



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample and Observation and Recording Report

Jury Place (Formerly Lord Leycester Hotel)

17-19 Jury Street

Warwick



Quality Check

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Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)



Summary

Between June 2017 and May 2018 KDK Archaeology undertook a Strip, Map and Sample Excavation and Archaeology Observation and Recording at Jury Place (Formerly Lord Leycester Hotel), 17-19 Jury Street, Warwick during the construction of 10 new dwellings to the rear of the plot, and the conversion of the former Lord Leycester Hotel into apartments. The works demonstrated that consistent activity dating from the late Saxon period up to the present day existed on the site associated with backyard activity deriving from properties fronting Jury Street and also from boundaries and buildings that once occupied the site. The types of features encountered included structural stone walls, brick foundations, pits, a gully, surface, and well.

1 Introduction

1.1 Between June 2017 and May 2018 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of Strip, Map and Sample Excavation and Observation and Recording of Jury Place (Formerly Lord Leycester Hotel), 17-19 Jury Street, Warwick. The project was commissioned by TAG Exclusive Properties Urban Ltd and was carried out according to a Mitigation Strategy and Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by KDK (Kaye 2017), and approved by Warwickshire County Council Planning Archaeologist, Archaeological Advisor (AA) to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Warwick District Council. The relevant planning application reference is W/15/0795.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This project has been required under the terms of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site.

1.3 *The Site*

Location

The site is situated within the central area of the county-town and civil parish of Warwick, centred at National Grid Reference 42829 26493 (Fig. 1). It lies on the main east-west route through Warwick, within its historic core and Conservation Area.

Description

The former Lord Leycester Hotel occupies a large part of the frontage on the north side of Jury Street and is comprised of three buildings no. 17, no. 19 and The Hotel Annexe (Fig. 2). All of these are Grade II Listed Buildings (NHLE List entry Nos. 307514, 307515 and 307516). The site also includes an extensive and irregularly-shaped rear plot of land to the north, currently used as a car park, which is bounded by a stone wall to the north and parts of several brick walls to the west and east. The Tink-a-Tank footpath, which makes a dog-leg around the north-east corner of the site, separates the Lord Leycester Hotel property from the Collegiate Church of St. Mary's and its associated graveyard. The east side of the site is bounded by no. 21, a Listed Building, and its associated rear parking area. Vehicular access to the rear of the property is via an arch from the Jury Street frontage at the west end of the site.

Geology & Topography

The underlying bedrock for the site is mapped as Bromsgrove Sandstone Formation sandstone, with no superficial geological deposits present (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). The rear of the site slopes down towards the south and east, with heights varying between 67.180mAOD at the north-east, 67.460mAOD at the north-west to 65.5mAOD to the south and west.



Proposed Development

The proposals comprised the demolition of the extensions to the rear and replacement of these structures with ten new dwellings (Fig. 3). Associated developments also included re-surfacing the courtyard for parking, the addition of small rear gardens, and other ancillary works. It is also included the change of use of the buildings on the street front and alterations to form ten, self-contained flats and one commercial unit to the ground floor, whilst carrying out associated renovation and repair works to both the interior and exterior of the buildings. The historic core of the buildings was retained and no internal excavations took place that required archaeological intervention.

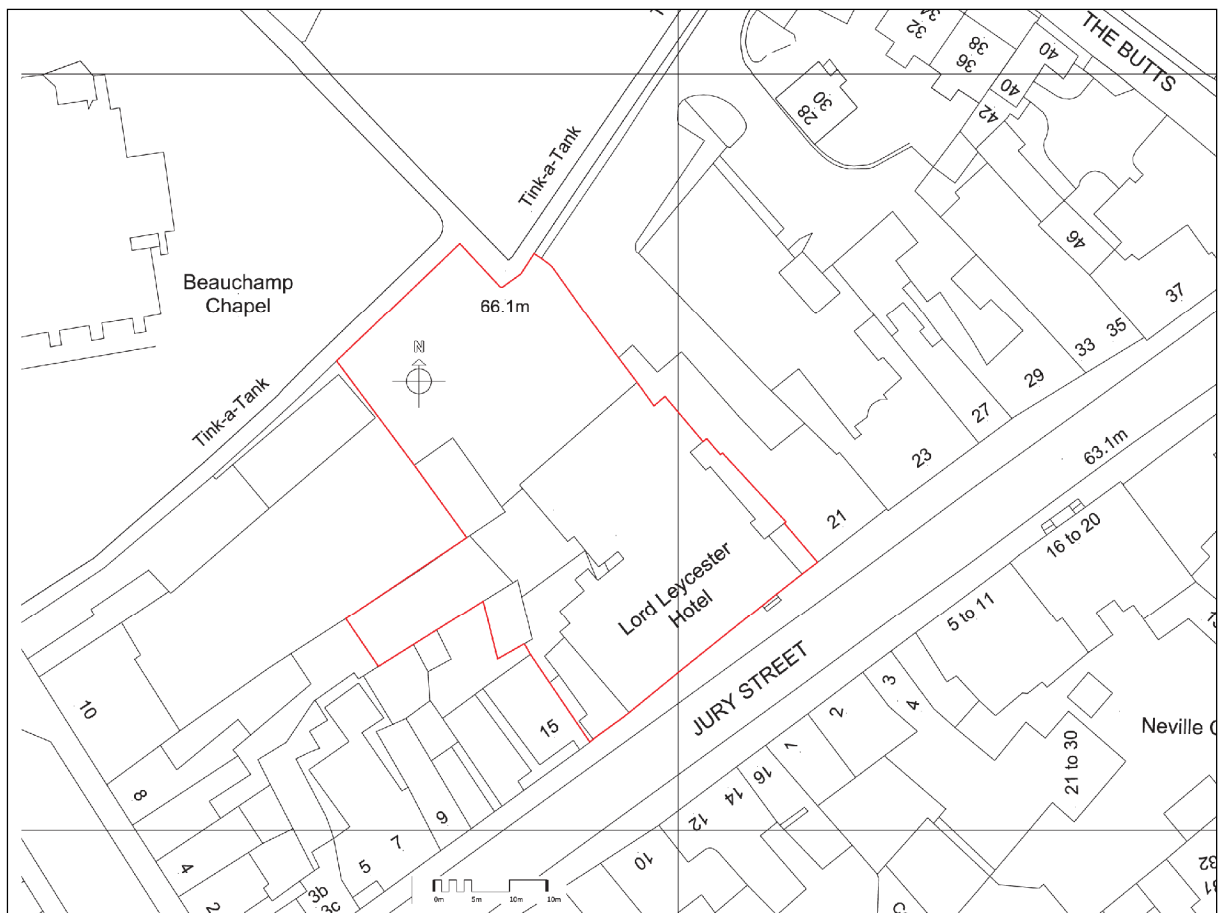


Figure 2: Site location (scale 1: 1250)



Figure 3: Development plan (scale 1:400)



2 Aims & Methods

2.1 Aims

The aims of this project as defined in the approved Mitigation Strategy and Written Scheme of Investigation (Kaye 2017) were:

- To better understand the nature and chronology of the occupation within the development area
- To identify the extent and possible function of the masonry remains
- To establish whether the stone-built structures formed part of the College of St Mary
- To establish the relationship of the structures with their contemporary environment
- To establish the date, nature and extent of other activities on the development site

2.2 Methods

Two evaluations carried out by KDK (Summerfield-Hill, 2015 & 2017) together with the results of geotechnical borehole and test pit data provided an indication of the density, type and depth of surviving archaeological remains. This information was also used to design and modify the foundation plan with a view to minimising the impact on features.

The archaeology was demonstrably widespread across the site, and in some places relatively close to the surface, consequently a detailed Mitigation Strategy and WSI (Kaye 2017) was designed defining the methods to be used, which consisted of:

- The archaeologically controlled strip of the overburden within the area of the proposed buildings and car park to the impact level of the development, as shown in Fig. 4
- The archaeological excavation of ground beam, service trenches and carpark ground reduction (Fig. 4)
- The manual cleaning and a pre-excavation planning of the excavation area
- The detailed investigation and recording of any archaeological features and deposits present with deposits being excavated stratigraphically, and environmental remains appropriately sampled
- The examination of spoil-heaps for archaeological material, using metal detection equipment
- A programme of post-field analysis, archiving and publication

The Mitigation Strategy is included as Appendix 1.

2.3 Standards

The work conformed to the following requirements:

- The requirements as defined by Warwickshire County Archaeologist
- The relevant sections of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (CIfA 2014)
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014)
- Current English Heritage guidelines (HE 2015, EH 2008)

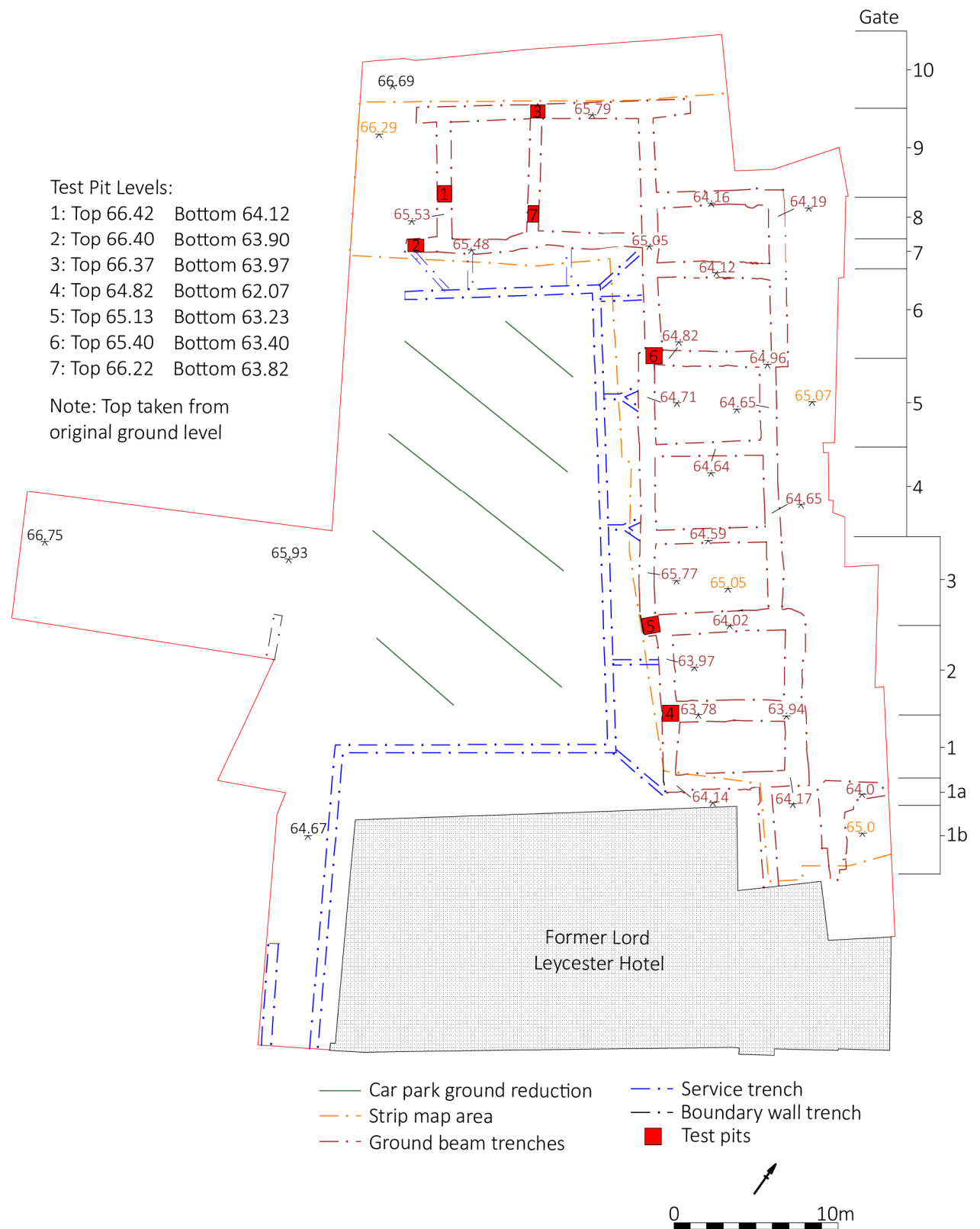


Figure 4: Archaeological monitoring, test pit, Gate locations and general ground reduction levels (scale 1:350)



3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 The development site is located within the boundary of the medieval town and Saxon *burh*. The former hotel buildings occupy the medieval street frontage of Jury Street and at least part of the land to the rear would have formed a burgage plot between Jury Street and the Collegiate Church of St. Mary's. Whether the Tink-A-Tank footpath immediately to the rear of the property marks the original boundary between the college and the development site is unclear. It certainly dates from at least 1610 as it appears in Speed's map of Warwick (Fig. 5).

The following section provides a summary of the readily available historical background to the site and its environs. This section has been compiled with information from the Warwickshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the County Archive, the Victoria County History (VCH) and other reliable online resources.

3.2 *Prehistoric* (before 600BC)

Evidence for the first habitation of Warwick dates to the earliest period of the prehistoric era in Britain, being the Lower Palaeolithic (c.500 000 -15000 BC), in the form of the find of a single, complete flint hand axe (HER MWA 2179) made at Priory Park some 250m to the north of the Lord Leycester Hotel.

There is currently no evidence of Mesolithic occupation of Warwick but there is now a growing body of Neolithic finds and features over the hilltop of Warwick - the area surrounding the application site area, dating to the early to late Neolithic era (c.4000 BC to 2351 BC). In the mid-late 1960s part of a possible rectangular posthole building together with clusters of upwards of 30 pits and a wealth of associated flint and pottery artefacts were excavated on several occasions from sites around Brook Street, approximately 200m west of the Lord Leycester Hotel (HER MWA 1985, 6062, 6063). These also included a Beaker Age arrowhead. Further excavations to the rear of nos. 25, 31 and 33 Brook Street in 1973 recovered a modest Neolithic assemblage of flint and pottery, but the noticeable absence of features suggests truncation by Medieval and later use of the site (HER MWA 6064, 1987). Excavations in 1965-7 on the site of the Mulberry Tree pub at 16 Market Street, c. 300m to the west of the Lord Leycester Hotel recovered over 30 pits containing occupational debris, and further pottery and flint finds in the sandy layer directly above the natural sandstone (HER MWA 1989). Further postholes containing pottery have also been found at Market Street (HER MWA, 6065). The presence of Windmill Hill/ Abingdon type pottery suggests an earlier Neolithic date for the site. Further postholes were found nearby (HER MWA 6065) together with remains of up to 5 pots below a layer of 'foreign' clay.

At the Castle Lane site, roughly 75m due south of the Lord Leycester Hotel, excavations on the undisturbed areas of ground found numerous post/stakeholes and two associated worked flints (HER MWA 1995). Further isolated find spots of Neolithic material have been made nearby to the north of the site (flint and pottery just 70m north-east of St Mary's Church, HER MWA 6061); to the north-east (Neolithic axe near the Warwickshire Record Office, HER MWA 4269); and also c. 150m to the west (Neolithic/ Bronze Age flint flake from Swan Street, HER MWA 5658).

3.3 *Iron Age* (600BC-AD43)

There is inconclusive evidence for a possible Iron Age hillfort located on the crest of the hill at Priory Park c.400m north of the site (HER MWA 1841). Just under 2ha of land is surrounded by an extensive triple rampart which may equally have been the result of 17th century landscaping.



3.4 **Roman** (AD43-c.450)

A Romano-British cremation cemetery has been found in the form of niches cut in the sides of sandstone rock, filled with urns, some containing burnt human remains (HER MWA 1999). They were discovered in the working face of former sandstone quarrying on the north side of Priory Road, and also a number of similar examples on the south side of Priory Hill just 150m north of the Hotel. At the current time the only known evidence of associated Roman settlement is a pit, possibly of Roman date which was found below Medieval deposits during excavations 100m west of East Gate, in the Vicar's Choral, almost next door to the Lord Leycester Hotel (HER MWA 5533). An unspecified coin listed as part of HER MWA 6061 may also come from this era.

3.5 **Saxon** (c.450-1066)

The earliest settlement is likely to date from the 6th century (VCH 419-27), and the town possibly named from a settlement on the weir (*ibid* 480-9). Earlier Saxon cemeteries are a mile north of Warwick and a mile to the south west (VCH 419-27).

Ethelfleda, sister of Edward the Elder established the later Saxon burh in 914 A.D. as one of ten towns intended to defend Mercia against the Danes (VCH 419-27). The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles record its being named 'Werinca' and it appeared to have had a mint, which operated between c. 924 – 1150, possibly in the Northgate Street/ St. Mary's Collegiate area (HER MWA 1972).

The first historical references to boundaries of Warwick were made in 1033, together with Myton and Tach Brook and the Rivers Avon and Leam (VCH 417-8). Part of an early bank, possibly dating to the foundation of the burh in 914 A.D. has been recorded at Market Street (HER MWA 1988). The late 11th century town ditch with a palisade was on the north side of the town at Barrack Street (HER MWA 2188). Two undated, but possibly Saxon, defensive ditches have also been excavated at Castle Hill Baptist Church (HER MWA 8739). The Hotel is thus within the central area of the burh.

Later Saxon occupation remains have been excavated at the Woolpack Hotel, Market Street, approximately 225m west of the Lord Leycester Hotel (HER MWA 8813). Further occupation evidence comes from an unstratified coin of Cnut and a coin of Edward the Confessor from a rubbish pit between the Butts and St. Mary's Church (HER MWA 5534) and a coin of Cnut from the Mulberry Tree PH on Market Street (HER MWA 5660-1).

3.6 **Medieval** (1066-1500)

The Domesday Survey of 1086 records Warwick as having a total of 19 burgess households; today's main town area of Warwick however seems to equate with the hamlet of Coten, which had 120 households which comprised 10 villagers, 106 smallholders and 4 slaves. Their land included 20 ploughlands, four plough teams, meadow, woodland and two mills. Both had King William as Lord and Tenant in Chief (<http://domesdaymap.co.uk/place/SP2864/warwick/>). The VCH however records the Domesday population as being the other way around and the population estimated in the region of 1,500; "as many as 112 houses were appurtenant to the rural estates of 27 of the King's Barons" (VCH 417-8 & 480-9).

The Lord Leycester Hotel lies within the central core of the medieval town, which only occupied a relatively small part of the borough. Notable landmarks within its immediate environs include Warwick Castle which lies just within 'bowshot' to the south (HER MWA 1922). Established as a motte and bailey castle, it encroached upon the existing town so that at least four town houses were demolished in 1068 to make way for it (HER MWA 5656). It was rebuilt in stone from the 12th century and onwards before being extensively fortified in the 14th century. The castle included its own domestic range and incorporated Warwick's mother church, All Saint's Church (HER MWA 7267, 1951; VCH 419-27).



The medieval town probably largely follows the shape of the Saxon burh. It was surrounded by an earth rampart as early as the Norman period and was walled by the 1305-1439 (VCH 419-27). Warwick had three main gates, with Northgate (no longer extant), Eastgate and Westgate (HER MWA 1924 and 1925) dating to the early 15th centuries respectively, although the Westgate is known from at least 1129. 'Two roughly circular lines of streets ran inside and outside the walls round the greater part of the town, broken principally on the south by the castle' (VCH 419-27). High Street/Pavement and Jury Road ran between the two. Market Street, Barrack Street, the (St Mary's) Butts; Castle Lane and Back Hills lay inside the Medieval town (VCH 419-27; HER MWA 2198).

Jury Street was so named due to the presence of a small Jewish community established c.1184-5, and although called 'le luerie' in 1347, the community had probably been removed from England between 1282 and 1290 (VCH 480-9).

There is evidence that the medieval settlement seems to have shrunk; at least three 11-12th century house plots, plus associated wells, a kiln and an oven were excavated at Brook Street in the late 1960s (HER MWA 5525). A boundary ditch marking the outer edge of the medieval town has also been found at the junction of Market and Bowling Green Streets (HER MWA 8216) and sited again at 23 Market Street (HER MWA 1988). The anticipated town ditch on the north-east side of the medieval town has yet to be located in interventions at the former archery practice area *The Butts* (HER MWA 1991; VCH 427-34), but extensive quarrying took place there from the medieval period onwards. The remains of the northern town wall defences have been located at Barrack Street (HER MWA 2188). Suburbs there and outside the east of Warwick and at Bridge End are also known (HER MWA 7050, 8316) and excavations, such as at Smith Street, 250m east of the Hotel, a 15th-16th century pit also produced residual 12th- 13th century wares, and a boundary wall which divided the frontage may also have been contemporary (HER MWA 10120).

Warwick had a plentiful supply of churches and monastic sites both within and outside the town including the Priory of St Sepulchre (HER MWA 1958, 10180, 10181, 10182); The Medieval Hospital of St. John the Baptist (HER MWA 1928) and a Dominican Friary (HER MWA 1959).

The Collegiate Church of St Mary's, which is Grade I Listed (HER MWA 1943) and is located to the immediate north of the Lord Leycester Hotel, was founded c.1123 and widely rebuilt in successive centuries. A watching brief on the north side of the church in 1976 did not locate any archaeological remains (HER EWA 2906). The site of St Marys College to the north-west of Lord Leycester Hotel is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (HER MWA 5535). Excavations in the grounds have found remains of 14th century walls, pits, buildings and a well, and an earlier pathway and pits below, one of which was 13th century. The site of the Vicar's Choral at St. Mary's Church lies between the Collegiate Church of St. Mary's and The Butts. It was founded c.1455 and was similar to a cathedral precinct (VCH 418-27; HER MWA 1984). Previously at the site there was a hall and accommodation dating from 1336 (HER MWA 1984).

Other religious sites include the late medieval Church of St. John, which was founded by 1123 (HER MWA 1944), and it is recorded in the 15th century that the chancel possibly incorporated the choir of a large nunnery which was destroyed in 1061. The Church of St. John the Baptist was granted to St Mary's College in 1123 and it was united with St Mary's in 1367 and it housed the Grammar School until the Dissolution (HER MWA 1955).

From c.1088-1119 the town also possessed a Market Square, with a cross (HER MWA 1967; VCH 480-9) and even a vineyard that may have utilised the town wall on the east side of the town (HER MWA 5527). A High Cross also stood at the junction of the two main streets High Street and Jury Street (HER MWA 1926).

In 1482 there were three burgages recorded in Jury Street together with seven messuages belonging to the Castle Manor (VCH 419-27). Several medieval houses survive along the main



High Street/ Jury Lane road frontage which were built sometime after 1383 as Guild Houses (HER MWA 1926). Number 37 Jury Street dates from the 14th century with a later 15th century hall building (VCH 419-27). Excavations undertaken at the rear of 18-28 Jury Street revealed medieval postholes and pits (HER MWA 8394; EWA 6888). Observations however found no medieval remains at no. 23 Jury Street (HER EWA9090; Palmer 2007).

Archaeological evidence elsewhere in the town has provided rich evidence for medieval activity. A site on Market Street, for example, revealed continual occupation between the 11th and 15th century (HER MWA 8813), 11th- 14th century road surfaces (HER MWA 8811) and a 13th/ 14th century pottery kiln (HER MWA 8812). Numerous interventions in Brook Street have found 11-13th century cess and rubbish pits, a well and traces of buildings (HER MWA 1986 and 1987). Twelfth- thirteenth century evidence has also come from Swan Street (HER MWA 1994) and further to the north-east of the town (HER MWA 8799). Cobbled road surfaces dating to the 13th-14th century have been found at the south end of Church Street (HER MWA 9053).

3.7 *Post-Medieval* (1500-1900)

A survey undertaken on 2014 (Ward-Booth 2014, 12) suggests that the core of the Hotel was founded towards the end of the medieval period and is thought to include an Elizabethan stone structure. The Hotel was originally called *Jury Street House*, and built by Wagstaffe of Tachbrook and later owned by John Rous; bought by Sir Simon Archer in 1654, and it was he or his heirs who refaced the stonewalls with brick (VCH 427-34). As such it reputedly survived the Great Fire in the centre of Warwick in 1694, indeed acting as a fire-break (VCH 427-34). It was bought in 1726 and it is from this era that the Georgian part of the facade dates (Ward-Booth 2014, 12; Listed Building data refs: 307514, 307515 & 307516). By 1800 it had become the *Three Tuns Inn* before returning to residential use having been bought by Mr Evans who divided it into two. The western part was sold to Rev. Baynes of Upton-on-Severn who demolished it and covered the courtyard with a dining room whilst Mr Wilson of Exhall bought the eastern part in 1820 and re-fronted it, thus removing the bay windows (VCH 427-34). The name Lord Leycester derives from Robert Dudley, Lord Leicester, one-time owner of Warwick Castle during the Reign of Elizabeth I; the Hotel has no apparent connections with the Lord Leycester Hospital.

Speed's map of 1610 shows densely packed houses on the Jury Street frontage, as elsewhere in the town (VCH 427-34; Speed 1610). As a result of the 1694 fire, Jury Street and High Street were widened in 1695 (VCH 427-34). Many new houses were also constructed at this time or given a more fire-resistant skin. Evidence of the 1694 fire was also found at Back Street (HER WMA 2194) and it is thought that quarries in Bowling Green Street (HER MWA 1990) may have been used for rebuilding the town.

The 1711 town map (Fish and Bridgeman, reproduced in Palmer 2007) shows a schematic frontage with equally sized buildings along Jury Street. The rear plot of the Hotel site however seems to have been divided into three, with a trapezoidal part to the north, and Tink-a-Tank emanating off its north-east corner. In 1788 the Jury Street frontage was depicted in more detail and with several outbuildings to the rear of the Hotel building; no rear plots or Tink-a-tank appear to be shown (Baker reproduced in Palmer 2007).

In the 1806 mapping the Hotel site's buildings, Plot 172, seemed to have been unchanged, including a westward-projecting building (James reproduced in Palmer 2007). The majority of the rear plot was associated with Plot 172, with a subdivision around a north-south orientated building to the rear. The northern part of plot at the boundary however, seemed to have belonged to the neighbouring property.

More detail is shown on the Board of Health map (1851, reproduced in Palmer 2007). The rear plot is shown as two properties with gardens and paths, including a westwards plot connected



to the Hotel grounds. Access to the rear of this plot and to the house next door was possible from Tink-a-Tank.

The first Edition Ordnance Survey maps (1889, 1 to 2500 series and 1887 6inch series) show numbers 17 and 19 as simple squared/ rectangular buildings respectively, with small rear projections that extended into separate rear plots that were both bounded by Tink-a-Tank lane to the north. Both rear plots were laid out as gardens with several mature trees and a pathway in each plot.

3.8 *Modern* (1900-present)

The Hotel at no. 19 Jury Street was bought by the owner of the *Warwick Arms Hotel* in 1925, and redeveloped before it was opened in 1926, with no. 17 being added the following year (Ward-Booth 2014, 12). During the following decade the Hotel was expanded with further rooms added in a new building to the rear (Ward-Booth 2014, 12). The Hotel was requisitioned for both government and U.S. military use during World War II, and it is during this phase of development that the rear car park was added along with a tower extension to the rear of the building (Ward-Booth 2014, 12). Since then, the interior has seen the addition of a new, large restaurant, en-suite facilities for guest rooms and meetings rooms (Ward-Booth 2014, 12).

Even as late as 1952 the land to the rear of the Hotel was still divided into two separate plots; some of the additional ancillary buildings described above, were built at the boundaries between them and were clearly shown on Ordnance Survey mapping, which had not been present in 1925 (Ordnance Survey 1925 and 1952 Editions). Several additional buildings shown in to the rear of the Hotel in 1952 are no longer extant but there are several scars/ changes of build in the current boundary walls and changes of direction/level in the current concrete surfaces that indicate their location.

In the 1980s a single storey extension was made at the rear of the Hotel accompanied by a covered walkway, and an extension on the north side of the Tower, just inside the west boundary wall. A garage was added to the north side of a former ?19th century or earlier brick-outbuilding between the Tower and the site entrance.

3.9 *Site specific*

A two-trench evaluation carried out in 2015 by KDK Archaeology recorded the remains of a probable 18th-19th century brick foundation and associated brick drain and 20th century rubbish pits amongst substantial build-up typical of urban development, on the western side of the site (Fig. 5). To the rear of the hotel possible medieval features were recorded, as a deep deposit or possibly a layer or the fill of a large cut feature was observed along with an ashlar stone wall. At the time of recording the wall was interpreted as possibly forming part of a building that may have been associated with either the Lord Leycester Hotel or the Collegiate Church. An 18th-19th century brick wall representing either an outbuilding or a boundary wall was also exposed, along with a number of 19th/20th structural cuts interpreted as bases for buildings. A 20th century concrete foundation, possibly dating from World War II when the site had been requisitioned by the MOD was also present.

A second evaluation was undertaken in 2016, comprising three trenches, following the demolition of a modern extension to the rear of the hotel. Two of these were located within the footprint of the proposed development and the third was excavated adjacent to the building on the street frontage (Fig. 5). The most notable features on the site were the remnant stone walls, indicative of high-status buildings, some of which were constructed of large blocks of dressed local sandstone that extend to over a meter in depth below the existing ground level. Some of the walls were parallel to each other and a possible return was also recorded. As with



the previous evaluation results it is likely that they represent the remains of buildings either associated with the Collegiate Church of St Mary or perhaps with the buildings which preceded the Lord Leycester Hotel. There is cartographic evidence to suggest that the buildings were occupied for a considerable time, and it is possible that they may have changed hands when the college was dissolved in 1544.

Post-medieval features including a well, rubbish pits and a possible fire place were revealed towards the southern side of the site, all of which probably related to the domestic activity of the then dwellings fronting Jury Street.

The site formation recorded during the evaluations suggests that there has been a build-up of occupation layers from at least the medieval period. There is a substantial depth of clearly anthropogenic deposits site wide, to the extent that the natural geology was not reached with the possible exception of the central area and a sondage at in the trench closes to the surviving buildings where an outcrop of clay may have been encountered.

Detailed description of all the features recorded during the evaluations can be found in the two associated reports (Summerfield-Hill 2015 & 2017).

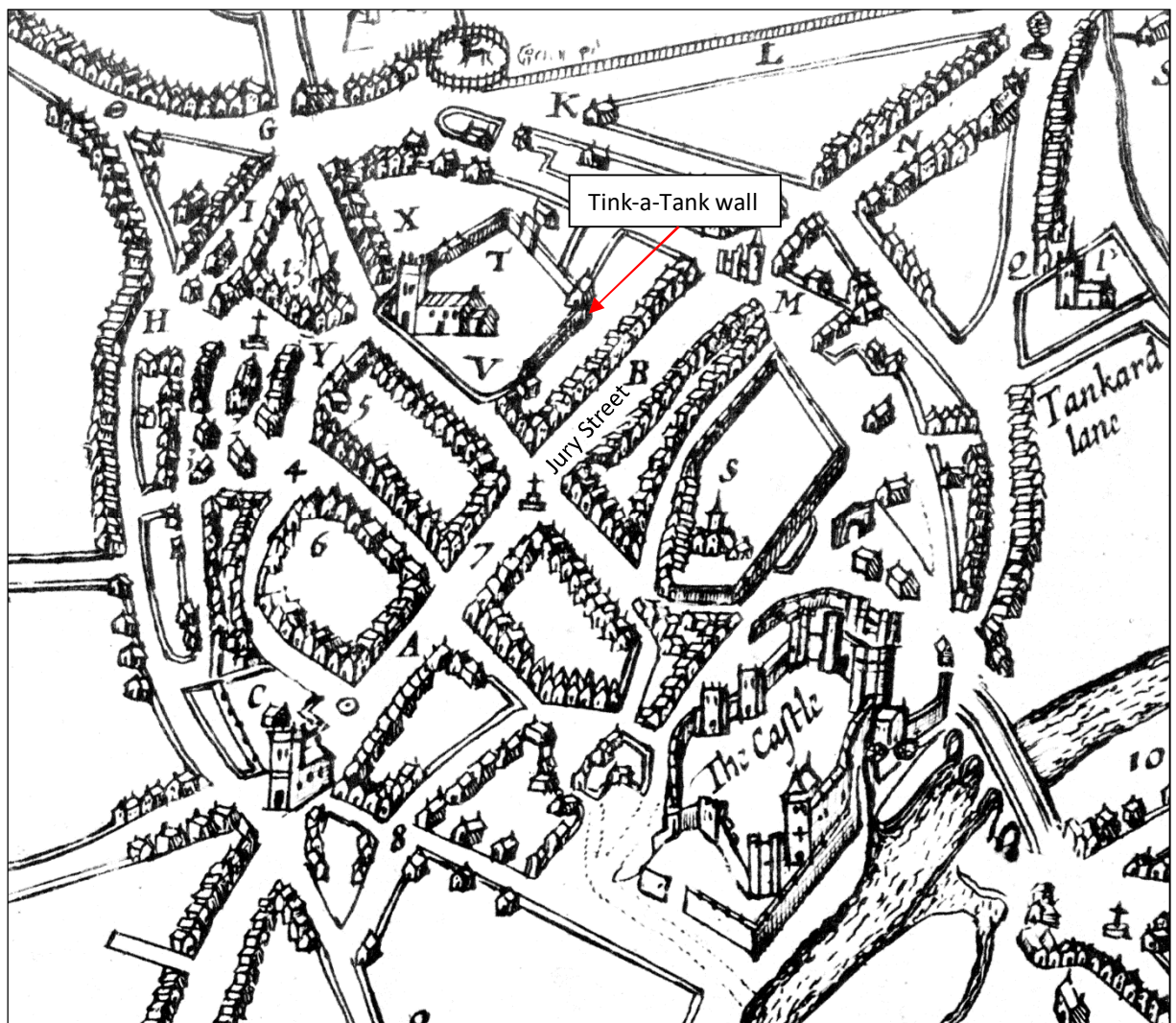


Figure 5: Portion of Speed's map from 1610 (not to scale)

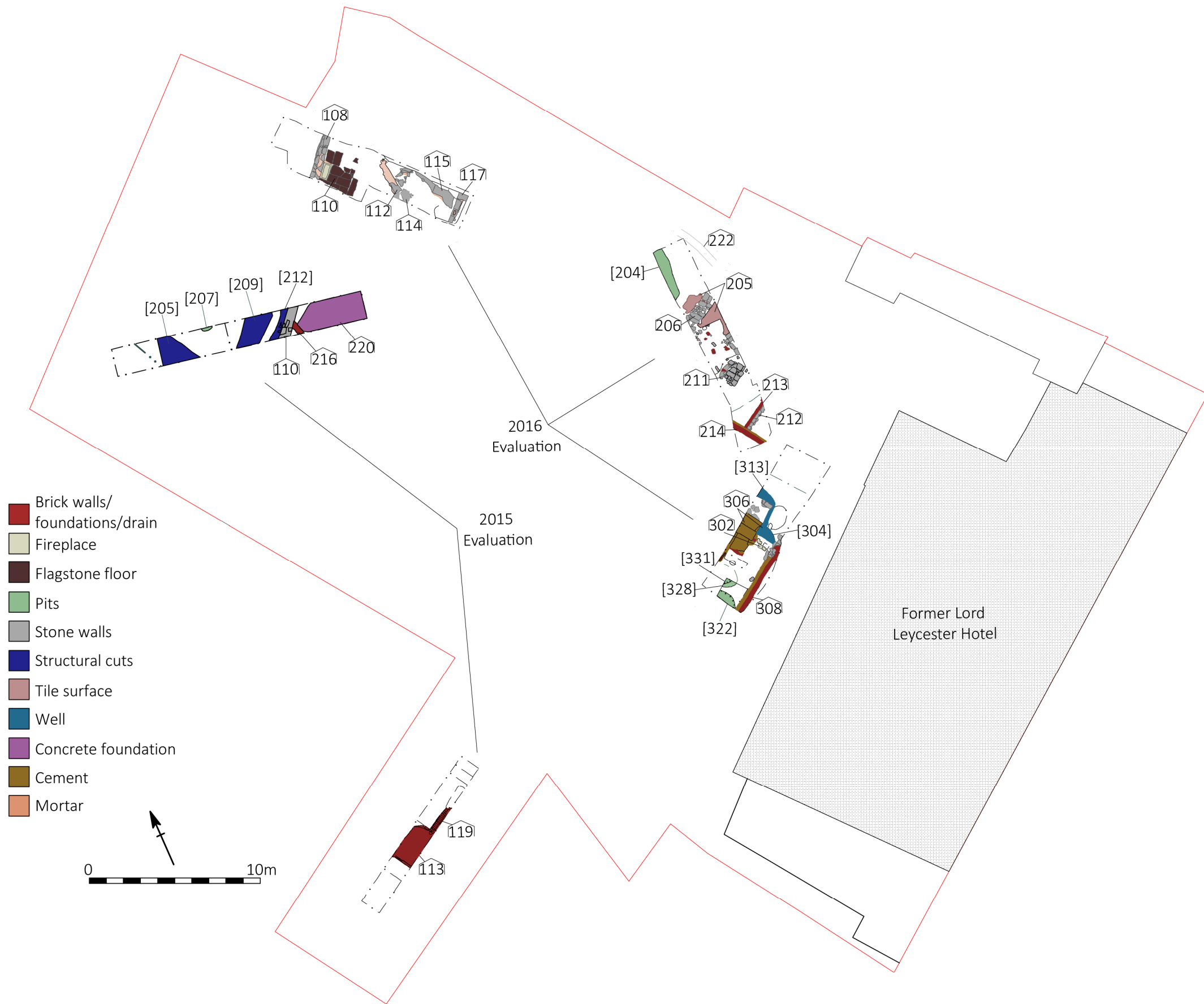


Figure 6: Evaluation trench plan (scale 1:250)



4 Results

4.1 Introduction

A Strip, Map and Sample area of c.740 sq. m was mechanically stripped of the existing carpark and overburden under close archaeological supervision, in the footprint of the new residential development, after which trenching to accommodate the ground beams for the new properties were also mechanically excavated (Figs. 4, 7-9, 12).

Further works entailed the monitoring of services trenches, piling and ground reduction to accommodate the laying of a carpark associated with the new properties (Figs. 4, 8, 12). In the event, the level of the car parking area was altered by between +250mm and -500mm, only cutting through the existing concrete slab and sub-base, revealing no archaeological features (Appendix 1, Fig. 6). The minimum levels achieved during this process were between 65.00mAOD on the southern side, to 66.65mAOD in the northwest corner. The piling yielded no useful data or artefacts, despite the spoil being inspected.

The site was marked out with numbered Gates which were usually associated with the position of ground beams. These Gates have been used as reference points to locate and describe the archaeological features recorded during this excavation (Fig. 4).

The site had undergone substantial build up, and the general site stratigraphy consisted of a series of made-ground deposits up to 2.15m deep.

Once the ground beam trenches had been pulled, seven test pits were excavated and monitored at various points across the site in order to determine the depth of the natural geology. A small amount of pottery was recovered from the machine bucket or made ground in Pits 1, 2 and 4. This provide some useful contextual data regarding the stratigraphy of the site (Fig. 4; Plates 1-6):

Test Pit 1 (Gate 10) - 2.3m deep

Ground level: 66.42mAOD

Made-ground (120) 0.6m deep consisting of dark grey brown/black, soft/loose silty clay with frequent flecks of charcoal, fragments of cbm (ceramic building material) and moderate sub-angular stones less than 20mm.

Made-ground (134) -0.15m deep consisting of a mixture of beige/yellow brown, fine/loose, silty sand.

Made-ground (121) 0.15m deep consisting of mid-darker grey brown, soft/loose clay silt with moderate flecks of charcoal and cbm.

Made-ground (123) 1.25m deep consisting of light-mid orange brown, soft slightly loose, silty clay with moderate charcoal and sub-angular stones less than 20mm and finds of 2 sherds of pottery dating to the 14th-15th century and roof tile dating to the late post-medieval period, along with animal bone. The pottery was recovered from the machine bucket during excavation. Natural geology hit at base of test pit yellowy brown, loose, silty/sandy clay

Base level: 64.12mAOD

Test Pit 2 (Gate 8/9) - 2.5m deep

Ground level: 66.40mAOD

Made-ground (carpark) (119 same as 100) - 0.6m deep.

Made-ground (135) 0.3m deep consisting of dark brown/black with lenses of orange/brown sand, loose, silty clay with moderate sub-angular stones less than 50mm

Made-ground (157) 0.2m deep consisting of mid orangey brown, loose, gravely, silty clay with frequent sub-angular stones less than 50mm

Made-ground (121) 0.15m deep (see above for description).

Made-ground (123) 1.25m deep (see above for description).

A single sherd of 12th century pottery was recovered.



Natural geology hit at base of test pit red firm clay

Base level: 63.90mAOD

This test pit also indicated that Wall [111] was found cutting into the natural strata observed at 2.5m below ground level.

Test Pit 3 (Gate 10) - 2.4m deep

Ground level: 66.37mAOD

Made-ground (119 same as 100) 0.3m deep.

Made-ground (120) 1m deep (see above for description).

Made-ground (121) 0.5m deep (see above or description).

Natural geology hit at base of test pit light yellowy brown, soft, loamy clay.

Base level: 63.97mAOD

Test Pit 4 (Gate 2) - 2.75m deep

Ground level: 64.82mAOD

Made-ground (carpark) (100) 0.2m deep.

Made-ground (101) 1m deep: mix of mid grey brown, loose, silty clay with frequent charcoal, cbm and sub-angular stones.

Made-ground (169) 0.25m deep consisting of mid orange brown, soft silty clay with frequent charcoal.

Deposit (256) 1.3m deep consisting of mid brown, soft, silty clay with moderate charcoal, occasional sub-angular stones less than 20mm, and also contained a single sherd of pottery dating to the 12th century. Note: upon further investigation this deposit may have been the fill of a pit, possibly [144], [167] or [173].

Natural geology hit at base of test pit light orange, loose, silty/sandy clay

Base level: 62.07mAOD

Test Pit 5 (Gate 3) - 1.9m deep

Ground level: 65.13mAOD

Carpark (100) 0.2m deep.

Made-ground (101) 0.5m deep (see above for description)

Made-ground (200) 0.6m deep consisting of dark brown, compact clayey silt with moderate sub-angular stones less than 20mm, flecks of charcoal.

Made-ground (129) 0.3m deep consisting of mid orange brown, soft silty clay with frequent charcoal.

Natural geology hit at base of test pit mid red, firm clay.

Base level: 63.23mAOD

Test Pit 6 (Gate 6) - 2m deep

Ground level: 65.40mAOD

Carpark (100) 0.2m deep

Made-ground (101) 0.4m deep (see above for description)

Made-ground (222) 0.4m deep consisting of dark greyish brown, friable, fairly silty clay with frequent flecks of charcoal, sandstone and occasional rounded stones less than 50mm

Made-ground (212) 1m deep: mid brown, soft, silty clay with occasional charcoal and cbm.

Natural geology hit at base of test pit orange, loose, silty/sandy clay.

Base level 63.40mAOD

Test Pit 7 (Gate 10) – 2.4m deep

Ground level: 66.22mAOD

Made-ground (120) 1m deep (see above for description).

Made-ground (121) 0.55m deep (see above or description).

Natural geology hit at base of test pit light yellowy brown, soft, loamy clay.

Base level: 63.82mAOD



Due to the high level of build-up on the site the underlying natural strata was primarily only seen at the SE end of the site in the ground beam trenches and test pits. The natural strata consisted of a variation of light brown/orange sand (124) and mid-red, firm clay (125).

Full context descriptions are presented in the Context Table in Appendix 2. Appendix 5 consists of specialists' reports for pottery, ceramic building material (cbm), animal bone, worked stone, environmental and metal objects. A number of the specialists report also include post-excavation analysis of the archaeology found during the 2017 evaluation (236/WLL) as at the time of the evaluation an interim report was produced that did not include full specialist analysis.

With every stage of the project consultation with the AA was carried out and agreed that subsequent excavation would follow the sampling strategy outlined in the brief.

4.2 *Strip, Map and Sample*

The Strip, Map and Sample area, was mechanically stripped to a maximum depth of 0.5m. Archaeological features comprising stone walls/foundations, a stone surface, a brick vaulted structure, and a brick wall were found and described below (Figs. 7, 9-11; Plates 7-8).

A series of modern brick foundations bonded with cement mortar were also found at the southern end of the area. These were thought to be associated with the demolished former hotels extension, and were not assigned context numbers.

Stone Walls/Foundations

A total of 5 sandstone walls/foundations were found [104], [105], [107], [111] and [116] within the excavated area. No construction cuts were seen suggesting that the walls were surrounded by the frequent build-up deposits found throughout the site.

Wall [111] and [116] were not fully investigated as their base lay deeper than the development's impact level.

Within the walls was a sub-rectangular foundation pad [104], found at Gate 3. A further stone pad was found during the 2017 evaluation in Trench 2, [211], to the west of stone Pad [104]. Given their close proximity to one another it is likely they are related (Fig. 10; Plates 9-10).

Wall [105] was found to the east of stone Pad [104], orientated roughly N-S, with a dressed west-facing side suggesting it was outward facing (Fig. 10; Plates 9 & 11).

Wall [107] was found at Gate 5/6. It was orientated NNW-SSE with a return at the northern end. Some tool marks were clearly visible on at least one of the stones (Fig. 10; Plates 12-13).

Wall [111] was found at Gate 9/10. This wall had previously been exposed during the earlier evaluations. It was orientated NE-SW with an angled return at the NE end orientated N-S. As with Wall [107], a number of the stones bared deeper chisel markings. This wall was further exposed in the ground beam trenches (Fig. 26; Plates 58-65).

Wall [116] formed part of the existing site boundary. A section of the walls foundations was also exposed at the NW side of the site, in Gate 8-10 (Fig. 11; Plates 14-15).

Stone Surface [106]

A rough cobbled surface [106] was found at Gate 2/3. It measured 4m in length, 1.04m in width and 0.5m in depth. The surface butted up to the NNW and SSE sides of stone foundation Pad [104], was also adjacent to Wall [105]. The surface, coupled with the structural features suggests that this may have been a courtyard area (Fig. 10; Plates 9, 11, 16-17).



Brick Vaulted Structure [102]

In Gate 3, a brick vaulted structure [102] was partly exposed, orientated E-W the top of which was covered with concrete. The bricks had a deeper frog and were incised with The Leamington Brick Co and were bonded with cement mortar. It was deemed to be of modern date, and may have been the vaulted ceiling of a cellar (Fig. 11; Plate 18).

Brick Wall/Foundation [108]

A brick foundation [108] was found at Gate 5/6, orientated E-W. A single course of unfrogged bricks were laid on their side in a stretcher pattern, with no bonding. Butting up to which there was a further single course of unfrogged bricks also laid down in a stretcher bond and no mortar. The bricks measured 230mm in length and 60mm in depth ($9\frac{1}{16} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ inches; Fig. 10; Plate 19).

4.3 *Observation and Recording - Ground Beam Trenches*

The ground beam trenches were mechanically excavated to a width of 1m and a maximum depth of 1.7m. Archaeological features found within the trenches consisted of stone walls/foundations, pits, a gully, a brick surface and a well (Figs. 7, 12-26; Plates 20-22).

A number of modern brick/concrete foundations and services were also identified in the ground beam trenches that were associated with the former hotel, that were not assigned context numbers.

Stone Walls/Foundations

A total of 29 sandstone walls/foundations were excavated and 2 robbed-out or badly degraded Walls; [112], [113], [117], [118], [127], [128], [142], [130], [131], [139], [140], [141], [143], [197], [201], [220], [221], [227]=[228], [231], [255], [270], [271], [273], [274], [275], [301=235], [304], [305], [306]. The majority of the walls were lacking in clear construction cuts and as such were interpreted as having been covered by the extensive build-up deposits found throughout the site.

Walls [270], [275] and [304] were not fully excavated as their bases lay beyond the development's impact level.

Found at Gate 1 were Walls [112], [113], [127], [128], [142], and [143]. As only small sections of each wall were visible in the trenching it was difficult to determine their function. Wall [127] was orientated NE-SW with the SW face being exposed in the trench bulk. This face appeared rough and probably represented some degree truncation, whereas the north-west and south-east facing sides appeared to be dressed stone. This wall was also one of the few examples of a wall clearly shown to be cutting into the natural strata (Figs. 15-16; Plates 23-25).

Walls [142] and [143], in Gate 1, included reused pieces of architectural mouldings. it is possible that these pieces were of medieval origin and may have been re-used from other nearby buildings such as the Collegiate Church of St Mary's. These walls were bonded with lime mortar that contained fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), although Wall [142] also displayed traces of cement mortar which is related later reworking. Both of these walls were comparable to one another and the two were thought to have formed the same structure (Fig. 16; Plates 26-29).

Found at Gate 2 were Walls [130], [131] and [141]. Wall [130] also contained an example of reused architectural stone and also displayed clear deep chisel markings 30mm wide on one of the stones. Two brick fragments were found at the base of this wall, one of which was thought to have been a recycled late medieval example, whilst the second fragment was likely dated to the 17th or 18th century. A construction cut was also observed cutting through the surrounding build-up (148) (Figs. 18-19; Plate 30).



Wall [131] was interpreted as a robbed-out or badly degraded wall consisting of construction cut [247] infilled with degraded stone. It was covered by build-up (191) which contained finds of E-M 13th century pottery. It was clearly seen cut through build-up (148), and the fills of Pits [132], [144] and [173] (Fig. 18; Plate 30).

Wall [141] was closely situated to Wall [105] but on a NE-SW orientation (Fig. 19; Plate 31).

Found at Gate 3 were Walls [139] and [140]. Wall [139] was orientated NW-SE and was abutted by Wall [140] at a 90-degree angle with the latter oriented NE-SW. Wall [139] was also found overlying Pit [151] (Fig. 19; Plates 32 & 33).

Walls [197] and [201] were located around Gate 4. Wall [197] was orientated NE-SW, and Wall [201] was orientated N-S. Both of these walls were at opposite sides of the area and were not related, with only a single course surviving for each wall, and no construction cuts visible. Wall [201] was overlying build-up (224) which contained finds of pottery dating to the late 15th to mid 16th century and CBM dating to the medieval period (Fig. 20; Plates 34-35).

Located around Gate 5 were Walls [220] and [255], and in Gate 5/6 Wall [221]. A section approximately 8.5m long of Wall [220] was exposed in the trench. It was orientated ENE-WSW and was found overlying build-up (212) which contained finds of pottery dating to the early to mid 18th century and CBM dating to the late post-medieval period, and also included a machine manufactured nail found below the wall. The wall itself was a predominately sandstone foundation with the upper surviving course constructed of brick. Some of the sandstone was worked suggesting that it may have been re-purposed from elsewhere. As the wall was overlying build-up (212) and the upper course is constructed of brick it was probably post-medieval in date (Fig. 21; Plates 36-40).

Wall [255] was also interpreted as a robbed-out or degraded wall. It consisted of a cut [254] that was orientated N-S and contained frequent degraded sandstone. It appeared to be cutting through build-up (212), and may have abutted or been cut by Wall [220] which was found at its southern end. A small pit [258] was in the trench baulk in this area which also cut through Wall [255] (Fig. 21; Plate 41).

Wall [221] was on the same alignment as Wall [220], and was constructed of reclaimed sandstone blocks. It cut into build-up (212) and into a dumped layer of tile and brick (248) which dated to the post-medieval period (Fig. 21; Plate 42).

Found at Gate 6 were Walls [227] and [228], which subsequently transpired to be part of the same structure. Wall [227]/[228] was orientated N-S and overlay brick surface [225-226]. The upper courses of the wall clearly displayed chisel markings also. Upon removing this wall and Layer (267) a further, separate wall was exposed [301]/[235], approximately 0.3m to the north-west (Fig. 22; Plates 43 & 45).

Wall [231] was situated to the east of Wall [227]/[228] and was visible in both the NE and SE bulk of the ground beam trench at the eastern side of Gate 6, suggesting a possible return. This wall was above build-up layer (289) which contained pottery dating to the E-M 18th century, and CBM dating to the late post-medieval period (Fig. 22; Plate 44).

Located around Gate 6-8 was Wall [270] much of which was visible within the NW-SE orientated ground beam trench. No construction cut was found for this wall, rather it was surrounded by build-up layer (212). There appeared to be two different elements to this wall. At the northern end the stones were rougher in appearance with regular coursing and tile mortared into the wall which was subsequently dated to the late post-medieval period. Clear tool marks were also present here giving a dimpled appearance to the stones. In contrast, the central and southern part of the wall was constructed of stones that were longer and smoother dressed. It may be that the rougher part of the wall could be a later infilling. The smoother dressed part of the wall was comparable to Wall [274], which butts Wall [270] to the west. A further Wall [271] was also



found at Gate 7-8 that was orientated NE-SW and was butting Wall [270] at its northern end (Fig. 23; Plates 46-48).

Spread around Gate 7 were Walls [274], [304], [305], [306], all of which were in close proximity to one another, with no associated construction cuts, and set within build-up layer (212). Wall [274] butt Wall [270] at its ENE end and Wall [304] at its WSW end, where there also appeared to be a later infilling/repair [307]. A row of large roughly hewn sandstones [273] was also found abutting Wall [274], the function of which was unclear (Fig. 24; Plates 46-55).

Wall [304] was orientated N-S. The east face of this wall was more smoothly dressed suggesting it was the external part of the. As well as abutting Wall [274], this wall was abutted by Wall [305] at its southern end. Wall [305] was orientated E-W and abutted Wall [304] to the west and Wall [306] to the east. Fragments of tile were found between the stones of this wall dating to the late post-medieval period (Fig. 24; Plate 53-55).

Also found at Gate 8 was Wall [117], it was orientated NW-SE, which appeared to meet boundary Wall [111]., However, any possible relationship could not be seen as it was beyond the limit of excavation. The wall was overlying build-up layer (121) which contained finds of pottery dating to the L15th – M16th century and CBM dating to the late post-medieval period (Fig. 25; Plate 56).

Found at Gate 9 was Wall [275], that was orientated N-S, with the east face of the wall being dressed suggesting it was the external side. The wall was bonded with lime mortar and thought to be post-medieval in date (Fig. 25; Plate 57).

Wall [111] was exposed in Gate 9 and extended into Gate 10. This part of the wall contained fragments of CBM incorporated into the wall that were possibly medieval in date. Also, in Gate 10 flag stone [118] was exposed. However, as it was adjacent to the limit of excavation it was impossible to determine whether it was a solitary piece within a make-up layer or part of a larger structure (Fig. 26; Plates 58-66).

Pits

A total of 17 pits were found towards the southern and central parts of the development; [132], [137], [144], [149], [151], [165], [167], [171], [173], [178], [180], [203], [207], [209], [210], [249] and [258].

Late Saxon pottery (9th-10th century) was recovered from Pit [132], and medieval pottery was recovered from Pits [144], [149], [151], [165], [167], [173] and [178]. Pits [165] and [173] also contained late post-medieval roof tile (Figs. 17-19; Plates 67, 71-73, 75-77).

Pits [209, 210 and 249] were modern dumping pits but pre-1950s that underlay the now demolished, modern extension. Pits [171], [203], [137], [180], [207] and [258] contained no finds (Figs. 20, 19; Plates 71, 74, 77).

Pits [144], [149], [163], [165], [171], [173], [178], [180] and [254] were not fully excavated as their depths were beyond the development's impact level. Pits [144], [151], [165], [167], [173], [178] and [180] contained 12th to 13th century pottery, whilst [149] contained a late 15th to mid 16th sherd.

Gully

A single gully [175] was excavated, towards the southern part of the development. It contained a single fill (176) with no finds. This gully was, however, cut by Pit [178] that contained 12th century pottery (Fig. 19; Plate 78).



Brick Foundation/Surface

A brick structure was found in the central part of the development, orientated E-W. It appeared to consist of the foundations to a possible Wall [225] surrounding a brick surface [226]. The wall foundations [225] were constructed of two rows of red, unfrogged bricks, laid down in a stretcher pattern. Each brick measured 240mm x 110mm x 70mm (L x W x D; $9^{7/16} \times 4^{5/16} \times 2^{3/4}$ inches) and was bonded with lime mortar. Surface [226] was also constructed the same way, consisting of 4 rows of bricks laid down in a stretcher pattern with queen's closure. This structure as a whole measured 2.6m in length, greater than 0.75m in width, and was dated to the post-medieval period (Fig. 22; Plate 79).

Well

A well [192] was found at the southern end of the development, that measured a meter in diameter and approximately 8m in depth. It consisted of seven, smooth regular stone courses, with a degraded mid orangey brown, loose sandy material possibly used for bonding. The stone appeared to overlay the natural geology. At the northern side of the well were three red brick courses, thought to have been a later addition and were probably a repair. Immediately overlying the body of the well were at least 10 cut and partially dressed stones which may once have formed the upper courses of the well itself. However, access to the feature was severely restricted due its unsafe nature and recording limited. On the SE side of the well, below the stone courses, a channel was observed, and there also appeared to be a black tar-like substance in places probably used as a sealant or a later event. The construction cut for the well contained pottery ranging from the 12th-15th or 16th century in the backfill (Fig. 15; Plates 80-84).

4.4 *Observation and Recording - Service Trenches and Carpark Ground Reduction*

The service trench was routed north from Jury Street, round the former hotel, then alongside the new development. It measured 0.3m in width and was up to 0.5m deep exposing two remnants of sandstone walls (Fig. 12; Plates 85-91).

Wall [316] was observed in the access corridor, orientated E-W. A single course was exposed, 2m in length and 0.3m in depth which continued beyond the limit of excavation (Fig. 12; Plate 86)

Wall [317] was observed towards the SE end of the site situated near to the former hotel building, and was orientated E-W. Two courses were exposed that measured 1.5m in length and 0.5m in depth, and also continued beyond the limit of excavation (Fig. 12; Plate 88)

The area within the car park which required some ground reduction measured approximately 365 sq. m, and was reduced by a maximum of 200mm. though the impact level was still well within the made-ground (Plates 91-94). During the monitoring of the carpark reduction, a vault-like structure [318] was partly exposed in the western site boundary wall. It measured 2.3m in length and was exposed to a depth of 0.35m. It was constructed of brick but had been capped with concrete (Fig. 12; Plates 96-97).

The footings to a small boundary wall [319] were also monitored (Plates 98-102). The trench measured 2.7m in length, 0.5m in width and 0.7m in depth. At 0.4m below the existing ground level a sandstone wall was exposed that continued beyond the limit of excavation.

Wall [319] was orientated SE-NW and constructed of large sandstone blocks up to 0.3 deep with a dressed surface. A red clay was observed between some of the stones which may have been traces of mortar. At the SE end of the wall there appeared to be a return keyed in with the lower



courses of the present site boundary wall. It is highly likely that Wall [118] formed part of the original site boundary (Fig. 12; Plates 99-102).

4.5 ***Artefacts and Environmental***

The pottery recovered from the evaluation stage and the main phase of excavation indicates that there was activity of the site from the late Anglo-Saxon period onwards with the vast majority of the pottery appearing to date to two main phases of deposition. The first phase dates from the 12th-14th century and the second phase from the late 17th century and beyond. Pottery dating to the late medieval, 15th-16th century, was very scarce on the site.

The post-medieval pottery recovered during the main excavation phase consisted of table-wares typically to be expected from a building such as an inn. The pottery of this period, from the evaluation phase, however, mostly consists of fragments of large bowls or pancheons with few fragments of drinking vessels.

The ceramic building material consisted of burnt daub, roof-tile and brick dating between the late medieval and early post-medieval periods.

The animal bone assemblage recovered from both the 2016 evaluation and main excavation indicated that the late Saxon period was poorly represented as fragments of cattle and sheep/goat bone were only recovered from a single feature, Pit [132] that contained 9-10th century pottery. The largest assemblage of any phase derived from the medieval period and was dominated by cattle and sheep/goat, with sheep and goat horn cores also being recovered from the 2016 evaluation. It is likely this assemblage represents a dumping of general refuse from domestic butchery and/or skin processing. The presence of goat horn cores is more unusual, and their presence may represent a trade in goat skins from continental Europe (Albarella 2003). The cattle and sheep/goat would have formed the bulk of the meat diet and may have been brought in from the hinterland, whereas pigs, chickens and geese found within the assemblage could have been reared within the town. The assemblage for the late medieval period is sparse but the assemblage for the post-medieval period is more informative. From this period the bones are more consistently derived from food waste and show a trend for veal consumption, which was widespread during this period.

A number of architectural, hand-worked stone pieces were recovered from the site. The pieces were not found in their original context but rather represent dumping and re-use in later structures. The stone was derived from Bromsgrove Sandstone or 'Warwick Stone'. From the architectural mouldings of the stone a date range between the medieval to the post-medieval has been suggested. It is most likely that such stone was connected to the Collegiate Church of St Mary and may have originated from the demolition of the Colligate building or even from the church itself. The church was probably rebuilt or altered in the 14th century and also would have been affected by the Great Fire of Warwick in 1694. It is also recorded that the nave and tower were rebuilt in the 18th century, therefore it is highly plausible that demolition material from both the Colligate buildings and from the church would be dumped or re-used in the surrounding structures.

Metal objects recovered from the 2016 evaluation were also assessed. The objects were all recovered from Trench 3 and consisted of a strip of copper alloy metal deriving from a medieval build-up layer (318), along with four objects found in the backfills of Well [192]; a flat disc of copper alloy that may have been a decorative mount for leather or possibly comparable to a circular horse harness pendant or secular disc brooch, two pieces of copper alloy likely to be casting slag, and another fragment of slag found within a small piece of lead alloy window came dating to the post-medieval period. The presence of copper alloy slag and the strip of copper alloy hints at copper alloy working were taking place within the vicinity.

Environmental samples were also taken both in the 2016 evaluation and the main excavation. The charred cereals and legumes that were recovered likely represent domestic activity such as



cereal processing and food preparation, with hints that some of the cereal may have been used for malt production for brewing. Fragmented and abraded material was also recovered that may represent rake out waste from the repeated use of an oven or hearth, or where cereals were processed or where cereal waste was used as kindling or fuel. The samples also contained evidence of ferrous debris, suggesting metal working may have been taking place within the vicinity. Overall the material clearly demonstrates that agricultural, industrial and domestic activities were taking place within the area, and that the material recovered was consistent throughout the periods represented on the site, Saxon - Post-Medieval periods. It is also suggested that some of the material maybe re-deposited with the deposits found on the site containing intrusive or residual material.

4.6 *Phasing*

Broad chronological phasing has been established for all the archaeology found on the site by combining stratigraphic relationships, dating evidence and mapping. The phase plans are presented in Figure 27 for the previous evaluations carried out on the site, Figure 28 for the Strip, Map and Sample and Figure 29 for the observation and recording (ground beam trenches, services and carpark reduction), and Figure 30 for an all features phase plan.

Phase 1: Late Saxon

The earliest feature found on the site was Pit [132], in Gate 2 of the ground beam trenches. This pit contained pottery dating to the Late Saxon period, 9th-10th century.

Phase 2: Medieval

A number of features dating to the medieval period were found throughout the projects that have been assigned to the second phase of activity. During the 2016 evaluation, in Trench 3, medieval activity was noted as deposit (318) contained 11th-14th century pottery. Well [192] may also date to the medieval period, as the surrounding construction cut contained pottery ranging from the 12th-15th or 16th century in the backfill. Also, in this trench was part of a possible fireplace [302] which both overlay and underlay medieval deposits.

A number of cut features, found in the ground beam trenches, have also been assigned to this phase. Pits [151], [167] and [178] date to the 12th century, and Gully [175] was cut by Pit [178].

Phase 3: Post-Medieval

The majority of the features found on the site were dated to the post-medieval period. Where possible a more defined date has tried to be achieved, the most accurate of which is firstly achieved by looking to the historic mapping available for the site. The earliest map consulted dates to 1788 at this time Wall [270] is shown that appears to be forming a boundary at the northern end of the site. Walls [143] and [142] are also shown that represent an extension of the Former Lord Leycester Hotel building, whilst to the SW corner of the site Wall [319] is shown that may also be part of an extension to the Former Lord Leycester Hotel building (Fig. 31).

By 1806, Walls [270] and [319] are still shown, whilst Wall [143] and [142] are no longer present. Two further walls are also depicted on this map; Wall [111] and [117], both of which represent boundaries found towards the northern end of the site (Fig. 32).

The 1851 map still depicts boundary Wall [111] and [319], but Wall [117] is no longer present. A number of new walls are shown; Wall [116] formed part of the site boundary wall to the north-western side of the site. Wall [105] and Wall [127], found towards the south-eastern side of the site are thought to represent a building. Immediately to the west of this building a pathway is shown, during the 2016 evaluation in Trench 2 a tile surface was partially exposed [205], and during the main excavation a cobbled surface was exposed [106]. It is possible that the surfaces



exposed may have formed part of the pathways shown on the 1851 map. A further wall is also shown that is also towards the south-eastern side of the site, [130], which is also thought to form a further building extending off of the Former Lord Leycester Hotel (Fig. 33). By 1887 all of the walls observed on the 1851 map are still shown, as well as a pathway an open area in the centre of the site which may have incorporated the surfaces found (Fig. 34).

Later mapping indicates that by 1968 Wall [111] was still present but by the 1972 map no longer existed. Also, by 1926, the building that once extended out from the former hotel, Wall [130] and the separate building, Wall [105] and [127] are no longer present.

For the remaining features categorised into this phase, dating has tried to be achieved by looking at stratigraphic relationships and finds. Brick drain [213] found in Trench 2 of the 2016 evaluation appears to be 17th century or later as it was overlain by deposit (221) which contained ceramics of that date.

Walls [201, 274, 304-306, 319] and upright stones [273] were found in the ground beam trenches. They were surrounded by made-ground (212) which was dated to around the 18th century or earlier.

Features dating to the 18th century or later, derive from the 2015 evaluation, and consist of a post-medieval brick foundation [113] and brick drain [119], found in Trench 1, brick Wall [216] was also probably of the same date.

Further 18th century or later features were found in Trench 1 in the 2016 evaluation as a flagstone surface [110] with a possible fireplace incorporated into the surface was found. The surface was overlying post-medieval deposits, the lower of which (107) contained pottery from the late 18th century onwards. Also, from this trench were stone Walls [112, 114, 115 and 117] that were found within deposit (107) and overlaid by further post-medieval deposits.

Walls [220, 221, 255 and 231] were also found in securely dated 18th century layers. Whilst Wall [271] was found abutting up to Wall [270], as previously discussed the latter is shown on the 1788 and 1806 maps but by 1851 was no longer present, indicating that Wall [271] was 18th century or later in date.

Features thought to date from at least 19th century were found in the 2015 evaluation as possibly 19th or even 20th century structural cuts [205, 209 & 212], were found, along with a Pit [207]. From the 2016 evaluation Pit [204] was found cutting high up, immediately underlying modern deposits.

Also, of at least 19th century date was the cemented over vault-like structure [318], found within the site boundary Wall [116], during the car park ground reduction. As previously discussed, the site boundary Wall [116] is first shown on the 1851 map and still stands today.

A number of features were exposed, throughout all stages of the project that were deemed to be post-medieval but could not be more accurately dated. From the 2016 evaluation in Trench 2 stone Walls [206] and [211] were found, the base of which appeared to be cutting through the lower deposits of the trench dating to at least the 13th century, whilst the upper part of the walls was surrounded by later deposits thought to have been post-medieval in date. A further stone Wall [212] was also found in this trench found within a post-medieval built-up deposit. The top of stone Wall [222] was also found to the side of Trench 2, it was comparable to Walls [206] and [211]. Also, from the 2016 evaluation, in Trench 3, three pits were found [331, 328 & 322] with no dating evidence but they cut through possibly medieval deposits (335, 338-337=307) and were underlying what was thought to have been a post-medieval build-up layer (320).

A number of features recorded from the Strip, Map and Sample excavation and the ground beam trenches were of post-medieval date, though could not be more finely dated. Brick



foundation [108] was found in the main excavation area underlying the modern made-ground and may likely date to the 18th-19th century. Also, in this area, was stone Wall [107], and it too underlay the modern made-ground.

From the ground beam trenches, Walls [140] and [139] were thought to be cutting into post-medieval made-ground (156). Wall [197] was found within post-medieval made-ground (198). Wall [227=228] was found overlying post-medieval brick surface [225=226], whilst Wall [235=301] was found underlying the brick surface. Also, single flagstone [118], that may have formed part of a wall that continued beyond the limit of excavation or be attributed to dumping was found within post-medieval made-ground (121). Finally, Stone Wall [275] has also been included into this phase, the stone was bonded with cement mortar and it was thought that the stones had been re-used from elsewhere originally.

Phase 4: Modern

The majority of the modern features found on the site were brick foundations associated with the recently demolished former hotels extension, which is first shown on the 1952 map. There were, however, Pits [209], [210] and [249], in the ground beam trenches that contained modern finds, but these pits were found underlying the previous hotel extension and are thus dated to the pre-1950s.

Phase 5: Undated/Unphased

A number of features could not be specifically phased. Well [192] was found in the ground beam trenches and is probably of post-medieval date but this is not certain. Further features were Walls [112], [113], [128] and [141] found in the ground beam trenches and Walls [316] and [317] found in the service trench. Also, Pits [137], [171] and [180] that were found in the ground beam trenches.



Plate 1: General site stratigraphy Test Pit 1 (1m scale)



Plate 2: General site stratigraphy Test Pit 2 (1m scale)



Plate 3: General site stratigraphy Test Pit 3 (1m scale)



Plate 4: General site stratigraphy Test Pit 4 (1m scale)



Plate 5: General site stratigraphy Test Pit 5 (1m scale)



Plate 6: General site stratigraphy Test Pit 6 (1m scale)



Plate 7: Strip, Map and Record - Gate 1-5, looking SE (2x1m scale)



Plate 8: Strip, Map and Record - Gate 9-10, looking NE (2x1m scale)



Plate 9: Stone foundation [104], cobbled surface [106] & stone Wall [105], looking SE (2x1m scale)



Plate 10: Stone foundation [104], looking NW (1m scale)



Plate 11: Stone Wall [105], looking NW (1m scale)



Plate 12: Stone Wall [107], looking NE (1m scale)



Plate 13: Stone Wall [107], detail of tool marks, looking SSE (200mm scale)



Plate 14: Stone Wall [116], looking NW (2x1m scale)



Plate 15: Stone Wall [116], looking SW (1m scale)



Plate 16: Cobbled surface [106], looking NW (1m scale)



Plate 17: Detail of cobbled surface [106], looking SW (1m scale)



Plate 18: Brick vaulted structure [102], looking NNW (2x1m scale)



Plate 19: Brick foundation [108], looking SW (1m scale)



Plate 20: Ground beam trenches, Gate 1-3, looking E (1m scale)



Plate 21: Ground beam trenches, Gate 4-10, looking N (1m scale)



Plate 22: Ground beam trenches, Gate 9-10, looking SW (2x1m scale)

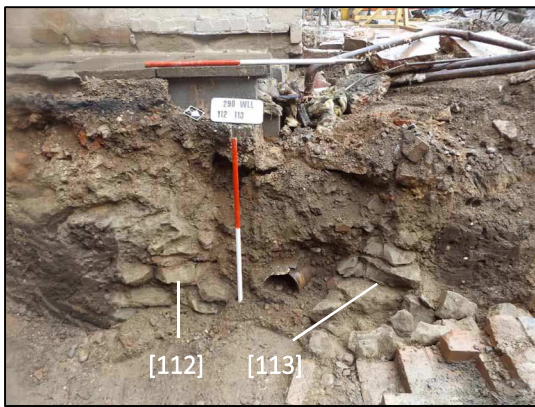


Plate 23: Stone Walls [112] & [113], looking SW (2x1m scale)



Plate 24: Stone Wall [127], looking NE (2x1m scale)



Plate 25: Stone Wall [128], looking NE (1m scale)



Plate 26: General shot of stone Walls [142] & [143], looking SW (2x1m scale)



Plate 27: General shot of stone Walls [142] & [143], looking NE (2x1m scale)



Plate 28: Stone Wall [142], looking SW (1m & 500mm scale)



Plate 29: Stone Wall [143], looking SW (1m & 500mm scale)



Plate 30: Stone Wall [130] and degraded stone Wall [131], looking NE (2x1m scale)



Plate 31: Stone Wall [141], looking NW (1m scale)



Plate 32: Stone Wall [139], looking SW (1m scale)



Plate 33: Stone Wall [140], looking SW (500mm scale)



Plate 34: Stone Wall [197], looking SW (1m scale)



Plate 35: Stone Wall [201], looking SE (500mm scale)



Plate 36: General shot of stone Walls [220] & [221], looking SE (1m scale)



Plate 37: Stone Wall [220], looking NW (500mm scale)



Plate 38: Stone Wall [220], looking NW (2x1m scale)



Plate 39: Stone Wall [220], looking NW (1m scale)



Plate 40: Degraded part of stone Wall [220], looking SE (500mm scale)



Plate 41: Degraded stone Wall [255], looking SE (500mm scale)



Plate 42: Stone Wall [221], looking NW (500mm scale)



Plate 43: Stone Wall [227=228], looking SW (500mm scale)



Plate 44: Stone Wall [231], looking NW (2x1m scale)

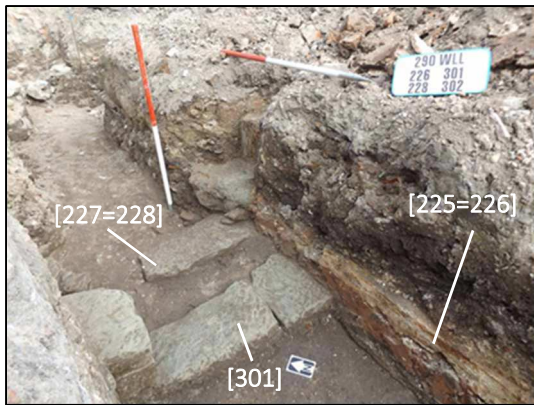


Plate 45: Stone Wall [301], looking NW (2x1m scale)



Plate 46: Stone Wall [270], with Walls [274 & 271], looking NW (200mm & 1m scale)



Plate 47: Stone Wall [270], looking NW (1m scale)

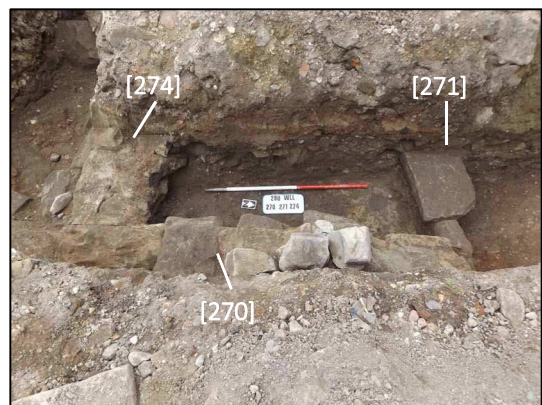


Plate 48: Stone Wall [271], with Walls [270 & 274], looking WNW (1m scale)



Plate 49: Stone Wall [274] prior to the removal of upright stones [273], looking SW (1m scale)



Plate 50: Stone Wall [274] and upright stones [273], with Wall [306], looking NW (2x1m scale)



Plate 51: Stone Wall [274], after the removal of upright stones [273], looking NW (2x1m scale)



Plate 52: Later repair to stone Wall [274], looking NW (1m scale)



Plate 53: Stone Wall [304], looking W (1m scale)

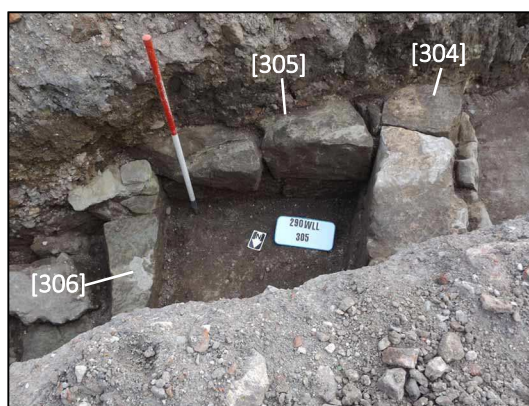


Plate 54: Stone Wall [305], with stone Walls [304 & 306], looking SSE (1m scale)



Plate 55: Stone Wall [306], with stone Wall [274] & upright stones, looking NE (1m scale)



Plate 56: Stone Wall [117], looking SW (500mm scale)



Plate 57: Stone Wall [275], looking W (500mm scale)



Plate 58: Stone Wall [111], looking SW (2x1m scale)



Plate 59: Stone Wall [111], looking SW (2x1m scale)



Plate 60: Stone Wall [111], underlying existing site boundary wall, looking NW (1m scale)



Plate 61: Detail of stone Wall [111] underlying existing site boundary wall, looking NE (500mm scale)



Plate 62: Stone Wall [111], looking SW (2x1m scale)



Plate 63: Stone Wall [111], looking SW (1m scale)



Plate 64: Stone Wall [111], looking NW (2x1m scale)



Plate 65: Stone Wall [111], tool markings visible on the lower courses, looking NW (500mm scale)



Plate 66: Single stone [118], looking NW (500mm & 1m scale)

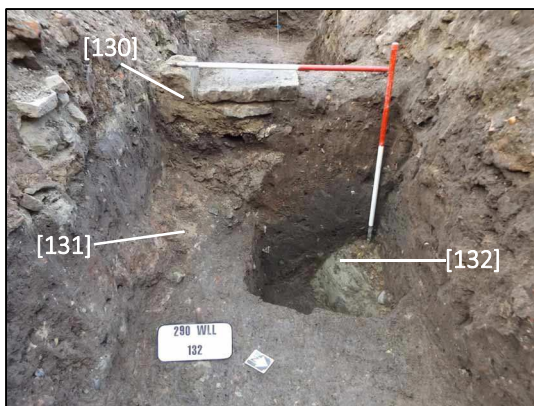


Plate 67: Pit [132], with stone Wall [130] & degraded Wall [131] also shown, looking SW (2x1m scale)



Plate 68: Pit [144], with stone Wall [130] & degraded Wall [131] also shown, looking NE (500mm scale)



Plate 69: Slot excavated into pit [144], looking N (500mm scale)



Plate 70: Pit [151], looking NW (500mm & 1m scale)

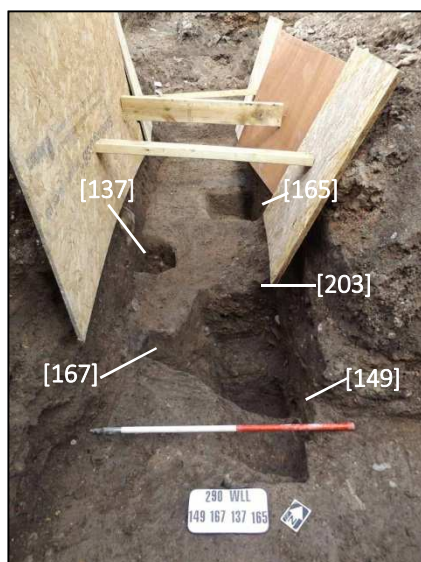


Plate 71: General shot of pits [149, 167, 137, 203 & 165], looking NW (1m scale)



Plate 72: NW facing section of pits [149] & [167] (500mm scale)



Plate 73: SE facing section of pits [149], [165] & [203] (500mm scale)



Plate 74: NW facing section of pit [137] (500mm scale)



Plate 75: NW facing section of pit [165] (500mm scale)



Plate 76: Pit [173] found beneath degraded Wall [131], looking NE (500mm scale)



Plate 77: Pit [171] with pit [132] in the background, looking SW (500mm scale)



Plate 78: SE facing section of gully [175], ditches [178] & [180] (500mm scale)



Plate 79: Brick foundation and surface [225=226], looking SE (500mm & 1m scale)



Plate 80: Well [192] looking SE (1m scale)



Plate 81: Well [192], looking NE (1m scale)



Plate 82: Well [192], looking SE (1m scale)



Plate 83: Well [192], looking SE (1m scale)



Plate 84: Channel at the SE end of Well [192], looking SE



Plate 85: Service trench, looking NW (1m scale)



Plate 86: Stone Wall [316] observed in service trench, looking NE (1m scale)



Plate 87: Service trench, looking SW (1m scale)



Plate 88: Stone Wall [317] observed in service trench, looking SW (1m scale)



Plate 89: Service trench, looking SE (1m scale)



Plate 90: Stratigraphy of service trench, looking SE (1m scale)



Plate 91: Service trench, looking SW (1m scale)

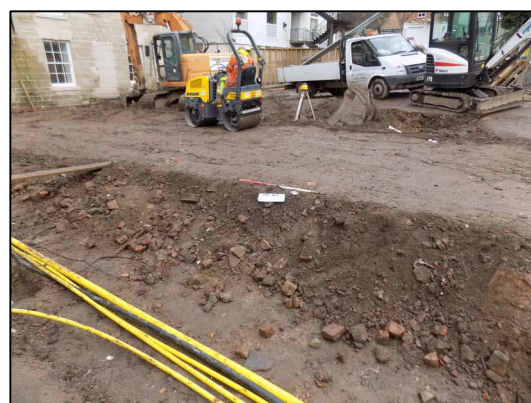


Plate 92: Car park reduction, looking S (1m scale)



Plate 93: Car park reduction, looking NE (1m scale)



Plate 94: Car park reduction, looking NW (1m scale)



Plate 95: Car park reduction, looking S (2x1m scale)



Plate 96: Vault-like structure [318] found in site boundary wall, looking SW (2x1m scale)



Plate 97: Detail of vault-like structure [318], looking SW (1m scale)



Plate 98: Small boundary wall footing trench, looking SW, at the SW end of the site (1m scale)



Plate 99: Stone Wall [319] looking SE (1m scale)



Plate 100: Stone Wall [319], looking SE (1m scale)



Plate 101: Stone Wall [319] with a return with the existing site boundary wall, looking E (1m scale)



Plate 102: Existing boundary wall at the SW end of the site (1m scale)



Figure 7: Locations of illustrated plans (scale 1:300)

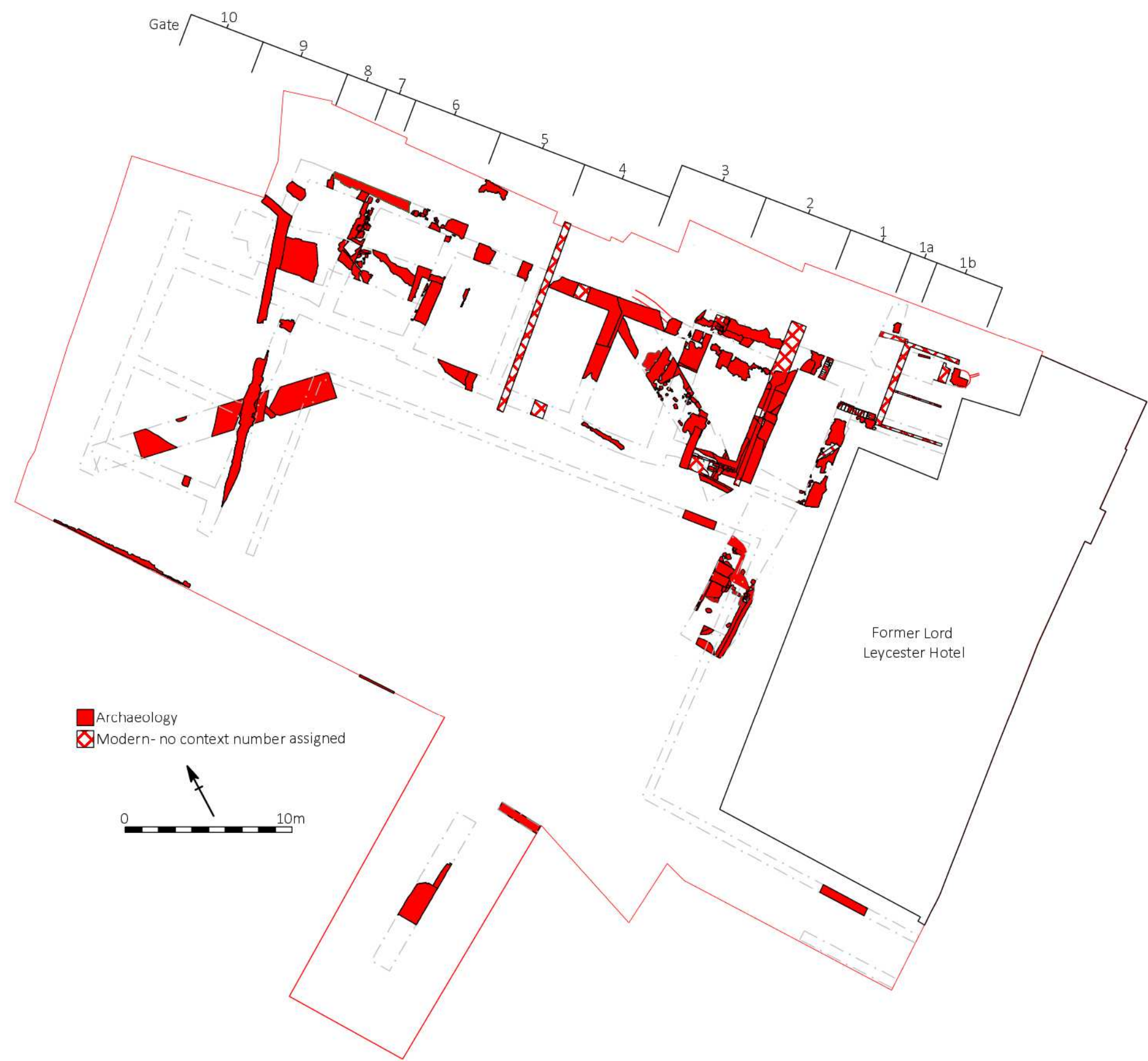


Figure 8: All feature plan (scale 1:275)



Figure 9: Strip, Map and Record archaeology plan (scale 1:275)

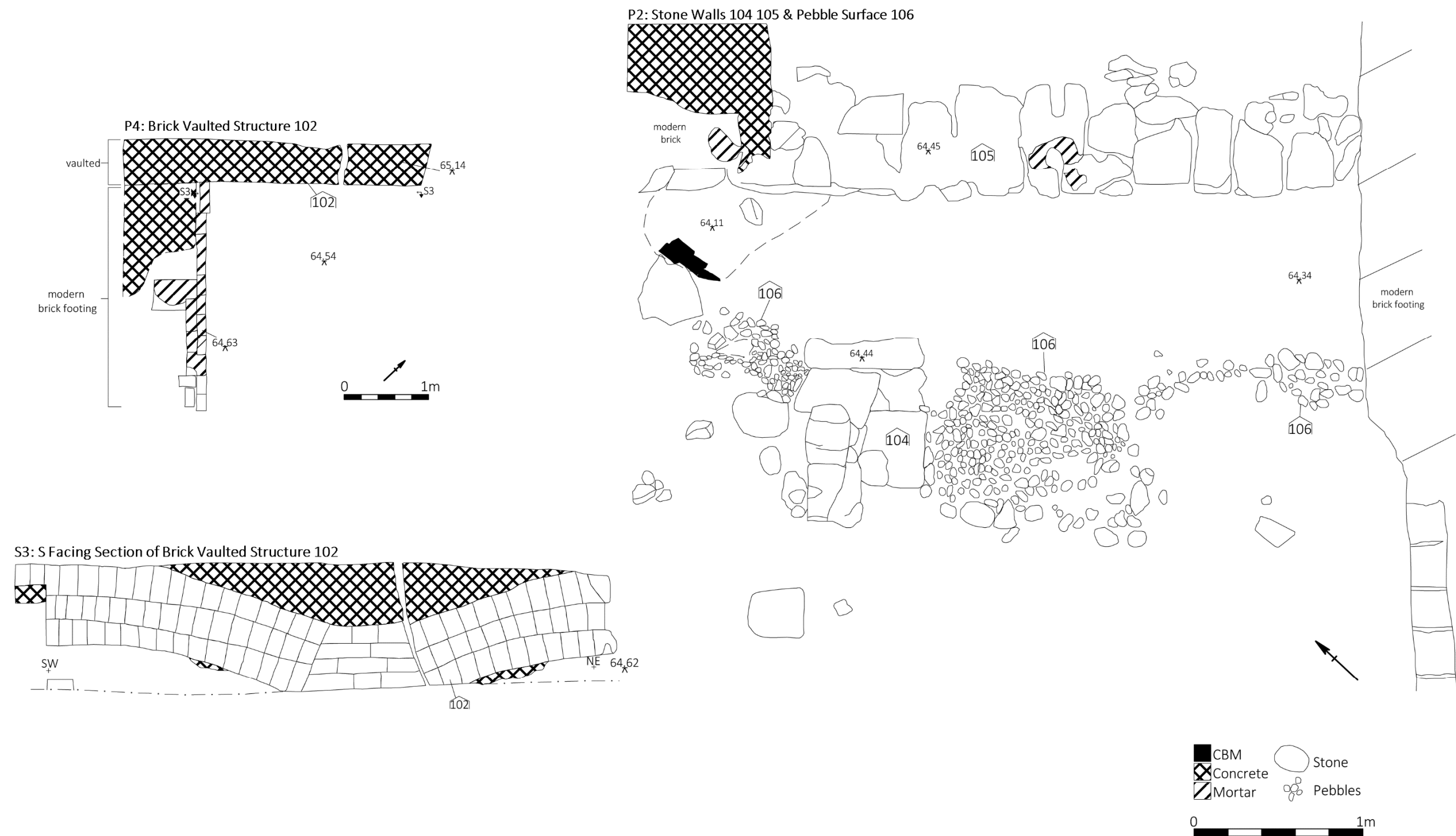


Figure 10: Strip, Map and Record plans and sections (plans 1:50/1:25; section 1:20)

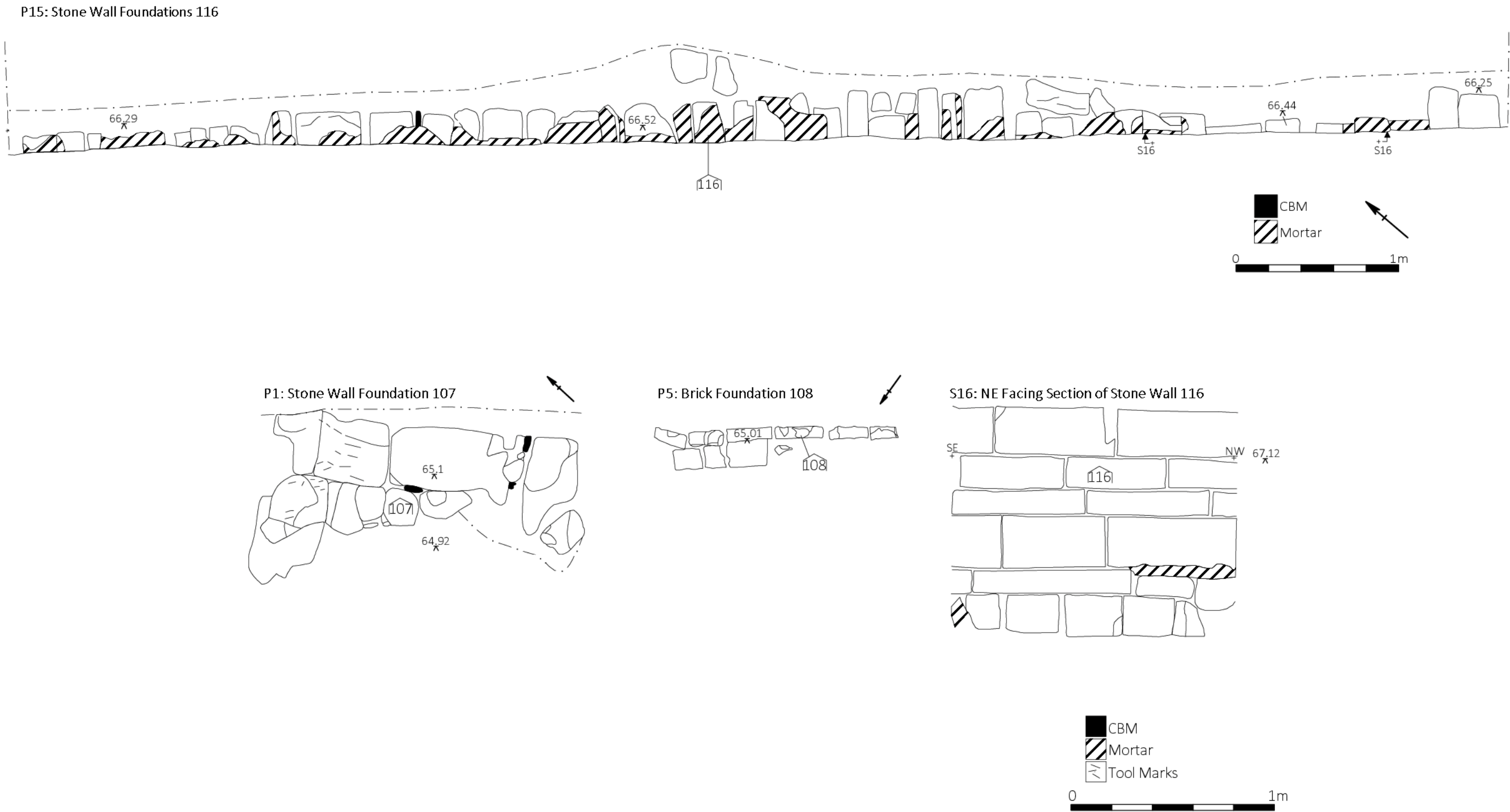


Figure 11: Strip, Map and Record plans and sections (plans 1:25/1:20; sections 1:20)

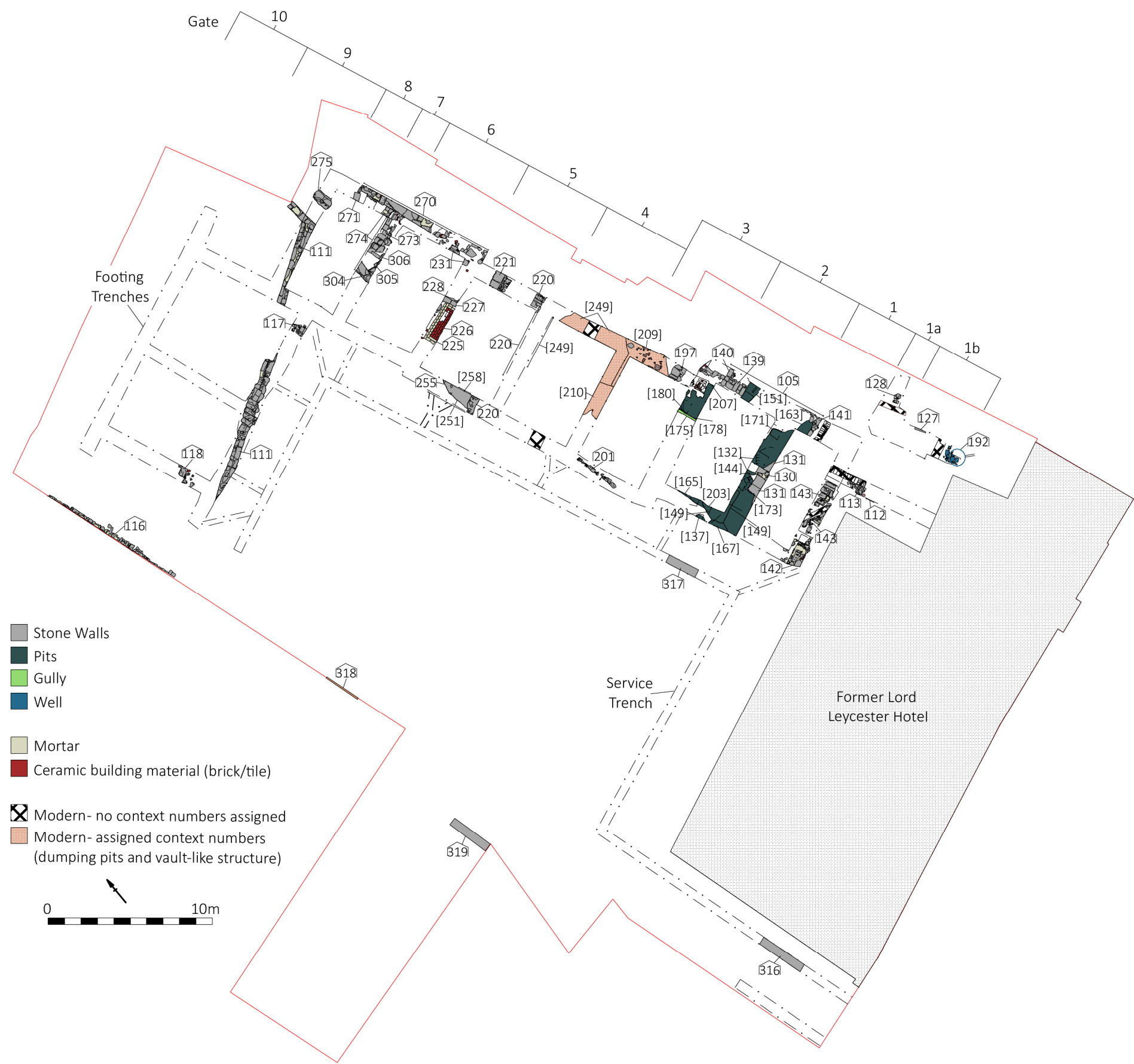


Figure 12: Ground beam trenches, services and carpark archaeology plan (scale 1:250)

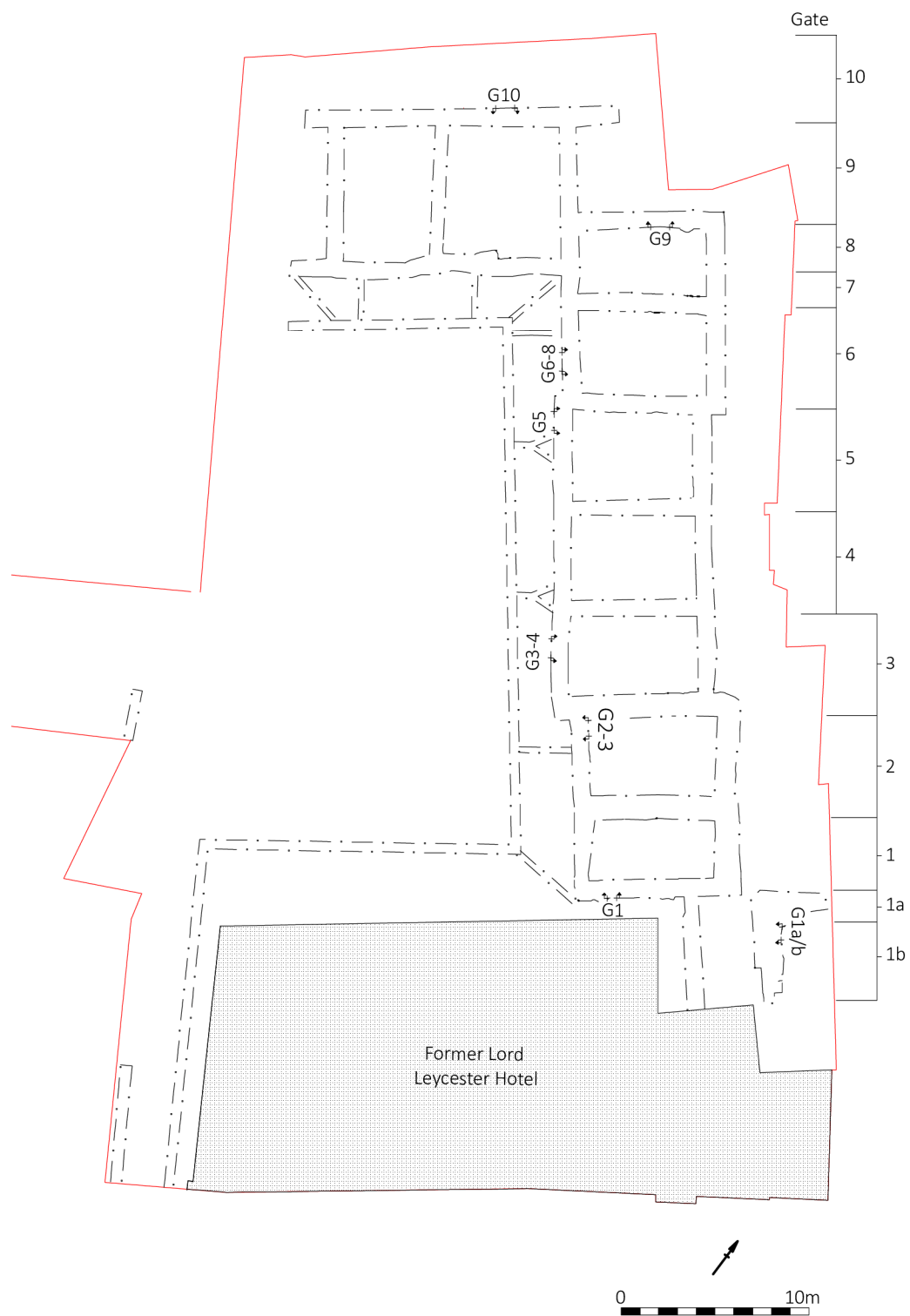


Figure 13: General stratigraphy section location plan (scale 1:350)

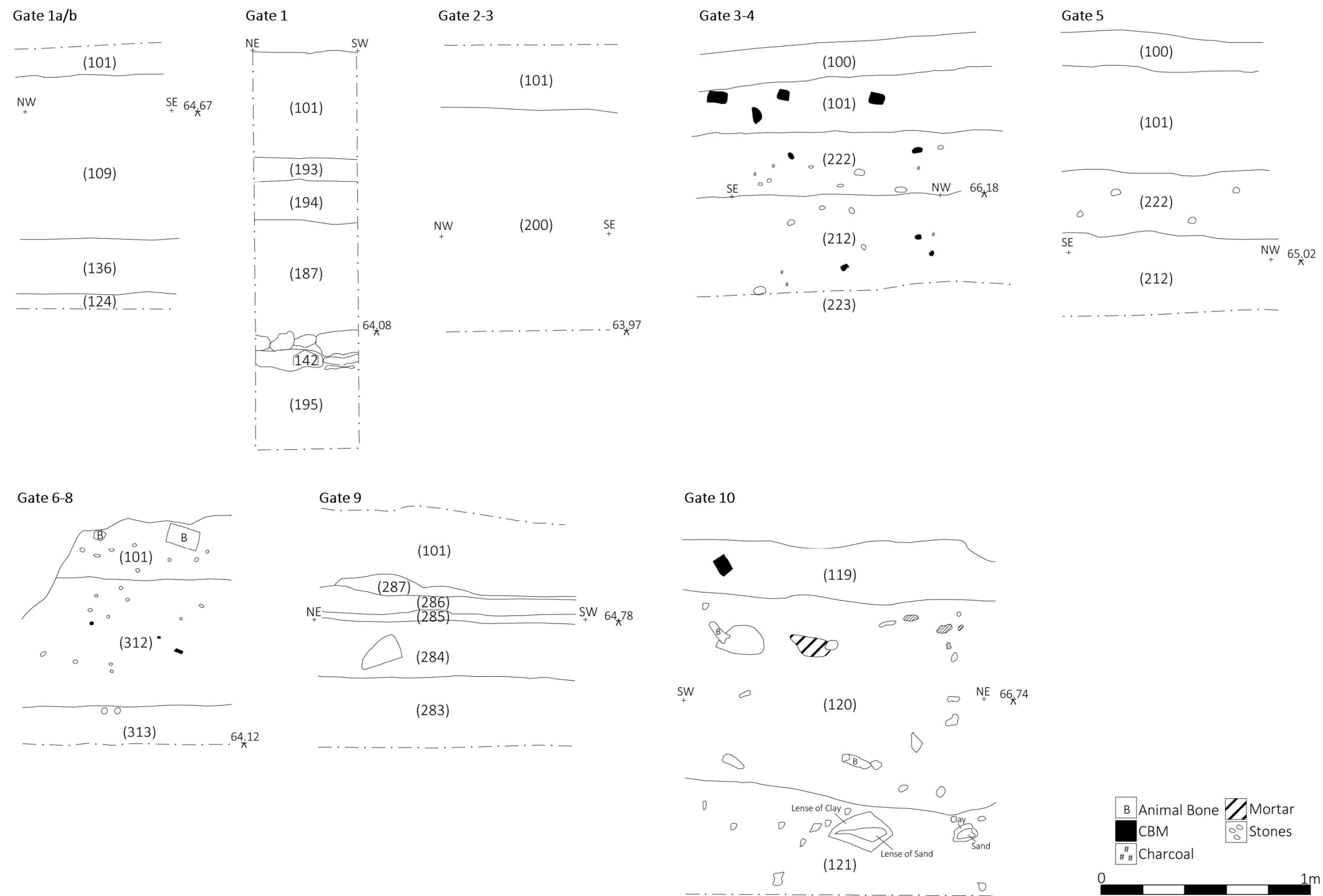


Figure 14: Ground beam trenches – general stratigraphy (scale 1:20)

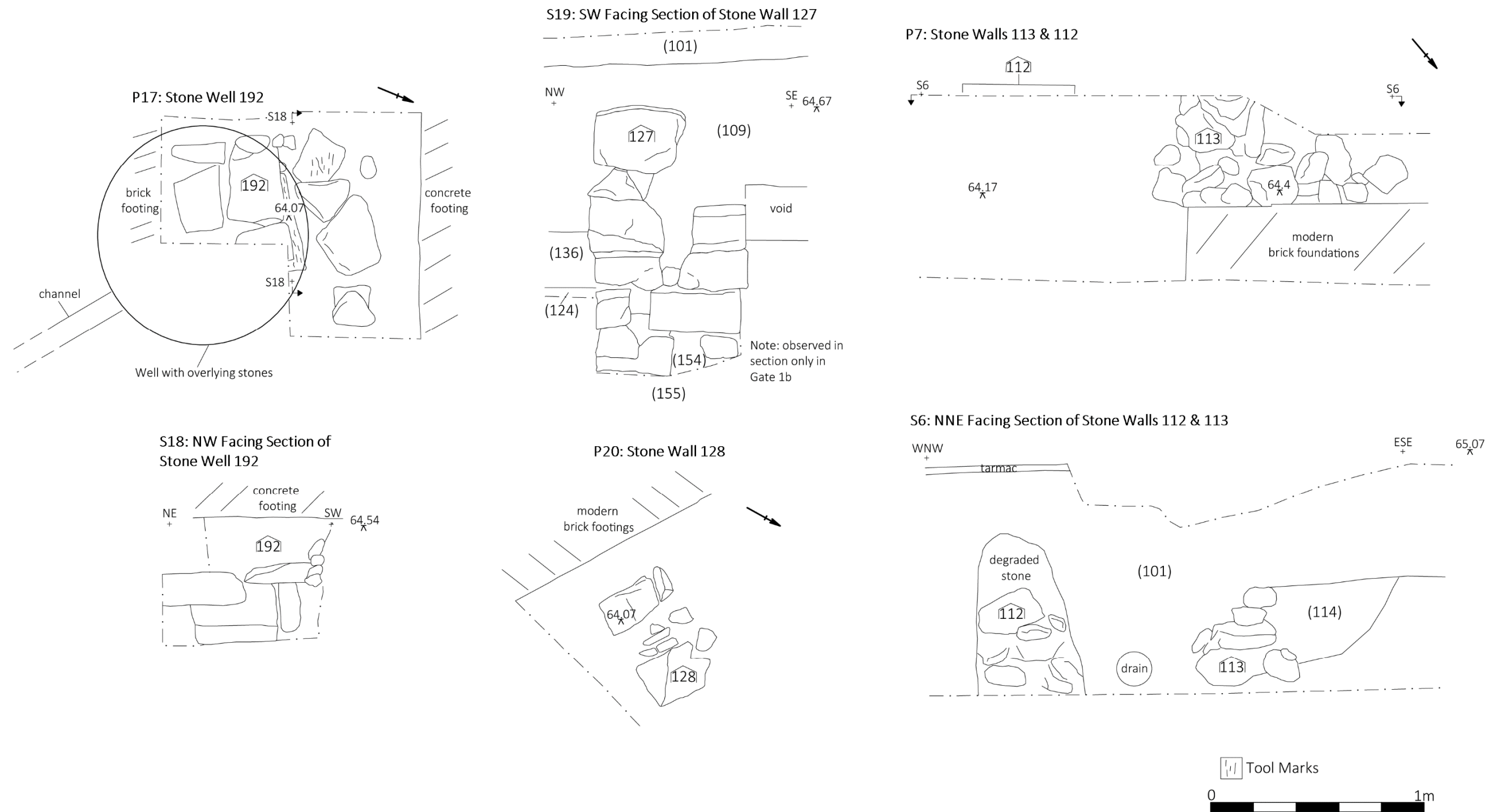


Figure 15: Ground beam trenches Gate 1 plans and sections (scale 1:20)



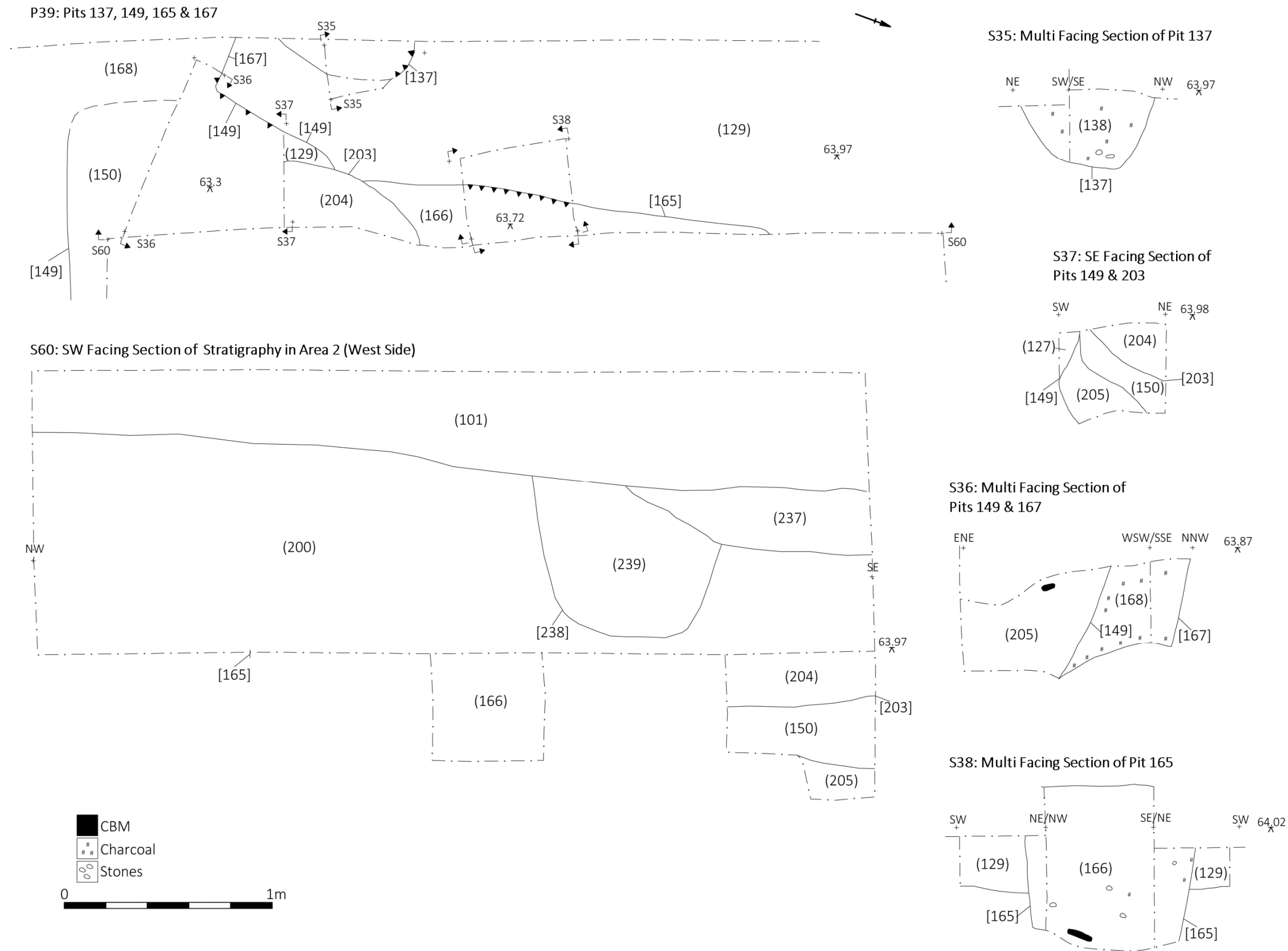


Figure 17: Ground beam trenches area 2 – plans and sections (scale 1:20)

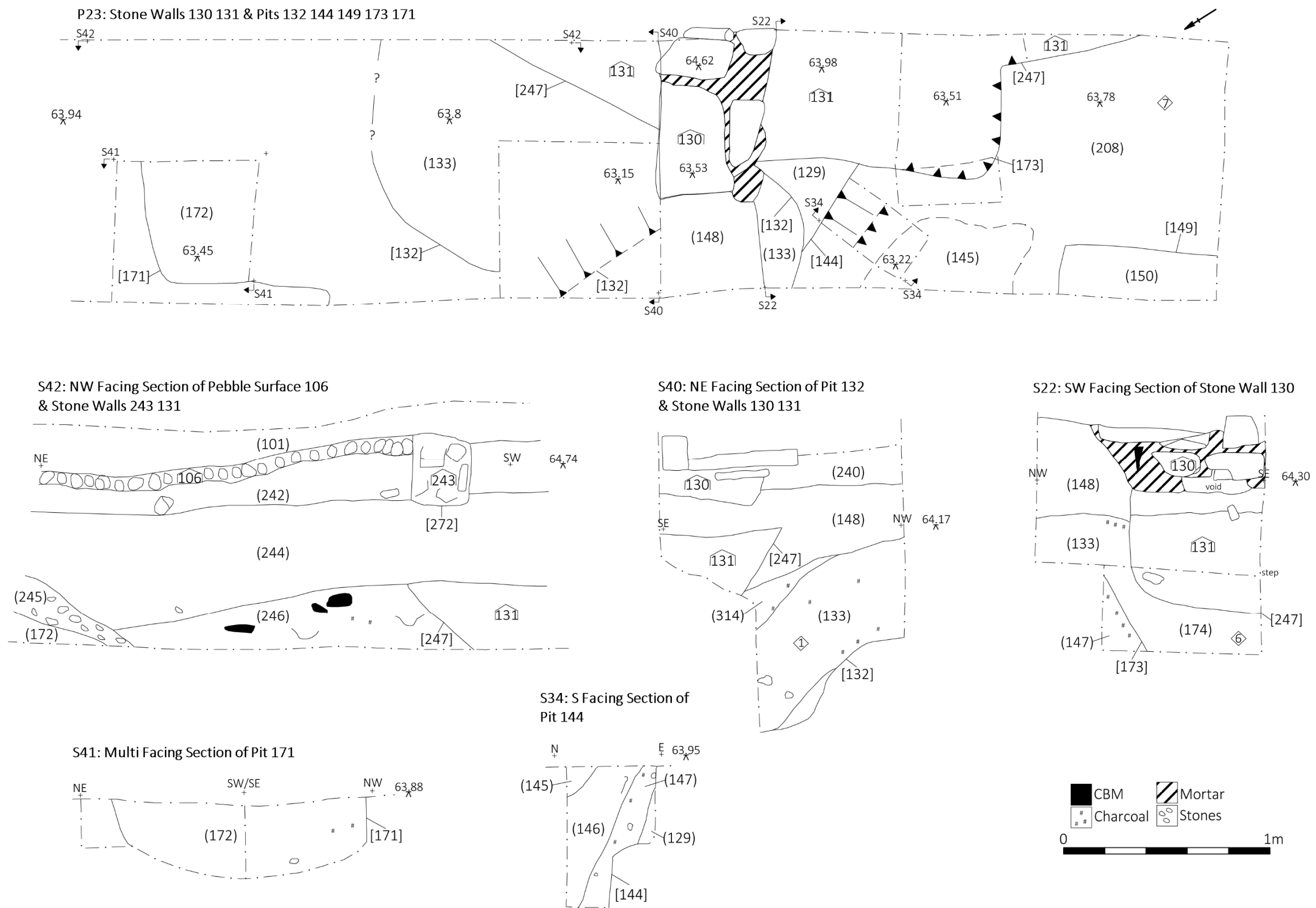


Figure 18: Ground beam trenches area 2 – plans and sections (scale 1:20)



P25: Stone Walls 105 139 140 141 & Pit 151 163 178 180 & Gully 175

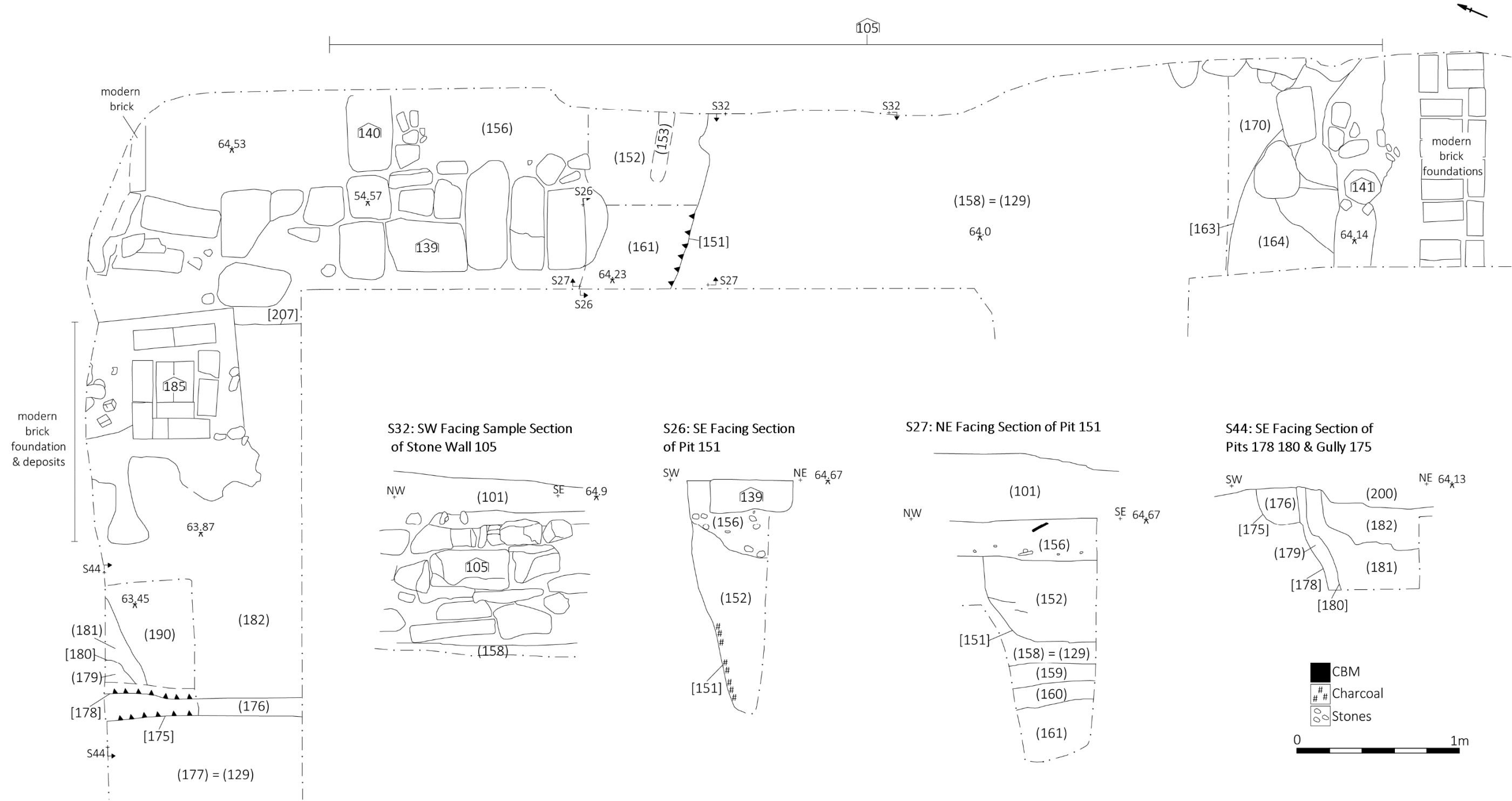
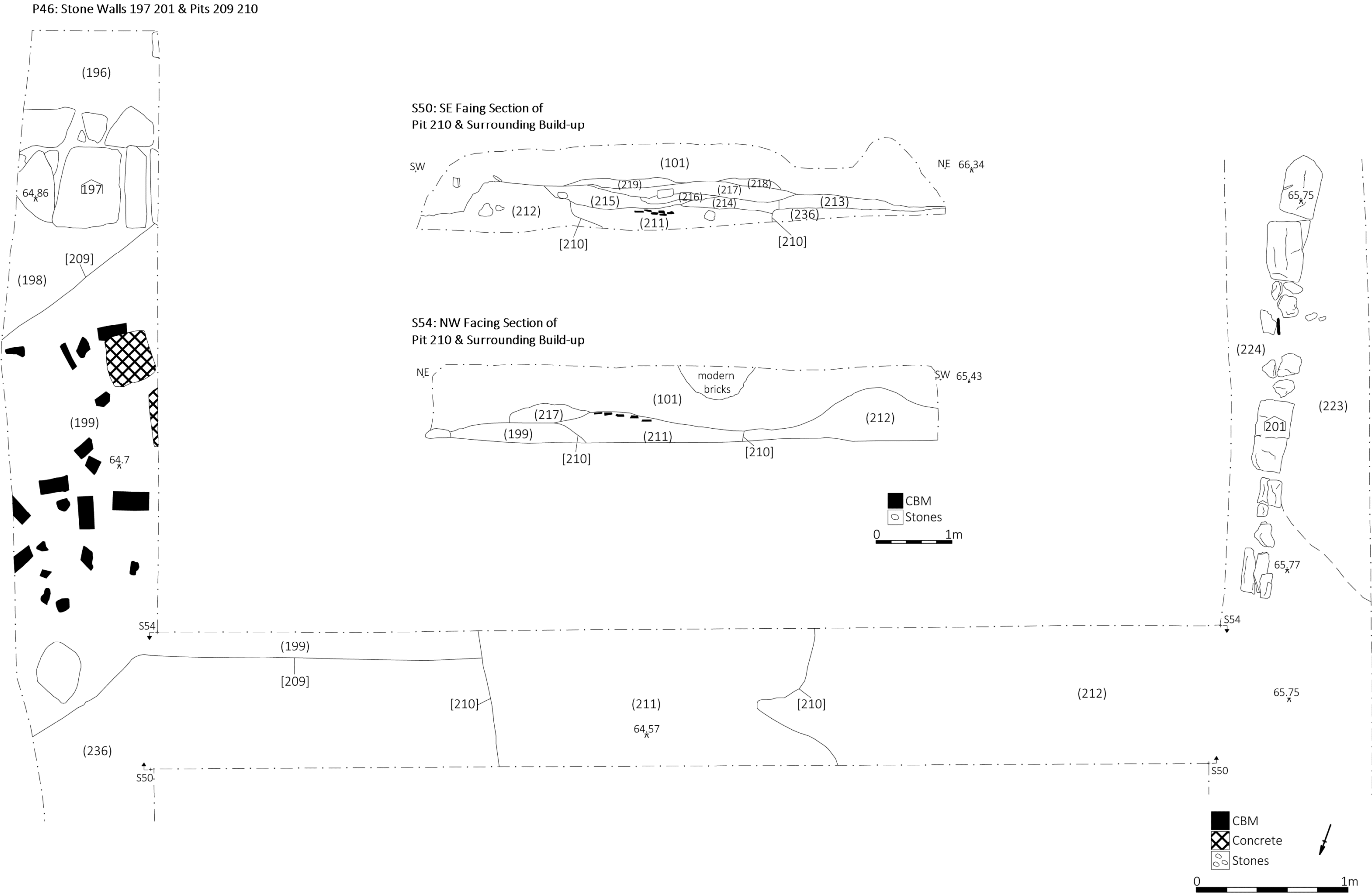


Figure 19: Ground beam trenches Gate 2 plans and sections (scale 1:25)



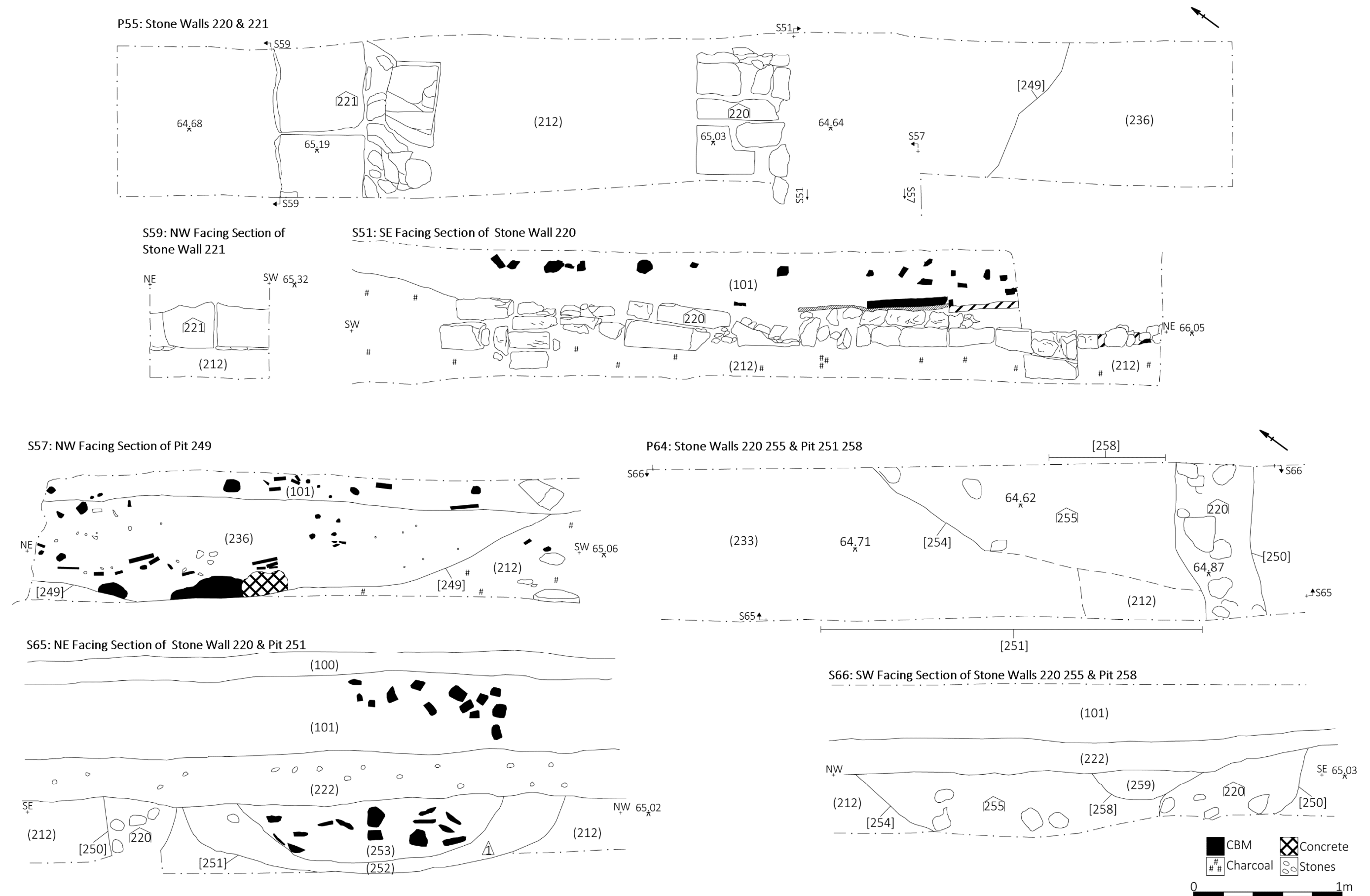


Figure 21: Ground beam trenches area 5 – plans and sections (scale 1:25)

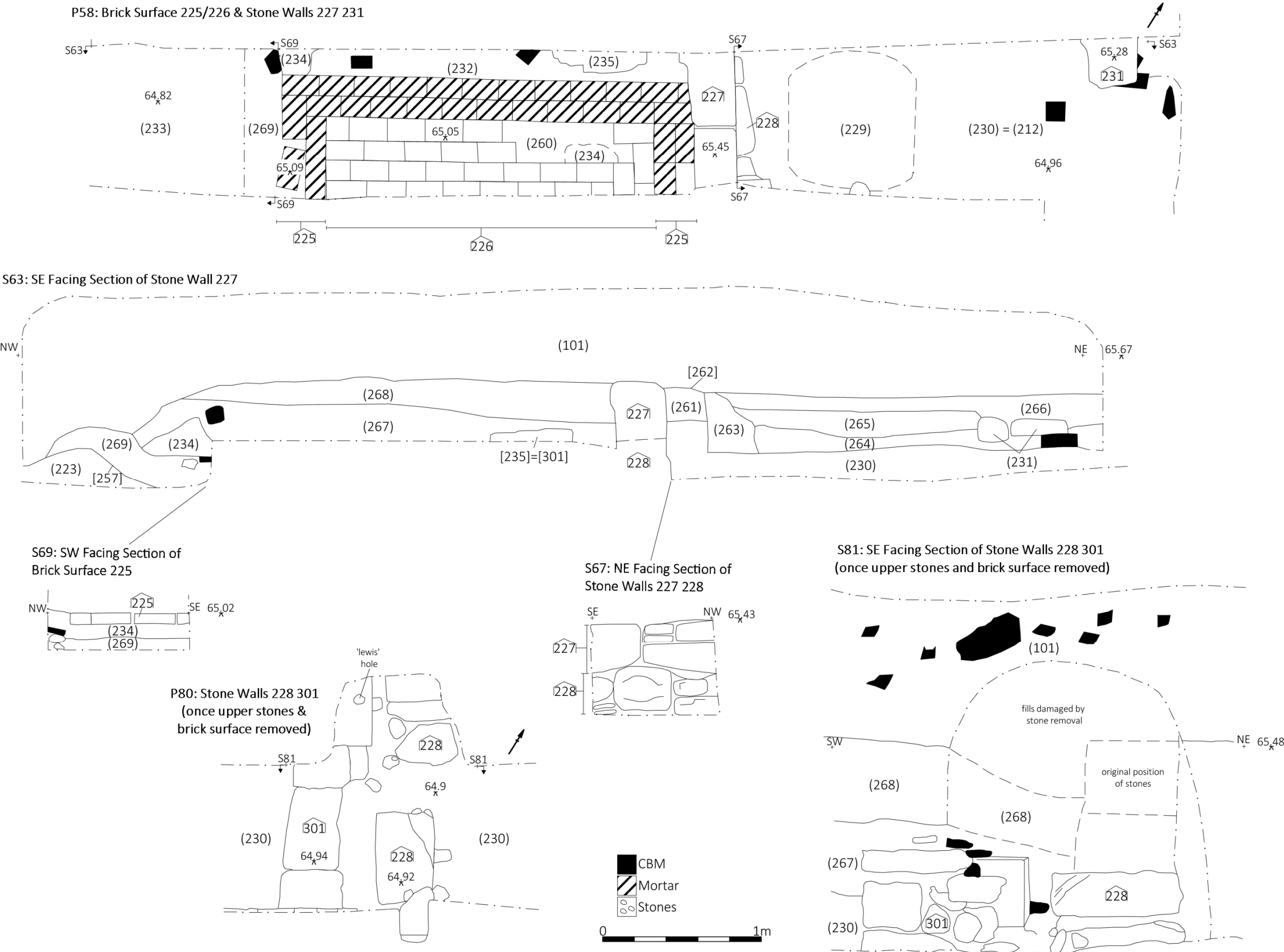


Figure 22: Ground beam trenches area 6 – plans and sections (scale 1:25)

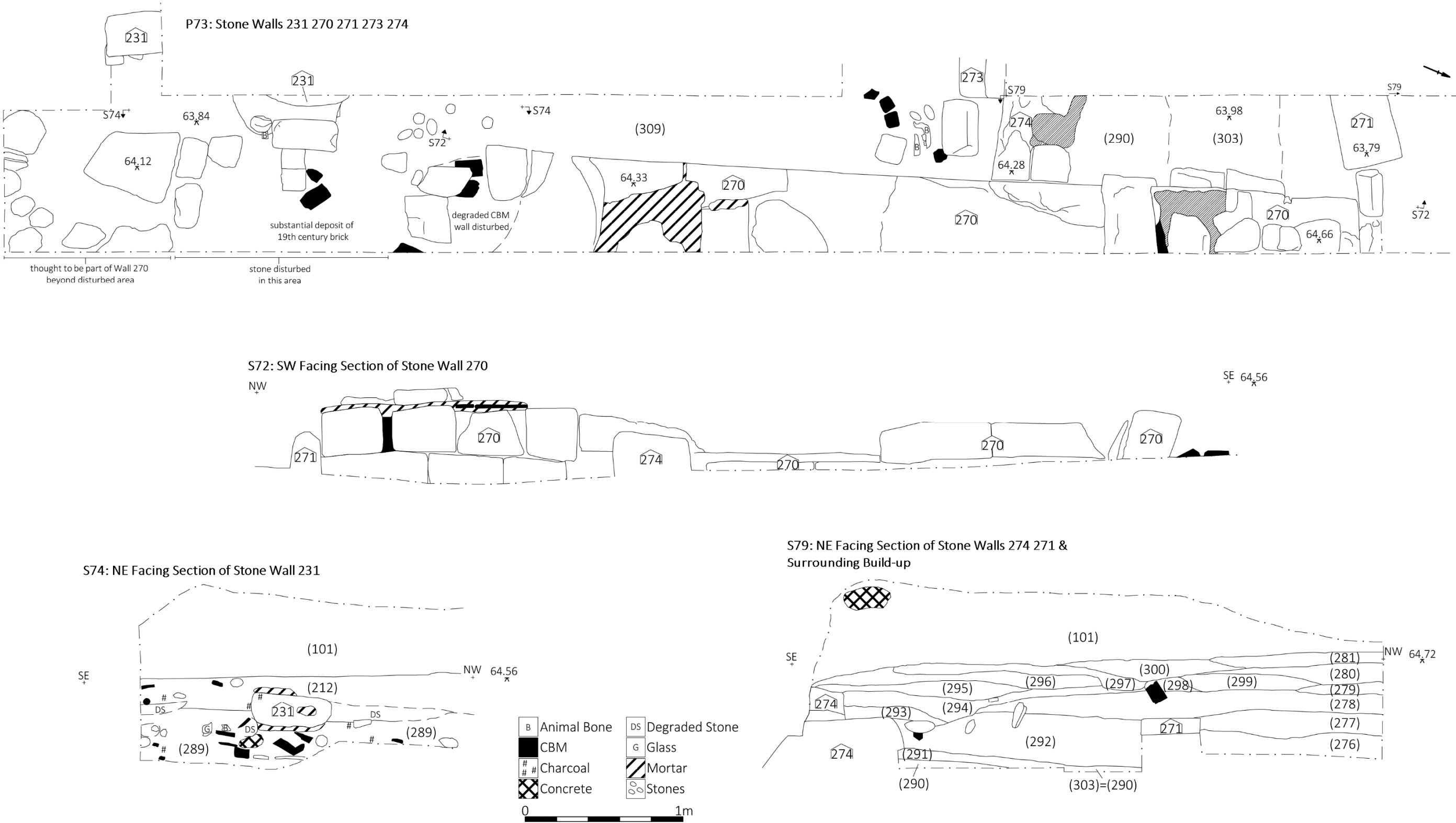
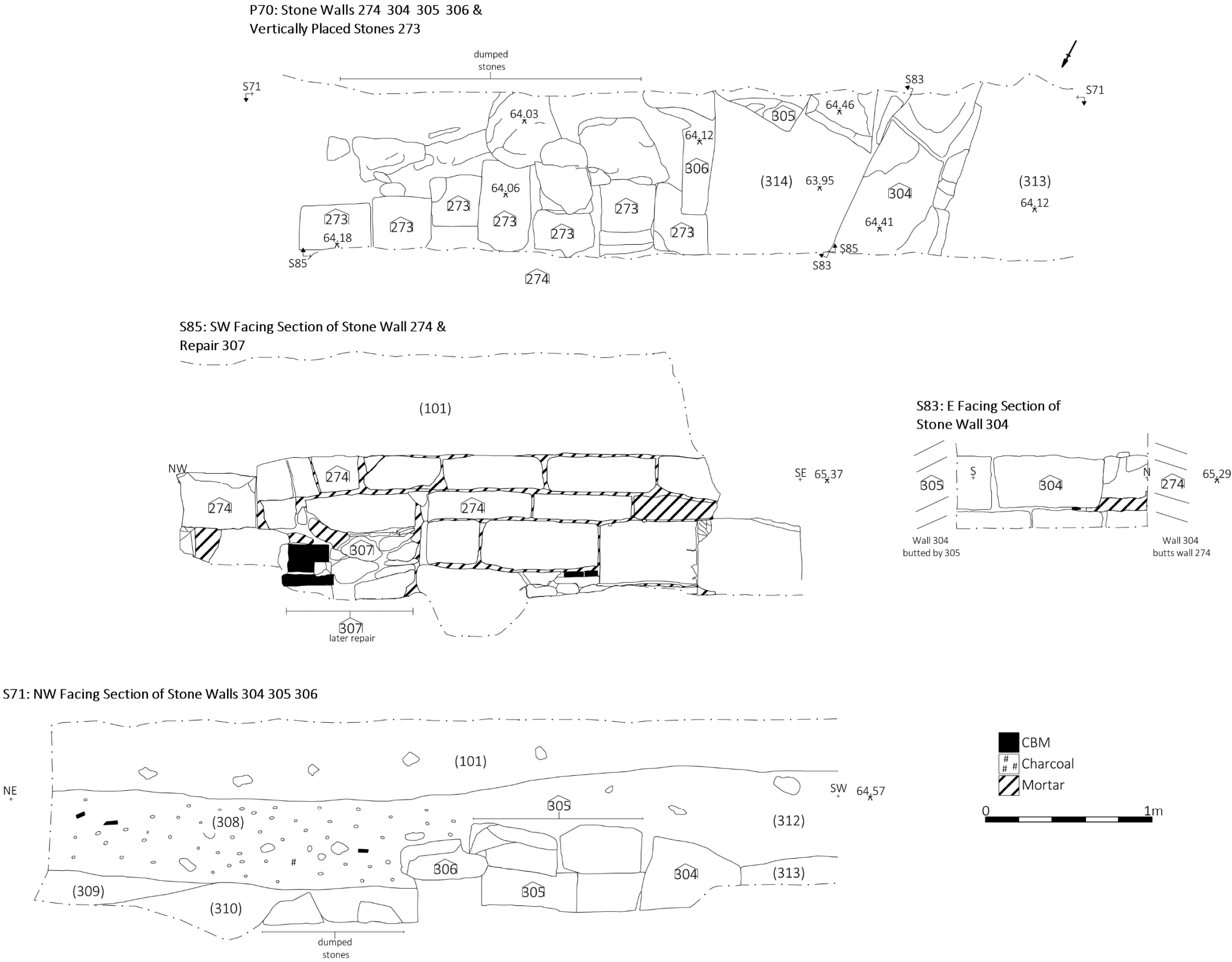
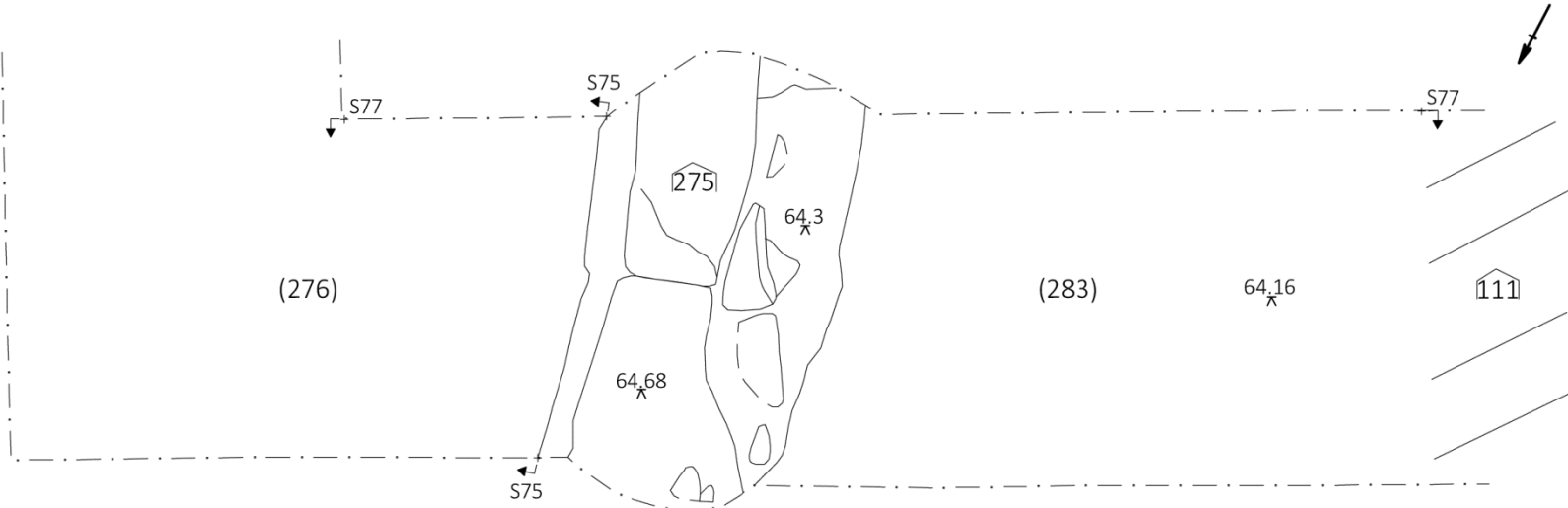


Figure 23: Ground beam trenches Gate 6-8 plans and sections (scale 1:25)

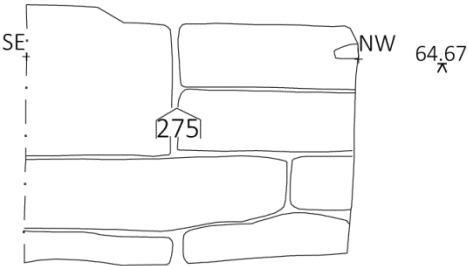




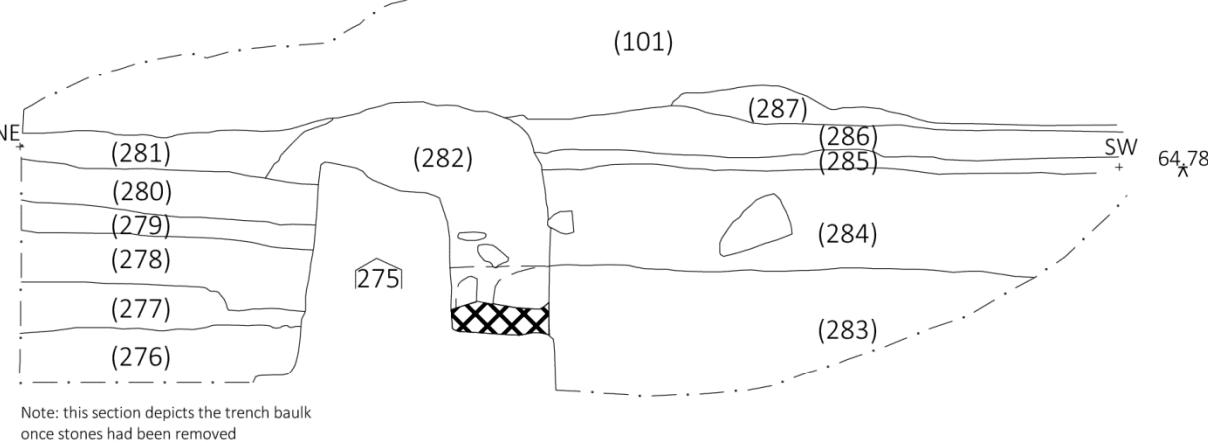
P78: Stone Wall 275



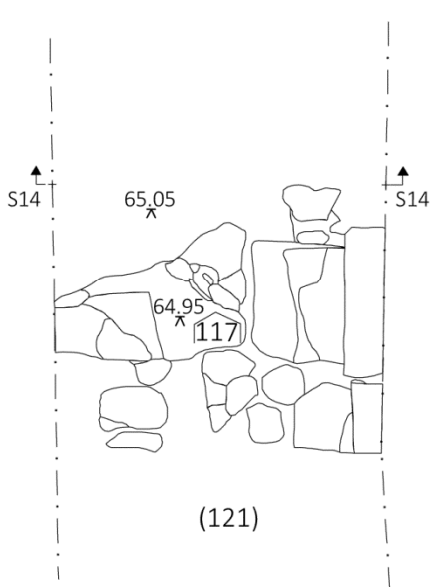
S75: NE Facing Section of Stone Wall 275



S77: N Facing Section of Stone Wall 275 & Surrounding Build-up



P9: Stone Wall 117



S14: NE Facing Section of Stone Wall 117



P13: Pos. Stone Wall 118

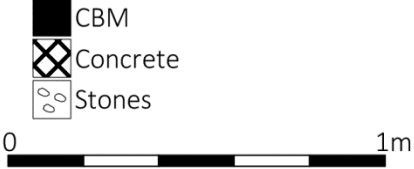
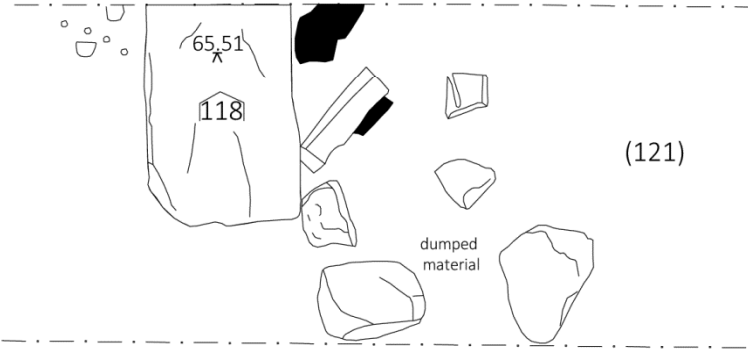


Figure 25: Ground beam trenches area 8-10 – plans and sections (scale 1:25)

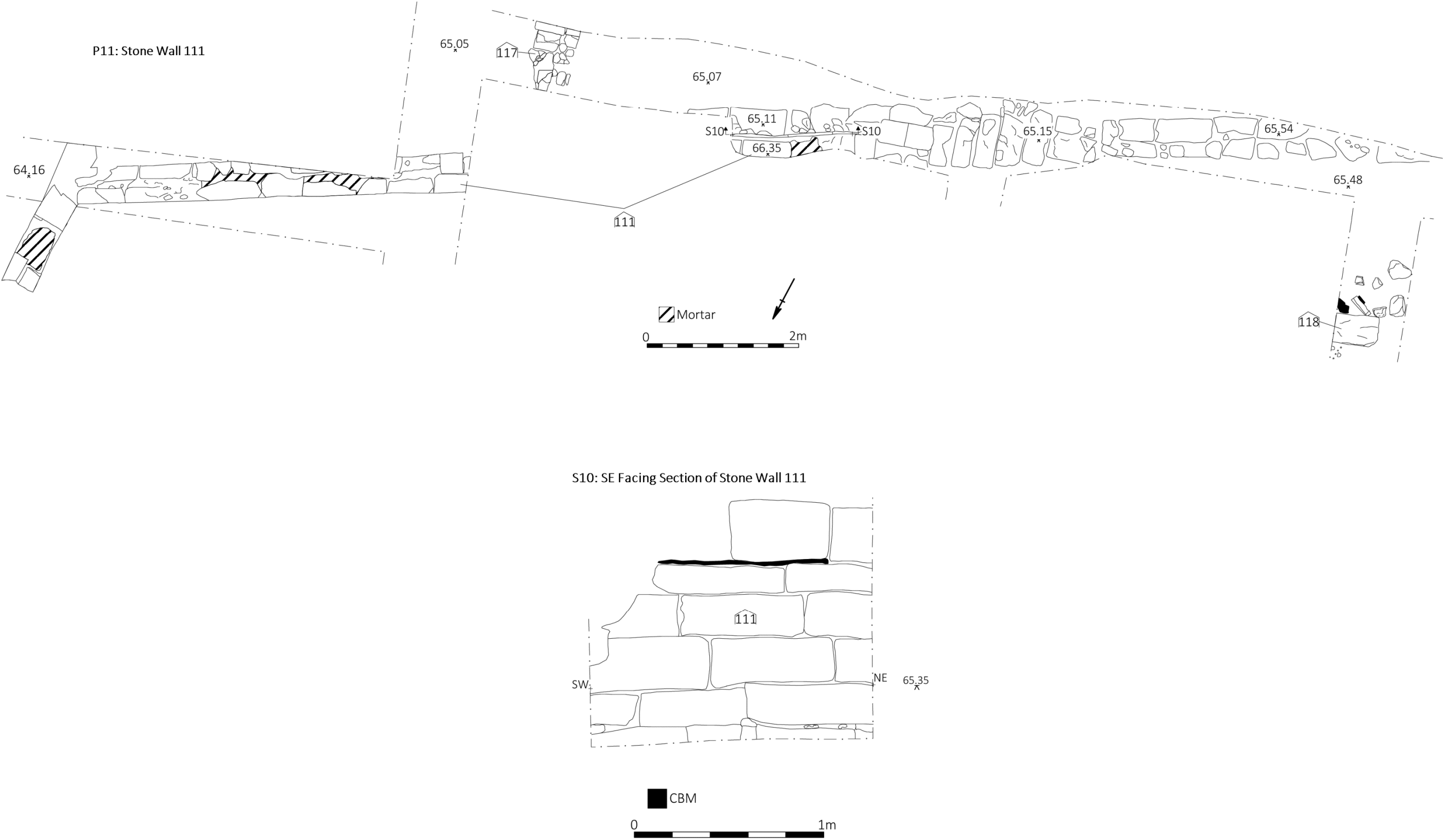


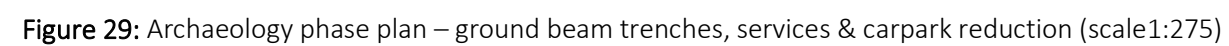
Figure 26: Ground beam trenches area 9-10 – plans and sections (plan 1:50; section 1:20)



Figure 27: Archaeology phase plan – previous evaluations (scale 1:275)



Figure 28: Archaeology phase plan – strip map area (scale 1:275)



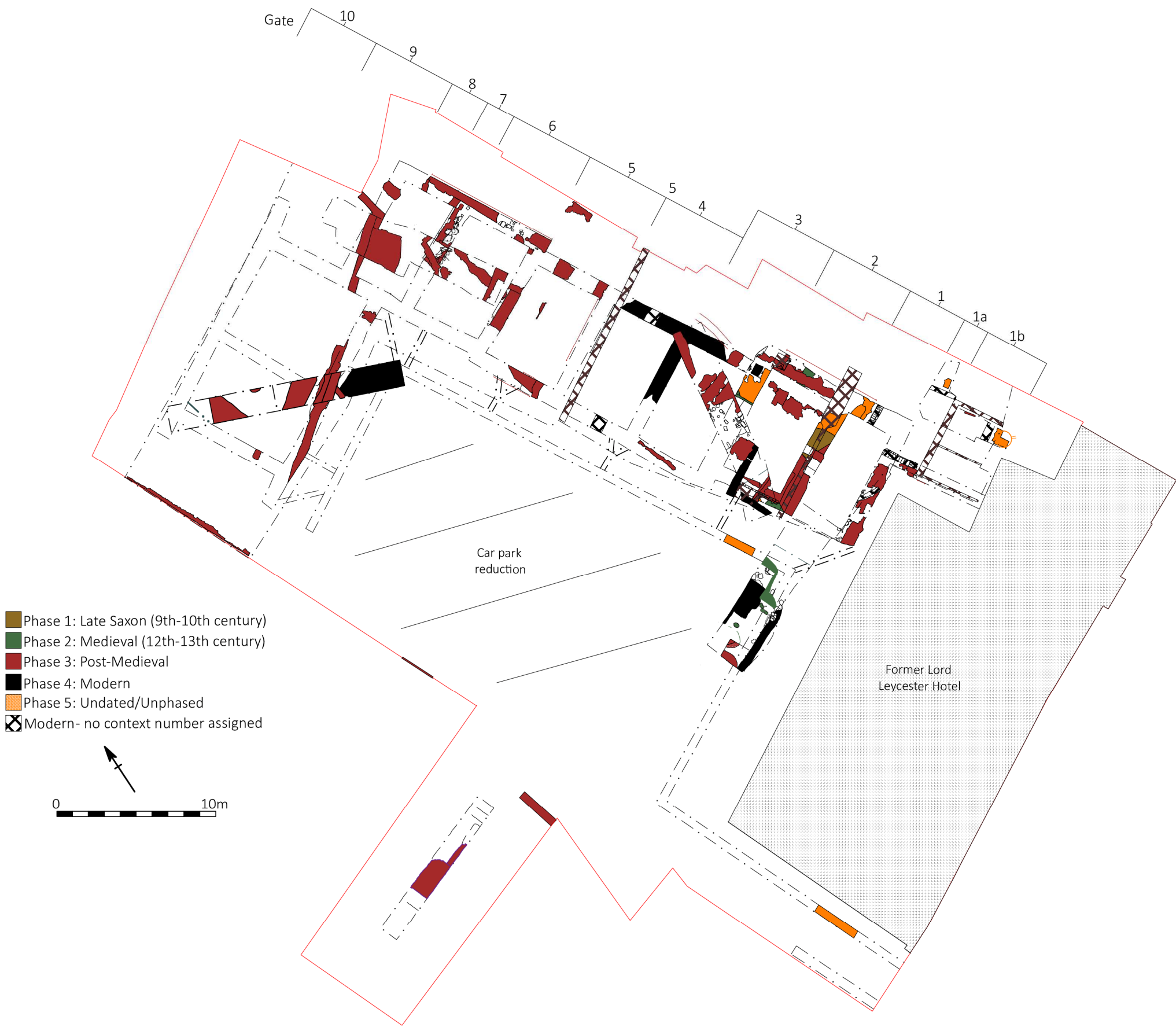


Figure 30: All features phase plan (scale 1:275)

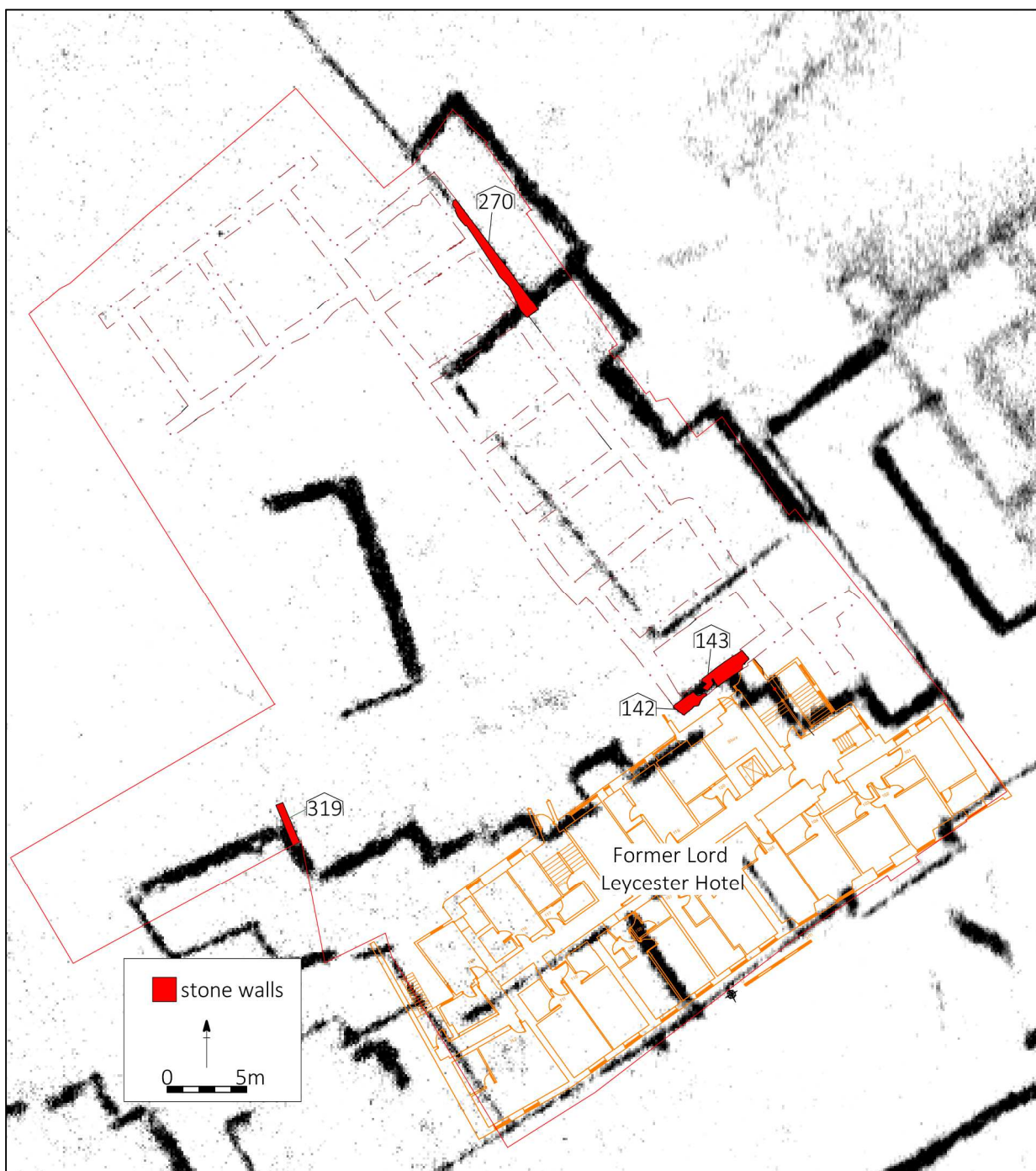


Figure 31: 1788 map and overlaid archaeology (scale 1:400)



Figure 32: 1806 map and overlaid archaeology (scale 1:400)

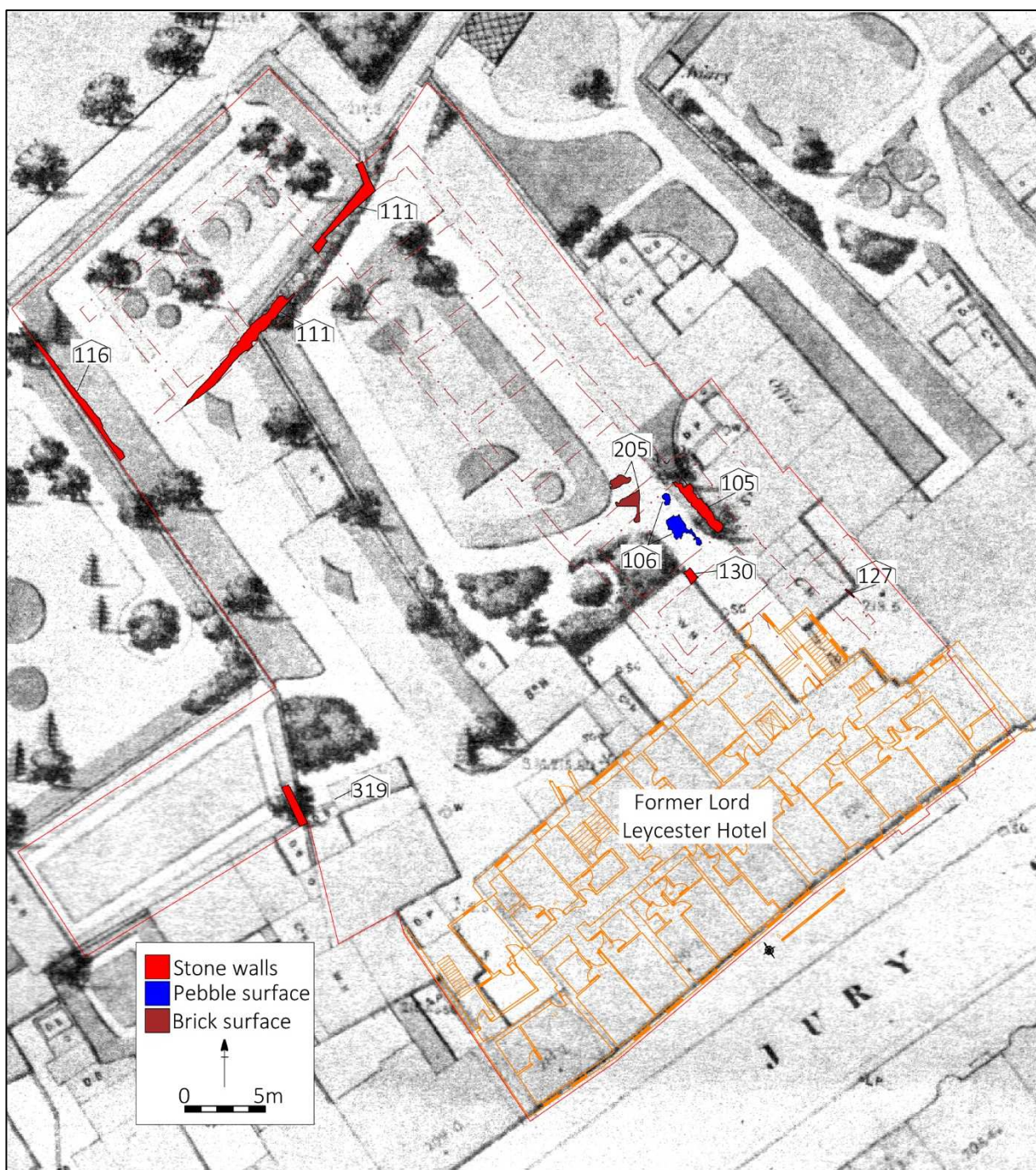


Figure 33: 1851 map and overlaid archaeology (scale 1:400)

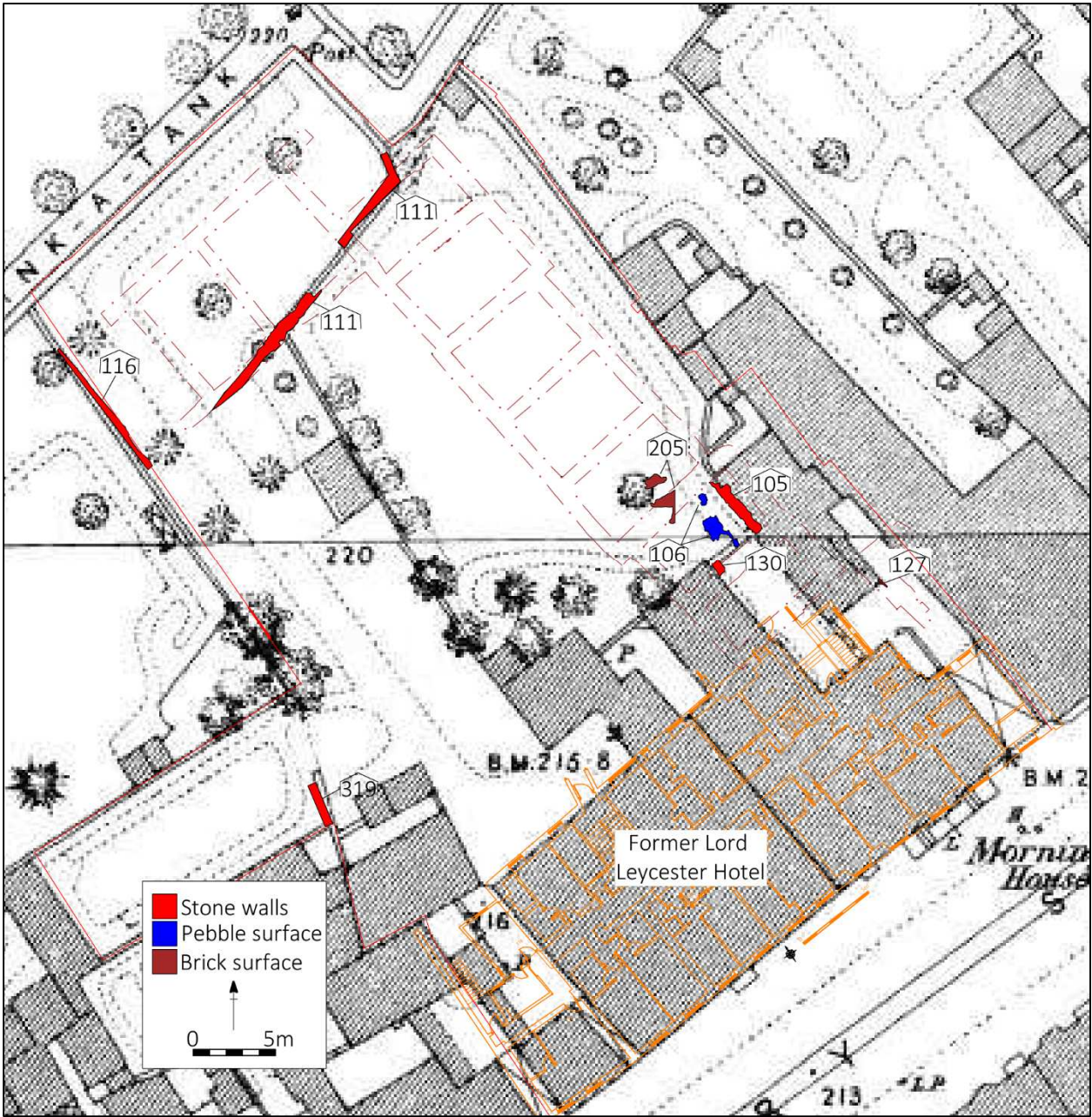


Figure 34: 1887 map and overlaid archaeology (scale 1:400)



5 Conclusions

As the Lord Leycester Hotel is situated in both the Saxon town or burh and the heart of the medieval town, with the core hotel buildings occupying the medieval street frontage of Jury Street, it had the potential to reveal archaeological evidence from the Saxon period onwards.

The site formation indicated a substantial depth of clearly anthropogenic deposits could be seen site wide, primarily post-medieval in date.

The phasing established for the site, indicates that the earliest occupation evidence dates from the late Saxon period (9th-10th century).

Medieval activity dating from the 12th century onwards was found on the site in the form of occupation deposits, pits and a gully a well and possible fireplace.

The features recorded from the Saxon and medieval periods probably represent backyard activity associated with the buildings fronting Jury Street that preceded those which ultimately became The Lord Leyster Hotel.

However, the dominate phase of activity on the site was derived from the post-medieval period. Here the most frequent features were the remnants of dressed stone walls or foundations. A number of the buildings associated with these remains are depicted on mapping from the 18th century onwards and suggests that the walls represent former boundaries and buildings that once occupied this part of the site though their function could not be determined. The former Lord Leycester Hotel occupies the medieval street frontage of Jury Street and at least part of the land to the rear would have formed a burgage plot between Jury Street and the Collegiate Church of St Mary's. The remnants of the walls found during the development clearly indicate an element of wealth and thought to be contemporary with the existing building on the site (former Lord Leycester Hotel).

A number of the walls also contained recycled architectural stone deriving from high status buildings. The development site is immediately to the south of the Collegiate Church of St Mary and the site of the Church College that was dissolved in 1544. Such architectural stone may have originally derived from the Collegiate Church St Mary's or remains of buildings that may have been associated with the college.

The programme of building recording that accompanied the below ground investigations concluded that the main building as it then stood dated from the late 16th century at which time it was an L-shaped, stone-built structure. In the early 17th century it was extended with an adjoining building to the east. The two were further combined by utilising the infill between them in c. 1800 and shortly after that the whole street frontage was remodelled (Kaye 2017). The archaeological features recorded during the evaluations and excavations are in keeping with this assessment in terms of the dates of identifiable phases of building works. Also, the structural features recorded were of a type and construction that would have been typical of the period in this location.

The research aims of the project were centred around understanding the chronology and function of identified features, particularly the masonry structure. Specifically, they were:

- To better understand the nature and chronology of the occupation within the development area
- To identify the extent and possible function of the masonry remains
- To establish whether the stone-built structures formed part of the College of St Mary



- To establish the relationship of the structures with their contemporary environment
- To establish the date, nature and extent of other activities on the development site

Each of these aims have been achieved, at least to some extent, as a result of the archaeological intervention associated with this project. Whilst some of the excavations were of a limited and restrictive nature, notably within the beam trenches, a large quantity of data was recorded and our understanding of the site and its development has been significantly advanced.

It is evident from the results of the archaeological works carried out that the site as whole has played an important role in the both the social and commercial development of Jury Street.



6 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to Gareth Wilkinson of TAG properties for commissioning this report. Thanks, are also due to Warwickshire Historic Environment Record Office for providing historic environment records and other relevant documents; and to Anna Stocks of Warwickshire County Council for monitoring the project.

All site workers are also acknowledged for all their co-operation throughout the fieldwork.

The fieldwork was carried out by Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc ACIfA, Laura Dodd MA ACIfA, Cameron Kaye BA, Barney King, Chris Martin-Taylor BSc and Derek Watson PhD. The report was written by Carina Summerfield-Hill and edited by David Kaye BA ACIfA.



7 Archive

- 7.1 The project archive will comprise:
- Brief
 - Written Scheme of Investigation
 - Initial report
 - Monitoring sheets
 - Site drawings
 - Finds
 - Environmental sample residues
 - Client's site plans
 - List of photographs
 - B/W prints & negatives
 - Specialist reports
 - CDROM with copies of all digital files.
- 7.2 The archive will be deposited with Warwick Museum.



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Appendix 1: Mitigation Strategy

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy And Written Scheme of Investigation

LORD LEYCESTER HOTEL
17-19 JURY STREET
WARWICK



Site Data

<i>KDK project code:</i>	290/WLL		
<i>OASIS ref:</i>	kdkarcha1-280381	<i>Event/Accession no:</i>	T/1598
<i>County:</i>	Warwickshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Warwick		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Warwick		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	42829 26493		
<i>Present use:</i>	Former hotel		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	The construction of 10 new dwellings to the rear and the change the use of the buildings on the street front to form 10, self-contained flats and 1 commercial unit to the ground floor.		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Warwick District Council		
<i>Planning application ref:</i>	W/15/0795		
<i>Client</i>	Simon Tate TAG Exclusive Properties Urban Ltd 13 Station Approach Leamington Spa CV31 3NN		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Simon Tate		

Quality Check

<i>Author</i>	David Kaye BA ACIfA	<i>Version</i>	290/WLL/1.1	<i>Date</i>	23.03.2017
<i>Editor</i>	Karin Kaye MA MCIfA	<i>Version</i>	290/WLL/1.1	<i>Date</i>	24.03.2017
<i>Revision</i>	David Kaye BA ACIfA	<i>Version</i>	290/WLL/1.2	<i>Date</i>	20.04.2017
<i>Revision</i>	David Kaye BA ACIfA	<i>Version</i>	290/WLL/1.3	<i>Date</i>	26.05.2017
<i>Revision</i>	David Kaye BA ACIfA	<i>Version</i>	290/WLL/1.4	<i>Date</i>	24.05.2017
<i>Revision</i>	David Kaye BA ACIfA	<i>Version</i>	290/WLL/1.5	<i>Date</i>	26.05.2017

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Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)



1 Introduction

1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation has been prepared on behalf of TAG Exclusive Properties Urban Ltd as a specification for a Strip, Map and Sample Excavation at the 17-19 Jury Street, Warwick. The work, which is part of a requirement of the National Planning Policy Frameworks (NPPF), Condition 9 of the Planning Consent has been defined in discussion with the Warwickshire County Council Planning Archaeologist, acting as Archaeological Advisor (AA) on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Warwick District Council. The relevant planning application references are W/15/0795.

1.2 This Written Scheme of Investigation incorporates the requirements set out by English Heritage in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (2015) and covers:

- The scope of the project
- The objectives and methodologies
- The archaeological & historical context
- Dissemination of the results
- Archive deposition
- Details of permanent and specialist staff
- The proposed programme of work
- Relevant additional information, e.g. insurance, copyright etc.
- Bibliography of professional and academic resources

1.3 *The Site*

Location

The site is situated within the central area of the county-town and civil parish of Warwick, centred at National Grid Reference 42829 26493 (Fig. 1). It lies on the main east-west route through Warwick, within its historic core and Conservation Area.

Description

The former Lord Leycester Hotel occupies a large part of the frontage on the north side of Jury Street and is comprised of three buildings – no. 17, no. 19 and The Hotel Annexe (Fig. 2). All of these are Grade II Listed Buildings (NHLE List entry Nos. 307514, 307515 and 307516). The site also includes an extensive and irregularly-shaped rear plot of land to the north, currently used as a car park, which is bounded by a stone wall to the north and parts of several brick walls to the west and east. The Tink-a-Tank footpath, which makes a dog-leg around the north-east corner of the site, separates the Lord Leycester Hotel property from the Collegiate Church of St. Mary's and its associated graveyard. The east side of the site is bounded by no. 21, a Listed Building, and its associated rear parking area. Vehicular access to the rear of the property is via an arch from the Jury Street frontage at the west end of the site.

Geology & Topography

The underlying bedrock for the site is mapped as Bromsgrove Sandstone Formation sandstone, with no superficial geological deposits present (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). The rear of the site slopes down towards the south and east, with heights varying between 67.180mAOD at the north-east, 67.460mAOD at the north-west to 65.5mAOD to the south and west.

Proposed Development



The proposals comprise the demolition of the extensions to the rear and replace these structures with ten new dwellings (Fig. 3). Associated rear developments also include re-surfacing the courtyard to include parking, small rear gardens and other ancillary works. It is also proposed to change the use of the buildings on the street front and carry out alterations to form ten, self-contained flats and one commercial unit to the ground floor, whilst carrying out associated renovation and repair works to both the interior and exterior of the buildings. The historic core of the buildings will be retained with no internal excavations taking place.

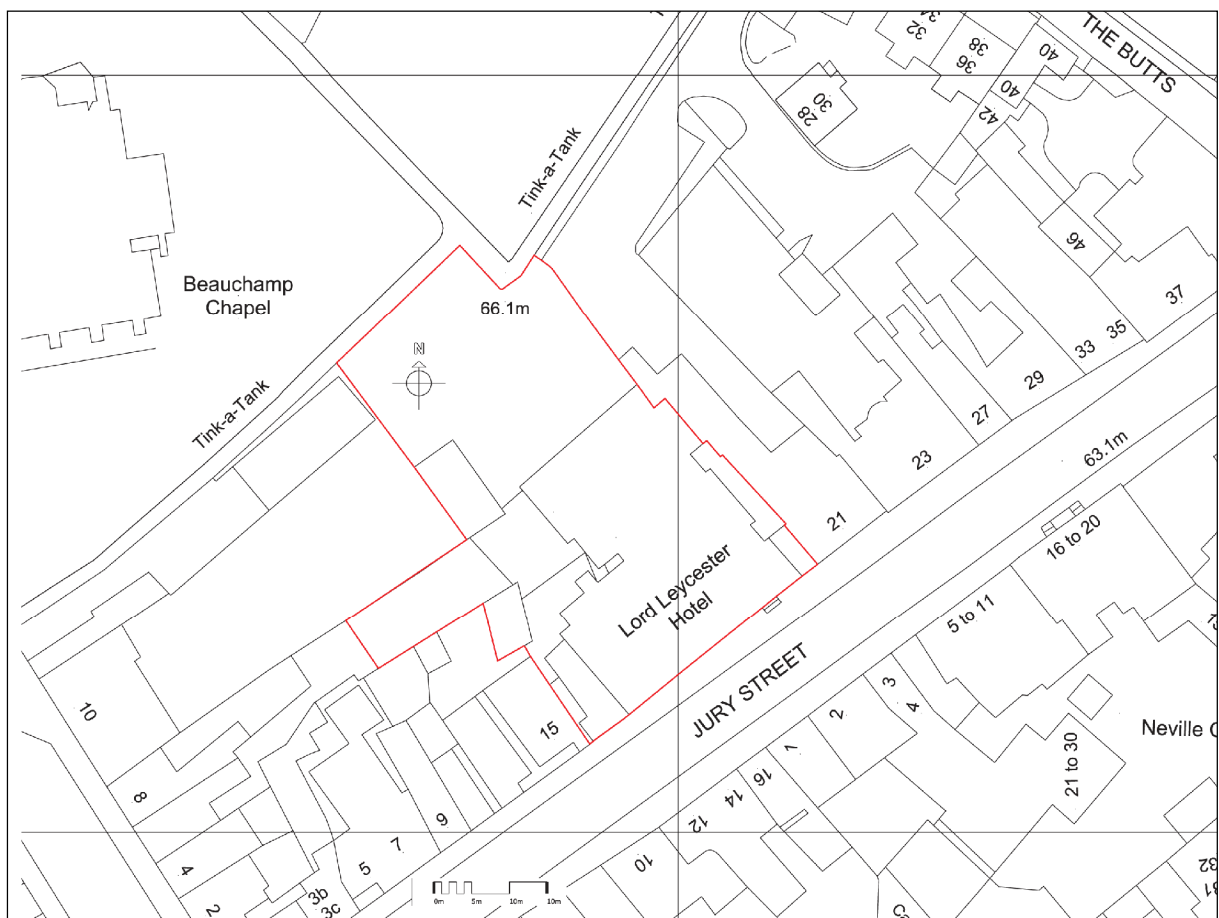


Figure 2: Site location (scale 1:1000)

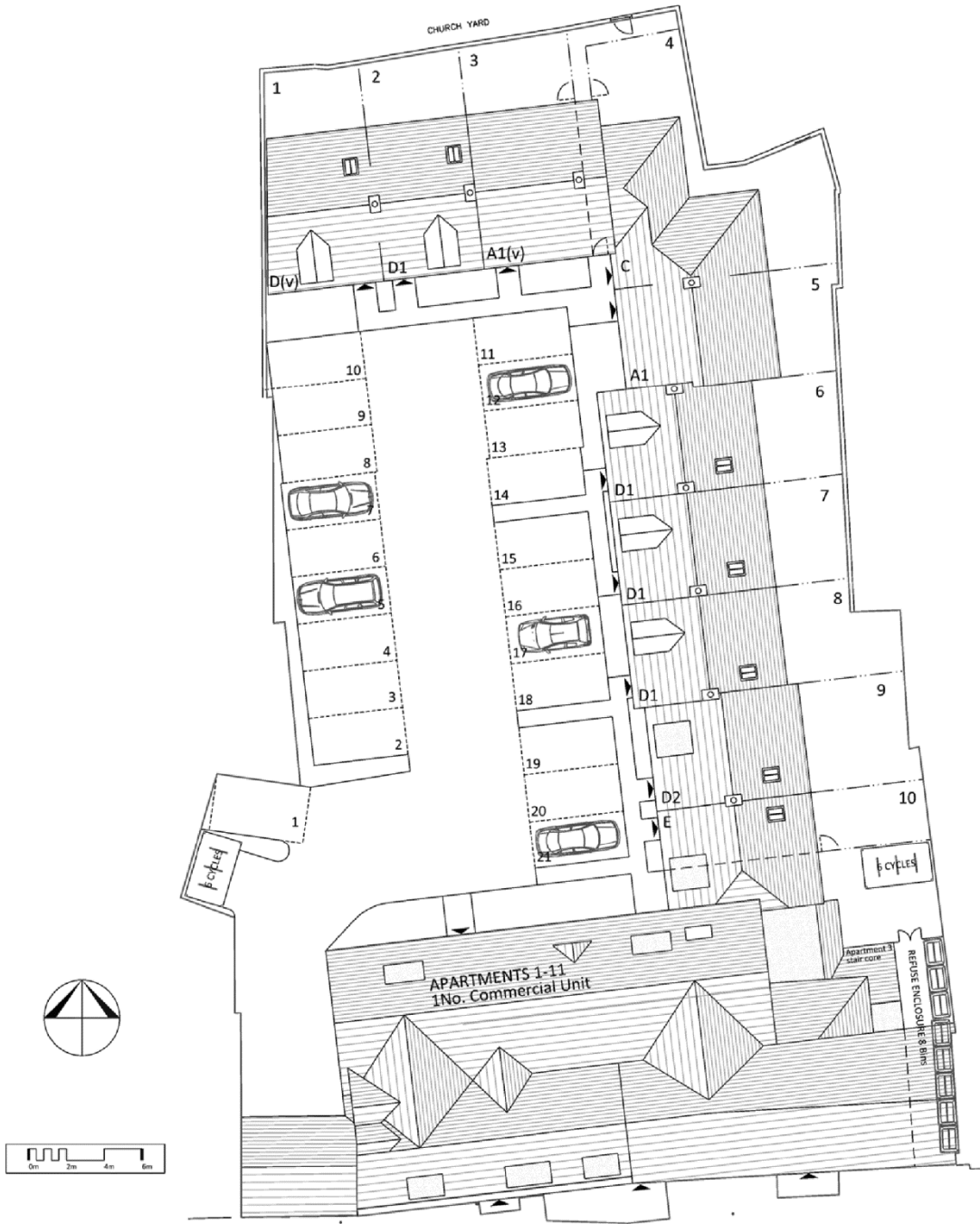


Figure 3: Proposed development (scale 1:400)



2 Archaeological & Historical Background

- 2.1 The development site is located within the boundary of the medieval town and Saxon *burh*. The former hotel buildings occupy the medieval street frontage of Jury Street and at least part of the land to the rear would have formed a burgage plot between Jury Street and the Collegiate Church of St. Mary's. Whether the Tink-A-Tank footpath immediately to the rear of the property marks the original boundary between the college and the development site is unclear. It certainly dates from at least 1610 and seems to be a later development.

2.2 *Prehistoric* (before 600BC)

Evidence for the first habitation of Warwick dates to the earliest period of the prehistoric era in Britain, being the Lower Palaeolithic (c.500 000 -15000 BC), in the form of the find of a single, complete flint handaxe (HER MWA 2179) made at Priory Park some 250m to the north of the Lord Leycester Hotel.

There is currently no evidence of Mesolithic occupation of Warwick but there is now a growing body of Neolithic finds and features over the hilltop of Warwick - the area surrounding the application site area, dating to the early to late Neolithic era (c.4000 BC to 2351 BC). In the mid-late 1960s part of a possible rectangular posthole building together with clusters of upwards of 30 pits and a wealth of associated flint and pottery artefacts were excavated on several occasions from sites around Brook Street, approximately 200m west of the Lord Leycester Hotel (HER MWA 1985, 6062, 6063). These also included a Beaker Age arrowhead. Further excavations to the rear of nos. 25, 31 and 33 Brook Street in 1973 recovered a modest Neolithic assemblage of flint and pottery, but the noticeable absence of features suggests truncation by Medieval and later use of the site (HER MWA 6064, 1987). Excavations in 1965-7 on the site of the Mulberry Tree pub at 16 Market Street, c. 300m to the west of the Lord Leycester Hotel recovered over 30 pits containing occupational debris, and further pottery and flint finds in the sandy layer directly above the natural sandstone (HER MWA 1989). Further postholes containing pottery have also been found at Market Street (HER MWA, 6065). The presence of Windmill Hill/ Abingdon type pottery suggests an earlier Neolithic date for the site. Further postholes were found nearby (HER MWA 6065) together with remains of up to 5 pots below a layer of 'foreign' clay.

At the Castle Lane site, roughly 75m due south of the Lord Leycester Hotel, excavations on the undisturbed areas of ground found numerous post/stakeholes and two associated worked flints (HER MWA 1995). Further isolated find spots of Neolithic material have been made nearby to the north of the site (flint and pottery just 70m north-east of St Mary's Church, HER MWA 6061); to the north-east (Neolithic axe near the Warwickshire Record Office, HER MWA 4269); and also c. 150m to the west (Neolithic/ Bronze Age flint flake from Swan Street, HER MWA 5658).

2.3 *Iron Age* (600BC-AD43)

There is inconclusive evidence for a possible Iron Age hillfort located on the crest of the hill at Priory Park c.400m north of the site (HER MWA 1841). Just under 2ha of land is surrounded by an extensive triple rampart which may equally have been the result of 17th century landscaping.

2.4 *Roman* (AD43-c.450)

A Romano-British cremation cemetery has been found in the form of niches cut in the sides of sandstone rock, filled with urns, some containing burnt human remains (HER MWA 1999). They were discovered in the working face of former sandstone quarrying on the north side of Priory Road, and also a number of similar examples on the south side of Priory Hill just 150m north of



the Hotel. At the current time the only known evidence of associated Roman settlement is a pit, possibly of Roman date which was found below Medieval deposits during excavations 100m west of East Gate, in the Vicar's Choral, almost next door to the Lord Leycester Hotel (HER MWA 5533). An unspecified coin listed as part of HER MWA 6061 may also come from this era.

2.5 **Saxon** (c.450-1066)

The earliest settlement is likely to date from the 6th century (VCH 419-27), and the town possibly named from a settlement on the weir (*ibid* 480-9). Earlier Saxon cemeteries are a mile north of Warwick and a mile to the south west (VCH 419-27).

Ethelfleda, sister of Edward the Elder establish the later Saxon burh in 914 A.D. as one of ten towns intended to defend Mercia against the Danes (VCH 419-27). The Anglo Saxon Chronicles record its being named 'Werinca' and it appeared to have had a mint, which operated between c. 924 – 1150, possibly in the Northgate Street/ St. Mary's Collegiate area (HER MWA 1972).

The first historical references to boundaries of Warwick were made in 1033, together with Myton and Tach Brook and the Rivers Avon and Leam (VCH 417-8). Part of an early bank, possibly dating to the foundation of the burh in 914 A.D. has been recorded at Market Street (HER MWA 1988). The late 11th century town ditch with a palisade was on the north side of the town at Barrack Road (HER MWA 2188). Two undated, but possibly Saxon, defensive ditches have also been excavated at Castle Hill Baptist Church (HER MWA 8739). The Hotel is thus within the central area of the burh.

Later Saxon occupation remains have been excavated at the Woolpack Hotel, Market Street, approximately 225m west of the Lord Leycester Hotel (HER MWA 8813). Further occupation evidence comes from an unstratified coin of Cnut and a coin of Edward the Confessor from a rubbish pit between the Butts and St. Mary's Church (HER MWA 5534) and a coin of Cnut from the Mulberry Tree PH on Market Street (HER MWA 5660-1).

2.6 **Medieval** (1066-1500)

The Domesday Survey of 1086 records Warwick as having a total of 19 burgess households; today's main town area of Warwick however seems to equate with the hamlet of Coten, which had 120 households which comprised 10 villagers, 106 smallholders and 4 slaves. Their land included 20 ploughlands, four plough teams, meadow, woodland and two mills. Both had King William as Lord and Tenant in Chief (<http://domesdaymap.co.uk/place/SP2864/warwick/>). The VCH however records the Domesday population as being the other way around and the population estimated in the region of 1,500; "as many as 112 houses were appurtenant to the rural estates of 27 of the King's Barons" (VCH 417-8 & 480-9).

The Lord Leycester Hotel lies within the central core of the medieval town, which only occupied a relatively small part of the borough. Notable landmarks within its immediate environs include Warwick Castle which lies just within 'bowshot' to the south (HER MWA 1922). Established as a motte and bailey castle, it encroached upon the existing town so that at least four town houses were demolished in 1068 to make way for it (HER MWA 5656). It was rebuilt in stone from the 12th century and onwards before being extensively fortified in the 14th century. The castle included its own domestic range and incorporated Warwick's mother church, All Saint's Church (HER MWA 7267, 1951; VCH 419-27).

The medieval town probably largely follows the shape of the Saxon burh. It was surrounded by an earth rampart as early as the Norman period and was walled by the 1305-1439 (VCH 419-27). Warwick had three main gates, with Northgate (no longer extant), Eastgate and Westgate (HER MWA 1924 and 1925) dating to the early 15th centuries respectively, although the Westgate is known from at least 1129. 'Two roughly circular lines of streets ran inside and



outside the walls round the greater part of the town, broken principally on the south by the castle' (VCH 419-27). High Street/Pavement and Jury Road ran between the two. Market Street, Barrack Street, the (St Mary's) Butts; Castle Lane and Back Hills lay inside the Medieval town (VCH 419-27; HER MWA 2198).

Jury Street was so named due to the presence of a small Jewish community established c.1184-5, and although called 'le luerie' in 1347, the community had probably been removed from England between 1282 and 1290 (VCH 480-9).

There is evidence that the medieval settlement seems to have shrunk; at least three 11-12th century house plots, plus associated wells, a kiln and an oven were excavated at Brook Street in the late 1960s (HER MWA 5525). A boundary ditch marking the outer edge of the medieval town has also been found at the junction of Market and Bowling Green Streets (HER MWA 8216) and sited again at 23 Market Street (HER MWA 1988). The anticipated town ditch on the north-east side of the medieval town has yet to be located in interventions at the former archery practice area *The Butts* (HER MWA 1991; VCH 427-34), but extensive quarrying took place there from the medieval period onwards. The remains of the northern town wall defences have been located at Barrack Road (HER MWA 2188). Suburbs there and outside the east of Warwick and at Bridge End are also known (HER MWA 7050, 8316) and excavations, such as at Smith Street, 250m east of the Hotel, a 15th-16th century pit also produced residual 12th- 13th century wares, and a boundary wall which divided the frontage may also have been contemporary (HER MWA 10120).

Warwick had a plentiful supply of churches and monastic sites both within and outside the town including the Priory of St Sepulchre (HER MWA 1958, 10180, 10181, 10182); The Medieval Hospital of St. John the Baptist (HER MWA 1928) and a Dominican Friary (HER MWA 1959).

The Collegiate Church of St Mary's, which is Grade I Listed (HER MWA 1943) and is located to the immediate north of the Lord Leycester Hotel, was founded c.1123 and widely rebuilt in successive centuries. A watching brief on the north side of the church in 1976 did not locate any archaeological remains (HER EWA 2906). The site of St Marys College to the north-west of Lord Leycester Hotel is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (HER MWA 5535). Excavations in the grounds have found remains of 14th century walls, pits, buildings and a well, and an earlier pathway and pits below, one of which was 13th century. The site of the Vicar's Choral at St. Mary's Church lies between the Collegiate Church of St. Mary's and The Butts. It was founded c.1455 and was similar to a cathedral precinct (VCH 418-27; HER MWA 1984). Previously at the site there was a hall and accommodation dating from 1336 (HER MWA 1984).

Other religious sites include the late medieval Church of St. John, which was founded by 1123 (HER MWA 1944), and it is recorded in the 15th century that the chancel possibly incorporated the choir of a large nunnery which was destroyed in 1061. The Church of St. John the Baptist was granted to St Mary's College in 1123 and it was united with St Mary's in 1367 and it housed the Grammar School until the Dissolution (HER MWA 1955).

From c.1088-1119 the town also possessed a Market Square, with a cross (HER MWA 1967; VCH 480-9) and even a vineyard that may have utilised the town wall on the east side of the town (HER MWA 5527). A High Cross also stood at the junction of the two main streets High Street and Jury Street (HER MNA 1926).

In 1482 there were three burgages recorded in Jury Street together with seven messuages belonging to the Castle Manor (VCH 419-27). Several medieval houses survive along the main High Street/ Jury Lane road frontage which were built sometime after 1383 as Guild Houses (HER MWA 1926). Number 37 Jury Street dates from the 14th century with a later 15th century hall building (VCH 419-27). Excavations undertaken at the rear of 18-28 Jury Street revealed



medieval postholes and pits (HER MWA 8394; EWA 6888). Observations however found no medieval remains at no. 23 Jury Street (HER EWA9090; Palmer 2007).

Archaeological evidence elsewhere in the town has provided rich evidence for medieval activity. A site on Market Street, for example, revealed continual occupation between the 11th and 15th century (HER MWA 8813), 11th- 14th century road surfaces (HER MWA 8811) and a 13th/ 14th century pottery kiln (HER MWA 8812). Numerous interventions in Brook Street have found 11-13th century cess and rubbish pits, a well and traces of buildings (HER MWA 1986 and 1987). Twelfth- thirteenth century evidence has also come from Swan Street (HER MWA 1994) and further to the north-east of the town (HER MWA 8799). Cobbled road surfaces dating to the 13th-14th century have been found at the south end of Church Street (HER MWA 9053).

2.7 *Post-Medieval* (1500-1900)

A survey undertaken on 2014 (Ward-Booth 2014, 12) suggests that the core of the Hotel was founded towards the end of the medieval period and is thought to include an Elizabethan stone structure. The Hotel was originally called *Jury Street House*, and built by Wagstaffe of Tachbrook and later owned by John Rous; bought by Sir Simon Archer in 1654, and it was he or his heirs who refaced the stonewalls with brick (VCH 427-34). As such it reputedly survived the Great Fire in the centre of Warwick in 1694, indeed acting as a fire-break (VCH 427-34). It was bought in 1726 and it is from this era that the Georgian part of the facade dates (Ward-Booth 2014, 12; Listed Building data refs: 307514, 307515 & 307516). By 1800 it had become the *Three Tuns Inn* before returning to residential use having been bought by Mr Evans who divided it into two. The western part was sold to Rev. Baynes of Upton-on-Severn who demolished it and covered the courtyard with a dining room whilst Mr Wilson of Exhall bought the eastern part in 1820 and re-fronted it, thus removing the bay windows (VCH 427-34). The name Lord Leycester derives from Robert Dudley, Lord Leicester, one time owner of Warwick Castle during the Reign of Elizabeth I; the Hotel has no apparent connections with the Lord Leycester Hospital.

Speed's map of 1610 shows densely packed houses on the Jury Street frontage, as elsewhere in the town (VCH 427-34; Speed 1610). As a result of the 1694 fire, Jury Street and High Street were widened in 1695 (VCH 427-34). Many new houses were also constructed at this time or given a more fire-resistant skin. Evidence of the 1694 fire was also found at Back Street (HER WMA 2194) and it is thought that quarries in Bowling Green Street (HER MWA 1990) may have been used for rebuilding the town.

The 1711 town map (Fish and Bridgeman, reproduced in Palmer 2007) shows a schematic frontage with equally sized buildings along Jury Street. The rear plot of the Hotel site however seems to have been divided into three, with a trapezoidal part to the north, and Tink-a-Tank emanating off its north-east corner. In 1788 the Jury Street frontage was depicted in more detail and with several outbuildings to the rear of the Hotel building; no rear plots or Tink-a-tank appear to be shown (Baker reproduced in Palmer 2007).

In the 1806 mapping the Hotel site's buildings, Plot 172, seemed to have been unchanged, including a westward-projecting building (James reproduced in Palmer 2007). The majority of the rear plot was associated with Plot 172, with a subdivision around a north-south orientated building to the rear. The northern part of plot at the boundary however, seemed to have belonged to the neighbouring property.

More detail is shown on the Board of Health map (1851, reproduced in Palmer 2007). The rear plot is shown as two properties with gardens and paths, including a westwards plot connected to the Hotel grounds. Access to the rear of this plot and to the house next door was possible from Tink-a-Tank.



The first Edition Ordnance Survey maps (1889, 1 to 2500 series and 1887 6 inch series) show numbers 17 and 19 as simple squared/ rectangular buildings respectively, with small rear projections that extended into separate rear plots that were both bounded by Tink-a-Tank lane to the north. Both rear plots were laid out as gardens with several mature trees and a pathway in each plot.

2.8 **Modern** (1900-present)

The Hotel at no. 19 Jury Street was bought by the owner of the *Warwick Arms Hotel* in 1925, and redeveloped before it was opened in 1926, with no. 17 being added the following year (Ward-Booth 2014, 12). During the following decade the Hotel was expanded with further rooms added in a new building to the rear (Ward-Booth 2014, 12). The Hotel was requisitioned for both government and U.S. military use during World War II, and it is during this phase of development that the rear car park was added along with a tower extension to the rear of the building (Ward-Booth 2014, 12). Since then, the interior has seen the addition of a new, large restaurant, en-suite facilities for guest rooms and meetings rooms (Ward-Booth 2014, 12).

Even as late as 1952 the land to the rear of the Hotel was still divided into two separate plots; some of the additional ancillary buildings described above, were built at the boundaries between them and were clearly shown on Ordnance Survey mapping, which had not been present in 1925 (Ordnance Survey 1925 and 1952 Editions). Several additional buildings shown in to the rear of the Hotel in 1952 are no longer extant but there are several scars/ changes of build in the current boundary walls and changes of direction/level in the current concrete surfaces that indicate their location.

In the 1980s a single storey extension was made at the rear of the Hotel accompanied by a covered walkway, and an extension on the north side of the Tower, just inside the west boundary wall. A garage was added to the north side of a former ?19th century or earlier brick-outbuilding between the Tower and the site entrance.



3 Aims & Methods

3.1 Aims

The aims of the project are:

- To better understand the nature and chronology of the occupation within the development area
- To identify the extent and possible function of the masonry remains
- To establish whether the stone built structures formed part of the College of St Mary
- To establish the relationship of the structures with their contemporary environment
- To establish the date, nature and extent of other activities on the development site

3.2 Standards

The work will conform to the following requirements:

- The requirements as defined by Warwickshire County Archaeologist
- The relevant sections of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (CIfA 2014)
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014)
- Current Historic England guidelines (HE 2015, EH 2006)
- *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (Historic England 2011: second edition)
- The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003)

3.3 Methods

Archaeological Excavation:

- The archaeologically controlled strip of the overburden within the area of the proposed buildings and car park to the impact level of the development as shown in Figure 6
- The archaeological excavation of ground beam and service trenches (Figs. 6 & 7).
- The area will be manually cleaned and a pre-excavation plan prepared
- The detailed investigation and recording of any archaeological features or deposits present (if encountered, stratified deposits will be excavated stratigraphically, and environmental remains, if encountered, will be appropriately sampled)
- Examination of spoil-heaps for archaeological material, using metal detection equipment
- Piling will be archaeologically monitored, spoil examined and the location of possible features planned
- A programme of post-field analysis, archiving and publication.

3.4 Methodology: Archaeological Excavation

Excavation

The site will be stripped under close archaeological supervision to the archaeological horizon or the impact level, whichever is reached sooner. The machine will be fitted with a toothless ditching bucket unless a toothed bucket or breaker is required to remove more solid material.



The site will then be hand cleaned and a pre-excavation plan prepared. Archaeological features and deposits will generally be excavated by hand. A mechanical excavator may be used for larger features or areas following agreement with the Archaeological Advisor. The minimum sampling levels of archaeological features will be:

- **Linear features:** Sections will be excavated at the terminals and intersection of linears and at evenly spaced distances along the length. The sections will be at least 1m wide and will cover 20% of the linear.
- **Structural features (inc. post holes, beam slots):** 100%
- **Structures with in-situ floors:** 100% with detailed spatial recording of finds
- **Kilns & hearths:** 100%
- **Pits & pit groups:** At least 50% of each pit, to be increased if the pit(s) are found to be significant in function or content
- **Quarry pits:** Strategy to be defined at the initial monitoring meeting. A machine may be used for larger areas if appropriate and following agreement with the archaeological Advisor.
- **Extensive archaeological deposits, buried soil horizons:** The extent of the sampling will be determined by the nature and significance of the deposit taking into consideration the aims and objectives of the project. Defined features of significance will be systematically sampled, using a grid if appropriate, to ensure accurate spatial recording of finds. Systematic environmental sampling will be determined by the nature of the site/feature and will follow specialist advice from HE.
- **Other archaeological deposits:** The excavation and sampling strategy will be determined by the nature and significance of the deposit taking into consideration the aims and objectives of the project.
- A metal detector will be used on the excavated area and on the spoil heap. The location of any artefacts found using a metal detector will be recorded in 3D.

Surveying and Planning

A temporary benchmark will be established at the start of the project which will subsequently be tied in to the Ordnance Survey national grid. All plans and section drawings will be annotated with relative heights and all plans will be related to the OS National Grid. Overall plans will normally be drawn to a scale of 1:100 or 1:50. Plans of features or specific areas will be drawn to either 1:20 or 1:10 as appropriate. Burials will be drawn at 1:10. Sections will be drawn at either 1:20 or 1:10, as appropriate. Plastic film will be used for manual site drawings. Digital survey data will be presented in an appropriate CAD format and converted to TIFF or PDF as required.

Recording

Each context will be recorded in either electronic format or on KDK's Context Record Sheet, which details dimensions, shape, fill type and inclusions, artefact content, samples and interpretation. A register of contexts will be maintained, and context records will be cross-referenced to all other records.

Photography

The primary photographic record will normally be compiled in 35mm black & white format. This will be supplemented by digital and/or 35mm colour slide/print photography. Metric scales will be used in all photographs where appropriate. A cross-referenced photographic register will be maintained on KDK's *Photographic Record Sheet*. Digital photographs will be used to illustrate the report.



Finds

All stratified finds will be collected by context and, if of particular significance, individually recorded in 3 dimensions on KDK's Object Record Sheet. Un-stratified finds will only be collected where they contribute significantly to the project objectives or are of particular intrinsic interest.

Finds processing, which can take place during or after fieldwork, involves cleaning, marking, packaging, quantification and initial classification. In most cases the conservation of artefacts will take place after processing, but primary conservation of delicate artefacts may be required on site. Radiography may be required to identify some objects. *First Aid for Finds* by Watkinson and Neal (1998) is considered the standard reference for finds recovery, processing and packaging. Provision has been made for finds analysis and conservation in the project estimates.

Environmental

Environmental sampling strategies will be formulated following advice from the appropriate HE Regional Science Advisor and WCC Planning Archaeologists. All samples will be recorded on KDK's Sample Record Sheet, and a register of samples will be maintained. Provision has been made for sampling, analysis and reporting in the project estimates.

Scientific Dating

A number of scientific dating techniques are available for scientific dating. Radio-carbon or C14 dating is commonly used to date organic remains including human remains where no other means of dating is available. Archaeomagnetic or thermoluminescence dating may be applied to pottery or ceramic building materials, kiln linings etc. Dendrochronological dating may be possible on certain species of timber where sufficient growth rings have survived. Provision has been made for scientific dating in the project estimates. A site specific strategy will be formulated with specialist guidance from the appropriate HE Regional Science Advisor.

Human Remains

An exhumation license from the Ministry of Justice is necessary if human remains are encountered that cannot be left *in situ* (Section 8.6, below). Under the Human Tissues Act 2004, the Environmental Health Officer must also be notified if the remains are less than 100 years old. Investigation or removal of remains must be agreed between KDK, the client, the AA and other appropriate authorities and will be undertaken in accordance with current IFA guidelines (McKinley & Roberts 1993; Brickley & McKinley 2004). Any and all human remains will be treated with care and respect.

Security

The security of the archaeological remains, the archive and the site as a whole will be safeguarded as much as possible. The security of individuals on site, whether KDK staff or not, will perforce take precedence.



4 Mitigation Background and Strategy

4.1 Introduction

The development site is located in an archaeologically sensitive area in that it is within the historic core of medieval and Saxon Warwick and immediately south of the Collegiate Church of St Mary. As such, planning consent was granted with a condition requiring archaeological investigations be undertaken to determine the date, nature and extent of the archaeological survival. In all two stages of archaeological evaluation were carried out, the first being pre-determination, the results of which have helped inform both the construction methodology and archaeological mitigation strategy.

The mitigation strategy follows the principal that the construction methodology should impact as little as possible on any surviving archaeological features yet still allowing sufficient opportunity to investigate and record any such remains. As such the archaeological and historical narrative of the site will be better understood as a result of the investigations whilst much of the archaeological record will be preserved *in situ*.

4.2 Archaeological Evaluations

A three trench evaluation carried out in 2015 by KDK Archaeology recorded the remains of a probable 18th-19th century brick foundation and associated brick drain and 20th century rubbish pits amongst substantial build-up typical of urban development, on the western side of the site (Fig. 4). To the rear of the hotel deeply stratified medieval features were recorded. A deposit, possibly a layer or the fill of a large cut feature, and an ashlar stone wall possibly part of a building that may have been associated with either the Lord Leycester Hotel or the Collegiate Church. An 18th-19th century brick wall representing either an outbuilding or a boundary wall was exposed, along with a number of 19th/20th structural cuts interpreted as bases for buildings. A 20th century concrete foundation, possibly dating from World War II when the site had been requisitioned by the MOD was also present.

A second evaluation was undertaken in 2016, again comprising three trenches, following the demolition of a modern extension to the rear of the hotel. Two of these were located within the footprint of the proposed development and the third was excavated adjacent to the building on the street frontage (Fig. 4). The most notable features on the site were the remnant stone walls, indicative of high status buildings, some of which were constructed of large blocks of dressed local sandstone that extend to over a meter in depth below the existing ground level. Some of the walls were parallel to each other and a possible return was also recorded. As with the previous evaluation results, it is likely that they represent the remains of buildings that were either associated with the Collegiate Church of St Mary or perhaps with the buildings which preceded the Lord Leycester Hotel. There is evidence to suggest that the buildings were occupied for a considerable time, and it is possible that they may have changed hands when the college was dissolved in 1544.

Post-medieval features including a well, rubbish pits and a possible fire place were revealed towards the southern side of the site, all of which probably related to the domestic activity of the then dwellings fronting Jury Street.

The site formation recorded during the evaluations suggests that there has been a build-up of occupation layers from at least the medieval period. There is a substantial depth of clearly anthropogenic deposits site wide, to the extent that the natural geology was not reached with the possible exception of the central area and a sondage at in the trench closes to the surviving buildings where an outcrop of clay may have been encountered. Consequently, it is likely that earlier layers and possibly cut features exist below the level reached during this investigation.



Detailed description of all the features recorded during the evaluations can be found in the two associated reports (Summerfield-Hill 2015 & 2017).

4.3 *Mitigation Strategy*

The development will require some ground reduction, across much of the site, though principally concentrated at the northern end, and the foundations will be piled with ground beams between. The piles will be 0.3m in diameter and penetrate the ground to a maximum depth of 4m, and be located as closely as possible to the plan in Figure 5. The ground floor construction will consist of a suspended beam and block construction, some 150mm thick with a minimum 150mm void beneath, and therefore not bearing on the underlying strata.

The full extent of the proposed groundworks are illustrated in Figures 6, 7 & 8.

Ground reduction

The impact level of the ground reduction varies across the site, and will predominantly affect the layers of made ground and post-medieval deposits. The minimum reduction, taken from the existing surface, is 220mm in the north-northeast corner of the site, with the maximum being 1050mm in the north-northwest corner (Fig. 6). No reduction, other than the removal of the existing concrete and sub-base, will take place in the car park area.

There is likelihood that the upper courses of stone and brick walls will be impacted to an estimated maximum of 0.92m. Consequently, the ground reduction will be continuously monitored with all revealed features being cleaned and recorded as set out in Section 3.

Piling and connecting beams

The current plan is to pull the perimeter footings trenches 1200mm wide, and the party wall trenches to at least 1000mm thereby providing sufficient space to record archaeological features safely. The connecting beams will impact to a depth of up to c. 900mm below the reduced level (Fig. 7 & 8). However, as borehole data suggests that the natural geology lies between 2 and 2.8m below the existing ground level it is highly unlikely that features cut into the geology will be encountered.

Services will be encompassed within the 1200mm perimeter trenches, routing from Jury Street north through the access road then eastwards, tight to the extant building (Fig. 8). Any additional excavation required will be archaeologically monitored.

The piling itself will utilise a system of 'Pre-Auger and Drive' which will clear all obstructions in the ground prior to the pile being driven in. Should a pile location be rejected due to an obstruction in the ground, an alternative location for the pile will be discussed and agreed with WDC County Archaeological Department. Using Historic England (HE) guidance on Piling and Archaeology (2015), it has been calculated that the piling will affect less than 1% of the area of the new build and 0.28% of the overall area of the site. This falls well below the 2% target level set by Historic England. It is worth noting that piling will not have an adverse effect on archaeological remains due to alterations in the water table as the borehole data showed that there was no waterlogging on the site.

Cut features

Whilst it is highly unlikely that features cut into the natural geology will be reached, they may be present within the upper archaeological layers that have been previously noted during the evaluation of the site. All such features need to be understood as fully as possible, but clearly cannot necessarily be excavated to their full extent. Larger features may extend beyond the



limits of the trenching and it would be impractical to “chase” the full extent of every partially exposed feature, particularly as there is a possibility of encountering further archaeology during this process which would also require recording. A contingency excavation will be allowed to enable the sufficient recording of any features or deposits identified, the extent of which will be dependent upon their character and significance, with the specific dimensions being agreed between the Archaeological Advisor and the Client.

Structures

The principal structures revealed during the evaluations were well constructed dressed stone walls, probably dating to either the late medieval or early post-medieval period. These were present across much of the site and were the highest features physically. Other stone structures were also present at lower levels. Neither the extent nor the function of any of these structures was ascertained during the previous programmes of work and the date of their construction remains uncertain. It is inevitable that some of these structures will be impacted by the ground reduction and the excavation of ground beam trenches, and possibly by the piling. However, the ground reduction will expose a notable depth of some of these features and should allow a significant portion of them to be planned, particularly on the north side of the site, thereby providing the opportunity to considerably enhance our understanding of the form and function of these structures (Fig.9).

It would be highly desirable to leave these structures as intact as possible. However, it is recognised that the evaluation results have demonstrated their presence within the footprint of the proposed development at a level which will pose both structural and engineering challenges. Clearly, some portion of the upper walls will need to be removed to facilitate construction.

The possible structures that were present at lower levels have the same issues as the more substantial structures, in that neither their extent nor function is fully understood. However, the remains recorded appear to be somewhat more fragmentary and less well constructed. Their depth below the existing surface also means that many of them will not be affected by either the ground reduction or the excavation of the connecting beam trenches.

All of the stone recorded during the evaluation was locally derived and of a relatively soft consistency. Whilst every effort will be made to avoid the known features, should stone structures be encountered, the rig will be of sufficient power that it will bore through this material. It is not anticipated that there will be a need to relocate the position of the piles due to archaeological obstruction.

Layers

As all the evaluation trenches were excavated to the upper archaeological horizon, which in this case consisted of structural remains, there is little information on what is present below this level, other than that obtained from a few sondages excavated across the site.

However, it was clear that there are layers of post-medieval deposits immediately below the existing concrete and sub-base up to 0.75m thick, consisting of a mixture of materials including charcoal, brick, tile, and clay which could loosely be termed “backfill” or “dumping”. These layers are present both overlying, and between, the structural features. On the basis of the evaluation results, it is likely the ground reduction for the E-W range and the northern half of the N-S range will not breach these deposits.

Beneath the post-medieval deposits is what appears to be a late medieval layer or layers. This were best observed within a large machine cut sondage at southern end of the site close to the extant building, and appeared to be fairly homogenous, dark silty clay. There does not seem to



be widespread variation in this material across the site, or multiple localised “dump” deposits. Whilst it was not possible to fully clean and record the section of the sondage due to health and safety concerns, it would appear that the site does not consist of deeply stratified, overlying structural surfaces, and that the features recorded to date appear to be within a relatively shallow horizon. It is likely the trenches for the ground beams will impact this layer 0.2-0.9m.

Car Parking Area and Gardens

It is highly unlikely that any archaeological remains will be impacted in the car parking area where it is intended to reduce the ground by a maximum of c.500mm most, if not all, will constitute the existing concrete and sub-base (Fig. 9). The evaluation undertaken in 2015 demonstrated that there were made ground deposits on the western side of the site of between 0.9 and 1.64m (Summerfield-Hill 2015: 17 & 19). Similarly with the gardens; impact levels will not exceed those of the initial ground reduction of between 220-530mm below the existing level.

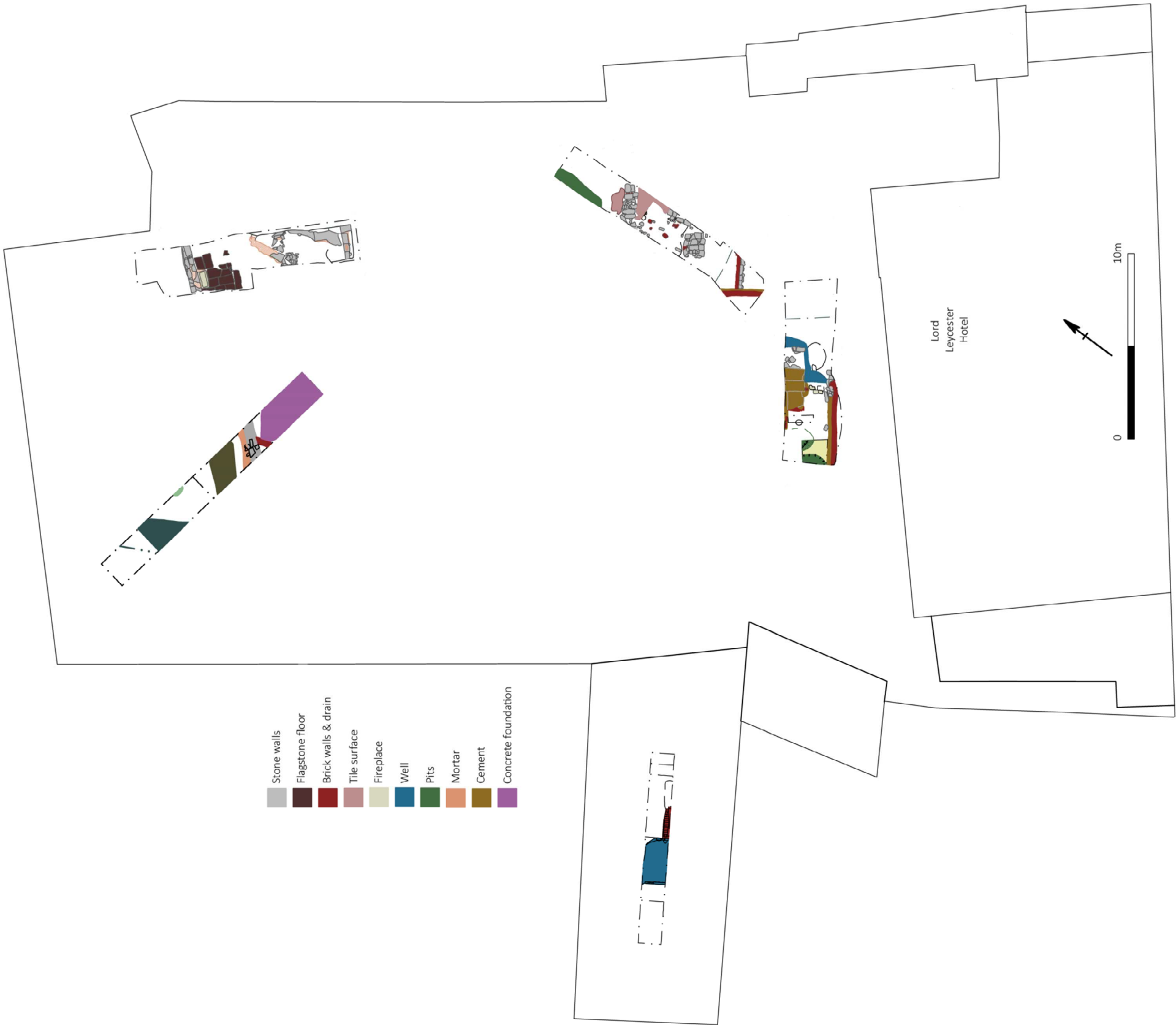


Figure 4: All features plan (scale 1:225)

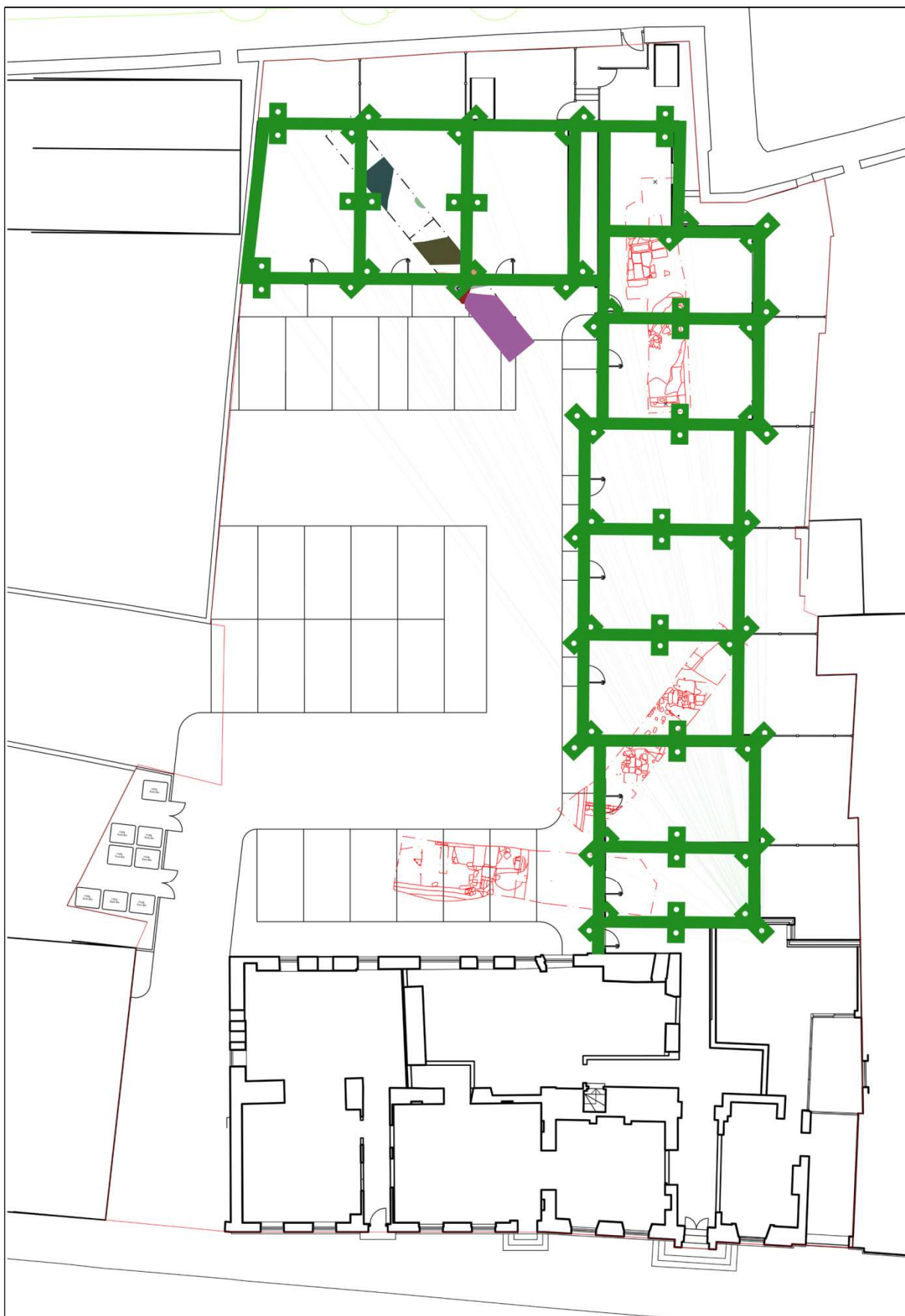


Figure 5: Piling plan (Scale 1:200)

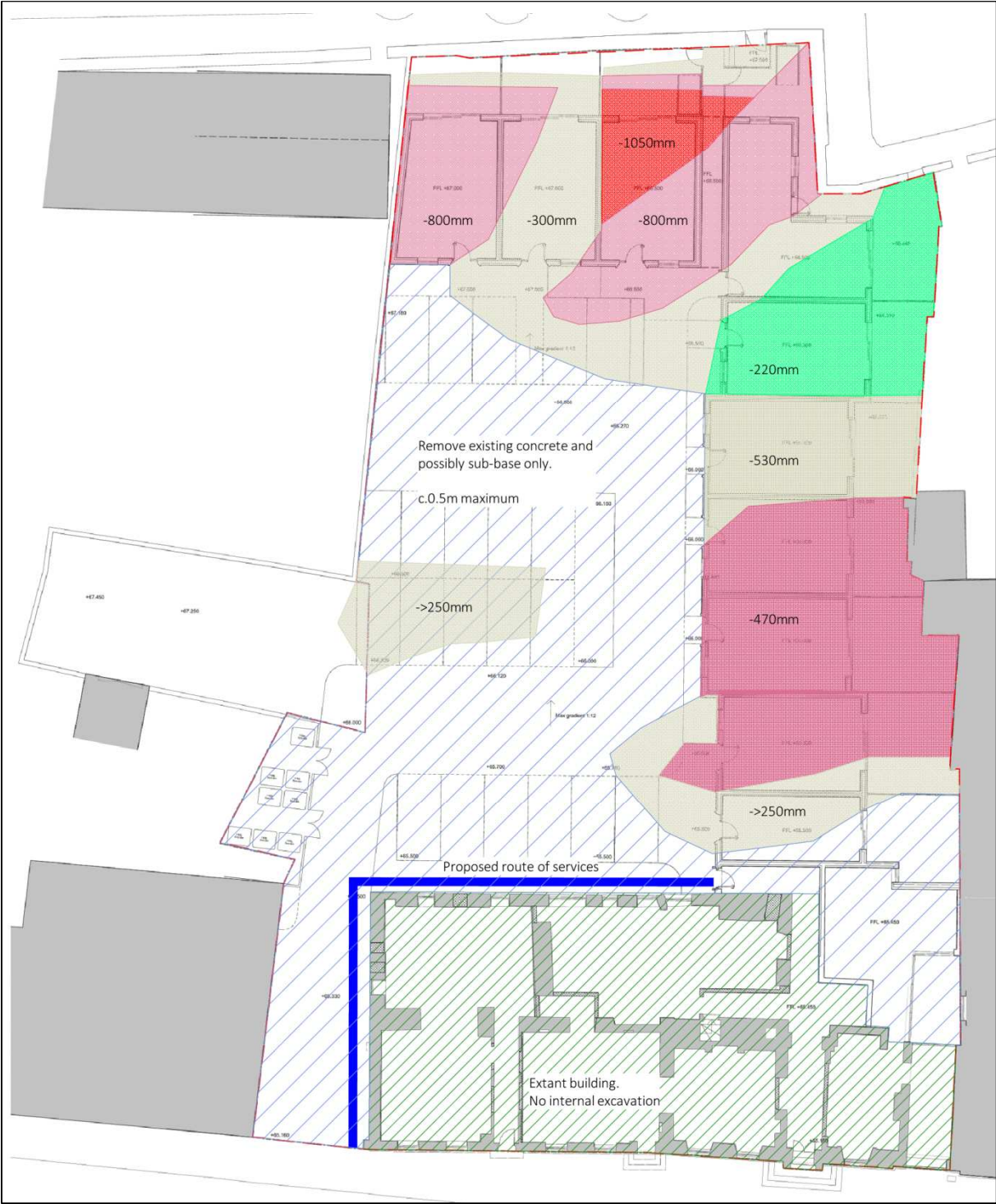


Figure 6: Ground reduction and services route (Scale 1:200)

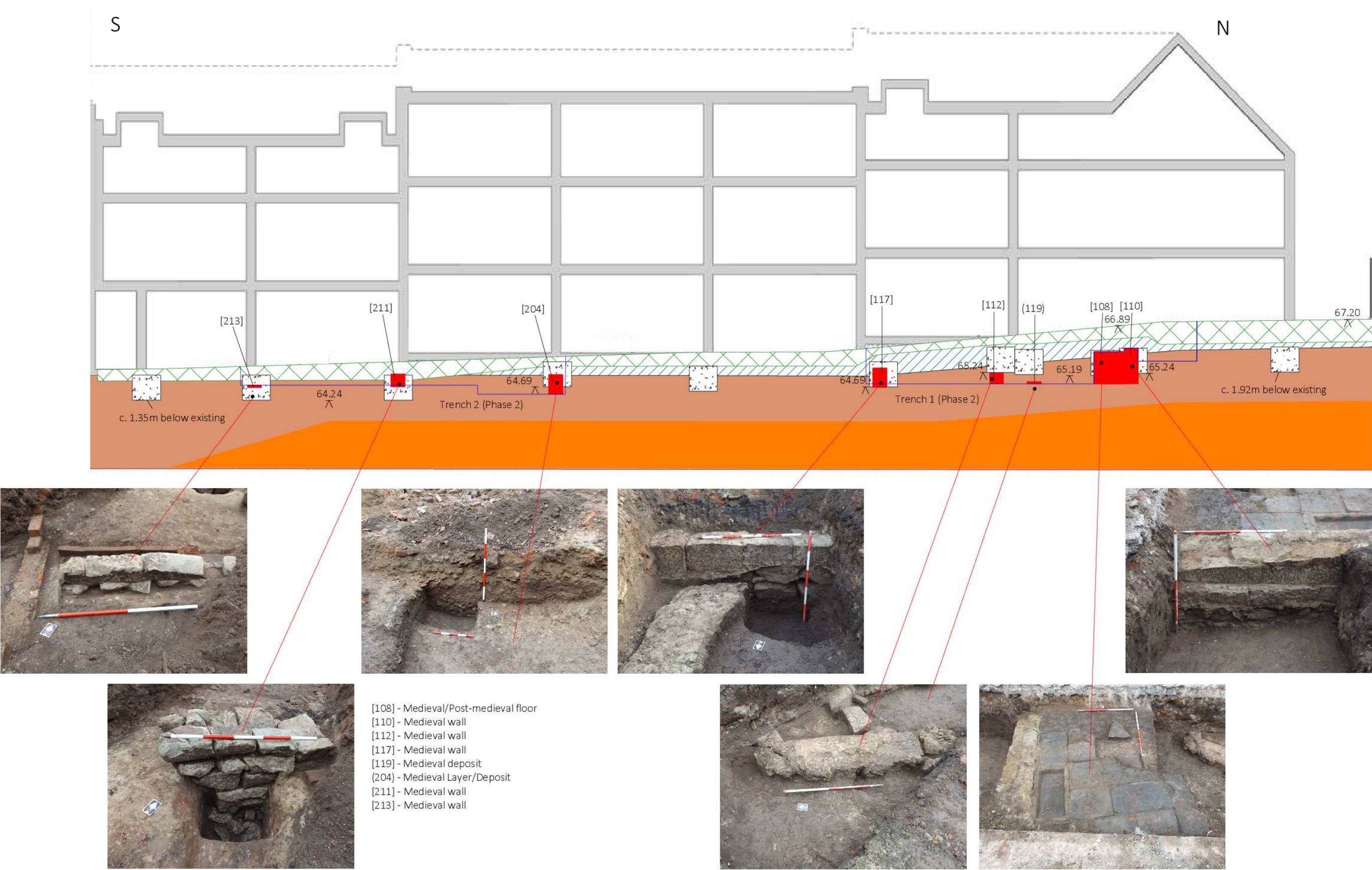


Figure 7: Indicative site section, north-south range, extrapolated from levels and photographs taken during the evaluation (scale 1:200)
(Please note this only illustrates the archaeological features identified on the line of the ground beams depicted)

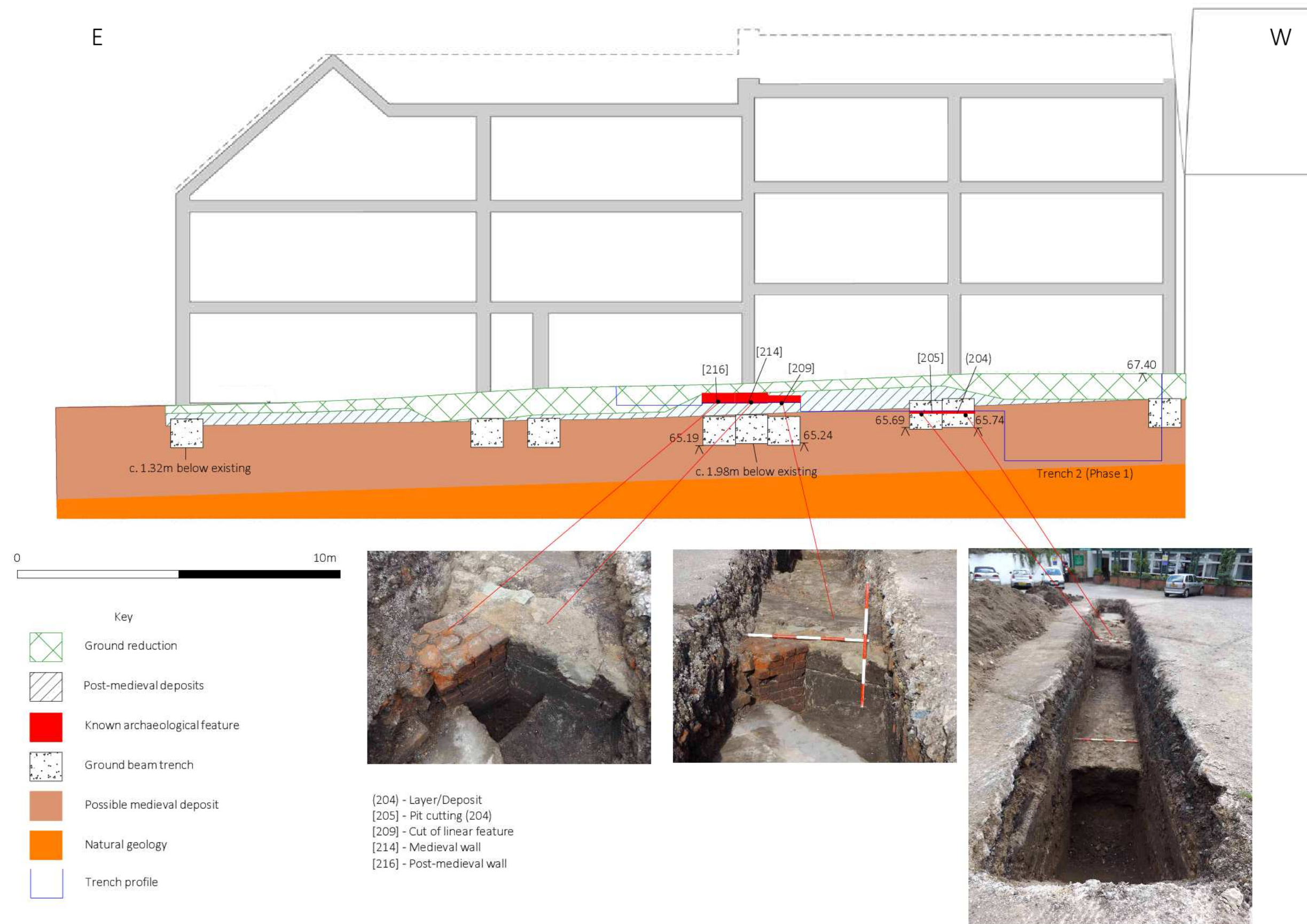


Figure 8: Indicative site section, east-west range extrapolated from levels and photographs taken during the evaluation (scale 1:200)
(Please note this only illustrates the archaeological features identified on the line of the ground beams depicted)

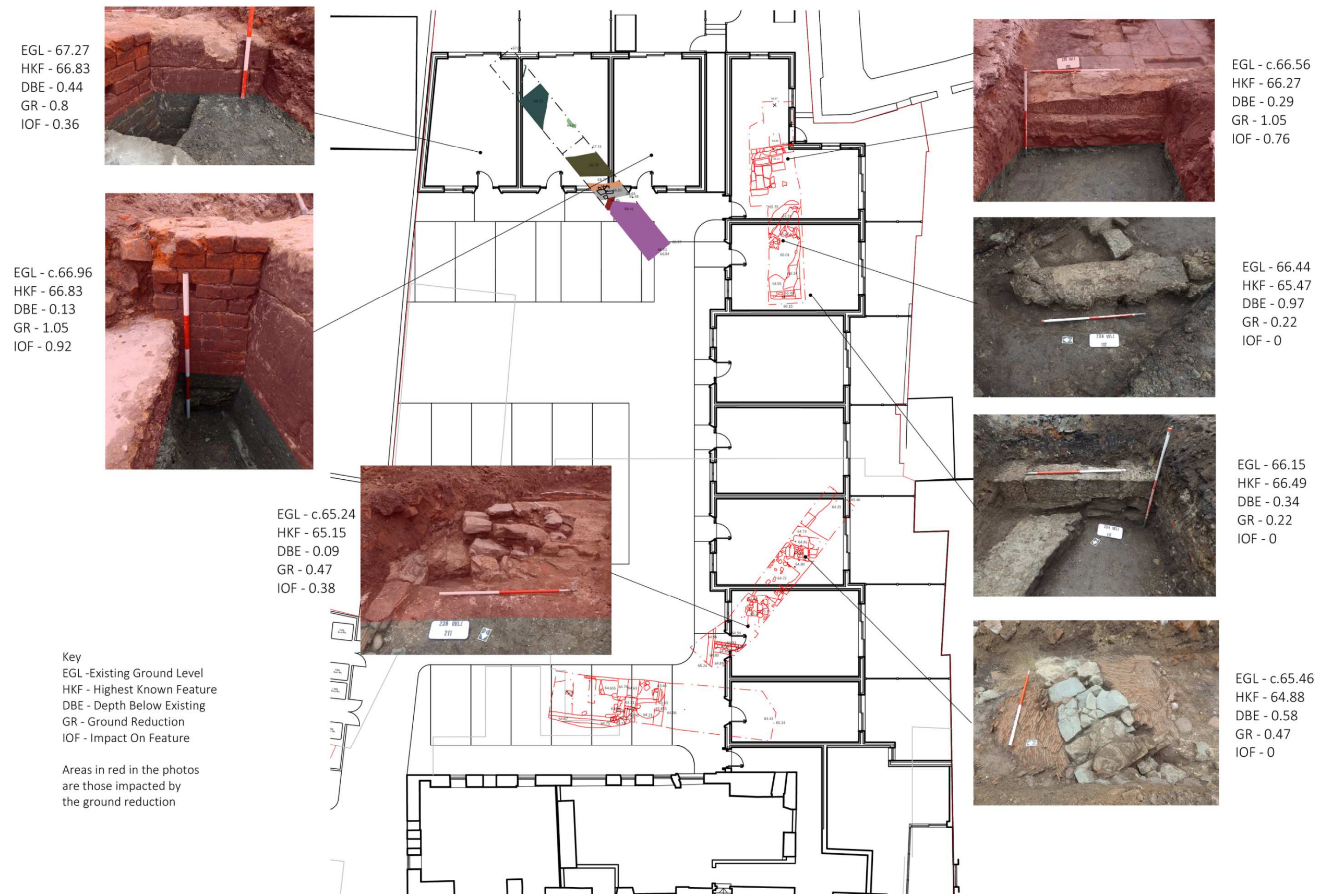


Figure 9: Impact of ground reduction on known features (Scale 1:200)



5 Reporting

- 5.1 A summary report will be prepared within one month of completion of the fieldwork. This will generally include:
- A concise non-technical summary of the results
 - Details regarding the circumstances of the project
 - A summary of background information about the site
 - A summary of the aims of the project and the methods used
 - A brief, illustrated, description of the results,
 - A summary of the results and their significance
- 5.2 A detailed Assessment Report and an Updated WSI will be submitted to the client and HHET within six months of the completion of the fieldwork. The preparation of these documents will have been informed by Historic England guidelines (EH 2008; HE 2015) and will include detailed proposals with costs for post-excavation analysis and final publication of the results of the excavation.
- 5.3 Where the results are not considered of sufficient significance to warrant the above, and with HHET's approval, the report will bring together all the field-work and post-excavation results, and typically include:
- A concise non-technical summary of the results
 - The objectives of the project
 - The methodologies used
 - The circumstances and date at which it was undertaken
 - The identity of the organisation and individuals carrying out the work (in particular the names of the project director, site supervisor and any specialists)
 - A summary of the history and archaeology of the site and its context
 - A written account of the results of the project with appropriate supporting illustrations.
 - A conclusion, summarising the results and examining their significance
 - Statement of confidence rating
 - References
 - An index to and the proposed location of the archive
 - Appendices as appropriate
 - An HER summary sheet, if required
- Electronic and/or paper copies of the report will be provided for the client, the Warwickshire County Planning Archaeologist, and the HER as required.
- 5.4 Interim reports on the project will be submitted to any relevant regional and county journals (e.g. *West Midlands Archaeology*), and to any relevant specialist journals (e.g. *Industrial Archaeology Review*, *Medieval Archaeology*), within one year of the project's completion.
- 5.5 The project has been registered with the Archaeology Data Service, which will allow an OASIS summary form and the report to be submitted once it has been approved



6 Archive

- 6.1 The project archive consists of the electronic and paper records, photographs, artefacts and environmental samples. On occasion associated records, photographs or finds are also acquired. It is essential that this primary information is stored in a suitable environment to allow it to be studied by anyone with an interest to do so.
- 6.2 The appropriate local depository, whether museum, County Record Office or similar, will be contacted at the start of the project to make preliminary deposition arrangements. On completion of the project, the archive will be prepared for long term storage in accordance with guidelines prepared by the IFA (IFA 2009), the UK Institute of Conservation (Walker 1990) and the Museums & Galleries Commission (MGC 1992).
- 6.3 Where local depositories are unable to take on more archival material, KDK will make alternative arrangements until deposition can be arranged.
- 6.4 The local depository for this particular project is Warwickshire Museum.



7 Staffing

7.1 *KDK Staff*

After many years of working in tourism and academic libraries, Karin Kaye fulfilled a long ambition in graduating from the Institute of Archaeology, UCL with an MA and first class honours degree in medieval archaeology. Since starting her career in commercial archaeology in 2000 she has gained considerable experience in managing all types of archaeological projects as well as specialising in historic buildings and church archaeology. She is a full member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, the Society for Church Archaeology, the Vernacular Architecture Society, the Dunstable History Society, St Albans and Hertfordshire Architectural and Archaeological Society and the Leighton Buzzard and District Archaeological and Historical Society.

David Kaye graduated with an honours degree from the Institute of Archaeology, UCL in 2004 following a long career in photography and graphic design. He joined Heritage Network whilst still a student and gained considerable experience in his seven years there and in the years since. Apart from the day to day site management, David has been responsible for training staff in how to survey sites and post-excavation CAD work. More recently he has developed a tablet-based electronic recording system for site records. David is an Associate member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and the Leighton Buzzard and District Archaeological and Historical Society.

Caroline Barclay-Jones graduated from the University of Wales, Lampeter in 2004 with a BA in Archaeology, and again in 2007 with an MA in Social Archaeology. She has excavated at a variety of sites in the UK and Israel, although her most recent job was as an Account Executive with a health insurance broker. She is currently studying for her PhD in archaeology with the University of Manchester.

Carina Summerfield-Hill graduated with an honours degree in Archaeology from the University of Liverpool in 2003, which was followed by a Master's degree in Human Osteology and Funerary Archaeology from the University of Sheffield in 2004. Since 2005 Carina has worked for a number of commercial archaeological units throughout England and Wales. She has excavated and supervised a range of sites of various periods, with a particular specialism in human osteology. Carina has also supervised on a number of research projects in the Sudan. Carina is an Associate member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Laura Dodd graduated from the University of Reading in 2013 achieving a BA in archaeology. After graduating she continued her studies at Durham University where she achieved an MSc in Palaeopathology. As well as studying abnormality and diseases on the human skeleton she also has an interest in the isotopic analysis of human remains. During her time at Durham she assisted in a project to identify potential childhood origins of several individuals found in a mass grave. Laura has attended several large scale excavations such as the Roman field school at Silchester and the Amheida project in Egypt's Dakhla oasis.

Ellen Shlasko graduated from Yale University with a PhD in Anthropology. She also holds an MA in Anthropology with a specialization in Historical Archaeology from the College of William and Mary in Virginia. After a twenty year career in academic and commercial archaeology in the United States, she recently moved to the UK and is getting back to one of her early interests, the archaeology of Roman Britain, which was the subject of her undergraduate dissertation.



7.2 *Specialists*

The following are KDK's preferred specialists:

Subject	Specialist	Organisation
Saxon & medieval small finds	Rosie Weetch	Freelance
Prehistoric & Roman small finds	Rebekah Pressler	Freelance
Building materials: Roman	Andy Fawcett	Freelance
Building materials: post-Roman	Karin Kaye	KDK Ltd
Ceramics: prehistoric	Emily Edwards	Freelance
Ceramics: Roman	Andy Fawcett	Freelance
Ceramics: Post-Roman	Paul Blinkhorn	Freelance
Coins: Roman	Kris Lockyear	Inst. of Archaeology, UCL
Coins: post-Roman	Anna Gannon	Freelance
Environmental: seeds & mollusca	Angela Monckton Rachel Small	ULAS
Environmental: archaeobotanical	Anna West	Suffolk Archaeology
Environmental: animal bone	Umberto Albarella	Sheffield University
Environmental: animal bone	Matilda Holmes	Freelance
Environmental: human bone	Carina Summerfield-Hill	KDK Ltd
Environmental: human teeth	Patrick Mahoney	KORA
Glass	Hilary Cool	Freelance
Illustration	Frances Saxton	Freelance
Lithics	Sarah Bates	Freelance
Metalwork	Quita Mould	Freelance
Quernstones	Chris Green	Freelance
Industrial waste	Lynne Keys	Freelance
Pollen	Rob Scaife	Freelance
Timber	Damian Goodburn	Freelance



8 Programme

- 8.1 A programme of works will be agreed with the Warwickshire County Planning Archaeologist, the client and KDK. KDK will keep the Warwickshire County Planning Archaeologist and the client informed of progress throughout the project.
- 8.2 Once the Written Scheme of Investigation has been approved by the Warwickshire County Planning Archaeologist, a start date will be agreed with the client allowing the Warwickshire County Planning Archaeologist at least one week's notice in order to schedule monitoring visits. All monitoring visits by the Warwickshire County Planning Archaeologist will be agreed with the client.
- 8.3 The client will allow site access by the Warwickshire County Planning Archaeologist and archaeological specialists as required and provide detailed information regarding access requirements to ensure site protocols are not breached.

8.4 *Proposed Programme*

A provisional outline of the timetable and staffing of the different phases of the projects are as follows:

Stage	Person-Days	Staff
Site stripping	3	Site Director
Cleaning & initial planning	4	Site Director/Site Assistants
Excavation	20	Site Director/Site Assistants
Watching Brief	As required	Site Director/Site Assistants
Report	20	Site Director
Specialist Reports	As required	As required
Archiving	3	Archive Assistant



9 Other Requirements

9.1 *Health & Safety*

All work by KDK staff will be carried out according to the relevant Health and Safety legislation. This includes, *inter alia*, the following:

- *Health and Safety at Work Act 1974*
- *Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007*
- *The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999*
- *Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992*
- *Work Equipment Regulations 1998*
- *Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992*
- *Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992*

A copy of KDK's *Health and Safety Policy* will be supplied if requested by client or County Archaeologist. An Initial Risk Assessment (Appendix 3) has been completed prior to the commencement of the project, and will be checked and updated on site.

9.2 *Insurance*

KDK holds the following insurance cover (further details can be provided if required):

Employer's Liability	£10,000,000
Public Liability	£2,000,000
Professional Indemnity	£500,000

9.3 *Copyright*

Unless otherwise agreed, full copyright of any written, graphic, electronic or photographic records and reports rests with KDK, which will licence their use in relation to the specific project by the client or sponsoring body in all matters relating to the project, as described in this Written Scheme of Investigation.

KDK will assign joint copyright to the museum or repository undertaking curation of the archive, but retains the right to be identified as author of all project documentation and reports, as defined in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (Chapter IV, sec.79).

9.4 *Curatorial Requirements*

Monitoring is carried out by the Warwickshire County Planning Archaeologist to ensure that project is being carried out in accordance with the brief and approved Written Scheme of Investigation, to enable the need for modifications to the project to be independently considered and validated and to control and validate the use of available contingencies. The Warwickshire County Planning Archaeologist will be advised of the start date and the anticipated duration of the project at least one week before the commencement of the fieldwork. The Warwickshire County Planning Archaeologist will be allowed access to the site as required, as will other professionals as required to ensure compliance with project health and safety requirements and access controls.



10 References

Standards & Specifications

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Brickley M & McKinley J I 2004 *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*. Institute for Archaeologists Technical Paper.

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Gurney, D. 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14

HE 2015 *The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: the MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*. London: Historic England

HE 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* London: Historic England

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Summerfield-Hill, C (2017) *Archaeological Interim Report: Lord Leycester Hotel, 17-19 Jury Street, Warwick*. KDK Archaeology Ltd 236/WLL

Walker K 1990 *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage*. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Archaeology Section (London).

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Secondary Sources



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- Board of Health 1851 *The Warwick Board of Health Map* Warwick Record Office CR1618
- British Geological Society: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>
- Fish and Bridgeman 1711 *Map of Warwick for the Priory Estate*
- Jones 1806 *Map of the Earl of Warwick's Estates in Warwick*
- Palmer, SC 2007 *Archaeological Observations at 23 Jury Street, Warwick*. Warwickshire County Council Archaeology Report 0730
- Ward-Booth, R 2014 *The Lord Leycester Hotel - Heritage Statement*
- Speed, J 1610 *Map of Warwickshire*
- Summerfield-Hill, C. 2015 *Archaeological Evaluation Report: Lord Leycester Hotel, 17-19 Jury Street, Warwick* KDK unpublished report 108/WLL/2
- Williams, A & Martin GH 2002 *Domesday Book: a complete translation* London: Penguin



Appendix 1: Initial Health & Safety Risk Assessment

In accordance with current legislation and KDK's Health & Safety Policy, an Initial Health & Safety Risk Assessment has been prepared.

The Accident and Emergency Unit closest to the site is:	Warwick Hospital Lakin Road Warwick, CV34 5BW
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A risk assessment for tasks and hazards typical to this type of project appears on the following pages. An assessment of site-specific hazards appears below.

Site-Specific Hazards:	Risks:	Mitigation:
Trip hazards		Be aware of existing hazards Ensure good housekeeping of equipment
Rupture of hidden services below concrete surfaces	Flow of water, risk of electric shock	Lift concrete with caution and make visual inspection of ground below before proceeding with excavation
Nearness of full height boundary wall to trenches	Falling or destabilisation of wall	Do not undermine foundations or remove any structural remains that the wall is built upon
Public access to rear of hotel	Public falling into excavations or coming in contact with excavating machines	Barrier off street access and deploy "Warning excavation" signs
Concrete needs breaker to remove	Noise, dust and debris from using breaker	Wear PPE
NB: Asbestos, contaminants etc	Serious health risks	The developer is to ensure that the site is free of hazardous materials. Where such material is discovered during fieldwork, the developer will remove it or make it safe before KDK continues with onsite work.
Project:	17-19 Jury Street Warwick	
Project Code:	290/WLL	
Date of Assessment:	23 rd March 2017	
Assessed By:	David Kaye BA ACIfA	



Site staff to sign:	
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Archaeological Fieldwork: General Hazards								
Task	Hazard	Adverse Effect	People at Risk	Likelihood × Consequence = Risk Score			Actions to minimise risk	Residual Risk
Travel to and from workplace	Traffic accident	Major	Field staff, visitors , public	2	4	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintain vehicles in roadworthy condition.• Ensure suitable insurance is in place.• Only qualified staff to drive vehicles.• Staff to observe speed limits and other traffic regulations	4
Access/egress workplace	Moving vehicles and plant	Catastrophic	Field staff, visitors	2	5	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Observe site speed limits.• Park in designated area.• Transport by vehicle to excavation area if required.	5
Access/egress workplace	Reversing vehicles and plant	Catastrophic	Field staff, visitors	2	5	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Observe site speed limits.• Park in designated area.• No reversing without assistance/supervision.	5
General site work	Trips/slips	Minor	Field staff, visitors	3	2	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure good housekeeping.• Cease work if conditions are extremely poor.• Be aware of holes in flooring.• Use appropriate footwear.	4
General site work	Manual handling	Moderate	Field staff	3	4	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use equipment to transport heavy loads if possible.• Train staff to use equipment.	4



							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instruct staff in correct lifting techniques. • Monitor staff compliance. 	
General site work	Adverse weather	Minor	Field staff, visitors	2	2	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wear appropriate clothing. • Provide welfare facilities • Cease work in very adverse weather. 	2
General site work	Presence of contaminants, pathogens and other hazardous substances	Major	Field staff	2	4	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review results of available geotechnical assessments. • Conduct COSHH assessment if hazard identified. • Inform staff of identified hazards. • Restrict working areas if necessary. • Provide welfare/hygiene facilities. • Monitor staff health. • Use appropriate PPE. 	4
General site work	Fire	Catastrophic	Field staff, visitors, public	2	5	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compile fire risk assessment if required. • Maintain good housekeeping • Provide suitable fire fighting equipment 	5
Working in buildings	Cuts	Minor	Field staff, visitors	2	2	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be aware of exposed nails and sharp objects in floors and walls. • Inform staff of identified hazards. • Wear suitable PPE 	2
Working in buildings	Falling objects	Major	Field staff, visitors	2	4	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure ladders & scaffolding are secure • Use kick boards/netting as appropriate • Inform staff where work is being carried out above head height. • Warn staff of areas of unstable building fabric. • Wear suitable PPE 	4



Appendix 2: Excavation Summary Tables

Context	Type	Dimensions (m) (Width, Length, Depth, Height)				Description Deposit: Colour/Texture/Consistency or Cut: Shape/Sides/Base/Orientation or Structure: Material/Finish/material size/Coursing Pattern/Bonding	Interpretation
100	Deposit			0.1		-	Existing Carpark
101	Deposit			0.45		Mixed mid beige brown/grey brown/very loose/very clayey silt	Made-ground: underlying concrete car park, seen throughout the site. In Gate 1 lenses of sand and red clay observed within this backfill. In Gate 1-3 made-ground covers (109), Gate 4-5 the made-ground covers (222).
102	Structure	>3.9	0.48	>0.6		Brick/laid on their side, head exposed/brick size 105mm wide and 75mm deep/concrete mortar	Vaulted brick structure: found at the western side of area 2/3. Consisted of three courses of vaulted bricks laid on their side with the header exposed. These courses that then met a regular coursing pattern of four courses followed by a further three courses vaulted. The top of the structure was covered with concrete. Eval Trench 2 cuts this structure. The bricks look modern with a deeper frog and incised with Leamington Brick Co and bonded with concrete. Structure may have formed a cellar underlying hotel extension (now demolished). Or could they be service channels?
103	Structure	1.36	1			Sandstone/rough finish/no bonding	Stone foundation: that was originally found in evaluation Trench 2. Now the Gate surrounding the structure was exposed during the ground reduction it appears that this was not a wall but a rectangular base. To the east



							of which a further stone rectangular base was observed [104]. The two together may have formed an entrance way, or support bases.
104	Structure	0.8	1.1	>0.2		Sandstone/rough finish/irregular coursing/no bonding	Stone foundation: at the southern end of Gate 3. Square-like in plan orientated N-S with a section orientated E-W. Structure found to the east of stone structure [102]. These features may be support bases or have formed an entrance. Cobbled surface [106] was found either side of the structure to the north and south and butts right up to stone structure [104] therefore thought to be contemporary.
105	Structure	>4.2	0.66	>0.3		Sandstone/SW side - regular & smooth finish/NE side - irregular & rough finish/stone size 0.68m long, 0.33m wide, 0.21m deep max/regular coursing/no bonding, mortar traces on top of the wall	Stone Wall: found at Gate 2/3 and continued into area with less ground reduction. Therefore, only observed on Gate 2/3. Orientated NW-SE. The finish of the stones suggests that the SW side appears more regular and smooth and was the outer surface of the structure, whilst the NE side was more irregular and rough suggesting the inside of the structure. Also found to the NW of the wall was structure [104] and cobbled surface [106].
106	Structure	4	1.04	0.5		Cobbles/irregular pattern/cobble size range between 0.06-0.16m long and 0.03-0.14m wide max/no bonding	Cobbled surface: found in the central part of Gate 2/3, orientated NW-SE. The surface butts either side of structure [104] at its NW and SE sides. Thought to be a courtyard area to the west of structure [105]. Surface cut by modern footings at the SE end.
107	Structure	1.49	0.6	>0.12		Sandstone/roughly squared/stone size 0.5m long, 0.32m wide max/regular coursing/no bonding	Stone wall: found at eastern side of Gate 5/6, orientated NNW-SSE. The stone had disintegrated in places but it appears that at the NNW end of the wall there was a return



							stone orientated NNE-SSW. Tool marks were also visible on at least one of the stones.
108	Structure	1.20		0.17		Brick/laid length ways, side facing up/brick size 230mm long, 60mm wide/no bonding	Brick foundation: found at Gate 5/6, a small section of brick foundations
109	Deposit			0.80		Dark brown/very loose/ clayey silt	Made-ground: observed at the southern end of the site, Gate 1-2 containing frequent cbm and charcoal.
110	Deposit					Mid brown/fairly loose/ fairly clayey silt	Made-ground: found at Gate 2, surrounding cobbled surface [106] and contained frequent cbm fragments.
111	Structure	<17	<1.2	0.94	>0.60	Sandstone/smooth dressed/stone size up to 0.64m long, 0.23m wide/regular coursing/ lime mortar	Stone wall: found at Gate 9/10 orientated NE-SW with a return at the NE end orientated N-S. It looks to be an original boundary wall, comparable to the existing site boundary wall, indicating that the site was originally more divided.
112	Structure	0.43			>0.73	Sandstone/shaped and some roughly dressed stone/ irregular coursing/ reddish orange sand in places possible bonding material	Stone wall: that was only observed in trench baulk in Gate 1. It was cut by clay service pipe. The stone was a greenish grey colour although some of the pieces appear quite blue. The material was very friable and heavily degraded in places. It was situated c.0.50m SE of wall [113] which was composed of the same material. They appear to be contemporary but their relationship had been destroyed by drain pipe.



113	Structure	0.5			0.45	Sandstone/shaped and some roughly dressed stone/irregular coursing/reddish orange sand in places possible bonding material	Stone wall: was observed in Gate 1 and was heavily truncated by boiler room wall to the NE and by a drain pipe. The stone was a greenish grey colour although some of the pieces appear quite blue. The material was very friable and heavily degraded in place and was situated c.0.50m NW of Wall [112] which was composed of the same material. They appear to be contemporary but their relationship has been destroyed by a drain pipe.
114	Deposit	0.6		0.36		Mid brown/very soft/ fairly clayey silt	Made-ground: found at Gate 1 into which Wall [112] & [113] are cut into.
115	Deposit					Mid red brown/fairly friable/silty sand	Made-ground: found at Gate 1, underlying (114) and into which Wall [113] cuts into.
116	Structure	>9	>0.25	>1		Sandstone and occasional brick/well-dressed stone in places, but roughly dressed also in area/stone size up to 0.43 long, 0.23m wide/regular coursing/lime mortar	Site boundary wall: orientated NW-SE, the foundations of which were exposed at the NW side of the site.
117	Structure	0.96	0.46	0.60		Sandstone/shaped/stone size 0.39m long, 0.24m wide, 0.09m deep max/ no bonding	Stone wall: found at Gate 8, orientated NW-SE and consisted of two courses.
118	Structure	0.56	0.39	0.08		Sandstone/roughly cut slab with squared edges/laid flat/ no bonding	Flagstone: located in a footing trench towards the SW of Area 10. Composed of what appears to be very soft and crumbly sandstone that may have suffered water damage. Numbered as it originally looked like a wall footing or flagstone. However, it may also have been dumping in deposit (121). The NE end of the stone disappears into the side of the trench so it is impossible to tell whether it is part of a continuing structure, though it is noted that no related structure appears in the parallel trench approx. 4.5m



							away. Animal bone, CBM and two metal objects were found at the surrounding deposit, which may be post-medieval in date.
119	Deposit	>10	>10	0.25		Dark greyish black/fairly compact/fairly silty sand	Made-ground: underlying tarmac and observed in Gate 10. It had frequent inclusions of bricks and tile of various sizes all below 100mm.
120	Deposit	>10	>10	0.98		Mid orangey brown/fairly friable/fairly clayey sand	Made-ground: observed in Gate 10, containing finds of post-medieval pottery, animal bone and clay pipe stem.
121	Deposit	>10	>10	>0.48		Mid brownish orange/very friable/very sandy clay	Made-ground: observed in Gate 10 contained finds of animal bone.
122	Structure	0.8	>0.25	0.24		Red brick, hand-made/ regular coursing/ brick size 220mm long, 105mm wide and 65mm deep/lime mortar bonding	Brick wall: observed in the baulk only in area 8. This wall was originally observed in the 2015 evaluation in Trench 2, [216].
123	Deposit	>1	>1	1.25		Light-mid orange brown/soft slightly/loose silty clay	Made-ground: observed in Test Pit 1 in Gate 10 it contained finds of pottery, cbm and animal bone.
124	Layer					Light brownish orange/fairly loose/fairly clayey sand	Natural strata: one of two different types observed on the site.
125	Layer					Mid red/fairly firm/very clay	Natural strata: one of two different types observed on the site. The red clay appears more towards the western side of the site.



126	Structure					Sandstone/regular pattern/stone size 0.45 long, 0.3m wide max/no bonding	Well [192] (originally thought to be stone wall): found at the SE end of Gate 1b. The wall was orientated NE-SW and constructed of sandstone with no bonding material. It consisted of two courses, with a dressed surface on the NE side. One of the stones on the lowest course displayed clear chisel marks going the length of the stone, visible on the stones uppermost surface. Below the two courses were more roughly dressed stones which may have formed footings that cut into the natural. The wall was found next to a still standing brick extension to the existing building on the site (former hotel). The stone was comparable to the stone parts of the former hotel. Upon further investigation of this wall it turned out to be a well [192].
127	Structure	>0.9	0.73			Sandstone/NW and SE sides of the stones were smooth, whilst the SW side (face exposed in the baulk section) was rougher/stone size 0.5m long, 0.3m wide max/ regular coursing/ majority of stones no bonding, the uppermost stone had a grey/white mortar with stone inclusions, cemented on its uppermost surface	Stone wall: found in the footing trench section at the NE side of Gate 1b. The section seen was in the centre of the wall, with the NW and SE faces of the stones being the sides of the wall. Therefore, the wall was orientated NE-SW. One of the stones has red scorching to its surface a result of heat damage. The wall surrounded by backfill material (101) and (109) and cuts into the natural sandy material (124). The stone was comparable to the stone parts of the former hotel and likely represents buildings associated with this building.



128	Structure	0.6	0.35	>0.17		Sandstone/fairly rough with traces of smoothing in places/stone size 0.35m long, 0.22m wide, 0.17m deep max/regular coursing, the uppermost consists of two larger stones laid adjacent to one another so some regularity, but smaller stones found between the larger stones are more irregular/no bonding	Stone wall: found in the footing trench of Gate 1a at the NE side. Only a small portion of the wall preserved consisting of at least two course of sandstone orientated NE-SW. The stone was comparable to the former Lord Leycester hotel and may be associated with further buildings/extensions to this building.
129	Deposit					Light brownish orange/fairly soft/ fairly silty clay	Occupation layer: observed in Gate 2-3, into which a number of features cut into. Towards the western side of Gate 2-3 this layer in places has a greenish hue to it which may suggest cess. Generally, the deposit was sterile with no finds being recovered. It may represent an earlier occupation deposit overlying the natural strata.
130	Structure	0.5	>0.8	0.38		Sandstone/rough with a number of stones architectural (reused)/stone size 0.53m long, 0.32m wide and 0.15m max/irregular coursing/mid orangey brown, friable sandy material found between stones possibly bonding material	Stone wall: found in the central part of Gate 2. A clear construction cut was visible cutting through surrounding deposit (148). Tile and brick found at the base of the wall. Two stones were architectural stone having clearly been reused. The largest stone found also displayed clear deep chisel marks 30mm wide.
131	Structure	>0.6	>1.7	0.65		Mixed brown red/fairly loose/fairly silty clay	Degraded wall: found in the central part of Gate 2, consisting of degraded stone within a structural cut [247].
132	Cut	>1.25	>2	0.8		Semi-circular/concave/SSE-NNW	Pit: found at Gate 2. It had been backfilled by (314, 133 & 315). Fill (133) contained pottery and animal bone. The pit was cut by degraded wall/robbed out wall foundation [131].



133	Fill	>0.7		>0.5		Dark greyish brown/fairly soft/fairly sandy clay	Fill of pit [132]: backfill that contained finds of pottery and animal bone.
134	Deposit			0.15		Mid beige yellow brown/loose/fairly silty sand	Test Pit 1 made-ground: found at Gate 10.
135	Deposit			0.3		Dark brown black with lenses of orange brown sand/loose/fairly silty clay	Test Pit 2 made-ground: found at Gate 10.
136	Deposit		>2	0.25		Mid orangey brown/fairly soft/fairly silty sandy clay	Made-ground or possible sub-soil: found in the baulk section of ground beam trench Gate 1b at the NE side. This deposit was covered by made-ground (109) thought to be post-med/modern and overlay natural strata (124). It may be that this this deposit (136) was actually subsoil, an alternative was that it was further made-ground.
137	Cut	>0.2	>0.64	0.38		Sub-rectangular/ >45 degrees sides/flat base/N-S	Pit: found at the western side of Gate 2. The pit was found extending beyond the limit of excavation so the full shape in plan was not visible. It had been deliberately backfilled by (138). The pit cut through layer (129).
138	Fill	>0.2	>0.64	0.38		Mid greybrown/ fairly soft/fairly silty clay	Fill of pit [137]: backfill with no finds.
139	Structure		>3	0.6		Sandstone/roughly dressed and shaped/stone size 0.48m long, 0.23m wide, 0.23 deep/1 course to 'south', 4 courses to 'north', irregular coursing/no bonding	Stone wall: found at Gate 3, orientated NW-SE. Possible construction cut [206] thought to have been associated with wall.
140	Structure		0.5m	>0.28		Sandstone/basic shaped and dressed/stone size 0.5m long, 0.28m wide max/regular coursing/no bonding	Stone wall: found at Gate 3 orientated NE-SW. This wall abutted up to wall (139).



141	Structure	>1.2				Sandstone/roughly shaped and poorly dressed/ stone size 0.35. long, 0.18m wide/irregular coursing/mortar	Stone wall: found at Gate 2. Possible return from Wall [105]. Area had been extensively disturbed by modern brick foundations.
142	Structure	2	>0.8	>1.2		Sandstone/roughly dressed or unworked/ stone size 0.1-0.7m long, 0.05-0.35m wide, 0.2-0.3m deep/ irregular coursing/ cement mortar	Stone foundations: located in S corner of Gate 1. Consisted of the common sandstone found on site, bonded with what appears to be cement mortar containing fragments of CBM, leading to the conclusion of a post medieval date. The purpose of the feature was unknown but may be a foundation related to previous incarnations of the hotel.
143	Structure	2.6	>0.8	0.75		Sandstone/ roughly dressed, some worked stone consisting of mouldings re-purposed from elsewhere as well as architectural decorations built into the structure/ stone size 0.1-0.7m long, 0.05-0.3m wide, 0.03-0.15m deep/irregular coursing/ cement mortar	Stone foundations: located in the NE-SW trench in Gate 1. Consists of the common sandstone found on site, bonded with what appears to be cement mortar containing fragments of CBM, leading to the conclusion of a post medieval date. The feature was partly truncated by a later drain-pipe. Many of the building stones consisted of architectural moldings including cavettos, chamfers, cyma rectas, cyma reversas, beads and beaks. These may be medieval or neo-classical in origin and were likely re-purposed from other nearby buildings, whether robbed or re-used following demolition, and were set roughly into a building foundation. This may have been a foundation for a previous incarnation of the hotel. May be the same as [142] but this cannot be confirmed, it seems plausible that [142] and [143] are part of the same set of foundations due to their proximity and visual similarity.



144	Cut	>1.2	>2	>0.68		<45 degrees side	Possible pit: found at the central footing trench of Gate 2. The full shape in plan and profile was not visible, as only part of one side of the feature was determined. This side was linear in plan orientated NW-SE. The feature was thought to have been a pit, and also it was not fully bottomed. It contained at least three fills, a result of backfilling. The feature cut through layer/deposit (129) and was cut by construction cut [247] associated with degraded Wall [131] and was also cut by pit [173].
145	Fill	>0.35	0.71	>0.14		Mid brownish red/fairly soft/fairly silty clay	Fill of pos. pit [144]: backfill with no finds.
146	Fill	>0.4		>0.68		Mid grey brown/fairly soft/fairly silty clay	Fill of pos. pit [144]: backfill containing finds of pottery, cbm and animal bone.
147	Fill	0.15		>0.68		Mid grey brown/fairly soft/fairly silty clay	Fill of pos. pit [144]: backfill containing finds of animal bone and pottery. The fill was cut by construction cut [247] for degraded Wall [131] and by pit [173].
148	Deposit	>1.2	5.00	0.50		Mid brown/fairly soft/fairly silty clay	Made-ground: found at Gate 2 and cut by degraded/robbed out wall foundation [130] and [131].
149	Cut	2.10		>0.5		Rectangular/>45 degrees/NE-SW	Pit: found at the western side of Gate 2. The pit extended beyond the limit of excavation and therefore the full shape in plan and profile was not visible. It was filled by backfill (150) & (204) containing finds of pottery, cbm & tile. The pit cut layer (129), pit [169] and layer (148).
150	Fill	>0.4	>0.7	>0.13		Mid reddish brown/fairly loose/fairly silty clay	Fill of pit [149]: backfill with no finds.
151	Cut	>0.74	>1.12	>0.9		Linear/Compound	Pit: found at Gate 2 that was only partly exposed. It contained fills (152) & (153).
152	Fill	>0.74	>1.12	>0.9		Mid brown/friable/slightly greyish clayey silt	Fill of pit [151]: contained finds of pottery and animal bone.
153	Fill	>0.07	0.62	>0.9		Mid orangey red/compact/silty clay	Fill of pit [151]: contained no finds.



154	Deposit	>0.2 7		>0.1 9		Mid brown/friable/slightly greyish clayey silt	Made-ground: found at Gate 1b between stones in Wall [127], with no finds.
155	Layer					Light orange/loose/sand	Natural strata: observed in Gate 1b, into which Wall [127] was cutting into
156	Deposit	>1.15	>2.45	~0.25		Mid brown/friable/sandy silt	Made-ground: found at Gate 3, underlying Wall [139]
157	Deposit			0.2		Mid orangey brown/loose/gravelly silty clay with lenses of orange brown sand	Made-ground: observed in Test Pit 2 in Gate 10.
158	Layer		>2.50	~0.30		Mid greyish brown/friable/sandy clay	Made-ground: found at Gate 2.
159	Layer		>0.60	~0.12		Mid yellowish brown/compact/clayey silt	Natural strata: observed in Gate 2 that was only revealed within slot for pit [151]. One of series of natural layers observed within this slot.
160	Layer					Light reddish brown/firm/fairly silty clay	Natural strata: observed in Gate 2 that was only revealed within slot for pit [151]. One of series of natural layers observed within this slot.
161	Layer					Mid reddish brown/very firm/silty clay	Natural strata: observed in Gate 2 that was only revealed within slot for pit [151]. One of series of natural layers observed within this slot.
162	Structure	>0.48				Sandstone/roughly dressed/stone size ~0.3m long/irregular coursing/no bonding	Possible stone wall or dumping: found at Gate 2.
163	Cut	~0.46	>0.76			Curvilinear/E-W	Possible pit: found at Gate 2 and filled by (164).
164	Fill	>0.46	>0.76			Dark brownish black/very sticky/silty sandy	Fill of possible pit [163]: charcoal rich fill, with no finds.
165	Cut	>0.3	>2	>0.78		Linear/steep/N-S	Possible pit: found at Gate 2 that extended beyond the limit of excavation so full shape in plan and profile not fully visible. It had been backfilled by (166). The pit was cut by pit [203] and cut through layer (129).
166	Fill	>0.3	>2	>0.78		Mid brown/friable/silty clay	Fill of pos. pit [165]: backfill with no finds.



167	Cut		>0.3	>0.5		Steep/ENE-WSW	Pit: found at the western side of Gate 2. It extended beyond the limit of excavation and was also cut by pit [149], therefore the pits full shape in plan and profile was not visible. It was backfilled by (168).
168	Fill		>0.3	>0.5		Mid grey brown/fairly loose/fairly silty clay	Fill of pit [167]: backfill containing pottery.
169	Deposit			0.25		Mid orangish brown/soft/fairly silty clay	Test Pit 4 made-ground: found at Gate 2 containing animal bone.
170	Deposit	>0.22	>0.70			Mid orangey brown/soft/sandy clay	Made-ground: observed in Gate 2 and underlying Wall [141]. It may possibly be the same as (158)/(129) but this context is a bit brighter in colour. Pit [163] was found cutting into this layer.
171	Cut	>1.2	>1.2	>0.35		Possibly rectangular/<45 degrees/NE-SW	Possible pit: found at the central ground beam trench of Gate 2. The feature extended beyond the limit of excavation and as such its full shape in plan or profile was undetermined. Only one edge of the feature was truly defined, and it was backfilled with (172).
172	Fill	>1.2	>1.2	>0.35		Mixed greyish brown and reddish brown/fairly silty clay, fairly soft, occasional sub-angular stones <50mm and flecks of charcoal	Fill of pos. pit [171]: backfill with no finds.
173	Cut	>0.75	>2	>0.4		>45 degrees/NE-SW	Pit: found at Gate 2, underlying and cut by degraded/robbed out wall foundation [131]. The full shape in plan and profile was not observed but it did contain a least two fills a result of backfilling (174) & (208).
174	Fill	>0.75	>2	>0.4		Mixed reddish brown/fairly soft/fairly silty clay	Fill of pos. pit [173]: backfill containing finds of pottery and animal bone.
175	Cut	0.23	>1	0.17		Linear/compound/U-shaped/NW-SE	Gully: found at Gate 3, contained a single fill (176). The gully was cut by pit [178]. Pit [178] contained medieval pottery, therefore gully [175] may date to this period also or earlier.
176	Fill	0.23	>1	0.17		Dark brown/friable/clayey silt	Fill of gully [175]: with no finds and cut by pit [178].



177	Deposit			>0.46		Mid reddish brown/compact/clayey silt	Made-ground: found at Gate 3, comparable to (158) & (129).
178	Cut	>0.7		>0.65		Concave side	Pit: found at Gate 3 and truncates gully [175], (176). Not fully revealed on NE side or at base, therefore planform and full profile unknown. It was backfilled by (179) that contained frequent charcoal and dumped pottery that appeared to derive from the same vessel. A further pit [180] was found cutting fill (179) which may have been a recut.
179	Fill	0.10		~0.65		Mid greyish brown/soft silty clay	Fill of pit [178]: backfill rich in charcoal and contained a concentration of pottery thought to have derived from the same pot that had been dumped.
180	Cut			>0.65		Concave side	Possible pit: found at Gate 3 and thought to be a re-cut within pit [178]. Not fully revealed in plan or section. Pit was backfilled with (181) & (182) with no finds.
181	Fill	>0.50		0.50		Light greyish brown/soft/clayey silt	Fill of pos. pit [180]: backfill with no finds.
182	Fill	0.60		0.3		Dark greyish brown/soft/clayey silt	Fill of pos. pit [180]: backfill with no finds.
183	Cut	>0.70				Rectangular	Construction cut for brick structure [185]: found at Gate 3. Revealed in plan only.
184	Deposit	>0.70	>0.70			Mid greyish brown/friable/clayey silt	Made-ground: found at Gate 3, surrounding brick structure [185].
185	Structure	0.48	0.63			Bricks- Leamington Brick Co/concentric/brick size 230mm long, 110mm wide/cement mortar	Modern rectangular brick foundation: found at Gate 3, surrounding by dumping, and thought to be associated with services.
186	Deposit	1	0.40			Light brown white	Dumping: found at Gate 3 that appeared to be decayed cement/mortar. One side is planar and white - possible 'plaster' finish. Modern.
187	Deposit	>1	>3	0.5		Mottled greyish brown/fairly soft/fairly silty sandy clay	Made-ground: found at Gate 1 consists of backfill material above and around the stone foundation [142] that would have been deposited following the construction of the foundation. Contained a sherd of pottery that has been provisionally spot-dated as



							medieval, however this is probably a residual find that was disturbed from an earlier context and found its way into this deposit. May be the same as (188) but this cannot be proven.
188	Deposit	>0.3	>0.6	0.17		Mottled grey brown/fairly soft/fairly silty sandy clay	Made-ground: found at Gate 1, below stone foundation [143]. Could be a construction backfill, but this is speculation.
189	Deposit	>0.75	>0.6	>0.37		Dark greyish brown/fairly soft/fairly silty clay	Made-ground: found at Gate1, below [143] and (188) of unknown origin. Maybe same as (195) but this cannot be proven.
190	Fill					Mottled greyish brown/compact/clayey silt	Fill of pit [180]: observed in plan only, no finds recovered.
191	Deposit					Mid brown red/fairly friable/fairly silty clay	Made-ground: found at Gate 3 and underlying Wall [130] but overlying degraded Wall [131]. This deposit contained finds of pottery.
192	Structure	0.98	1.03		8	Sandstone/upper courses smoother finish and regular coursing/well stone size 0.3m wide, 0.14m deep, capping stones 0.5m long, 0.2m deep/degraded – mid orange brown, loose, sandy material observed between the stones possible mortar	Well: found at Gate 1b near to the corner of the former hotel. A number of larger stones were used to cap off the well that were originally thought to have been a wall. The well itself consisted of seven stone courses of regular coursing, at the northern side of the well three red brick courses were noted that were likely a later addition, probably a repair. Beyond the seven courses it was difficult to fully see the well construction but it appeared that the well was cut into the natural geology. On one side of the well below the seven courses a channel was observed (SE side of well). There also appeared to be a black tar-like substance in places likely used as a sealant that was likely a later event.
193	Deposit	>1	>9	0.1		Light brownish yellow/very soft/slightly silty sand	Made-ground: found at Gate 1 directly beneath the modern made-ground (101).
194	Deposit	>1	>9	0.2		Mid brownish red/fairly firm/slightly silty clay	Made-ground: found at Gate 1, below made-ground (193).



195	Deposit	>0.6		>0.4		Dark greyish brown/fairly soft/fairly silty clay	Made-ground: found at Gate 1 beneath wall foundation [142]. No construction cuts seen in section. This deposit has been recorded as underlying [142] stratigraphically, however it is also possible that it was backfilled around [142] after its construction, particularly as the depth of the feature was not fully realised and the relationship between (195) and [142] has not been ascertained for certain. May be the same as (189) but this cannot be proven.
196	Deposit	~0.50	>0.8			Mid brownish white/friable	Made-ground: found at Gate 4 and consists of decayed mortar or poor cement adjacent to Wall [197].
197	Structure	>0.80				Sandstone/rough finish/stone size 0.50m long, 0.40m deep max/side by side coursing/no bonding	Stone wall: found at Gate 4, probable wall remnant orientated SW-NE, only a single course now survives. No construction cut observed thought to have been surrounded by backfill material
198	Deposit	>0.85	>0.75			Dark brown/compact/clayey silt	Made-ground: observed in Gate 4 same as (200).
199	Fill					Mottled reddish brown/compact/clayey silt	Fill of pit [209]: consists of dumped material containing frequent (unfrogged) bricks, plastic, roofing tile etc, interpreted as a builder's dump.
200	Deposit	>2	>2.8			Dark brownish brown/compact/clayey silt	Made-ground: observed in Gate 4 and underlying (101) and same as (198), containing frequent cbm.
201	Structure	0.25	2.9			Sandstone/rough/stone/single course, irregular/no bonding	Stone wall: found at the western side of Gate 4, orientated N-S. No construction cut visible, rather surrounded by backfill deposits. Thought to have been the footings to a wall, with only a single course surviving.
202	VOID						
203	Cut	>0.35	>1.5	0.28		Concave/N-S	Pit: found at the western side of Gate 2. The pit extended beyond the limit of excavation and therefore the full shape in plan and profile was not visible. It was backfilled with



							(204). The pit cut pit [149] & [165].
204	Fill	>0.35	>1.5	0.28		Mid grey brown/fairly soft/fairly silty clay	Fill of pit [203]: backfill containing finds of pottery, animal bone and cbm.
205	Fill	2.10	1.60	0.50		Mid grey brown/fairly soft/fairly silty clay	Fill of pit [149]: backfill contains pottery, animal bone and cbm.
206	Cut	>0.90				Linear	Possible construction cut for Wall [139]: observed in Gate 3 and only partially exposed to the development impact level.
207	Cut	>0.40	2.30			Linear/N-S	Possible pit: part of a cut observed in the NE corner of Gate 3. It appeared to be orientated N-S and was thought to be the other side of pit [178] or [180]. This feature was cut by modern brick feature [183].
208	Fill					Mid greyish brown/fairly soft/fairly silty clay	Fill of pit [173]: deliberate backfill containing cbm. The fill was cut by Wall [131] construction cut [247].
209	Cut	~2.60	>2.90			Sub-rectangular/NE-SW	Pit: found at the eastern side of Gate 4. It extended beyond the limit of excavation so the full shape in plan and profile was not determined. It was backfilled by (199) that contained brick, concrete and stone.
210	Cut	~2	>0.90	>0.28		Curvilinear/compound/NW-SE	Pit: found at the eastern side of Gate 4. It extended beyond the limit of excavation so the full shape in plan and profile was not determined. It contained backfilled (211) & (214-219).
211	Fill	~2		>0.40		Light greyish brown/friable/sandy silt	Fill of pit [210]: backfill containing dumped material of broken tile and sandstone fragments
212	Deposit	>2.40		>0.60		Dark brown/soft/sandy silt	Made-ground: observed in the central part of Gate 4 ground beam trench.
213	Deposit	>2.20		~0.20		Mid reddish brown/soft/sandy silt	Made-ground: observed in the central part of Gate 4 footing trench
214	Fill	1.3		~0.20		Light grey/soft/silty sand	Fill of pit [210]: backfill consisting of construction debris - builders dump.



215	Fill	~2.0		0.25		Mid grey/friable/silty sand	Fill of pit [210]: backfill consisting of products of local sandstone breakdown and charcoal mix. Builder dump.
216	Fill	>1		~0.10		Mottled greyish brown/friable/sandy silt	Fill of pit [210]: backfill consisting of construction debris - builders dump.
217	Fill	2.90		~0.20		Mid reddish brown/compact/sandy clay	Fill of pit [210]: backfill consisting of construction debris - builders dump.
218	Fill	0.84		0.1		Mid greyish brown/friable/sandy silt	Fill of pit [210]: backfill consisting of construction debris - builders dump.
219	Fill	1.6		0.11		Light brownish white/sandy/silt	Fill of pit [210]: backfill consisting of construction debris - builders dump.
220	Structure	4.35	0.63		0.45	Sandstone & brick/some unworked stone, some roughly cut and one worked with flat surface/stone size 0.05-0.57m long, 0.05-0.4m wide, 0.03-0.18m deep/irregular coursing/mortar, possibly cement	Stone wall: located in Gate 5. The stone may represent foundation courses. Also traces of brick which may represent an upper course. Some of the stone was worked or machined with flat surfaces, indicating that it may have been re-purposed from elsewhere. Despite the lack of a construction cut in section, [220] can only be cut through (212) as it clearly overlies the deposit, which is a make of post-medieval/pre-modern made-ground found at this area of the site. There may have previously been a cut around the wall that could have been backfilled with material from (212) or a very similar deposit, or the cut may have been erased by (212) slumping or settling. The bricks suggest a post-industrial revolution period, as well as the find of a machine manufactured nail in (212) below the wall.
221	Structure	0.9				Sandstone, repurposed/irregular shaped, hand finished, very weathered/stone size 0.52m long, 0.44m wide, 0.21m deep/single course/cement mortar	Stone wall: found at Gate 5/6. It was constructed of reclaimed stone that cut into deposits (212) & (248).
222	Deposit			0.4		Dark greyish brown/fairly friable/fairly silty clay	Made-ground: dumping found at the western side of Gate 4.



223	Deposit	>0.5				Mid red/fairly soft/fairly silty clay	Made-ground: dumping found at the western side of Gate 4 and butting up to Wall [201].
224	Deposit	>0.3				Mid reddish brown/fairly soft/fairly silty clay	Made-ground: dumping found at the western side of Gate 4, underlying Wall [201] and contained finds of pottery, bone and cbm.
225	Structure	>2.54	>0.70			Brick (unfrogged)/two courses of stretcher, brick size 240mm long, 110mm wide, 70mm deep/plastered with mortar, cement on top surface of bricks	Brick structure/surface: found at the central footing trench in Gate 6.
226	Structure	2.05	>0.50			Brick (unfrogged)/>4 rows of stretcher with queens closure/brick size 240mm long, 110mm wide, 70mm deep/cement mortar	Brick structure/surface: found at Gate 6 and formed part of [225]. This part of the structure was a slightly raised internal brick 'inner surface'.
227	Structure	>0.90				Sandstone, repurposed/roughly dressed/stone size 0.42m long, 0.27m wide, 0.11m deep max/irregular/plastered with cement/ mortar	Stone wall: found at Gate 6. Roughly dressed sandstone, overlying undressed sandstone (228), forming apparent wall oriented "N-S". Stone forming (228) are likely to be the footings for Wall [227]. Wall (227)-(228) overlies brick structure (225)-(226) suggests that this is repurposed stone from an earlier structure.
228	Structure	>0.90				Sandstone/undressed, roughly shaped blocks/stone size 0.39m long, 0.20m wide max/irregular/cement mortar	Stone wall: found at Gate 6. Upper undressed part of wall overlying rougher foundations [227]. Difficult to be certain due to bonding material but [228] appeared to be built later than and on to brick structure [225=226]
229	Deposit	~0.8	~0.8			Dark brownish brown/compact/clayey silt	Made-ground: found at Gate 6.
230	Deposit	>1	>2.60			Dark brownish brown/compact/clayey silt	Made-ground: found at Gate 6.
231	Structure					Sandstone/roughly shaped and dressed on west side, well dressed east side/stone size >0.51m long, 0.4m wide, 0.25m deep/irregular/cement mortar	Stone wall: found at Gate 6. Wall found above made-ground (289).
232	Deposit	>0.20	1.10	>0.20		Mid brown/clayey silt	Made-ground: found at Gate 6



233	Deposit	>0.9	>2.30			Mid brown/friable/clayey silt	Made-ground: found at Gate 6.
234	Deposit	>0.80	~3	0.10		Mid reddish brown/firm/clay	Clay foundation: for brick surface [225=226].
235	Structure		0.4	>0.08		Sandstone/roughly shaped/stone size 0.34m long max/no bonding	Stone wall: found at Gate 6 same as Wall [301] found underlying brick surface [225=226].
236	Deposit	>2	3.4	0.7		Mixed orangey brown/fairly loose/very gravelly silty clay	Fill of pit [249]: dumping consisting of a large quantity of modern CBM, specifically tile.
237	Deposit			0.30		Dark brown/fairly soft/fairly silty clay	Made-ground: dumping found at the western footing trench in Gate 2, observed in section only and contained cbm.
238	Cut	0.95		0.73		Steep sides/U-shaped	Pit: observed in section only of western footing trench of Gate 2. The pit was backfilled with (239) and cut made-ground deposit (200).
239	Fill	0.95		0.73		Mixed brownish orange/fairly friable/fairly silty sand	Fill of pit [238]: backfill containing brick and tile fragments.
240	Deposit			0.25		Mid greyish brown/fairly soft/fairly silty clay	Made-ground: dumping found at the western footing trench of Gate 2, observed in section only, with no finds recovered.
241	Deposit			0.15		Light grey/very loose/fairly silty sand	Made-ground: dumping found at the western footing trench of Gate 2, observed in section only, with no finds recovered.
242	Deposit		>1.8	0.22		Mid red/fairly loose/fairly sandy clay	Made-ground: found at Gate 2, underlying cobbled surface [106] and cut by pos. Wall [243] and overlay deposit (244)
243	Structure	0.28			0.25	Sandstone/irregular coursing/no bonding	Pos. wall: found at Gate 2 and seen in trench baulk. Wall cut through made-ground (242) & (244).
244	Deposit		>2.5	0.55		Mid greyish brown/fairly loose/fairly silty clay	Made-ground: dumping found at Gate 2 and cut by pos. Wall [243] and covered Wall [131].
245	Deposit		>0.6	0.17		Mixed orangey brown/very friable/very gravelly sand	Made-ground: dumping found at Gate 2. This deposit covered fill (172) of pos. pit [171].
246	Deposit		1.7	>0.3		Mid reddish brown/fairly soft/fairly silty clay	Made-ground: dumping found at Gate 2. Cut by Wall [131].



247	Cut	>0.64	3.15	0.56		Linear/sheer/flat/NE-SW	Construction cut for Wall [131]: found at Gate 2 and cut through deposit (148), fill (133) of pit [132], fill (147) of pit [144] and fill (174) of pit [173].
248	Deposit	<1	<1	0.17	0.17	Mid greyish brown/fairly friable/slightly silty clay	Made-ground: dumping found at Gate 5/6 containing frequent broken tile.
249	Cut	>2	3.4	0.7		<45 degrees/flat/NE-SW	Pit: found at Gate 5 and filled by (236). Thought to have been a dumping pit as it contained a large quantity of cbm.
250	Cut	0.9		>0.38		>45 degrees/NE-SW	Construction cut for Wall [220]: found at Gate 5.
251	Cut	2.5		0.5		>45 degrees/concave base	Pit: found at Gate 5 and only observed in section. It was filled by (252 & 253).
252	Fill	2.5		0.5		Light brownish yellow/sand	Fill of pit [251]: backfill containing Victorian coin.
253	Fill	1.78		0.4		Mixed mid grey brown/soft/silty clay	Fill of pit [251]: backfill containing finds of cbm.
254	Cut	>0.68	2.30	>0.4		Line/<45 degrees/N-S	Pos. degraded wall: found in the western footings of Gate 5. It contained frequent degraded sandstone and may have been a degraded/robbed out wall originally which had lost all its uniformity to fully determine. This feature cut through deposit (212).
255	Fill	>0.68	2.30	>0.4		Light yellowish brown/fairly loose/sand	Fill of pos. degraded Wall [254]: consisting of frequent degraded sandstone that may have been a degraded/robbed out wall originally which now had lost all uniformity to fully determine. The fill was cut by pit [258]. No finds recovered.
256	Deposit	>1.0	>1.0	1.3		Mid orange brown/ soft/silty clay	Pos. fill of pit [144]: found at the base of Test Pit 4 in Gate 2, containing a single sherd of pottery.
257	Cut	0.4		~0.20		Concave	Pos. levelling cut: found at Gate 6, in the baulk section only. This may be a levelling cut for the emplacement of (234) (225=226).



258	Cut	0.75		0.2		<45-degree sides/U-shaped	Pit: found in the western footing trench of Gate 5, in section only. It was backfilled with (259) with no finds recovered. The pit was covered by made-ground (222).
259	Fill	0.75		0.2		Mid greyish brown/fairly friable/fairly silty clay	Fill of pit [258]: backfill with no finds recovered.
260	Deposit	>0.80	~0.30	~0.02		Mid greyish yellow/compact	Deposit: found at Gate 6. It consisted of mortar/cement for brick surface [226] that was revealed in a void within the brick structure.
261	Deposit	0.23		~0.19		Mid brownish grey/soft clayey silt	Made-ground: found at Gate 6 in section, with no finds.
262	Cut			0.38		Straight	Cut for dumping/levelling: found at Gate 6.
263	Deposit	~0.32		0.38		Mid brown/compact/clayey silt	Made-ground: dumping found at Gate 6, and only observed in section containing fragments of cbm.
264	Deposit	~1.80		0.26		Mid greyish brown/compact/sandy silt	Made-ground: dumping found at Gate 6 containing fragments of cbm.
265	Deposit	1.51		0.15		Mid bluish grey/compact/clay	Made-ground: found at Gate 6 with no finds.
266	Deposit	>2.40		~0.20		Mid reddish brown/compact/clayey silt	Made-ground: found at Gate 6 containing fragments of cbm.
267	Deposit	3		>0.23		Mid brown/friable/clayey silt	Made-ground: found at Gate 6 consists of degraded sandstone with no finds.
268	Deposit	2.70		0.26		Mottled greyish brown/compact/clayey silt	Made-ground: found at Gate 6 contained degraded sandstone and cbm fragments.
269	Deposit	~1		0.26		Mid brown/friable/clayey silt	Made-ground: found at Gate 6.
270	Structure	3.86	>0.6	0.49		Sandstone/rough & dressed finished/regular coursing/stone size up to 0.46m long, 0.3m deep (north end); 0.72m long, 0.3m wide, 0.2m deep (southern end)/degraded sandy lime mortar	Stone wall: found at Gate 6-8, orientated N-S. There appeared to be two elements to this wall, the northern portion consisted three courses visible the stones are rougher and of regular coursing with a dimpled appearance to some of the stones suggesting tool marks. Includes stone 15, that may



							have mason's marks or graffiti on (see worked stone specialist report). This part of the wall was likely not originally visible due to its rough appearance. The remainder of the wall the stones are longer and smoother dressed. A single course with a further underlying course that steps slightly out likely signifying the footings to the wall. Again, sandy mortar bonding stones together. The more dressed appearance of this wall suggests originally it was visible. The wall is comparable to Wall [274] that butts this part of the wall. No cut visible appears to be surrounded by backfill (212) and covered by (101).
271	Structure	0.37	>0.49	0.11		Sandstone/dressed interior face (south face) otherwise roughly shaped/no bonding	Stone wall: found at Gate 7-8. Rectilinear/linear sandstone foundations that butted up to Wall [270].
272	Cut	0.28			0.25	Straight sides/flat base/NW-SE	Construction cut for pos. Wall [243]: found at Gate 2.
273	Structure	2.87	0.3	0.6		Sandstone/roughly dressed/stone size up to 0.6m long, 0.41m wide, 0.14m deep/regular coursing/no bonding	Upright stones: found at Gate 7 and consisting of a series of upright stones placed against Wall [274].
274	Structure	>3.6	1.09	0.45		Sandstone/dressed stone/regular coursing/stone size up to 0.7m long, 0.25m wide, 0.45m deep max/sandy lime mortar	Stone wall: found at Gate 7, orientated ENE-WSW. At WSW end of the wall it was butted by Wall [304], whilst Wall [274] itself abutted Wall [270]. Towards the WSW end of the wall there appeared to be a later infilling/repair to the Wall [307]. Wall [274] was comparable to Wall [270]. A series of stone were also found lent up against Wall [270], namely [273]. It is unclear as to why these stones have been placed this way but it was clearly intentional.



275	Structure	>1.24	0.62	>0.6		Sandstone/west side roughly and shaped and dressed; east side well-dressed/stone size >0.6m long, 0.4m wide, 0.3m deep/irregular coursing/mortar/cement bonding	Stone wall: found at Gate 9, orientated N-S. One side relatively well finished(east), other (west) poorly dressed. Interior/exterior sided. The east side was also stepped. Wall bonded and the upper course also covered with cement mortar. The presence of cement mortar would suggest that the stones have been re-used from elsewhere originally.
276	Deposit	>0.9	>1.5			Dark brown/soft/clayey silt	Made-ground: found at Gate 9 with no finds.
277	Deposit	~0.80		0.18		Mixed greyish brown/soft/sandy clay	Made-ground: found at Gate 9 Containing cbm fragment.
278	Deposit	>0.80		~0.16		Mottled brown/soft/clayey silt	Made-ground: found at Gate 9 with no finds.
279	Deposit	>0.8		~0.03		Dark brown/compact/clayey silt	Made-ground: found at Gate 9 with no finds.
280	Deposit	>0.80		~0.10		Mottled yellowish brown/compact/clayey silt	Made-ground: found in Gate 9 with no finds.
281	Deposit	>0.80		0.10		Mid greyish brown/firm/clayey silt	Made-ground: found at Gate 9 with no finds.
282	Deposit	~0.80		~0.27		Mid greenish brown/compact/sandy clayey silt	Made-ground: found at Gate 9 with no finds.
283	Deposit	>2.30		>0.36		Dark brown/compact/clayey silt	Made-ground: found at Gate 9, extensive layer as it covers much of the development impact level in this area.
284	Deposit	>1.50		0.27		Dark brown/compact/clayey silt	Made-ground: found at Gate 9 with no finds.
285	Deposit	>1.50		0.06		Mottled brown/compact/clayey silt	Made-ground: found at Gate 9 with no finds.
286	Deposit	>1.60		~0.13		Dark brown/firm/sandy silt	Made-ground: found at Gate 9 containing fragment of cbm.
287	Deposit	>1.20		0.10		Dark brownish black/soft/charcoal sand	Made-ground: dumping found at Gate 9 with no finds.
288	VOID						
289	Deposit	>1.60		~0.13		Mid brown orange/friable/silty sand	Made-ground: found at Gate 6 containing finds of pottery, animal bone, cbm, glass, sandstone.
290	Deposit	1.47		>0.11		Light greenish yellow brown/friable/sandy silt	Made-ground: found at Gate 7-8 with no finds.
291	Deposit	>0.65		>0.15		Dark brown/soft/clayey silt	Made-ground: found at Gate 7-8 with no finds.



292	Deposit	1.50		0.36		Dark brown/soft/clayey silt	Made-ground: found at Gate 7-8 with no finds.
293	Deposit	0.58		0.08		Mid brown/soft/sandy silt	Made-ground: found at Gate 7-8 with no finds.
294	Deposit	1.92		0.17		Dark brown/soft/charcoal silt	Made-ground: found at Gate 7-8 with no finds.
295	Deposit	1.37		0.13		Light greenish yellow brown/friable/clayey silt	Made-ground: found at Gate 7-8 with no finds.
296	Deposit	1.83		0.11		Mid brown/soft/clayey silt	Made-ground: found at Gate 7-8 containing cbm fragments.
297	Deposit	1.62		0.11		Light greenish yellow brown/soft/sandy silt	Made-ground: found at Gate 7-8 with no finds.
298	Deposit	0.37		0.08		Mottle brown/compact/sandy clayey silt	Made-ground: dumping found at Gate 7-8 with no finds.
299	Deposit	0.86		0.12		Light greenish yellow brown/soft/sandy silt	Made-ground: found at Gate 7-8 with no finds.
300	Deposit	1.3		0.15		Mixed brown/compact/sandy silty	Made-ground: dumped deposit found at Gate 7-8 with finds.
301	Structure	>1.35	0.5	>0.32		Sandstone/undressed roughly shaped stones/irregular coursing/stone size 0.39m long, 0.2m wide max/cement mortar bonding	Stone wall: found at Gate 6 underlying brick surface [225=226] and exposed once brick surface and upper stones of Wall [227=228] had been removed. This wall was found parallel to Wall [227=228]. Fragments of tile had been integrated into the courses of the wall and a 'lewis' hole was observed in one of the stones. Clear chisel marks were also observed on a number of the stones.
302	VOID						
303	Deposit	1.47				Light greenish yellow brown/friable/sandy silt	Made-ground: found at Gate 7-8 with no finds.
304	Structure	>1	0.58	>0.45		Sandstone/smooth dressed/regular coursing/stone size up to 0.7m long, 0.35m wide, 0.31m high/brownish orange sandy lime mortar	Stone wall: found at Gate 7, orientated N-S. Two courses visible, the lower course stepped out and likely represented wall footings. The east side of the wall was smoother dressed and was likely the outer surface of the wall. West side rougher finish to stones (internal face). No construction cut visible and appeared to be surrounded by backfill (212) and covered by (101).
305	Structure	>1.8	>0.27	>0.49		Sandstone/fairly smooth/regular coursing/stone	Stone wall: found at Gate 7, orientated E-W. Two courses



						size up to 0.6m long, >0.27m wide, 0.27m deep/no bonding	visible. Wall butts up to Wall [304] and was also abutted by Wall [306]. No construction cut was visible but appeared to be surrounded by backfill (212) and covered buy (101).
306	Structure	>0.8	>0.4	>0.4		Sandstone/fairly smooth/regular coursing/stone size up to 0.58m long, >0.27m wide, 0.17m deep/no bonding	Stone wall: found at Gate 7, orientated NNW-SSE. Two courses visible. Wall abutted by Wall [305]. And overlay one of the upright stones of [273]. No construction cut visible but appeared to be surrounded by backfill (212) and covered buy (101).
307	Structure		1.07	0.88		Reused sandstone and brick with large patches of mortar used as patching/rough, repurposed stone/irregular coursing/mortar	Repair of Wall [274]: found at Gate 7.
308	Deposit		>2.5	0.53		Mid orangish brown/friable/silty sand	Made-ground: dumping found at Gate 7 near to Wall [274].
309	Deposit		>1	>0.2		Mid brownish orange/friable/gravelly sand	Made-ground: dumping found at Gate 7 near to Wall [274].
310	Deposit		1.85	>0.35		Dark greyish brown/soft/silty clay	Made-ground: found at Gate 7 near to Wall [274] and comparable to deposit (212).
311	Deposit			<0.6		Mid greyish brown/friable/silty clay	Made-ground: dumping found at Gate 7, around upright stones [273], containing finds of pottery.
312	Deposit			0.6		Mid reddish brown/friable/silty clay	Made-ground: dumping found at Gate 7, containing finds of clay pipe and cbm.
313	Deposit			>0.2		Mid greyish brown/friable/silty clay	Made-ground: found at Gate 7, possibly the same as deposit (212).
314	Fill	0.3		0.1		Light brown/fairly loose/fairly silty sandy clay	Fill of pit [132]: backfill with no finds.
315	Fill	>0.5		0.2		Mid red/fairly friable/clay	Fill of pit [132]: backfill with no finds and cut by degraded wall foundation [131].
316	Structure		>2	0.3		Sandstone/	Stone wall: found at service trench, orientated E-W. A single course was exposed.
317	Structure		>1.5	0.5		Sandstone/	Stone wall: found at service trench, orientated E-W. Two courses were exposed.
318	Structure		2.3	>0.35		Brick/regular coursing/lime mortar	Brick vaulted structure: found in the western site boundary wall. A vaulted structure that had been blocked off with concrete.



319	Structure	>0.5	>2.7			Sandstone/dressed stone/regular coursing/stone size >0.3m wide, 0.33m deep/reddish clay possibly used as bonding	Stone wall: found in small boundary wall footing trench at southern corner of the site. The wall butted up to existing site boundary wall, and likely represent an earlier boundary for the site.
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Plan Register

Sheet No	Drawing No	Scale	Details
1	1	1:10	Gate 5/6: plan of stone Wall [107]
2	2	1:20	Gate 2/3: plan of stone base [104], Stone Wall [105] & cobbled surface [106] (Gate 2/3)
4	4	1:20	Gate 3: plan of brick vaulted structure [102]
1	5	1:10	Gate 5/6: plan of brick wall in [108]
5	7	1:20	Gate 1a: plan of Wall [113]
6	8	1:10	Gate 8/9: plan of Wall [111]
7	9	1:10	Gate 8: plan of Wall [116]
9	11	1:20	Gate 8: plan of Wall [111]
9	13	1:10	Gate 10: plan of Wall/flagstone [118]
10	15	1:20	Gate 8-10: plan of Wall [117]
12	17	1:10	Gate 1b: plan of Wall [126]
12	20	1:10	Gate 1a: plan of Wall [128]
7	21	1:20	Gate 2: plan of pit [132]
11	23	1:20	Gate 2: plan of Wall [130], gully [131] pits [144] & [145]
13	24	1:10	Gate 1: Plan of [142] & [143] (Gate 1)
14	25	1:20	Gate 1-3: Plan of (105) (139) (140) (141) [151] (152) (153)
15	29	1:20	Gate 2: plan of structure [162]
15	30	1:20	Gate 2: plan of [163]
20	39	1:20	Gate 2: plan of pits [149] [167] [137] & [165]
7	43	1:20	Gate 2: plan of pit [132] & [171]
18	45	1:20	Gate 3: [183]-(186) & [207] & slot for [175]
19	46	1:20	Gate 4: (196)-(200)
20	48	1:20	Gate 3: cut [206] for Wall [139]
21	49	1:20	Gate 4: plan of cuts [209] & [210]
23	52	1:10	Gate 4: Wall [201]
24	55	1:10	Gate 5/6: NW-SE trench with Walls [220] and [221]
26	58	1:20	Gate 6: (225)-(235)
28	64	1:20	Gate 5: Wall [220], pits [251] & [254]
29	70	1:10	Gate 8: Walls [273] [304-306]
32	73	1:10	Gate 6-9: Plan of Walls [270] [231] [273] [274] & [27]
31	78	1:20	Gate 9: plan of Wall [275]
33	80	1:20	Gate 6: overlay of 26/58 – [228], [301], [302]

Section Register



Sheet No	Drawing No	Scale	Contexts
3	3	1:10	Gate 3: SE facing section of brick vaulted structure [102]
5	6	1:10	Gate 1a: section of stone Wall [113] and [112]
8	10	1:10	Gate 8: SE facing Section of [111]
8	12	1:10	Gate 10: SE facing section of stratigraphy
7	14	1:10	Gate 8: NE Facing section of Wall [117]
11	16	1:10	Gate 8: NE facing section of Wall [116]
12	18	1:10	Gate 1b: NW facing section of Wall [126]
12	19	1:10	Gate 1a: SW facing section of Wall [127]
11	22	1:10	Gate 2: SW facing Section of Wall [130]
14	26	1:10	Gate 2: pit [151]
14	27	1:10	Gate 2: pit [151]
14	28	1:10	Gate 2: stratigraphy
16	31	1:10	Gate 1: section of slot in [143]
17	32	1:10	Gate 2: sample drawing of Wall [105]
16	33	1:10	Gate 1: section of slot in [142]
11	34	1:10	Gate 2: south facing section of pit [144]
11	35	1:10	Gate 2: multi facing section of pit [137]
11	36	1:10	Gate 2: multi facing section of pits [149] & [167]
11	37	1:10	Gate 2: SE facing section of pits [149] & [165]
20	38	1:10	Gate 2: multi facing section of pit [164]
7	40	1:10	Gate 2: NE facing section of pit [132]
7	41	1:10	Gate 2: multi facing section of pit [171]
7	42	1:20	Gate 2: NW facing section of cobbled surface [106]
18	44	1:10	Gate 3: pits fills & deposit [175]-(182)
16	47	1:10	Gate1: NW facing stratigraphy section of NE-SW trench
21	50	1:20	Gate 4: SE facing section of [210]
22	51	1:10	Gate 5: SE facing section of NE-SW trench
23	53	1:10	Gate 4: NE facing section of general stratigraphy
21	54	1:20	Gate 4: NW facing section of [210]
24	56	1:10	Gate 5/6: stratigraphy
25	57	1:10	Gate 5: NW facing section of NE-SW trench
24	59	1:10	Gate 6: NW facing section of Wall [221]
27	60	1:20	Gate 2: SW facing section of stratigraphy (west side of area)
27	61	1:20	Gate 2: SE facing section of stratigraphy (central part of area)
24	62	1:10	Gate 5: NE facing section of (101), (248), (212)
26	63	1:20	Gate 6: SE facing section of Wall [227] & cut [257]
28	65	1:20	Gate 5: NE facing section of Wall [220] & pit [151]
28	66	1:20	Gate 5: SW facing section of Wall [220] & pit [254]
26	67	1:20	Gate 6: E facing section of (227)-(228)
26	68	1:20	Gate 6: W facing section of (227) & (225)
26	69	1:20	Gate 6: W facing section of (269) (234) & (225)
29	71	1:10	Gate 7: Wall [305] [304]
16	72	1:10	Gate 6-9: SW facing section of Wall [270]
	74	1:10	Gate 6: NE facing section of Wall [231]
31	75	1:10	Gate 9: E facing section of Wall [275]
31	76	1:10	Gate 9: W facing section of Wall [275]



31	77	1:10	Gate 9: N facing section of stratigraphy
30	79	1:10	Gate 7-8: E facing section of Walls [27] & [274]
33	81	1:10	Gate 6: SE facing section of [301] & [302]
34	82	1:10	Gate 6: NW facing section [227] [225] & [226]
34	83	1:10	Gate 7: W facing section of [304]
29	84	1:10	Gate 7: general stratigraphy at west end of Gate
35	85	1:10	Gate 7: SW facing section of [274] & [307]

Stone Work Drawings

Sheet No	Drawing No	Scale	Contexts
36	86	1:5	St 1: floral tracery carving
36	87	1:5	St 2: window mullion/hoodmould
36	88	1:5	St 3: capital or base
36	89	1:5	St 4: fragment with cyma reversa
37	90	1:5	St 5: possible window mullion with chamfer
37	91	1:5	St 6: possible window mullion or arcade piece
37	92	1:5	St 7: cavetto and cyma reversa with square slot
37	93	1:5	St 8: double sided moldings, possible base
37	94	1:5	St 9: flat surface with drag marks
37	95	1:5	St 10: possible window mullion with cavettos
38	96	1:5	St 11: possible step with corner molding and chamfer
38	97	1:5	St 12: large structural piece
38	98	1:5	St 13: possible base with chamfer and scotia
38	99	1:5	St 14: possible base with cyma reversa and slot
39	100	1:5	St 15: structural piece with mason's marks/graffiti
39	101	1:5	St 16: cap stone
39	102	1:5	St 17: cap stone
39	103	1:5	St 18: cap stone
39	104	1:5	St 19: cap stone
39	105	1:5	St 20: structural piece with square key section

Registered Finds

Registered Find No.	Context No.	Material	Description
1	252		Coin
2	212		Pin

Sample Register

Sample No	Context No	Sample Type	Quantity
1	123	Bulk – deposit found in Test Pit 1 Gate 10	40L
2	133	Bulk – fill of pit [132]	40L
3	152	Bulk – fill of 'pit' [151]	40L
4	179	Bulk – fill of pit [178]	20L
5	182	Bulk- 2 nd fill of pit [180]	40L
6	174	Bulk – fill of pit [173]	40L
7	208	Bulk - fill of pit [173]	40L
8	129	Bulk - deposit found at Gate 1-3	40L



9	212	Bulk – deposit found at Gate 4-6 (this sample taken from Gate 5)	40L
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Appendix 3: Finds Concordance

Context	Pottery		CBM		Animal Bone		Iron Objects		Shell		Pipe		Glass		Other	
	No.	Gms	No.	Gms	No.	Gms	No.	Gms	No.	Gms	No.	Gms	No.	Gms	No.	Gms
Area 1: unstrat									1	3						
154	1	6														
154			1	15												
154			1	28												
130			3	1134												
121	2	25	1	45												
128	21	200														
130	1	98														
131			1	62	1	26										
133	3	22	1	18	22	211	1	4								
147	3	20			3	6										
146			3	619											1 x charcoal	3
150	1	12	10	900	6	294										
152	6	182			2	61										
166	2	30	7	680	1	3										
168	4	90														
169					19	165										
174	4	42			2	33										
179	5	260			1	2									20 x burnt wood/ charcoal	101
179	33	607													1 x charcoal	7
179	50	822													2 x charcoal	11
182			1	1	31	153										
187	5	20														
208	1	9														
191	2	20														
208			4	372	2	46										
Area 2: unstrat	4	29	2	196												
212	15	1015	4	357	11	586	1	1	2	109	10	34	3	103		
212	14	956	1	80	18	893			1	43	10	44	16	240	1 x stone	4
212	24	376	1	84					1	7			7	361	12 x sandstone	11
212	8	273	1	56							2	14	14	15		
212	1	90														
212	4	567												1	34	
212														7	446	
212														1	593	
236			11	428												
289	13	418	3	255	2	52	1	55	1	1			5	33		
308	2	10	2	159												
309	2	80									1	1				
311	11	333											2	216	8 x charcoal	2
111			1	1551												
111			4	361												
111			4	959												
142			3	1147												
143			1	507												
302			3	741							1	1				
224	2	127	3	229	2	4										



Area 6&7: unstrat			1	39											2 x mortar	36
270								3	28							
270			1	328	1	1										
275					1	77										
220			4	890												
305													1	13		
Test pit 1	1	26	5	575	5	399										
Test pit 2	1	4			4	48										
Test pit 4	1	13														
Area 6: unstrat	12	660											1	16		
270					1 (skull)	141										
123	1	12	7	464	4	100										
101	18	659			28	473			2	85	15	40	6	361		
101	33	477							1	13	4	20	4	479		
101									1	60			6	115		
TOTALS	311	8590	97	13663	166	3774	3	60	13	349	43	154	74	3025		175
PLUS:	21 large pieces of worked stone were examined, drawn and photographed, 4 were deposited with the museum and the rest no retained															



Appendix 4: Photograph List

Digital	B&W	View	Subject
1	1	NE	Gate 1: Modern foundation (2x1m scale)
2		SE	Gate 1: Modern foundation (2x1m scale)
3	2	NW	Gate 2/3: Vaulted structure [102] (2x1m scale)
4		NW	Gate 2/3: Vaulted structure, detail [102] (2x1m scale)
5		NE	Gate 2/3: Vaulted structure [102] (2x1m scale)
6		NNW	Gate 2/3: Stone Wall [103] originally found in eval tr 2 (1m scale)
7	3	NE	Gate 5: Stone Wall [107] (1m scale)
8		SE	Gate 5: Stone Wall [107] (1m scale)
9		SE	Gate 5: Stone Wall [107], detail (1m scale)
10		SE	Gate 5: Stone Wall [107], detail (1m scale)
11		SE	Gate 5: Stone Wall [107], detail (1m scale)
12		SE	Gate 5: Stone Wall [107], tool marks (0.2m scale)
13	4	N	Gate 2/3: General shot of Walls [104 & 105], surface [106] (2x1m scale)
14	5	NNW	Gate 2/3: General shot of Walls [104 & 105], surface [106] (1m scale)
15		NNW	Gate 2/3: General shot of Walls [104], surface [106] (1m scale)
16		NNW	Gate 2/3: Wall [104] (1m scale)
17		NNW	Gate 2/2: cobbled surface [106] (1m scale)
18		NNW	Gate 2/3: Wall [105] (1m scale)
19		NNE	Gate 2/3: Wall [105], side shot (1m scale)
20		NE	Gate 4: dumped stone mixed with brick (1m scale)
21		SSE	Gate 2/3: Wall [105] (2x 1 m scale)
22	6	SSE	Gate 2/3 overall [104] [105] [106] (2x 1m scale)
23	7	SW	Gate 5: brick surround/border [108] (1m scale)
24	8	N	Gate 2-3: overall (2x 1m scale)
25	9	NNW	Gate 2-3: overall (2x 1m scale)
26		WSW	Surface [106] (1m scale)
27	10	SE	Wall [111] (2x1m scale)
28		NE	Wall [111] (1m scale)
29	11	NE	Wall [111] beneath layer wall (0.5m scale)
30		NE	Wall [111] beneath layer wall (0.5m scale)
31		NW	Wall [111] beneath layer wall (0.5m scale)
32		NE	Wall [111] beneath layer wall (0.5m scale)
33	12	SE	Overall of Gate 4-5 (2x1m scale)
34	13	NE	Overall of Gate 4-5 (2x1m scale)
35	14	NW	Wall [111] (2x1m scale)
36		SW	Gate 1 A stratigraphy of foundation trench (2x1m scale)
37	15	SW	Gate 1 A stratigraphy of foundation trench (1m scale)
38	16	SW	Walls [112] [113] (2x1m scale)
39		SW	Walls ([112] [113] (2x1m scale)
40	17	NE	Walls [112] [113] (2x1m scale)
41	18	SW	Walls [112] [113] NE section (2x1m scale)
42		SW	Wall [113] (1m scale)
43		NW	Wall ([113] (1m scale)
44	19	NE	Gate 9-10 overall shot after ground reduction (2x1m scale)
45		SW	Gate 9-10 overall shot after ground reduction (2x1m scale)
46		SW	General shot of Gate 10 (2x1m scale)



Digital	B&W	View	Subject
47		NW	Gate 10: stratigraphy (2x1m scale)
48		SW	Gate 10: trenching (2x1m scale)
49		SW	Gate 9: Wall [111] (2x1m scale)
50		SW	Gate 9: Wall [111] (2x1m scale)
51		SW	Gate 9: Wall [111] (2x1m scale)
52		NW	Gate 8: Wall [111] (1m scale)
53		NW	Gate 8: Wall [111] (1m scale)
54		NNE	Gate 8: Wall [111] (2x1m scale)
55		SSW	Gate 8: Wall [111] (2x1m scale)
56	20	SSW	Gate 8: Wall [117] (0.5m scale)
57	21	SE	Gate 10: Wall [118] (0.5m, 1m scale)
58	22	NW	Gate 10: Wall [118] (0.5m, 1m scale)
59	23	SE	Gate 8: Wall [111] (2x1m scale)
60	24	W	Gate 8: Wall [111] (2x1m scale)
61	25	SW	Gate 8: Wall [111] (1m scale)
62	26	SSW	Gate 8: Wall [111] (1m scale)
63	27	NE	Gate 8: Wall [111] (1m scale)
64	28	NE	Gate 8: Wall [111] (1m scale)
65		NW	Gate 8: Wall [111] tool marks (0.5m scale)
66		NE	Gate 8: Wall [111] tool marks (0.5m scale)
67	29	NW	Gate 8: Wall [111] (2x1m scale)
68	30	SE	Gate 10: Trenching & Wall [111] (0.5m scale)
69	31	SE	Gate 8: Concrete and brick Wall [122] in section (1m scale)
70	32	NW	Gate 10: Wall [116] (2x1m scale)
71		WNW	Gate 10: Wall [116] (2x1m scale)
72	33	SW	Gate 10: Wall [116] (1m scale)
73		NNE	Gate 10: Test Pit 1 (1m scale)
74		NNE	Gate 10: Test Pit 1, deeper to hit natural (1m scale)
75		SE	Gate 8: Test Pit 2 (1m scale)
76		SW	Gate 10: Test Pit 3 (1m scale)
77		NW	Gate 10: Test Pit 3 (1m scale)
78		SW	Gate 2: Test Pit 4 (1m scale)
79		SW	Gate 3: Test Pit 5 (1m scale)
80		NW	Gate 3: Test Pit 5 (1m scale)
81		SW	Gate 5: Test Pit 6 (1m scale)
82		NW	Gate 5: Test Pit 6 (1m scale)
83		E	Gate 1: Footings general shot (1m scale)
84		SE	Gate 1: Wall [126] (1m scale)
85		NE	Gate 1: Wall [126] (1m scale)
86		NE	Gate 1: Spread (129) Wall [130] Gully [131] (2x1m scale)
87		NE	Gate 1: Wall [127] (2x1m scale)
88		SW	Gate 1: Stratigraphy (2x1m scale)
89		SW	Gate 2: Wall [130], [132] and [134] (1m scale)
90		SSE	Gate 2: Stratigraphy (2x1m scale)
91		NE	Gate 1: Wall [128] (1m scale)
92		SW	Gate 1a: [132] [133] (1m scale)
93		NW	Gate 2: [137] [138] trench overview (2x1m scale)
94		NNW	Gate 2: Pit [132] (0.5m scale)



Digital	B&W	View	Subject
95	34	SW	Gate 3: Wall NW-SE [139] (1m scale)
96	35	SW	Gate 3: Return from [139] in to baulk (0.5m scale)
97	36	NW	Gate 2: Overview of Wall [141] (1m scale)
98		SW	Gate 1: Walls [142] & [143] (1m scale)
99	37	NE	Gate 2-3: [139] [140] [141] (1m scale)
100	38	SE	Gate 2-3: Structures [139]/[140]/[141] (2x1m scale)
101	39	SE	Gate 1: Walls [142] & [143] (1m & 0.5m scale)
102	40	N	Gate 2-3(105) (2x1m scale)
103	41	NE	Gate 1: Walls [142] & [143] (1m & 0.5m scale)
104	42	NW	Gate 1: Wall [142] (1m&0.5m scale)
105		SW	Gate 1: Wall [143] (1m scale)
106		NW	Gate 1: Wall [143] (1m scale)
107		NW	Gate 1: Wall [143] (1m scale)
108		WNW	Gate 1: Wall [143] (0.5m scale)
109		NE	Gate 1b: Wall [127] bottomed (2x1m scale)
110	43	NW	Gate 3: Possible cut [151], fills (152), (153) (0.5m scale)
111	44	NW	Gate 3: [151] (152) (153) (1m, 0.5m scale)
112	45	NE	Gate 1: [143] Wall foundation with quern, bottomed section (1m, 0.5m scale)
113	46	SW	Gate 3: Contexts (156) to (161) (1m, 0.5m scale)
114	47	SE	Gate 2: (162) [163] (164) (0.5m scale)
115	48	SW	Gate 1: [142] section (1m, 0.5m scale)
116	49	NE	Gate 2: Wall [131], pit [144] & [149] (1m scale)
117		NE	Gate 2: Wall [131] (0.5m scale)
118		N	Gate 2: Pit [144] (0.5m scale)
119		NE	Gate 2-3: Wall [105] (1m scale)
120		NE	Gate 2-3 wall [105] (1m scale)
121		NE	Gate 2-3: Wall [105] (2x1m scale)
122		NE	Gate 2-3: Wall [105] (1m scale)
123		NE	Gate 2-3: Wall [105] (1m scale)
124		NE	Gate 2-3: Wall [105] (1m scale)
125		NE	Gate 2-3: Wall [105] (1m scale)
126		NE	Gate 2-3: Wall [105] (1m scale)
127		NW	Gate 2: Pit [149] [167] [137] & [165] (1m scale)
128		SE	Gate 2: Pit [149] & [167] (0.5m scale)
129	50	NW	Gate 2: Pit [149] & [165] (0.5m scale)
130		SE	Gate 2: Pit [165] (0.5m scale)
131	51	SE	Gate 2: Pit [137] (0.5m scale)
132	52	SW	Gate 2: Pit [132] (2x1m scale)
133	53	SW	Gate 2: Pit [171] (0.5m scale)
134	54	NE	Gate 2: Pit [173] (0.5m scale)
135	55	NW	Gate 3: Pits, fills & deposits [175]-(182) (0.5m scale)
136	56	NW	Gate 3: [183]-(186) (1m scale)
137		NW	Gate 3: Stratigraphy (2x1m scale)
138		SE	Gate 2: Stratigraphy (2x1m scale)
139		NW	Gate 2: Stratigraphy (2x1m scale)
140		SE	Gate 2: Stratigraphy (2x1m scale)
141		NE	Gate 2: Stratigraphy (2x1m scale)
142		SW	Gate 2: Stratigraphy (2x1m scale)



Digital	B&W	View	Subject
143	57	NW	Gate 3: (139) lower courses of wall (1m & 0.5m scale)
144	58	SE	Gate 2: Wall [130] (0.5m scale)
145	59	SE	Gate 1b: Well [191] (0.5m scale)
146		SE	Gate 1b: Well [191] (0.5m scale)
147		SE	Gate 1b: Well [191] (0.5m scale)
148		SE	Gate 1b: Well [191] (0.5m scale)
149		NW	Gate 4: (196)- (200) (2x1m scale)
150	60	NW	Gate 4: (196)-(198) (1m scale)
151	61	SE	Gate 4: Wall [201] (0.5m scale)
152		NW	Gate 4: Wall [201] (0.5m scale)
153		SE	Gate 4: Wall [201] detail (0.5m scale)
154		SE	Gate 4: Wall [201] detail (0.5m scale)
155		SE	Gate 4 Wall [201] detail (0.5m scale)
156		NE	Gate 2: Stratigraphy (2x1m scale)
157		NE	Gate 2: Stratigraphy (2x1m scale)
158		SE	Gate 2: Stratigraphy (2x1m scale)
159	62	E	Gate 1-3: Footings (1m scale)
160	63	NW	Gate 3: Pit [151] one Wall [139] removed (1m scale)
161	64	NE	Gate 3: Modern [183] pit [206] & wall cut [207] part of Wall [139] (1m scale)
162		SW	Gate 3: Pit [151] once Wall [139] removed (1m scale)
163	65	NE	Gate 4: (200), [209]-(212) (2x1m scale)
164	66	NW	Gate 4: Section facing S-E, (200) [210] (211) (212) (2x1m scale)
165	67	E	Gate 1b: Well [192] (1m scale)
166		E	Gate 1b: Well [192] (1m scale)
167		NE	Gate 1b: Well [192]
168		NE	Gate 1b: Well [192]
169		NE	Gate 1b: Well [192] (1m scale)
170		E	Gate 1b: Well [192] (1m scale)
171		E	Gate 1b: Well [192] Stone courses
172		E	Gate 1b: Well [192] Stone courses
173		E	Gate 1b: Well [192] Stone courses
174		E	Gate 1b: Well [192] Capping stones
175		E	Gate 1b: Well [192] Capping stones
176		W	Gate 1b: Well [192] Surrounding stones (1m scale)
177		W	Gate 1b: Well [192] Surrounding stones
178	68	NE	Gate 5/6: [220] [221] Walls (1m & 0.5m scale)
179	69	SW	Gate 5/6: [220] [221] Walls (1m & 0.5m scale)
180		NE	Gate 5: [220] Overall (0.5m scale)
181		NE	Gate 5: [220] Side view (0.5m scale)
182		SW	Gate 5: [220] Overview (0.5m scale)
183		SE	Gate 5: [220] Side view (0.5m scale)
184		NE	Gate 5/6: [221] Overview (0.5m scale)
185		NE	Gate 5/6: [221] Side view (0.5m scale)
186		SW	Gate 5/6: [221] Overview (0.5m scale)
187		SW	Gate 5/6: [221] Side view (0.5m scale)
188	70	W	Gate 5: [220] Overview (2x1m & 0.5m scale)
189	71	E	Gate 5: NE-SW Trench overview (2x1m & 0.5m scale)
190		NW	Gate 5: NE-SW Trench [220] close up with stratigraphy (1m & 0.5m scale)



Digital	B&W	View	Subject
191		NW	Gate 5: NE-SW Trench [220] (1m scale)
192		NW	Gate 5: NE-SW Trench [220] (1m scale)
193		NW	Gate 5: NE-SW Trench [220] (1m scale)
194	72	SE	Gate 4: Section facing NW [209] [210] (2x1m scale)
195	73	NW	Gate 5: Wall [220] (0.5m scale)
196	74	SW	Gate 6: (225)-(233) (2x1m scale)
197		SE	Gate 6: Dressed wall & undressed stones (227)-(228) (0.5m scale)
198		SW	Gate 6: Wall (227), brick structure (226) & (234) (1m & 0.5m scale)
199		SW	Gate 5/6: Stratigraphy (101) (248) (212) (2x1m scale)
200	75	SE	Gate 5: Wall [220] (0.5m scale)
201	76	SE	Gate 5: Wall [220] (0.5m scale)
202		SW	Gate 5: (West) Stratigraphy (2x1m scale)
203		NE	Gate 5: (West) Stratigraphy (2x1m scale)
204		E	Gate 5: (West) Stratigraphy (0.5m scale)
205		NE	Gate 5: (West) Stratigraphy (0.5m scale)
206		NE	Gate 5: (West) Stratigraphy (0.5m scale)
207		NE	Gate 5: (West) Stratigraphy (0.5m scale)
208		NE	Gate 5: (West) Stratigraphy (0.5m scale)
209		SE	Gate 5: Wall [220] (0.5m scale)
210		SE	Gate 5: Wall [220] (0.5m scale)
211		NE	Gate 5: Stratigraphy (2x1m scale)
212		SE	Gate 5: Stratigraphy (2x1m scale)
213	77	SW	Gate 7: (273) (274) (1m x 0.5m scale)
214	78	NE	Gate 7: (270) (273) (274) (1m x 0.5m scale)
215		NE	Gate 7: (274) (0.5m scale)
216		SW	Gate 7: (274) (0.5m scale)
217		NW	Gate 7: (273) (1m scale)
218	79&82	NW	Gate 6: NE section stratigraphy part 1 'east' side (2x1m scale)
219	80&81	NW	Gate 6: NE section stratigraphy part 2 'west' side (2x1m scale)
220	83	NE	Gate 6: (127)-(128) (0.5m scale)
221	84	NE	Gate 6: (225) (234) (269) (0.5m scale)
222	85	NE	Gate 6: (227)-(228) (0.5m scale)
223	86	NE	Gate 6: (225) (234) (269) (0.5m scale)
224	87	NW	Gate 6-7: Walls (231) (270) (2x1m scale)
225	88	SW	Gate 7-8: (270) (271) (274) (1m scale)
226	89	SE	Gate 7-8: (270) (271) (274) (2x1m scale)
227	90	NW	Gate 7-8: (270) (271) (274) (2x1m scale)
228	91	NW	Gate 7-8: (270) (271) (274) (2x1m scale)
229	92	NE	Gate 9: Wall (275) (0.5m scale)
230	93	NW	Gate 9: Wall (275) (0.5m scale)
231	94	SE	Gate 7-6: West (2x1m scale)
232		NE	Gate 7-6: West, Stratigraphy (2x1m scale)
233	95	SE	Gate 9: Stratigraphy facing north (2x1m scale)
234	96	SE	Gate 9: Wall (275) top view (0.5m x 1m scale)
235	97	SW	Gate 6: Northeast facing section (2x1m scale)
236	98	E	Gate 7-8: Section facing west (2x1m scale)
237	99	W	Gate 6: Wall [226] [228] [301] [302] (2x1m scale)
238		NE	Gate 6: Wall [226] [228] [301] [302] (2x1m scale)



Digital	B&W	View	Subject
239		NE	Gate 6: Wall [226] [228] [301] [302] (2x1m scale)
240		NW	Gate 6: Wall detail [226] [228] [301] [302] (2x1m scale)
241		W	Gate 6: Wall foundations [301] [302] (0.2m scale)
242		SW	Gate 7: Stone foundations [274] [273] [304] [306] (1m x 0.2m scale)
243		NW	Gate 7: Stone foundations [274] [273] (2x1m scale)
244		NW	Gate 7: Wall [274] [307] [304] (2x1m scale)
245		W	Gate 7: Wall detail [304] (1m scale)
246	100	SE	Gate 7: Wall [304] top view (1m scale)
247		NE	Gate 7: Wall [304] side view (1m scale)
248	101	E	Gate 7: Wall [305] [306] top view (2x1m scale)
249		N	Gate 6-8: Wall [270] overview (2x1m scale)
250		NW	Gate 6-8: Wall [270] overview (1mx0.2m scale)
251		NW	Gate 6-8: Wall [270] overview (1mx0.2m scale)
252		NE	Gate 6-8: Wall [270] top view (1mx0.2m scale)
253		NW	Gate 7: Stone foundations [274] overview (2x1m scale)
254		NW	Gate 7: Stone foundations [274] detail (1m scale)
255		NW	Gate 7: Stone foundations [274] detail (1m scale)
256		NW	Gate 7: Stone foundations [274] test pit for base (1m scale)
257		NW	Gate 7: Stone foundations [274] detail (1m scale)
258		NW	Gate 7: Stone foundations [274] test pit for base (1m scale)
259		N	Gate 6: Wall [302] (2x1m scale)
260		-	Gate 7: Stone foundations [274] tool marks (0.2m scale)
261		SE	Gate 9: Wall [275] (1m scale)
262		SE	Gate 9: Wall [275] detail (1m scale)
263	102	N	Gate 4-10: Overview (1m scale)
264		SW	Service trench: view of ground reduction (1m scale)
265		E	Service trench: view of ground reduction (1m scale)
266		NE	Service trench: view of ground reduction (1m scale)
267		E	Service trench: view of footing trench (1m scale)
268		NE	Service trench: view of footing trench (1m scale)
269	103	NE	Service trench: view of footing trench (1m scale)
270	104	NW	Service Trench 1 running NW-SE (1m scale)
271	105	SW	Service trench: stone foundation within service Trench 3 (1m scale)
272	106	E	Service trench: stone foundation within service Trench 3 (1m scale)
273	107	SW	Service Trench 2 running NE-SW (1m scale)
274	108	NW	Service Trench 3 running NW-SE (1m scale)
275	109	SE	Service Trench 3 running NW-SE (1m scale)
276	110	SW	Service Trench 4 running NE-SW (1m scale)
277		SE	Service Trench 4 running NE-SW (1m scale)
278		SE	Service Trench 5 (1m scale)
279		W	Service Trench 5 (1m scale)
280		S	Service Trench 5 (1m scale)
281	111	SW	Service Trench 5 (1m scale)
282		E	Service trench on pavement (not TAG) (1m scale)
283	112	SW	Car park stratigraphy (1m scale)
284		SW	Car park stratigraphy (1m scale)
285	113	S	Graded car park (1m scale)
286	114	NE	Graded car park (1m scale)
287	115	NW	Graded car park (1m scale)



Digital	B&W	View	Subject
288		SW	General site shot
289		W	General site shot
290		S	General site shot
291		E	General site shot
292		NW	General site shot
293		N	General site shot
294		NW	General site shot
295		NW	Wall [319] (1m scale)
296	116	SE	Wall [319] (1m scale)
297		NE	Wall [319], detail (1m scale)
298		NE	Wall [319], detail (1m scale)
299		NE	Wall [319], detail (1m scale)
300		NE	Wall [319], detail (1m scale)
301		SW	Wall [319], detail (1m scale)
302		SE	Wall [319], detail (1m scale)
303		SE	Wall [319], detail (1m scale)
304	117	E	Wall [319], detail (1m scale)
305		SE	Existing site boundary wall (1m scale)
306		SE	Existing site boundary wall and Wall [319] (1m scale)
307		SE	Existing site boundary wall and Wall [319] (1m scale)
308		E	Small foundation trench for new wall (1m scale)
309		SW	Small foundation trench for new wall (1m scale)
310	118	SW	Vault [318] in site boundary wall (2x1m scale)
311		SW	Vault [318] in site boundary wall (2x1m scale)
312	119	SE	Car park ground reduction (2x1m scale)
313		S	Car park ground reduction (2x1m scale)



Appendix 5: Specialist Reports

Pottery and CBM from Jury Place (Formerly Lord Leycester Hotel), 17-19 Jury Street, Warwick (290WLL & 236/WLL)

Paul Blinkhorn

Pottery Chronology

Each stratified, context-specific pottery assemblage has been given a ceramic phase ('CP') date based on the range of ware and vessel types present. The chronology and defining wares is shown in Table X1.

Table X1: Ceramic Phase Chronology, Occurrence and Defining Wares

CP	Defining wares	Date
LSAX	CS01	9 th – 10 th C
M1	CO01	11 th C
M2	CS05, Sq02, Sq202	12 th C
M3	RS01, RS02	E-M 13 th C
M4	WW01	M-L 13 th C
M5	Sq30	14 th – L 15 th C
M6	CIST, STE04	L 15 th – M 16 th C
PM1	MANG, MN02	L 17 th – E 18 th C
PM2	STE03	E – M 18 th C
MOD	MGW	19 th C+
U/S	-	Unstratified
Total		

The Main Excavation (Site 290/WLL)

The pottery assemblage comprised 232 sherds with a total weight of 8100g. It was recorded using the codes and chronology of the Warwickshire Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery Type-Series (Ratkai and Soden, in archive), as follows:

CIST:	Cistercian Ware , 1475-1550. 4 sherds, 49g.
CO01:	Calcareous Oolitic Ware , 11 th – 12 th century. 1 sherd, 16g.
CP:	Chinese Porcelain , 18 th – 19 th century. 4 sherds, 64g.
CRW:	Creamware , 1740-90. 1 sherd, 23g.
CS01:	St Neots type Ware , 10 th – mid 12 th century. 3 sherds, 24g.
CS05:	Northants Shelly Ware , 1100-1400. 3 sherds, 57g.
MANG:	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware , 1680-1740. 62 sherds, 2613g.
MB01:	Midland Blackware , mid 16 th – 18 th century. 15 sherds, 1091g.
MB02:	Late Midland Blackware , 1700-1900. 5 sherds, 196g.
MGW:	Modern Earthenwares , late 18 th century +. 3 sherds, 23g.
MP:	Midland Purple Ware , 15 th – mid 17 th century. 1 sherd, 125g.
RS01:	Warwickshire Black Ware , 13 th – 14 th century. 1 sherd, 3g.
RS02:	Warwickshire Grey Ware , 13 th –14 th century. 7 sherds, 95g.
SLPW01:	Staffordshire Slipware , 1640-1750. 13 sherds, 892g.
Sq02:	Warwick Sandy Ware , 12 th – 13 th century. 79 sherds, 2125g.
Sq202:	Coventry 'A' Ware , 12 th – 14 th century. 2 sherds, 31g.
Sq21:	Coventry 'D' Ware , 1150 – 1250. 1 sherd, 24g.



Sq30:	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware , 1300-1500. 3 sherds, 47g.
STE01:	English Stoneware , 1680 +. 1 sherd, 47g.
STE02:	Derby/Nottingham Stoneware , 1750-1900. 4 sherds, 61g.
STE03:	Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware , 1720-1780. 9 sherds, 107g.
STE04:	Raeren Stoneware , 1470– 1550. 1 sherd, 121g.
TGE01:	Tin-Glazed Earthenware , 17 th – 18 th century. 7 sherds, 148g.
WW1:	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware , 1250 -1300. 2 sherds, 118g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Tables 1 and 2. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region, and suggests that there was more or less unbroken activity at the site from the late Anglo-Saxon period onwards, although the vast majority of the pottery appears to date to one of two main phases of deposition. The first of these was during the 12th – 14th centuries, and the second in the late 17th – mid 18th centuries.

Pottery Occurrence

The data in Table X1 shows that, as suggested above, the bulk of the medieval pottery dates to the 12th – 14th century, and the post-medieval wares are largely of late 17th – mid 18th century date. Most of the pottery from modern features is residual material of the same date as the stratified post-medieval wares, along with a few cotemporary sherds.

Table X1: Ceramic Phase Chronology, Occurrence and Defining Wares

Phase	Defining wares	Date	No Sherds	Wt. Sherds
LSAX	CS01	9 th – 10 th C	3	24g
M1	CO01	11 th C	1	16g
M2	CS05, Sq02, Sq202	12 th C	66	2052g
M3	RS01, RS02	E-M 13 th C	8	82g
M4	WW01	M-L 13 th C	19	302g
M5	Sq30	14 th – L 15 th C	4	58g
M6	CIST, STE04	L 15 th – M 16 th C	5	163g
PM1	MANG, MN02	L 17 th – E 18 th C	5	409g
PM2	STE03	E – M 18 th C	67	3099g
MOD	MGW	19 th C+	48	1241g
U/S	-	Unstratified	6	654g
		Total	232	8100g

Pottery from the Evaluation Excavations (Site 236/WLL)

The pottery assemblage from the evaluation comprised 75 sherds with a total weight of 1625g. It was recorded using the codes and chronology of the Warwickshire Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery Type-Series (Ratkai and Soden, in archive). The following fabric types were noted:

CIST:	Cistercian Ware , 1470-1550. 1 sherd, 9g.
CO01:	Calcareous Oolitic Ware , 11 th – 12 th century. 9 sherds, 288g.
MANG:	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware , 1680-1740. 1 sherd, 65g.
MB02:	Late Midland Blackware , 1600-1900. 17 sherds, 525g.
MGW:	Modern Earthenwares , late 18 th century +. 3 sherds, 17g.
MP:	Midland Purple Ware , 15 th – mid 17 th century. 1 sherd, 27g.
RS01:	Warwickshire Black Ware , 13 th – 14 th century. 7 sherds, 83g.
RS02:	Warwickshire Grey Ware , 13 th –14 th century. 3 sherds, 51g.
Sg03:	Medieval Oxford Ware , 12 th – 13 th century. 2 sherds, 32g.



SLPW01:	Staffordshire Slipware, 1640-1750. 1 sherd, 24g.
Sq02:	Warwick Sandy Ware, 12 th – 13 th century. 22 sherds, 371g.
STE03:	Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware, 1720-1780. 2 sherds, 28g.
STG03:	Frechen Stoneware, 1550– 1700. 2 sherds, 51g.
TGE01:	Tin-Glazed Earthenware, 17 th – 18 th century. 1 sherd, 5g.
WW1:	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware, 1250 -1300. 3 sherds, 49g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 3. All the medieval material dates to the 11th – mid/late 13th century, with common 14th century pottery, particularly Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware (CTS fabric Sq30) entirely absent and late 15th – 16th century wares, such as CIST and MP, very rare. Most of the post-medieval material is of late 17th century or later date.

Pottery Occurrence

The data in Table X2 shows that, as suggested above, the bulk of the medieval pottery dates to the 11th – late 13th century, and the post-medieval wares are largely of late 17th – mid 18th century date.

Table X1: Ceramic Phase Chronology, Occurrence and Defining Wares

Phase	Defining wares	Date	No Sherds	Wt. Sherds
LSAX	CS01	9 th – 10 th C	0	0
M1	CO01	11 th C	5	171
M2	CS05, Sq02, Sq202	12 th C	6	139
M3	RS01, RS02	E-M 13 th C	10	201
M4	WW01	M-L 13 th C	25	363
M5	Sq30	14 th – L 15 th C	0	0
M6	CIST, STE04	L 15 th – M 16 th C	1	30
PM1	MANG, MN02	L 17 th – E 18 th C	13	407
PM2	STE03	E – M 18 th C	12	297
MOD	MGW	19 th C+	3	17
		Total	75	1625

Overview of the Pottery

The pottery from the evaluation excavations (75 sherds, 1625g) and that from the main phase of excavations (232 sherds, 8100g) present a largely consistent picture of activity at the site, with two main phases of pottery deposition. The first of these is from the 11th – 14th century, and the second from the late 17th century onwards, although there is also small amount of material from outside these time-periods.

The earliest pottery from the site is a group of three sherds of late Anglo- Saxon St Neots Ware, all from a single context in the main phase of excavations, 133. They include a rimsherd from a small jar, a typical earlier (10th century) product of the tradition (Denham 1985). The main excavations also produced a single apparently stratified sherd of 11th century pottery, in the form of a bodysherd in CO01 from context 154. It is fairly large and fresh and appears to be reliably stratified. Two contexts from the evaluation excavations (334 and 335) produced pottery of the same date, also in the form of sherds of CO01, with the latter context only yielding a single sherd, but the former producing four fragments, including three fairly large and fresh jar-rims, two of which were from a single vessel and the other having quite heavy sooting on the exterior. This also appears to be a primary deposit.

A number of contexts from the main excavations are of 12th century date, but most only comprise a few sherds, with the much of material of this date coming from a single context, 179. It mostly



consists of a number of fairly large fragments of a small number of unglazed jars (50 sherds, 1701g) all in fabric Sq02, with one large vessel with a horizontal thumbled applied strip on the shoulder being very well-represented (15 sherds, 834g). It is without doubt a primary deposit, and shows that there was occupation on the site in the earlier medieval period. One of the sherds of Sq02, from the base of a jar, has splashes of a poor-quality glaze on the outer surface. This is unusual, but other vessels like this in this fabric have been previously noted (Ratkai and Soden, in archive). It seems likely from the shape of the splashes that the vessel was fired upside-down, and the glaze dripped onto the jar from another vessel stacked higher up in the kiln. The evaluation excavations produced two 12th-century groups which are of a similar character. One (319) only yielded a single sherd, but the other (305) produced five fairly large fresh bodysherds, all from unglazed wares, and appears to be a reliably-deposited group.

The 13th century material from the main excavations comprises mostly unglazed jars in local fabrics, although a few sherds of Coventry glazed tripod pitchers were noted, with high medieval jugs first appearing in the second half of the 13th century in the form of a few fragments of glazed WW01 vessels. The few fragments of Sg30 indicate that activity continued into the 14th century, but the three contexts of that date only produced four sherds of pottery in total. Three contexts from the evaluation excavations were dateable to the first half of 13th century. Each produced a small number of large and fresh sherds, all from unglazed jars, and appear reliably stratified. The single context of mid-late 13th century date from this phase of the project produced a number of fairly large fragments of unglazed jars, including rims, but also a small fragment of a jug in WW1.

In both the evaluation and main phase excavations, there was no redeposited medieval material present in the post-medieval contexts, other than possibly single sherds of CIST and MP from each stage of the project, and these could be post-medieval. This suggests that there was very little disturbance of earlier material in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Late medieval pottery, *i.e.* material of 15th – 16th century date, is very scarce, and consists of a few fragments of Sq30 and CIST, and a fragment of a single Raeren Stoneware mug from the main phase of work. A single sherd of Frechen stoneware from the evaluation stage may be of mid-late 16th century date. Most of the sherds are quite large however and, given that they are all from drinking vessels, may represent pottery left behind by labourers during a period of consolidation and clearance in the late 15th or 16th century.

The post-medieval assemblage from the main phase is perhaps what would expect from an inn of the period, with most of the pottery being vessels associated with drinking and eating. The assemblage is dominated by table-wares, mostly vessels in MANG in the form of fairly large fragments of tankards (c 40 examples), along with a small number of bowls (some very well-represented) and a few fragments of chamber-pots. The MB01 and STE03 assemblages have a similar composition to that of the MANG, with the fragments of SLPW01 and TGE01 being dishes, plates and bowls. The single sherd of STE01 is also from the base of a tankard. None of the tankards had “ale-measure marks” (Bimson 1970), although most of them were represented by the lower body and base, whereas such marks were usually made near the rim. There are also a few fragments of tea-bowls in STE03 and CP. The fact that just a single sherd of Creamware was noted suggests very strongly that there was no pottery deposited at the site during the second half of the 18th century.

The post-medieval material from the evaluation phase has a slightly different vessel profile, and mostly consisted of fragments of large bowls or pancheons in MB02, along with a very few fragments of stoneware drinking vessels.



CBM from the Main Excavations (Site 290/WLL)

The fired clay building material from the main phase of excavations consisted of 78 fragments of burnt daub, roof-tile and brick, and was mostly of late medieval or early post-medieval date. The fabrics were as follows:

DAUB: **Burnt Daub.** Similar fabric to LMR.

HMB: **Hand-made brick.** Fabric similar to MRF. Post-medieval

LMR: **Roof tile.** Late medieval to early post-medieval? Red sandy fabric with moderate to dense quartz up to 0.5mm, rare black and red iron ore up to 2mm, rare quartzite fragments up to 3mm. A single fragment has splashes and runs of black glaze. They were all around 20mm thick. A single fragment with an intact nib was noted.

MRF: **Roof tile.** Medieval? Similar fabric to PMR, although slightly finer with less iron and other inclusions. c 12-14mm thick. A single fragment with an intact nib was noted.

The occurrence by number and weight of fragments per material type is shown in Table 4. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*.

CBM from the Evaluation Excavations (Site 236/WLL)

The fired clay building material from the evaluation consisted of 18 fragments of roof-tile and brick and was mostly of late medieval or early post-medieval date. The fabrics were the same as those noted in the main phase of excavations. Their occurrence by number of fragments per context is shown in Table 5

CBM Overview

Most of the CBM came from the main phase of excavations. The fragments of tile from context 111 have thick layers of mortar adhering to both faces due to it having been built into a wall. This has greatly increased the weight. They seem likely to have been re-used.

A single large piece of burnt daub occurred, in context 146. It has a rough outer face and a few thin (c 10mm diameter) withy impressions on the inner surface, so was presumably structural.

Two fragments of brick from context 130 (wall) survived to their full thickness. One is 50mm thick, the other 60mm and 110mm wide. The former may be a recycled late medieval example, while the latter, which also has a vitrified end, could be as early as the mid- 16th century (Smith 2004, 259-60), but is more likely to be of 17th or 18th century date. There is no trace of mortar on the vitrified end, suggesting the brick was used as part of a decorative diaper pattern in a wall.

The only material worthy of comment from the evaluation stage is the two tiles from tiled floor [205]. They have nibs, and are clearly re-used roof-tiles, probably of medieval date.

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type, late Anglo-Saxon and medieval contexts, main excavations (Site 290/WLL)

		CS01		CO01		Sq02		RS02		RS01		Sq202		Sq21		WW01		Sq30		CS05		CIST		STE04		
Cntxt	Note	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
0	Area 2							1	11									1	9							M5
0	TP1																	1	26							M5
0	TP2					1	4																			M2
0	TP4					1	13																			M2
121						1	6															1	19			M6
123*	TP1																	1	12							M5
130																1	98									M4
133		3	24																							LSAX
147						1	4	2	16																	M3
150																						1	12			M6
152						4	171					1	11													M2
154				1	16																					M1
166*						1	21	1	9																	M3
168						4	90																			M2
174						3	18							1	24											M2
179						50	1701																			M2
182						13	97	1	30							1	20			3	57					M4
187												1	20													M2
191								1	16	1	3															M3
208*								1	13																	M3
224																						1	5	1	121	M6
	Total	3	24	1	16	79	2125	7	95	1	3	2	31	1	24	2	118	3	47	3	57	3	36	1	121	



Table 2: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type, post-medieval and unstratified contexts, main excavations (Site 290/WLL)

		MP		CIST		TGE01		MB01		MANG		SLPW01		MB02		CP		STE03		STE01		STE02		CRW		MGW		
Cntxt	Note	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
0	Area 6							2	321	2	229			1	90											1	14	U/S
100						5	56	7	30	15	347	2	36			1	2									1	7	MOD
101										10	479	3	231	2	28									1	23	1	2	MOD
212		1	125	1	13	2	92	6	740	23	907	8	625			3	62	6	84	1	47	4	61					PM2
289										7	301			1	11			2	19									PM2
308										1	5							1	4									PM2
309										1	12			1	67													PM1
311										3	330																	PM1
	Total	1	125	2	18	7	148	15	1091	62	2610	13	892	5	196	4	64	9	107	1	47	4	61	1	23	3	23	



Table 3: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type, evaluation excavations (Site 236/WLL)

	CO01		Sg03		Sq02		RS01		RS02		WW1		MP		CIST		STG03		TGE01		MB02		SLPW01		MANG		STE03		MGW		
Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
103																													1	9	MOD
104																	1	30													M6
106																			1	5							1	20			PM2
107													1	27			1	21			5	127	1	24	1	65	1	8			PM2
119																													2	8	MOD
218					3	107	1	17	1	15																					M3
220									1	18																					M3
221															1	9					12	398									PM1
304	1	7			3	23					2	48																			M4
305	1	61			4	61																									M2
312			1	15			3	29																							M3
318	2	49			12	180	3	37	1	18	1	1																			M4
319			1	17																											M2
334	4	156																													M1
335	1	15																													M1
Total	9	288	2	32	22	371	7	83	3	51	3	49	1	27	1	9	2	51	1	5	17	525	1	24	1	65	2	28	3	17	





Table 4: Fired clay building material occurrence by number and weight of fragments per material type, main excavations (Site 290/WLL)

Cntxt	Note	DAUB		MRF		HMB		LMR		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
0	TP1							3	571	U/S
0	Gate 2							2	195	U/S
0	Gate 6-7							1	39	U/S
111	In wall			1	2631					MED?
121								1	44	LMED/PMED
123	TP1							7	458	LMED/PMED
130	wall					3	1116			PMED
131								1	62	LMED/PMED
142								3	1146	LMED/PMED
146		1	617							MED?
166						1	68	6	609	LMED/PMED
208								4	367	LMED/PMED
212								7	575	LMED/PMED
224				3	229					MED
231	Gate 6			1	277			1	94	LMED/PMED
236								10	423	LMED/PMED
270								1	327	LMED/PMED
289	Gate 6							3	254	LMED/PMED
302	Gate 6							13	1637	LMED/PMED
305	wall							3	359	LMED/PMED
308								2	157	LMED/PMED
	Total	1	617	5	3137	4	1184	68	7317	

Table 5: Fired clay building material occurrence by number and weight of fragments per material type, evaluation excavations (Site 236/WLL)

Cntxt	Note	MRF		HMB		LMR		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
107		2	400			2	235	LMED/PMED
205	floor	2	803					LMED/PMED
210						2	206	LMED/PMED
220		1	43					MED
318		5	618	2	13	2	95	LMED/PMED
	Total	10	1864	2	13	6	536	



Jury Place (Formerly Lord Leycester Hotel), 17-19 Jury Street, Warwick (290/WLL and 236/WLL). The animal bones.

Matilda Holmes, February 2018. For KDK Archaeology

Introduction

A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from late Saxon to modern features from the evaluation (236/WLL) and excavation (290/WLL). Bones were in variable condition, but well preserved. Sample sizes were small, and not suitable for detailed analysis. Assemblages from the two interventions will be considered separately, and then the findings summarised.

Methodology

Bones were identified using the author's reference collection. Due to anatomical similarities between sheep and goat, bones of this type were assigned to the category 'sheep/ goat', unless a definite identification (Zeder and Lapham 2010; Zeder and Pilaar 2010) could be made. Bones that could not be identified to species were, where possible, categorised according to the relative size of the animal represented (micro – rat/ vole size; small cat/ rabbit size; medium sheep/ pig/ dog size; or large cattle/ horse size). Ribs were identified to size category where the head was present, vertebrae were recorded when the vertebral body was present, and maxilla, zygomatic arch and occipital areas of the skull were identified from skull fragments.

Tooth wear and eruption were recorded using guidelines from Grant (1982) and Payne (1973), as were bone fusion, metrical data (von den Driesch 1976), anatomy, side, zone (Serjeantson 1996) and any evidence of pathological changes, butchery (Lauwerier 1988) and working. The condition of bones was noted on a scale of 0-5, where 0 is fresh bone and 5, the bone is falling apart (Lyman 1994, 355). Other taphonomic factors were also recorded, including the incidence of burning, gnawing, recent breakage and refitted fragments. All fragments were recorded, although articulated or associated fragments were entered as a count of 1, so they did not bias the relative frequency of species present. Details of associated bone groups were recorded in a separate table.

Excavation 290/WLL

Bones were generally in good to fair condition, although the state of preservation varied (Table 1). There were a few refitted fragments and fresh breaks, indicating that some of the assemblage was friable. Signs of canid gnawing in all phases suggests that bones were not always buried immediately following discard but were available for dogs to chew also reflecting the presence of dogs in the town, despite the absence of dog bones themselves. Butchery marks were observed in all phases, consistent with disarticulation and filleting of meat from the carcasses of the main domesticates (cattle, sheep/ goat, pig and chicken). The majority of bones from these animals were from the head, vertebrae and major meat-bearing long bones, implying that the likely origin of the material was domestic refuse. There were no notable deposits of butchery, craft-working or skin-processing waste, although a single sheep/ goat tibia from medieval well 303 (context 304) showed signs of being worked, with some shaping to the ends and shaft, although it did not appear to be a finished product. Two associated bone groups were observed: a chicken wing (coracoid, scapula and humerus) from medieval pit fill 182, and a calf head (mandible and maxilla) from post medieval build-up 212. The small size of these groups makes it likely that they also represent food waste.

The assemblage was dominated by cattle and sheep/ goat bones (Table 2), with a few bones of pig and equid (horse or donkey). The medieval phase included rabbit, domestic fowl and goose bones a surprising diversity for such a small assemblage, although the rabbit bone from medieval context 166 was fresh, indicating it came from a recent intrusion, possibly the result of burrowing.



Three of the five cattle mandibles recovered were from very young animals (at wear stage A or B), all from post medieval and modern contexts, which is typical of the trend for veal consumption at this time (Holmes forthcoming). Other mandibles from the late medieval and modern periods indicate the presence of older cattle that died at around the time of maturity, or just after. There were not enough bone fusion data to provide reliable mortality curves. Other bones worthy of comment include a polled sheep skull associated with the unphased Wall 270 and a small chicken metacarpal that is likely to have come from a bantam, from medieval pit fill 182.

Evaluation 236/WLL

Bones were in good to fair condition (Table 3), with several fresh breaks and refitted fragments indicating that they were friable upon excavation. A few gnawed fragments reflect that not all bones were buried immediately but were available for dogs to chew. Loose teeth were also present, indicating either that some time elapsed prior to burial, or that there was some post-depositional disturbance. Butchery marks were consistent with disarticulation of the carcass and filleting of meat from the bone. There were no associated bone groups or obvious industrial or craft-working deposits. Bones came from all parts of the carcass (horns, head, vertebrae, upper and lower limbs), indicating that butchery or skin-processing waste was dumped alongside more domestic refuse.

The majority of bones came from the medieval phase, dominated by cattle and sheep/ goat (Table 2), of which both sheep and goat were identified. The latter by two horn cores, possibly from the same animal, one of which showed signs of having been removed from the skull. Pig and goose remains were also recorded. Cattle and sheep/ goat bones were recorded for the post medieval period. Limited tooth wear data for the medieval period come from two sheep/ goat mandibles from animals that were bred purely for meat, and a cow that was slightly older, and may have been used for traction or dairy production before being killed in early adulthood. Results from analysis of bone fusion data were inconclusive due to the small sample size. Two pig teeth from the medieval period were from male animals.

Summary

The potential for analysis of the assemblage to provide reliable information on diet, food ways or economy of the site is limited, as the sample size falls well below the recommended minimum of 100 fragments identified to cattle, sheep/ goat and pig for any phase (Hambleton 1999). Nonetheless, some comments can be made for the major phases. The late Saxon period is poorly represented by a few fragments of cattle and sheep/ goat bone. Medieval features produced the largest assemblage for any phase. Cattle and sheep/ goat predominated, and both sheep and goat horn cores were recovered from the evaluation. It is likely that this area represents a dumping of general refuse from domestic, butchery and/ or skin-processing areas. The presence of goat horn cores is unusual, and most likely represents a trade in goat skins from continental Europe (Albarella 2003). While cattle and sheep/ goat would have been brought in from the hinterland to provide the bulk of the meat diet of those living in medieval Warwick, pigs, chickens and geese could easily have been raised within the town. The late medieval assemblage is sparse, but evidence from the post medieval animal bones is more illuminating. Although the sample size is small, bones are more consistent with the deposition of food waste and reflect the trend for veal consumption that was widespread at the time.

Table 1: Condition and taphonomic factors affecting the hand-collected assemblage from 290/WLL identified to taxa and/ or element. Teeth included where stated

	Late Saxon	M2	M3	M4	Medieval	M5	M6	Late	PM2	Modern	Unphased
Condition	9-10th	12th	E-M13th	M-L13th		14-L15th	L15-M16th	Medieval	E-M18th	19th +	
Fresh			1		1						
Very good		2		1	3	2	2	4	9	4	3
Good		1		5	6	1	2	3	3		3
Fair	3	2		1	3				6	1	2
Poor	7	2		2	4				1		1
Very poor											
Total	10	7	1	9	17	3	4	7	19	5	9
Refit	4=2	2=1		2=1	4=2					6=1	
Fresh break	2			1	1				6	2	
Gnawed	2	2	1		3		1	1	8	1	3
Loose mandibular teeth*				1	1					1	2
Teeth in mandibles*						4		4	4	6	2
Butchery	1	2		2	4	1	1	2	10	1	1
Burning											



**Table 2:** Species representation (NISP)

Taxa	Excavation 290/WLL					Evaluation 236/WLL	
	Late Saxon	Medieval	Late Medieval	Post Medieval	Modern	Medieval	Post Medieval
Cattle	3	4	3	9	5	16	2
sheep/ goat	7	7	3	4	3	18	2
Sheep		1		2		1	
Goat						2	
Pig		1	1	3		3	
Equid			1	3			
Rabbit		1					
Domestic fowl		2					
Goose		1				1	
Total identified	10	17	8	21	8	41	4
Unidentified mammal		15		1		11	
Large mammal	9	2	2	5	9	20	
Medium mammal	2	2	4	2	4	19	2
Bird	1	4			1	2	
Total	22	40	14	29	22	93	6

* Associated bone groups included as a count of 1

Table 3: Condition and taphonomic factors affecting the hand-collected assemblage from 236/WLL identified to taxa and/ or element. Teeth included where stated

	M1 11th	M2 12th	M3 E-M13th	M4 M-L13th	Medieval	PM2 E-M18th	Unphased
Fresh							
Very good						1	
Good	1	3	1	6	11	2	
Fair	1		3	4	8	1	2
Poor	1	1		3	5		
Very poor							
Total	3	4	4	13	24	4	2
Refit			2=1		2=1	2=1	
Fresh break	1		1	2	4	1	
Gnawed			1		1		1
Loose mandibular teeth*	1	1		10	12		
Teeth in mandibles*		4	2	3	9		
Butchery	1	1	1	4	7	3	
Burning				2			



Analysis of worked stone found at the Lord Leycester Hotel, Jury Street, Warwick (290/WLL)

Chris Martin-Taylor BSc

Summary

In August 2017 an archaeological programme of strip, map and record was undertaken at the Lord Leycester Hotel, Jury Street, Warwick, which uncovered an assemblage of architectural worked stone in several of the contexts. The stone used was Bromsgrove Sandstone or 'Warwick Stone', which is prevalent in the town. The fragments bore a variety of architectural moldings suggesting a date range from the medieval to the post-medieval period, as well as a possible mason's mark. The stone pieces were not found in their original contexts and were discovered either as part of dumping, or as re-use in later structures. It is possible that they are connected with the Collegiate Church of St Mary or with buildings that once stood within its precincts.

Introduction

In August 2017 KDK Archaeology Ltd found an assemblage of worked stone during an archaeological programme of Strip, Map and Sample excavation at the Lord Leycester Hotel, Jury Street, Warwick. All examples of intentionally hand-worked stone were collected from various archaeological contexts and were retained for later recording. This section will be added to the final report for the Lord Leycester Hotel.

Results

The architectural stone discovered on site was primarily Bromsgrove Sandstone Formation, from the Sherwood Sandstone Group. The variation generally found in the town of Warwick is named 'Warwick Stone' and this is the variation that was most prevalent on site. It was widely quarried and used in notable structures in the town such as Warwick Castle, the city walls, gatehouses and many of the older city buildings such as the nearby St Mary's Church. This local stone is pale greenish-grey in colour. (EH 2011)

Many of the fragments found contained architectural moldings and decoration, as well as tool marks for mortar keying. Some pieces are larger and clearly more structural in nature. All were found out of their original context, either as part of backfill or reused in later structures. In particular the pieces found in [143], many of which are decorative moldings of various types, were likely demolition debris that were repurposed into a foundation for a later building. Some pieces of note include St 1, a decorative curved piece that may have been part of a fleur-de-lys or cross; St 2 is another curved fragment that appears to have been part of an opening, possibly part of a window arch or mullion. St 7 and St 11 both have clear moldings and were probably part of a string course or a base, they also both have grooves on their top and bottom surfaces that may have been used as guidelines. All of the stone pieces listed in the following table are composed of Bromsgrove Sandstone or 'Warwick Stone'.



<i>Stone no.</i>	<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Dimensions (L x W x H max.)</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	[143]	0.42m x 0.12m x 0.16m	Ornate carving of possibly medieval origin with a natural or floral design and a fixing hole at the rear. May have been a component of a fleur-de-lys or cross.
2	[143]	0.49m x 0.16m x 0.11m	Decorative curved piece, likely a component of a building opening. Possibly a window mullion or hoodmold with a fixing hole at one end.
3	[143]	0.38m x 0.21m x 0.16m	Large piece with a cyma reversa and a cavetto molding. One end is broken but the opposite is intact with tool gouges for mortar keying. May be part of a string course or base.
4	[143]	0.22m x 0.39m x 0.19m	Narrow molding consisting of cyma reversa with striations on one flat end probably made by some form of drag tool. May have been part of a string course or base.
5	[143]	0.41m x 0.16m x 0.16m	Piece with a flat and chamfered face, may be an upright from a window mullion. There is mortar bonded to its surface from its later re-use in a wall foundation.
6	[143]	0.43m x 0.13m x 0.14m	Probable window mullion fragment consisting of a cavetto and a rounded surface on the opposing side.
7	[143]	0.31m x 0.55m x 0.15m	Large piece possibly from a string course or base, which consists of cyma reversa and cavetto. There is a slot cut at the top on one side that may be evidence of repair work such as piecing in. One end has tooled gouges and the top and base have geometric score marks.
8	[143]	0.47m x 0.41m x 0.18m	Fragment of a probable base with two identical moldings on opposite sides consisting of a cyma reversa and cavetto. Top surface has tooled grooves possibly scored in with a scorer or drag for guide lines.
9	[143]	0.44m x 0.22m x 0.13m	Piece of unknown origin. One side has a flat surface with score marks/scratches; these may have been used to number the stone blocks. The rest of the block is too damaged to discern its original shape or features.
10	[143]	0.33m x 0.16m x 0.13m	Piece of possible window mullion consisting of two cavettos. Flat surface between the moldings has some tooled scratches that are difficult to distinguish and may be a mason's mark but are more likely to be graffiti or damage based on their position and form.
11	[143]	0.47m x 0.4m x 0.12m	Large piece that may have once been a step or string course corner fragment. It consists of a corner molding with an astragal and cyma recta, and a chamfer on the third side. The top has tooled grooves near to the edges.
12	[143]	0.47m x 0.25m x 0.3m	Large structural block with one flat surface.
13	[130]	0.51m x 0.28m x 0.12m	Large flat piece possibly originating from a string course; the molding consists of a small scotia below a chamfer.
14	[130]	0.52m x 0.3m x 0.12	Large flat piece consisting of one side with a cyma reversa, with a slot cut into one end, possibly repair work. The top has linear gouges made by a punch chisel, for mortar keying.
15	[270]	0.42m x 0.21m x 0.19m	Large structural piece of unknown origin, base has gouges made by a punch chisel for mortar keying. Front has what appears to be a mason's mark or graffiti.
16	(292)	0.22m x 0.2m x 0.1m	Small coping stone found in tumble.
17	(292)	0.25m x 0.28m x 0.07m	Small coping stone found in tumble.
18	(292)	0.2m x 0.15m x 0.08m	Small coping stone found in tumble.
19	(292)	0.25m x 0.2m x 0.12m	Small coping stone found in tumble.

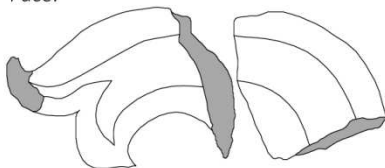


20	[221]	0.49m x 0.17m x 0.39m	Large broken block with a square protrusion, probably with a structural function.
21	N/A	0.26m x 0.26m x 0.19m	Broken section of a column with a central fixing hole. Found near to the Wall [111].



ST 1

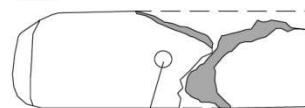
Face:



Profile:



Back:



Fixing hole

Key:



Broken surface



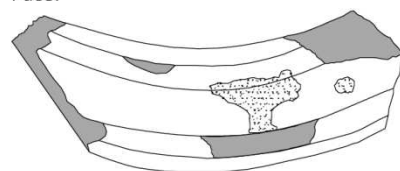
Mortar



Projected original shape

ST 2

Face:

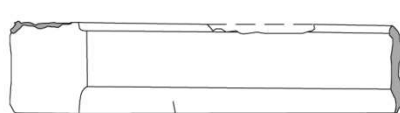


Profile:



Fixing hole

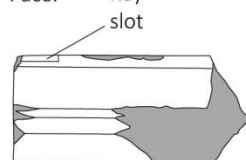
Back:



Cavetto

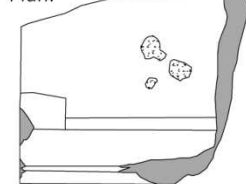
ST 7

Face:



Key slot

Plan:



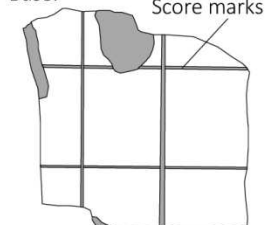
Profile:

Cyma
reversa

Cavetto

Chisel gouges

Base:



Score marks

0



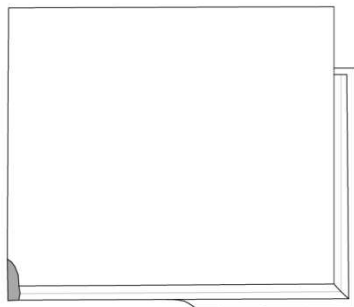
1m

Figure 1: St 1, St 2 and St 7 (scale 1:10)

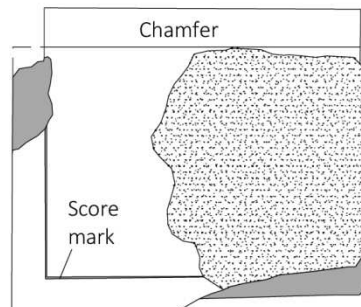


ST 11

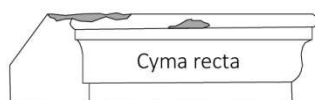
Base:



Plan:



Profile:

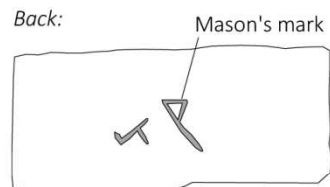


ST 15

Base:



Back:

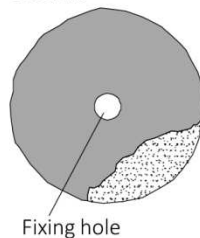


Key:

- Broken surface
- Mortar
- Projected original shape

St 21

Section:



Profile:



Figure 2: St 11, St 15 and St 21 (scale 1:10)



Plate 1: St 1, face (200mm scale)



Plate 2: St 1, back with fixing hole (200mm scale)



Plate 3: St 1, profile (200mm scale)



Plate 4: St 2, face (200mm scale)



Plate 5: St 2, back (200mm scale)



Plate 6: St 2, profile with fixing hole (200mm scale)



Plate 7: St 7, plan (200mm scale)



Plate 8: St 7, face (200mm scale)



Plate 9: St 7, profile (200mm scale)



Plate 10: St 11, face (200mm scale)



Plate 11: St 11, profile (200mm scale)



Plate 12: St 11, oblique (200mm scale)



Plate 13: St 15, plan (200mm scale)



Plate 14: St 15, back showing possible mason's mark (200mm scale)



Plate 15: St 21, section showing fixing hole (200mm scale)



Plate 16: St 21, profile (200mm scale)



Conclusion

The worked stone found at the Lord Leycester Hotel shows a wide variety of architectural moldings, though it is unfortunate that the fragments have not remained in their original contexts. In particular, those found in context [143] are likely debris from the demolition of an older building, which were then cemented together and repurposed into the foundation of a new building. The proximity of this context to the current hotel suggests that this event occurred in the late post-medieval or early modern periods.

The date of the worked stones themselves is more difficult to determine, as they were fragmented and were not found grouped together as identifiable or contiguous architectural elements. It is also likely that they came from more than one building, given the ubiquity of Warwick Stone in the town. An examination of the moldings and decoration suggests that the stones represent more than one architectural style. For example, St 1 has a natural curved design typical of the medieval period, possibly originating from a fleur-de-lys or cross. Many of the other fragments are more angular however. St 7 and St 11 have cyma reversa and cyma recta moldings, features more typical of English renaissance or neo-classical architecture.

It is reasonable to suspect that the worked stone found on the site is connected to the neighbouring Collegiate Church of St Mary, also constructed from Warwick Stone, and may have originated from ecclesiastical buildings that no longer stand, or elements of the main church that were demolished or destroyed. The church was likely rebuilt in the 14th century and badly damaged in the Great Fire of Warwick in 1694. The nave and tower were then rebuilt at the beginning of 18th century in the neo-classical style (St Mary's Warwick [n.d.]). As a result, there are multiple occasions during the history of the site in which demolition material from the church could have been dumped in the surrounding area or re-used in nearby buildings. The multiple architectural styles visible in the church could also explain the varying styles of the worked stone, suggesting a long period of demolition and re-use on this site. Also, of interest is the possible mason's mark on the back face of St 15, which appears to resemble a 'T' and a 'P'. Latin letters were occasionally used for mason's marks in the medieval period, despite widespread illiteracy, but this can be no assurance of date (Alexander 2008).

Archive

The archive, as deposited with Warwickshire Museum, will be comprised of photographs, recording sheets, hand drawings and digital drawings of all worked stone found on site. Worked stone fragments St 1, St 2, St 7 and St 15 have also been deposited at Warwickshire Museum.

Photograph List

Shot	Date	View	Subject
1	18/08/17	Plan	St 1: plan of floral type decorative sculpture, 20 cm scale, board
2	18/08/17	Plan	St 1: plan
3	18/08/17	Plan	St 1: plan of reverse
4	18/08/17	Plan	St 1: plan of reverse
5	18/08/17	Plan	St 1: plan of reverse, board
6	18/08/17	Side	St 1: shot of side with fixing hole, board
7	18/08/17	Side	St 1: shot of side with fixing hole
8	18/08/17	Side	St 1: reverse side, board
9	18/08/17	Side	St 1: reverse side
10	18/08/17	End	St 1: end view
11	18/08/17	End	St 1 reverse end
12	18/08/17	Plan	St 2: plan of possible window mullion or hoodmould, 20 cm scale, board
13	18/08/17	Plan	St 2: plan



14	18/08/17	Plan	St 2: plan of reverse showing cavettos
15	18/08/17	Inside	St 2: inside view of front section, board
16	18/08/17	Inside	St 2: inside view of front section
17	18/08/17	Outside	St 2: outside view of back section, board
18	18/08/17	Outside	St 2: outside view of back section
19	18/08/17	End	St 2: end view with fixing hole
20	18/08/17	End	St 2: end view with flat surface
21	18/08/17	Front	St 3: front view of capital or base, 20cm, board
22	18/08/17	Front	St 3: front view of capital or base
23	18/08/17	Oblique	St 3: oblique view of molding
24	18/08/17	Plan	St 3: plan view of molding with score mark
25	18/08/17	Plan	St 3: plan view of reverse side
26	18/08/17	Plan	St 4: plan shot of possible string course or base, 20cm scale, board
27	18/08/17	Plan	St 4: plan shot of possible string course or base
28	18/08/17	Profile	St 4: profile with molding and tool marks, board
29	18/08/17	Profile	St 4: profile with molding and tool marks
30	18/08/17	Front	St 4: front view of molding, board
31	18/08/17	Front	St 4: front view of molding
32	18/08/17	Front	St 5: front view of possible window mullion with chamfer, 20cm scale, board
33	18/08/17	Front	St 5: front view of possible window mullion with chamfer
34	18/08/17	Profile	St 5: profile view, board
35	18/08/17	Profile	St 5: profile view
36	18/08/17	Front	St 6: front view of possible window mullion with ovolo and cavetto, 20cm scale, board
37	18/08/17	Front	St 6: front view of possible window mullion with ovolo and cavetto
38	18/08/17	Oblique	St 6: oblique view, board
39	18/08/17	Oblique	St 6: oblique view
40	18/08/17	Plan	St 7: plan view of molding with square slot at top, 20cm scale, board
41	18/08/17	Front	St 7: front view, board
42	18/08/17	Profile	St 7: profile view showing tool marks, board
43	18/08/17	Profile	St 7: profile view showing tool marks
44	18/08/17	Plan	St 8: plan view of base or top with score marks and damage, 20cm scale, board
45	18/08/17	Plan	St 8: plan view of base or top with score marks and damage
46	18/08/17	Plan	St 8: plan view of base or top with score marks and moldings, board
47	18/08/17	Plan	St 8: plan view of base or top with score marks and moldings
48	18/08/17	Front	St 8: front view of most complete molding
49	18/08/17	Profile	St 8: profile view of most complete molding
50	18/08/17	Profile	St 8: profile view of damaged molding
51	18/08/17	End	St 9: end view of flat surface with striations, 20cm, board
52	18/08/17	End	St 9: end view of flat surface with striations
53	18/08/17	Oblique	St 10: oblique shot of possible window mullion fragment, 20cm scale, board
54	18/08/17	Plan	St 10: plan shot of possible window mullion fragment
55	18/08/17	Side	St 10: side view



56	18/08/17	Profile	St 10: profile view with flat surface
57	18/08/17	Side	St 10: reverse side view
58	18/08/17	Oblique	St 11: oblique shot of large piece covered in mortar with chamfer on one side and score marks on corner, 20cm scale, board
59	18/08/17	Oblique	St 11: oblique shot of large piece covered in mortar with chamfer on one side and score marks on corner
60	18/08/17	Oblique	St 11: oblique shot of large piece covered in mortar with chamfer on one side and score marks on corner
61	18/08/17	Side	St 11: side view of chamfer, board
62	18/08/17	Side	St 11: side view of chamfer
63	18/08/17	Profile	St 11: profile of chamfer
64	18/08/17	Oblique	St 11: oblique view of side molding and base, board
65	18/08/17	Oblique	St 11: oblique view of side molding and base
66	18/08/17	Oblique	St 11: corner molding and return to chamfer
67	18/08/17	Oblique	St 11: corner molding
68	18/08/17	Oblique	St 12: large piece with roughly dressed edges, 20cm scale, board
69	18/08/17	Oblique	St 12: large piece with roughly dressed edges
70	18/08/17	Oblique	St 12: flat surface
71	18/08/17	Front	St 13: front of large slab, possibly a base, showing molding, 20cm scale, board
72	18/08/17	Front	St 13: front of large slab, possibly a base, showing molding
73	18/08/17	Front	St 13: front of large slab, possibly a base, showing molding
74	18/08/17	Profile	St 13: profile of molding
75	18/08/17	Oblique	St 13: oblique of molding
76	18/08/17	Front	St 14: front of a possible showing molding and square slot at side, as well as tool marks on top, 20cm scale, St 14
77	18/08/17	Front	St 14: front of a possible showing molding and square slot at side, as well as tool marks on top
78	18/08/17	Oblique	St 14: oblique shot showing square slot and tool marks
79	18/08/17	Back	St 14: back showing tool marks
80	18/08/17	Plan	St 15: plan shot of large piece with mortar attached, 20cm scale, board
81	18/08/17	Plan	St 15: plan shot of large piece with mortar attached
82	18/08/17	End	St 15: end of large piece with mortar attached
83	18/08/17	Back	St 15: back of piece with tool marks
84	18/08/17	Close	St 15: close-up of possible mason's marks or graffiti
85	18/08/17	Close	St 15: close-up of possible mason's marks or graffiti
86	18/08/17	Close	St 15: close-up of possible mason's marks or graffiti
87	18/08/17	Close	St 15: close-up of possible mason's marks or graffiti
88	18/08/17	Oblique	St 15: close-up of possible mason's marks or graffiti
89	18/08/17	Oblique	St 15: close-up of possible mason's marks or graffiti
90	18/08/17	Plan	St 16: plan of cap stone, 20 cm scale, board
91	18/08/17	Plan	St 16: plan of cap stone
92	18/08/17	Oblique	St 16: oblique of cap stone showing flat side
93	18/08/17	Plan	St 17: plan of cap stone, 20 cm scale, board
94	18/08/17	Plan	St 17: plan of cap stone
95	18/08/17	Oblique	St 17: side of cap stone
96	18/08/17	Plan	St 18: plan of cap stone, 20 cm scale, board



97	18/08/17	Plan	St 18: plan of cap stone
98	18/08/17	Side	St 18: side of cap stone
99	18/08/17	Plan	St 19: plan of cap stone, 20 cm scale, board
100	18/08/17	Plan	St 19: plan of cap stone
101	18/08/17	Oblique	St 19: oblique of cap stone
102	18/08/17	Oblique	St 19: oblique of cap stone
103	18/08/17	Oblique	St 20: large piece with square protuberance, possibly as a key, 20 cm scale, board
104	18/08/17	Oblique	St 20: large piece with square protuberance, possibly as a key, 20 cm scale, board
105	18/08/17	Oblique	St 20: large piece with square protuberance, possibly as a key
106	18/08/17	Plan	St 20: close plan showing top of square section
107	23/01/18	Section	St 21: shot of broken cross section, 20 cm scale, board
108	23/01/18	Section	St 21: shot of broken cross section, 20 cm scale
109	23/01/18	Section	St 21: shot of broken cross section
110	23/01/18	Profile	St 21: shot of side profile, 20cm scale
111	23/01/18	Profile	St 21: shot of side profile



The metal finds from Jury Place (Formerly Lord Leycester Hotel), 17-19 Jury Street, Warwick (236/WLL) – initial evaluation stage of project

Quita Mould

Methodology

This report is based on examination of the material by eye and under low powered magnification (X4) only; none of the items have been X-radiographed. Should any additional information be required then X-radiography will be needed, see the summary below. A basic record (catalogue description) of each item is appended to this document for inclusion in the site archive. For clarity, individual catalogue numbers have been allocated to each item and these are used in the text. The information gathered has been correlated with the current contextual information available and the finds summarised below. All measurements are in millimetres (mm), + denotes an incomplete dimension.

Condition

The material is currently packed in self-sealed polythene bags. For long term storage it is recommended that they be placed in an air-tight storage box with silica gel to act as a desiccant. The condition of the individual metal finds is recorded in the basic record.

Summary

Five objects were examined. A strip (cat no 5) cut from copper alloy sheet came from a build-up layer (318), thought to be of medieval date. It cannot be independently dated. Four objects (cat no 1-4) came from backfills (304, 312) of a well [306] of medieval/post medieval date. A flat disc of copper alloy (cat no 1) with what appears to be a central shank of round section, now deformed and compressed against the back, came from fill (304). It is likely to be a decorative mount for leather, a common dress accessory of the later medieval and early post-medieval period. At present the upper and lower faces of the object are obscured by a heavy covering of corrosion products. A small area of this encrustation has chipped off the back of the object and it appears undecorated, however, what appear to be small areas of gilding are visible around the edges of the front face suggesting that it may be decorated. This can only be confirmed by X-radiograph of the object and the nature of the decoration revealed by mechanical cleaning. The nature of the shank is also slightly obscured by encrustation and there is a possibility it is a separately made suspension loop or clip of thick wire soldered to the back; should this be the case then alternative identifications are suggested. The object (cat no 1) is comparable with circular horse harness pendants from the City of London in both shape and size, but these London fittings differ in having cast pendant loops (Clark 1995, 64-5, nos. 57 and 60, and figure 47) and are undecorated. One of the London fittings came from a context dating to c. 1200-c.1230 (no 57, GPO75 site), the other dating slightly later to c. 1270-c. 1350 (no 60, SWA81 site). If a clip or other fitting is present on the back it might be a late 13th - early 14th century coin or jetton converted into a brooch or jetton hook (Bliss 2017) but, if this were the case, surface decoration would be present on both the upper and lower faces. A secular disc brooch of 14th century date would have only the upper face decorated, as our example (cat no 1) appears to be, but are usually made of a lead/tin alloy (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 260-2). Only investigative conservation will resolve this.

A piece of copper alloy slag (cat no 2) was found in the same fill (304), a second (cat no 3) was found in another fill (312) in the same well [306]. They are likely to be copper casting slag and cannot be independently dated. One of pieces of slag (cat no 3) was found with a fragment of lead alloy window came (cat no 4) of Knight's type G made in a toothed mill which dates to the post-medieval period (Knight 1984), becoming widely used in the sixteenth century (Egan 1998, 52). The occurrence of the two small pieces of copper alloy slag (cat no 2 and 3) and the piece of offcut copper alloy sheet (cat no 5) provides a small amount of evidence for copper alloy working in the vicinity.



Catalogue of metal finds from 17-19 Jury Street, Warwick (236 WLL) in context order

Context 304

1) Copper alloy mount. Flat, circular disc with what appears to be a central shank or rivet of round section, c 3mm in diameter, flattened against the back. Small areas of potential gilding are visible at the edge on the upper face. A small area of corrosion has chipped off the lower surface (back) and the surface revealed appears to be plain with no stamped or incised decoration or other surface treatment. Complete. Total length (with shank) 24mm, diameter of disc 23mm, max disc thickness c. 2mm. Weight 5g. Condition: heavily encrusted and corroded with soil adhering to both surfaces.

Context fill (304) pit [306]

2) Copper alloy slag. Roughly triangular sectioned/wedge shaped fragment with highly irregular surfaces with impressions of random vegetable matter (grass/straw) in the corrosion products. No distinguishing features. Complete. 40x32x23mm (max). Weight 68g. Condition: corroded with some soil adhering.

Context (312) [306]

3) Copper alloy slag. Sub-rectangular fragment with highly irregular surfaces with brick, charcoal and impressions of vegetable matter (grass/straw) within the corrosion products. No distinguishing features. Complete. 32x31x8mm. Weight 24g. Condition: corroded with some soil adhering.

Context (312) [306]

4) Lead alloy window came. Fragment of milled came with elongated H-section, Knight type G, and milled web 4/20mm. The fragment has one flange remaining the other is broken away, broken at each end. Incomplete. Surviving length 53+mm, flange height 12mm, width 4mm. Weight 4g.

Context (318) layer

5) Copper alloy strip, sheet offcut. Strip of flat sheet, slightly curved in profile. The upper edge is gently convexly curving and original, the lower edge is gently concavely curving, less regular and has a slight step along its length. One end is straight cut and the upper corner is curled over, the opposite end is fractured, a small triangular fragment joins to it, three very small fragments no longer join but belong to it. Incomplete. Surviving length 134+mm, width 25-7mm, thickness 2mm.

Condition: robust, corroded with some 'bronze disease' present; soil adhering to both faces and a black charcoal-like substance present on the lower face only.



Plant macrofossils from Jury Place (Formerly Lord Leycester Hotel), 17-19 Jury Street, Warwick (236/WLL & 290/WLL)

Anna West Suffolk Archaeology

Introduction and Methods

Thirteen bulk samples were taken during the excavation and evaluation, from pits and layers. The samples were processed in full by Suffolk Archaeology in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of the archaeological analysis.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300-micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are recorded in Table 1 for evaluation 236/WLL and Table 2 for main excavation 290/WLL.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. The residues were scanned using a magnet to recover any ferrous material present. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

The volumes of flot recovered from the samples varied greatly from 10ml to 2400ml, for this report only a portion of the larger flots were scanned whilst those below 100ml were scanned in full.

Quantification

For the purpose of this report, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance

x = rare, xx = moderate, xxx = abundant

Results

The preservation of the majority of the plant macro remains was through charring and was fair to poor, although a small number of samples also contained mineralised remains. Many of the cereal grains present were puffed, as though they had been exposed to high temperatures, and many were fragmented and abraded, making identification difficult or impossible.

Wood charcoal was present in all the samples and made up the majority of the material present. The charcoal was often highly comminuted, although a number of the flots contained large fragments, no attempt at species identification has been made for the purposes of this report.

The material recovered from the excavation and the evaluation samples were fairly consistent with each other, therefore to save repetition and to allow relevant comparison the results from these two phases of work will be discussed together.

Late Saxon

Pit [132] 290/WLL produced small quantities of cereal grains, wheat (*Triticum* sp.) caryopses were most common and were the rounded grains of a 'bread wheat'. Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) caryopses are also present, a small number of which appear to be sprouted. Sprouted grains may have spoiled in storage or they may be an indication of malting having taken place within the vicinity. Cereal grains are soaked



and then slowly dried and turned to encourage sprouting, this is a vital early stage of the brewing process, an activity you would expect to take place on a small scale in most households at this time.

The charred seeds of grasses (Poacea), cabbage family (Brassicaceae) and stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula* L.), which can indicate heavier soils, were also present but in low numbers.

Small animal bone fragments were observed within the flot and ferrous hammerscale and spheroids were recovered from the non-floating residues. Although these remains were sparse in conjunction with the cereal remains, they indicate domestic and craft activities such as metal-working taking place on the site during the late Saxon period.

Medieval

Bread wheat and barley grains were present in all the Medieval samples, with free threshing bread wheat being dominant. A small number of the barley grains again appear to be sprouted, and oat (*Avena* sp.) were present in low numbers, the grains were too fragmented to determine whether these were domesticated or wild variety. Medieval fields often contained a mix of cereals and weeds such as wild oats would have been tolerated so long as they did not have a detrimental effect upon the quality of the flour.

Rachis fragments of a tetraploid wheat, most likely rivet wheat (*T. turgidum* L.) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.) were present in deposit (309) from around fireplace [302], uncovered during the evaluation. The presence of the heavy fractions of chaff, such as rachis fragments, suggests the later stages of cereal processing (Hillman stages 7 to 12) were being carried out. In wetter climates cereals were stored in their spikelet form, in order to prevent spoiling, and processed through heating (or parching) and then pounding, in order to release them from their glumes. This was often carried out in small batches, possibly on a daily basis or as required (Hillman, 1981). Free threshing wheats may have been kiln dried prior to storage in order to prevent spoilage. The heavy fractions of chaff and smaller weed seeds were then cleaned from the grain through sieving and often disposed of straight away on the fire or (Hillman, 1981). A number of detached cereal sprouts were also recovered from this sample and again may be an indication of malting, or that grain may have spoiled during storage.

Legume fragments were present within all the samples from this phase with peas (*Pisum sativum* L.) being identified within eight samples and celtic beans (*Vicia faba* L.) being observed within two. These most likely represent the production of pulses within the vicinity, either as part of a crop rotation system or as smaller scale garden-type horticulture. Pulses provided an important source of protein both for humans and as animal fodder during the Medieval period, however as they do not require processing with heat in the way cereals do, they are less likely to be exposed to chance preservation through charring and are often under-represented in the archaeological record.

Charred segetal weed seeds were generally rare, fool's parsley (*Aethusa cynapium* L.) cabbage family (Brassicaceae) and knotweed family (Polygonaceae) were observed. Mousetail (*Myosurus minimus* L.) which favours damp arable ground, were also present in low numbers. The charred seeds of grasses such as soft-brome (*Bromus hordeaceus* L.), smooth brome (*B. racemosus* L.) and sedges (*Carex* sp.) suggest grasslands or damp meadows in the vicinity may have been exploited, perhaps for fodder or litter.

Deposit (309), 236/WLL the charred layer near fireplace [302] contained the highest concentration of charred weed seeds of all the samples, many of which remains were too fragmented or abraded to identify. Segetal weeds were common: corn marigold (*Glebionis segetum* L.), stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula* L.) which is generally found on heavier soils and oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare* Lam) were abundant. A single cornflower/knapweed (*Centaurea cyanus/scabiosa* L.) specimen was present which had sprouted and may indicate spoilage of grain in storage, and cleavers (*Galium aparine*



L.) which is often an indicator of winter sown crops were observed in low numbers. Flowers of grasslands such as meadow crane's-bill (*Geranium pratense* L.), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata* L.), and yarrow (*Achillea millefolium* L.) were also present, although these can also be found amongst crops. A number of species that could be considered arable weeds or herbs utilised for flavouring or food were also recovered: wild carrot (*Daucus carota* L.), nipplewort (*Lapsana communis* L.), pennycress (*Thlaspi arvense* L.), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum* L.), possible black mustard (*Brassica nigra* L.), wild mustard (*Sinapis arvensis* L.) seed case bases, curly dock (*Rumex crispus* L.), black bindweed (*Polygonum convolvulus* L.), common knotgrass (*Polygonum arvensis* L.), garden orache (*Atriplex hortensis* L.), lady's thumb (*Persicaria maculosa* S.F. Gray) were present and chamomile (*Matricaria chamomilla* L.) was tentatively identified.

Coprolite fragments were common within many of the Medieval deposits, particularly the pit fills. Pits [151], [178] and [173] from 290/WLL all contained mineralised fruit pips and stones. Pit fill (152) contained a small number of damson (*Prunus domestica* spp. *insititia* (L.) C.K. Schneid) stones and crab apple (*Malus sylvestris* (L.) Mill) pips along with a single charred sloe (*Prunus spinosa* L.) stone. Pit fill (179) contained numerous elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* L.) pips, some of which were imbedded within coprolite fragments, along with small pieces of bone. A single blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus* L.) pip was observed within a coprolite fragment from pit fill (208) which also contained fish bone fragments.

Charred hazel (*Corylus* sp.) nutshell fragments were rare within the Medieval deposits from both the excavation and the evaluation, with charred elderberry and blackberry also being present in low numbers. Nutshell fragment may represent a food resource, or they may have been incorporated within fuel collected for an oven or fire. These remains along with the mineralised material recorded above illustrate the exploitation of wild or cultivated fruits, berries and nuts within the vicinity of the site.

Animal bone fragments were common within the samples as are fish bones and scales. Avine egg shell was present in pit fill (208) 290/WLL. Fly pupae recovered from pit fill (152) 290/WLL suggest that domestic waste may have been left exposed for a period of time within the features, prior to back filling.

Ferrous spheroids were observed within the flot material from pit fills (152) and (208) in low numbers. Ferrous spheroids, globules or flakes were also recovered from the non-floating residues of fills (152), (179) and (208). Spheroids are produced when molten material is expelled during hot welding and flake hammerscale is produced during smithing. The presence of this material suggests that metal working was taking place in the vicinity. Many ovens and fires would have had multifunctional purposes during this period with 'food preparation, cereal drying, malting and craft or light-industrial' activities all taking place on a domestic level at the same location (Fryer 2010).

Post Medieval

A single post-medieval deposit was sampled during the excavation, Sample 9 from deposit (212) was constant with the material recovered from the earlier contexts and suggests similar activities were being carried on the site over a prolonged period of time. Cereal remains, including a small number of sprouted barley grains, legumes and wood charcoal, along with animal bone fragments, fish and bird bones and coprolite remains indicate food preparation and domestic waste. Flake and spheroidal hammerscale recovered from the non-floating residues again indicate small scale metal working on site.

Discussion

The charred cereals and legumes observed from excavation and evaluation on this site, most likely represent domestic activity such as cereal processing and food preparation, with a chance that some of the cereal may have been used for the production of malt for brewing. The fragmented and abraded material present within some of the flots may represent rake out waste from repeated use of an oven or hearth, where cereals may have been processed or cereal waste may have been used as kindling or fuel. The ferrous debris recovered suggests that metal working may have been taking place on or near



the site. On the whole, the material observed suggests that agricultural, industrial and domestic activities were taking place in the vicinity.

The material is fairly consistent throughout all the periods of activity on site and it is likely that domestic activities were taking place at this location over a prolonged period of time. It is also possible however, that some of the material may be re-deposited. Layers and deposits uncovered during the excavation and evaluation may contain material that is intrusive or residual.

Table 1: Material collected from evaluation 239/WLL

Sample No.	1	2	3	6
Context No.	218	309	310	107
Feature type	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit
Date	E-M 13th	Med	Med	12th
Cereals and other food plants				
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	##	###		#
<i>Hordeum</i> sp.	##	##		#
<i>cf Avena</i> sp.				#
Cereal indet. (grains)	##	###		#
<i>Pisum sativum</i> L.		##	#	#
<i>Vicia faba</i> L.		#		
Legume fragments	#	###		#
Chaff remains				
<i>Triticum</i> rachis		##		
<i>Hordeum</i> rachis		##		
Indent rachis fragments		##		
Culm fragments		#		
Detached cereal sprouts		#		
Tree/shrub charred				
<i>Corylus</i> sp.	#			
<i>Pyrus</i> sp.		#		
Weeds/other charred				
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> L.	##	#		
<i>Carex</i> sp.				#
Poaceae	#	x		#
<i>Glebionis segetum</i> L. (Fourr)		##		
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L. (1753) not Blanco 1837		##		
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> Lam		#		
<i>cf Matricaria chamomilla</i> L.		#		
<i>Centaurea cyanus/scabiosa</i> L. (sprouted)		#		
<i>Geranium pratense</i> L.		#		
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.		#		
<i>Achillea millefolium</i> L.		#		
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.		#		
<i>Daucus carota</i> L.		#		
<i>Lapsana communis</i> L.		#		
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i> L.		#		
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L. (seed case frags)		##		
<i>Brassica nigra</i> L. (seeds)		#		
<i>Sinapis arvensis</i> L. (seed case terminal)		#		
Brassica indent (seeds)		##		#
<i>Rumex crispus</i> L.		##		
<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i> L.		#		



<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.		#		
<i>Atriplex hortensis/patula</i> L.		#		
<i>cf Persicaria maculosa</i> S.F. Gray 1821		#		
Polygonaceae	#	#		
Tree/shrub un-charred				
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	##			#
Other plant macrofossils				
Charcoal 0-5mm	xxx	xxx	xx	xxx
Charcoal 5-10mm	xxx	xxx	x	x
Charcoal >10mm	xx	x		x
Fibrous roots	x	x		xx
Other remains				
Coprolite fragments	#	#		
Fish scales		#		
Sample volume (litres)	40	10	<10	40
Volume of flot (ml)	300	120	10	40
% flot sorted	30%	80%	100%	100%

Table 2: Material collected from main excavation 290/WLL

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Context No.	123	133	152	179	182	174	208	129	212
Cut No.		132	151	178	180	173	173		
Feature type	Deposit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Layer	Deposit
Date	14-15th	9-10th	12th	12th	M-L 13th	12th	E-M 13th	UNKN	18th
Cereals and other food plants									
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	#	##	##	#	#	#	##	##	##
<i>Hordeum</i> sp.	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	##
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. grains sprouted		#					#		#
<i>cf Avena</i> L.			#		#				
Cereal indet. (grains)	##	##	##	#	#	#	##	##	###
<i>Pisum sativum</i> L.	#		#	#		#	#		#
<i>Vicia faba</i>	#								##
Legume fragments	#						#		
Chaff remains									
<i>Hordeum</i> rachis									#
Tree/shrub mineralised									
<i>Prunus spinosa</i> L.			#						
<i>Prunus domestica</i> spp. <i>insititia</i> (L.) C.K. Schneid			#						
<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (L.) Mill			#						
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.				xxx					
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> L.							#		
Tree/shrub charred									
<i>Sambucasp.</i>			#						
<i>Corylus</i> sp.			##		#	#	#		
<i>Rubus</i> sp.			#						
Weeds/other charred									
<i>Bromus</i> sp.	#						#	#	
Poaceae		##				#	#		#
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.		#							
Brassicaea		#	#						#
<i>Myosurus minimus</i> L.					#				



<i>Aethusa cynapium</i> L.							#		
Polygonaceae									#
Weeds/other un-charred									
<i>Malva aclea</i> L.								#	
Tree/shrub un-charred									
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	#		#		xxx	x			
Other plant macrofossils									
Charcoal 0-5mm	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Charcoal 5-10mm	xx	xx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx	xx	xx	xxx
Charcoal >10mm	xx	x	xx	xx	xx	x	x		x
Fibrous roots	x	x		x					
Other remains									
Coprolite fragments	#		#	xxx	x				#
Fish bones	##		##		##		#		#
Fish scales	#		#		##		#		
Avine eggshell							#		
Avine bones	#								#
Amphibian/Small mammal bones	#		#				#		
Fly pupae			#						
Bone fragments	x	#	##	##	##	#	##	#	##
Coal fragments	x						x		
CBM/fired clay fragments							x		
Ferrous spheroids			#				#		
Recovered from non-floating residue									
Ferrous flakes	x	x	x		x			#	x
Ferrous globules	x	x	x	x					x
Sample volume (litres)	40	40	40	20	40	40	40	40	40
Volume of flot (ml)	300	100	500	2400	1000	900	210	20	100
% flot sorted	66%	100%	100%	66%	20%	20%	50%	100%	100%



Appendix 6: OASIS and Site Data

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name & Address	Jury Place (Formerly Lord Leycester Hotel), 17-19 Jury Street, Warwick	Project Site Code	290/WLL
OASIS reference	kdkarcha1-280381	Event/Accession no	T/1598
OS reference	42829 26493	Study area size	1728.5
Project Type	Strip, Map and Record and Observation and Recording	Height (mAOD)	66.1
Short Description	Between June 2017 and May 2018 KDK Archaeology undertook a Strip, Map and Sample Excavation and Archaeology Observation and Recording at Jury Place (Formerly Lord Leycester Hotel), 17-19 Jury Street, Warwick during the construction of 10 new dwellings to the rear of the plot, and the conversion of the former Lord Leycester Hotel into apartments. The works demonstrated that consistent activity dating from the late Saxon period up to the present day existed on the site associated with backyard activity deriving from properties fronting Jury Street and also form boundaries and buildings that once occupied the site. The types of features encountered included structural stone walls, brick foundations, pits, a gully, surface, and well.		
Previous work	Evaluations (KDK 108/WLL/2; KDK 236/WLL)	Site status	Former hotel Grade II listed
Planning proposal	The construction of 10 new dwellings to the rear and the change the use of the buildings on the street front to form 10, self-contained flats and 1 commercial unit to the ground floor.	Current land use	Former hotel and carpark
Local Planning Authority	Warwick District Council	Planning application ref.	W/15/0795
Monument type	Pits, gully, stone walls, brick surface, brick wall, well	Monument period	medieval-post medieval, modern
Significant finds	Pottery, CBM, animal bone	Future work	Unknown
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
Project Brief originator	Anna Stocks (Warwickshire County Council)	Project Design originator	KDK Archaeology Ltd
Project Manager	David Kaye	Director/Supervisor	Carina Summerfield-Hill
Sponsor/funding body	TAG Properties		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	29.06.17	End date	01.05.18
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical	Warwick Museum	Pottery, CBM, animal bone, metal objects, glass	
Paper		Brief, WSI, development plans, report, fieldwork sheets and drawings, b&w photographs and negatives	
Digital		The above in digital format onto a CD	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title	Strip, Map and Record: Jury Place (Formerly Lord Leycester Hotel), 17-19 Jury Street, Warwick		
Serial title & volume	290/WLL/2.5		
Author(s)	Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc ACIfA		
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