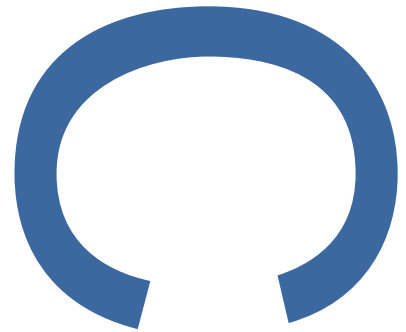


**LAND TO THE REAR OF BON AMI,
BULKINGTON ROAD, WOLVEY,
WARWICKSHIRE,
LE10 3LA:**



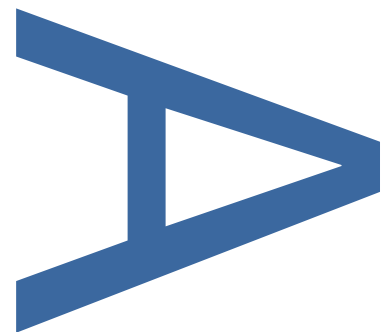
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP, MAP &
RECORD AND WATCHING BRIEF**



**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
Rugby Borough Council**

**PLANNING REFERENCE:
R16/1786**

**September 2018
PCA Report NO. R13342**



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

**LAND TO THE REAR OF BON AMI, BULKINGTON
ROAD, WOLVEY, WARWICKSHIRE,
LE10 3LA:**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP, MAP & RECORD
AND WATCHING BRIEF**

Quality Control

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Project Number	K5308
Report Number	R13342

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**Land to the Rear of Bon Ami, Bulkington Road, Wolvey, Warwickshire LE10
3LA:**

An Archaeological Strip, Map and Record with a Watching Brief

Local Planning Authority: Rugby Borough Council

Planning Reference: R16/1786

Central National Grid Reference: SP 42814 87860

Site Code: BAWW17

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August 2018

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PCA Report Number: R13342

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ABSTRACT

Pre-Construct Archaeology were commissioned by Mr Gerald Trevor to undertake an archaeological excavation on land to the rear of Bon Ami, Bulkington Road, Wolvey, Warwickshire LE10 3LA. The excavation took place from the 5th to the 12th December 2017. A previous archaeological evaluation carried out on the site had uncovered a ditch, two possible beam slots and a cobbled area dating from the medieval to post-medieval periods. A targeted excavation was requested to further characterise these features.

The excavation revealed further evidence for medieval settlement activity in the area. A series of layers dating to the thirteenth century was examined at the northern end of the site. These layers probably represent a boundary ditch and could be associated with the former medieval manor nearby. A small gully also dating to the medieval period was identified. The cobbled surface uncovered during the evaluation was further revealed, as well as an adjacent occupation layer dating to the late medieval period.

A single undated posthole was also identified, but its relationship to other features on site was not discernible. No features dating to the post-medieval period were observed during the excavation.

The evaluation had concluded that modern disturbance on the site was minimal. However, during the excavation, several modern features were identified. These truncated some of the deposits, allowing only a partial interpretation of the archaeology affected.

Following the excavation, a watching brief was requested to monitor the levelling of the site should further archaeological features be revealed. More of the possible ditch in the north of the site was revealed during the watching brief, but no other archaeological remains were identified.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background

- 1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (hereafter PCA) was commissioned by Mr Gerald Trevor (the 'Client') to undertake an archaeological excavation on land to the rear of Bon Ami, Bulkington Road, Wolvey, Warwickshire LE10 3LA, centred on NGR SP 42814 87860, hereafter referred to as 'the Site' (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority are guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), by Local Policy and by other material considerations.
- 1.1.3 The archaeological excavation was undertaken as part of a planning application (R16/1786) for the proposed development of the land.
- 1.1.4 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by PCA (Sutherland & Brook 2017) in accordance with a WSI produced by PCA. A brief for further exploratory work was issued by the Planning Archaeologist of Warwickshire County Council, John Robinson, based on the results of the evaluation, in response to which PCA submitted a WSI (2017).
- 1.1.5 The further archaeological work requested by the Planning Archaeologist consisted of the archaeological excavation and recording of the area covering the proposed development (**Figure 2**).
- 1.1.6 The archaeological mitigation works were carried out over the period 5th–12th December 2017.
- 1.1.7 Following on from the excavation, a watching brief was requested to monitor the development work on the Site, should further archaeology be encountered. The watching brief took place on 3rd July 2018 (**Figures 1 and 2**).

1.2 Site Location and Description

- 1.2.1 The Site is a relatively flat, rectangular-shaped plot measuring approximately 227m² and consists of an overgrown garden surrounded by mature trees. It lies immediately to the north of Hall Road in the centre of Wolvey village. It is bordered to the east and west by residential properties and to the south by a nursery, Bon Ami.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.1.1 The solid geology of the Site is characterised by Mercia Mudstone Group formed during the Triassic Period. Overlying this are superficial deposits of Oadby Member Diamicton formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was dominated by Ice Age conditions (mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html). The overlying deposits are formed of freely draining slightly acid loamy soils. (www.magic.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx).

2.2 Topography

2.2.1 The Site is relatively level with a slight gradient which down from the south of the Site at 112m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to 111m aOD in the north of the Site. The Site is elevated above the level of Hall Road at its northern end by approximately 2m.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 As a remit of the brief for the mitigation works, PCA conducted a search of the National Heritage List for England, the Warwickshire Historic Environment Record (WHER), historical mapping and aerial photographs viewed at Historic England's Aerial Photographic Archive for inclusion in the WSI (Brook 2017). The results of that research are also presented here. HER entries are presented in bold.

3.2 Prehistoric (Pre AD43)

3.2.1 The Parish of Wolvey has a wealth of Prehistoric activity stretching from the Palaeolithic to the Iron Age. The evidence takes the form of chance finds, flint scatters and earthwork remains of barrow and potential ring ditches. The closest of these to the development Site is situated c.200m to the northeast, where a Bronze Age axe head (**MWA3593**) was discovered. There is also a flint scatter of Mesolithic date including blades, an axe and microliths (**MWA3708**) located on Church Hill c. 360m to the northeast.

3.3 Romano British (AD43-AD410)

3.3.1 There is little evidence of Roman occupation within the parish of Wolvey; the majority of evidence comes from chance finds. However, the north-eastern Parish boundary (3km north of the Site) is formed by the A5 that follows the route of Watling Street, a Roman road that ran from Richborough in Kent through London to Wroxeter in Shropshire. There is no known Roman activity within the vicinity of the development Site.

3.4 Anglo-Saxon (AD410-AD1066)

3.4.1 There is no evidence of Saxon activity recorded within the vicinity of the Site. However, the village is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 which indicates that a settlement was

established in Wolvey before or during the late Saxon period. Aelric son of Mergeat held Wolvey prior to 1066.

3.5 Medieval (AD1066-AD1540)

3.5.1 Wolvey, recorded as Ulveia in the Domesday Book, was under the lands held by Robert of Vessey. The Domesday Book records: Robert held 5½ hides in Wolvey for the King. Land for 8 Ploughs, 15 Villagers with a priest and 2 smallholders have 7 ploughs. Meadow 50 acres; pasture ½ league in length and width. This entry suggests the village was a moderate size settlement for the period.

3.5.2 The historic village core (**MWA8898**) is centred on the church and medieval market place. The Church of St John the Baptist (**MWA3594**), located c.250m east of the development Site, originates in the 12th century but was rebuilt during the 13th -14th century with a tower being added in the 15th century. It is plausible the village had an earlier church predating the 12th century due to the listing of a priest in the Domesday Book. Wolvey was granted a market in 1327AD and this was located in the area now known as The Square (**MWA8905**), located c. 130m to the southeast of the Site.

3.5.3 To the north, c.70m from the Site, is Wolvey Hall (**MWA2582**); archaeological work carried out there identified two medieval ditches (**MWA13133**). The current hall dates to the 19th century; however, records indicate there was a manor in Wolvey throughout the medieval period. To the northeast of the hall are earthwork remains of fishponds (**MWA3580**) used for storing and breeding fish during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Further evidence of the medieval settlement was uncovered at Orchard Close, 125m to the south, where a medieval burgage plot (**MWA13108**) that runs in an easterly direction was identified.

3.6 Post-Medieval (AD1540-AD1900)

3.6.1 As mentioned above, the grade II listed Wolvey Hall lies to the north of the development Site; the hall originally dates to 1671 and was remodelled in 1889. Only a few internal features pertaining to the 17th century hall remain. A Roman Catholic Chapel (**MWA3584**) associated with the hall is located to its northeast; the chapel was built during the 18th / 19th century. The closest post-medieval activity to the Site is a well, known as Jacobs's Well (**MWA3583**) located to the north of Hall Road c.30m from the Site.

3.7 Modern (AD1900-present)

3.7.1 The earliest OS map of 1888 shows the Site as the northern half of a larger plot of land. This plot is empty on the 1888 map but by 1904 a small building is shown in the southern half of the plot, and by 1963 there appears to be a house in the southern half of the plot, although no building activity is apparent on the Site itself (www.old-maps.co.uk).

3.7.2 PCA undertook an archaeological evaluation on the Site in March 2017. The evaluation

identified mid to late medieval occupation activity, in the form of a cobbled area, ditches and possible beam slots, all indicative of a nearby building or settlement activity.

4 PROJECT AIMS AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

4.1 Project Aims

4.1.1 The project is 'threat-led' with potential to disturb or destroy important sub-surface archaeological remains, if present. Therefore, the broad aim of the archaeological project was to inform the Local Planning Authority and the Client regarding the character, date, extent and degree of survival of archaeological remains at the site.

4.1.2 The principal aims of the excavation were:

- clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be impacted by development, and to ensure their preservation by record to the highest possible standard;
- identify, within the constraints of the excavation areas, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the Site;
- confirm and map the approximate extent of the remains and where possible their relationship with archaeology recorded during earlier phases of archaeological investigation;
- assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits;
- to prepare an Assessment report on the archaeological investigations.

4.1.3 Additional aims of the project were:

- To compile a site archive consisting of all site and project documentary and photographic records, as well as all artefactual and palaeoenvironmental material recovered;
- To compile a report that contains an assessment of the nature and significance of all data categories, stratigraphic, artefactual, *etc.*

Research Objectives

In addition, the mitigation works sought to:

- characterise the nature of the activity present within the Site, and where possible, place the possible medieval activity into context with the remains of this and later activity in the local area;
- identify any topographical, geological or geographical influences on the layout and development of the activity present within the Site and immediate area; and

- relate (where appropriate) the results to their local, county and regional context in accordance with *The Archaeology of the West Midlands: A Framework for Research* (Watt 2010).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Fieldwork Methodology

5.1.1 The proposed development area was machine-excavated by a tracked JCB excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket, monitored under constant archaeological supervision. The machining of the deposits proceeded down to the top of the first significant archaeological horizons and/or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first.

5.1.2 Archaeologically significant deposits were cleaned and excavated with hand tools and recorded in accordance with the PCA fieldwork manual: *Operations Manual 1* (Taylor, J. & Brown, G. 2009). Deposits and layers were recorded using PCA's *pro forma* recording sheets under the unique Site code **BAWW17**. Plans and representative sections were drawn at an appropriate scale (either 1:10 or 1:20). A full digital photographic record was made including general Site views and excavated features. The stripped area and features and deposits contained within were surveyed using Leica GPS equipment to provide feature location plans tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

5.1.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology; A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation* (second edition) (English Heritage 2011). Three samples were taken from sealed and uncontaminated deposits and were processed according to the aforementioned guidelines.

Post-Fieldwork Methodology

5.1.4 Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers Guide* (HE 2015) was used as the framework for post-excavation work.

5.1.5 The archive and artefacts from the mitigation works are currently held by PCA at their offices in Newark. Subject to approval of the project by the Local Planning Authority and agreement of the legal landowner, the artefacts will be deposited with Museums Warwickshire, along with the Site archive. A summary of information from this project (**Appendix 4**) will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

6 THE RESULTS

6.1 A unique context number was assigned to each distinguishable depositional event. In the text below, context numbers are given in bold.

6.1.1 Twenty-seven context numbers were allocated to 9 cuts, 15 fills, 2 layers and 1 to natural deposits. They are presented in table form in the Appendix (**APPENDIX 1**).

6.1.2 The archaeology encountered on the Site is phased as follows:

Phase No.	Cultural Phase
1	Medieval (1200AD – 1540AD)
2	Modern (20 th c.)
3	Undated

Table 1: Site Phasing

Natural deposits

6.1.3 Natural deposits were encountered at a depth of approximately 112m aOD at the southern end of the Site and 111.44m aOD at the northern limit. The natural substrate consisted of a light yellowish orange sandy clay with occasional patches of clayey sand and sand (**226**).

Phase 1: Medieval (1200AD – 1540AD)

6.1.4 Evidence for settlement activity in proximity to the Site during the medieval period is represented by pottery sherds recovered from a possible ditch [**217**], extending into the limit of excavation at the northern end of the Site (**Plate 3**). Modern truncation on the southern side of [**217**] had removed any evidence of a cut; this feature could alternatively be interpreted as a series of layers rather than a ditch. However, given that to the south of the modern truncation, the natural deposits were at least 1.2m higher than the series of layers, the feature was interpreted as a ditch. Ten sherds of North Warwickshire Granitic ware were recovered from the lowest fill (**218**) of this possible ditch. The production of this type of pottery ceased after the thirteenth century, meaning that the possible ditch was likely to be in use around this date. The possible ditch was not fully excavated for safety reasons but was at least 1.2m deep and over 2m wide. Possible ditch [**217**] was truncated in its upper part by modern features prior to being overlain by the topsoil (**200**). In the upper two fills or layers, (**221**) and (**220**), there was modern pottery and glass that is likely to be intrusive, possibly related to the modern truncation. The lowest fill (**218**) was not affected by modern disturbance and was

sampled for environmental remains; a few small fragments of coal and charcoal were retrieved from the sample (**Appendix 3**).

6.1.5 A possible gully **[208]** (**Plate 4**) towards the south of the Site also contained a single sherd of pottery dating to the fourteenth or fifteenth century, as well as a fragment of possible medieval roof slate, in its upper fill (**210**). The lower fill, (**209**), contained one fragment of cattle bone. The pottery provisionally dates this feature to the late medieval period. However, given that the feature is only 0.3m deep, the pottery could be intrusive material, so gully **[208]** cannot be as securely dated as possible ditch **[217]**. Feature **[208]** has a shallow and irregular profile, so does not necessarily represent the remnants of a gully. It could alternatively form part of the occupation layer (**215**) (**Plate 2**) on the other side of the Site – these two features appear to line up in plan. Layer (**215**) contained six sherds of pottery dating from the mid- to late-medieval period, as well as fragments of ceramic building material and slate. Three fragments of cattle bone and one of pig bone were also retrieved. Layer (**215**) also contained charred oat and barley grains, as well as charcoal fragments; these point to settlement activity in the area.

6.1.6 The cobbled area **[102]** that had been uncovered during the evaluation was further exposed during the excavation. This consisted of a patchy layer of cobbles (**201**) (**Plate 1**), all of similar size and shape, directly overlying the natural deposits across the southernmost 3m of the Site. The area of cobbles that was interpreted as a track-way during the evaluation **[102]** appears to form part of (**201**), the whole area probably representing a former cobbled surface, possibly associated with a dwelling or other structure. Layer (**201**) contained modern glass, metal, cattle and horse bone, 20 sherds of medieval pottery, 2 pieces of post-medieval pottery, and 15 fragments of late medieval and modern ceramic building material. This mixed assemblage of artefacts, and the abraded condition of the pottery and bone, shows that some or all of these artefacts are re-deposited, indicating modern disturbance in this area of the Site. The patchy nature of cobbled surface (**201**) could be attributed to some of the cobbles being removed and re-used. Alternatively, it could indicate modern disturbance such as landscaping of the Site that has removed some of the cobbles. The scarcity of post-medieval artefacts across the whole Site also indicates the possible removal of post-medieval occupation layers; the only post-medieval artefacts found came from unstratified contexts. Although it seems unlikely, given the Site's central village location, it is possible that there was a hiatus in settlement activity during the post-medieval period. The abraded condition of the pottery and bone recovered from (**201**) also suggests modern disturbance in this part of the Site.

Phase 2: Modern (20th c.)

6.1.7 As discussed above, there is scant evidence for post-medieval activity on the Site; the second phase of activity is therefore assigned to the modern period. A modern land drain **[224]**,

oriented east-west, cut through the top three fills (221), (220) and (219) of possible medieval ditch [217]. The backfill of this drain (225) contained pottery dating from the medieval to modern periods as well as glass and metal objects dating to the twentieth century.

6.1.8 A posthole [222] also cut through the top two fills (220) and (221) of ditch [217]. Although this feature did not contain any dating evidence, the fills it truncates contain nineteenth and twentieth century glass, therefore [222] is modern. Furthermore, its profile and fill (223), which resembled topsoil, are indicative of a modern feature such as a fence post.

6.1.9 Two further postholes, [204] and [206], each sub-circular in plan with diameters of 0.25m and depths of 0.15m, were assigned to the modern period. They both contained firm, mid-brown silty clay and while they did not contain any dating evidence they both cut the fill (225) of modern drain [224] and, therefore, date to the modern period.

Phase 3: Undated

6.1.10 A single discrete feature [202] (Plate 5) cutting the natural and located between cobble layer (201) and occupation layer (215), was observed at the eastern Site boundary, 2m from the southern limit of excavation. This feature was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base, a diameter of 0.4m and a depth of 0.06m. Its fill (203) a firm, mid-brown clayey silt contained no dating evidence. This could have been a posthole, or the location of a post-pad. However, no other postholes are present in this area of the Site, though the shallowness of [202] may imply that other postholes, if any existed, have been removed by modern landscaping on the Site.

7 DISCUSSION – THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 The strip, map and record exposed further evidence for the medieval activity that had been uncovered during the evaluation, although modern truncation of some features hindered their full characterisation.

7.1.1 Natural geological deposits of and yellowish orange sandy clay was exposed. This is diamicton, glacial drift.

Phase 1: Medieval

7.1.2 The cobbled area that had been identified during the evaluation was further uncovered and characterised. This was interpreted as a track-way during the evaluation; this interpretation was revised as being part of a cobbled surface during the strip, map and record. An area of cobbles resembling the remnants of a surface, perhaps associated with a domestic area, was revealed in the south of the Site. An occupation layer dating to the late medieval period, as well as the possible beam slots identified during the evaluation, add to the evidence for settlement activity on the Site or nearby. Feature [217] could be a former boundary ditch,

possibly related to the medieval manor site, 70m to the north, where ditches and earthworks were found during an excavation (Brook 2017).

- 7.1.3 A possible ditch dating to the thirteenth century was observed at the northern end of the Site. This, along with a possible gully containing medieval pottery, points to settlement activity in the area during the medieval period.

Phase 3: Modern

- 7.1.4 Modern activity on the site is represented by a land drain cutting through the north of trench 2. Several recent postholes were also noted. No other modern disturbance was observed. Topsoil provided the modern ground surface across the site.

Phase 4: Undated (Medieval)

- 7.1.5 An undated posthole or post-pad [202] identified on the east of the Site perhaps formed part of a structure, possibly related to the beam slots that were found 4m to the west during the evaluation. However, a lack of other postholes in this area of the Site renders its function unclear.
- 7.2 The watching brief identified the same medieval feature that had been revealed at the northern edge of the Site, but no further artefacts were recovered. No other features or deposits were observed during the watching brief.

8 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

8.1 The Finds

8.1.1 Pottery

8.1.1.1 The pottery assemblage improves our understanding of the ceramic types used in Wolvey and could be useful for the mapping of pottery types in the wider area, should further assemblages be recovered from nearby sites.

8.1.2 Animal Bone

8.1.2.1 The animal bone assemblage was limited and as such provides only a rudimentary appreciation of animal exploitation at the Site. While no further work is currently recommended, the assemblage may be compared with other assemblages from sites in the area.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CREDITS

Acknowledgements

9.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. would like to thank the client, Mr Gerald Trevor, for commissioning the work. The fieldwork was supervised by Steve Jones and Mark Williams, and was managed by Gary Taylor. Thanks are due to Stephanie Ratkai for the pottery report, to Val Fryer for the environmental report and to Kevin Rielly for the bone report.

PCA Credits

Fieldwork: Steve Jones, Mark Williams, Grace Woolmer, Margaret Leman

Report: Margaret Leman

Project Manager: Gary Taylor

Finds: Stephanie Ratkai, Kevin Rielly, Val Fryer

CAD: Mick Steel

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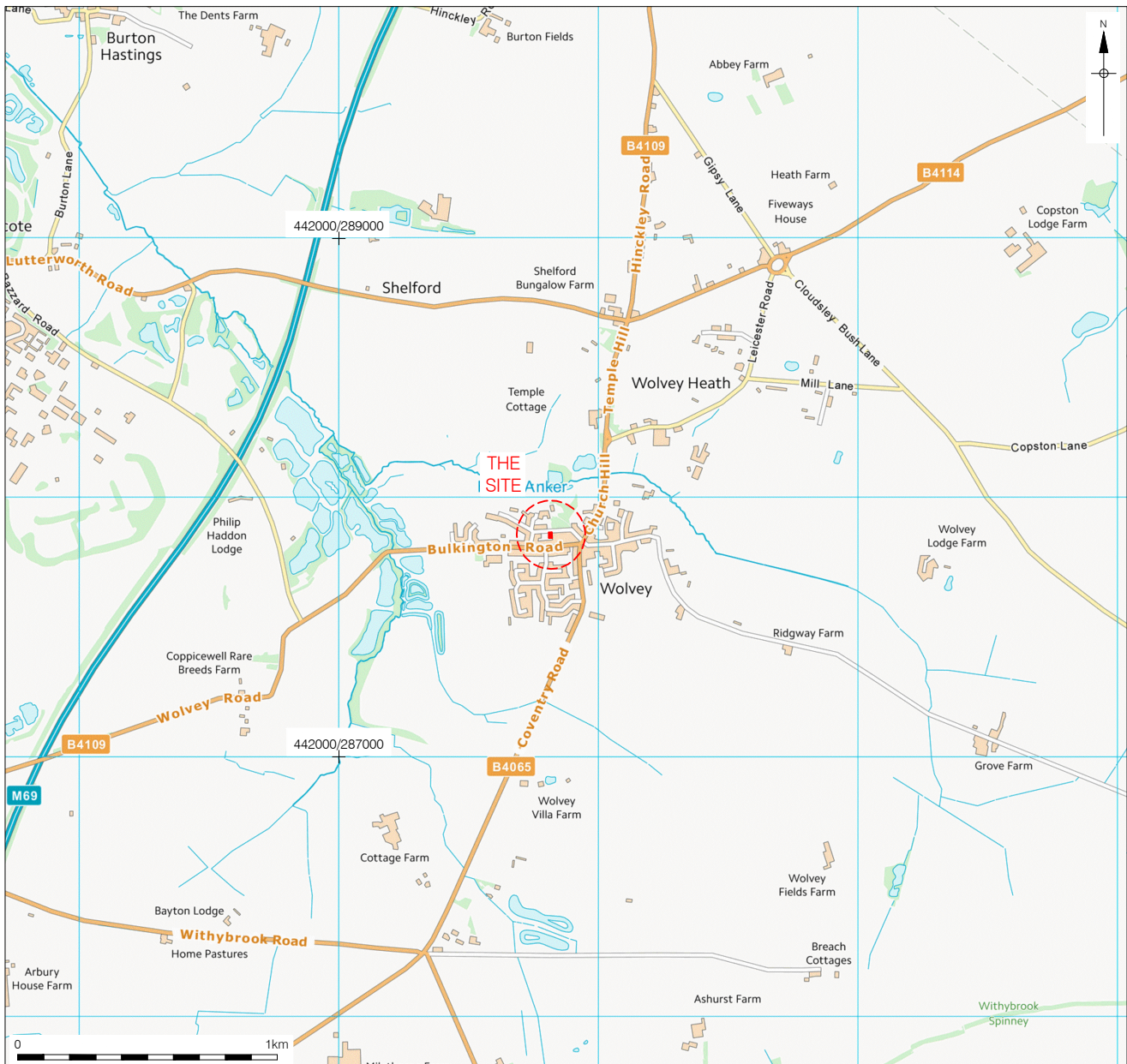
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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:2,000,000; 1:250,000 & 1:25,000 at A4

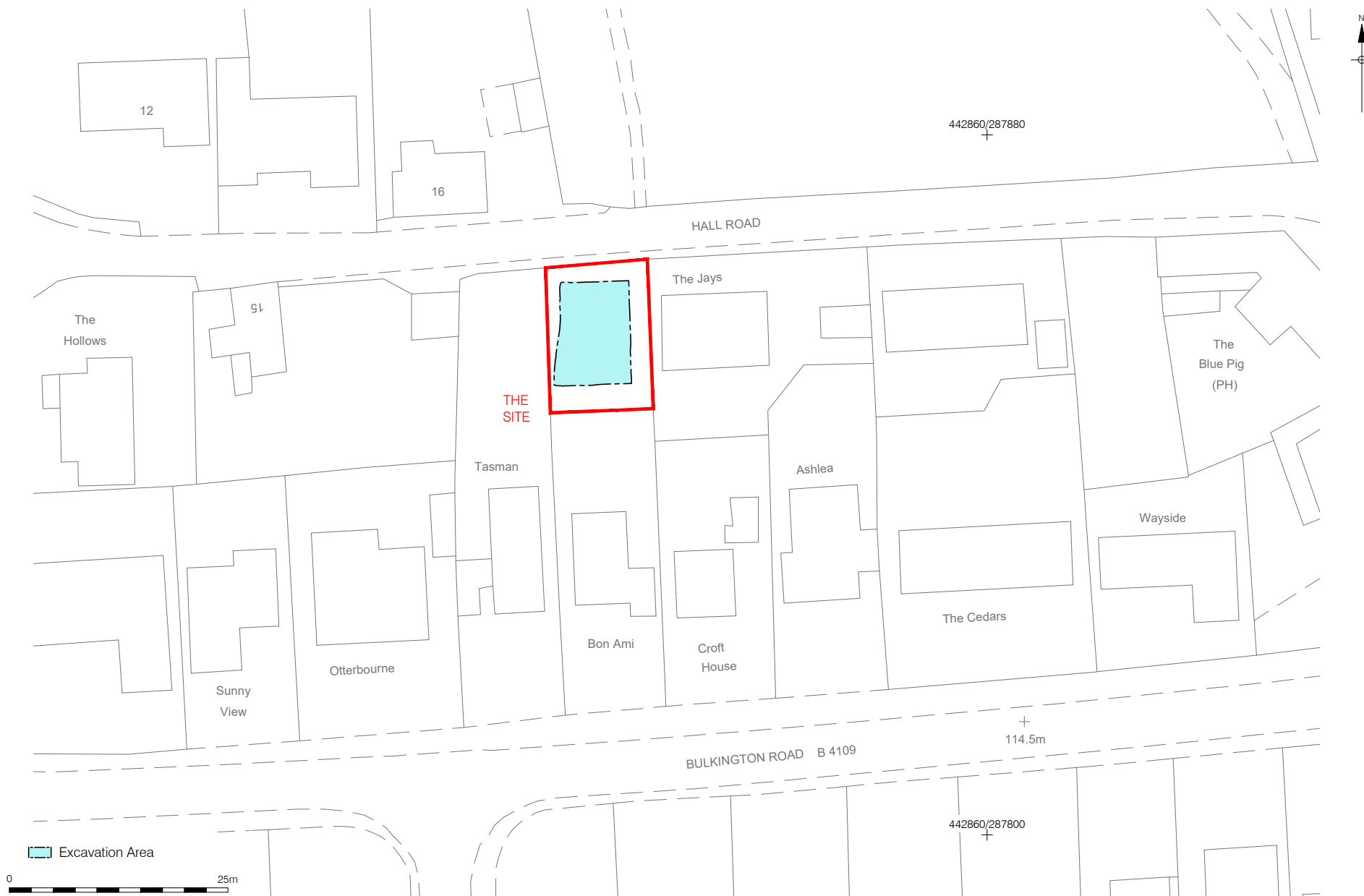
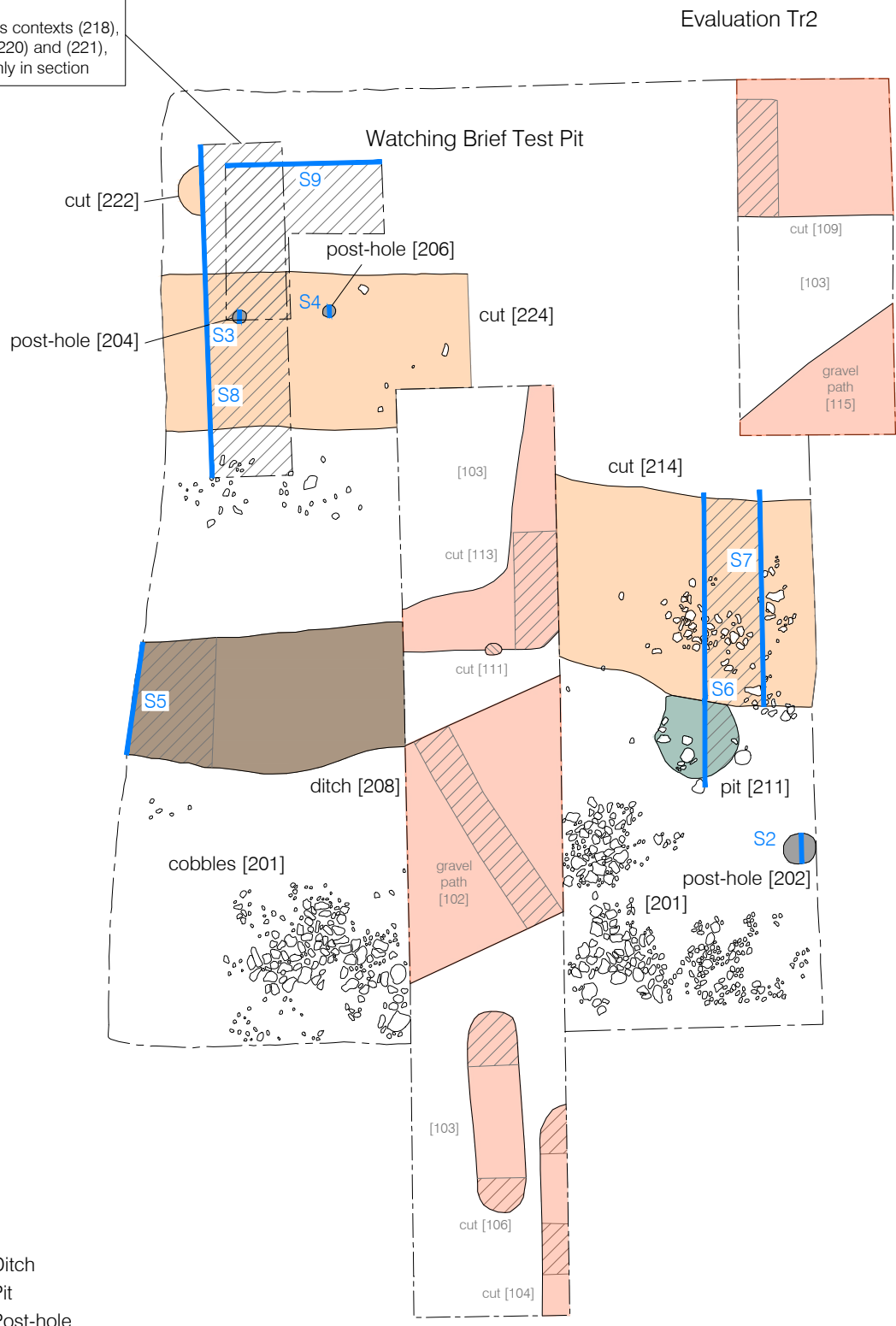


Figure 2
 Detailed Site Location
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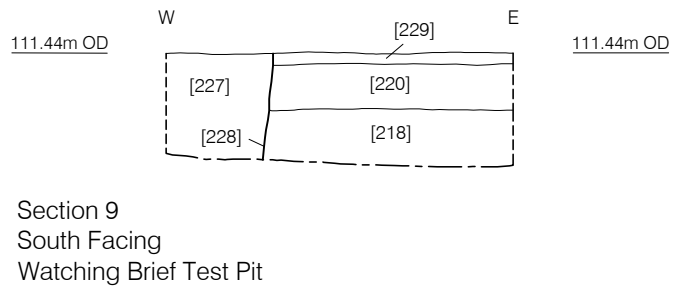
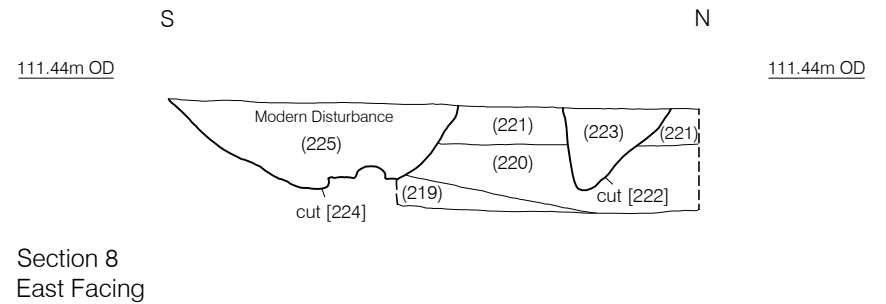
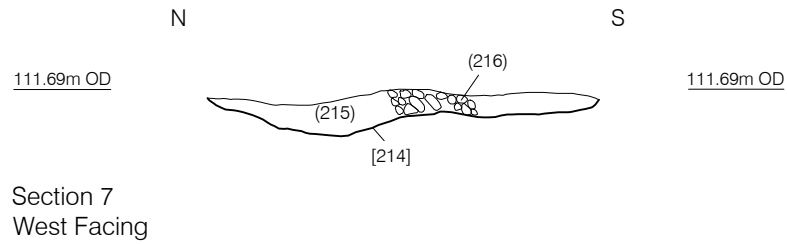
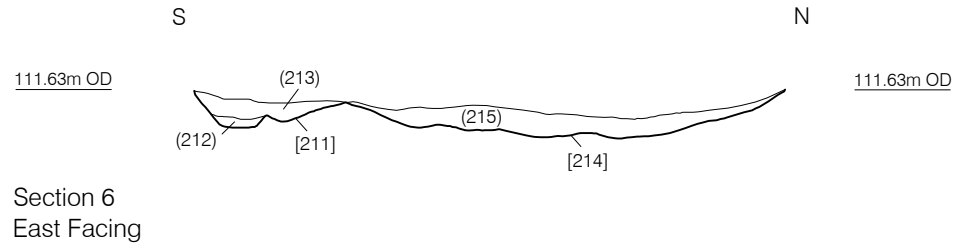
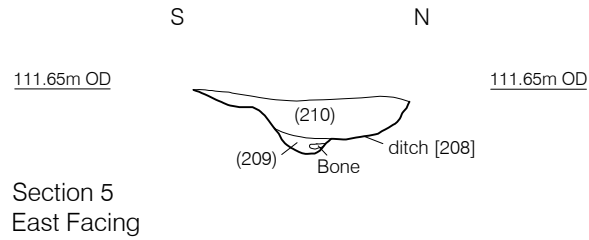
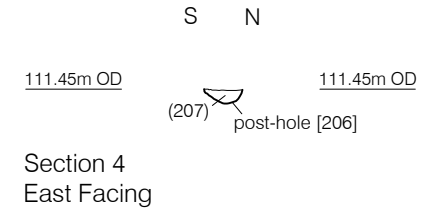
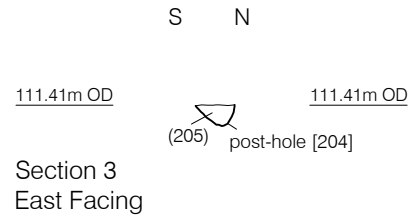
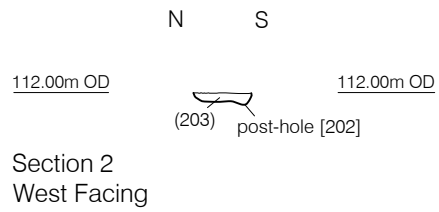


Slot 1;
contains contexts (218),
(219), (220) and (221),
seen only in section



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Figure 3
Observed Area and section locations
1:80 at A4



Appendix 1: Context Index

Abbreviations: UE means 'unexcavated'; N/A means 'not applicable'; > means 'greater than'; < means 'up to'; Context numbers are followed by a brief description and interpretation; their dimensions in metres (in the order length x width x depth; or diameter x depth); and their critical stratigraphic relationships.

Context	Category	Description			Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	Above	Below
		Colour	Texture	Inclusions				
200	Layer	Dark brown	Sandy silt	Occasional pebbles	Topsoil	0.35m at N 0.45m at S	201, 203, 205, 207, 213, 216, 221, 223, 225	-
201	Layer	Mid greyish brown	Stones (0.05-0.35m) in silty clay	-	Patchy cobbled layer. Stones appear to have been selected for their shape (wide and flat) but do not seem to be worked.	>8m E-W >3m N-S	226	200
202	Cut	Possible posthole containing a single fill. Sub-circular in plan, steep sides and flat base.			Possible posthole	~0.4m diameter	226	203
203	Fill	Mid brown	Silty clay	-	Fill of possible posthole [202]	~0.4m diameter	202	200
204	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, sides steep on the north side, shallower on the south side, concave base.			Modern posthole	~0.25m diameter	226	205
205	Fill	Mid brown	Silty clay	-	Posthole	~0.25m diameter	204	200

206	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, steep on the north side, gentle on the south side, concave base.			Modern posthole	~0.23m diameter	226	207
207	Fill	Mid brown	Silty clay	-	Homogenous fill of posthole [206]	~0.23m diameter	206	200
208	Cut	Linear gully running E-W. Concave sloped on the north side, convex and gentle in the south. Two distinct fills.			Gully containing two fills	1.25m wide 0.4m deep	226	209
209	Fill	Grey-brown	Silty clay	-	Well-sorted primary fill of gully [208]. Potential limonite staining.	0.3m wide ~0.15m deep	208	210
210	Fill	Mid brown	Silty clay	-	Secondary fill of gully [208], similar composition to subsoil	1.23m wide 0.25m deep	209	200
211	Cut	Pit adjacent to occupation layer [214], sub-circular in plan, sloped, concave sides and a concave base.			The position and location of the stone in the hole suggest that [211] may be the remains of a posthole.	~1m diameter	226	212
212	Fill	Reddish brown	Silty clay	Stones	Base fill of pit/posthole [211]	0.65m wide 0.06m deep	211	213
213	Fill	Mid brown	Silty clay	Stones	Secondary fill of posthole [211]	~1m wide 0.2m deep	212	200
214	Cut	Large occupation layer – associated with cobbles. Oval-shaped in plan, sloped sides, concave base. Two fills.			Occupation layer, possibly Medieval.	~3m wide (N-S)	226	215
215	Fill	Mid brown-red	Silty clay	Stones	Primary fill of occupation layer [214]	~3m (N-S)	214	216

216	Fill	Variety of colours	Stones, pebbles	-	Lower cobbled layer, similar geometry to [208]	~0.5m wide 0.2m deep	215	200
217	Cut	Possible ditch containing four fills, or a series of layers. Profile unknown.			Possible boundary ditch.	>2m wide >1.2m deep	Unknown	218
218	Fill	Mottled mid-brown and mid-grey	Silty clay	Occasional rounded stones, evenly dispersed	Lower fill of ditch [217], probably formed by silting	>2m wide and >0.5m deep	217	219
219	Fill	Mid-grey, slightly lighter than (218)	Silty clay	-	Fill of ditch [217]	>1.1m wide >0.2m deep	218	220
220	Fill	Mid orange-brown	Silty sand	Occasional to frequent pebbles, more frequent at north end of ditch	Fill of ditch [217], probably formed by silting	>2m wide 0.45m deep	219	221
221	Fill	Mid to dark brown	Sandy silt	Occasional charcoal, evenly dispersed	Upper fill of ditch [217]	>1.8m wide 0.25m deep	220	200
222	Cut	Sub-circular in plan. In section, steep on the south side, moderate on the north side. Single fill.			Modern posthole	0.6m diameter 0.54m deep	221	223
223	Fill	Mid to dark brown	Loose sandy silt	-	Homogenous fill of posthole. Resembles topsoil so probably modern.	0.6m diameter 0.54m deep	222	200
224	Cut	Cut for drain – modern. Cuts ditch [217]			Modern disturbance	1.9m wide 0.6m deep	221	225
225	Fill	Mixed – grey, brown, yellow	Clay and silt	-	Very mixed fill - backfill for drain [224]	1.9m wide 0.6m deep	224	200

226	Deposit	Light yellowish grey	Clay	-	Natural	>0.1m thick	-	201, 202, 204, 206, 208, 211, 214
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APPENDIX 2: PLATES



Plate 1: Cobbled area (201), looking north. Trench 1 runs n-s on the left of the photograph.



Plate 2: Possible occupation layer [214], to the north of cobbled area (201), looking east.



Plate 3: Section 8: possible ditch [217], and modern features [222] and [224], looking northwest.



Plate 4: Section 5: possible medieval gully [208], looking west.



Plate 5: Undated possible posthole [202], looking east

Appendix 3: Reports on the Finds

Pottery from the Bon Ami Site, Wolvey, Warwickshire

(Site Code BAWW17)

Stephanie Rátkai

Introduction and Methodology

There have been three small-scale archaeological interventions in Wolvey; one in St John's churchyard (Coutts and Jones 1998, site code WVC98) by Warwickshire Museum (now Archaeology Warwickshire), one in the vicinity of the same churchyard at Church Hill by Birmingham Archaeology (Ramsey 2005) and fieldwalking undertaken as part of a community archaeology project led by Warwickshire Museum in 2006, site code WV06. The pottery evidence gathered thus far is consistent in demonstrating that Wolvey had a distinct ceramic footprint in the 13th century and the pottery from the Bon Ami site confirms this.

A small ceramic assemblage consisting of medieval and post-medieval pottery and ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered during evaluation and excavation at the Bon Ami site. The medieval pottery was examined under x 20 magnification and divided into fabrics following the Warwickshire County Pottery Type Series (Soden and Rátkai 1998) or *WCTS*. The post-medieval pottery was divided into ware types by eye. Where possible the common names for medieval and post-medieval pottery types have been used in this report. Both common name and *WCTS* code can be found in the report tables and catalogue. The pottery has been quantified by sherd count and weight (see **Tables 1 and 2**). The data are stored on an Excel spreadsheet which also includes fields for context descriptions, pottery dates and comments. Details of sherd type, vessel form and decoration are to be found in the latter field. The CBM was quantified by sherd count and weight. A brief description of the fabrics is given under 'comments' where CBM type and dimensions are also given. Some of the CBM was so fragmentary that detailed comment was unnecessary.

The worksheet catalogue containing the data for the pottery and CBM forms **Appendix 1** of this report. **Appendix 2** contains the spot-dating.

The Medieval Pottery

North Warwickshire Granitic ware

North Warwickshire. Granitic ware was the most common fabric by both sherd weight and count. The fabric is very distinctive; it is iron-rich, orange or brown in colour, often with a grey core and is particularly common at Wolvey. The mineral content is variable with some sherds containing mainly granitic inclusions and others a mixture of rarer granitic inclusions and rounded fragments of sedimentary rock, probably weathered shale fragments. Several variations have been noted by the author but it is quite possible that the perceived fabric differences are in reality a continuum and all

originate from a single source. The clay does not seem to have been especially well prepared and the resultant mixed ill-sorted inclusions probably reflect different parts of the clay source used. A single source is also supported by the fact that the vessel forms are much the same throughout the fabric variations.

Dr. David Williams carried out a petrological examination of three sherds from the 1998 excavation (unpublished typescript). The first from a cooking pot with wavy combing on the rim was subsequently coded WCTS fabric StR11 and was described as having frequent angular fragments of a quartz diorite or a granodiorite rock, together with discrete grains of quartz and feldspar. The remaining sherds were coded WCTS fabric StR 11.1, described as having large pieces of shale of variable size scattered throughout the clay matrix, together with some grains of quartz, shreds of mica and a few small pieces of igneous rock of a diorite composition.

The granitic inclusions were sourced to the Caldecote Volcanic Series which outcrops on the eastern outskirts of Nuneaton and in a north-westerly direction towards Atherstone. The outcrop therefore lies to the north of the known Chilvers Coton kilns. The vessel forms that have been recorded indicate that the granitic fabrics were used for cooking pots, characterised by a squared rim usually with wavy combing along the top of the rim. This form is found among the output of the Chilvers Coton kilns for fabric B and Bi. The fabric descriptions in Mayes and Scott (1984 40) for the B fabrics '*coarse, reddish, sandy ware*' for fabric B and '*coarse, reddish, sandy ware with additional large, reddish inclusions*' for fabric Bi suggest something a little different from the Wolvey sherds. The petrological descriptions of these same fabrics, where fabric B contained shale and fabric Bi contained diorite, feldspar and shale (Williams 1984) indicate that that the Wolvey material shares the same or a similar suite of inclusions. However, The Wolvey sherds seem to contain greater amounts of granitic rock and shale than the Chilvers Coton sherds and both the B and Bi fabrics contain more quartz. However, it is clear that the Bi cooking pots illustrated in Mayes and Scott (1984 Fig 85) are in the same tradition as the WCTS StR cooking pots from Wolvey which have squared rims, often with combed or incised wavy lines on the upper face of the rim. The Bon Ami assemblage is unusual in having a plain strap handle from a jug as well as cooking pot sherds.

A watching brief in 1998 at Wolvey Churchyard by Warwickshire Museum (Coutts and Jones 1998) was the first time that a reasonably sized group of granitic and shale tempered pottery was noted (Rátkai 1998). Previously stray sherds, with a suggested source connected with the Caldecote Volcanic Series, had been found in Coventry (Wright, 1987 129-130). Subsequent work in Coventry has failed to note any further examples of this ware. A further watching brief in 2005 in the area of Wolvey churchyard by Birmingham Archaeology (Ramsey 2005) produced further examples of granitic/shale tempered sherds (Rátkai 2005). A small number of granitic sherds were also present at Cawston, Dunchurch (Rátkai 2012), Bascote (Rátkai 2009) and both granitic and shale/sedimentary rock tempered sherds (including a different type of granitic sherds from Potters Marston) were found at Stoke Golding in Leicestershire (Rátkai 2007), which lay roughly equidistant between Chilvers

Coton and Potters Marston. To the west, a small number of 'igneous rock' tempered sherds were found at Coleshill and also Wishaw (WCTS StR13 and StR12 respectively, Rátkai 2008, 492). The distribution of North Warwickshire Granitic ware seems, therefore to be focused on the north-eastern part of the county with outliers to the north-west and in Coventry. This distribution pattern may indicate that there was another kiln site (or sites) on the eastern outskirts of Nuneaton or to the north-west and closer to the Caldecote Volcanic Series. This would allow the potters to make use of Watling Street, which lies c. 1.0-2.5km to the north-east of the Caldecote Volcanic Series, for the distribution of their products; it is worth noting that Wolvey is itself just over 3km south of Watling Street.

The granitic fabrics seem not to occur after the 13th century. There is a case to be made for the cooking pots with the squared rims belonging to the first half of the 13th century (or possibly even the late 12th century) but, as yet, there is insufficient evidence to confirm this.

Other medieval fabrics

There were four fabrics that could date to the 12th century, Coventry-type ware, Potters Marston ware, shelly ware, and a shell/limestone tempered ware but as all four fabrics are also found in the 13th century, it is impossible to prove. Early Potterspurty ware (WCTS Sq42), characterised by a dull pinkish fabric with a cream or sometimes grey core and sparse quartz and reddish iron oxide inclusions, and cooking pots with squared under-cut rims, dates primarily to the first half of the 13th century and is probably largely contemporary with the North Warwickshire Granitic ware. Chilvers Coton A ware dates primarily to the second half of the 13th. An unusual variant with frequent large grits was also present. These two sherds were only found in layer 201 of the excavation and were not found in the evaluation material. Also peculiar to the excavation were probable Chilvers Coton B sherds. These do not fit exactly the description given in Mayes and Scott (1984) but fragments of worn sedimentary rock of a type known from the Nuneaton area, were in the fabric; sherds were found in layer 201 and in two fills of ditch 217, including the lowest one, 218. A single sherd of 'Pellet ware' (Sq25/Sq26) was found. Rather than clay pellets the rounded lumps of pinkish, brownish or cream hue may be mudstone but without petrological sampling it is impossible to say. This fabric is fairly widespread in the county.

The later Chilvers Coton C fabric, which probably largely replaced the A fabric by the early 14th century, was present and also early types of Midlands Purple ware, noted by Mayes and Scott (1984) at Chilvers Coton (Fabric D), as well as the harder fired grey or purple-red Midlands Purple ware. The end of the medieval period was represented by Midlands Purple ware and late medieval oxidised wares including a Wednesbury ware sherd. No cistercian ware was found nor any of the common early post-medieval wares such as blackware and yellow ware. It is possible that the break in the ceramic sequence has been caused by levelling or truncation of the site which has effectively removed pottery from the 16th century and later, leaving only a handful of post-medieval and modern sherds in the topsoil. A post-medieval glazed red earthenware sherd from fill 221 of ditch 217 and two

modern sherds from the same ditch are most likely to be either trample of intrusive material in a much earlier feature.

A finely sandy glazed orange fabric may be *WCTS Sg11*, although this is more usually reduced. One example of this fabric, dating to the 14th-15th century was found in the fill of 106.

The Post-Medieval and Later Pottery

Very little can be said about these later ceramics. The sherds were few in number and occurred in the topsoil or were likely to be intrusive. Details of these sherds can be found in the catalogue in **Appendix 1**.

The Ceramic Building Materials

During the evaluation CBM was found in topsoil and subsoil contexts and as a fill of a small pit, 111. five flat rooftile fragments were found, two of which came from a modern tile. One tile had a central nib. The remaining fragments were undiagnostic. The three rooftile fragments date from the late medieval to early post-medieval periods. Three hand-formed brick fragments were present. Only one brick was measurable having a depth of 65mm and a width of 115mm. The dimensions suggest an 18th-century date. More CBM was found during the excavation. This was mostly very fragmentary and a mix of late medieval or early post-medieval flat roof tile and modern very fragmentary brick and tile. One rooftile fragment was diagnostic. It appeared to be in a Chilvers Coton A fabric and had evidently originally had two tapering circular peg holes either side of a central nib. Full details of the bricks can be found in the catalogue (**Appendix 1**).

The Ceramics and the Site (Tables 1 and 2)

The evaluation site comprised a small number of features cut into natural and a cobbled surface immediately above natural. Remaining contexts were made up of layers of subsoil and topsoil. The sherds were frequently abraded, often heavily. This would suggest that there is a strong case for much of the material being residual. This and the lack of any stratigraphic relationship between the cut features makes it difficult to date the beamslots 104 and 106. The sherds in these fills could date the digging of the slots or the removal of the beams once the building went out of use. A roof slate fragment, possibly Stockingford Shale (a sedimentary rock of the Cambrian period, found in beds lying between Nuneaton and Atherstone) in beamslot 106 perhaps suggests that material in the slot is associated with the removal of the beam. Ditch 113 appears to have existed by the second half of the 13th century and it is interesting to observe that there is only one small North Warwickshire Granitic ware sherd but many Chilvers Coton A and C sherds. This would tend to support an earlier rather than later date for the granitic ware. It could also suggest that the cobble surface, 102, predates the ditch but on the evidence of so few sherds this is by no means certain.

Occupation was probably concentrated in the 13th-15th centuries but it is possible that some of the

pottery dates to the 12th century (see above).

The much larger area excavation was somewhat disappointing. The feature that produced the most pottery was a large ditch, 217. Other cut features were another ditch, 208, and a drain, 224, neither of which produced much pottery. More pottery came from the surface of layer 201 and from layer 202, and from occupation layer 215. If the stratified pottery from Ditch 217 is removed from the sherd count, then the entire excavated area produced slightly fewer sherds than were found in the evaluation trenches.

Pottery from the lowest fill of ditch 217, context 218, suggests that the ditch began to fill in the 13th century. A silty fill 220 is consistent with the ditch still being open in the 14th and 15th centuries, despite a blue transfer-printed sherd that must be intrusive. The upper fill 221 has medieval and post-medieval roof tile as well as relatively modern CBM, a modern glazed sherd and a post-medieval glazed red earthenware sherd. It is difficult to be certain how much of the upper fill material represents trample into the surface of the ditch fill or is in other ways intrusive. Sherds from the surface of layer 201 date from the 13th century onwards, possibly even from the late 12th century but much later pottery and CBM are also present. However, occupation layer 215 contains pottery consistent with a medieval date, which could be interpreted as the remnants of 15th century activity.

Discussion

This small assemblage is useful for enhancing our understanding of the pottery used in Wolvey and may provide further evidence of, as yet, undiscovered pottery kilns and associated pottery industry to the north of Nuneaton and away from the excavated kilns in Chilvers Coton and Bermuda. The find-spots of North Warwickshire Granitic ware may be a pointer to the utilisation of the erstwhile Roman road system in the transport and marketing of goods in the medieval period, although, of course, distribution maps are as much about the distribution of sites examined as pottery or goods distributed!

In terms of enhancing our understanding of the site, there was evidence of medieval occupation although nothing that could be tied in to the pre-Domesday settlement of Wolvey and little if any evidence of occupation before c.1200. This may be fortuitous or may show that the earliest part of the settlement lay elsewhere in Wolvey, perhaps closer to the church.

The larger scale excavation of the site did little to enhance the information gained from the evaluation. The very limited amount of post-medieval pottery and rather limited amount of modern pottery, would seem to suggest that the site may have been 'scoured' or truncated, leaving an incomplete ceramic record of its history.

Fabric / Ware	WCTS Code	100 count	100 weight	101 count	101 weight	102 count	102 weight	105 count	105 weight	107 count	107 weight	110 count	110 weight	112 count	112 weight	114 count	114 weight	Total Count	Total Weight
Shell/limestone temper	CL02?			1	3													1	3
Shelly ware	CS02															2	19	2	19
N Warks. Granitic ware	StR11			1	25	9	161									1	8	11	194
N Warks. Granitic ware	StR 11.1					4	47											4	47
Coventry-type ware	Sq20.2					1	32			1	13							2	45
Early Potterspury-type?	Sq42							1	4									1	4
Fine sandy glazed ware	Sg11?									1	6							1	6
Chilvers Coton A ware	WW01							1	22			1	14	1	15	5	72	8	123
Chilvers Coton A/C ware	WW01 / Sq30															3	100	3	100
Chilvers Coton C ware	Sq30					2	92					1	10			3	86	6	188
Chilvers Coton C ware?	Sq30?			2	18													2	18
Midlands Purple ware	MP															2	27	2	27
Midlands Purple ware?	MP?			1	39													1	39
Wednesbury ware	SLM14											1	13					1	13
Coarseware	CW	4	103															4	103
Slip-coated ware	SLIPCO	1	12															1	12
Modern glazed ware	MGW	2	5															2	5
Flower pot	FPOT	1	8															1	8
Brick	CBM Br	1	78	1	15									1	1384			3	1477
Roof tile	CBM RT	2	92	2	114									2	384			6	590
TOTAL		11	298	8	214	16	332	2	26	2	19	3	37	4	1783	16	312	62	3021

Table 1: Pottery from the Evaluation

Fabric / Ware	WCTS Code	200 count	200 weight	201 count	201 weight	202 count	202 weight	210 count	210 weight	215 count	215 weight	218 count	218 weight	220 count	220 weight	221 count	221 weight	225 count	225 weight	Total Count	Total Weight
Shell/limestone temper	CL02?			1	2							1	2							2	4
N Warks. Granitic ware	StR11			2	51							3	70							5	121
Potters Marston ware	StR30																	1	46	1	46
Cannon Park ware	Sq23											3	19							3	19
'Pellet ware'	Sq25/26															1	12			1	12
Chilvers Coton B ware	StR20			3	66							3	31			1	3			7	100
Chilvers Coton A ware	WW01			3	106				1	20	1	21								5	147
Chilvers Coton A ware?	WW01?			1	19															1	19
Chilvers Coton A/C ware	WW01 / Sq30			1	43															1	43
Chilvers Coton C ware	Sq30			6	127			1	90	3	24			1	7	2	78			13	326
Chilvers Coton C ware?	Sq30?								2	106				1	12					3	118
Chilvers Coton D ware	Sq30/MP	2	33	1	17															3	50
Midlands Purple ware	MP																	2	111	2	111
Late med. oxidised ware	SLM 13			2	56															2	56
Glazed red earthenware	GRE															1	55			1	55
Porcelain?	PORC?			5	1															5	1
Grey stoneware	STW	1	8																	1	8
Modern glazed ware	MGW			1	4									1	3	4	5			6	12
Brick/tile	CBM			3	4															3	4
Brick	CBM Br			4	169	2	35									7	118	2	21	15	343
Daub	CBM Da					1	19													1	19
Roof tile	CBM RT			6	239					1	51					2	85			9	375
Roof tile?	CBM RT?															1	32			1	32
TOTAL		3	41	39	904	3	54	1	90	7	201	11	143	3	22	19	388	5	178	91	2021

Table 2: Pottery from the Excavation

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ANIMAL BONE

Report on the animal bone recovered from Bon Ami, Bulkington Road, Wolvey, Warwickshire (BAWW17)

Kevin Rielly

July 2018

Introduction

The site was located in the centre of Wolvey (some 5km north-east of Coventry) just to the rear of a property (Bon Ami) fronting onto the north side of Bulkington Road. An evaluation followed by a later incursion revealed evidence for medieval, early post-medieval and then modern occupation. The earliest levels may well be contemporary with a medieval manor situated 70 metres to the north of this site. A number of deposits, covering the occupation sequence, provided small quantities of animal bones, all of which was hand recovered.

Description of faunal assemblage by period

The site provided a total of 25 hand collected bones, these including 8 from the evaluation and 17 from the later excavation. The various deposits from both incursions could be dated and these have been placed within general 'periods', as shown in Tables 1 and 2. These include Medieval – 13th century; Late medieval – 12th to 15th centuries; Early post-medieval – 13th to 16th centuries; and modern. It can be supposed that the wide date ranges given for the late medieval and early post-medieval period's collections would suggest that these may contain earlier as well as later animal bones. However, there is no obvious indication of redeposition amongst these collections and indeed the site assemblage as a whole (with one notable exception) is well preserved and no more than moderately fragmented. The exception is the small collection from the possible cobble surface (201), the contents of which feature a higher than average level of fragmentation and one bone which has been severely eroded. This evidence undoubtedly correlates with the noted abraded state of the pottery associated with this deposit.

Medieval

There were a total of 7 bones from the earlier medieval levels and just two dating to the late medieval period, each provided by 2 deposits (see Table 1). As mentioned, the bones from the cobble surface (201), a total of 4 bones, had suffered some erosion and fragmentation. This includes a cattle tibia fragment which is heavily laminated. The cattle bones from this period otherwise contained a metatarsus and humerus fragment, while there is also a loose equid mandibular premolar/molar from an adult individual. The identifiable portion also includes a wood pigeon wing bone (a carpo-metacarpus).

The later medieval collection features two cattle bones, a radius shaft piece and part of a maxillary molar, this from the evaluation.

Post-medieval

11 bones were shared between three deposits derived from the two incursions, principally comprised of cattle and cattle-size bones, the former composed of two mandibles, a humerus and an astragalus. While these bones, as in the previous phase, were clearly from adult individuals, there is evidence for a younger animal, probably a calf, represented by a cattle-size vertebra. This period also produced sheep/goat (a scapula and a tibia) and pig (an ulna).

Modern

These few bones were all taken from the upper fill of ditch [217], placed in this later period due to a perceived level of disturbance, although they may conceivably be contemporary with the lower fills of this feature dating to the medieval era. The bones include a cattle loose maxillary tooth and a metacarpal; an equid loose mandibular; and a sheep/goat metatarsal.

Conclusions

While this collection is rather small, it appears to be reasonably well dated and can at least be used to suggest the usage of certain animal and bird species within the various parts of the occupation sequence. Thus it can be suggested that cattle was certainly an important component of the meat diet in all periods. Sheep and pig formed a substantial part of this diet, while there is also evidence for some game usage – the woodpigeon. The locality of the medieval manor house was eluded to as a possible source of this food waste, however, there is no obvious indication of high status.

Period:	Med	Lmed	EPM	Mod	Total
Incursion/Feature					
Evaluation		1	7		8
ditch [113]			5		5
ditch [109]			2		2
surface		1			1
Excavation	7	1	4	5	17
ditch [208]		1			1
Fill ditch [217]	3			5	8
cobble layer	4				4
occ layer [214]			4		4
Grand Total	7	2	11	5	25

Table 1. Distribution of bones by period (based on the dating evidence) and feature, where Med is medieval, L is late, EPM is early post-medieval and Mod is modern.

Period:	Med	Lmed	EPM	Mod
Species				
Cattle	3	1(1)	2(2)	2
Equid	2			1
Cattle-size	1		1(2)	1
Sheep/Goat			(2)	1
Pig			1(1)	
Wood pigeon	1			
Total	7	1(1)	7(4)	5

Table 2. Distribution of animal bones by period, species and incursion (bones from the evaluation stage are in brackets).

An Assessment of the Charred Plant Macrofossils and other Remains from Land to the rear of Bon Ami, Bulkington Road, Wolvey, Hinckley, Warwickshire (BAWW17)

Val Fryer, Environmental Archaeologist

July 2018

Introduction and method statement

Excavations at Wolvey, undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Newark), recorded a limited number of features of medieval and later medieval date, some possible associated with a medieval manor to the north of the present site. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from layers and fills within beam slots and ditches, with a total of seven being submitted for assessment.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover, with the flots being collected within a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (2010). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots, twigs, straw and thorns were also recorded.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and were sorted when dry. Any artefacts/ecofacts were retained for further specialist analysis.

Results

The recovered flots are all small (i.e. <0.1 litres in volume) and very limited in composition. Cereal grains and seeds are present, but most are poorly preserved, being both fragmented and abraded.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains are present, along with a number of cereals which are too poorly preserved for close identification. Cereal chaff is entirely absent. Possible rounded pea (*Pisum sativum*) seed fragments are recorded from feature fill (110), ditch fill (114) and occupation layer [215], but none retain an intact testa or hilum. Cotyledon fragments of indeterminate large pulses (Fabaceae) are also noted.

Weed seeds (namely small pulses (Fabaceae) and indeterminate large grass (Poaceae) fruits) are extremely scarce, occurring within only three of the assemblages studied. Charcoal fragments are recorded throughout at a low to moderate density, and it is noted that the larger pieces from occupation layer [215] and ditch [208] are distinctly rounded and abraded. A single fragment of charred root or stem is also present.

Of the seven assemblages studied, five are largely composed of small pieces of coal, with coal 'dust' also occurring within the remaining two samples. It is thought most likely that the black porous and tarry residues are bi-products of the combustion of the coal. Other remains are exceedingly scarce, but small, abraded bone fragments are noted within four assemblages and a single globule of an indeterminate vitreous material is present within the sample from beam slot fill (107).

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, the assemblages from Wolvey are very mixed in composition. All would appear to contain intrusive elements (probably derived from the cutting and re-cutting of features within a relatively restricted area), with the poor condition of other materials (principally the plant macrofossils) suggesting that the remains had been exposed to the elements for some considerable period prior to incorporation within the feature fills. Whilst cereals and large pulses do appear to have been stored/used on or near the site, there is an insufficient density to ascertain whether these were potentially destined for human or animal consumption.

As none of the current assemblages contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), no further analysis is recommended. However, a summary of this assessment should be included within any publication of data from the site

Reference

Stace, C., 2010 *New Flora of the British Isles*. 3rd edition. Cambridge University Press.

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens

cf = compare fg = fragment coty = cotyledon

Occ. Layer = occupation layer C = century Med = medieval

Sample No.	1	2	3	4
Context No.	105	107	110	114
Feature No.				
Feature type	Beamslot	Beamslot		Ditch
Date	13thC	13-14thC	15-16thC	13-15thC
Cereals and other potential crop plants				
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)	xcf			
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)				
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (grains)	xcf			
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x	xcffg		
Cereal indet. (grains)	xfg	xfg	xcffg	x
<i>Pisum sativum</i> L.			xcf	xcf
Large Fabaceae indet.				xcotyfg
Dry land herbs				
Small Fabaceae indet.	x	x		
Large Poaceae indet.	x	x		
Other plant macrofossils				
Charcoal <2mm	xx	x	x	xx
Charcoal >2mm	x	x	x	xx
Charcoal >5mm		x		x
Charcoal >10mm				x
Charred root/stem				
Other remains				
Black porous and tarry material	xx	x	x	x
Bone			x	x
Mineralised soil concretions				xxx
Small coal frags.	xxxx	x	x	xxxx
Vitreous material		x		
Sample volume (litres)	10	10	10	10
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%

1	2	3
215	209	218
	208	217
Occ.Layer	Ditch	?Ditch
13thC+	Med.	13thC
xcf		
xcf		
	x	
x		
xcf		
	xcotyfg	
x		
x		
x	x	x
x	x	x
x	x	
x		
x		
x	x	
	xxx	
xxx	xxx	xx
20	20	20
<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
100%	100%	100%

OTHER FINDS

Gary Taylor

Artefacts recovered during investigations at Bel Ami, Bulkington Road, Wolvey, Warwickshire are reported, below.

The finds were examined and reported in accordance with ClfA guidelines (2008).

The Glass

Introduction

A total of 5 pieces of glass weighing 68g were recovered.

Condition

Although naturally fragile the glass is in good condition.

Results

Context	Description	No.	Wt(g)	Context date
201	Colourless/very pale green bottle/jar	1	16	20 th century
220	Green bottle, embossed '...IT...'	1	29	late 19 th century
221	Colourless bottle, 20 th century	1	11	20 th century
	Pale green decorative fragment consisting of 3 joined columns of diminishing size, late 19 th -mid 20 th century	1	10	
225	Colourless polygonal bottle	1	2	Late 19 th -mid 20 th century
TOTALS		5	68	

Provenance

The glass was recovered from a cobbled layer (201), ditch fills (220, 221), and a drain fill (225).

Discussion

Fragments of 4 separate bottles and a decorative piece, all of early modern, late 19th-20th century date, were recovered.

Potential

The glass is of limited potential and can be discarded.

The Metal

Introduction

A total of 6 items weighing 166g were recovered. Most are of iron.

Condition

The metal items are in good condition generally, though corroded.

Results

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt(g)	Context date
200	Iron	Nail, flattened rectangular-sectioned shaft, corroded and encrusted	1	4	
	Iron	Nail/tack, corroded and encrusted	1	2	
201	Iron	Screw, corroded, a little encrusted, late post-medieval	1	5	Late post-medieval
	Iron	Uncertain, possible ferrule, circular section, appears to be hollow	1	5	
225	Iron	Polygonal container or possible drain pipe part, cast, green paint down one exterior panel, corroded and encrusted, late post-medieval	1	147	19 th -early 20 th century
	Copper alloy	Button, 19 th -early 20 th century	1	3	
TOTALS			6	166	

Provenance

The items were recovered from topsoil (200), cobbled layer (201), and drain fill (225).

Discussion

There are several nails and a screw, likely to have been used for affixing timber. These suggest the presence of buildings with structural timber.

Potential

Most of the metal is probably of late post-medieval date and of limited potential. The nails and screw suggest the presence of building with structural timber, and the possible drain pipe also suggests buildings. The button is probably a casual loss.

Other Finds

Introduction

Seven other items weighing a total of 499g were recovered.

Results

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt(g)	Context date
201	plastic	Light bulb, 20 th century	1	8	20 th century
	stone	Roofing slate? 3mm thick, medieval?	1	9	
210	stone	Roof tile? 13mm thick, medieval?	1	159	Medieval?
215	stone	Roofing slate? 8mm thick, medieval?	1	73	Medieval?
	stone	Burnt stone	1	152	
220	Stone/cinder	Cinder /extremely burnt stone	1	42	
	mortar	Pale grey coarse mortar, contains fragments of ceramic building material	1	56	
TOTALS			7	499	

Provenance

The items were recovered from cobbled layer (201), ditch fills (210, 220), and occupation layer (215).

Discussion

Most of the other finds were of stone. There are a couple of pieces, from (201) and (215), of probable roof tile/slate. These are on probable Stockingford shale which was quarried in the Nuneaton area and used for roofing buildings in the medieval period. Two pieces of probable Warwickshire Group red sandstone, a possible tile from (210), and a burnt lump from (215), were also found.

In addition, a cinder and a piece of mortar were recovered.

A modern light bulb, lacking its metal fittings, was also retrieved.

Potential

The stone and mortar items are of moderate potential and indicate the proximity of buildings. Hearths or fires are indicated by the burnt items.

The light bulb is of no potential and can be discarded.

Context Date Summary

The dating in the following Table is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Cxt	Date (Century AD)	Comments
200		
201	20 th	
210	Medieval?	Based on 1 stone
215	Medieval?	Based on 1 stone
220	Late 19th	Based on 1 glass
221	20th	
225	Late 19 th -mid 20th	

References

ClfA, 2008 *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*

Abbreviations

ClfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

No. Number

Wt(g) Weight (grams)

Appendix 4: OASIS Report

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: preconst1-324628

Project details

Project name	Excavation and monitoring on land to the rear of Bon Ami, Bulkington Road, Wolvey, Warwickshire
Short description of the project	A previous archaeological evaluation carried out on the site had uncovered a ditch, two possible beam slots and a cobbled area dating from the medieval to post-medieval periods. A targeted excavation was requested in order to further characterise these features. The excavation revealed further evidence for medieval settlement activity in the area. A series of deposits dating to the thirteenth century was examined at the northern end of the site. These deposits probably represent a truncated boundary ditch and could be earthworks associated with the former medieval manor nearby. A small gully also dating to the medieval period was identified. The cobbled surface uncovered during the evaluation was further revealed, as well as an adjacent occupation layer dating to the late medieval period. Following the excavation, a watching brief was requested to monitor the levelling of the site should further archaeological features be revealed. The watching brief uncovered more of the possible ditch in the north of the site, but no other archaeological remains were identified.
Project dates	Start: 05-12-2017 End: 03-07-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	BAWW17 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	R16/1786 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	METALLED SURFACE Medieval
Monument type	DITCH? Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Investigation type	"Part Excavation", "Watching Brief"

Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country England
Site location WARWICKSHIRE RUGBY WOLVEY Land to the Rear of Bon Ami, Bulkington Road
Postcode LE10 3LA
Study area 227 Square metres
Site coordinates SP 42814 87860 52.486607174558 -1.369425436562 52 29 11 N 001 22 09 W Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 110m Max: 112m

Project creators

Name of Organisation PCA Newark
Project brief originator none
Project design originator Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project director/manager Gary Taylor
Project supervisor Steve Jones
Project supervisor Mark Williams
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Warwickshire Museum
Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient Warwickshire Museum
Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient Warwickshire Museum
Paper Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Correspondence","Diary","Map","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey"

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Land to the Rear of Bon Ami, Bulkington Road, Wolvey, Warwickshire LE10 3LA: An Archaeological Strip, Map and Record with a Watching Brief

Author(s)/Editor (s) Leman, M.

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