

**Manor House Farm  
Wilson's Lane, Longford  
Coventry**

**Archaeological Evaluation**



*for*  
**CgMs Consulting**  
*on behalf of*  
**Gallagher Estates Ltd**


CA Project: 660145  
CA Report: 13605

November 2013

# Manor House Farm Wilson's Lane, Longford Coventry

## Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 660145  
CA Report: 13605

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## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Land off Wilson's Lane, Longford, Coventry
<b>Location:</b>	Manor House Farm, Longford, Coventry
<b>NGR:</b>	SP 3465 8442
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	14 - 17 October 2013
<b>Planning Reference:</b>	APP/U4610/A/11/2158113
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	Coventry City Museum
<b>Site Code:</b>	WLR 13

In October 2013, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Manor House Farm, off Wilsons Lane, Longford, Coventry. The evaluation, which was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd, acting on behalf of Gallagher Estates Ltd, was undertaken to fulfil the archaeological condition that was attached to planning consent for the residential development of the site.

Tentative evidence was found for late medieval activity on the site, in the form of a sherd of 13th/14th-century pottery from a shallow pit; the pottery was found in association with late medieval/post-medieval tile and brick, so it may be residual. Three residual sherds of medieval pottery were also collected from the subsoil and made-ground. In the northern and central parts of the site there were several linear ditches that appear to be aligned roughly perpendicular to the western boundary of the site. Two of the ditches are shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1890 and they were recorded as cutting the subsoil in most cases, so are likely to be 18th/19th-century in date. The map also shows a large pond in the eastern part of the site, the remains of which were identified in two trenches, backfilled with modern debris.

At the southern end of the site, excavation revealed the foundations of Manor House Farm, which is considered to date from the 17th century and was demolished in the mid-20th century. The foundations of part of the south and east elevations were identified, comprising sandstone and brick walls, with brick and tile floor surfaces. Modern made-ground was recorded to the north and west of the farm buildings; some of the deposits appeared to be imported industrial waste and may have been put down to form tracks or yards.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In October 2013, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Manor House Farm, off Wilsons Lane, Longford, Coventry (site centred on NGR: SP 3465 8442; Fig. 1). The evaluation, which was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd (CgMs), acting on behalf of Gallagher Estates Ltd, was undertaken to fulfil the archaeological condition that was attached to outline planning consent for the residential development of the site (planning ref. OUT/2010/1704; granted on appeal, Planning Inspectorate ref. APP/U4610/A 11/2158113; Condition 14).
- 1.2 The archaeological condition was requested by Chris Patrick, Coventry City Council's Conservation and Archaeology Officer (CCCCAO), as the site lies within an area of archaeological potential and may contain remains associated with Manor House Farm, which is considered to date to the 17th century. The scope of works was outlined in a *Brief* issued by CCCCAO (2013) and this was abided to in the preparation of a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) by CA (2013).
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the WSI (CA 2013), the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2008), and the English Heritage procedural documents *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (EH 1991) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006). The fieldwork was monitored by Chris Patrick, with site visits being made on 16 and 17 October 2013.

### ***The site***

- 1.3 The site, which covers an area of c. 1.4ha, comprises an irregular block of pasture to the west of Wilson's Lane, Longford, a suburb on the northern outskirts of Coventry, approximately 5.5km to the north of the city centre (Fig. 1). The site is bounded by Wilson's Lane and the gardens of properties fronting on to Wilson's Lane to the east, and farmland to the south, west and north. A cluster of farm buildings and a farmyard, the remnants of Manor House Farm, occupy the southern corner of the site. The site is located on a gentle west-south-west facing slope, at approximately 100m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), and overlooks the valley of the River Sowe.

- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Carboniferous sandstones and mudstones of the Whitacre Member (BGS 2013).

### ***Archaeological background***

- 1.5 Reference to the Coventry Historic Environment Record (HER) shows that there are no known sites of archaeological interest within the proposed development area, other than it being the site of Manor House Farm, which may have had its origins in the 17th century. The main farm building lay close to the southern boundary of the site and was demolished between 1957 and 1970, leaving a complex of farm buildings around three sides of a farmyard. These buildings (as well as the farmhouse) are visible on all maps from the First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1890, with additions to the northern and western ranges between 1952 and 1970 (this range was depicted as a 'casting works' in 1952) and to the eastern range between 1980 and 1992. The complex of buildings may be those depicted on the 1850 Tithe map; they presumably belong to decades preceding that map, as they have the appearance of 19th-century farm buildings. The surviving buildings are mostly single-storey, brick-built and in a state of dereliction.
- 1.6 Approximately 300m to the north of the site, at Chasewood Lodge Residential Home, excavation following evaluation revealed evidence for a medieval moated house, with walls on the island and traces of a bridge (HER WA1650). The site was reorganised in the 16th century and the moat was infilled in the 18th century (BUFAU 2002; 2006).

### ***Archaeological objectives***

- 1.7 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. The specific objectives, as outlined in the WSI (CA 2013), were to:
- investigate the development and use of Manor House Farm;
  - and investigate the potential for settlement on the site which pre-dates the 17th-century manor house described in the Victoria County History.
- 1.8 This information will enable the CCCCAO to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation

and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

### **Methodology**

- 1.9 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of nine 25m trial trenches (225 linear metres) in the locations shown in Figure 2. The trenches target the site of Manor House Farm, ditches shown on late 19th-century maps of the site and apparently blank areas within the fields. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS equipment and surveyed in accordance with CA's *Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual* (2012).
- 1.10 The trenches were excavated by a 360-degree tracked excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the geological substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with *Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual* (CA 2007).
- 1.11 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential, in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods* (English Heritage 2011); no deposits were encountered that were suitable for sampling. Finds were processed in accordance with *Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (CA 1995).
- 1.12 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Milton Keynes. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner they will be deposited with Coventry City Museum, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, as set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.



## 2. RESULTS

### ***General stratigraphy***

- 2.1 The geological substrate was variable across the site, ranging from firm orangey-pink silty clay to pink clay with bands of pinkish-brown sand. In the northern part of the site it was encountered at a depth of c. 0.5m below ground level (bgl), but in the southern part of the site and nearer to the farm buildings there was a greater build-up of soil and made-ground, with the geology lying at c. 1.0m bgl.
- 2.2 The subsoil was light orangey-brown clayey silt, with a general thickness of c. 0.25m, although in Trenches 5 and 8 it was up to 0.6m thick. The topsoil was of variable thickness, ranging from 0.1m to 0.4m, indicating that the topsoil had been reduced or redeposited in places.
- 2.3 In Trenches 5-8 there were extensive deposits of made-ground, suggesting that the ground around the farm buildings has undergone a degree of disturbance and modification in the late post-medieval and modern period. In Trench 5 the made-ground, comprising clinker and a white limey concretion, overlay the subsoil and may have formed a prepared surface for a yard or track.

### ***Late medieval/post-medieval***

#### **Trench 5**

- 2.4 Towards the southern end of Trench 5 was an irregular, shallow, silt-filled hollow 507, probably a tree throw, which contained fragments of late medieval or post-medieval tile and brick. It was cut by a shallow pit, measuring up to 1.7m wide by 0.15m deep, from the fill of which was recovered a sherd of 13th/14th-century White Slip decorated ware (Fig. 3).

### ***Post-medieval***

#### **Trench 8**

- 2.5 At the northern end of the trench was a small ditch, 808, that measured 0.5m wide by 0.28m deep, was aligned roughly east to west and corresponded with a boundary shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map. Approximately 3m to the south of the ditch was a small pit or posthole, 806, with a diameter of 0.28m and depth of 0.11m. A sherd of tin-glazed earthenware, dating to the 17th/18th centuries, was recovered from its fill.



## **Modern**

### **Trench 1**

- 2.6 In the eastern half of the trench were two intercutting ditches, 103 and 105. Ditch 105 measured 1.1m wide by 0.6m deep and was aligned north-east to south-west; ditch 103, which was roughly parallel to ditch 105 and cut its northernmost edge, measured 0.5m wide by 0.25m deep. The earlier ditch, 105, cut the topsoil, suggesting a modern date for these features.

### **Trench 2**

- 2.7 Passing through the centre of the trench on a north to south alignment was a small ditch, 203, that measured 0.5m wide by 0.11m deep and had a shallow concave profile.

### **Trench 4**

- 2.8 Near the centre of the trench and cutting the subsoil was a ditch, 407. It was aligned north-east to south-west, measured 0.7m wide by 0.7m deep and had a steep-sided profile (Fig. 3). It was filled with four deposits, all of which appear to have derived from weathering and silting processes.

### **Trenches 5 and 6**

- 2.9 Passing through the centre of Trench 5 was a linear ditch, 509, that measured 0.9m wide by 0.45m deep and was aligned east-north-east to west-south-west. A ceramic land drain had been inserted into the top of the ditch on the same alignment. The ditch, 606, continued into the north-western end of Trench 6, where it petered out to 0.28m wide by 0.08m deep. The ditch appears to correspond to a field boundary that crosses the centre of the site, as shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1890.

### **Trenches 6 and 7**

- 2.10 The First Edition Ordnance Survey map shows a large pond in the eastern corner of the site, adjacent to Wilson's Lane and to the north of the farm buildings. The remains of the pond were identified in Trenches 6 and 7 (602 and 707; Fig. 3), where it was shown to have been backfilled with clinker, soil, sand, tarmac and rubble, to a depth of up to 1.1m (including topsoil cover).

## Trench 9

- 2.11 After clearing undergrowth and other obstructions from the area of Trench 9, excavation revealed the foundations and floor surfaces of Manor House Farm below a thin covering of humus (Fig. 4). The foundations, which were located in the western half of the trench, comprised parts of external and partition walls, built from grey sandstone blocks and brick, bonded with mortar (9003, 9008, 9013, 9014, 9016, 9017, 9018 and 9034); investigation of the foundations showed that up to three to four courses survived (including foundation courses). The floors were formed of brick (9015), blue brick (9028) and tile (9019).
- 2.12 At the eastern end of the trench were the foundations of a wall, 9027. This may be the remains of the small, square building to the east of the main house, as shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map.
- 2.13 There were four pits within the trench that date to the period when the house was occupied (9020, 9022, 9024 and 9029). Their fills contained hearth ashes, clinker and domestic waste and one of the pits had been used to bury a sheep/goat.

### *The finds evidence by Jacky Sommerville*

- 2.14 Finds recovered from the evaluation comprised pottery, ceramic building material (brick/tile) and glass. Codings for post-medieval fabrics (given in the text and Table 1, Appendix B in parenthesis) correspond to the codes as defined in the Type Series for Warwickshire (Soden and Ratkai 1998).

### *Pottery: medieval*

- 2.15 A bodysherd of White Slip decorated ware (SG12) was recovered from pit fill 504. It featured a vertical band of white slip with a raised rib of decoration and olive coloured glaze. This fabric is commonly found in Warwickshire. It is thought to have been manufactured at Deritend in Birmingham and dates to the 13th-14th centuries (Soden and Ratkai 1998, 118).
- 2.16 Subsoil 9001 produced two sherds of pottery in a Sandy glazed ware (Group SG): an unfeatured bodysherd and a rimsherd from a jug. The rimsherd featured fingertip impressed decoration along the top and, although the handle was missing, the stabbed decoration which had been applied to the handle was visible. This group of fabric types dates from the 13th to 15th centuries (Soden and Ratkai 1998, 110-131).

- 2.17 Two sherds of Chilvers Coton A white ware (WW01) were recovered from made ground layer 9036. One was a glazed bodysherd; the other was an unglazed rimsherd from a jar with a thickened, everted rim. This type of pottery was manufactured at Chilvers Coton, near Nuneaton in Warwickshire, and dates from the mid-13th to 14th centuries. It has been found on sites throughout Warwickshire (Soden and Ratkai 1998, 157).

*Pottery: Post-medieval*

- 2.18 Two sherds of tin-glazed earthenware (TGE) were recovered from pit fill 807. This pottery type was manufactured at centres including Bristol, Liverpool and London, and dates to the 17th-18th centuries (Soden and Ratkai 1998, 209).
- 2.19 Subsoil 9001 produced one unfeatured bodysherd of black-glazed earthenware and one of creamware (CRW). Black-glazed earthenware was manufactured in the 18th and 19th centuries. The same date range applies to Creamware and the largest production centres were in Staffordshire and Leeds (Soden and Ratkai 1998, 175).

*Ceramic building material*

- 2.20 Eighteen fragments of late medieval/post-medieval brick and tile were recovered from five contexts. These mostly consisted of tile fragments, including a post-medieval nib tile from subsoil 9001, but there were also brick fragments from tree throw fill 506.

*Glass*

- 2.21 One fragment of post-medieval window glass was recovered from subsoil 9001.

***Faunal Remains*** by Andy Clarke

- 2.22 A collection of animal bones (157 fragments; 823g) was recovered from three deposits dating broadly from the medieval to the post-medieval periods. The bone was in a good state of preservation and although there was frequent modern damage, it was possible to identify every bone to species level. The species identified consisted of sheep/goat, cattle and dog, all of which are common in assemblages from the medieval period onwards.
- 2.23 Ovicaprid (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) bones dominate with 154 fragments, accounting for 98% of the assemblage, 143 of which were recovered from deposit 9025. Dating

to the post-medieval period the bones clearly represent the deposition of a single individual. There was no evidence of butchery, but observed tooth wear and cartilage ossification indicate an aged animal of approximately eight years of age, presumably having come to the end of its useful domestic life. The remaining ovicaprid bones take the form of fragmented vertebrae from post-medieval deposit 807.

- 2.24 Cattle (*Bos Taurus*) and dog (*Canis familiaris*) were represented by single fragments, recovered from deposits 9036 and 807 respectively.
- 2.25 Taking into account the fact that the majority of ovicaprid bones originate from a single animal, together with the limited amount cattle and dog bones recovered, no further interpretative data could be recovered.

### 3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 The evaluation revealed tentative evidence for late medieval activity on the site, in the form of a sherd of 13th/14th-century pottery from a shallow pit; the pottery was found in association with late medieval/post-medieval tile and brick, so it may be residual. Three residual sherds of medieval pottery were also recovered from the subsoil and from a layer of modern made-ground.
- 3.2 In the northern and central parts of the site there were several linear ditches that appear to be aligned roughly perpendicular to the western boundary to the site. Two of the ditches are shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1890 and they were recorded as cutting the subsoil in most cases, so are likely to be 18th/19th-century in date. The map also shows a large pond in the eastern part of the site, the remains of which were identified in two trenches, backfilled with clinker and other modern debris.
- 3.3 At the southern end of the site, excavation revealed the foundations of Manor House Farm. Mention of the building in the Victoria County History suggests that it may date from the 17th century; it was demolished in the second half of the 20th century. The foundations of part of the south and east elevations were identified, comprising sandstone and brick walls, with brick and tile floor surfaces. The remains were consistent with those of a post-medieval/modern farm house, although no evidence was found to indicate when it was first built.

- 3.4 Modern made-ground was recorded to the north and west of the farm buildings; some of the deposits appeared to be imported industrial waste, comprising clinker and a white limey concretion, that may have been put down to form tracks or yards.

#### **4. CA PROJECT TEAM**

- 4.1 The fieldwork was supervised by Dan Stone, assisted by a team of CA Archaeologists. The report was written by Dan Stone, with contributions from Jacky Somerville and Andy Clarke, and the illustrations were prepared by Lorna Gray. The archive has been compiled by Dan Stone and prepared for deposition by Nicola Powell. The project was managed for CA Simon Carlyle.



## 5. REFERENCES

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2013 Online viewer at <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex>, accessed 24 July 2013

BUFAU (Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit), 2002 *An archaeological evaluation of 'Moat House', Chasewood Lodge Residential Home, Exhall*, report no. **1010**

BUFAU (Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit), 2006 *Chasewood Lodge, Exhall, Warwickshire: an archaeological excavation*, report no. **1337**

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2013 *Manor House Farm, Wilson's Lane, Longford, Coventry: Written Scheme of Investigation for Building Recording*, unpublished document

CCCCAO (Coventry City Council's Conservation and Archaeology Officer) 2013 *Brief for a programme of archaeological work and building recording at land to the west of Wilson's Lane, Longford, Coventry*, unpublished document

Soden, I, and Ratkai, S, 1998 *Warwickshire Medieval and Post Medieval Pottery Type Series*, Warwick, Warwickshire Museum Field Services



## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Comment	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot date
1	100	layer		topsoil	mid brownish grey friable silty clay	>25.0	>2.0	0.24	
	101	layer		subsoil	light orangey brown clayey silt			0.15	
	102	layer		natural	mid orangey pink firm silty clay				
	103	re cut		ditch	linear ditch		0.58	0.2	
	104	fill	103	fill of ditch	mid greyish brown silty clay		0.58	0.2	
	105	cut		ditch	linear ditch		1.52	0.55	
	106	fill	105	fill of ditch	mid greyish clayey silt		0.93	0.29	
	107	fill	105	fill of ditch	mid greyish brown clayey silt		0.53	0.18	
	108	fill	105	fill of ditch	mid greyish yellow clayey silt		0.66	0.28	
	109	fill	105	fill of ditch	light grey brown silty clay		0.8	0.16	
	110	fill	105	fill of ditch	light greyish brown silty clay		0.72	0.07	
2	200	layer		topsoil	light greyish brown, clayey silt			0.3	
	201	layer		subsoil	light orange clayey			0.2	

					silt				
	202	layer		natural	pink clay with inclusion				
	203	cut		ditch	linear ditch with concave profile		0.57	0.11	
	204	fill	203	fill of ditch	light yellowish grey clayish silt		0.57	0.11	
3	300	layer		topsoil	mid brown silty clay			0.38	
	301	layer		subsoil	mid orangey brown silty clay			0.18	
	302	layer		natural	mid orangey pink clay				
4	400	layer		topsoil	mid greyish brown clayey silt			0.3	
	401	layer		subsoil	light orangey brown clayey silt			0.3	
	402	layer		natural	brownish pink clay				
	403	fill	407	fill of ditch	orangey brown sandy clay		1.25	0.4	
	404	fill	407	fill of ditch	pink clay with inclusion		1.15	0.3	
	405	fill	407	fill of ditch	pinkish brown sandy silt		0.7	0.22	
	406	fill	407	fill of ditch	pinkish brown orangey brown sandy silty clay		0.15	0.7	
	407	cut	ditch	ditch	linear, steep sided		0.7	0.7	



					concave based				
5	500	layer		topsoil	greyish brown sandy silt			0.2	
	501	layer		made ground	friable layers of black industrial burnt waste and white bands of agricultural waste presumed lime/fertilizer			0.2	
	502	layer		subsoil	pinkish brown sand with pink clay			0.6	
	503	layer		natural	pink clay and pinkish brown sandy silt				
	504	fill	505	pit fill	greyish brown silty sand			0.15	
	505	cut		pit	shallow flat based, semi oval			0.15	
	506	fill	301	tree throw fill	mid brownish grey loos medium sand			0.44	
	507	cut		tree throw	irregular sides and uneven base		0.83	0.44	
6	600	layer		topsoil	dark brown silty clay with occasional poorly sorted stones and flecks of charcoal			0.17	
	601	fill		dumped material	different lenses of modern waste material			1.72	
	602	cut		pit	modern waste pit, very large and			1.72	

					amorphous				
	603	layer		made ground	mid brownish red compact silty clay with occasional stones and flecks of charcoal			0.41	
	604	layer		subsoil	mid greyish brown silty clay			0.49	
	605	fill		fill of gully	mid brown friable clayey fine sand			0.08	
	606	cut		gully	shallow steep sides	min 2.2m	0.27	0.08	
	607	layer		natural	mid brownish red clay with lenses of brown/ yellowish brown loose fine sand with manganese flecks				
7	700	layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown clayish silt			0.11	
	701	layer		subsoil	mid greyish silty clay			0.23	
	702	layer		subsoil	mid greyish pink silty clay			0.2	
	703	layer		subsoil	mid brownish grey clayey silt			0.2	
	704	layer		subsoil	mid greyish brown friable clayey silt			0.2	
	705	layer		natural	mid greyish pink friable silty clay				
	706	fill	fill of 707	fill of pit/	cbm, medium	0.5	0.3 min	0.2	

				cbm	angular sandstone				
	707	cut		pit	modern waste pit, steep sided and flat bottomed		2	1.5	
	708	fill	fil of 707	fill of pit	modern waste material and silty clay		2	1.4	
8	800	layer		topsoil	mid brownish grey clayish silt			0.2	
	801	layer		subsoil	mid blackish grey friable silt			0.13	
	802	layer		subsoil	dark brownish grey silty clay			0.1	
	803	layer		subsoil	light brownish grey clayey silt			0.25	
	804	layer		subsoil	mid orangey brown clayish silt			0.52	
	805	layer		natural	friable mid orangey brown clayey silt				
	806	cut		pit	sub circular concave base and sides		0.24	0.11	
	807	fill	fill of 806	pit fill	mid orangey grey clayish silt			0.11	
	808	cut		ditch	linear, flat based		0.48	0.28	
	809	fill	fill of 808	ditch fill	mid brownish grey friable silty clay		0.48	0.28	

9	9000	layer		topsoil	dark brown moderately compacted silty clay			0.5	
	9001	layer		subsoil	mid greyish silty clay			0.15	
	9002	layer		natural	light brownish-yellow silty sand and reddish-pink clay				
	9003	wall		wall components	course of sandstone dressed stone	0.4	0.4	0.25	
	9004	wall		wall components	mortar	4	0.4	0.08	
	9005	wall		wall components	second course of foundation stone	4	0.4	0.22	
	9006	wall		wall components	mortar	4	0.4	0.01	
	9007	wall		wall components	first course of foundation stone	4	0.4		
	9008	wall		wall components	surviving first course of brick wall on 9003	3.5	0.12		
	9009	layer		interior makeup	red brown silty clay	5	2.5		
	9010	layer		surface	black lenses of charcoal, silt.	2.5	0.3		
	9011	layer		make up material	red brown sandy silt	2.5	1		
9012	cut		pillar cut	square vertical	0.5	0.4	0.4		

					sided				
9013	fill	fill of 9012	pillar base	2 dressed sandstone blocks	0.5	0.4	0.4		
9014	wall		wall	brick	2.5	0.3	0.3		
9015	layer		brick floor	brick	2.5	0.4	0.2		
9016	wall		brick wall footings	brick	4.5 e/w	0.2	0.2		
9017	wall		wall	sandstone blocks	min 3	0.5	min 0.2		
9018	wall		wall	sandstone blocks	min 3	0.5	min 0.2		
9019	layer		tiled floor	red ceramic tiles	min 1.5	min 1.5			
9020	cut		pit		min 1.5	min 1.1	0.38		
9021	fill	fill of 9020	pit fill	light brown silty clay	min 1.5	min 1.1	0.38		
9022	cut		pit		2	1.8	0.2		
9023	fill	fill of 9022	pit fill	light yellow silty sand	2	1.8	0.2		
9024	cut		pit	oval uneven flat base		0.95	0.13		
9025	fill	fill of 9024	pit fill	grey pinkish brown firm sand.		0.95	0.13		
9026	cut		wall foundation	linear in plan	min 2.0	1.2			
9027	wall	wall in 9026	wall	large angular sandstone/ granite blocks	min 2.0	1.2			

9028	layer		brick floor	brick	2	1.2		
9029	cut		pit	oval in plan		0.7	0.05	
9030	fill	fill of 9029	pit fill	silty clay		0.7	0.05	
9031	cut		Tree throw	irregular, uneven base		1.2	0.01	
9032	fill	fill of 9031	Tree throw			1.2	0.01	
9033	cut		wall cut		1.3	0.3	0.2	
9034	wall		wall foundation	brick	1.3	0.3	0.2	
9035	fill	fill of 9020	pit fill	base fill of pit		min 0.65	0.05	modern
9036	layer		made ground	mid brown yellow silty sand	min 6	min 2		
9037	layer		made ground	mid brown clayey silt	min 5	min 1.9		
9038	cut		robber cut	wide concave profile		1.7	0.28	modern
9039	fill	fill of robber 9038	Robber fill	dark brown silty clay		1.7	0.28	modern
9040	layer		floor make up material	dark brown silty clay	3	1.2		
9041	wall		brick wall	2 course brick wall	4.5	0.2	0.2	

## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

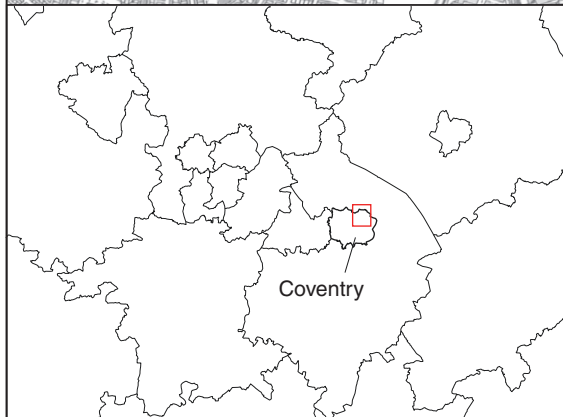
Table 1: Quantification of the pottery assemblage

Context	Description	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
504	Medieval pottery: White slip decorated ware	1	9	C13-C14
506	Medieval/Post-medieval ceramic building material: brick and tile	8	677	Late medieval/post-medieval
804	Medieval/Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	57	Late medieval/post-medieval
807	Post-medieval pottery: Tin-glazed earthenware	2	13	LC17-C18
9001	Medieval pottery: Sandy glazed ware	2	61	MC18-C19
	Post-medieval pottery: creamware	1	6	
	Post-medieval pottery: black-glazed earthenware	1		
	Medieval/Post-medieval ceramic building material: tile	3	119	
	Post-medieval glass	1	2	
9023	Medieval/Post-medieval ceramic building material: tile	5	652	Late medieval/post-medieval
9025	Medieval/Post-medieval ceramic building material: tile	1	115	Late medieval/post-medieval
9036	Medieval pottery: Chilvers Coton A white ware	2	42	C13-C14

## APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project name	Land off Wilsons Lane, Longford, Coventry	
Short description	Tentative evidence was found for late medieval activity on the site, in the form of a sherd of 13th/14th-century pottery from a shallow pit; the pottery was found in association with late medieval/post-medieval tile and brick, so it may be residual. Three residual sherds of medieval pottery were also collected from the subsoil and made-ground. In the northern and central parts of the site there were several linear ditches that appear to be aligned roughly perpendicular to the western boundary of the site. Two of the ditches are shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1890 and they were recorded as cutting the subsoil in most cases, so are likely to be 18th/19th-century in date. The map also shows a large pond in the eastern part of the site, the remains of which were identified in two trenches, backfilled with modern debris. At the southern end of the site, excavation revealed the foundations of Manor House Farm, which is considered to date from the 17th century and was demolished in the mid-20th century. The foundations of part of the south and east elevations were identified, comprising sandstone and brick walls, with brick and tile floor surfaces. Modern made-ground was recorded to the north and west of the farm buildings; some of the deposits appeared to be imported industrial waste and may have been put down to form tracks or yards.	
Project dates	14 - 17 October 2013	
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work	None	
Future work	Unknown	
Monument type	Post-medieval/modern farm	
Significant finds	Late medieval pottery	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site location	Wilson's Lane, Longford, Coventry	
Study area	c. 1.4ha	
Site co-ordinates	SP 3465 8442	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology (CA)	
Project Brief originator	Coventry City Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	CA	
Project Manager	Simon Carlyle (CA)	
Project Supervisor	Dan Stone (CA)	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVE</b>		
	Accession no: tbc	Content
Physical	Coventry City Museum	Pottery, animal bone
Paper		Site records
Digital	Coventry HER	Report, digital photos
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2013 <i>Land off Wilsons Lane, Longford, Coventry: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report <b>13605</b>		





0 1km

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PROJECT TITLE

Wilson's Lane, Longford  
Coventry

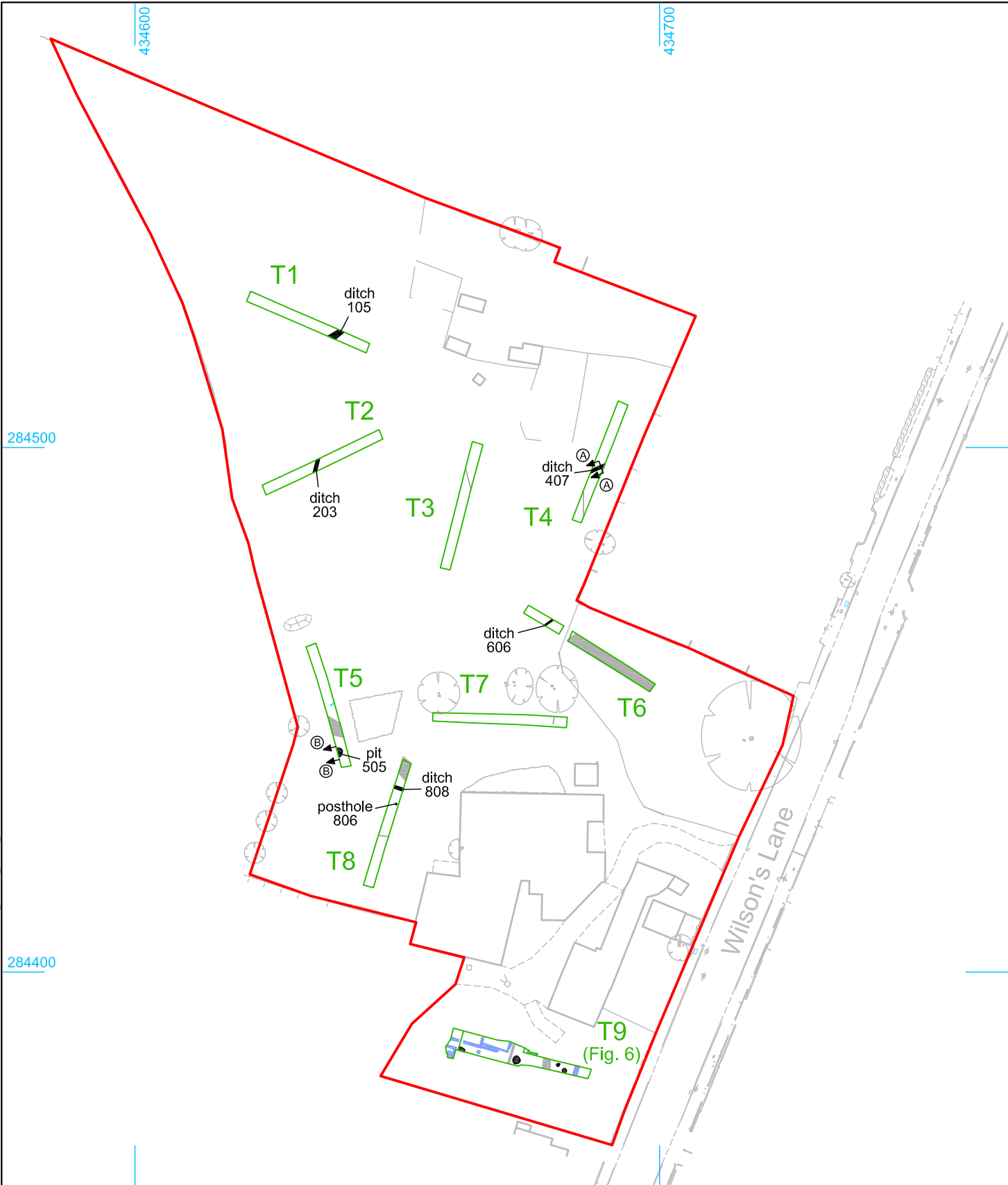
FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

PROJECT NO. 660145 DATE 05-11-2013  
DRAWN BY LG REVISION 00  
APPROVED BY LM SCALE@A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

1



- site
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- structure
- modern



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PROJECT TITLE  
**Wilson's Lane, Longford  
 Coventry**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench location plan, showing  
 archaeological features**

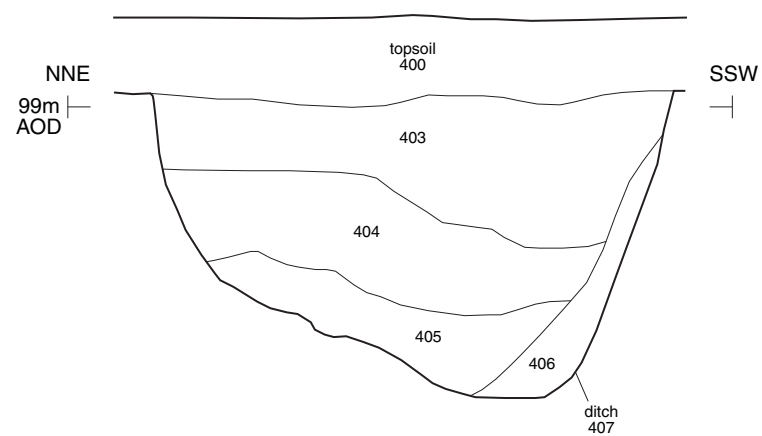
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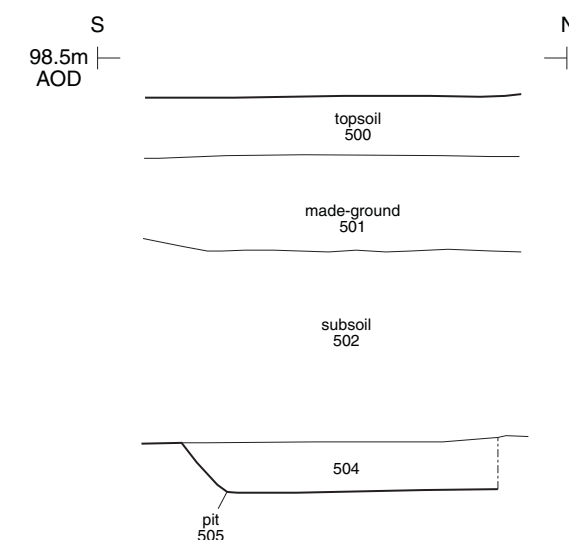
**2**

0 50m

Trench 4; section AA



Trench 5; section BB



Trench 7, view of pit 707, looking south (scale 1m)

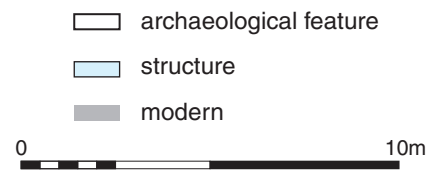
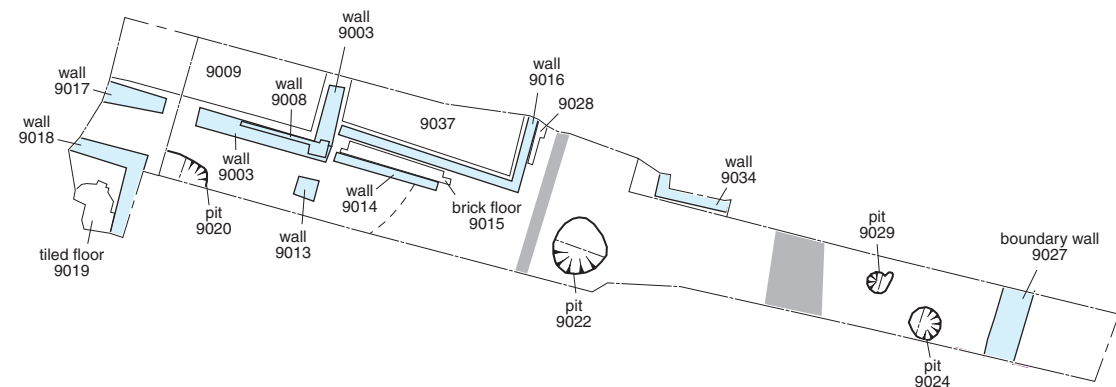

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PROJECT TITLE  
 Wilson's Lane, Longford  
 Coventry

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trenches 4, 5 and 7: Sections,  
 photograph**

PROJECT NO.	660145	DATE	05-11-2013	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	LG	REVISION	00	<b>3</b>
APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A4	1:20	

Trench 9; plan



View of Trench 9, looking west (scales 1m)



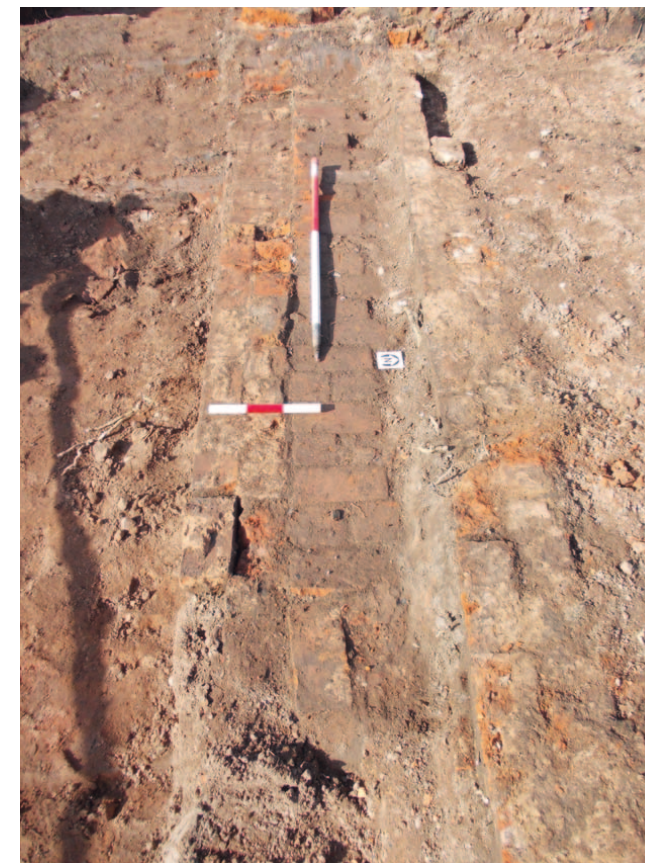
View of Trench 9, looking east (scales 1m)



View of wall 9003, looking north (scales 1m)



View of brick floor 9019, looking south-west (scales 1m)



View of wall 9014, looking west (scales 1m and 0.3m)

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PROJECT TITLE  
**Wilson's Lane, Longford  
 Coventry**  
 FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 9; plan and photographs**

PROJECT NO. 660145	DATE 05-11-2013	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY LG	REVISION 00	<b>4</b>
APPROVED BY LM	SCALE@A4 1:200	