

Archaeological investigations at Astley Lane, Bedworth Warwickshire

Worcestershire Archaeology
for GHC Archaeology & Heritage
on behalf of Bellway Homes

April 2022



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ASTLEY LANE BEDWORTH WARWICKSHIRE

Archaeological investigation report



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SITE INFORMATION

Site name:	Astley Lane, Bedworth, Warwickshire
Local planning authority:	Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council
Planning reference:	036877
Central NGR:	SP 33449 86885
Commissioning client:	GHC Archaeology & Heritage
WA project number:	P5775
WA report number:	3021
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Museum accession number:	-

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Archaeological investigations at Astley Lane, Bedworth, Warwickshire

By Peter Lovett

With contributions by Rob Hedge and Elizabeth Pearson

Illustrations by Peter Lovett and Shona Robson-Glyde

Summary

An archaeological investigation was undertaken at Astley Lane, Bedworth, Warwickshire (NGR SP 33449 86885), as commissioned by GHC Archaeology & Heritage on behalf of Bellway Homes, in advance of a proposed housing development, with planning permission having been granted subject to a programme of archaeological works.

Archaeological investigations, comprising eight evaluation trenches and a small area excavation, were undertaken. The majority of the evaluation trenching demonstrated either an absence of archaeology on the western side of the site, or extensive modern truncation related to the colliery in the central part. The eastern area of the site revealed medieval pits and a ditch, with a probably later pond, the latter having a metalled surface leading down into it. Main site activity was dated, by its pottery assemblage, to sometime in the mid-13th to mid-14th century.

Report

1 Introduction

1.1 Background to the project

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA) in August and October 2021 at Astley Lane, Bedworth, Warwickshire (NGR SP 33449 86885), as commissioned by GHC Archaeology & Heritage on behalf of Bellway Homes, in advance of a proposed housing development. Planning permission for the development has been granted subject to conditions including a programme of archaeological works (planning reference 036877).

Correspondence with Warwickshire County Council's Archaeological Information and Advice Service established that archaeological evaluation of the site was an appropriate initial stage of archaeological mitigation. A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by Lanpro Services (LPS 2019) and approved by John Robinson, Planning Archaeologist for Warwickshire County Council, which set out a methodology for evaluation of the site through the excavation of eight trenches across the proposed development area.

Subsequently, a further fieldwork stage was required and a WSI was prepared by GHC Archaeology & Heritage (GHC 2021) and approved by John Robinson, Planning Archaeologist for Warwickshire County Council, for the mitigation of an area centred around Trench 1.

The investigations conform to the industry guidelines and standards set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in Standard and guidance: for archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2014a) and Standard and guidance: for archaeological field excavation (CIfA 2014b)

1.2 Site location, topography and geology

The site covers approximately 8ha and lies to the north-west of Bedworth. It is bounded by Astley Lane to the south and west, woodland to the north, and modern housing to the east. A small brook runs east to west through the woodland to the north. The land is generally flat and at c 112m AOD. The evaluation trenches were located in three parcels of land: Trench 1 on the south-eastern side of the larger development site, in the garden of a now demolished house; Trenches 2, 3, 4 and 8 are in a pasture field on the western side of the site, lying at around 110m AOD (a watercourse lies along the northern edge of this field); Trenches, 5, 6, and 7, on the south side of the central area of the site (at c. 114m AOD and lying in scrubland).

The underlying geology comprises bedrock of Whiteacre Member – Mudstone and Sandstone formation overlain by superficial deposits of Thrussington Member - Diamicton (BGS 2022).

2 Archaeological and historical background

2.1 Introduction

Prior to fieldwork commencing, a search of the Warwickshire HER was completed, covering a search area of 1km around the site. Historic mapping and aerial photographs were also consulted. A summary of the results of this research are presented below.

2.2 Prehistoric to Modern

There has been little archaeological investigation in the search area, and so the baseline knowledge is minimal. A single flint spot find (MWA12230) on the southern edge of the search area is the only prehistoric activity recorded on the HER. Similarly, the Roman period is represented by just a single find spot of a bust of a woman (MWA5103), found 900m to the south-west.

Extant ridge and furrow has been recorded on land to the north and east of the site (MWA32257; MWA30094; MWA30091), with the possible site of the deserted medieval settlement of *Smercote*

Magna (MWA517) 1km to the south-west. The historic core of Bedworth lies 2.3km to the east of the site, and the remains of a possible medieval moated site lie 1km to the south of the site (MWA1671).

The site lies within Arden, known in the medieval period as Arden Forest, a great swathe of woodland across the northern half of the county of Warwickshire. It was lightly settled, with isolated farmsteads rather than the nucleated settlements seen in more open landscapes.

Within the site are the remains of the Newdigate Colliery (MWA6715), which operated from 1898 until 1982, when the workable coal reserves were exhausted (OW 2022).

2.3 Previous archaeological work on the site

A single evaluation trench was excavated by Worcestershire Archaeology (Lovett 2021) prior to the further works being reported here. In that evaluation a pit containing medieval pottery and a stone spread of similar date were identified.

3 Project aims

3.1 Evaluation

The overall aim of the programme of archaeological evaluation trenching had been to obtain sufficient information as to the archaeological significance and potential of the site, to allow reasoned and informed recommendations to be made for the need for and the scope of any subsequent archaeological mitigation. This was achieved through addressing the following objectives:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition and significance of any archaeological remains within the development site
- To excavate and record identified archaeological features and deposits to a level appropriate to their extent and significance
- To assess vulnerability/sensitivity of any exposed remains
- To assess the impact of previous land use on the site
- To assess the potential for survival of environmental evidence
- To inform a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains
- To undertake sufficient post-excavation assessment to confidently interpret identified archaeological features
- To report the results of the excavation and place them in their local and regional context
- To compile and deposit a site archive for deposition with the receiving museum and to provide information for accession to the Warwickshire HER

3.2 Excavation

The overall aim of the programme of archaeological works will be to record and advance understanding of the archaeological remains located by evaluation within the development site and prior to their destruction.

This was intended to be realised through the achievement of the following objectives:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition and significance of any archaeological remains within the development site
- To excavate and record identified archaeological features and deposits to a level appropriate to their extent and significance
- To assess the impact of previous land use on the site

- To recover environmental evidence where appropriate
- To undertake sufficient post-excavation assessment to confidently interpret identified archaeological features
- To report the results of the excavation and place them in their local and regional context
- To produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for the local HER to ensure the long-term survival of the excavated data.

4 Project methodology

The results of both the fieldwork stages are amalgamated in this report.

4.1 Evaluation

IN accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; LPS 2019), fieldwork was undertaken on 20 August 2021, and 4 to 5 October 2021.

The trenches were laid out were non-gridded and positioned to provide coverage of areas that have not been subjected to extensive disturbance from the former colliery and on areas of proposed disturbance for the new development. Eight trenches, amounting to 640m² in area, were excavated over the 8ha site. The location of the trenches is indicated in Figure 2.

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed under constant archaeological supervision using a JCB 3CX type wheeled excavator (for Trench 1) and a 360° tracked mechanical digger (for Trenches 2-8), both employing a toothless bucket. Subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. Clean surfaces were inspected and selected deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples, as well as to determine their nature. Deposits were recorded according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012), and trench and feature locations were surveyed using a GNSS device with an accuracy limit set at <0.04m. On completion of excavation, trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material.

All fieldwork records were checked and cross-referenced. Analysis was undertaken through a combination of structural, artefactual and environmental evidence, allied to the information derived from other sources.

The project archive is currently held at the offices of Worcestershire Archaeology. Subject to the agreement of the landowner it is anticipated that it will be deposited at Warwickshire Museum.

4.2 Excavation

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by GHC Archaeology & Heritage Ltd (GHC 2021). Fieldwork was undertaken between 4 and 8 October 2021. An area, amounting to 540m² in area, was excavated – for its location see Figure 2.

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed under constant archaeological supervision using a JCB 3CX type excavator. Subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. Clean surfaces were inspected and selected deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples, as well as to determine their nature. Deposits were recorded according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012) and trench and feature locations were surveyed using a GNSS device with an accuracy limit set at <0.04m.

All fieldwork records were checked and cross-referenced. Analysis was undertaken through a combination of structural, artefactual and environmental evidence, allied to the information derived from other sources.

The project archive is currently held at the offices of Worcestershire Archaeology. Subject to the agreement of the landowner it is anticipated that it will be deposited at Warwickshire Museum.

5 Archaeological results

5.1 Introduction

The features recorded in the trench are shown in Figures 2-5 and Plates 1-22.

5.2 Trench descriptions

5.2.1 Trench 1

See Plates 1-5; but for excavation area centred here, see below and Plates 14-22.

The natural ground was reached throughout the trench, consisting of a firm mid orange clay with veins of sand and frequent rounded pebbles and cobbles. At the northern end of the trench the natural was reached at 1m below ground surface (BGS) at 111.62m AOD, whilst to the south it was 0.5m BGS (112.28m AOD).

In the middle of the trench was a roughly linear-shaped feature, 105, containing a very mixed fill of soft light blue grey silty sand with frequent charcoal and rounded cobbles and redeposited mid reddish brown sandy clay with frequent rounded cobbles and pebbles and occasional charcoal. The deposit was rapidly and intentionally backfilled, partly with upcast material and partly with nearby spoil, possibly waste from a fire. Medieval pottery of 12th-14th century date (see below) was found throughout the fill.

This probable pit was 0.75m deep, and 1.46m wide, with steep sides and a flat base. The feature ran to the south where it had a relationship with a larger roughly circular feature of similar date (107). A small extension to the trench was pulled to the west, to define the extent of the feature. It is thought that this feature and the excavated feature 106 formed a series of intercutting quarry pits.

At the southern end of the trench was a stone spread (108), possibly forming a heavily truncated rubble core wall foundation. This was formed of roughly hewn grey stone boulders, and was roughly 1.6m by 0.9m across. The stones were between 110 x 120 x 100mm and 280 x 120 x 120mm. No obvious coursing was evident, and it was not possible to discern any edging stones to suggest a face. This feature lay directly under the topsoil, at 112.57m AOD, and above the thin subsoil (109).

Immediately adjacent to 108, there was a probable posthole 112. This was not excavated but contained several stones similar to those present in 108. It measured 0.3 x 0.4m. It is not clear if these were packing stones or later infill. A spread of stones (113) to the south of the possible wall was suggestive of collapse rather than a separate feature.

The northern end of the trench had seen modern truncation, with the natural ground and subsoil scarped away, hence the differing depths of the clay strata throughout the trench. Overlying the natural ground was a dark humic soil with frequent modern rubbish throughout. This was 0.75m thick. The scarping event also ran to the northern edge of feature 105. A topsoil, 0.25m thick, lay across the whole trench.

5.2.2 Trench 2

See Plate 6

The natural ground was reached at a depth of between 0.58m and 0.77m below the ground surface, as it dropped away to the north. A layer of alluvium sealed the natural strata in the northern half of the trench, and was 0.17m thick. This in turn was sealed by subsoil 0.23m thick, followed by a topsoil 0.37m thick.

5.2.3 Trench 3

See Plate 7

Trench 3 had a similar depositional sequence as Trench 2, with alluvium overlying the natural strata. The natural ground was 0.87m below ground surface, with the alluvium 0.28m thick.

5.2.4 Trench 4

See Plates 8-9

Trench 4 lay further to the south, away from the floodplain of the brook, and as such there was no alluvial deposit present. The natural strata was encountered at 0.63m below the ground surface. Cutting the geological deposit, there was a linear feature 1m wide and 0.36m deep, with shallow concave sides and a rounded base. It contained a single fill similar to the overlying subsoil, and yielded a sherd of probably medieval pottery. This feature was likely an agricultural ditch of medieval date, possibly related to drainage, considering the influence of the brook on the landscape. It was not seen in any of the other trenches.

5.2.5 Trenches 5-7

See Plates 10-12

All three of these trenches revealed extensive modern made-ground. Trench 5 was excavated its full length, with a sondage to 2.25m deep dug in the middle. Rubble and concrete was still present at this depth. Previous test pitting by the construction company had demonstrated that this modern deposit continued to a depth of 3.6m. Trenches 6 and 7 were subsequently excavated via short sondages, to test the presence of this made-ground. A 2m long hole was excavated at either end, and in the middle of the trench, to a depth of c. 1.2m.

5.2.6 Trench 8

See Plate 13

Similar to Trenches 2 and 3, an alluvial layer overlay the natural ground, which was observed at 0.76m below the current ground surface. No archaeological features were identified.

5.2.7 Excavation area

See Plates 14-22

Natural deposits

The natural ground was reached across the excavation area, and consisted of a firm mid yellow orange silty clay.

Medieval

A shallow curving ditch ran from the south-west corner of the site to the northern edge. It was between 0.6-1.4m wide and between 0.1-0.3m deep, with concave sides and flat base. At the northern end it split, with two narrower ditches discernible, though they continued the same alignment. It contained pottery of 13th-14th century date. At the southern end it was bounded on both sides by a spread of stones (Plate 15). The relative paucity of stones in the fill of the ditch suggested the ditch was contemporary with the spread, rather than cutting through them. Unfortunately, due to the limit of excavation, it was not possible to determine if the spread formed a proper surface.

This ditch was cut along its length by a number of pits. At the southern end, pit 911 was 1.3m across and 0.2m deep, containing 13th to 14th century pottery (Plate 16). Pit 905 was again a wide shallow feature, 1.8m across and 0.1m deep. To the north, pit 929 was deeper, at 0.52m, and wider at 2m across (Plate 17). It also contained pottery of 13th-14th century date.

In the northern half of the site, two intercutting large pits were dug through the top of the ditches (Figure 5; Plate 19). The first was 945, 2m wide and 1.1m deep, containing nine fills of clays and silts. The lowest fills were indicative of slow silting, suggesting the pit remained open for a time. Some of the middle fills were slumping of the edges, again suggesting the feature was open and exposed. The final fills were intentional rapid backfilling of upcast material and surrounding soils. Again, pottery of 13th-14th century date was recovered. This was cut by pit 935, an oval feature 2.4m wide by 1m long, and 0.8m deep. The lowest fill suggested it had been left open for a period and had slowly silted, with

the upper fills being intentionally dumped deposits containing an abundance of domestic waste material, dating, once again, to the 13th-14th century.

To the west of the ditch and pits was a collection of flat stones set in a shallow scoop (924), possibly acting as a post-pad (Plate 18). The stone assemblage measured 0.66m by 0.61m. No further such features were present in the vicinity to articulate a structure, though it was close to the edge of excavation and may have been continued further to the west.

In the south-eastern corner of the site there was shallow pond feature 918 (Figure 4; Plates 20, 22). It was sub-rectangular in shape, and at least 4.6m wide and 8.8m long, and 0.2m deep. It continued beyond the limit of excavation, so that its full size was not known. It had a flattish base and sloped up to the north, forming a shallow ramp into the pond. This ramp was metalled with sandstone cobbles and pebbles embedded into the clay, and the metalling continued along the base of the pond. Within the stones were a number of sherds of medieval pottery. The lower fill of the pond was 919 (finds not well dated), and this was sat in between and above the stone surface. It was 0.07m thick and contained frequent stones and pottery itself. Sealing this was fill 920, at 0.13m thick, which contained early post-medieval pottery.

Two possible postholes of dubious quality were excavated around the northern edge of the pond; 907 and 909. Both were surrounded by the stones of the metalled surface and may have just been pockets of soil that had collected in deeper depressions, giving the impression of cut features. Also along the northern edge of the pond, and within the metalled surface, were two possible post pads between 0.6 and 0.75m across.

To the north of the pond was stone spread 915 (Figure 4; Plates 21-22). This was originally seen in evaluation Trench 1, and was a shallow scoop with a metalled surface, overlain by a tumble of stone cobbles. A possible posthole, 922, lay at the western edge of the spread. The feature was separate from the spread of stones associated with the pond, and its function remains unclear.

Modern

The subsoil was across the site, except in the northern end (see below), and, where it overlaid the pond in the south of the area, 19th and 20th century bottles and pottery were recovered from it.

A large truncation at the northern end of the excavation area was encountered. This had scarped down into the natural ground and was backfilled with rubble and other modern waste. Sealing this, and the subsoil, was a topsoil.

6 Artefactual evidence by Rob Hedge

6.1 Introduction

The artefact report conforms to standards and guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014), as well as further guidance on pottery analysis, archive creation and museum deposition created by various pottery study groups (PCRG/SGRP/MPRG 2016), the Archaeological Archives Forum (AAF 2011), and the Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA 1993).

6.2 Aims

This analysis aimed to identify, sort, spot date, and quantify all artefacts; to describe the range of artefacts present; and to discuss them in their local and regional context.

6.3 Methodology

6.3.1 Recovery policy

Artefacts were recovered according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012).

The majority of artefacts collected in the field were recovered by hand. A small quantity of further material was retrieved from environmental samples (see below).

6.3.2 Method of analysis

All hand-retrieved finds were examined. They were identified, quantified and dated to period. A *terminus post quem* date was produced for each stratified context. This date was used for determining the broad date of phases defined for the site. All information was recorded on a Microsoft Access 2007 database, with tables generated using Microsoft Excel.

The pottery was examined under x20 magnification and referenced as appropriate by fabric type and form. This report was undertaken under significant scheduling constraints, and consultation of physical type series was not possible. Wherever appropriate, concordances to the Soden and Ratkai (1998) type series for Warwickshire and other relevant local series (e.g. Rylatt and Stokes 1996; Mayes and Scott 1984) have been established or suggested. However, in the absence of photographed type sherds, and with many older series lacking consistent, comprehensive descriptions, a site-specific fabric list was deemed necessary. Concordances should be read as provisional, and there are, undoubtedly, parallels that remain to be drawn.

Where resource constraints precluded individual quantification — such as with bulk recovery of slags from environmental samples — an estimate based on counting 10% of the weight of the sample was generated.

Artefacts from environmental samples were examined and those worthy of comment are included below.

6.3.3 Discard policy

Artefacts from topsoil and subsoil and unstratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained, unless they are of intrinsic interest (e.g. worked flint or flint debitage, featured pottery sherds, and other potential 'registered artefacts'). Large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material, unless there is some special reason to retain (such as local production), may be noted and not retained, or, if appropriate, a representative sample will be retained. Discard of finds from post-medieval and earlier deposits will only be instituted with reference to museum collection policy and/or with agreement of the local museum.

6.4 Results

6.4.1 Background

The site lies on the southern fringes of the Chilvers Coton pottery production area, and lies between Nuneaton to the north and Coventry to the south. Given its location, it is unsurprising that the overwhelming majority of the medieval pottery appears to be of very local production: chiefly products of the Chilvers Coton and Coventry industries. Eileen Gooder (1984, 10) has made a convincing case that the widespread distribution of clay working in the vicinity of the site relates to pottery and tile manufacture: the isolated find of a decorated medieval floor tile (MWA5061) under 400m from the site, and extraction pits in the vicinity of Smorrall Lane suggests that further sites remain to be detected in the area.

Although the HER location for the deserted medieval settlement of *Smercote Magna* (MWA517) lies approx. 1km to the WSW, there is a good deal of uncertainty over its exact location: the key source (Dugdale 1730) is vague, and, by then, the settlements of *Smercote Parva* and *Magna* were long depopulated. The place-name is particularly interesting: 'smer' implies a link to fat, or grease, and in Northern English/Anglo-Scandinavian contexts means 'butter': *Smercote* has been linked to butter production (Hallam and Thirsk 1988, 26).

The Chilvers Coton kilns were published by Mayes and Scott (1984), whose classification remains broadly sound. Valuable additional context, especially on the early origins of the industry, has been added by Wilson (2015). The Coventry wares were characterised by Mark Redknapp (Rylatt and Stokes 1996), and subsequent work by Stephanie Rátkai (2017) on material from St John's Street,

Coventry, has added helpful context on the transitions between Chilvers Coton A/B and C wares at the turn of the 14th century.

6.4.2 Quantification

The assemblage totalled 739 finds weighing 13.3kg (see Table 1). Finds came from 29 stratified contexts and could be dated from the medieval period onwards. The majority were produced between the later 13th and the 14th/15th century.

The results below provide a summary of the finds and of their associated location or contexts by site phase. Where possible, dates have been allocated, and the importance of individual finds commented upon as necessary.

period	material	object type	count	weight (g)
medieval	ceramic	pot	609	11084
		roof tile	5	363
	stone	whetstone	1	72
late medieval	ceramic	pot	11	222
medieval/early post-med	iron	horseshoe	1	225
post-medieval	ceramic	brick	3	97
		ornament	1	1
		roof tile	3	54
	glass	vessel	4	61
	ceramic	pot	5	15
modern	ceramic	quarry tile	1	204
		pot	5	112
	glass	vessel	1	5
		window glass	1	2
undated	animal bone	burnt bone	1	3
		mammal bone	7	25
		sheep/goat tooth	2	4
	ceramic	fired clay	23	41
	iron	nail	1	24
	charcoal	charcoal	2	2
	coal	coal	50	9
	shell	nut shell	1	1
igneous stone	worked stone	1	636	
Totals			739	13262

Table 1: Quantification of site assemblage

Artefact condition was variable. Post-medieval and modern material was in poor condition, but the medieval had suffered little post-depositional disturbance. Although deleterious soils conditions had affected surfaces, the mean sherd weight of the 620 sherds of medieval pottery (Table 1) was 18.2g, which is above average for rural settlements in this region.

The pottery assemblage also contained a high enough number of diagnostic sherds to enable a measure of 'Estimated Vessel Equivalent' (EVE) using rim measurement. The overall rim EVE, calculated from 44 quantifiable rim sherds, was 4.26.

Table 2 lists pottery by site-specific fabric, with concordances outlined where relevant. Full fabric descriptions can be found in Appendix 1.

period	Fabric code	count	weight (g)	Source	Warks. group	Warks. code	Other notes./concordance	Start date	End date
medieval	300	183	3122	Coventry	SQ	SQ202	Coventry sandy ware A1	1100	1400
medieval	310	12	161	Coventry	SQ	?	Possibly Coventry A4.	1100	1400
medieval	316	3	34	SE Midlands	CL	CL01	Fine calcareous	1100	1300

period	Fabric code	count	weight (g)	Source	Warks. group	Warks. code	Other notes./concordance	Start date	End date
medieval	308	9	54	Unknown	RS	?	misc coarse sandy	1100	1400
medieval	312	6	69	Unknown	RS	?	Reduced sandy organic	1100	1400
medieval	311	1	38	Coventry	SQ	SQ21	Coventry D	1150	1250
medieval	318	1	72	?Cannon Park	SQ	?SQ231	?Cannon Park	1200	1400
medieval	304	1	25	?Local	SQ	?SQ22	Quartz, grog, sandstone	1200	1400
medieval	306	6	24	?Local	SQ	?	Coarse, hackly oxidised quartz and red sandstone	1200	1500
medieval	309	2	18	Warwick / Coventry	RS	?RS01	Warwickshire black ware	1200	1400
medieval	305	3	104	Northants	CO	?CO04	Lyveden/Stanion B	1225	1400
medieval	301	197	3877	Chilvers Coton	STR	STR20	Chilvers Coton B	1250	1300
medieval	302	55	843	Chilvers Coton	WW	WW01	Chilvers Coton A	1250	1300
medieval	303	106	2090	Chilvers Coton	SQ	SQ 30	Chilvers Coton C. NB: Distinction with A not always clear	1300	1500
medieval	307	7	204	Unknown	SLM	?SLM	fine sandy oxidised	1300	1500
medieval	315	1	222	Unknown	SLM	SLM	Sandy oxidised with ?siltstone	1300	1500
medieval	317	5	78	Unknown	SLM	SLM	Sandy oxidised with sandstone	1300	1500
medieval	99	11	49	Various		N/A	Miscellaneous medieval wares	1100	1500
late medieval	313	5	97	Chilvers Coton	MP	MP	Midlands Purple	1370	1500
late medieval	314	6	125	Chilvers Coton	SLM	SLM10	Late Chilvers Coton C	1400	1500
post-medieval	78	1	1	Various		MB02	Post-medieval red ware	1600	1800
post-medieval	91	1	2	Various		SLPW02	Post-medieval buff wares	1600	1800
post-medieval	81	1	6	Various		N/A	Miscellaneous late stoneware	1800	1950
post-medieval	85	2	6	Various		N/A	Whitewares	1800	2000
modern	101	5	112	Various		N/A	Miscellaneous modern wares	1800	2000
	Totals	630	11433						

Table 2: Quantification of pottery assemblage by phase

6.4.3 Summary of artefacts by period

13th to early-14th century

The earliest phase of activity on the site is likely to date to the second half of the 13th century. There was little sign of the igneous inclusions that characterise the late 12th to early 13th century component of the Chilvers Coton products (Wilson 2015, 66). The earliest deposits – largely relating to the ditch and to post pad 924 – were dominated by Coventry ‘A’ wares (fabric 300), Chilvers Coton A whitewares (fabric 302), and coarse Chilvers Coton B wares (fabric 301). Although the Coventry wares have their origins in the 12th century, there are no instances in which these occurred *without* the Chilvers Coton wares, which date to the second half of the 13th century. There was one sherd of early Coventry D ware (fabric 311), typically dated the later 12th or early 13th century, but this was residual.

This early phase was dominated by large jars and bowls, often sooted, in a restricted range of forms. There were parallels to forms from Phase 3c of the Broadgate East site (Rylatt and Stokes 1996), dated approx. AD 1250–1350. Embellishments largely comprised horizontal combed waves and, on two vessels, wavy incised lines on the rim. Occasional applied thumbled clay strips were present, but overall decoration was sparse on the utilitarian wares. The exceptions were the Chilvers Coton A whitewares: predominantly glazed jugs with horizontal rilling and stabbed strap handles.

Small quantities from other sources include one possible Cannon Park sherd (fabric 318), and several vesicular sherds from calcareous wares: fabric (316) is likely to correspond to Warwickshire fabric CL01, from a SE Midlands source, and fabric (305) bears the hallmarks of Lyveden/Stanion B ware from Northamptonshire.

Within the fills of the small pit features, elements of later Chilvers Coton wares appeared. The difficulties of distinguishing between later A wares and early C ware was highlighted by Rátkai (2008), and this assemblage similarly contained material that is difficult to separate: Mayes and Scott observed that the transition was not abrupt, with C ware occurring sporadically in 13th century deposits. The most likely scenario is that activity relating to the smaller pits spans the later 13th and early 14th centuries, centred on approximately AD 1300.

Later-14th to 15th century

Within the fills of the large pits, elements of more typical 14th to 15th century Chilvers Coton C wares became more common, interspersed with late medieval oxidised wares (e.g. SLM fabrics 314 and 315). These are difficult to date and cannot be reliably correlated to any in the Warwickshire series, but are likely to be local products related to Late Chilvers Coton C ware (Warks fabric SLM10), which is typical of the 15th century. A whetstone of uncertain stone type (72g; 932) was associated with pit 935.

Infilling of the pond and associated features appears to have occurred somewhat later, although it is possible that the post-medieval material was incorporated through trample and disturbance of the shallow deposits. It is likely to have begun to fill by the 15th century: it contains several example of early Midlands Purple (Chilvers Coton D), typical of the later 14th and 15th centuries. An iron horseshoe also came from fill 917 of pond 915.

16th to 20th century

Small quantities of post-medieval and modern material were observed within features associated with the pond: this was small and abraded, typical of background material incorporated through agricultural activity, such as manuring.

6.4.4 Context dating

Feature	context	count	weight (g)	start date	end date	TPQ date range
Eval pit 105	104	21	362	1100	1400	AD 1300 - 1400
		2	49	1200	1400	
		6	157	1250	1300	
		1	2	1250	1300	
		1	12	1300	1500	
		1	5	1100	1300	
Eval surface of pits	106	9	33	1250	1300	AD 1250 - 1300
		3	27	1250	1300	
		1	31	1300	1500	
		1	39	1300	1500	
		1	10	1370	1500	
Eval cleaning layer	110	3	46	1100	1400	AD 1370 - 1500
		9	64	1250	1300	
		1	28	1250	1300	
		4	44	1300	1500	
		4	27	1100	1400	
		1	28	1370	1500	

Feature	context	count	weight (g)	start date	end date	TPQ date range
403	403	1	17	1250	1300	AD 1250 - 1300
Ditch [903]	904	4	61	1100	1400	AD 1250 - 1300
		7	61	1250	1300	
Ditch [913]	914	4	24	1100	1400	AD 1250 - 1300
		3	60	1250	1300	
Ditch [927]	928	10	166	1100	1400	AD 1300 - 1400
		8	66	1250	1300	
		12	183	1250	1300	
		2	144	1300	1500	
		2	7	1200	1500	
		1	2	1200	1500	
		1	9	1100	1400	
Ditch [947]	946	6	87	1250	1300	AD 1250 - 1300
		1	9	1200	1400	
Ditch [949]	948	4	124	1250	1300	AD 1250 - 1300
		1	6	1250	1300	
Ditch [950]	951	1	40	1250	1300	AD 1250 - 1300
		2	6	1100	1400	
Ditch [950]	952	5	123	1100	1400	AD 1250 - 1300
		5	113	1250	1300	
		1	13	1100	1300	
Post-pad [924]	925	1	12	1100	1400	AD 1250 - 1300
		1	2	1250	1300	
Small pit [905]	906	1	6	1100	1400	AD 1300 - 1500
		8	66	1250	1300	
		1	36	1300	1500	
Small pit [911]	912	26	616	1100	1400	AD1300 - 1400
		13	307	1100	1400	
		6	437	1250	1300	
		3	16	1250	1300	
		24	384	1300	1500	
		1	7	1200	1400	
		1	4	1200	1500	
		1	4	1100	1400	
Small pit [929]	930	13	136	1100	1400	AD 1300 - 1400
		18	252	1250	1300	
		7	39	1250	1300	
		4	46	1300	1500	
		5	22	1100	1400	
		5	78	1300	1500	
Large pit [935]	931	10	180	1100	1400	AD 1300 - 1500
		19	423	1250	1300	
		6	146	1250	1300	

Feature	context	count	weight (g)	start date	end date	TPQ date range
		2	16	1300	1500	
		1	83	1300	1500	
		1	48	1200	1400	
		1	222	1300	1500	
Large pit [935]	932	20	351	1100	1400	AD 1300 - 1400
		3	82	1250	1350	
		18	488	1250	1300	
		3	43	1250	1300	
		3	171	1300	1350	
		1	43	1300	1400	
		6	156	1300	1500	
		1	25	1200	1400	
		1	74	1200	1400	
		1	5	1200	1500	
		1	25	1200	1500	
Large pit [935]	933	4	106	1100	1400	AD 1250 - 1350
		4	30	1250	1300	
		1	57	1250	1350	
Large pit [935]	934	2	58	1300	1500	AD 1300 - 1500
Large pit [945]	936	7	160	1100	1400	AD 1300 - 1500
		14	318	1250	1300	
		1	6	1250	1300	
		3	105	1300	1500	
Large pit [945]	937	15	209	1100	1400	AD 1300 - 1500
		13	201	1100	1400	
		1	25	1250	1300	
		5	34	1250	1300	
		3	29	1300	1500	
		1	23	1200	1400	
		1	24	1300	1500	
		6	82	1200	1400	
		1	38	1150	1250	
		2	37	1100	1400	
Large pit [945]	939	15	218	1100	1400	AD 1250 - 1400
		6	171	1250	1300	
		1	4	1250	1300	
		1	9	1200	1400	
		1	16	1100	1300	
Large pit [945]	941	2	64	1100	1400	AD 1400 - 1500
		2	8	1100	1400	
		1	25	1400	1500	
Pond [909]	910	1	1	1820	1900	AD 1820 - 1900

Feature	context	count	weight (g)	start date	end date	TPQ date range
Pond [915]	916	2	17	1100	1400	AD 1100 - 1400
		1	17	1100	1400	
Pond [915]	917	11	87	1100	1400	AD 1400 - 1500
		7	82	1100	1400	
		4	51	1250	1300	
		12	152	1300	1500	
		1	44	1370	1500	
		2	8	1200	1500	
		2	31	1300	1500	
		1	7	1100	1400	
		1	6	1370	1500	
		1	29	1400	1500	
		7	34	1100	1400	
Pond [918]	919	4	36	1100	1400	AD 1850 - 1950
		3	57	1250	1300	
		26	457	1300	1500	
		1	6	1100	1400	
		4	71	1400	1500	
		1	72	1300	1500	
		1	1	1850	2000	
		1	5	1850	1950	
Pond [918]	920	2	28	1100	1400	AD 1370 - 1500
		8	154	1250	1300	
		3	184	1250	1300	
		10	162	1300	1500	
		2	53	1370	1500	
		2	9	1100	1400	
Pond [918]	921	5	112	1900	2000	AD 1900 - 2000
		1	6	1850	1920	
		1	2	1640	1700	

Table 3: Summary of context dating based on artefacts (main features differentiated by highlighting)

6.5 Discussion

The site is an interesting addition to the corpus of pottery assemblages from the Chilvers Coton hinterland, and supports the hypothesis that the chronological distinctions between Chilvers Coton products may be somewhat fluid. The dating (Table 3) supports the general hypothesis of an expansion of dispersed settlement in the 13th century around the Forest of Arden. That some level of settlement in the area pre-dated the 13th century is attested by the Domesday record for *Smercote* and the faint ceramic traces of later 12th or early 13th century background activity, but the deposition of material in features on this site began in the later 13th century. The high mean sherd weight and good condition of the pottery – soil condition notwithstanding – suggests that the material originated directly from a message in the immediate vicinity.

The finds are entirely typical of a rural peasant household of this date. The economic basis of the settlement is hard to illuminate: (cooking) jars far outnumbered jugs and other tablewares, but this is typical of medieval assemblages due to their high attrition rate, given their function. Although the pits are quite likely to have been dug for clay, there is little to specifically suggest potting or tiling on this

site, as the only misfired vessel was a jar in Coventry sandy A ware that may nonetheless have functioned perfectly well. Activity certainly seems to have declined by the end of the 15th century, with the latest medieval and transitional wares, such as Cistercian ware, being notably absent.

6.6 Recommendations

6.6.1 Discard/retention

The assemblage is an interesting and uncommonly well-preserved assemblage from a dispersed medieval settlement, and is, therefore, of regional significance. It is, subject to Warwickshire Museums' accession priorities, considered worthy of retention for future study.

7 Environmental evidence by Elizabeth Pearson

7.1 Introduction

The environmental project conforms to guidance by ClfA (2014) on archaeological evaluation, further guidance by English Heritage (2011) and the Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995).

The underlying soils consist of slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded draining of moderate to high fertility (Cranfield and Agrifood Institute 2022; Soilscape 8). Geology comprises bedrock of Warwickshire Group – siltstone and sandstone with subordinate mudstone (BGS 2022).

7.2 Methodology

7.2.1 Sampling policy

Samples were taken according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (2012). A total of three bulk samples (each of up to 40 litres) were taken from samples of medieval date (Table 4).

7.2.2 Processing and analysis

The samples were processed by flotation using a Siraf tank. The flots were collected on a 300µm sieve and the residue retained on a 1mm mesh. This allows for the recovery of items such as small animal bones, molluscs and seeds. The residues were scanned by eye and the abundance of each category of environmental remains estimated. A magnet was also used to test for the presence of hammerstone. The flots were scanned using a low power MEIJI stereo light microscope and plant remains identified using modern reference collections maintained by Worcestershire Archaeology, and a seed identification manual (Cappers *et al* 2012). Nomenclature for the plant remains follows Stace (2010).

Context	Sample	Feature type	Fill of	Position of fill	Period	Date	Sample volume (L)	Volume processed (L)	Residue assessed	Flot assessed
919	3	Pond	918	Basal	medieval	1400 - 1500	40	10	Yes	Yes
933	2	Pit	935	Secondary	medieval	1250 - 1350	20	10	Yes	Yes
939	1	Ditch	945	Secondary	medieval	1250 - 1300	20	10	Yes	Yes

Table 4: List of bulk samples

7.2.3 Discard policy

Remaining soil sample and residues (post scanning) will be discarded after a period of three months following submission of this report unless there is a specific request to retain them.

7.3 Results

7.3.1 Charred plant macrofossils and charcoal

The results are summarised in Tables 5-6.

Only a small amount of identifiable environmental remains was recovered, which included a moderate quantity of poorly preserved charred cereal grain, including emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), possible hulled barley and unidentified cereal grain. Small quantities of unidentifiable charcoal fragments were also recorded, alongside small fragments of fired clay and pot from the sample heavy residues.

Otherwise, remaining biological remains were mainly uncharred material made up of root fragments and occasional seed remains which are assumed to be modern and intrusive, as they are unlikely to have survived in the soils on site for long without charring or waterlogging.

Context	Sample	Large mammal	Small mammal	Charcoal	Charred plant	Unch*	Artefacts
919	3		occ	occ		mod	occ coal, fired clay, pot
933	2			abt	occ	abt	occ fired clay, pot
939	1	occ		occ	occ	abt	occ fired clay, pot, flint/chert

Table 5: Summary of environmental remains; occ = occasional, mod = moderate, abt = abundant, * = probably modern and intrusive

Context	Sample	Preservation type	Species detail	Category remains	Quantity/diversity	Comment
919	3	ch	unidentified seed/spore	seed	+/low	
919	3	ch	unidentified wood fragments	misc	+/low	Some vitreous material
919	3	ch	unidentified	misc	+/low	charred residue / material
919	3	unch*	<i>Rubus idaeus</i> , <i>Rubus</i> sect <i>Glandulosus</i> , <i>Betula pendula</i> , <i>Atriplex</i> sp, <i>Sambucus nigra</i> , unidentified seed	seed	+/medium	

919	3	unch*	unidentified root fragments (herbaceous), unidentified herbaceous fragments	misc	++/low	
919	3	unch*	unidentified	misc	+/low	coal fragments
933	2	ch	<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> grain, cf <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grain (hulled), Poaceae sp indet grain (small), unidentified cereal grain/seed fragment	grain	++/low	Poorly preserved
933	2	ch	unidentified seed/spore	seed	+/low	
933	2	unch*	<i>Rubus</i> sp, <i>Betula pendula</i> , <i>Chenopodium album</i> , unidentified seed	seed	+/low	
933	2	unch*	unidentified root fragments (herbaceous), unidentified herbaceous fragments	misc	+++/low	
939	1	unch*	unidentified root fragments (herbaceous), unidentified herbaceous fragments	misc	+++/low	
939	1	ch	unidentified wood fragments	misc	+/low	
939	1	unch*	<i>Rubus idaeus</i> , unidentified seed, unidentified capsule fragments	seed	+/low	
939	1	unch*	unidentified leaf fragments	misc	+/low	

Table 6: Plant remains from bulk samples

Key:

preservation	quantity
ch = charred	+ = 1 - 10
unch* = waterlogged or uncharred	++ = 11- 50
	+++ = 51 - 100
	++++ = 101+
	* = probably modern and intrusive

7.3.2 Animal bone

A small amount of animal bone (10) was collected by hand during the fieldwork, mostly from context 104 (evaluation pit 105) – this cannot now be located.

7.4 Recommendations

No further work is recommended on the samples assessed.

8 Discussion

8.1 Evaluation

The results of the evaluation demonstrate that the disturbance from activity related to the colliery was greater than previously expected, with all three trenches showing truncation to at least 1m in depth. The western field, away from the impacts of the colliery, had a single small ditch of probable medieval date. The land there is bounded by a stream to the north, and the flood deposits from this watercourse were visible across the northern half. As such, the ditch was probably related to drainage.

The evidence from Trench 1 was more significant, and required further mitigation (see below).

8.2 Excavation

The excavation revealed a shallow ditch cut by several small pits of indeterminate function, all clearly vertically truncated. There were also two large intercutting pits which had probably been dug for clay extraction. The pottery from these features generally dated to c 1250-1350.

A small pond, with a metalled surface leading down into it, lay to the east of the ditch. This was a shallow feature, possibly a dew pond, and was likely used by livestock for drinking. Associated finds suggested this was early post-medieval in date, though it is possible that intrusive material was associated with the pond, especially at its top where modern.

The remains probably represent an isolated farmstead on the edges of the village of Bedworth. This fits with the settlement pattern for Arden Forest where nucleated settlement was less frequent than in open landscapes. The surrounding landscape is dotted with place- and field-names reflecting the local pottery industry (Gooder 1984, 3), so the pits in particular could have related to this. The conjectured location of the deserted medieval settlement of Smercote Magna lies 1km to the west of the site, though this is by no means secure. It is easy to ascribe any abandonment of medieval settlement to the mid-14th century Black Death, but these deposits reported here show an end to activity at around the right time, and, therefore, this possibility should be considered.

9 Conclusions

Archaeological investigations comprising eight evaluation trenches, and a small area excavation, were undertaken. The majority of the evaluation trenching demonstrated either an absence of archaeology on the western side of the site, or extensive modern truncation relating to a colliery in the central part. The eastern area of the site revealed mainly medieval (mid-13th to mid-14th century) activity, in the form of a ditch and pits. An adjacent (?early post-medieval) pond had a metalled surface leading down into it.

The methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved. Conditions were suitable in all of the trenches to identify the presence or absence of archaeological features. It is considered that the nature, density and distribution of archaeological features provides an accurate characterisation of the archaeology of the development site as a whole.

10 Project personnel

The fieldwork was led by Peter Lovett, ACIfA, assisted by Beth Williams, PCIfA. Yago Terroba Souto, PCIfA, Constance Mitchell and Sophie Hobday.

The project was managed by Tom Rogers, MCIfA, and the post-excavation by Derek Hurst. The report was produced and collated by Peter Lovett.

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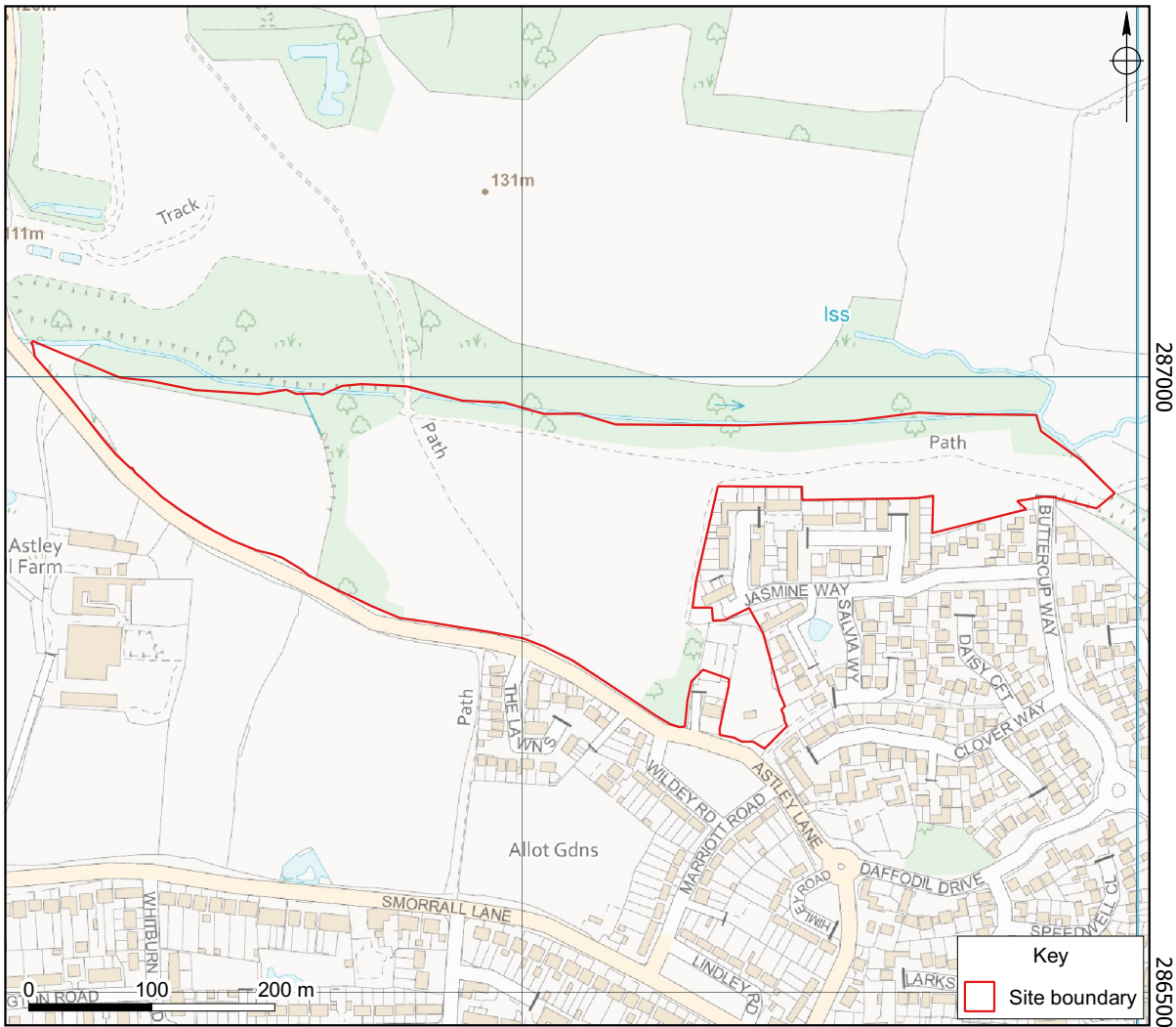
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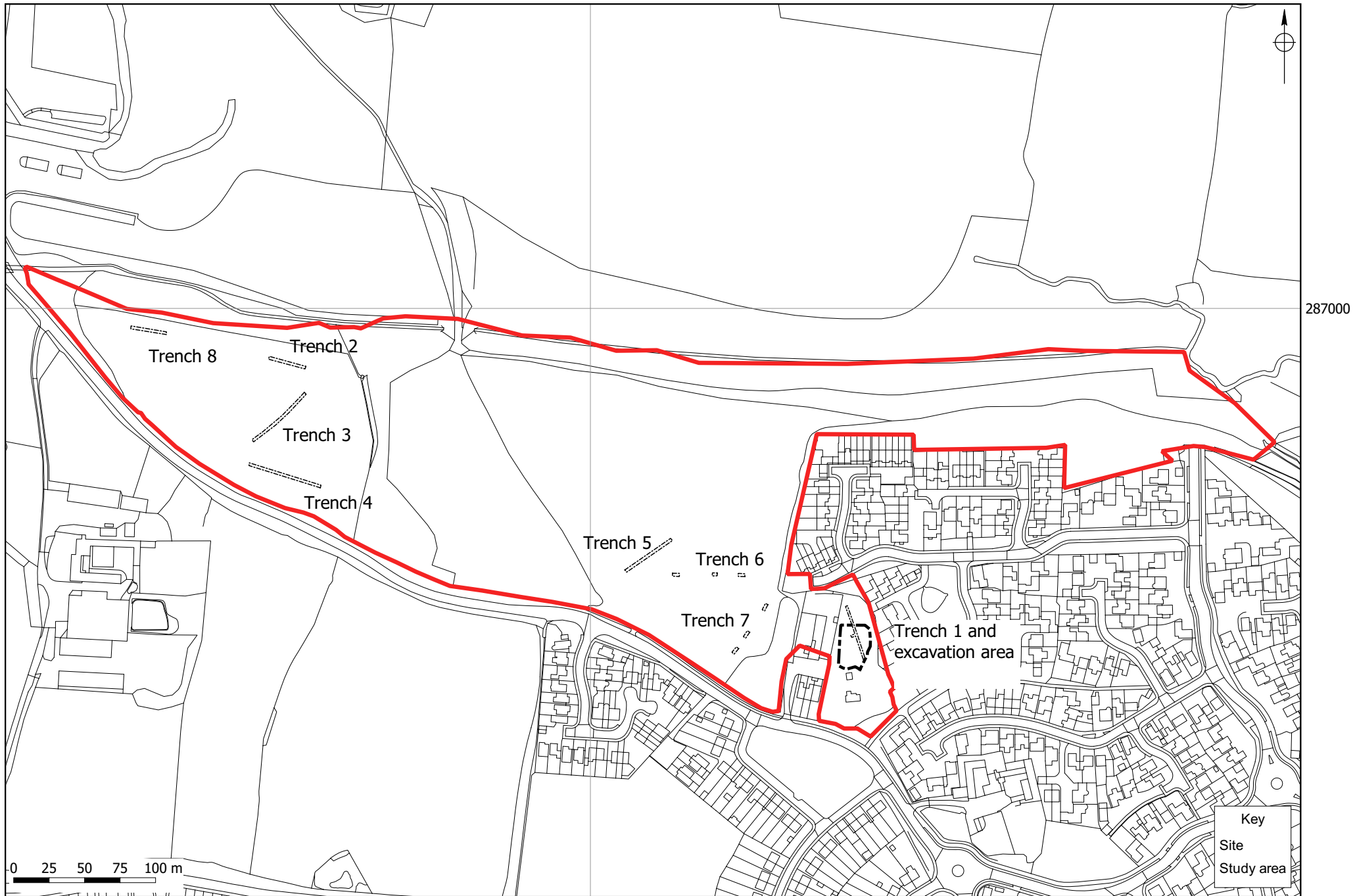
Figures



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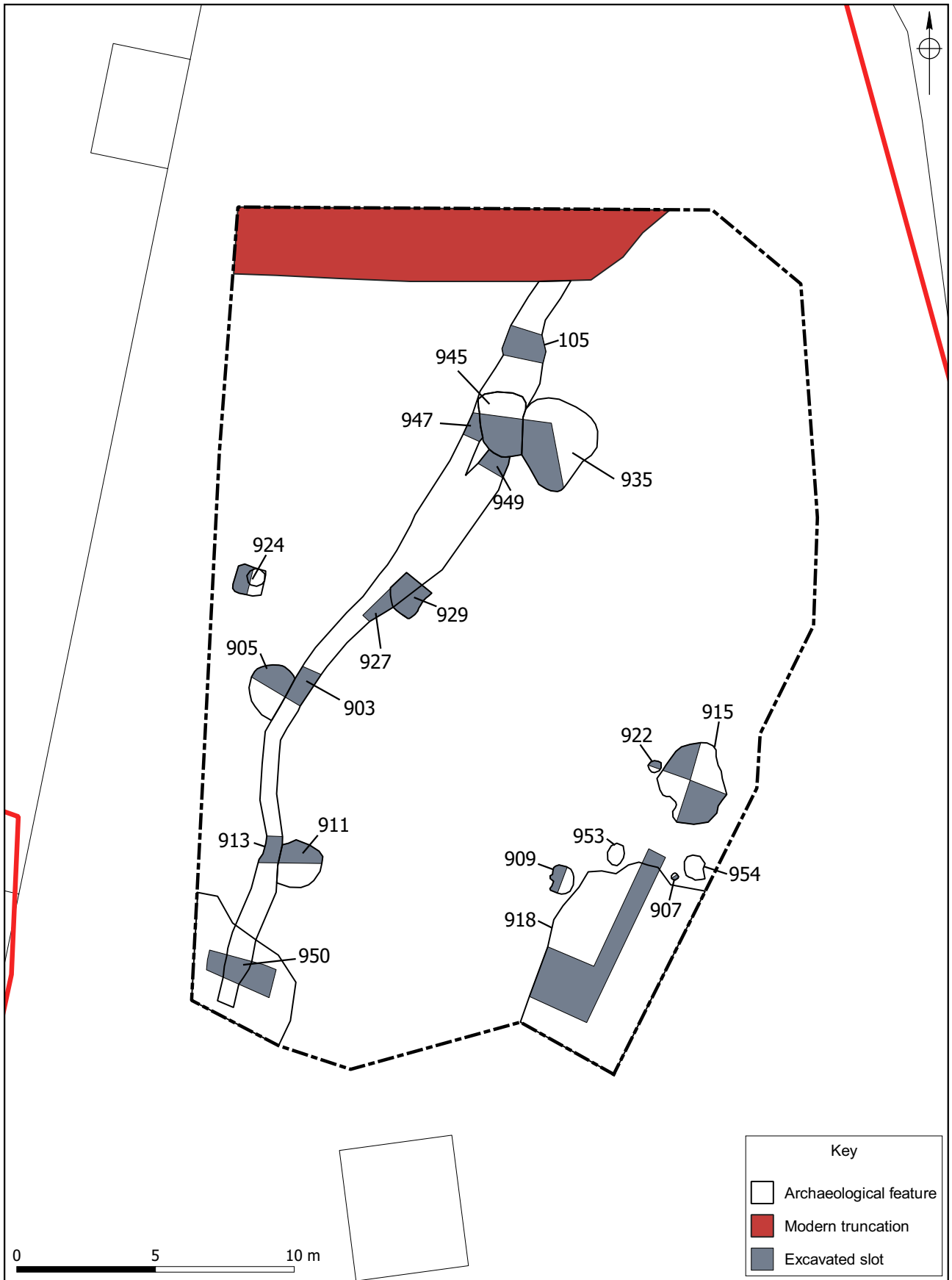
Location of the site

Figure 1



Location of evaluation trenches and excavation area

Figure 2

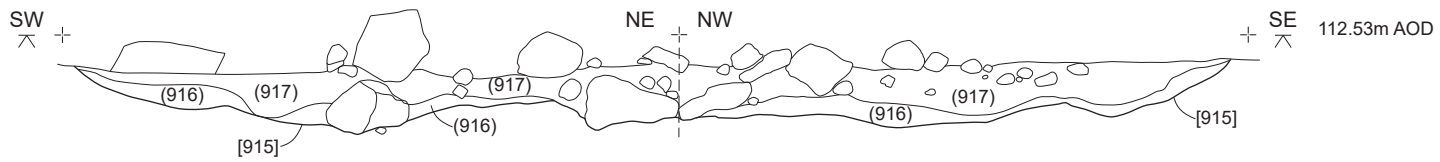


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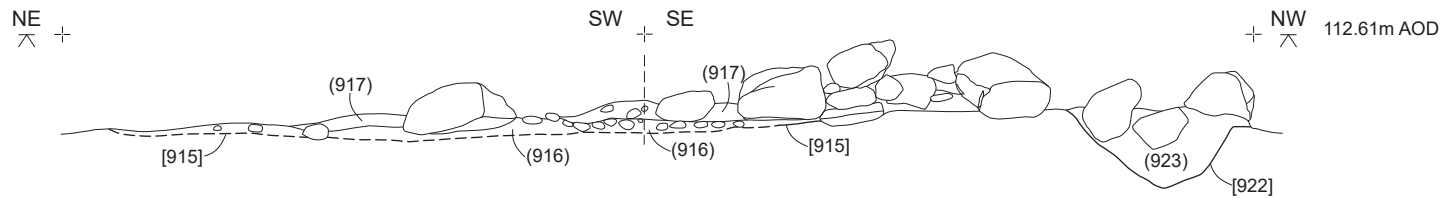
Excavation area showing archaeological features

Figure 3

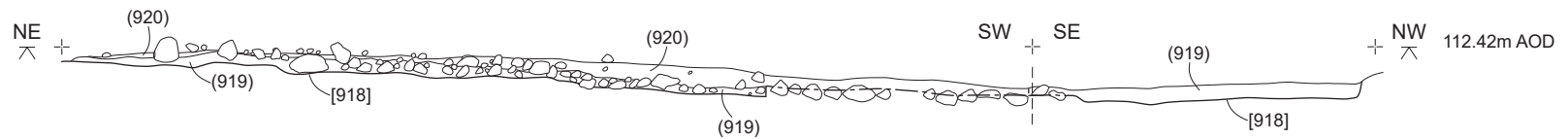
South east and south west facing section of stone spread [915]



North east and north west facing section of stone spread [915]

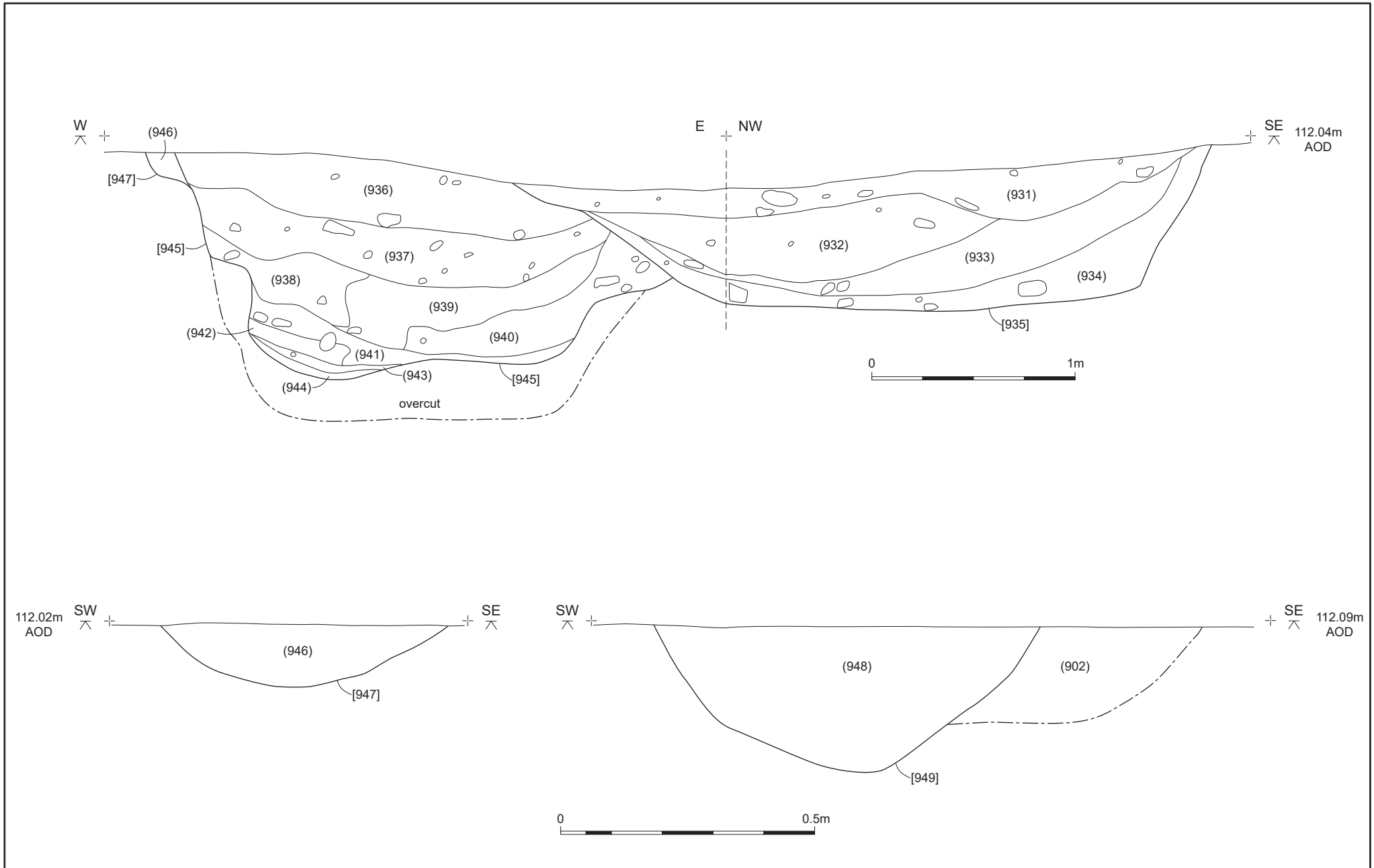


North east and north west facing section of pond [918]



Sections through stone spread [915] and pond [918]

Figure 4



Sections of Pits [935] and [945], and Ditches [947] and [949]

Figure 5

Plates



Plate 1 Trench 1 looking north (1m scales)



Plate 2 ?Quarry pit 105, looking south-west (1m scale)



Plate 3 Features 105 and 107, looking south (1m scales)



Plate 4 Possible wall 108, looking east (1m scales)



Plate 5 Possible wall 108 and posthole 112, looking south (1m scale)



Plate 6 Trench 2 looking east. 1m scales



Plate 7 Trench 3, looking south. 1m scales



Plate 8 Trench 4 looking west. 1m scales



Plate 9 Ditch 404, looking south. 1m scale



Plate 10 Trench 5, looking north. 1m scale



Plate 11 Sondage in Trench 5, looking north-west. 1m scale



Plate 12 Sondage in Trench 6, looking south-west. 1m scales



Plate 13 Trench 8, looking west. 1m scales



Plate 14 Excavation area, looking north-east



Plate 15 Ditch 950 through stone spread, looking south (1m scale)



Plate 16 Pit 911 (left) and ditch 913, looking south (1m scales)



Plate 17 Pit 929 cutting ditch 927, looking north-west (1m scales)



Plate 18 Possible post pad in pit 924, looking south-east (0.5m scale)



Plate 19 Clay extraction pits 945 (left) and 935, looking north-east (1m scales)



Plate 20 Section showing pond deposits over metal surface, looking north-west (1m scale)



Plate 21 Stone spread 915 and posthole 922 (right of picture). Looking south-east, 1m scales



Plate 22 View of pond (918; photo-mosaic) and stone spreads (915 to north). North to the top

Appendix 1 – Pottery fabrics

Site Fabric number	Source	Warks fabric	Warks fabric reference	Other notes/conc ordances	Short description	Broad period	Start date	End date	Outer	Core	Inner	Inclusions	surface treatment	Forms
300	Coventry	SQ	SQ202	Coventry sandy ware A1	Ferrous sandy	medieval	1100	1400	orange, brown, grey	grey	orange, brown, grey	hard, smooth surface. Mod rounded to subang white quartz <0.5mm, freq iron ore (variable), sparse elongated voids, freq black/red grog/clay pellets, the latter esp visible in contrast on the surfaces. Slightly micaceous		jars
301	Chilvers Coton	STR	STR20	Chilvers Coton B	mudstone/siltstone	medieval	1250	1300	orange	grey	orange/grey	coarse fabric typified by abundant large 1-4mm grey and red mudstone/siltstone clearly visible on surfaces. Moderate rounded quartz, sparse <1mm ferrous inclusions	rare patchy copper glaze	jar, bowl
302	Chilvers Coton	WW	WW01	Chilvers Coton A	whiteware, rounded	medieval	1250	1300	cream/grey	cream/buff	white/buff	abundant rounded quartz <3mm, rare large rounded quartz up to 3mm. Sparse red ferrous inclusions and black inclusions	thin external apple green glaze	jug
303	Chilvers Coton	SQ	SQ 30	Chilvers Coton C. NB: Distinction with A not always clear	whiteware, ferrous	medieval	1300	1500	pink/orange/yellow	grey/buff	pink/orange/yellow	abundant subang quartz up to 1mm, few to abundant red ferrous inclusions and sparse <3mm red sandstone	thin external apple green glaze	handled bowl, jug, bowl
304	?Local	SQ	?SQ22	no close parallels in Warks series	Quartz, grog, sandstone	medieval	1200	1400	light red-brown	light grey	orange	freq subang quartz, freq black inclusions, freq red/brown		

Site Fabric number	Source	Warks fabric	Warks fabric reference	Other notes/concordances	Short description	Broad period	Start date	End date	Outer	Core	Inner	Inclusions	surface treatment	Forms
												sandstone <4mm, freq grog <2mm.		
305	Northants	CO	?CO04	Lyveden/Stanion B	Vesicular, ferrous	medieval	1225	1400	buff?	dark grey	orange	sparse red ferrous inclusions, mica flecks, abundant voids from leaching of ?calcareous (probably oolitic) inclusions		jug
306	?Local	SQ	?	no close parallels in Warks series	Coarse, hackly oxidised quartz and red sandstone	medieval	1200	1500	orange	orange	orange	freq subang quartz <1mm, freq mica flecks, sparse black/red ferrous, freq red sandstone <3mm	thick olive-green ext glaze	
307	Unknown	SLM	?SLM	Sandy late medieval	fine sandy oxidised	medieval	1300	1500	grey/brown	grey/brown	orange	freq <0.5mm subang quartz, rare larger grains up to 1mm, rare <0.5mm red/black ferrous	thick olive-green ext glaze	
308	Unknown	RS	?		misc coarse sandy	medieval	1100	1400	grey/brown	grey	grey	various, all including ill-sorted subangular quartz and ferrous inclusions		
309	Warwick/Coventry	RS	?RS01	Warwickshire black ware	reduced sandy	medieval	1200	1400	mid grey	dark grey	mid grey	abundant <0.5mm subrounded milky/clear quartz, rare small rounded black inclusions		jar
310	Coventry	SQ	?SQ	Possibly Coventry A4.	Sandy oxidised with iron	medieval	1100	1400	red-brown	red-brown	red-brown	similar to 300: abundant <0.5mm subrounded quartz and iron ore, sparse elongated voids, slightly micaceous	white slip and decayed glaze	jug
311	Coventry	SQ	SQ21	Coventry D	Reduced sandy glazed	medieval	1150	1250	dark grey	dark grey	dark grey	abundant subrounded>0.5mm grey quartz, rare small ferrous inclusions	dark olive-green glaze	
312	Unknown	RS	?	no close parallels in Warks series	Reduced sandy organic	medieval	1100	1400	grey-brown	dark grey	light grey	abundant small subrounded <0.5mm quartz, freq rounded black iron nodules, sparse large irregular voids		jar

Site Fabric number	Source	Warks fabric	Warks fabric reference	Other notes/conc ordances	Short description	Broad period	Start date	End date	Outer	Core	Inner	Inclusions	surface treatment	Forms
313	Chilvers Coton	MP	MP		Midlands Purple	late medieval	1370	1500	grey-brown	grey-brown	grey-brown	fine sand		
314	Chilvers Coton	SLM	SLM10	Late Chilvers Coton C	Late medieval sandy oxidised	late medieval	1400	1500	brown	red-brown	orange-brown	sparse to freq <0.5mm rounded quartz and rounded ferrous inclusions	external wash, internal red slip and patchy orange glaze	bowl
315	Unknown	SLM	SLM	no close parallels in Warks series	Sandy oxidised with ?siltstone	late medieval	1300	1500	orange	grey-brown	orange	freq small subrounded quartz and red/brown ferrous inclusions, sparse <3mm red/buff/brown sedimentary stone - ?siltstone. Rare v large (7mm) subrounded quartz	applied strips	
316	SE Midlands	CL	CL01		Fine calcareous	medieval	1100	1300	red-brown	grey	red-brown	vesicular: voids from shell, limestone, poss ooliths. Sparse ferrous inclusions and quartz.		bead-rim jar
317	Unknown	SLM	SLM	SLM fabric	Sandy oxidised with sandstone	late medieval	1300	1500	orange	grey/brown	orange	sparse <0.5mm rounded quartz and ferrous inclusions, freq blocky 2mm yellowish sandstone	distinctive white slip, speckled light olive glaze	
318	?Cannon Park	SQ	?SQ231	?Cannon Park	Hard-fired sandy oxidised	medieval	1200	1400	orange to grey, reddish	grey	orange	frequent subrounded clear/grey quartz, sparse rounded ferrous inclusions and voids		jar
78			MB02		Post-medieval red ware	post-medieval	1600	1800						
81.4			N/A		Miscellaneous late stoneware	post-medieval/modern	1800	1950						
91			SLPW02		Post-medieval buff wares	post-medieval	1600	1800						
99			N/A		Miscellaneous medieval wares	medieval	1066	1600						
101			N/A		Miscellaneous modern wares	modern	1800	2000						

Appendix 2: Summary of project archive (P5775 Astley Lane, Bedworth, Warwickshire)

TYPE	DETAILS*
Artefacts and Environmental	Animal bones, Environmental (plant remains), ceramic, glass, iron object, stone object
Digital	Database, Text

*OASIS terminology