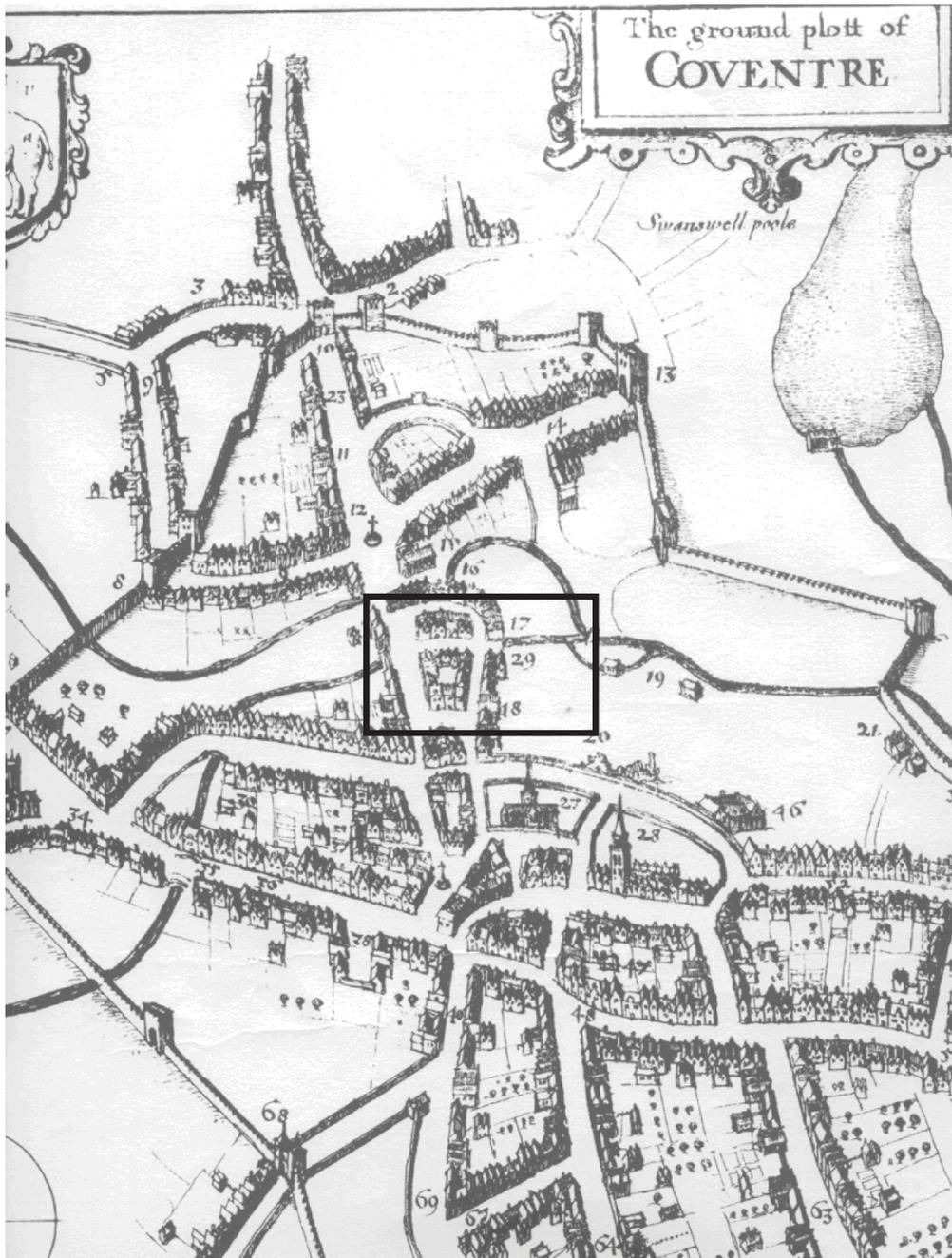


Figure 3: John Speed's map of 1610,

Coventry City Libraries - reproduced from an engraving made by W. Hollar for Dugdale's "Warwickshire" 1656

2.3.1 The Speed map of 1610 shows Palmer Lane (number 17 on the map) as having developed street frontages. The northern side of the Lane, in the area of the proposed development clearly contains numerous buildings. The area to the rear of the frontages is shown as undeveloped, mostly falling between the two courses of the River Sherbourne. It should be noted that the map is very schematic.

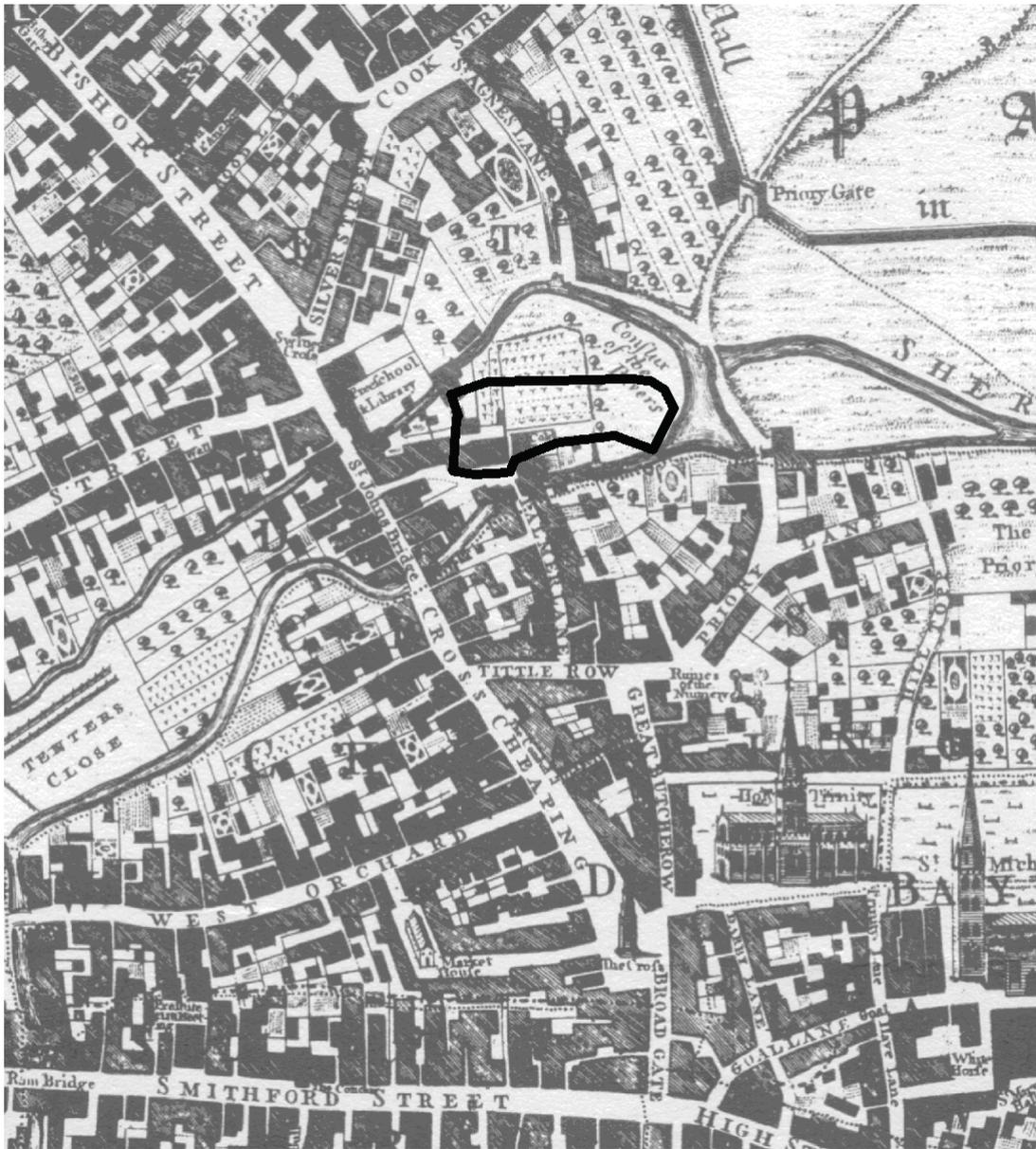


Figure 4: Samuel Bradford's Plan of Coventry, 1748-9

Coventry City Museums – Reproduced from an engraving by Thomas Jefferys published in 1750

2.3.2 The map produced by Samuel Bradford is a far more detailed and accurate representation of the area, dating from the mid-eighteenth century. The northern side of Palmer Lane again contains numerous structures, with seemingly gardens and some ancillary buildings indicated to their rear. A path leads north between some of the frontage buildings into the area to the rear of the buildings, possibly giving access to the gardens, or one of the ancillary structures shown in the open area.

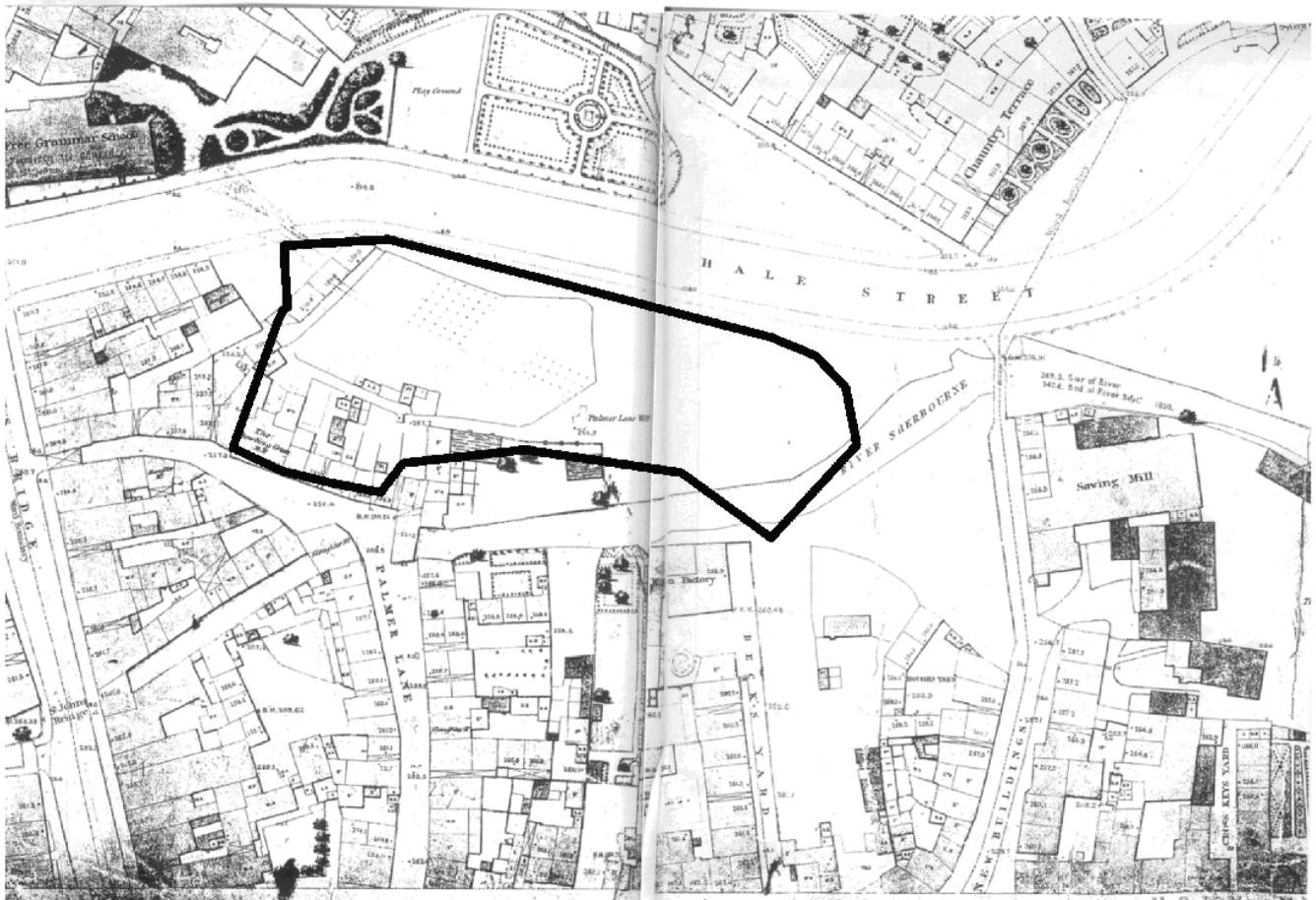


Figure 5: Board of Health map detail, 1851

2.3.3 Further detail is afforded to the area from the 1851 Board of Health map, and by this time Hales Street had been created, forming the northern boundary of the proposed development area. Individual plots of buildings are shown, including the Bowling Green public House, located in the south-western corner of the development area. The map shows that the whole of this part of Palmer Lane frontage was built on, with some buildings projecting to the rear of these, and a scatter of discrete buildings in the garden area. A covered passage way through the buildings on the northern frontage is indicated at the east/west – north/south change of direction of the Lane, presumably giving access to the garden area to the rear. Palmer Lane Well is indicated in the central southern part of the proposed development area, again presumably accessed through the covered passageway. A second covered passageway passes midway through the northern frontage buildings. A slaughter house is indicated on the southern side of the Lane at its change of direction, and a second slaughter house is shown just to the west of the area. The Scalding House, as referenced in the deeds (see Appendix 1) that is thought to lie on the northern frontage of Palmer Lane is not labelled.

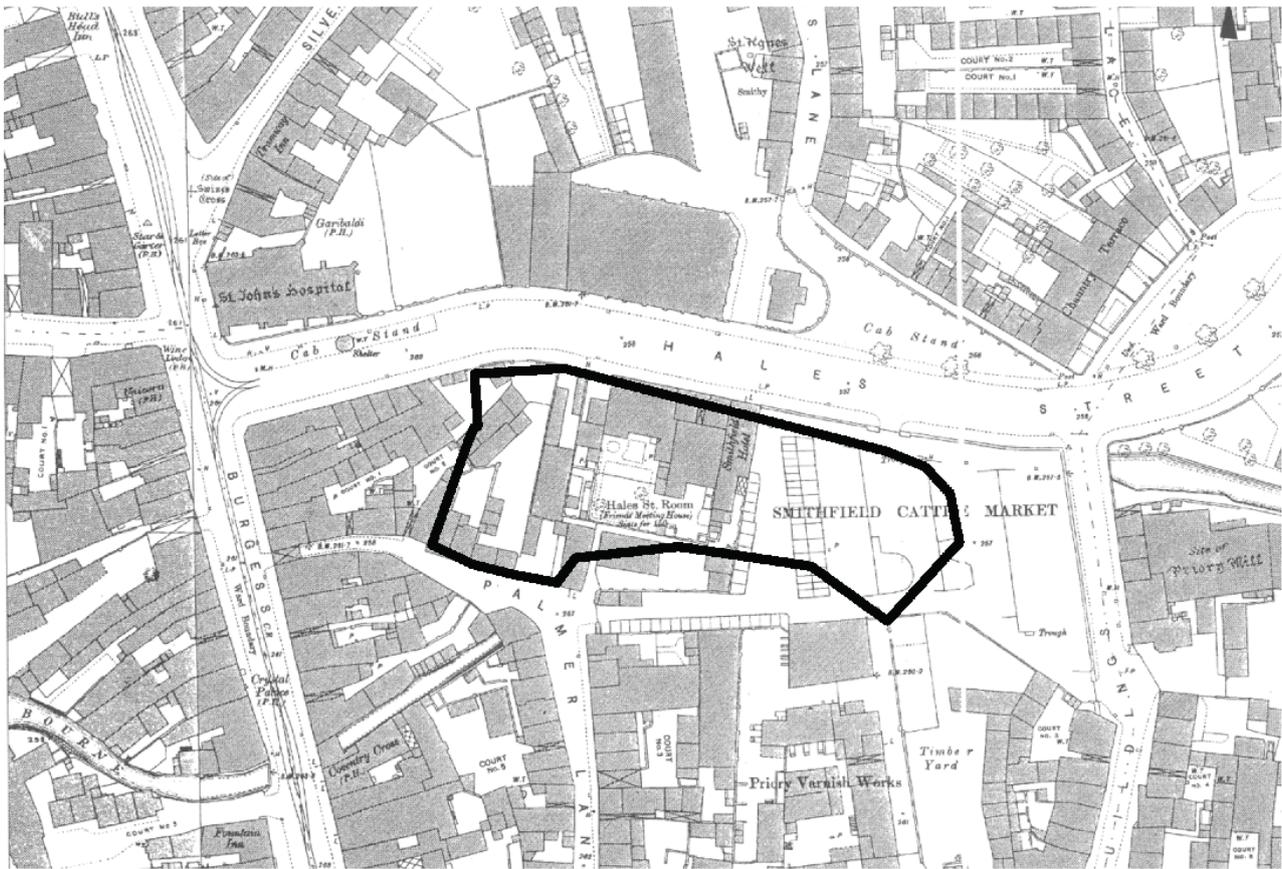


Figure 6: Ordnance survey map detail, 1888

2.3.4 The 1888 Ordnance Survey map shows a great deal of change to the proposed development area. The River Sherbourne is no longer visible, except for the stretch running between Palmer Lane and Burgess Street (and beyond). Two of the small buildings on the eastern side of the Palmer Lane frontage within the proposed development area and indicated on the previous map, have been removed. The buildings relating to the Bowling Green pub, indicated on the previous map are still extant, although it is no longer labelled as a public house. A number of the smaller buildings to the rear of the Palmer Lane frontage appear to have been removed, and a few new ones constructed. The buildings in the north-west corner of the area have been extended. Palmer Lane Well is no longer shown.

Perhaps the most obvious of changes is the erection of buildings in the northern part of the area fronting onto Hales Street, including the specifically labelled Hales St. Room (Friends Meeting House) and the Smithfield Hotel. The eastern side of the proposed development area is utilised as the Smithfield Cattle Market.

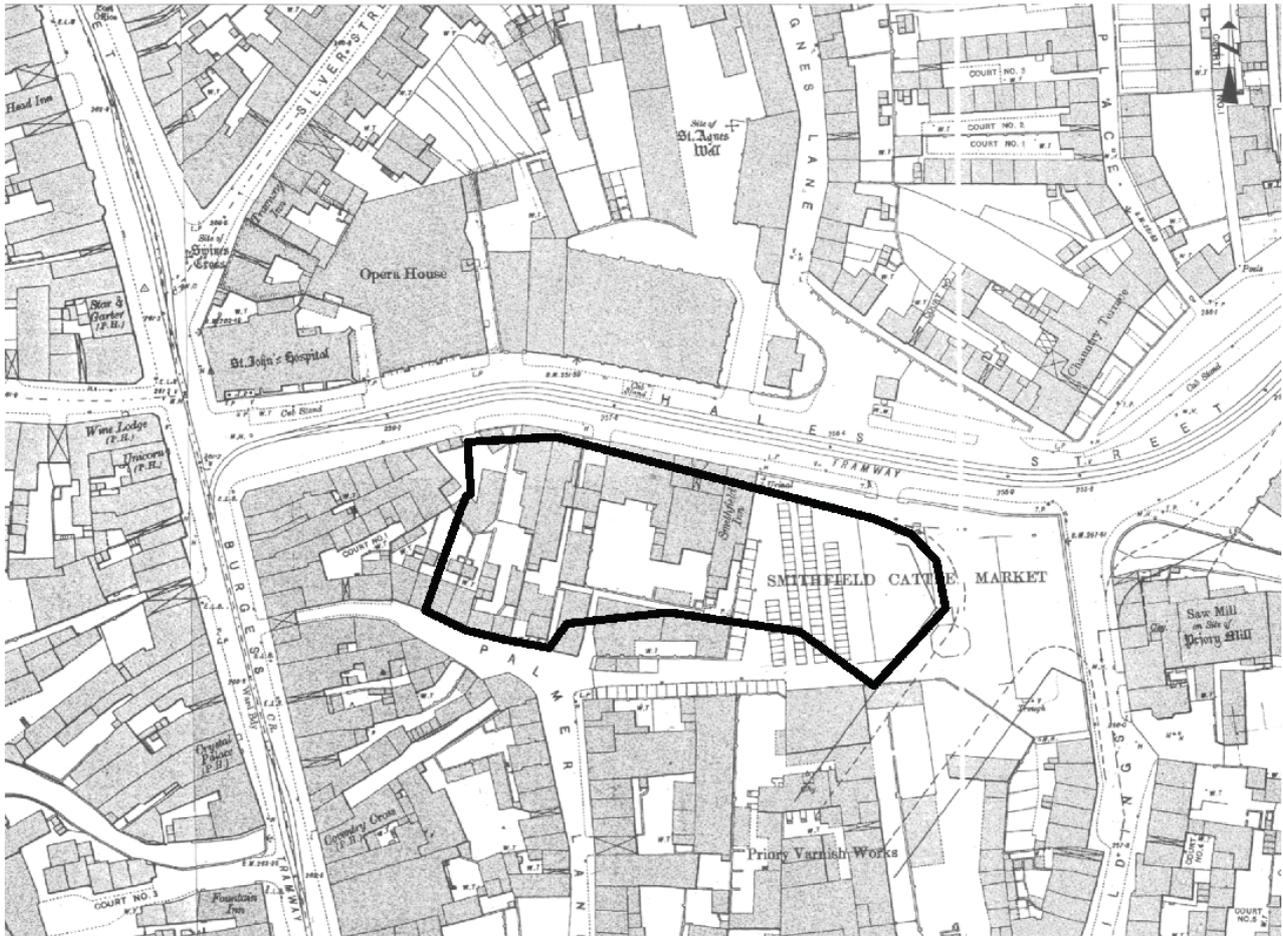


Figure 7: Ordnance survey map detail, 1905

2.3.5 By 1905 the area has changed little, other than more large buildings have been erected onto the frontage of Hales Street, in part replacing the buildings in the north-western corner of the proposed development site. A building is also noted as having been erected on the Palmer Lane frontage.

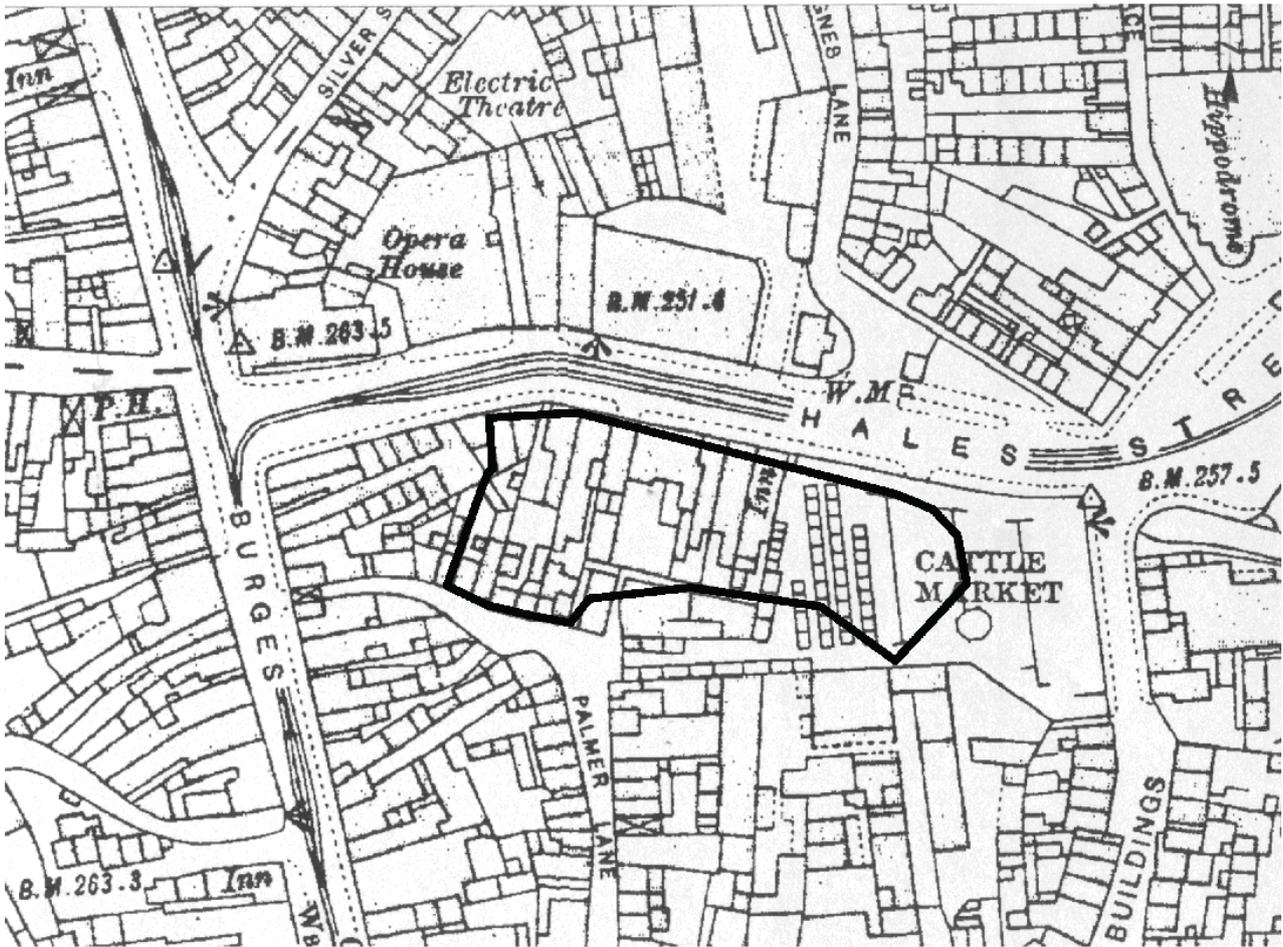


Figure 8: Ordnance survey map detail, 1925

2.3.6 The 1925 map shows no significant change from that of 1905.

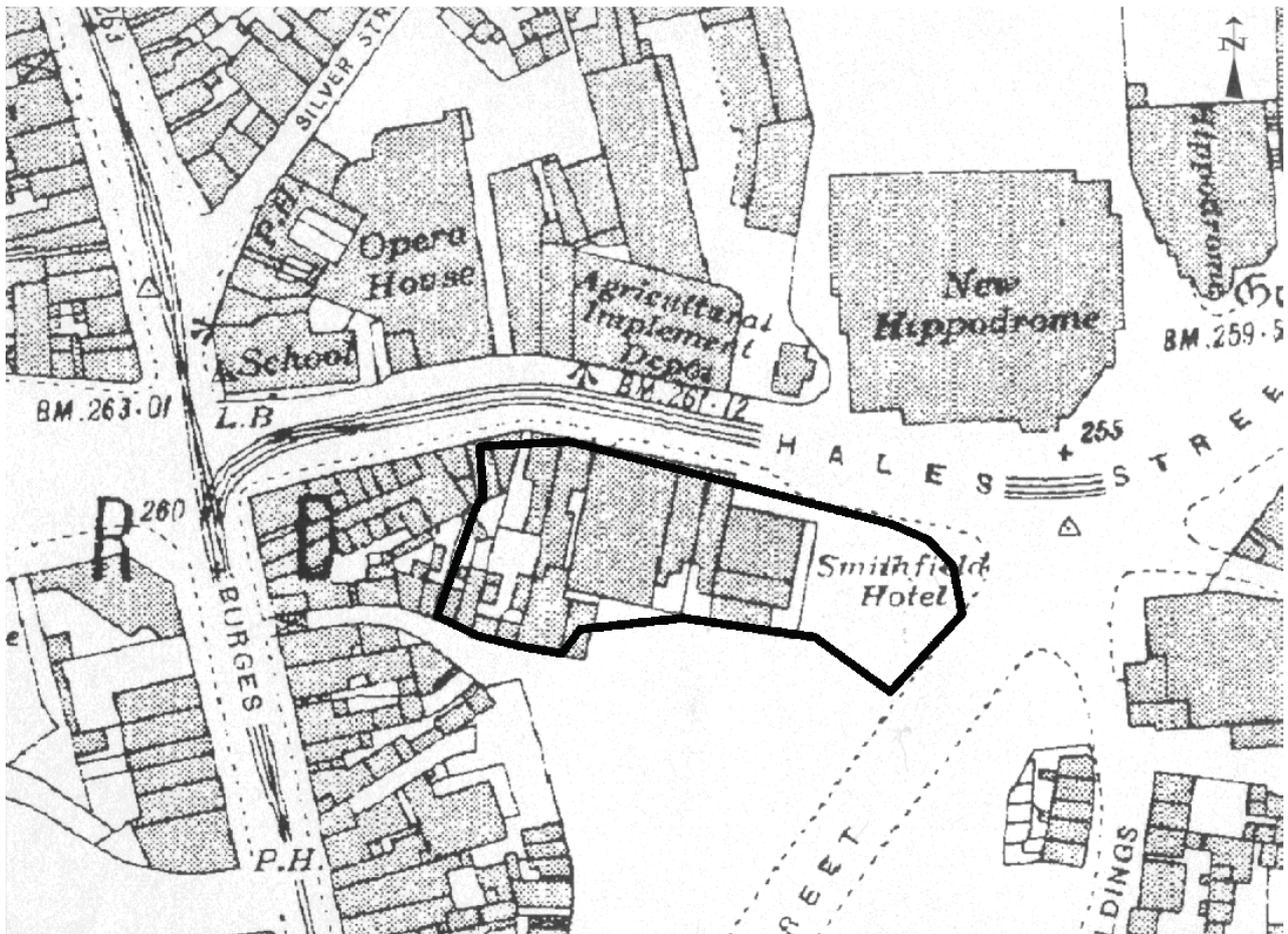


Figure 9: Ordnance survey map detail, 1936

2.3.7 The significant changes shown on the 1936 map are the creation of Trinity Street, and the clearance of buildings to the south of the proposed development area. The Smithfield Hotel has been extended from its original building into a large structure stretching into the former Cattle market.

2.4 *Present site conditions*

2.4.1 At the time of the evaluation the site was an empty plot of land. The area had been fenced with a gated access leading from Palmer Lane.

2.4.2 All of the cabins and materials that had been formerly stockpiled on the site for other developments within the area had been cleared.

2.4.3 Prior to the machining of trenches service searches were undertaken, including the retrieval of information from utility providers and using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT). A large modern sewer runs through the middle of the site (aligned roughly north-south) clearly visible as manholes were present on the site. A BT telephone cable was present crossing from Palmer Lane into the area of the proposed trench, although this was formerly serving the cabins that had since been removed from the site. A small electricity sub-station was present in the western half of the site adjacent to Palmer Lane. The CAT scan revealed possible live power cables along the Palmer Lane frontage, and part of the way into the southern part of the site area where the proposed trial trench was to be placed. The eastern half of the proposed development area was crossed by the culverted course of the River Sherbourne and was considered less likely to contain significant and well-preserved archaeological deposits.

3. Methodology

3.1 *Trench and test pit locations*

3.1.1 The original Brief, as prepared by the Coventry City Archaeologist, required a single evaluation trench to be placed projecting perpendicular into the site area from the Palmer Lane frontage, measuring 20m x 1.5m at its base. The reasoning for the location of the trench was to avoid the culverted river Sherbourne and any cellarge associated with the recently demolished Smithfield Hotel and other buildings on the Hales Street frontage. An approximate north south alignment, perpendicular to the Palmer Lane frontage was chosen in an attempt to expose any surviving building remains and rear gardens within the same trench.

3.1.2 The eventual location of the trench was very much restricted by the sewer, BT overhead phone cable and the power cables on the Palmer Lane mentioned above, so that in essence the location of the trench opened was the only one that was actually practicable.

3.1.3 Two 2m square test pits were also to be excavated well away from the Palmer Lane frontage in order to locate less densely occupied areas for paleo-environmental evidence relating to the river valley.

3.2 *Trenching and test pit methodology*

3.2.1 The trenching was carried out by 360-degree mechanical excavator using both a *c.*2m wide with toothless ditching bucket, and *c.*1m wide toothed bucket ditching bucket, dependant upon the nature of the deposits being machined.

3.2.2 Initial machining revealed a considerable amount of concrete footings, including substantial wall beams and deep concrete piles. It was clear that it would be impossible to excavate a continuous trench for 20m, and it was thus decided to split the trench into three smaller compartments (Trenches 1, 2 & 3) and expose archaeology where possible. This methodology was undertaken in agreement with the Coventry City Archaeologist who was present on the site during the machining stage.

3.2.3 The smaller test pits (Trenches 4 & 5) were located near to the Smithfield's cellars; the first was located within the cellar in order to establish both its depth and its westernmost extent. The second trench was excavated immediately outside the cellar to establish the preservation and depth of any archaeological remains. Both trenches were excavated using 360-degree mechanical excavator using a *c.*1m wide toothed bucket.

4. Results

4.1 *Trench 1*

4.1.1 Approximately 1300mm of modern overburden was stripped before apparently archaeologically significant layers were encountered, the southeast facing section contained an unidentified steel pipe which prevented further excavation and the northwest facing section contained a concrete pile, *c.*400mm in diameter which also prevented further excavation. An area approximately four metres square onto archaeological remains was exposed. The modern overburden contained numerous concrete ground beams and some brick foundations.

4.1.2 Ceramic remains recovered from the top of the layer beneath modern overburden suggested very little twentieth century disturbance within this area, although the deposits revealed were probably of post-medieval origin – flooding/dumping layers. A number of sherds of re-deposited medieval pottery were also recovered from within this layer. Initial cleaning of the base of the trench indicated a deposit of black silty loam (007), a number of sherds of twelfth century pottery and a single sherd of later medieval Cistercian ware (1450+) this deposit was the latest of the likely medieval deposits on site. A number of pieces of leather and wood were also recovered, preserved in the waterlogged deposit. Further cleaning and examination of the apparently undisturbed southwest facing section confirmed that all the material above 007 was redeposited.

4.1.3 Because of the apparent lack of physical remains within this trench and the already considerable depth it was decided to continue with a hand-excavated sondage approximately 500mm wide along the southwest facing section. A further 800mm was excavated before water inundation prevented further hand digging. Six further distinct layers were recorded sealed below 007, of these, three layers (008, 014 & 015) produced medieval pottery. A closer examination of the pottery from these layers (D. Sawday, Appendix 1) indicated a relatively undisturbed archaeological sequence with the bulk of the pottery recovered dating from the mid-twelfth century through to the mid-thirteenth century. All layers were water logged and contained organic remains including bone, leather, brushwood and worked timber.

4.1.4 A modern/post-medieval stone lined drain was exposed within the trench, (003). Another section of the trench revealed an accumulation of large sandstones surrounded by various fills (009, 010, 011, 012). It is most likely that the stones were an episode of dumping, probably from building demolition or consolidation of the ground in the area. They were certainly not in-situ structural remains. The deposits underlay a modern concrete drain.

4.1.5 In order to establish the total stratigraphic sequence and collect environmental samples of deeper deposits it was decided to excavate the remainder of the trench by machine. Underlying river gravels were exposed at 74.895m OD. The material immediately above the river gravels (019) consisted of reddish brown silty clay with abundant veins of some kind of white mineral that was probably fluvial in nature.

4.1.6 It was possible to collect both bulk environmental and pollen samples from all the layers exposed within trench 1, the samples were assessed and confirmed that they have a high potential for organic environmental remains. These confirm that the site will contain the first organic samples from medieval Coventry to be analysed by modern scientific methods.

4.1.7 Although no direct occupation evidence was recovered and the exposed deposits all appeared to be fluvial in nature, the volume of medieval pottery recovered and its un-abraded condition, suggest occupation occurring somewhere within the very near vicinity, rather than fluvial deposition alone. Occupation is known to have occurred on Palmer Lane (Marshall's Lane) from at least the fourteenth century and most likely early medieval occupation was present here also.

4.1.8 The majority of the leather artefacts recovered during excavation were small and appeared to be “off-cuts” from industrial production rather than domestic refuse. A number of complete soles and heels were also recovered, although these could perceivably be from domestic refuse. The location of the site close to the river and

the abundance of what appears to be working waste might suggest a tannery or leather-working industry was located within the vicinity of the site during the medieval period.

4.1.9 The relatively small amount of animal bone recovered from the area is interesting, as it would appear to rule out and commercial scale butchering occurring in the near vicinity of the site.

4.2 *Trenches 2 and 3*

4.2.1 The density of concrete foundations and piles severely limited the opportunity to extend trench 1, therefore, two additional areas were opened to the north. Due to the depth of these excavations and the lack of space to safely step the sides it was not possible to carry out as detailed an examination as trench 1. Trench 2 was excavated to a depth of approximately 3200mm, it was possible to determine very similar stratigraphy as was seen within trench 1; the silty deposit 007 appeared in section at a depth of approximately 76.64m OD. It was not possible to continue machine excavation due to constraints, and therefore the underlying river gravels were not exposed within this trench.

4.2.2 Trench 3 was excavated on a similar alignment as trench 2, approximately four metres further to the north, once again safety issues prevented a detailed examination of the trench, however the stratigraphy was very similar to the two earlier trenches. Once again 007 appeared at approximately 76.62m OD, it was possible to continue machining within this trench and 019, (reddish brown silty clay) was below and the river gravels were exposed at 74.65m OD. The stratigraphy, therefore, could be said to be identical to that recorded within trench 1.

4.2.3 On the whole the stratigraphy exposed during the excavations on this side of the development area appeared consistent with what was expected. The sediments appeared to slope downwards from the north (Trench 3) towards the original course of the River Sherbourne to the south (Trench 1), it is likely, therefore, that the majority of the site is made ground, infilling the original river valley.

4.3 *Trenches 4 and 5*

4.3.1 Two test pits were also excavated adjacent to the Hales Street frontage with the intention of establishing the likely depth of any archaeologically significant layers at this end of the development area and the likely extent of any cellars associated with the recently demolished Smithfield Hotel. The first trench was located within an area of crushed building rubble, possibly indicating the location of the backfilled cellars, and eventually a substantial brick wall on an approximate east west alignment was uncovered; this was most likely the rear wall of the cellar. A second wall was then located on a northwest southeast alignment, the exposed corner, therefore, represents the south-western extent of the cellarge.

4.3.2 The machine attempted to breach the floor of the cellar, but without success, the area rapidly flooded to a depth of approximately 500mm the depth of the cellar floor was 73.90m OD. No further work was possible so it was decided to excavate a second test pit immediately outside the cellar in order to examine the buried stratigraphy.

4.3.3 The final trench was excavated approximately one metre west of trench 4, machining continued until river gravels were exposed, at depth of 74.37m OD. The stratigraphy was markedly different from that which was observed within trenches 1,

2, and 3; the reddish brown silty clay (019) still appeared to seal the gravel, however, there was no evidence of the black silty material (007) observed within the earlier trenches. There were three additional layers of silty clay (020, 022 & 023) between the modern overburden and 019; the two shallowest deposits, 022 and 023 appeared well mixed and may represent post medieval disturbance unfortunately there was no way to accurately date either deposit. There was a final deposit (020) immediately above 019 which maybe of archaeological significance, however the depth of the trench prevented closer examination and no dating evidence was recovered from the spoil, a bulk environmental sample was, however, collected from this deposit.

5. Conclusion

5.1 Although no physical evidence of occupation in the way of structures were recorded during this evaluation the number of artefacts, notably medieval pottery and leather would indicate medieval occupation within the near vicinity of the trenched area. The Palmer Lane frontage, in the south-western part of the proposed development area, is known to have been occupied during the medieval period (see Appendix 2 – Palmer Lane deed reference summaries). Post-medieval maps also show buildings occupying the frontage within the site area, with a few buildings projecting back into the middle of the western half of the development site.

5.2 The majority of the proposed development site lies in an area of land lying between the former courses of the Radford Brook and River Sherbourne; the confluence of the two lay just to the east. The area is likely to have been very prone to flooding, and this is perhaps why it is still shown as undeveloped on the 1749 Bradford map of Coventry, with only a small number of buildings shown to the rear of the Palmer lane frontage encroaching onto this area. By 1851 the land has presumably been raised to allow the construction of Hales Street, forming the northern boundary of the site. The subsequent culver ting of the River Sherbourne in the later nineteenth century was presumably undertaken to allow development of this area, with the risk of flooding reduced. The deposits recorded in trench 5 close to Hales Street and in the central part of the proposed development area demonstrated a build up of post-medieval layers above riverine deposits and river gravels, possibly associated with the raising of the area prior to the construction of Hales Street.

5.3 The majority of the layers excavated in trenches 1-3 below modern overburden and concrete ground beams appear to be of medieval date. The character of these layers would suggest part dumping material and part riverine deposits. The uppermost of these layers (007) contained pottery of medieval to late-medieval date. It is likely that any archaeological deposits above this layer have been severely disturbed by the later construction on the site, and thus any structural evidence perhaps associated with the post-medieval buildings to the rear of the Palmer Lane frontage have been destroyed.

5.4 The layers 009, 0101, 011 and 012 in trench 1 containing the abundant large sandstones may represent an attempt to consolidate the ground in this area during the medieval period. Perhaps the layers may indicate that a structure was built upon this area, although all evidence for this has since been destroyed by modern ground beams and the installation of a concrete lined drain recorded directly over the top of these deposits.

5.5 The deposits recorded in trenches 1-3 contain well preserved organic remains, including wood, leather, plant and macroscopic remains. The environmental samples recovered from this evaluation and any further excavations will be the first such samples to be studied by modern scientific methods from medieval Coventry and should provide a so far unique insight into the medieval environment.

5.6 The 1851 Board of Health map of the area (figure 5 above) shows slaughterhouses in the vicinity of the proposed development area. It is presumed that the carcasses would have been removed from the slaughterhouses and butchered elsewhere (Butchery Row to the south for instance), hence the lack of animal bone found on the site. The deeds studied make reference to a Scalding House on the northern frontage of Palmer Lane. This would have been the place where the carcasses (usually swine) would have been scalded after slaughter (to make hair removal easier) prior to being taken to the butchers, in order to remove the hair from the skin. The location of the Scalding House adjacent to the River Sherbourne would have been essential for the supply of water needed.

5.7 The suggestion of a leather workshop in the area is indicated by the large amount of small leather off-cuts found in the waterlogged deposits in trench 1. It is likely that the carcasses of sheep and cows were possibly skinned in the slaughterhouses or in the scalding house before being sent to the butchers – again leaving only a small amount of animal bone waste in this area.

5.8 The proposed development will include a basement car park that will severely damage or destroy any surviving archaeological deposits within its footprint. On the central and eastern parts of the area it is thought that culverting of the River Sherbourne and cellars from modern buildings on Hales Street will have already significantly disturbed or destroyed any archaeological remains that may have been present.

5.9 The western part of the site has been shown to contain significant medieval archaeological deposits. These deposits are sealed by modern building foundations and ground beams that will have had a significantly damaging effect on any post-medieval structural remains that may have been present on or close to the Palmer Lane frontage. The surviving deposits are waterlogged and if well dated have the potential to show the environment and changes in conditions on the site as well as possibly to provide evidence of activities in the area. The deposits have good preservation and have the potential to preserve pollen which would give evidence of the wider as well as the local environment to add to the evidence from elsewhere in the town (Monckton Appendix 3 below).

6. Acknowledgements

All on-site excavation and recording was undertaken by Dave Parker and Eric Thurston, under the direction of Gerwyn Richards, all of ULAS. The environmental evidence was assessed by Angela Monckton and the finds were analysed by Deborah Sawday. The project was managed by James Meek.

APPENDIX 1: The pottery and miscellaneous finds from an evaluation on land adjacent to Palmer Lane and Hales Street, Coventry

D. Sawday

All the pottery, seventy two sherds, weighing 1423 grams, and roof tile, three fragments, weighing ninety two grams, which was recovered during the evaluation, was examined under a binocular microscope and catalogued with reference to the Warwickshire County Council pottery fabric series (Warwickshire County Council 1998). The results for the pottery are given below, (table 1).

Fabric/Ware	Sherd Nos.	% by sherd nos.	Weight Grams	% by weight	Av. Sherd Weight
Medieval					
SQ202/3 – Coventry Sandy (A) ware	3		20		
SQ21 – Coventry Glazed (D) ware	2		16		
RS – Reduced Sandy ware	4		136		
STR30 – Potters Marston ware	4		70		
SQ231/2 – Cannon Park ware	10		223		
WVO1 – Chilvers Coton (A) ware	26		345		
Sub Total	49	68.0	810	56.9	16.5
Later Medieval/Post Medieval					
SQ30 – Chilvers Coton (C) ware	1		15		
CIST/MB – Cistercian/Midlands Blackware	4		51		
MY01 – Midlands Yellow ware	1		22		
IMP10 - Martincamp	1		38		
SLPW - Slipware	3		180		
TGE – Tin Glazed Earthenware	1		3		
Sub Total	11	15.2	309	21.7	28.0
Modern					
MO – Mocha ware	8		277		
MGW – Modern Glazed ware	4		27		
Sub Total	12	16.6	304	21.3	
Total	72	99.8	1423	99.9	

Table 1: The pottery totals by fabric, sherd numbers and weight (grams).

Most of the pottery, which was chiefly in Coventry A and D wares, Cannon Park ware and Chilvers Coton A ware, dated from the twelfth or thirteenth centuries to *circa* 1500. However, a range of pottery dating from the sixteenth to the seventeenth or early eighteenth centuries, as well as modern material, was also present. Contexts 8 and 14 each produced nine and ten pottery sherds respectively, dating from the twelfth to the fourteenth centuries, the three sherds from context 15 dated from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, whilst the fifteen sherds from

context 7 dated from the twelfth to the fifteenth or sixteenth centuries. This dating evidence is provisional as some of the fabric identifications may be amended following further work on the site and the finds, and the evidence is further limited by the relatively small size of the pottery samples from each context.

However, the high number of finds – given the small area of the site examined during the evaluation – suggests that there was intense activity in the vicinity during the medieval and post medieval period. The relatively high average sherd weight of 16.5 grams for the medieval pottery, and of 28.0 grams for the later medieval and post medieval pottery, also suggests that archaeological levels may survive relatively undisturbed on the site.

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Site/Parish: Land adjacent to Palmer Lane and Hales Street, Coventry, Warwicks. Accession No/ Doc Ref: MVC.03/coventry3 Material: pottery & misc. finds Site Type: historic town core	Submitter: Gerwyn Richards Identifier: D. Sawday Date of Id: 5.01.04 Method of Recovery: evaluation
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Cntext	fabric/ware	Sherd nos.	wght grams	comments
POTTERY				
001	SQ202/3 – Coventry Sandy A ware	1	5	All finds from context 001 recovered at a depth of approx. 1.1 m.
001	?SQ231/2 – Cannon Park ware	2	18	Incised horizontal lines
001	?SQ231/2 – Cannon Park ware	1	50	base
001	WW01 – Chilvers Coton A ware	7	102	
001	SQ30 – Chilvers Coton C ware	1	15	
001	CIST – Cistercian ware	2	11	
001	MY01 – Midland Yellow ware	1	22	
001	MB – Midlands Blackware	1	30	
001	TGE – Tin-Glazed Earthenware	1	3	
001	SLPW – Slipware	3	180	
001	IMP10 – Martincamp	1	38	?Type 2/3 - ?17th C., (Hurst <i>et al</i> 1986).
001	MO – Mocha ware	8	277	
001	MGW – Modern Glazed ware	4	27	Modern
007	SQ202/3 – Coventry Sandy A ware	1	5	Cooking pot/jar rim
007	SQ231/2 – Cannon Park ware	1	2	
007	WW01 – Chilvers Coton A ware	12	145	
007	CW – Cistercian ware	1	10	Later medieval
008	RS – Reduced Sandy ware	4	136	Sandy + large sparse white quartz inclusions up to 4mm, bowl
008	SQ21 – Coventry Glazed D ware	2	16	
008	WW01 – Chilvers Coton A ware	1	15	<i>Circa</i> 1240-1350+
008	?SQ231/2 – Cannon Park ware	1	34	Jug rim & neck
008	SQ231/2 – Cannon Park ware	1	4	thirteenth – fourteenth C.
014	STR30 – Potters Marston	4	70	Everted cooking pot/jar rim
014	SQ202/3 – Coventry Sandy A ware	1	10	
014	WW01 – Chilvers Coton A ware	4	75	Facetted jug base, <i>circa</i> 1240-1350+

014	?SQ231/2 – Cannon Park ware	1	8	Lustrous green glaze, 13th – 14th C.
015	?SQ231/2 – Cannon Park ware	1	30	Conical jug, 13th – 14th C.
015	?SQ231/2 – Cannon Park ware	1	31	Brown ‘splashed’ glaze
015	WW01 – Chilvers Coton A ware	1	6	<i>Circa</i> 1240-1350+
U/S	SQ231/2 – Cannon Park ware	1	46	Thumbed jug base, (Redknapp 1985, fig.5.44).
U/S	WW01	1	2	
TILE				
001	Unclassified Post Medieval Earthenware	2	70	?nib tile
015	?SQ231	1	22	Spot of glaze upper surface, ridge tile
MISCELLANEOUS		Frag		
		.Nos		
		.		
001	China Clay	2		Tobacco pie stem fragments
001	Animal Bone	7	170	
001	Glass	3		Two fragments modern
001	Slate	7	55	
007	Animal Bone	19	356	
007	Slate	1	14	
007	Slag	3	64	
008	Industrial Residue	3	257	
008	Animal Bone	4	33	
014	Industrial Residue	2	274	
014	Animal Bone	24	337	

APPENDIX 2: Palmer Lane deed reference summaries:

Emboldened code is the Coventry Archives reference.

PA368/101/115-116 - Sketches of Palmer Lane

Date: c 1856 – 1885 Palmer's Lane.

101/1/385: Thomas Farmer's message, 1817

8th Oct, 1817, Bargain and Sale by Way of Bankruptcy-Assignment including a house (converted into three) on the western side of Palmer Lane which originally was two workshops or stables and was turned into a house by Crane Edwards (successively tenanted by John Blithe (tallow-chandler).

101/1/488: James Atkin's message, 1842

20th Sept 1842 Draft Will: Of James Atkins (of Coventry, weaver) bequeathing his Palmer Lane message and his personalty to his wife Martha, who is appointed executrix.

101/18/731-733: Phillip's family property, 1837-8

c. 1837, Draft Will of Edward [II] Philips [sic.] (of Coventry; esq. and widower), including two Palmer Lane messages (let to Elizabeth Ward, widow and John Knight) built by William [I] on the site of a stable bought from William Morris.

101/8/762: Robinson family property, 1853

20th May 1853, Draft Will of Thomas Tempest Robinson (of Coventry, confectioner) including a brewhouse, cooperage, etc. near Palmer Lane (held by the testator and his son) goes to Frederick absolutely.

101/136/16,18: Charity Land Schedules, 1882-1906

29th June 1882 Of Deeds and Documents delivered to Thomas Browett, Town Clerk which comprises 118 items including on Palmer Lane, Ironmonger Row, Holyhead Rd. and Allesley (Warws.), dated 16th. Apr. 1790 to 15th. Mar. 1881: together with (a) "two bundles of old deeds".

26th Mar 1906 Schedule of 21 deeds (dated 8th. Oct. 1808 to 30th. Nov., 1904), For premises at Allesley (Warws.), Spon St., Holyhead Rd., Spratton (Northants.) the Industrial Girls' School, Cross Cheaping, Palmer Lane, Bull Ring and Naul's Mill Meadow, handed to J[ohn] Herbert (clerk to the trustees of the General Municipal Charities) with three boxes of old deeds.

101/138/1-4: Wheatley's Charity Estate, 1625 – 90

3rd Oct, 1650:said to include references to Palmer Lane, although this was not found during this research.

12th Feb 1673 (NS) said to include references to Palmer Lane, although this was not found during this research.

17th (?), 1689 said to include references to Palmer Lane, although this was not found during this

90/6: Thomas Dawson's Cottages, 1573

29 July 1573, Grant in fee farm for 10s; from Coventry Corporation to Thomas Dawson of Coventry, of seven cottages, on the West side of Palmer Lane boundaries, South, land of Thomas Alsop, North, the river Sherbourne, West, the land of Thomas Dawson; to be held of the chief lord of the fee, for the usual rents and services. Usual covenants. William Burton, cardmaker, and Guy Hardman, baker, attorneys for Coventry Corporation. Endorsed with numbering in eighteenth century hand, '18 box No 24'.

BA/B/A/22/1-3: Catesby's Land, 1350-69

Palmer Lane message – 1350, 1369.

BA/A/B/38/1-3

West side of Palmer Lane.

BA/B/P/318/1-13: Trinity Guild's wide-gated messuage, 1376-89

Richard Dale and Richard Hayton and John de Master. Details that Palmer Lane shops went onto the messuage and led onto the street leading from the Priory towards Ironmonger Row.

BA/B/P/318/14:

Messuage between Priory tenement and Darker's 1374

BA/D/AG/2/10-12; 3/1-10: Three Cottages between Ruyton's tenement and Wright's, 1395-1782

1395 – Three cottages in Palmer Lane

1439 – a messuage and cottage on two sides in Palmer Lane.

1670 – a garden on north-east side of Palmer Lane.

1782 – Stable and garden on NE side of Palmer Lane.

BA/C/D/3/1,2: Scalding House, 1448-65

1448 - Scalding House on Palmer Lane, upon the Sherbourne next to the privy. Repairing the floor with tiles and a scalding lead.

1465 – A scalding house on Palmer Lane upon the Sherbourne and next to the privies – with access granted by their neighbours to cross the and to draw water.

BA/D/H/7/3,4; 17/1; 21/1-7:

Wheatley's Charity tenement, 1563-1818

54/238-240: Freeschool property, 1606-1822

238/1 - 4/1/1606, Lease of tenements to Gabriel Foster which front Palmer Lane for 32 yards, and comprise 8 bays with a long additional store of 3 bays behind. A yard and garden existed behind this. A small garden exists behind all of the other bays, extending to the alley to the north. A crosshouse used as a stable lies at the eastern end of the four tenements. One of the three bays stands over the common privies. A common well also on the land.

238/2 - 14/9/1622, Lease of Palmer Lane properties as above to new leaseholder after demise of Gabriel Foster.

238/3 – 7/6/1654, Lease of four messuages, four gardens, well with common ground and the nine gardens (formerly occupied by Gabriel Foster.

238/4 – 5/1/1671, Lease of above properties to new leaseholders. Southern side of the street, the well known as Hicks Well.

238/5 – 1/9/1690, lease of above properties to new leaseholder.

238/6 – 31/7/1742, Lease of tenements on the northern side of Palmer Lane, including a carthouse, close and muckplace 'on the right side of the way going down to the wells there'.

238/7 – 5/9/1761, Lease of the above to new leaseholders.

238/8 – 27/1/1789, Lease of the above to new leaseholders. Description includes the fact that the land runs down to the river.

238/9 – 27/1/1789, Counterpart of 54/238/8

238/10 – 5/6/1804, Further re-leasing of the land and also permission for new buildings.

238/11 – 5/6/1804, Counterpart to above.

238/12 – 3/7/1804, Transfer of lease.

239/1 – 3/9/1745, Lease of a two bay messuage in Palmer Lane, between that of Joseph Barrett to the east and Katherine Palmer to the west.

239/2 – 16/9/1766, Transfer of lease.

239/3 – 1/11/1785 – Transfer of lease of a little messuage (as above).

54/238/4-6;240/2,3: Hick's Wells, 1671-1775

5/?/1671, Lease of above properties to new leaseholders. Southern side of the street, the well known as Hicks Well.

54/333,334:

Coxon's Charity premises, 1566-1762

500/35/1,2: Freeschool Property, 1846

35/1 – 2/6/1846, Lease of messuage on northern side of Palmer Lane, 2 bays, 7.5 yard frontage and garden of 11 yards and 6 ft length and 9 yards broad.

35/2, Lease to new leaseholders.

500/51/1: "Lamb Inn" near the wells, 1857

Lease of the Lamb public house on the northern side of Palmer Lane.

The description details a garden (close) which lies from the western end of the messuage hereby demised as far as where it joins (the late shoemaker) garden to the east and the river to the west. The southern side of the garden is said to go down to the wells.

500/52-54: Freeschool property, 1822-35

52/1 – 8/12/1835, Lease of small messuage with apportionment on Palmer Lane, with 7 and a half yard frontage.

52/2 – 8/12/1835 – counterpart to above

53/1 – 9/9/1834, Lease of two messuages

54/1 – 29/?/1822, Lease of a messuage on the eastern side of Palmer Lane with a garden bounded by the River Sherbourne to the south, an alley to the north and a close to the east.

54/2 – 1/11/1825, Sale of the leasehold of the above.

55/1 – 31/?/1826, Lease of a messuage built upon the site of an old one demolished for street widening. Does not state where it is.

55/2 – 22/12/1842, Lease of the messuage (500/55/1) with the former stable? sometimes used as a slaughterhouse. Does not state where it is.

500/65/1:

Coxon's Charity messuages, 1837

511/15:

"Beer Pot", Burges extended to, 1694

575/48:

Corner house with Burges, 1846

12/2: Ex-priory property 1545

28 July 1545, Fifteen messuages and 34 gardens (Palmer Lane, Holy Trinity pa.; held by Thomas Barnes (clerk), John Robyns, Margery Faux, Thomas Cotton, William More, John Coxus, John Grene, John Clement, Agnes Hykes and Robert Hewett),

21/2/34.19: Priory messuage, 1369

No further information.

184/3/5: Thomas Smith occupied a house, 1799

13th Mar, 1799, Land Tax Certificate whereby Joseph Pratt and John Mullis, commissioners, assess a Palmer Lane messuage (occupied by Thomas Smith) at 6/- and two Well St. houses (inhabited by John Everitt and James Cooper) at 6/-.

244/48/22:

Freeschool estate's small houses, 1730s

BA/H/A/1/2/3 - 1581 Survey, North side of Palmer Lane

Same information as 54/238/1 above. Also states that there is a house called the Scalding House in the company of butchers.

BA/H/Q/F20/8/5:

Holy Trinity church claim, 1660

BA/H/H/61/1,2: As Marshall Lane, 1306-14

1306 Between Geofferey de Marshall and the running water extending from the lane to land of a person who was the son of Ralph de Suve.

BA/H/H/214/1,2: Two cottages between Pacwode's tenement and Lychefeld's, 1328

1328 – Two cottages in Marshall's Lane, owned by Thomas de Lychefeld and Thomas de Combe, lying between Roger de Pacwode's tenement. de Lychefeld's extends from the lane.

BA/A/B/38/1-3; BA/A/G/20/1; BA/D/A/19/9:

Tenement and stripe, 1660-1714

BA/B/P/319/1-6: Crosshouse, 1660 – 1764

1660 - Lease of a crosshouse or stable comprising 3 bays (one of which stands over the common house or office) with garden lying "after the river" to the south and on an alley to the north.

1764 – Certificate from Cave King that she did not encourage workmen to weaken her house.

1764 – Grant in Fee Farm of a shed at the bottom of Palmer Lane – being a cross-building which stands between the Butcher's Company scalding-house on the west and the Freeschool messuage to the east from which it is divided by a public wooden footbridge over the Sherbourne, extending for 5.25 yards beside the part of the lane which leads to St. John's Bridge and being 5 yards broad by the footway.

BA/A/D/88/1:

House of office, 1609

BA/A/D/89/1:

House of Office, 1609

BA/A/G/31/1-7:

Three Bays, 1777-1883

427: 1518/2/1-3:

Premises behind the Burges "Rose and Crown", 1773 – 1851

499/1-54:

Nos. 1-3, Court 1, 1773-1951

1815.54/237/1-5:

Cornerhouse (Freeschool) with Burges, 1658 (N.S.)

171/33/1

26 September 1857, James Pell of Coventry, gent, to Henry Jephcott of Coventry, provisions dealer of a house called The Burges adjoining Palmer Lane Coventry, occupied by James Pell.

PA1184/67/6

12 Jan 1761, Copy of the will of William Sheers (1) to Mary Ann Awson, daughter, all messuages occupied by John Awson, son in law, John Colient and William Rowley, for life then to persons as directed in her will or to her right heirs (2) to Sarah Rew, daughter, on the same terms as the bequest to Mary Ann Awson; the tenement, brewhouse, malthouses, etc., held by Samuel Rew and the dwelling house occupied by the testator (3) to Elizabeth Awson, grand daughter, all tenements in Palmer Lane (4) to both daughters, the residue of the real estate as tenants in common (5) to John Awson, son, the lease of the farm called the Forelands and the Chappel, with wagons, tackling and horses (6) to sister

Woodward £10, with some old clothes to be given to her husband (7) to both daughters, the residual estate, dated 12 January 1761, proved 2 February 1761.

90/6

29 July 1573, Grant in fee farm for 10s; from Coventry Corporation to Thomas Dawson of Coventry, of seven cottages, on the West side of Palmer Lane; boundaries, South, land of Thomas Alsop, North, the river Sherbourne, West, the land of Thomas Dawson; to be held of the chief lord of the fee, for the usual rents and services. Usual covenants. William Burton, cardmaker, and Guy Hardman, baker, attorneys for Coventry Corporation. Endorsed with numbering in eighteenth century hand, '18 box No 24'.

704/63/1

11th. Sept 1913, Draft Building Lease by John Herbert (on behalf of the Bablake School trustees) to Caldicott Feltham, of the printing works at the corner of Palmer Lane and Ironmonger Row for 99 years from 25th. Mar., 1907 at £25 p.a.

171/33/1

26 September 1857, James Pell of Coventry, gent, to Henry Jephcott of Coventry, provisions dealer of a house called The Burges adjoining Palmer Lane Coventry, occupied by James Pell.

184/3/5

13th Mar, 1799, Land Tax Certificate whereby Joseph Pratt and John Mullis, commissioners, assess a Palmer Lane messuage (occupied by Thomas Smith) at 6/- and two Well St. houses (inhabited by John Everitt and James Cooper) at 6/-.

Report 'Further Report of the Commissioners – Grammar School Land' 1835 (p.124)

Palmer Lane: Thomas Yates, Two houses, outbuildings and a garden – The houses were erected at the expense of the lessee.

Palmer Lane, Henry Jackson, Two houses outbuildings and a garden.

Palmer Lane, John Barton's Executors, A house, outbuildings and garden.

Palmer Lane, Thomas Tempest Robinson, A house, outbuildings and garden.

APPENDIX 3: Environmental Sampling - Angela Monckton

A3.1 *Introduction*

- A3.1.1 An evaluation was carried out by ULAS in 2003 and samples were taken from waterlogged deposits near to the course of the River Sherbourne which were of medieval and possibly to post-medieval date.
- A3.1.2 The samples preserve waterlogged remains which could provide evidence about the environment of the site, and in addition plant and animal remains which can give evidence of diet and activities on the site in the past may be recovered. Animal bones and mollusc shells may also be recovered.
- A3.1.3 Data from samples can contribute to evidence for the type and intensity of occupation as well as revealing evidence of trades and activities in the past and these deposits have the potential to produce this type of information.

A3.2 *Statement of Potential*

- A3.2.1 The deposits if well dated have the potential to show the environment and changes in conditions on the site as well as possibly to provide evidence of activities in the area. The deposits have good preservation and have the potential to preserve pollen which would give evidence of the wider as well as the local environment to add to the evidence from elsewhere in the town (Greig 1999).
- A3.2.2 Plant macrofossils can show the local conditions and may possibly provide some information about plants utilised and crop weeds if more of the deposits are examined. Evidence from waterlogged plants would complement that from charred and mineralised plant remains from other sites, because different plants are likely to be represented compared to those from mainly domestic use.
- A3.2.3 Insect remains have the potential to show the local conditions in the water and the deposited material (Girling 1981, Smith forthcoming), in addition they may add to the evidence for tanning or butchery waste from insects associated with these types of waste. Molluscs, if found may provide evidence of the water conditions and may be worth investigating in detail for evidence of flooding events (O'Connor 1988).
- A3.2.4 Charred plant remains are usually found in domestic rubbish pits or where cereal processing or trading may have been carried out, so they are less likely to be found in waterlogged deposits. Plant remains including charred cereal grains, chaff and weed seeds may be found as evidence of crops, agriculture and diet.
- A3.2.5 Mineralized plant and animal remains may also be found, these are preserved in such conditions as are found in cesspits where sewage is dumped, or possibly in contexts where lime is present. Such remains can include fruit stones and pips as evidence of diet, while fish bones and scales can give evidence of trade as well as diet. Such pits can also preserve remains of flies, such as latrine flies, to show the conditions within the pits, and samples can be analysed for the ova of gut parasites which can give indications of human health.

A3.2.6 Small mammal bones can give indications of the environment as well as provide evidence of the rodent pests of houses and food stores. Hence bulk sieving and analysis should be carried out of samples from dated features with the potential to contain such remains when encountered to add to the evidence from other parts of the town and to help to define the activities carried out on this site in comparison.

A3.2.7 The samples are very likely to produce a range of remains from waterlogged deposits which have the potential to provide detailed evidence about the environment and activities on the site from insect remains, plant macrofossils and pollen. If waterlogged features other than the riverside deposits are encountered these should be investigated as they may contain evidence of other activities.

A3.2.8 In the area of the former rear yards of properties that fronted Palmer Lane there is the possibility of encountering features such as pits which may contain charred and mineralized plant remains, fish remains and small mammal bones. There is also some possibility of encountering cesspits which may also produce microscopic evidence of gut parasites as well as mineralised maggots and woodlice which with other remains give evidence about conditions in the town. If rubbish pits are found they have the potential to contain a wide range of meat bones, charred cereals and other useful plants as well as eggshell, oyster shell and trade waste as found in other towns such as Leicester (Monckton 1995). Such remains when found have the potential to add to the information from other sites in the region which have produced a wide range of remains (Monckton et al 1999).

A3.2.9 The riverside deposits may produce animal bones which have good potential to provide evidence about activities on the site, and there is the potential to add to the evidence of trade activities. This together with the wide range of organic preservation shows the site has high potential from these deposits, even if other features are not found. Hence detailed investigation of these deposits when dated can provide evidence of life in the past.

A3.2.10 Should deposits of post-medieval date be encountered the collection of post-medieval evidence is particularly important as this has been neglected until recent years. Waterlogged preservation provides a wide range of valuable evidence which is rare in the towns in the region and will allow continuity or change to be observed.

A3.3 Methodology

When further excavation is carried out on the site it is recommended that large-scale environmental sampling is carried out to compare with results from other city sites and to provide evidence about activity on the site. In the light of previous work in the region (eg Monckton 1999) the following should be taken into account:

A3.3.1 *Waterlogged Riverside Deposits* (for detailed analysis)

- A well-defined sequence of the deposits should be sampled in detail for pollen, plant macrofossils and insect remains. The deposits should be datable, and avoid mixed or contaminated contexts.

- If areas of the deposit contain evidence from other remains, for example from animal bones, they should be sampled for insects and other remains which may provide evidence of particular activities; specialist advice should be taken about sampling.
- Organic remains which may indicate tanning waste should be sampled.
- Molluscs should be recorded if a profile with abundant shells is found, alternatively a sequence of bulk samples may be examined and assessed for the potential to provide this evidence.
- It is recommended that appropriate specialists visit in order to advise or sample the deposits. These specialists will be: Pollen analysis – James Greig, Birmingham University; Insect remains - David Smith, Birmingham University; Other Environmental and Plant Remains – Angela Monckton, University of Leicester; Animal bone- -Jennifer Browning, University of Leicester.
- A series of bulk samples should also be wet-sieved in order to recover finds and the full range of remains.

A3.3.2 *Bulk Samples* (for wet sieving)

- Contexts to be sampled should be well dated with little residual or intrusive material.
- Contexts of good potential to produce remains should be selected for sampling; these include cesspits, rubbish pits, hearths and burnt layers, and rubbish deposits in ditches and other features.
- Samples should be taken to cover the range of feature types and phases of the site.
- Samples should be large enough to recover sufficient remains for analysis. Samples of 20-40 litres have been found to be adequate for most deposits for the recovery of charred plant remains as well as a range of other remains. Sub samples should be retained for possible microscopic analysis.

A3.3.3 *Other Samples* (for treatment as appropriate)

- Small concentrations of remains should also be sampled.
- Deposits with abundant bone, including the waterlogged deposits, should have large samples sieved for the consistent recovery of the small bones of the larger animals which provide evidence of butchery and trade use; samples of 100 litres or more may be needed and a bone specialist should be consulted.
- Any waterlogged deposits in deep pits or wells should be sampled for pollen, plant macrofossils and insect remains to provide detailed evidence of the environmental conditions as well as possibly recovering remains unlikely to be preserved by charring.
- Identification and analysis of charcoal, slag, mortar and other materials should be included as appropriate.

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APPENDIX 4: Context List

No.	Trench	Description
001	1, 2, 3	Light pinkish brown, sandy clay. Many modern brick/tile inclusions. Dump layer. Probably Victorian/early 20th century dumping.
002	1, 2, 3	Light pinkish brown, silty sand, with occasional medium sized sandstone fragments. Dump layer. Possibly redeposited natural layer, contemporary with 001.
003	1	Fill of drain, greyish brown mixed silty/sandy clay with a number of large angular sandstone blocks. Seems to be a stone drain, with re-used medieval tile used in its construction.
004	1, 2, 3	Greyish green silty loam with occasional small rounded stones, fairly peaty in nature. Interpreted as a fairly modern flooding episode, a bit earlier than 001. Possibly associated with 005.
005	1, 2, 3	Black silty deposit with occasional small rounded stones. Probably some kind of flooding episode, possibly associated with 004.
006	1	Greyish pink silty sand with frequent small to medium rounded sandstone fragments. Interpreted as fairly modern dumping layer.
007	1, 2, 3	Black silty loam with occasional small-medium well rounded stones. Contained abundant organic material, including brush wood, planks?. Interpreted as some kind of flooding episode. Contained medieval pottery – mostly late twelfth century. Probably a sequence of dumping and flooding causing a thick band of silt and rubbish material.
008	1	Mid brown silty sand, with occasional small and rounded stones. Abundant organic material and medieval pottery. Probably of similar dumping/flooding origin as 007.
009	1	Light greyish brown silty clay with large angular sandstone blocks. The stones did not seem structural, possibly building debris and dumping deposits.
010	1	Greyish black silty clay material surrounding some of the large angular tones as 009. Probably dumping deposit.
011	1	Mixed pink/brown silty sand again surrounding large angular sandstone blocks. Presumably dumping deposits round former building stone.
012	1	Mixed pink/brown silty sand again surrounding large angular sandstone blocks. Presumably dumping deposits round former building stone.
013	2, 3	Brown silt sand clay, Victorian or 20th century dumping deposit.
014	1	Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small rounded stones. Organic material present. Presumably flooding/dumping deposits of medieval date.
015	1	Mid greyish brown silty clay with a few pebbles. Organic material present. Presumably flooding/dumping deposits of medieval date.
016	1	Black silt mixed with cinder and ash. Probable Victorian date dumping, of similar period to 004 and 005.
017	1	Black silty clay, with quite a lot of charcoal. Medieval dumping/flooding deposits?
018	1	Mid brown grey silty clay. Possible riverine flooding deposit.
019	1, 2, 3, 4	Reddish brown silty clay with white mineral veins or crushed shell layer. Similar deposits of this material were present below the river gravels. Considered to be of natural origin.
020	4	Mid brown grey silty clay with some organic matter. Revealed at about 4m depth

		in the trench adjacent to the cellar area in trench 5.
021	4	Greyish green silty clay with organic material. Not considered to be of very early date.
022	4	Mixed modern disturbance layer.
023	4	Grey green silty clay with dark banding and possible iron panning/mineral deposition.