

**Archaeological Evaluation
at the former Midlands Sports Centre
Cromwell Road
Tile Hill
Coventry
NGR SP 2747 7744**

Site Code: CLTH 10

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Produced for

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Contents

Non-technical summary	iv
1.0 Introduction	1
2.0 The development site	
Planning background	1
Site location	2
Site character and topography	2
Geological and ground conditions	3
3.0 Archaeological and historical background	
Site history	3
Site development	4
4.0 Methodology	
Aims and objectives of the evaluation	5
Evaluation	5
5.0 Results	
Trench 1	7
Trench 2	7
Trench 3	8
Trench 4	8
Trench 5	9
Trench 6	9
Trench 7	10
6.0 Finds	10
7.0 Conclusions.....	11
8.0 Acknowledgements	12
9.0 References	12
 FIG. 1: Site location	 14
FIG. 2: The development area showing trench locations	15
FIG. 3: Extract from the 1889 OS map	16
FIG. 4: Extract from the 1953 OS map	16
FIG. 5: Sections for trenches 1 – 4	17
FIG. 6: Sections for trenches 5 – 7	18

PLATE 1: General view of the site, looking west	19
PLATE 2: General view of trench 1, looking south west	19
PLATE 3: General view of made ground in trench 2, looking north west ...	20
PLATE 4: General view of trench 3, looking north west	20
PLATE 5: General view of trench 4, looking north west	21
PLATE 6: General view of trench 5, looking north west	21
PLATE 7: General view of trench 6, looking north east	22
PLATE 8: General view of trench 7, looking south west	22

Appendix 1: OASIS summary record for Cromwell Lane

Non-technical summary

Stoke-on-Trent Archaeology carried out a programme of archaeological trial trenching on land formerly occupied by the Midlands Sports Centre for the Disabled at Tile Hill, a suburb on the outskirts of the city of Coventry (NGR SP 2747 7744). Although there was no known evidence for archaeology on the development site, its location was within an area identified from documentary sources as being a potential focus of Coventry's medieval tile and brick making industry. The development area is also situated on the edge of Westwood Heath Common, which lay on the western boundary of the Stoneleigh Abbey estate. In addition, recent finds by metal detectorists to the west of the site indicate some prehistoric activity in the vicinity.

The project was commissioned by the developer, Bellway Homes (South Midlands) Ltd and overseen by CgMs Consulting Ltd. The evaluation was undertaken between the 18th and 22nd January 2010. Seven speculatively located trial trenches were excavated to a total approximate area of 394m², but yielded little of archaeological significance. Most trenches contained only natural subsoils overlain by modern made-ground or disturbed deposits. The 20th-century truncation of the development area appears to have been fairly comprehensive to the west of Cromwell Lane, removing almost all evidence of past activity on the site.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 The development area (DA) is vacant brownfield situated on Cromwell Lane in Tile Hill, a suburb on the western outskirts of the city of Coventry. Designated by the Local Planning Authority (LPA) as a Principal Housing Site, the land was formerly occupied by the Midlands Sports Centre for the Disabled.

1.2 Although no direct evidence for archaeology was recorded within the development area on the Coventry Historic Environment Record (CHER) or Warwickshire HER (WHER), the archaeological investigation of the site was considered appropriate due to the potential for previously unknown remains, in particular those relating to late-medieval tile or brick production and to the western boundary of the Stoneleigh Abbey estate.

2.0 The development site

2.1 *Planning background*

2.1.1 An application by Bellway Homes (South Midlands) Limited to redevelop the Cromwell Lane site with residential units was submitted to the LPA, Coventry City Council, on 27th December 2006 (Coventry Ref. 39471/M). Permission was granted on 20th March 2007, but given the archaeological potential of the site, an attached condition by the LPA's Planning Archaeologist (Patrick 2007) recommended the archaeological investigation of the DA prior to development commencing.

2.1.2 A specification for a scheme of archaeological works was prepared by CgMs Consulting Limited (Gajos 2008) on behalf of Bellway Homes and agreed by the Planning Archaeologist. The scheme comprised a programme of archaeological trial trenching, as defined by the guidelines of the *Institute for Archaeologists* (IfA) (revised October 2008), in order to establish the extent, level of preservation and character of any buried archaeological remains and enable the impact of the development to be mitigated in an appropriate manner.

2.1.3 The evaluation procedure was in line with the LPA's adopted planning and development process as defined by the *Coventry Development Plan 2001*, including policy *BE15 (Archaeological Sites)*, as well as national government guidelines established in *PPG16 (Archaeology and Planning, 1990)*. Stoke-on-Trent Archaeology

(SOTARCH) was subsequently commissioned by CgMs Consulting, acting on behalf of Bellway Homes, to undertake the project.

2.2 Site location

2.2.1 The DA is located approximately 3.0km west of Coventry city centre in the residential suburb of Tile Hill, centred on Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid Reference (NGR) SP 2747 7744 (Fig. 1).

2.2.2 Historically, the township of Tile Hill lay within the parish of Berkswell in the county of Warwickshire, but it was incorporated into the City of Coventry and the civil parish of Stoneleigh in 1928 (Fox 1957, 45). The site itself now lies adjacent to the City boundary with Solihull Metropolitan Borough.

2.2.3 The DA is bounded to the north by Alan Higgs Way, which formerly served as an access road for the Tile Hill Park and Ride parking area, which adjoined the north-west corner of the site. Immediately north of this roadway is Tile Hill railway station and the West Coast Mainline. To the south and west is arable farmland designated as Green Belt. On the eastern side of the DA is Cromwell Lane, which originally carried the Kenilworth road over a level crossing at the north-east corner of the site before continuing on to join Duggin's Lane. This crossing was displaced by a fly-over in 2004, which bypassed the north end of Cromwell Lane (Plate 1).

2.3 Site character and topography

2.3.1 The DA was formerly occupied by low-level buildings, primarily confined to the southern part of the site, with outdoor all-weather sports pitches in the north section and associated car parking areas to the east and west. All extant structures were cleared in 2008 except for the hard standing areas.

2.3.2 The DA is an irregular shape, broadly aligned north east to south west, and covering a gross area of approximately 2.02 hectares (5.0 acres). The eastern and southern boundaries are defined by mature trees and hedgerows with a copse in the south-west corner. Along the western boundary is a small, partly culverted, stream which flows north into Canley Brook.

2.3.3 The DA is relatively flat and lies at an elevation of approximately 109.5m aOD in the south-west corner, gently sloping down to 107.5m aOD on the north side. The ground level on top of an embankment in the south east, however, rises to approximately 111.0m aOD (Bonner 2009, 3).

2.4 *Geology and ground conditions*

2.4.1 Geotechnical borehole samples (Bonner 2009) demonstrate that ground conditions across the site generally comprises modern made ground to a maximum depth of 0.8m. The underlying drift (natural) comprises reddish brown, pebbly boulder clay at depths of between 0.25m to 2.10m, derived from the underlying solid geology (bedrock) of Carboniferous Tile Hill Mudstone.

3.0 Archaeological and historical background

3.1 *Site history*

3.1.1 Prehistoric activity has been identified in the vicinity of the DA. Metal detectorists working the fields to the west of the site have recovered a range of prehistoric artefacts, including a Bronze Age socketed axe (Patrick 2007, 2).

3.1.2 In the late 14th century Tile Hill was known as *Tylhull* and, as such, was a probable site of tile production. Although the archaeological, documentary and place-name evidence is sparse, there is enough to indicate tile manufacture in the surrounding area between the 13th and 16th centuries, with production apparently peaking in the first half of the 14th century (Eames 1996, 59). Contrary to the usual custom, the tilers of Coventry were permitted to form a Guild, which suggests that tile manufacturing in the region was unusually important (Eames 1980, 226). The precise extent and locations of this predominantly rural activity within the locality of Tile Hill is, however, unknown (Flitcroft 2008, 17).

3.1.3 The DA is also situated on the edge of what was Westwood Heath Common, which defined the western boundary of an estate held by the Cistercian abbey at Stoneleigh. It is possible that this boundary was characterised by a hedgerow that was still extant in the 19th century (see **3.2.1**). Medieval common edges and parish boundaries were often demarcated by hedges (Williamson 2002, 83). The late medieval/early post-medieval period saw settlement encroaching around the edge of the common and Cromwell

Cottage (CHER, MCT12565), a Grade II Listed Building dating to at least 1635 (Gajos 2008, 4) that adjoins the south-east corner of the site, may be representative of this development. It is possible that a block of ridge and furrow cultivation earthworks (WHER, MSI10893) (Flitcroft 2008, 10), located about 150m west of the DA, also relates to this period.

3.1.4 In the post-medieval period the DA is shown on the Berkswell tithe map of 1839 as comprising a single large field called ‘The Pastures’ (CHER, MCT12582) (Flitcroft 2009, 39). The accompanying apportionment schedule identifies it as plot number 564 which consisted of just over four acres of pasture owned by Jane Lant (presumably related to the Lant family of nearby Nailcote Hall) and occupied by a William Perkins (WCRO 569/29).

3.2 *Site development*

3.2.1 Historical map evidence discloses the physical development of the DA since the late 19th century. The Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1889 (1:10,560 scale) (Historic Map Archive) shows the site sub-divided into three separate fields, the main portion comprising approximately 4.5 acres (1.82 ha) with two small, contiguous linear plots on the east side running parallel to Cromwell Lane (Fig. 3). A straight north – south-aligned boundary extending between these fields appears to coincide with a hedgerow that delineated the parliamentary county division boundary.

3.2.2 There are no major changes indicated on the subsequent 1905 and 1926 OS maps, although the latter edition identifies Cromwell Lane as Banner Lane. In the 1938 edition the only obvious difference is that the hedged field boundary running through the DA is now labelled as a rural district boundary. The maps do, however, show the residential expansion of Tile Hill in the area north east of the DA during this period.

3.2.3 The 1953 OS map (Fig. 4) depicts a large industrial warehouse covering a ground area of approximately 1760m² that occupies most of the south side of the site. All the internal field boundaries have been removed and the areas around the warehouse are shown as embanked. Two tanks are shown adjacent to Cromwell Lane at the north-eastern corner of the building, as well as a gantry on its north side.

3.2.4 The DA had changed hands by 1988 when a site development plan shows the warehouse converted into an indoor sports facility with an attached swimming pool and multi-purpose sports hall. An adventure play ground and outdoor hard play facilities were proposed on the north side of the site, interspersed with car parking areas (Coventry Ref. C/39471/D). This layout is confirmed on the 1993 OS map and although the northern section of the site is still empty, it had been developed to its final plan in the 1999 edition, with Alan Higgs Way constructed along the northern edge of the site (Litten 2004).

4.0 Methodology

4.1 *Aims and objectives of the evaluation*

4.1.1 Although the overall aims and objectives of the scheme are described in detail in an archaeological project brief (Patrick 2007) and in the specifications outlining the recommended programme of works (Gajos 2008), they can be generally summarised as:

- identifying any evidence pertaining to the presence or absence of buried remains of archaeological significance within the development site,
- clarifying the chronology, nature, depth, extent, state of preservation and relationships of any archaeological features or deposits,
- preserving by record any archaeological features found in the development site, thereby mitigating the impact of development on those remains,
- attempting to provide information on the historic character of the site within its local and regional context.

4.1.2 The more specific objectives of the evaluation within the DA (Gajos 2008) are:

- to recover any evidence of prehistoric activity,
- to establish whether buried remains associated with medieval tile production might be present,
- to recover any evidence relating to the boundary of the Stoneleigh estate,
- to evaluate the archaeological potential of medieval/post medieval residential settlement.

4.2 *Evaluation*

4.2.1 The project called for seven speculatively located evaluation trenches to be opened, each measuring 30.0m x 2.0m. This represented a gross evaluation area of 420m²,

amounting to a 2.08% sample of the DA's ground area. Due to on-site constraints the eventual trench areas that were excavated amounted to a total area of 394m² (1.95%) (Fig. 2).

4.2.2 Fieldwork involved supervision of a 180°-backhoe excavator using a 1.70m toothless ditching bucket to open the trenches, although a toothed GP bucket was utilised on the hard standing areas in trenches 1 and 4 and to remove industrial debris in trench 2. In each trench monitored, machine excavation of the subsoils was continued down to the first discernible archaeological horizon. If no archaeological features or deposits were encountered, excavation was continued to a point where undisturbed natural subsoil could be confirmed, or to a safe and practical working depth. The trenches were back-filled after recording with the permission of the Planning Archaeologist.

4.2.3 Archaeological horizons were cleaned by hand and all the trenches were documented by means of a written record (site notes and individual *pro-forma* context sheets) and measured section and plan drawings. The stratigraphic sequences in each trench were recorded, with finds sampled where appropriate and a digital colour and 35mm monochrome print photographic record maintained. A temporary benchmark (TBM) with a value of 100.0m was established on a corner of the fly-over. All site levels were related to this TBM.

4.2.4 Staff from SOTARCH carried out the fieldwork between the 18th and 22nd January 2010. The project was conducted in accordance with the agreed specifications and conformed to relevant national codes of conduct, standards and guidance advocated in the *By-laws of the IfA* (revised October 2008).

4.2.5 The site archive comprises written, drawn, photographic and artefactual components and is currently stored at The Potteries Museum & Art Gallery, Bethesda Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, pending transfer to the Herbert Art Gallery and Museum, Jordan Well, Coventry (site code: **CLTH 10**, Museum Accession no.: **TH'10**). An online OASIS form for the project has been completed (appendix 1).

5.0 Results

5.1 Trench 1 – 30.0m NE-SW x 1.94m NW-SE (Fig. 5a, Plate 2)

5.1.1 This trench was positioned on an approximate north-east – south-west alignment in the north-east corner of the DA on the site of a former car park. Undisturbed natural was encountered at depths of between 0.61m and 0.84m below ground level and consisted of orange brown clay with occasional sandstone inclusions (105).

5.1.2 This was overlain by brown clay (104) and (103), which together were up to 0.36m thick and extended the full length of the trench. This horizon was interpreted as disturbed/redeposited natural above which was a sub-base of loose, pink/brown aggregate (102) c.0.16m thick underlying a binder course composed of compact, brown black bitumen aggregate (101) up to 0.14m thick. Overlying (101) was a 0.02m thick layer of tarmacadam forming a hard standing (100). No archaeological features or deposits were encountered in this trench.

5.2 Trench 2 – 28.75m NW-SE x 2.00m NE-SW (Fig. 5b, Plate 3)

5.2.1 This trench was in the north-west corner of the DA and located over the site of the adventure play area.

5.2.2 The orange brown clay loam natural subsoil (205) was revealed in a north west – south east aligned sondage excavated at the south-east end of the trench and was encountered at a depth of approximately 3.30m below ground level. This sondage began to flood with groundwater and was immediately backfilled after recording. The overlying layer was almost entirely made ground (201) consisting of industrial waste, demolition material and domestic rubbish.

5.2.3 Toward the south-east end of the trench (201) was partially overlain by a 0.10m thick band of loose grey/green gravel (204), which in turn was overlain by a compact black ashy grit (203) and a thin layer of grey/green sandy clay (202), possibly representing the remains of levelling layers used in constructing the playground. The heterogeneous surface layer (200) comprised an overburden of grey silty clay and demolition rubble up to 0.15m thick.

5.3 Trench 3 – 25.40m NW-SE x 2.03m NE-SW (Fig. 5c, Plate 4)

5.3.1 This trench was located toward the north-eastern corner of the DA in an area previously occupied by an outdoor games court.

5.3.2 An orange brown clay subsoil (303), interpreted as undisturbed natural, was encountered at a depth of 0.45m. This contained finely laminated slabs of grey green sandstone; similar geological deposits were subsequently observed in trenches 4 and 7. Toward the south-eastern end of the trench an indistinct linear cut [304] was recorded within (303), which contained a field drain (306) and a grey/brown silty-clay sidefill (305). The drain comprised segmental red clay tilepipes, 0.08m in diameter, which extended diagonally across the trench on a north-west – south-east alignment. At best this feature was probably late 19th-century in origin and was not investigated further.

5.3.3 Above (303) and [304] was a layer of dark brown clay (302), about 0.15m thick, that probably represented disturbed/redeposited natural. The overlying soil (301) was made ground approximately 0.27m thick, primarily comprising brown silty clay that may have served as a levelling layer. The overlying surface layer consisted of loose angular grey gravel (300), approximately 0.18m in thickness that extended across the trench. Aside from the field drain, no other archaeological features or deposits were observed in this trench.

5.4 Trench 4 – 30.0m NW-SE x 2.00m NE-SW (Fig. 5d, Plate 5)

5.4.1 This trench, located in the north-east corner of the DA, was moved approximately 2.0m to the south due to its proximity to the contractor's site compound. This trench straddled a split-level embanked area formed by the car parking area at its higher south-eastern end and an outdoor games pitch at the lower north-western end. This trench was also in the vicinity of the 19th-century hedgerow boundary.

5.4.2 Undisturbed orange red sandy clay natural (405) was encountered at the south-eastern end of trench 4 at a depth of c.0.60m below ground level. Approximately 6.80m to the south-east, subsoil (405) appeared to have been cut by a slope-sided feature [406] (although only the eastern edge was revealed). This cut contained a primary fill of loose black silt with a small number of 20th-century glass and 19th-century pottery fragments (404), and a secondary deposit of grey silty sand (403), which was at least 0.60m thick to

the limit of excavation. Cut [406] seemed to reflect the scarped slope that sat directly above, suggesting that it represented part of the 20th-century landscaping. Unfortunately groundwater flooding at the north-western end and the instability of the trench sides hindered a more considered interpretation.

5.4.3 Overlying (405) and cut [406] was a c.0.55m thick layer of pink/brown sandy clay (402) with moderate inclusions of small subangular stones, which appeared to be disturbed/redeposited natural. Above this was (401), a layer of loose grey/pink gravel up to 0.06m thick, which formed the sub-base for a layer of black bitumen gravel aggregate (400). This probably the binding course for the same tarmac hard standing encountered in trench 1, but which had already been removed in this area.

5.5 Trench 5 – 24.90m NW-SE x 2.00m NE-SW (Fig. 6a, Plate 6)

5.5.1 This trench was on the west side of the former multi-purpose sports hall, located in the south-west corner of the site. This was considered to be an area that had not been significantly impacted by modern groundworks. Due to the presence of a new drainage channel, trench 5 had to be shifted approximately 22.0m south and shortened due to the presence of a copse and a possible badger sett (Paul Gajos, pers. comm. 2010).

5.5.2 An orange/brown clay natural subsoil (502) with grey green mottling and occasional inclusions of small pebbles was encountered at a depth of approximately 0.35m below the existing ground surface. This was overlain by a red/brown sandy-clay layer (501) containing flecks of charcoal, between 0.18m to 0.24m thick, which was probably disturbed/redeposited natural. The overlying surface layer (500) comprised a brown silty-clay topsoil up to 0.24m in depth, capped by turf and bracken. Nothing of archaeological importance was encountered in this trench.

5.6 Trench 6 – 30.0m NE-SW x 2.05m NW-SE (Fig. 6b, Plate 7)

5.6.1 This trench was also located in the south-west corner, on the south side of the former sports hall and was repositioned about 3.0m further north to avoid a line of trees. The undisturbed natural subsoil, a red/brown sandy clay (602), was initially encountered at a depth of 0.26m.

5.6.2 At the east end of the trench (602) was partially overlain by a loose dark brown silty layer (601) containing modern domestic waste, including plastic bottles, drink cans and car parts from a rubbish tip. There was no indication of a cut in (601) and it seems likely that the rubbish was in a natural depression. This end of the trench was also subject almost immediately to groundwater seepage, which restricted interpretation of the stratigraphy. The overlying topsoil (600) comprised a brown sandy clay loam up to 0.16m deep, with a covering of grass, bracken and brambles. There was no evidence of archaeological features or deposits.

5.7 Trench 7 – 26.70m NE-SW x 2.07m NE-SE (Fig. 6c, Plate 8)

5.7.1 This trench was in the south-east corner on an embankment running parallel to Cromwell Lane. The north-eastern end of this trench was foreshortened to avoid disturbing a known gas main and a governor kiosk.

5.7.2 Undisturbed natural sub soil (702) was initially encountered at a depth of 0.76m and comprised firm orange/red clay containing moderate inclusions of angular laminated fragments of red and grey green sandstone, confined mostly to the north end and similar to those revealed in trenches 3 and 4. This stratum was partially overlain by a firm, greyish brown silty clay (701), with occasional inclusions of flecked charcoal and small stones, extending c. 14.0m along the trench. It was between 0.08m and 0.33m thick and was interpreted as either disturbed natural or a relict ground surface.

5.7.3 Overlying (702)/(701) was a layer of made ground approximately 0.80m deep and consisting of brown sandy clay (700), with frequent inclusions of modern red brick and concrete kerb stones. The top 0.10m of this layer had been disturbed by root action, primarily from ash trees along the roadside. No archaeological features or deposits were observed in this trench.

6.0 Finds

6.1 A handful of artefacts was sampled, all of which were taken from (404) in trench 4. These include an opaque, square-bodied condiment bottle, with an embossed ‘GARTONS HP SAUCE’ on one side. The original sauce was invented by F.G. Garton and commercially marketed from 1903 (Lindsey 2010), providing a *terminus post quem* for the bottle’s deposition. Two fragments of a blue transfer-printed earthenware plate are

probably no later than c.1860. Other fragments of jam or ointment jars and a machine-made cylindrical clear glass bottle were also recovered from (404) and are mid 20th-century in date.

7.0 Conclusions

7.1 No evidence pertaining to the medieval tile industry was recovered from trenching within the DA at Tile Hill, although, indirectly, this may at least furnish negative evidence with regard to the local distribution of kilns. Similarly, no evidence of the Stoneleigh Abbey estate's western boundary was revealed. Although trench 4 was positioned across a former hedged administrative boundary that may have preserved the line of the estate's western limit into the 20th century (see section 3.2.2) it failed, largely due to modern disturbance, to identify any evidence relating to this feature.

7.2 Historical map evidence indicates that the DA was agricultural land at the end of the 19th century and had probably maintained this character for some time. The 1950s commercial use of the site and subsequent landscaping and re-development in the late 20th century appear to have had a significant impact on any archaeological remains that survived up until this time. A possible original ground surface was identified only in trench 7 (701), in the south-eastern corner of the site. All other trenches to the west and north contained only natural subsoils overlain by modern made-ground or disturbed deposits. The truncation of the development area appears, therefore, to have been fairly comprehensive to the west of Cromwell Lane, removing almost all evidence of past activity on the site. Only the 19th-century field drain (306) in trench 3 and a handful of 19th- and 20th-century artefacts from trench 4 (404) stand as minor exceptions to the general trend revealed on site.

8.0 Acknowledgements

8.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Richard Cramp (supervisor), Peter Stuart and Zoë Sutherland of SOTARCH. This report was written by Richard Cramp AIfA with illustrations by Jonathan Goodwin MIfA of SOTARCH, who also identified the finds. Thanks are extended to Paul Gajos of CgMs Consulting Ltd (Newark) and Chris Patrick, Coventry City Council Planning Archaeologist. Valuable assistance and co-operation were provided by the site manager Chris Harkin; Tony Kirton of T.C. Kirton Plant Hire Ltd and the staff at Tile Hill Community Library.

Ordnance Survey data is reproduced with the permission of H.M.S.O. License No. 100024286.

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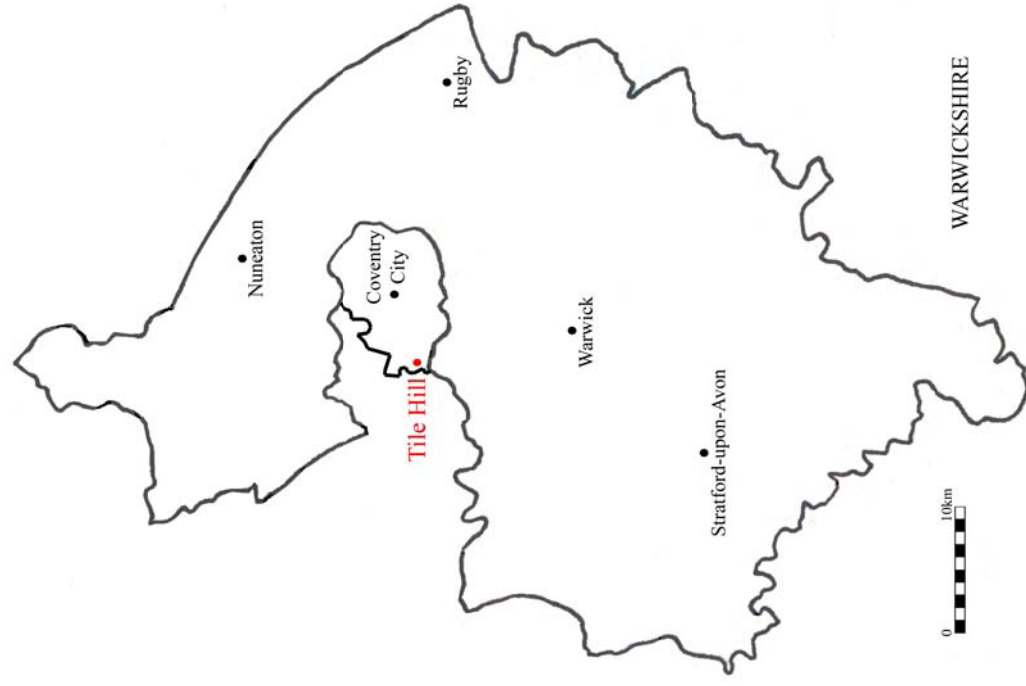


FIG. 1

Site location.

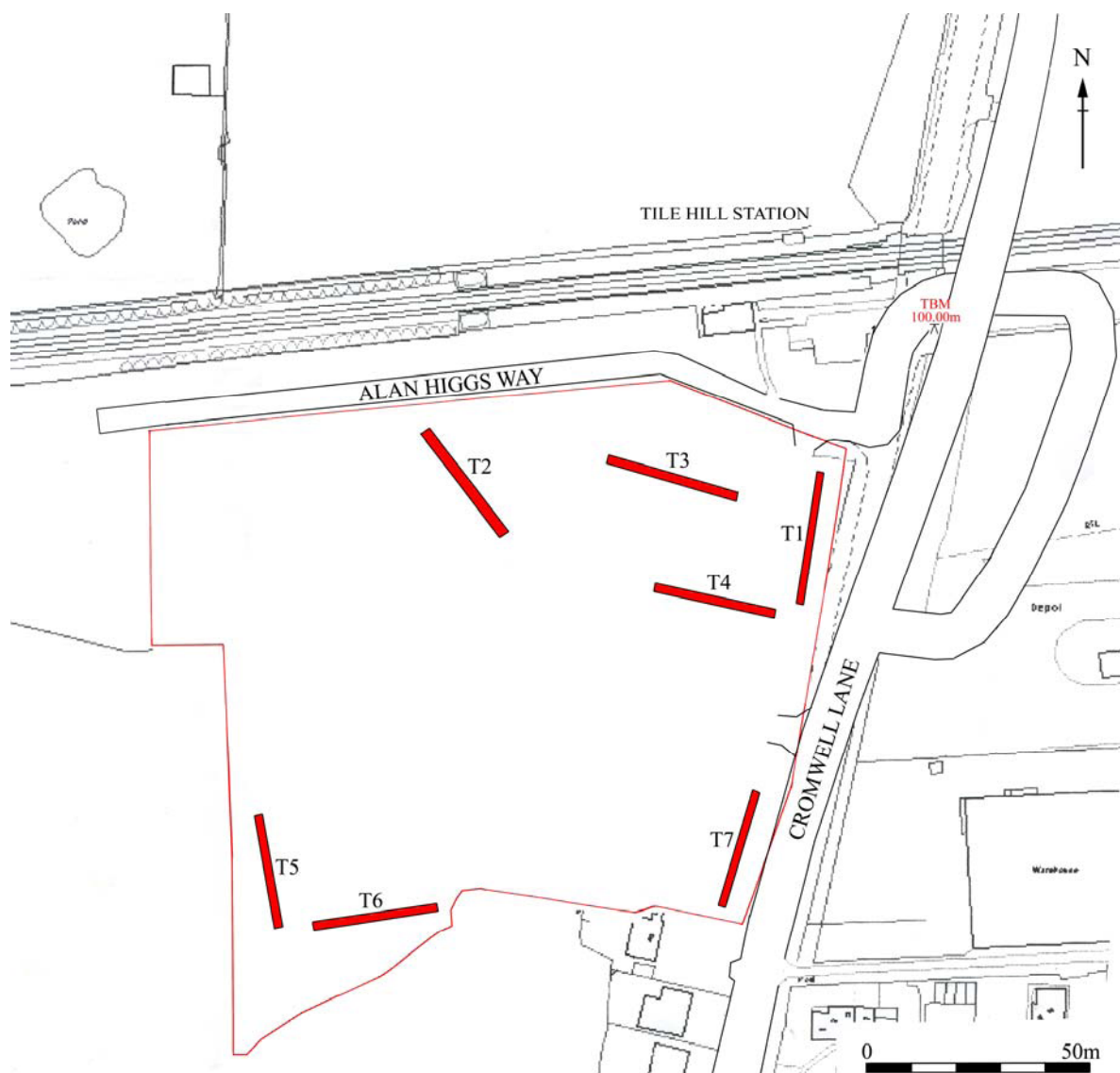


FIG. 2

The development area showing trench locations.

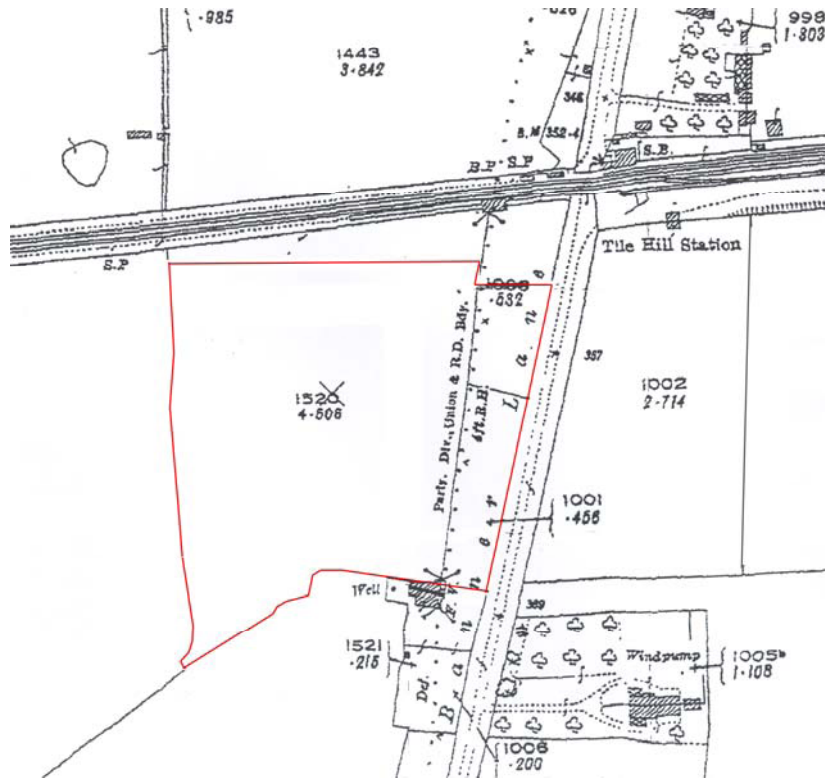


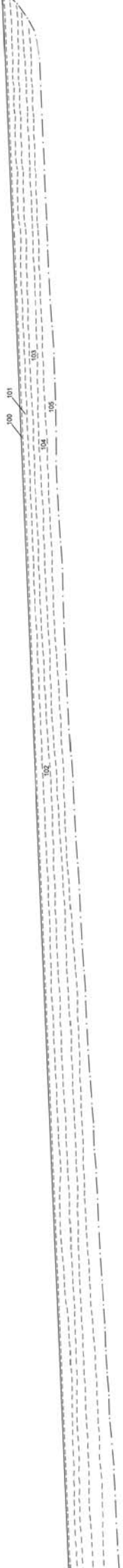
FIG. 3

Extract from the 1889 OS map (the development area is indicated in red).

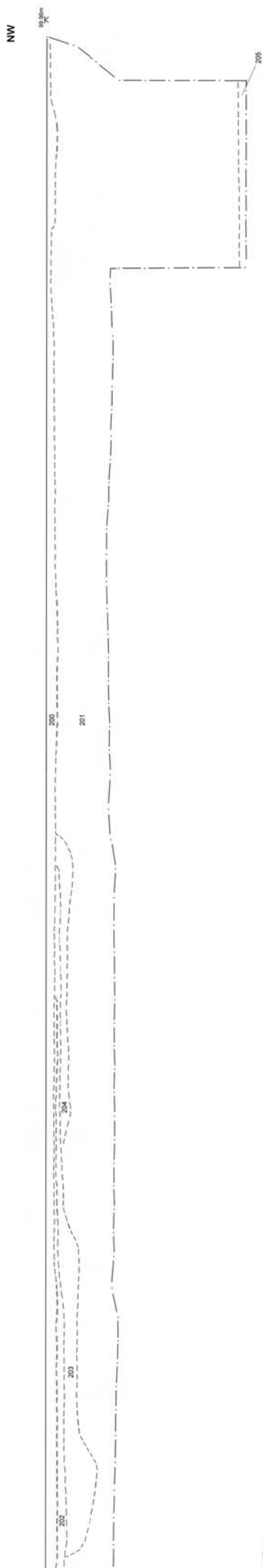


FIG. 4

Extract from the 1953 OS map (the development area is indicated in red). A warehouse is present within the area by this date.



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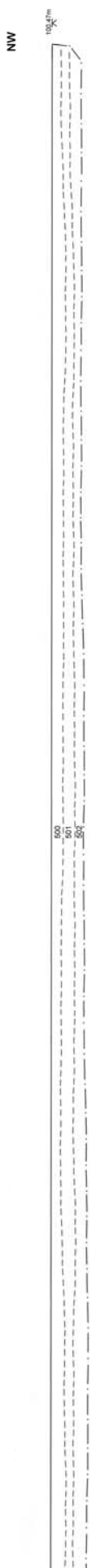
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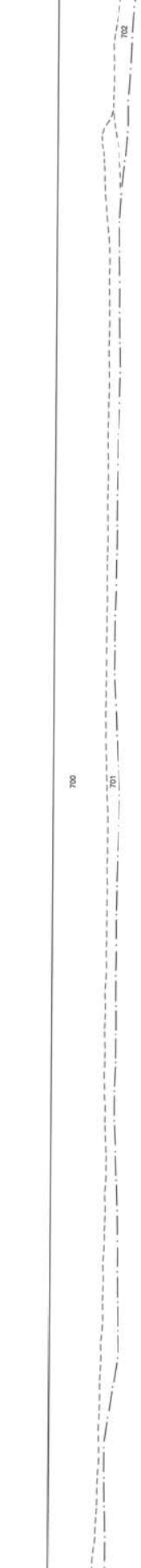


FIG. 6

Sections for trenches



PLATE 1

General view of the site, looking west. Trench 1 is in the foreground, with trench 4 just visible, left middle, and trench 3, right middle.



PLATE 2

General view of trench 1, looking south west.



PLATE 3

General view of made ground in trench 2, looking north west (scales: 1.0m, 2.0m).



PLATE 4

General view of trench 3, looking north west. Crossing the trench in the foreground is the field drain (306) (scales: 1.0m, 2.0m).



PLATE 5

General view of trench 4, looking north west. Note collapsed sides in the central portion and flooding at the western end (scales: 1.0m, 2.0m).



PLATE 6

General view of trench 5, looking north west (scales: 1.0m, 2.0m).



PLATE 7

General view of trench 6, looking north east (scales: 1.0m, 2.0m).



PLATE 8

View of trench 7, looking south west. Note scattering of natural sandstone deposits in foreground (scales: 1.0m, 2.0m).

APPENDIX 1:
OASIS summary record

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: stokeont2-72602

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation at Cromwell Lane, Tile Hill, Coventry
Short description of the project	Prior to the residential redevelopment of the site, Stoke-on-Trent Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation on land off Cromwell Lane, Tile Hill, Coventry. The archaeological potential of the site related to the possible presence of medieval tile-making evidence in the area. Seven trenches were opened during the evaluation, but none contained features/deposits of archaeological significance. The site appeared to have been subject to landscaping in the 20th century.
Project dates	Start: 18-01-2010 End: 22-01-2010
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	CLTH10 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	39471/M - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST MIDLANDS COVENTRY COVENTRY Cromwell Lane, Tile Hill, Coventry
Postcode	CV4
Study area	2.02 Hectares
Site coordinates	SP 2747 7744 52.3939112759 -1.596264886850 52 23 38 N 001 35 46 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Stoke-on-Trent Archaeology
Project brief	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

originator	
Project design originator	Paul Gajos
Project director/manager	Jonathan Goodwin
Project supervisor	Richard Cramp
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Bellway Homes Ltd.

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Herbert Art Gallery, Coventry
Physical Archive ID	TH'10
Physical Contents	'Ceramics','Glass'
Digital Archive recipient	Herbert Art Gallery, Coventry
Digital Archive ID	TH'10
Digital Contents	'Survey'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Herbert Art Gallery, Coventry
Paper Archive ID	TH'10
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic','Survey','other'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Correspondence','Diary','Drawing','Miscellaneous Material','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text','Unspecified Archive'
Entered by	Jonathan Goodwin (jon.goodwin@stoke.gov.uk)
Entered on	18 February 2010

OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

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