

Archaeological Salvage Recording at
19 Allesley Old Road,
Chapelfields, Coventry



Report 0710

March 2007

Archaeological Salvage Recording at 19 Allesley Old Road, Chapelfields, Coventry

Contents

- Summary
- 1. Introduction
- 2. Location
- 3. Archaeological and Historical Background
- 4. Aims and Objectives
- 5. Methods
- 6. Observation of Groundworks
- 7. Conclusions
- Acknowledgements
- Bibliography
- Appendix A: List of Contexts Recorded
- Appendix B: Archaeological Brief
- Appendix C: Written Scheme of Investigation

List of Figures

Cover: St Mary Magdalene Chapel c 1800 (Aylesford Collection)

Fig. 1: Site location, area examined and Section A

Fig 2: The new extension viewed from the south-west

Fig 3: The internal reduced floor looking south-west

Fig 4: The internal reduced floor after excavation

Fig 5: Detail of cut 6 and fill 7

Report 0710
March 2007

Warwickshire Museum Field Services
The Butts
Warwick
CV34 4SS

Summary

Archaeological salvage recording at 19 Allesley Old Road (The Four Provinces public house) undertaken after the start of redevelopment and the subsequent recovery of a small assemblage of human bone revealed a single undated feature but no further finds. The development site lies in the vicinity of a medieval chapel and leper hospital. The bone assemblage showed no obvious signs of leprosy, although *M. Leprae* presence/absence has still to be confirmed by DNA extraction.

1. Introduction

1.1 Planning permission has been granted by Coventry City Council for a two-storey extension to the rear of 19 Allesley Old Road, Chapelfields, Coventry (Planning Ref 18470/G). Because the development lies in an area of archaeological sensitivity, a condition of planning permission required the applicant to secure a programme of archaeological fieldwork to be undertaken during the development.

1.2 The groundworks for the extension had begun before an archaeological brief could be prepared by the Planning Archaeologist and a small assemblage of human bone had been recovered. The development was therefore temporarily halted until a 'Written Scheme of Investigation' (WSI) had been approved by the Planning Authority. The Warwickshire Museum Archaeology Projects Group was commissioned to undertake an approved investigation in January 2007. This report presents the results of that programme. The project archive will be stored at the Herbert Art Gallery and Museum, Coventry under the site code AOR07.

2. Location

2.1 The development site lies on the south side of Allesley Old Road, between Craven Street and Hearsall Lane, in Chapelfields, Coventry (Fig. 1), centred around national grid reference SP 3202 7900. 19 Allesley Old Road is The Four Provinces public house and the salvage recording was restricted to floor reductions within an existing back room.

2.2 The underlying geology is a Carboniferous deposit of the Allesley Member of the Meriden Formation of red-brown mudstone and sandstone with subordinate lenticular conglomerates and thin limestones (British Geological Survey 1994).

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 In the early medieval period the current development area lay within the Coventry suburb of Spon (VCH 1969, 7). According to the Hundred Rolls of 1280 and cited by the antiquarian William Dugdale (1730), writing in the 17th century, Hugh Kevelioc, earl of Chester, assigned his chapel at Spon, along with half a carucate of land, to the maintenance of the lepers of Coventry in the reign of Henry II (1154-1189). The foundation, dedicated to the honour of St Leonard (VCH 1969, 332), consisted of a priest or chaplain with certain brethren and sisters to take charge of the lepers (VCH 2, 111).

3.2 By 1250 the hospital belonged with the manor of Cheylesmore to Sir Roger de Montalt, although after his death his wife Cecily stated that it had once belonged to the abbey of Basingwerk in Flintshire (*ibid*). In a charter dated 13th June 1253 Roger

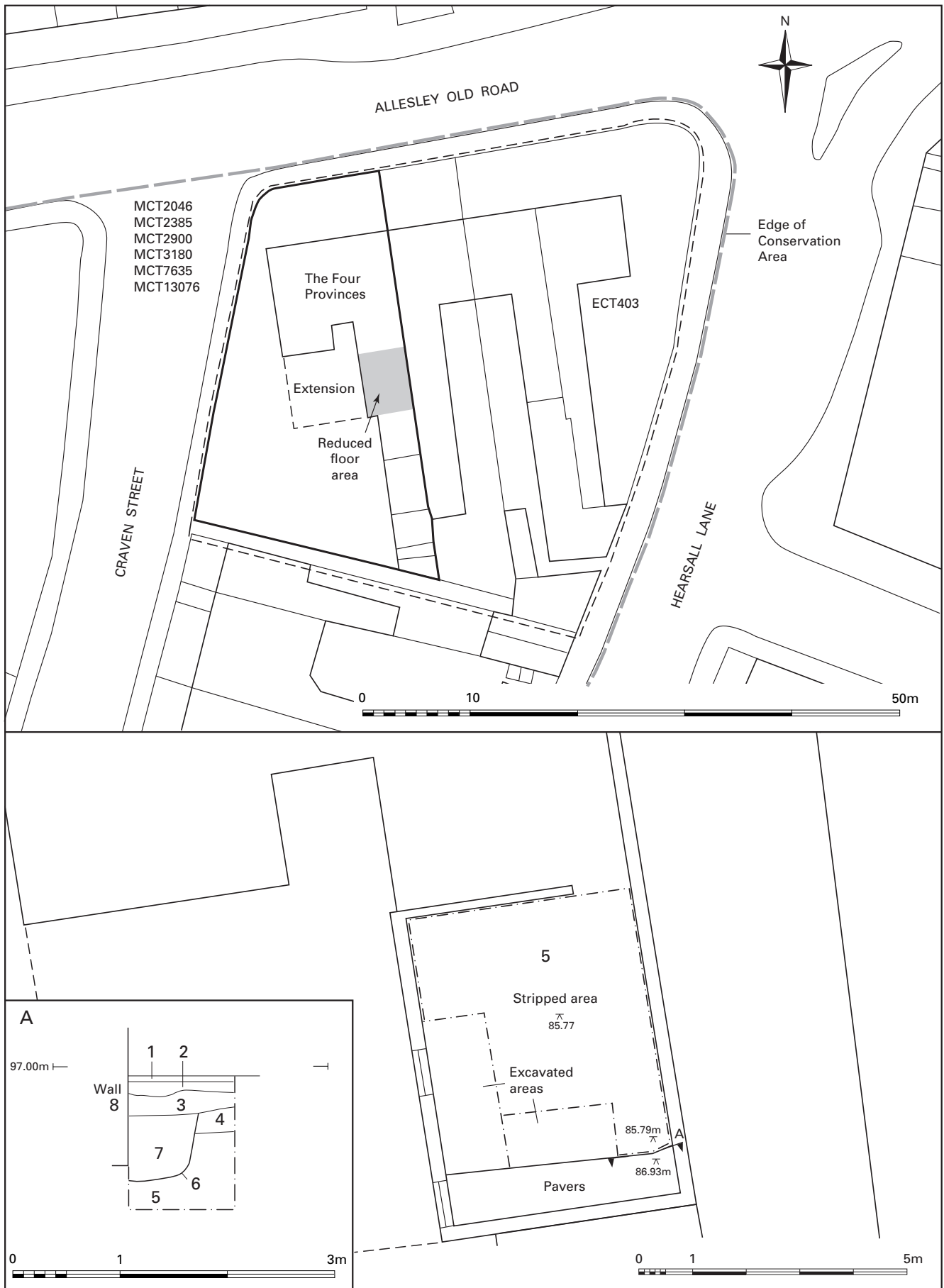


Fig. 1: Site location, area examined and Section A

de Montalt gave Prior William and the convent of Coventry the site of Spon with its chapel, lands and rents (Coventry Historic Environment Record No MCT2046). The hospital ceased to be used by 1280 (VCH 1969, 332). The chapel later became a royal free chapel dedicated to St Mary Magdalen and it remained in possession of the crown until 1474, when it was sold for £12 to the prior and convent of Studley (VCH 1908, 111). A reference to Spon Chapel in the St Mary's Cartulary dated 1410 may in fact relate to the chapel of St James and St Christopher located on the east side of the River Sherbourne (HER MCT2385).

3.3 By 1538 the leper hospital had been demolished (VCH 1969, 8), although 'Magdalens Chapel' survived and was mentioned in 1554 (HER MCT2900). The hospital site remained as open ground throughout the 17th century (HER MCT3180) and the chapel was used as an agricultural building known as Chapel Barn by the 18th century (HER MCT7635). A picture of c 1800 in Birmingham Library's Aylesford Collection (cover) shows the former chapel as a thatched barn. Identifiable medieval elements in the picture include two stone buttresses and a small window (light) in the gable.

3.4 There are two early 19th century references to a former Chapel Yard being leased out as a 1076 sq yd garden (HER MCT13076). Sir Thomas White's charity owned a large nursery known as 'Weare's Nursery' and in 1845 the charity trustees were empowered by an Act of parliament to lay out roads and sell plots by public auction for development to provide housing for the rapidly expanding watchmaking industry that was concentrated around Spon Street. The present street grid was laid out in 1847 and 'Chapelfields' quickly became established as an area of watchmaking, although still surrounded by open countryside (<http://www.sponend.org.uk/hist/briefchap.htm>).

3.5 19 Allesley Old Road was formerly known as Craven Lodge, a watchmaker's house and it was converted to The Four Provinces public house in 1965. The Chapelfields area was designated a Conservation Area in 1976.

3.6 An unsubstantiated report of human bones being recovered during the construction of an extension to the rear of 13 Allesley Old Road seems likely to relate to the cemetery associated with the St Leonard's Hospital (HER ECT403).

4. Aims and Objectives

4.1 The aims and objectives of the work were to:

- record any structural elements related to the medieval leper hospital and the chapel of St Mary Magdalen that may be revealed by the development
- determine the presence of burials in the reduced floor levels
- determine the extent of past disturbance on the site

5. Methods

5.1 The work consisted of background research and fieldwork. The fieldwork comprised:

- site inspection
- the cleaning of exposed surfaces and section faces
- the excavation of remnant floor reductions
- the observation of ground reduction by contractors



Fig 2: The new extension viewed from the south-west



Fig 3: The internal reduced floor looking south-west

6. Observation of Groundworks

6.1 Before the recording began the extension had already been built to first floor level and an internal surface had already been reduced some 1.20m by hand to a level of 85.77m aod, some 0.70m into the geological natural 5. Two areas within this room remained to be reduced: an area 2m x 1m underneath a fireplace at c 86.90 aod which was composed of geological natural capped with a thin layer of 4, and an area on the west side of the room 2.9m x 1.2m partly reduced to c 85.95m aod composed entirely of geological natural. Both areas and the exposed section faces were cleaned by hand.

6.2 The geological natural 5 was composed of banded red clay and reddish-brown sandy clay with a further band of pale olive mottles. In the southernmost section natural 5 was overlaid by 0.22m of dark reddish-brown sandy clay loam with occasional sandstone and pebble inclusions 4, which contained 19th century brick fragments (Fig 1: Section A).

6.3 Layer 4 was cut by a large negative feature 6, which was partially visible in the southernmost section (Fig 1: Section A). This may have been a pit or a ditch aligned under the eastern side of the building. It had a near-vertical western side and a sloping base and was filled with dark reddish-brown sandy clay loam with red clay mottles 7.

6.4 Fill 7 was overlaid by a make-up layer of crushed sandstone 3, which in turn was sealed by a band of stone chippings 2, over which was laid brick pavers on a bed of cement 1.

6.5 The relationship between wall 8 and cut 6 or fill 7 could not be satisfactorily established. It is therefore possible that 6 was dug inside the existing building or that wall 8 was later than the fill 7 and set within an unseen foundation cut.

7. Human Bone by Malin Holst

7.1 Twenty unstratified, disarticulated human bone fragments were recovered from an unspecified area in the northern part of the room (Table 1). The preservation of the skeletal remains was poor and the bones were moderately fragmented and eroded. The assemblage represents a minimum of two adult individuals.

7.2 The suture closure of the skull bones (the back of the skull was represented) suggested that one individual was an adult aged 36 years or older, whereas the lack of dental wear on the single tooth recovered suggested that this tooth belonged to a young adult. It was not possible to estimate age precisely from any of the leg bones, although all of these belonged to adults aged eighteen years or older.

7.3 Sex estimation was not possible, because the characteristics required for sex determination were not present or were too eroded to be of use.

7.4 Considering the small size of the assemblage, a substantial number of pathological manifestations were noted. One left tibia (shin) exhibited a localised inflammatory lesion. It is likely that the inflammation had been caused by an open wound or ulcer, which was healing at the time of death. The same bone also showed evidence for an *enthesopathy* (bony spur at a ligament or muscle attachment) at the ankle, where the interosseous ligament connects the fibula and tibia. The *enthesopathy* exhibited evidence for degenerative joint disease. It is probable that the individual had been involved in an accident, such as a trip or fall that caused damage to the ligament. The bony spur that formed subsequently then rubbed against the fibula, causing degeneration to this newly formed joint.



Fig 4: The internal reduced floor after excavation

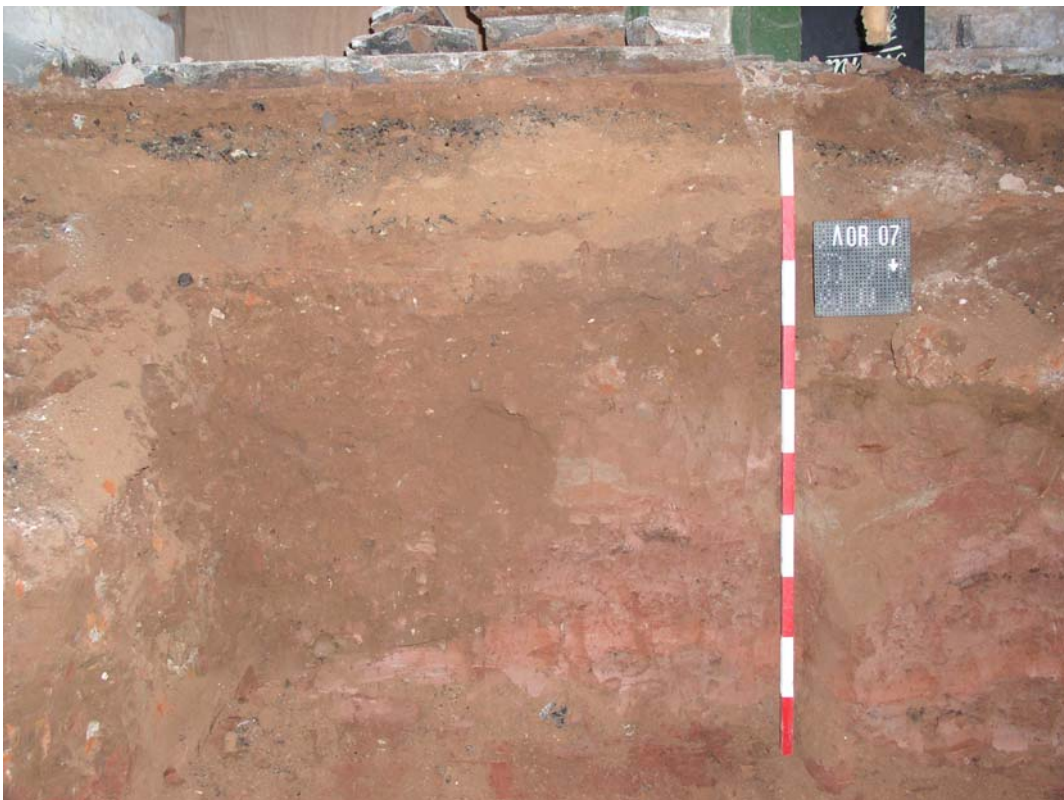


Fig 5: Detail of cut 6 and fill 7

Table 1: Summary of disarticulated bone assemblage

<i>Skeletal element</i>	<i>No of frags</i>	<i>Bone</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Other</i>
Skull	7	Occipital and posterior parts of parietals	Old, middle aged or mature adult, 36+	-	-
Mandible	1	Anterior part of mandible with tooth sockets and left canine	Young adult	-	-
Lower leg	2	Fibula	Adult	-	Fragments do not match - may be from 2 different individuals
Lower leg	3	Left and right tibiae - all but proximal third	Adult	-	Probably a pair. Raised lamellar bone at central lateral shaft of left bone. Also large enthesopathy at fibular notch (attachment for interosseous ligament) with DJD
Leg	7	Right whole tibia, left distal tibia half, right central and distal femur, left distal femur	Adult	-	Probably all from the same person. Marked attachment for adductor magnus on right femur and considerable enthesopathy for popliteus on right tibia

7.5 Further muscular trauma was observed on the more complete leg bones of a different individual. This person showed evidence for an *enthesopathy* at the attachment of the *popliteus* muscle at the proximal right tibia. The muscle rotates the leg medially and flexes the leg. On the right femur, an *enthesopathy* for the *adductor magnus* muscle was observed. This muscle adducts the thigh at the hip and assists in lateral rotation and extension of the leg.

7.6 No evidence for leprosy was noted from either individual. However, it must be kept in mind that leprosy manifests in the skeleton in only 15% to 50% of cases and that many of the individuals living in *leprosaria* did not actually suffer from the disease. Furthermore, none of the bones which are most prone to be affected by leprosy (the maxilla, hand and foot bones) were recovered from the site.

7.7 It appears that both individuals represented by leg bones had sustained injuries that led to muscular damage. The fact that one of the individuals developed degenerative joint disease at the site of the injury and that all the lesions exhibited ossification (becoming bone) of the muscle attachments suggests that some time had elapsed between the injuries and the death of these individuals. It is possible that the individuals examined were involved in physical labour that exacerbated the chance of traumatic injury.

8. Conclusions

8.1 The foundation trenching associated with the new extension and the majority of the ground reductions within the existing building had been completed prior to any archaeological observations taking place. No features earlier than the 19th century were identified; feature (6) identified in the exposed section face could have post-dated or antedated the construction of the present building but the layer (4) which it cut, contained 19th-century brick. This seems likely to have been associated with the construction phase of the present building although it might alternatively represent a heavily contaminated topsoil layer associated with the post-medieval cultivation of the area.

8.2 The small assemblage of human bone recovered represents a minimum of two individuals which hearsay suggests came from a level below the geological natural. This would imply that it was recovered from negative features cut into the ground surface, although it remains equally possible that it derived from burials disturbed during the construction of the present building or even during post-medieval cultivation.

8.3 There is little doubt that the medieval hospital and later chapel of St Mary Magdalen existed within the vicinity of the development and that the former would have been associated with a cemetery. The present results clearly show that there is a potential for deposits associated with it to survive both inside and outside the presently standing buildings.

Acknowledgements

The Warwickshire Museum would like to thank Kieran Connolly of T T G Inns Ltd for commissioning this work. Thanks are also due to Chris Patrick (Planning Archaeologist) for advice and information, Alex Thompson (HER Officer) and Paul Thompson of the Herbert Art Gallery and Museum who retrieved the bones. The project was managed by Stuart Palmer and the work on site was carried out by Robert Jones and Kevin Wright. This report was written by Stuart Palmer with illustrations by Andy Isham. It was checked by Nicholas Palmer.

Bibliography

British Geological Survey 1994 *England and Wales Solid and Drift Edition, 1:50,000 Series Sheet 169, Coventry.*

Dugdale, W, 1730 *The Antiquities of Warwickshire, Vol 1, 2nd ed, London.*

VCH 1908 *The Victoria History of the County of Warwick, Vol 2, London.*

VCH 1969 *The Victoria History of the County of Warwick, Vol 8, London.*

Appendix A: List of Contexts

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	Dark blue brick pavers (230mm x 115mm x 52mm) on a cement bed
2	Crushed sandstone make-up layer
3	Stone chippings make-up layer
4	Dark reddish-brown sandy clay loam with occasional sandstone fragments and pebbles
5	Geological natural - banded red clay and reddish-brown sandy clay with a further band of pale olive mottles
6	Negative feature cut
7	Dark reddish-brown sandy clay loam with red clay mottles (fill of 6)

Appendix B: Archaeological Brief

CITY OF COVENTRY

A brief for programme of archaeological salvage recording at

19 Allesley Old Road, Chapelfields, Coventry.

Application 18470/G

Summary

Planning permission has been granted for a two-storey extension to the rear of 19 Allesley Old Road, Chapelfields, Coventry.

The application site affects an area of archaeological interest as it is thought to be the site of the leper hospital, chapel and cemetery of St. Margaret's. The hospital was established in 1181 to care for the city's lepers and was located on the edge of the medieval city due to the stigma attached to leprosy. The stone buildings of the hospital were later used as a barn and survived until the 19th century, the Chapelfields area takes its name from St. Margaret's.

At the time of writing 26th January 2007 the groundworks for the extension had already begun and have been temporarily halted by the Planning Archaeologist. A small quantity of human remains has already been recovered from the site.

This brief is for a programme of archaeological salvage recording, which is required as a condition of the planning permission for the site.

Site Location

The extension measures approximately 12m x 12m and is to the rear of the Four Provinces public house. The site is located on the corner of Craven Street and Allesley Old Road, Chapelfields, Coventry (NGR: SP 32027900, see attached plan).

Planning background

T.T.G Inns Ltd have been granted planning permission to erect a two-storey rear extension and creation of two flats for staff.

The site occupies an important location within Coventry and redevelopment is expected to affect important archaeological remains associated with the post-medieval city.

In accordance with Government Planning Guidance Note 16 (PPG16-Archaeology) and their own Built Environment Policy in the Coventry Development Plan (BE:15), Coventry City Council seeks to ensure that the interests of archaeology are fully included in the planning process as a material consideration. The prevailing policies call for a presumption in favour of preservation in situ, wherever possible, by means of sympathetic foundation design. Where such strategy cannot be implemented, the city

seeks to preserve the archaeology by record, usually archaeological excavation. No blanket approach can be taken because each site is different and contains a different planning history.

This brief constitutes justification for the archaeological salvage recording, objectives, and a range of specific strategies and procedures, which are commonly applied. The report should interpret the results in relation to their wider archaeological context.

Background on Coventry

Geology

Most of Coventry lies on Keuper Marl, stiff red clay of the Triassic Enville Beds. This overlies distinctive coarse-grained red sandstone, which in turn seals Carboniferous coal seams. Both the sandstone and the clay have been extensively exploited for building purposes.

Archaeological and Historical background

The site is located in an area of archaeological interest as it is the site of the leper hospital, chapel and cemetery of St. Margaret's. The hospital was established in 1181 to care for the city's lepers and was located on the edge of the medieval city due to the stigma attached to leprosy. The stone buildings of the hospital were later used as a barn and survived until the 19th century, the Chapelfields area takes its name from St. Margaret's.

The Chapelfields suburb was developed in the 1840's and became home to the Coventry's watch making industry, several former watch factories can still be seen in the area.

Requirements for work

- HER assessment
- Archaeological salvage recording.
- Analysis, reporting, publication

Archaeological salvage recording at 19 Allesley Old Road has the following objectives

- To record any structural elements related to the medieval leper hospital, chapel of St. Margaret's that are uncovered by the groundworks
- To determine the presence of burials surviving from the leper hospital cemetery
- To determine the extent of past disturbance from groundworks.

Written Scheme of Investigation

Before the project commences a written scheme of investigation detailing the methods to be used by the archaeological contractor in the project, must be submitted for approval by the Planning Authority. The archaeological contractor is to obtain written notification from the local planning authority that it fulfils the requirements of the brief before commencing work.

The cost of the archaeological project is a confidential matter between contractor and client. It is sufficient for the contractors to give their professional assurance that sufficient funding has been made available for the work as briefed and specified to be carried out.

All archaeological projects in the city of Coventry should meet the standards published by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). If the relevant standards are not adhered to for projects conducted within the planning process then the developer may be required to supply further archaeological information, possibly requiring additional work, unforeseen costs and delay.

Stages of work

Historic Environment Record Assessment

The Coventry Historic Environment Record must be consulted prior to any fieldwork being carried out. It will include consulting all available maps, aerial photographs and archive material. Some of these should be included in the final report to aid interpretation.

HER: Historic Environment Record, City Development Directorate, Civic Centre 4, Much Park St (Alex Thompson, Historic Environment Record Officer 024 76 832795) holds a selection of maps and published works.

The following is a checklist of the standard repositories and minimum sources to be aware of for Coventry:

CCA: Coventry City Archives, John Sinclair House, The Canal Basin, Coventry. Telephone: 024 7678 5164, published works and original documents.

C&W: Coventry and Warwickshire Collection, (Local Studies, Coventry Central Library, Smithford Way, Coventry 024 76 832325) for photos and published works.

HAGM: Herbert Art Gallery and Museum, Jordan Well, Coventry (Paul Thompson, Keeper of Archaeology 024 76785318) for archaeological finds and excavation archives, particularly the excavations at Bayley Lane and the Tourist Information Centre watching brief.

The following should be consulted, as appropriate:

Enclosure maps (HER, above)

Tithe Maps (HER, above)

1851 Board of Health map for areas close to the city centre (c1:528; HER/CCA)

1887 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (generally 1:2500 but some inner suburbs at 1:500; HER)

1905 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map (1:500/ 1:2500; HER)

1937 Ordnance Survey map (1:2500; HER)

1951 Ordnance Survey map (1:2500; HER)

Photographic collection (C&W)

Borough Archive (BA series of deeds and documents) and documentary material in Private Accessions(PA) (CCA) Coventry has one of the richest borough archives in the country.

Sir Wm Dugdale 1656 (1730) *The history and antiquities of Warwickshire*

The Victoria County History of Warwickshire: Vols 2 (ecclesiastical) and 8 (city-wide).

Other volumes include individual suburbs.

George Demidowicz 2003 *A Guide to the Buildings of Coventry*

Stoneleigh Leger Book contains details of medieval occupation on the western side of the city.

Iain Soden 2005 *Coventry The Hidden History*

Unpublished records are generally held by Coventry City Archives. However, since Coventry lay within the historic county of Warwickshire until removed to the West Midlands in 1974, it is possible that the Warwickshire County Record Office holds relevant records for some areas. Therefore this repository should be consulted as appropriate. The Shakespeare Birthplace Trust, Stratford-upon-Avon, also holds records. They may be consulted as appropriate. A range of excavation reports from Coventry may be found on sale at the Herbert Art Gallery and Museum, while notes on most excavations since the 1960s may be found in the CBA Group 8 regional journal *West Midlands Archaeology*.

Prior to the start of any fieldwork in the city, a fieldwork site code should be obtained from Paul Thompson, the Archaeology Officer at the Herbert Art Gallery and Museum, Coventry, Tel: 024 76835318. This fieldwork code must be clearly marked on all reports, finds and archive material created during the project.

Archaeological Salvage Recording

At the time of writing 26th January 2007 the groundworks for the extension had already begun and have been temporarily halted by the Planning Archaeologist. A small quantity of human remains has already been recovered from the site.

The archaeological salvage recording will comprise of the following:

- Cleaning and examination of all the surfaces and sections that are currently exposed on site and excavation of any features to the rear of 19 Allesley Old Road.
- Any further groundworks (topsoil stripping, down cutting of existing levels, foundation trenches and service trenches) are to be observed by an appropriately skilled and qualified archaeologist.
- Any archaeological features which are exposed are to be cleaned, sampled and recorded by written description, drawing and photography
- A stratigraphic record of deposits exposed by groundworks must be made.
- A record of the extent and depth of groundworks must be made.
- A record of all finds and environmental material recovered must be made

If archaeological remains are observed the developer must allow a period of uninterrupted access to record archaeological deposits. This potential for delay should be built into the development programme.

A licence is required if human remains are to be disturbed and can be obtained from the Department of Constitutional Affairs. For application forms and guidance please ring 020 72100049 / 0066.

All work should conform to the best practice guidelines produced by The Church of England and English Heritage *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England* (2005).

Each burial should be given a unique context number, should be fully excavated by hand, with a basic plan and photograph of each inhumation and a written description of its disposition, survival, the grave fill, grave furniture and other pertinent aspects.

Negative evidence must also be reported and its implications considered.

Monitoring Arrangements

One weeks written notification of commencement of fieldwork is required to facilitate regular monitoring by the Planning Archaeologist or his nominated representative.

Analysis, reporting and publication

Post-excavation procedures

Provision should be made for specialist assessment of human remains including the remains that have already been recovered. Such work should be carried out and reported on by a suitably experienced specialist, named in the contractor's method statement.

All remains that are excavated must be retained pending an archaeological post-excavation assessment.

Once the recovered human remains have been processed they should be subjected to a post-excavation assessment to assess their scientific value. This will depend on a number of criteria including their identity, date, condition, completeness, group value, rarity and association with other features. Full post-excavation analysis may then be necessary to carryout work recommended by the assessment.

All post-excavation procedures should conform to the best practice guidelines produced by The Church of England and English Heritage *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England* (2005).

A suitably qualified specialist, named in the contractor's method statement or Specification, should report on all pre-modern artefacts. All Saxon and later ceramics should be classified in accordance with the Warwickshire Ceramic Type Series (at Warwickshire Museum). The Herbert Art Gallery and Museum holds a massive collection of finds derived from previous excavations and antiquarian activity. In the event of more widespread or intensive excavation, contractors are encouraged to contact the Archaeology Officer (Paul Thompson) to ensure appreciation of the widest range of local parallels for finds.

Report Content and Publication

The scale and nature of the report will depend on the results of the archaeological investigation. The final report should fully document the project and must include the results of the background research undertaken to place the evidence presented within its local and regional context.

The planning report submitted to Coventry City Council will include:

- A brief non-technical executive summary of the work undertaken and the results obtained
- Acknowledgments
- Site details, including location, grid reference, planning history, geology, place of archive deposition and any other relevant details of the projects history
- Archaeological and historical background
- Aims and objectives
- Methods
- Site narrative, comprising the detailed description, analysis and interpretation of the building and site

- Environmental evidence including specialist reports
- Archaeological science reports
- Artefactual evidence including specialist reports
- Discussion and conclusion
- Bibliography
- Illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings of finds etc
- Photographs of the fieldwork, historic photographs, photographs of finds etc
- List of contexts and their descriptions (as appendices)
- Lists of finds (as appendices)
- Specialist reports in full (as appendices)
- Copies of the brief and project design (as appendices)

The report should take two forms:

- A restricted-circulation planning report (required)
- A note in *West Midlands Archaeology* and/or period-based national journal (required)

As a general rule five copies of the planning report (four bound 'hardcopy', one digital) should be submitted to The Planning Archaeologist, Conservation and Archaeology Team, Development Projects, Coventry City Development Directorate. The digital copy should include both the report text and all illustrations, ideally as a single electronic document in a Word-compatible format. Archaeological contractors should confirm their client's requirements.

The submission of the planning report is required within six months of the completion of the fieldwork.

The Coventry HER supports the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large-scale developer funded fieldwork. The archaeological contractor must therefore complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. Contractors are advised to contact Coventry HER prior to completing the form. Once a report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the HER, Coventry HER may place the information on a web site. Please ensure that you and your client agree to this procedure in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to the case officer at Coventry HER.

Archive Requirements

An integrated project archive (including both artefacts/ecofacts and project documentation) should be prepared in accordance with the English Heritage guidance document *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (1991) upon completion of the project. Appropriate remedial conservation of artefacts should have been carried out by the contractor. The archive should in the first instance be made available to the Herbert Art Gallery and Museum in a form commensurate with the museum's accession requirements. A copy of their written requirements is available from Paul Thompson, the Archaeology Officer, 024 76785318.

This brief is valid for six months from the date of issue.

Prepared by: Chris Patrick Planning Archaeologist
 Checked by: George Demidowicz, Conservation and Landscape Team Leader
 26th January 2007

Appendix C: Written Scheme of Investigation

Proposal for Archaeological Fieldwork

19 Allesley Old Road, Chapelfields, Coventry

Adult, Health and Community Services
Archaeology Projects Group
Warwickshire Museum Field Services
The Butts
Warwick CV34 4SS
Tel: 01926 412278
Fax: 01926 412974
fieldarchaeology@warwickshire.gov.uk
www.warwickshire.gov.uk/museum

1. Introduction

1.1 Planning permission has been granted by Coventry City Council for a two storey extension at 19 Allesley Old Road, Chapelfields, Coventry (Ref 18470/G). The proposed development has disturbed archaeological deposits, and a condition of planning permission required that the applicant secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation.

1.2 Warwickshire Museum Field Services Archaeology Projects Group have been asked to provide a costed proposal for a suitable programme of archaeological fieldwork. This document comprises that proposal and represents a written scheme of investigation.

2. Strategy

2.1 All work would be undertaken to Warwickshire Museum standards and in accordance with the Planning Archaeologist's *Brief for Archaeological Work* dated 26th January 2007.

2.2 An archaeologist will clean up all the surfaces and sections currently exposed on site and excavate any features or deposits exposed. The archaeologist will observe any further ground reductions and record any features or deposits exposed. The archaeologist(s) would have the authority to halt any earth-moving activity if necessary to define, excavate and record areas of archaeological interest.

2.3 Human bone would be sent to a recognised expert (Jackie McKinley @ Wessex Archaeology) for assessment. The results would be incorporated in the final report.

3. Method

3.1 The investigation will consist of the following: archaeological observation of any topsoil stripping/removal of overburden and the excavation of foundation trenches, inspection of subsoil for archaeological features, recording of archaeological features in plan, rapid excavation of features if necessary.

3.2. Features would be recorded using the Warwickshire Museum's standard archaeological recording system. All plans would be related to Ordnance Survey and all levels would be measured above Ordnance Datum. Features would be photographed digitally and in both monochrome and colour, and plans and cross sections would be drawn at appropriate scales. Significant artefacts would be

collected together with notes on their contexts/locations. If suitable deposits were located sampling for industrial residues and charred or waterlogged environmental remains would be carried out.

4. Archive and Report

4.1 A report on the work would be produced as appropriate, in the standard Warwickshire Museum format. This would include an account of relevant previous archaeological discoveries in the vicinity, a description of the methodology employed, a description and interpretation of the features and deposits identified, accompanied by general and detailed plans, as appropriate. A description of any artefacts or ecofacts recovered, with a list of finds and their spot-dates, would be included. The report would also include an indication of potential archaeological deposits not disturbed by the present development. A summary report would also be submitted to appropriate regional and/or national journals, followed by appropriate full reports of significant discoveries. Three copies of the report would be provided for the developer, and four for the Coventry City Planning Officer plus a digital copy.

4.2 The archive will be stored at the Herbert Art Gallery and Museum under site code AOR07.

5. Programme

5.1 Fieldwork

Archaeologist x 2

estimated 1-2 days on site

5.2 Background research and report preparation

Archaeologist

3 days

Draughtsperson

2 days

Finds specialists

as necessary

6. Quality Control

6.1 Warwickshire Museum Archaeology Projects Group is a Registered Archaeological Organisation with the Institute of Field Archaeologists and therefore all work will be undertaken in accordance with relevant IFA Code of Conduct, Standards, Guidance and Practices.

6.2 Warwickshire Museum Archaeology Projects Group operates an internal quality control system whereby projects are managed by an Archaeological Project Manager who is responsible for the quality of the work involved. Archaeological Project Managers report to the Principal Field Archaeologist who is responsible for all project work. All finished reports and publications are checked by the Principal Field Archaeologist or by another senior member of staff prior to dissemination.

6.3 The Principal Field Archaeologist reports to the County Archaeologist who bears ultimate responsibility for the conduct of all Projects Group activity and determines all matters of policy. Warwickshire County Council has a formal complaints procedure, details of which are available on request.

7. Insurances

7.1 Warwickshire Museum as part of Warwickshire County Council holds Liability Insurance to a limit of £20,000,000.

Warwickshire Museum
January 2007