Moat House, Chasewood Lodge Residential Home, Exhall, Warwickshire

Archaeological Evaluation 2002
Phase 1

Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit
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Moat House, Chasewood Lodge Residential Home, McDonnell Drive, Exhall, Warwickshire

Archaeological Evaluation 2002 Phase 1

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in November 2002 by Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit on a site formerly known as the Moat House at Chasewood Lodge, Exhall, Warwickshire (NGR SP434793, 284797, SMR WA 1650), ahead of the proposed erection of a residential/nursing home. The site lies in an area of high archaeological potential which contains a moated site of probable medieval date. Two trial trenches were excavated, in the southeastern part of the moat platform. The remains of substantial walls of likely medieval date were uncovered, along with the backfilled southern arm of the moat which showed evidence of originally having been revetted with sandstone. A small quantity of medieval glazed tile and pottery were also recovered.

1.0: Introduction

This report describes the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Birmingham University Archaeology Unit (BUFAU) on behalf of J. Craddock Associates for Chasewood Lodge Residential Home, ahead of the proposed erection of a residential/nursing home. The site of the proposed development (NGR SP434793 284797) lies on the site of a moated complex which may have its origins in the medieval period. Typically moated sites are associated with higher status occupation in the medieval period and often contain waterlogged deposits. Though little is known about the history of this monument it survives well in plan and has the potential to include important archaeological remains. The proposed development is likely to have a major impact upon the moat earthwork, possible waterlogged remains within the moat channel and the remains of any structures within the moat platform (Wilson 2002). A desk-based assessment (Martin, 2002) was undertaken prior to the fieldwork being carried out. The evaluation involved the excavation of two trial trenches on the moat platform as Phase 1 of a staged programme of trial trenching. Phase 2 of the evaluation, to be located across the eastern arm of the moat , is no longer necessary as the southern arm of the moat was excavated in Phase 1. Phase 3 will involve the excavation of trial trenches outside of the eastern arm of the moat.

The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Brief prepared by Edward Wilson, the Warwickshire County Archaeologist (Wilson 2002) and a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit (BUFAU 2002). All work on site was carried out in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1999).

2.0: Site Location and Description

The site, centred around national grid reference SP434793 284797, is situated to the south of the M6 motorway and to the north of the A444 in the parish of Exhall, Warwickshire (Fig. 1).

The moat is still clearly visible and waterfilled (Fig. 2), on the eastern, western and northern sides of the platform. The sides of the moat appear to be largely intact although the profile is obscured by silting and vegetation. The northeastern corner of the moat has been canalised into a narrow channel joining the eastern and northern arms of the moat. This was most probably done when the embankment for the motorway was created and it is likely that this corner of the moat is preserved beneath the motorway bank. An outer bank along the western and northern sections of the moat becomes progressively higher as it curves round towards the north until it is much higher than the level of the moat platform. Similarly, a low bank is visible around the southeastern return of the moat. The surrounds of the moat are still quite heavily wooded and covered by undergrowth. A ditch feeds out from the southeastern corner of the moat and may represent the location of a leat. No evidence of associated fishponds, which were often integral parts of a moat system, were observed but this could be because any such earthworks are obscured by dense undergrowth. The map evidence (Martin 2002) shows that by the early twentieth century the southern tip of the western arm of the moat had been widened and revetted with sandstone blocks (still *in situ*) to create a pond-like feature when the moat became a garden feature.

The moat platform is currently occupied by the Alderman McDonnell House, which is an early twentieth century building with modern additions, two modern bungalows and a late nineteenth/early twentieth century stable block. Adjacent to the southwestern end of the moat is a small cottage referred to as the 'Boat House'. A curving brick wall, of similar date to the buildings, and two brick pillars, which mark the entrance to the site over the original causeway, are also extant (Fig. 2).

3.0: Historical Background

A full account of the history of Exhall parish and Exhall manor is to be found in the Victoria County History (VCH, Warks. 1951) and is only summarised here. During the medieval period the parish of Exhall was situated in the Knightlow Hundred ceasing to exist in the nineteenth century when various portions were detached and amalgamated into Foleshill and the Borough of Coventry, and in 1932 it was transferred to the parish of Bedworth. Exhall was not mentioned in Domesday but was probably included in the 9 hides of Ansty and Foleshill which formed part of the lands of the Countess Godiva. During the eleventh century the estates of Countess Godiva and her husband, Earl Leofric, including Coventry and Exhall, passed to the Earls of Chester. During the reign of King Stephen, Ranulf, Earl of Chester, granted a portion of wood and waste in Exhall and Keresley to Coventry Priory, an important Benedictine house founded in 1043 by Earl Leofric. The lands of Coventry Priory in Exhall were considerably enlarged at various times and in 1332 the Prior received a licence to impark an area of waste and wood in the manor of Newland just to the west of Exhall. By 1535 the value of the priory estates in Exhall was £8 9s. 9d. In 1346 Exhall manor was recorded as being one of the places subject to the jurisdication of the manor of Cheylesmore (the main manor of Coventry) which was itself part of the

honour of Chester. The earldom of Chester had been appropriated by the Crown in 1265 and in 1542 it was stated that Exhall was held of Prince Edward as part of his manor of Cheylesmore. In 1549 Edward VI granted Cheylesmore to the Earl of Warwick, who immediately leased it to the corporation of Coventry who then became the lords of Exhall. From 1243 to 1329 the manor of Cheylesmore was in the possession of the de Montalt family and from 1243 until 1535 the tenants of Exhall manor were the Butler or Boteler family of Warrington (Lancs) (Lea 2002, 21). During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the manor of Exhall was held or leased by a number of families and as late as the early 1900s the Startin family were lords of the manor of Exhall.

During the medieval period Exhall was situated on the edge of the wooded part of Warwickshire known as the Arden. This area extended across the whole of the north and northeastern part of the county, reaching as far east as Weston-in-Arden beyond Coventry and as far south as Henley-in-Arden (Hooke 1993, 10). The Arden was characterised by dispersed settlement in hamlets and farmsteads with only limited parcels of open-field arable, in contrast to the south of the county, known as the Feldon, where open-field farming and nucleated villages predominated. From around the twelfth century the much less densely populated Arden became the focus of colonisation from the south of the county where the Feldon and Avon valley could not absorb the expanding population of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The large areas of uncultivated land and the more liberal system of manorial control found in the Arden made it able to deal with its own growing population in addition to that of the southern part of the county (Smyth 1994, 35). Characteristic of this process of colonisation was the proliferation of moated sites throughout the Arden.

There is great variation in size, shape and status of Arden moated sites and whereas in the south of the county moats are typically located within villages, representing manor-houses, in the Arden they are very often isolated and representative of single homesteads. The moated sites of the Arden show wide variations in status from those belonging to owners of aristocratic class, like the earls of Warwick and the Boteler family, to those belonging to the lesser gentry and wealthier peasant freeholder, and also to be considered along side such lay manorial sites are ecclesiastical ones (Smyth 1994, 46). The density and diversity of moated sites within the Arden resulted from processess of sub-infeudation and the granting of land to individuals who established farms on lands cleared by a lord, anxious to increase income from underdeveloped estates (Hooke 1993, 10), or on lands individuals claimed themselves from the waste. These grants could vary from large farms to small parcels of land, often attached to existing units (Roberts 1976, 64). It is against such a background of Arden colonisation that the moated site under investigation might be placed (Martin 2002).

4.0: Aims

The general objectives of the evaluation were to define the survival, nature, extent and significance of the archaeological deposits. The specific objectives were to recover evidence relating to:

- possible pre-moat phases
- the date and origins of the moat
- the date and nature of any associated structures on the moat platform
- the status of the moated complex

- the location and extent of the southern arm of the moat
- environmental factors such as the economy and diet of the inhabitants during the medieval or early post-medieval periods from any waterlogged deposits
- the date of the disuse of the moat as an integral part of the moated complex as a whole

5.0: Method

Trench 1, was orientated north to south. It measured approximately 24m x 1.8m and was located along the length of the eastern side of the central lawn (Fig. 2). The northern end of Trench 1 had to be continued beyond a garden rockery which could not be removed. An extension, measuring approximately 8m x 1.8m, was added on a northeast to southwest alignment, to the northern extent of Trench 1. Trench 2, which was orientated north to south, measured approximately 5m x 4m and was located along the eastern side of the moat platform (Fig. 2).

Modern overburden was removed by a JCB excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Machining was done under archaeological supervision, to expose the uppermost horizon of significant archaeological deposits, or the surface of the natural subsoil. The machined horizon was then manually cleaned to define archaeological features and deposits. A representative sample of features and deposits was hand excavated.

Recording was by means of pre-printed *pro-forma* record cards for contexts and features supplemented by plans (at 1:20 and 1:50), sections (at 1:10 and 1:20), and monochrome print, and colour slide and colour print photography. Finds were retained by context and soil samples were taken from suitable contexts.

The paper records, together with finds, comprise the site archive, which, at the time of writing, is stored at Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit. This will be deposited at a suitable repository following the completion of the project.

6.0: Results

6.1 Trench 1

The earliest layer encountered in Trench 1 was the orange-brown natural clay subsoil (1002) which was located at a depth of approximately 0.7m below ground level.

At the southern end of Trench 1 the southern arm of the moat was partially revealed (Fig. 3). On the inner lip, the upper edge of the moat cut was revetted by a number of roughly worked sandstone blocks (F104, 1014, Fig. 4). A compact rubble spread of pebbles, tile and unworked sandstone fragments mixed with brown sand (1013) extended down the side of the moat cut for a distance of approximately 0.75m, from the base of the sandstone blocks (1014). The earliest fill of the moat was a dark brown-black, waterlogged deposit (1016) which was rich in organic remains (Ciaraldi below). This was overlain by a deep deposit of mid to pale yellow-brown silty-clay (1012), which produced a sherd of mid-seventeenth century feathered slip ware (pers comm. Rátkai). A layer of red sand (1011) mixed with mortar, pockets of clay and pieces of broken tile overlay 1012, this produced a sherd of early eighteenth century

pottery (*Ibid*). Deposit 1012 had also been cut by a ditch (F102, Fig. 4) with a bowl-shaped profile, which measured approximately 1.5m wide and 0.4m deep, it was filled by a mottled pale yellow clay (1009). Ditch F102 was sealed by the dark organic topsoil (1000) which had itself been cut by a modern ditch (F106). This modern ditch was partially exposed in section and contained a dark grey-brown silty-clay sand (1008) with a substantial amount of charcoal flecking throughout.

Extending from the northern edge of the southern arm of the moat towards the northern half of Trench 1 was a mixed horizon of orange-brown clay (1019, Fig. 3). Approximately 8m to the north of the moat, the remains of the base of a possible wall (F100), orientated roughly east to west and measuring approximately 1m wide, appeared to have been bedded into layer 1019. F100 consisted of pieces of unworked sandstone, pebbles and pieces of tile (1017) mixed with orange-brown redeposited clay (1018) which lay immediately below the topsoil (1000).

In the northern extension of Trench 1, the remains of the base of a second possible wall (F103) also cut layer 1019. F103, orientated roughly northwest-southeast, measured approximately 1m in width and consisted of compacted rubble with pebbles, fragments of tile and unworked sandstone pieces mixed with brown sand and orange clay (1004). It contained three sherds of thirteenth-fourteenth century pottery (*Ibid*) and the end of an iron blade or tool (pers comm. Bevan). Wall F103 had been sealed by a thin layer of grey-mottled, clay-rich silt (1003) which merged with an ill-defined spread of reddish sandy clay and pebbles (1020). Layer 1003 produced three sherds of fifteenth-sixteenth century pottery and three sherds of early-seventeenth century pottery (pers comm. Rátkai) as well as a fragment of what was probably a medieval nail (pers.comm Bevan). A small quantity of animal bone (205g) consisting of sheep, pig and cow was also recovered from this layer (pers comm. Hancox). A band of clinker, ash, slag and charcoal (1005) sealed layer 1003 and was itself overlain by a thin deposit of mixed sand (1006) which was sealed by topsoil (1000).

6.2 Trench 2

The earliest layer encountered in Trench 2 was the red-brown natural clay subsoil (2012) located at a depth of approximately 1.10m below ground level. Overlying the natural subsoil 2012 was a thick band of red-brown redeposited clay (2005) which had been cut by the lower courses of two walls (F200 & F201, Fig. 3) and a posthole (F203) containing a large timber and sandstone packing (2007).

The remains of wall F200, visible in the east-facing section of Trench 2 (Fig. 4) and standing to a height of approximately 0.5m, ran north to south along the western edge of the trench for a distance of 3m. The wall was constructed from substantial blocks of sandstone, some of which looked roughly faced, and occasional tiles inserted between the blocks for levelling (2013). Running parallel to, but clearly associated with wall F200, was a strip, 0.8m wide, of compact rubble containing smaller pieces of unworked sandstone, broken tile and pebbles mixed with brown sand and orange clay (2002, Fig. 3). This layer produced a piece of medieval glaze-spattered tile. Wall F200 was bonded with a second wall (F201), at right angles to F200, which ran under the eastern edge of the trench. Wall F201 was represented by a single course of large sandstone blocks, the outer sides of which had been faced (2014). A second, partially preserved course of sandstone blocks, running parallel to 2014, had similarly roughly squared faces (2015, Fig. 3). Between the two sandstone courses was a compact rubble core (2003) made up of the same material as 2002 and which also

produced medieval glazed tile. Approximately 0.8m north of wall F201 were the carbonised remains of a substantial, *in situ* squared timber (F203) which measured 0.3m x 0.3m. The timber had been closely packed round with pieces of sandstone and brown-orange clay (2007).

Overlying all of the above was a layer of red-orange clay mixed with large quantities of broken tile and sandstone rubble (2011). Layer 2011 was sealed by a thick band of pale brown sand (2001). Across the top of wall F200, was a layer of mortar (2008) which acted as the bedding for the lowest course of a red brick wall (F202, Fig. 4). Wall F202 survived to a height of three courses, orientated north-south, and was a single brick wide. Wall F202 had a stepped foundation. The bricks (2004) were 4½" x 9" x 2½" and were bonded with a pale brown-cream lime mortar. A dark brown-black topsoil (2000) sealed the deposits in Trench 2 and was itself sealed by modern paving slabs.

7.0: Interpretation

7. 1 The Moat

Trench 1 served to establish the presence of the southern arm of the moat. The complete profile of the moat was not recovered, although sufficient was exposed to indicate that this arm of the moat was over 8m wide and up to 2m deep with a flat bottom. Sandstone blocks (F104) and rubble spread (1013) appeared to represent the remains of revetting against the inner lip of this arm of the moat. It might, therefore, be inferred that revetting originally existed around the entire inner edge of the moat. Some of this may yet remain *in situ* but is now masked by an accumulation of silt and by the thick undergrowth which covers the extant arms of the moat. However the similarities between the material used for the revetting and that used for the fabric of the walls in Trenches 1 and 2 was striking and it is possible that the stone represents the base of a wall, perhaps from a gatehouse.

The artefactual evidence suggests that the moat was deliberately backfilled during the mid-seventeenth to early eighteenth century. Which fits with the general trend of moats being abandoned or deliberately backfilled during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries so that expansion could take place. the backfilling of the moat here appears to relate to a phase of garden expansion and landscaping beyond the southern confines of the moat platform.

7. 2 Structures

The best preservation of early structures on the site was found in Trench 2 walls and a single surviving burnt timber had been bedded into what appeared to have been the up-cast from the digging of the moat (2005). Walls F200 and F201 appear to have been part of a substantial building located on the eastern side of the moat platform. The compacted rubble spreads 2002 and 2003 were clearly part of the fabric of walls F200 and F201 and seem most likely to have been rubble infill between the larger, squared blocks 2013, 2014 and 2015 which had been largely robbed out. The large squared timber (F203) may also have been contemporary with this structure, however due to disturbance in the eighteenth century this relationship was not clear. It is possible that there were two phases of structure, but due to the size of the sample area this remains unknown.

Layer 2011, which contained large quantities of broken tile and pieces of sandstone rubble, overlay the walls and timber and may have resulted from the robbing of the superstructure or, alternatively from deliberate demolition prior to a rebuild. The thick band of sand 2001, which sealed 2011, appeared to be a levelling layer, probably contemporary with the later brick building of which F202 was the only surviving part. The indications are that there was a degree of continuity in building layout with later building phases superimposed upon the plan of the earlier medieval one (a practice characteristic of moated sites where space was naturally limited.). The brick building located within Trench 2 appears to have been part of an L-shaped building shown on a nineteenth century map (Martin 2002).

Walls F100 and F103 in Trench 1 were far less well preserved than those in Trench 2, possibly because they were at a slightly higher level, or because they were earlier in date to those in Trench 2. The outer facing blocks had been robbed out leaving only rubble foundations. Nevertheless, they indicate that there may have been other buildings on the moat platform. Once again they appear to have been cut into the moat up-cast (1019). The structure noted in Trench 1 is on a slightly skewed alignment with that in Trench 2, and due to the fragmentary nature of the evidence it is unknown whether the structures were contemporary with each other. However, the layer immediately overlying the wall may have been a buried turf horizon dating to the late-medieval – early-Post-medieval period.

With regard to the robbing of sandstone from the walls it was noted during the evaluation that there are large quantities of sandstone, including ashlar blocks, which have been re-used in garden features and kerb stones across the site.

8.0: Spot dating of the Pottery by Stephanie Ratkai

Context No.	Description	Date	Context Description
1000	1 x Coarseware 1 x Blackware	17th C.	Topsoil
1003	3 x Coarseware 1 x Oxidised ware	early 17th C. 15th-16th C.	Layer sealing wall F103
1004	1 x Coventry Type ware 1 x Handmade Buff ware	13th-14th C. 13th C.	Rubble core of wall F103
1011	1 x Coarseware 3 x Tin-glazed ware	18th C. (pre 1750)	Upper fill of Moat (F101)
1012	1 x Feathered slipware	Late 17th-early 18th C.	Moat backfill
2004	3 x Creamware	1770-1800	Fill of Brickwall (F202)

Table 1 Pottery Spot Dates

The early pottery from the site was abraded. All the material recovered is typical of sites of this date in North Warwickshire. However, a single body sherd from context 1004 could not be identified. The fabric was fine, sandy and had iron ore inclusions.

It was handmade, probably from a flagon, and on this basis was dated to the 13th century.

The majority of tile recovered from the site also appeared to date to the medieval period.

9.0: Charred Plant Remains by Marina Ciaraldi

A waterlogged deposit (1016) from the base of the moat (F101) was sampled to investigate the presence and preservation of biological remains. The biological remains observed in the samples are here assessed in order to establish the type of preservation of organic remains and their potential in understanding the economy and palaeoenvironment of the site.

A small sub-sample of 300 ml was taken from the 10-litre sample. The soil matrix was very clayey and, in order for the sample to be processed, it had be soaked in sodium hydrogen carbonate. The sample was then poured onto a 0.3 mm mesh and scanned under a low-power stereomicroscope. Plant remains were identified with the help of the author's reference collection.

The sample contained mainly waterlogged biological remains as well as small fragments of charcoal. Amongst the waterlogged remains there were species which indicated the presence of water in the moat (e.g. seeds of duckweed, Cladocera's ephippia). Other species, instead belonged to disturbed/arable environments, such as fats hen (*Chenopodium album* L.), common chickweed (*Stellaria media* Villars), and pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis* L.). Finally, cypress leaves (*Cupressus* sp.) and fragments of moss were also observed. The sample also contained numerous insect remains. The species composition seems to indicate that the deposit might have incorporated plants from different types of environments present nearby the site (e.g. garden/park) and activities carried out in its vicinity (e.g. agricultural activities).

There are no other sites in Warwickshire from which waterlogged biological remains have been studied, making this from Exhall Moat particularly important. There are, however, a number of sites from which charred plant remains have been reported (Moffett 1989, 1990 and 1991).

The presence of different categories of biological remains in the sample from the moat suggests that there are ideal conditions for waterlogged preservation in the archaeological deposits from the moat or from other deep features across the site. It is, therefore, recommended that, in future excavations, an appropriate sampling strategy aimed at the recovery of biological remains from the excavation is adopted.

10.0: Discussion

This phase of evaluation has served to demonstrate that the site, formerly known as Moat House, and currently occupied by the Chasewood Residential Home, has its origins in the medieval period. The combined weight of evidence, taking into account such factors as the size of the moat platform (Martin 2002), the evidence for substantial stone walls and quantities of roofing tile suggest that the site was of

relatively high status. Given its situation on the edge of Coventry it seems likely that the moat was part of a circuit of high class residences owned, and used by socialites and Royalty enjoying city life in the prosperous and fashionable city of Coventry as well as participating in country passtimes such as hunting in and around the Great Arden Forest. There is also a well developed tradition of Ecclesiastical and Monastic occupation in Granges in the area. Thus, it seems likely that during the medieval period the moat platform would probably have been occupied by a number of higher status buildings, such as a manor house with hall and perhaps a chapel, as well as by ranges of ancillary buildings. This is also attested to by the documentary evidence (Section 3.0 above) which reveals that Exhall was well connected through both the Earl of Chester and the King, also with links to the principal manor of Coventry, the Cheylesmore Estate. The proximity of the site to the main manor of Exhall, located just to the north of the site and to which it was linked via a leat and possibly a hollow way, is similar to that of the main manor and sub-manor in Solihull, Hobs Moat and Olton Hall (pers comm. Nichol). This is, once again, suggestive of the site being of higher status than a simple homestead which was associated with the process of assarting, and which was common in the Arden.

The waterlogged deposit from the base of the moat (with a *terminus ante quem* of the mid-seventeenth century) indicates a good level of preservation for biological and environmental remains. This is particularly important as, hitherto, waterlogged material from other Warwickshire sites has not been studied (Ciaraldi above). The material suggests that up to the seventeenth century the moat was open and still held water, but was no longer subject to dredging and cleaning. The material also points to land use in the vicinity of the moat being varied, with the presence of both parkland and gardens as well as agricultural and arable land. Significantly, later map evidence (Martin 2002) shows that the area to the west of Moat House was park, and the retrieval of parkland indicators, such as cypress leaves, from the waterlogged deposit helps to set the park within an early post-medieval context (cypress trees had been introduced into England by the middle of the sixteenth century).

It has been shown (Smyth 1994, 61) that there is a correlation between moated sites and medieval parks in the Arden, where they were either moated hunting lodges or residences within parks (Martin 2002). This again suggests the strong possibility that the Moat House site was high status in origin. Agricultural and arable land use in the vicinity during the post-medieval period might also have its origin in the medieval period. Although open field agriculture during the medieval period seems unlikely as it was not commonly found in the Arden area where environmental and social factors resulted in a more diversified economy.

If the Moat House is the site of a hitherto unidentified high status Arden manor then it could be considered of regional significance. It should also be considered that the moated complex was within the orbit of Coventry, which was a town of national as well as regional importance during the medieval period. One of the ways in which the rich of Coventry might have expressed their prestige and wealth was by the creation of moated country residences and hunting lodges. The preservation of archaeological features and deposits containing environmental evidence appears to be good and offers the prospect of viewing the development of the site in its regional setting from the medieval period well into the post-medieval period.

11.0: Recommendations

The evaluation was one part of a staged response concerning the future redevelopment of the site. In consultation with the County Archaeological Officer it has been decided that Phase 2, which was a trial trench across the eastern arm of the moat, is no longer necessary as the southern arm of the moat has now been excavated and sampled in Phase 1. It is proposed that Phase 3 trial trenching would be targeted at the footprint of proposed buildings, either on the platform itself, or outside the eastern arm of the moat. Further trial trenching may establish the presence or absence of activity contemporary with the moated complex. Evidence of pre-moat activity might also be present. In view of the ideal conditions for preservation of biological remains in the moat (Ciaraldi, above) an appropriate sampling strategy should be adopted in the event of other deep features being encountered in Phase 3 of the evaluation. Further sampling on the site might serve to elucidate the type of agricultural activities engaged in during the life of the site. This research might also include the comparison of securely dated medieval deposits from the area with deposits from post-medieval periods, like the those at Moat House, to establish how agricultural systems developed in the Arden.

12.0: Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by John Craddock Associates on behalf of Chasewood Lodge Residential Home. Thanks are due to Mr Das, proprietor of the home, and to the staff for the their kind co-operation and assistance during the fieldwork. Thanks also to John Craddock and Andrew Taylor for their help during the project. Thanks are also due to Edward Wilson, planning archaeologist, who monitored the project on behalf of Warwickshire County Council. The evaluation was supervised by Helen Martin with the assistance of Kate Bain, Erica Macey and Andy Rudge. The fieldwork was monitored by Kirsty Nichol, who also managed the project for BUFAU. The report was written by Helen Martin with contributions from Lynne Bevan, Marina Ciaraldi, Emma Hancox and Stephanie Rátkai. It was edited by Kirsty Nichol and the illustrations were prepared by Bryony Ryder.

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Appendix 1
Catalogue of Finds:

Context 1000 Pottery x 2 post medieval
Brick x 1 post medieval

Context 1003 Pottery x 2 medieval/x 3 post medieval
Metalwork x 1 nail

Context 1004 Pottery x 2 medieval
Brick & tile x 24 tile/x 2 brick
Metalwork x 1 blade/tool end

Context 1009 Tile x 6

Context 1011 Pottery x 4 post medieval
Tile x 4

Context 1012 Pottery x 2 post medieval
Tile x 3

Context 2002 Tile x 18 (2 glazed)

Context 2003 Tile x 12 (1 glazed)

Context 2004 Pottery x 3 post medieval

Context 2011 Tile x 26 (1 glazed)


Study Area
BEDWORTH
COVENTRY
Bedworth Heath
Four Lanes End
Goodyers End
Markes End
Bedworth Woodlands
Mount Pleasant
Exhall
Woodshires Green
Neal's Green
Ash Green
Alderman's Green
Longford
Hall Green
Wyken
Manor House
Coventry Canal
M6
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Fig.1

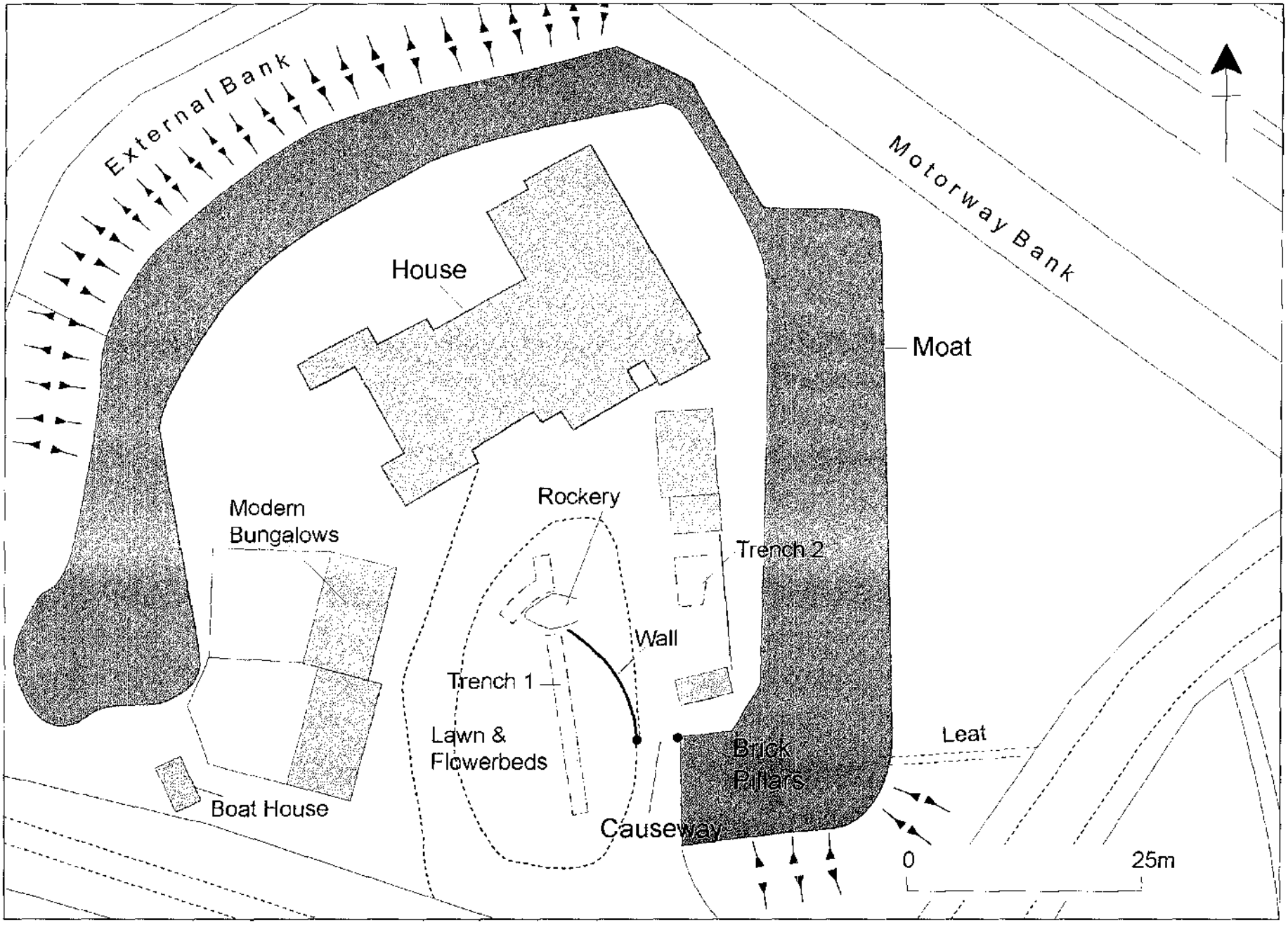
External Bank
Motorway Bank
House
Moat
Modern
Bungalows
Rockery
Trench 2
Wall
Trench 1
Lawn &
Flowerbeds
Brick
Pillars
Leat
Boat House
Causeway
0
25m

Fig.2

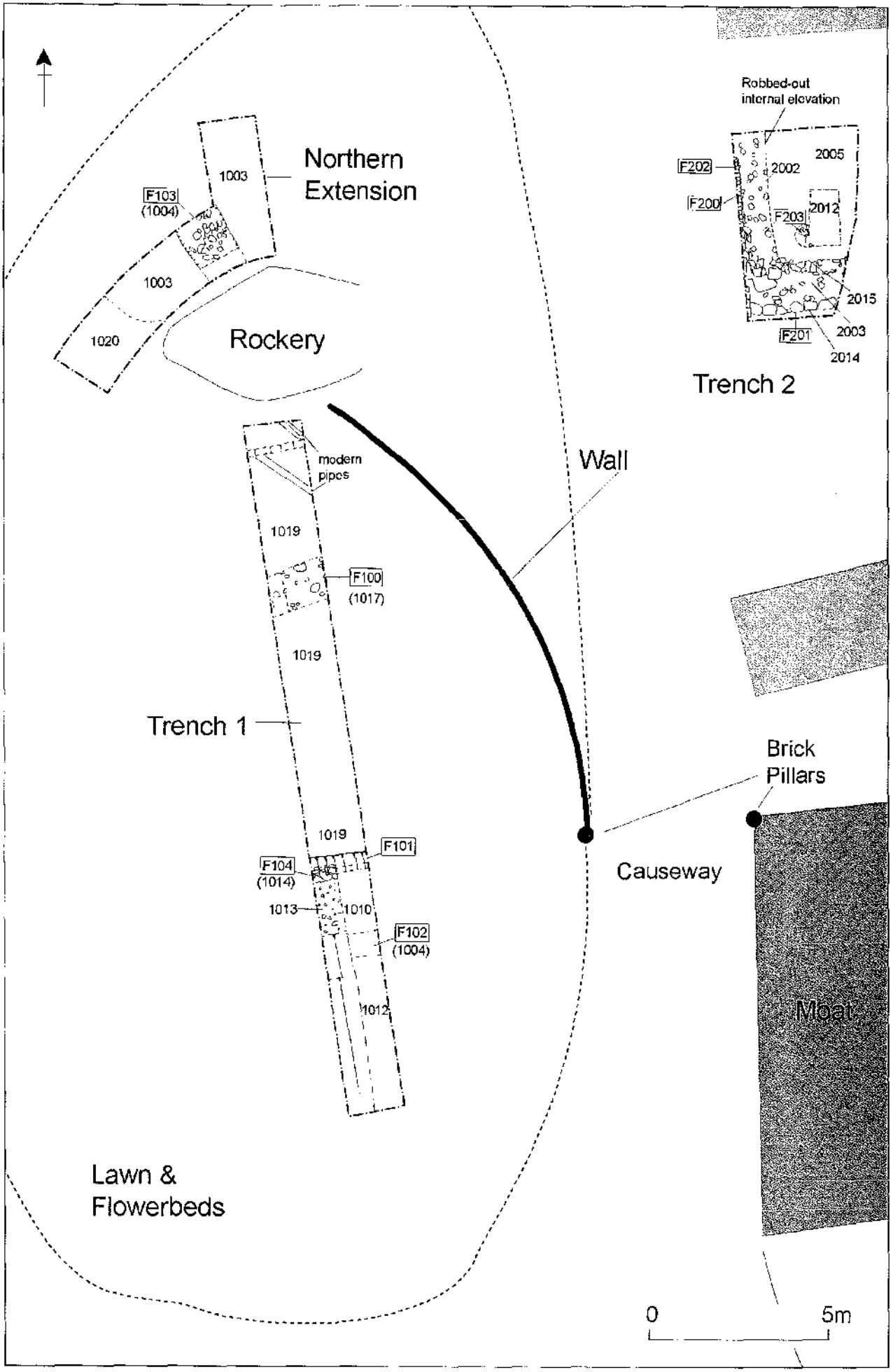
Northern Extension
1003
F103
(1004)
1003
1020
Rockery
Robbed-out internal elevation
F202
2005
2002
F200
F203
2012
2015
F201
2003
2014
Trench 2
Wall
modern pipes
1019
F100
(1017)
1019
Trench 1
1019
F101
F104
(1014)
1013
1010
F102
(1004)
1012
Brick Pillars
Causeway
Moat
Lawn & Flowerbeds
0
5m

Fig.3

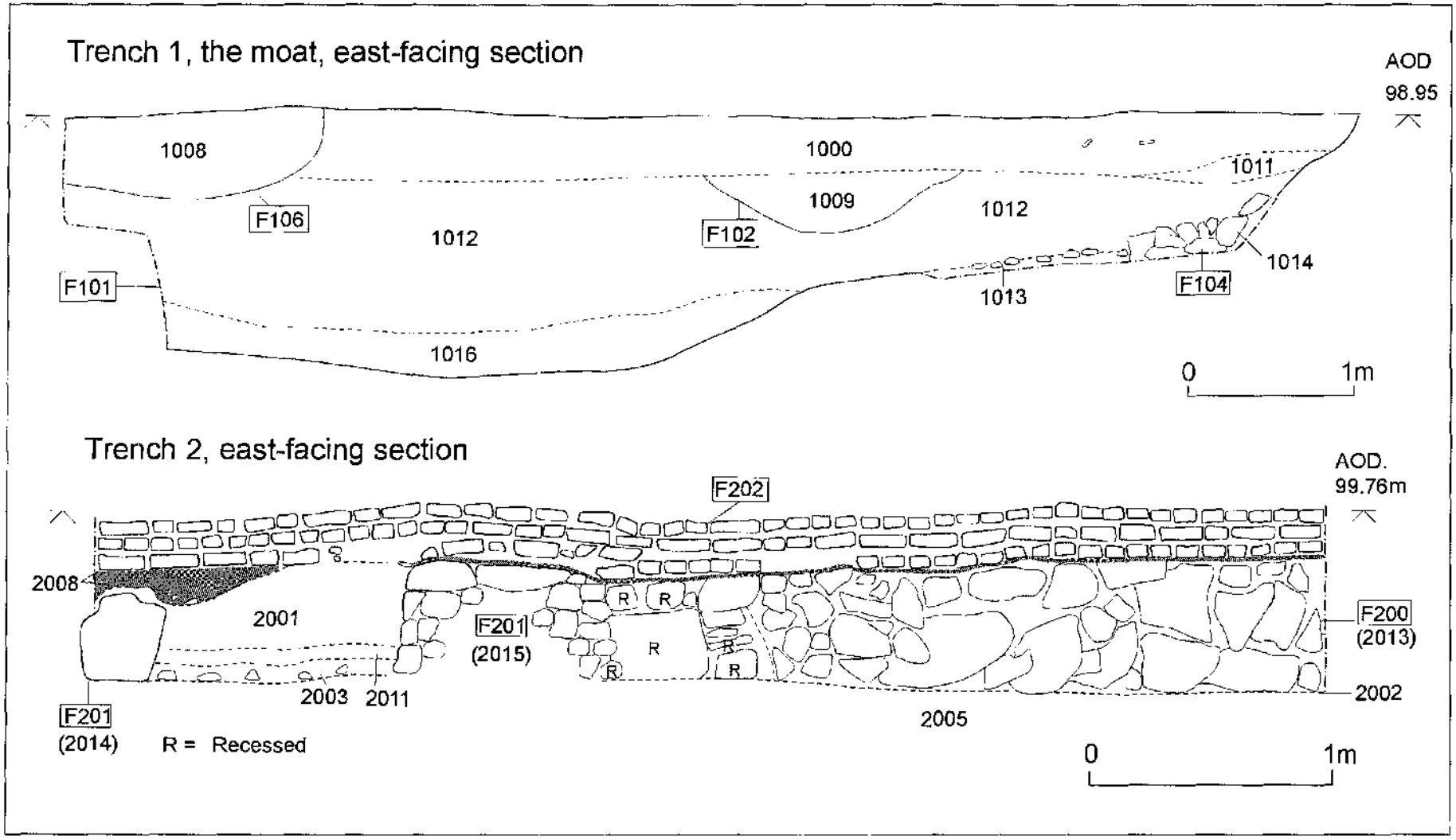
Trench 1, the moat, east-facing section
AOD
98.95
1008
1000
1011
F106
1009
1012
1012
F102
1014
F101
1013
F104
1016
0
1m
Trench 2, east-facing section
AOD.
99.76m
F202
2008
2001
F201
(2015)
R
R
R
R
R
F200
(2013)
2002
2003
2011
2005
F201
(2014)
R = Recessed
0
1m

Fig.4