University of Salford MANCHESTER

Post-excavation Assessment

Lamb Street,
Coventry,
West Midlands

Planning Ref:
RMM/2018/2059

Client:
Supren Ltd

Technical Report:
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The Centre for Applied Archaeology

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Site Location: Land bounded by Lamb Street, Corporation Street, Chapel Street and Bishop Street on the north-western fringe of Coventry city centre, West Midlands

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Summary

Supren Ltd has secured planning consent to redevelop land off Lamb Street on the north-western side of Coventry city centre in the West Midlands (centred on NGR SP 33270 79350). The outline planning permission allows for a mixed-use redevelopment of the former Coventry Evening Telegraph complex and adjacent sites, including partial demolition of existing buildings (Planning Ref: OUT/2018/0188), with planning consent secured subsequently as two reserved matters applications (Planning Refs: RMM/2018/2059 and RMM/2018/2246): The first of these concerned the eastern part of the site, bounded by Lamb Street, Corporation Street, Bishop Street and Chapel Street, comprising a total area of 4250m^2, and which will be brought forward as the first phase of construction works.

In order to secure archaeological interests, Coventry City Council attached a condition to planning consent that required a scheme of archaeological investigation to be carried out in advance of development. In response to this condition, Supren Ltd commissioned Salford Archaeology to undertake an initial programme of evaluation trenching across the eastern half of the site. This was carried out in December 2018 and comprised the excavation of four trenches, which revealed *in-situ* remains of archaeological significance across the site at a depth of between 0.25m and 2.10m below current ground levels. In the light of the results obtained from the archaeological evaluation, and following consultation with the Historic Environment Record Officer at Coventry City Council, a programme of further investigation was implemented in advance of construction and comprised the full excavation of four large areas across the site between December 2018 and March 2019, in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation.

The archaeological excavation confirmed that significant remains deriving from medieval and post-medieval survived *in-situ* across the site, and a considerable assemblage of artefacts was recovered. Some rare evidence for Roman activity in Coventry was also recovered from the excavation. Following completion of the fieldwork, an assessment has been made of the project archive, with a view to defining the costs of completing an appropriate programme of post-excavation analysis and publication. This assessment examined the results of the excavation and assessed the potential for further analysis of each category of data with regard to the project's research aims, in accordance with professional guidelines laid out by Historic England.

The results obtained from the assessment have concluded that the elements of the dataset have considerable potential for further analysis, specifically the stratified assemblage of medieval and post-medieval pottery and ceramic building material, the large collection of animal bones, and some of palaeo-environmental samples, which include material suitable for radiocarbon dating. An updated project design is therefore presented, and an appropriate programme of analysis outlined. It is recommended that, after analysis, the results are published in an appropriate academic journal.

1. Introduction

1.1 Planning Background

In December 2018, Salford Archaeology was commissioned by Supren Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation of land at Lamb Street, on the north-eastern fringe of Coventry city centre. The archaeological work was required to satisfy a condition attached to planning consent for a major mixed-use development and part of the Capital of Culture regeneration (Planning Refs: RMM/2018/2059 and RMM/2018/2246). The first of these conditions concerned the eastern part of the site, bounded by Lamb Street, Corporation Street, Bishop Street and Chapel Street, comprising a total area of 4250m^2, and which will be brought forward as the first phase of construction works. The later phase of development will be focused on land to the west of Chapel Street, which will be progressed in due course.

In the first instance, Salford Archaeology prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation, which was intended to satisfy Condition 3 attached to the Planning Ref: RMM/2018/2059, which stated:

'The development shall only take place in accordance with a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. Thereafter the works shall be carried out in full accordance with the approved details'.

The archaeological interest in the site had been highlighted in a desk-based assessment that was produced to support the planning application (AOC Group 2017). In the light of the research carried out as part of the desk-based study, a series of four evaluation trenches were opened across the site, which revealed *in-situ* remains of archaeological significance at a depth of between 0.25m and 2.10m below the modern ground levels. Following consultation with the Historic Environment Record Officer at Coventry City Council, a programme of further investigation was implemented in advance of construction and comprised the full excavation of four large areas across the site between December 2018 and March 2019, in accordance with an updated Written Scheme of Investigation (*Appendix 3*). Extensive archaeological remains were found during this phase of work, providing significant evidence for the continuous occupation of the site from the late 11th century to the present day, and yielding an important assemblage of artefacts and ecofacts that has potential to make an important contribution to understanding of medieval and post-medieval activity in the north-eastern part of Coventry's historic core.

Following completion of the fieldwork, an assessment has been made of the project results and archive, with a view to defining an appropriate programme of post-excavation analysis and publication, in accordance with guidelines provided by the National Planning Policy Framework. This assessment examined the results of the excavation and assessed the potential for further analysis of each category of data with regard to the project's research aims. The process has been designed to correspond to the objectives laid out in the guidance document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*; Historic England 2015a).

2. Research Aims and Methodology

2.1 Academic Aims

The main aim of the initial evaluation trenching was to establish the presence or absence of any buried remains of archaeological interest within the development area and, if present, characterise the level of preservation and significance, and provide a good understanding of their potential. This was achieved via the excavation of four evaluation trenches across the land enclosed by Chapel Street to the west, Bishop Street to the east, and Lamb Street to the north. The evaluation trenching was carried out by Salford Archaeology in December 2018.

It was anticipated that the results obtained from the evaluation would enable a decision to be reached as to whether any further archaeological investigation was merited in advance of development. This approach to devising proposals to offset the impact of development on the archaeological resource of the development area is in accordance with national guidelines set out in the National Planning Policy Framework: Section 16 – *Conserving and enhancing the historic environment.*

Once the evaluation had taken place, aims and objectives were formulated for the more detailed excavation of both Area 4 (Plot 'C'), and Areas 1-3, (Plot 'B'). The main aim of the excavation was to fully record all deposits, structures and features of archaeological significance within the development area.

2.2 Objectives

The principal objectives of the archaeological investigation were:

- to record, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains observed;
- to advance understanding of medieval occupation and land-use in the area;
- to advance understanding of post-medieval occupation and land-use in the area;
- determine levels of disturbance to any archaeological deposits from industrial practices or later building activities;
- to carry out a programme of post-excavation assessment;
- to provide sufficient information to enable an informed decision to be made about the need for any additional archaeological mitigation and an appropriate level of dissemination of the results;
- to prepare a project archive for long-term deposition and make available the results of the work.

In addition, the current *West Midlands Archaeological Research Framework* notes that the 'below-ground archaeological resource of Coventry remains considerable' (Watt 2011, 181), and relevant research priorities stated in this document should be borne in mind throughout the course of the archaeological works, such as:

- ‘Continued work on urban sites with detailed studies of ceramic evidence [for the Early Medieval Period]. Need to understand the role of commerce and markets’ (*op cit*, 167);
- ‘Although our knowledge of medieval housing varies from town to town, it is generally poor, all the more so before the 14th century’ (*op cit*, 184).

2.3 Methodology

The documents, *Written Scheme of Investigation for the Phase 1 Archaeological Excavation and Enhanced Watching Brief*, *Lamb Street, Coventry, Written Scheme of Investigation for an Excavation of Plot B* (*Appendix 3*), and *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation, Lamb Street, Coventry* laid out the methodologies applied to the archaeological works undertaken within the site for the initial evaluations trenches and the following excavation of Plot C. This methodology conforms to guidelines and standards laid down in the following documents:

- Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Evaluation, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIFA 2014a);
- Standards and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIFA 2014b);
- Code of Approved Conduct for the Regulation of Arrangements in Field Archaeology, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIFA 2014c);
- Management of Archaeological Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Morphe), Historic England: London (Historic England 2015a).

3. The Setting

3.1 Location, Topography and Land Use

The study area (centred on SP 33270 79350) lies within the historic core of Coventry city centre in an area that is fully developed (Plate 1). The site is bounded by Lamb Street, Corporation Street, Chapel Street and Bishop Street on the north-western edge of the city centre (Fig 1). The vicinity is generally characterised by mid-20th-century light industrial buildings as well as more recent high-rise developments, such as student accommodation. The site lies only 400m from the medieval Spon Street, approximately 100m from a surviving section of the medieval city wall, and 100m from the Old Grammar School, which had been previously been a medieval ecclesiastical building.

The bedrock of the area comprises siltstone and sandstone, part of the Warwickshire Group, and was formed approximately 300 million years ago in the Carboniferous period. The superficial natural is characterised by fluvial deposits of clay (British Geological Survey, 2018).

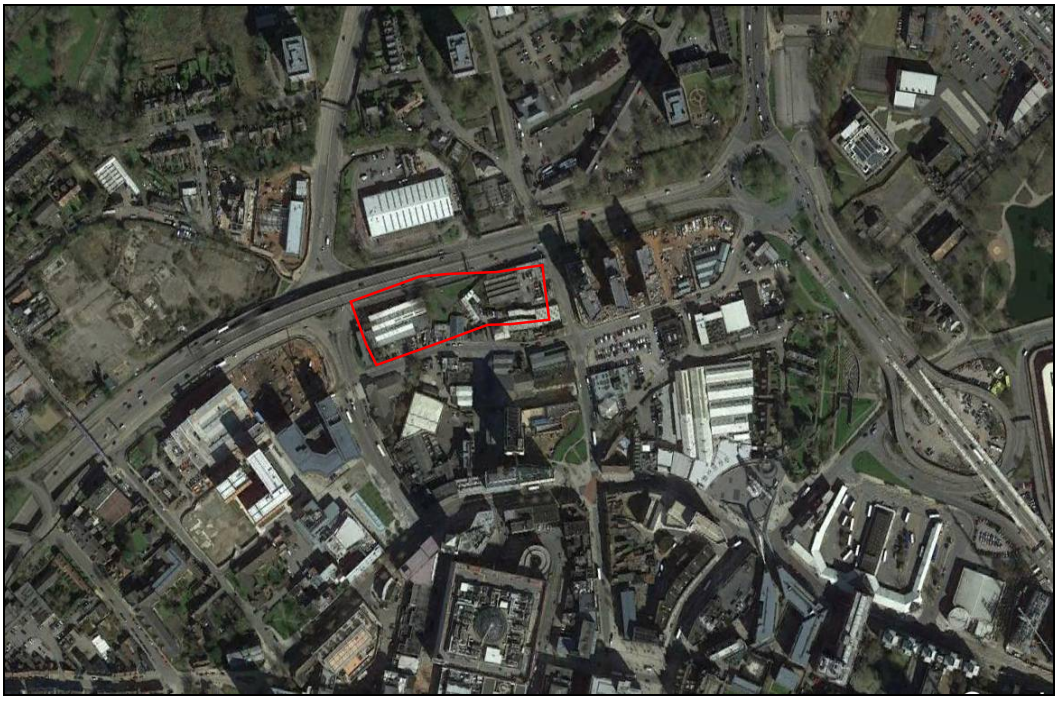

Plate 1: Satellite imagery showing the approximate boundary of the site (Bing Maps)

4. Historical Background

4.1 Historical Background

In this section a brief discussion of the historical and archaeological context of the study area will be undertaken. Historic and prehistoric epochs will be referred to as in Table 1 below.

Period		Date Range
Prehistoric	Palaeolithic	Pre-10,000 BC
	Mesolithic	10,000 – 3500 BC
	Neolithic	3500 – 2200 BC
	Bronze Age	2300 BC – 700 BC
	Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43
Romano-British		AD 43 – AD 410
Early Medieval		AD 410 – AD 1066
Late Medieval		AD 1066 – AD 1540
Post-medieval		AD 1540 – *c* 1750
Industrial Period		AD1750 – 1914
Modern		Post-1914

Table 1: Summary of British archaeological periods and date ranges, as referred to in this report

Prehistoric Period: whilst there is evidence for prehistoric activity within Coventry, including Mesolithic finds at Corley Rock on the northern edge of the city, a prehistoric camp at Radford and prehistoric finds in the Broadgate area of the city centre, there is no evidence of prehistoric activity recorded on the CHER within the 100m study radius of the site. Overall, the desk-based assessment concluded that there is a low potential for prehistoric archaeology to survive on the site.

Romano-British Period: Coventry lay within the hinterland of a number of Roman roads, including (in closest proximity) the Fosse Way, which takes a course some six miles away, although finds from within the region attest to the Romano-British utilisation of the landscape. An archaeological excavation at Priory Street in Coventry in 2006, for instance, revealed a Romano-British ditch that was filled with sandy silty (Halstead 2006). Other finds have been recorded around the periphery of the city centre, although this may be due to the location of archaeological fieldwork or possibly due to development within the city centre destroying earlier archaeological deposits (Coventry City Council 2013).

Early Medieval Period: the settlement of Coventry originated in the early medieval period, and archaeological investigations have demonstrated that the site is located within or close vicinity to the early town. The desk-based assessment thus concluded that there is a medium potential for remains of this date to survive on the site. In addition, an in-filled area of former marshy/watery low-lying land with a potential for the retention of environmental evidence is known to have been located on Hales Street within the immediate vicinity of the site (Head and Wilkinson 2005).

A mixed deposit including pottery believed to be of early medieval origin has been recorded *c* 350m to the south-west of the site among river deposits, wooden piles, leather shoes, and horse fittings. It is likely that such a mixed deposit has been subject to extensive contamination through the mixing of river deposits.

Coventry was recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as being within the 'Bumbelow', a hundred under the lordship of Countess Godgifu of Mercia, also known as 'Lady Godiva'. It has been suggested that the entry describes the large farming community comprising Godgifu's rural estate, and that the urban area may have been omitted in the same manner as London and Winchester. It is evident from the detail provided by this 11th-century survey that Coventry was a large and important settlement (Coventry City Council 2013).

Medieval Period: Coventry appears to have expanded rapidly from the 11th century, emerging as a major centre for wool and cloth, based partly on its proximity to the Cistercian sheep granges at Combe and Stonleigh Abbeys. The town appears to have been focused on a castle that was established in the late 11th century, built after the Norman Earls of Chester obtained a large part of the Coventry/Cheylesmore estate. The remainder of the estate appears to have been held by the local priory, with the two halves not united until the 15th century (Stephens 1969). The castle is thought to have originated as a motte and bailey-type fortification, being utilised during the Anarchy in the reign of King Stephen and undergoing a period of rebuilding before being demolished in the 12th century.

Further evidence for 11th-century activity includes the remains of a building with substantial stone walls and tiles that was recorded in a bomb crater on the southern edge of the city centre, together with a putative Norman burial ground centred *c* 580m to the south-east of the site. In addition, part of a ford and road with gateposts with fittings for a gate were also found *in situ* some 350m to the south-west of the site.

Several ditches and stonewall foundations that have been dated to the 12th century and thought to be related to the castle have also been discovered around Hay Lane and High Street area of the city centre. These remains were described as being well preserved, with evidence for a 'bakehouse' comprising a number of ovens being of particular note. Evidence of industry and production work have also been recorded as having occurred during the 12th century, including processing leather and quarrying, as well as the rearing of animals. A ditch forming the boundary of a medieval deer park that dating to the 12th and 13th century and encompassing an excess of 200 hectares has also been recorded; the northern portion of the ditch was known as Hersum Ditch, or later the Red Ditch.

Known activity in the city during the 13th century includes the remodelling and reuse of a bakehouse associated with the castle, and the excavation of the town ditch. This is believed to have expanded into the deer park by the end of the 13th century, reducing the boundaries of the deer park in the process.

Coventry continued to develop and expand through the medieval period, with the 19th- and 20th-century street patterns becoming well established by the 14th century. By that date, Coventry was the fourth largest city in England.

The present study area lay within the city walls, near the medieval streets of Bishops Street and Well Street. Construction of the city walls commenced in the 14th century, and took 180 years to complete; the walls were destroyed in 1662 after the Civil War. Historic mapping marks the location of two towers associated with the surviving section of the city walls, which is now afforded statutory protection as a Scheduled Monument. This lies a short distance to the west of the study area.

The wool and cloth industry was in decline by the early 16th century, which when combined with the effects of the Dissolution essentially stymied the further development of the city into the late 18th century, at which point Coventry was described as '…still essentially a medieval town packed with timber-framed buildings (Coventry City Council 2013). A census undertaken in the city in 1523 during this economic downturn suggests a total population of *c* 5,700 people (Stephens 1969).

Post-medieval and Industrial Period: the development of the site through the post-medieval period can be traced through the sequence of historical mapping, the earliest of which is provided by John Speed's map of 1610 (Plate 2). This suggests the approximate area of the site included buildings fronting onto either side of the medieval Well Street and Bishop Street. The area also likely included the back plots of those properties and parts of the open, as yet undeveloped land, located in between the two streets and the city wall.

Plate 2: Extract of Speed's map of Coventry, 1610, showing the approximate location of the site. Note that '23' refers to a key which lists it as 'ironmongers'

Samuel Bradford's map of 1748-9, with 'Ruins' of the Wall' marked on a section to the south-east of the Well Street Gate, shows a largely unchanged, if not more detailed, view of the site (Plate 3). This map suggests a range of buildings and features within the back plots of Well Street and Bishop Street, including possible gardens or courts and shaded areas which may denote other domestic or possible industrial activities. This map also indicates that part of the site may have been in use as an orchard (Fig 2).

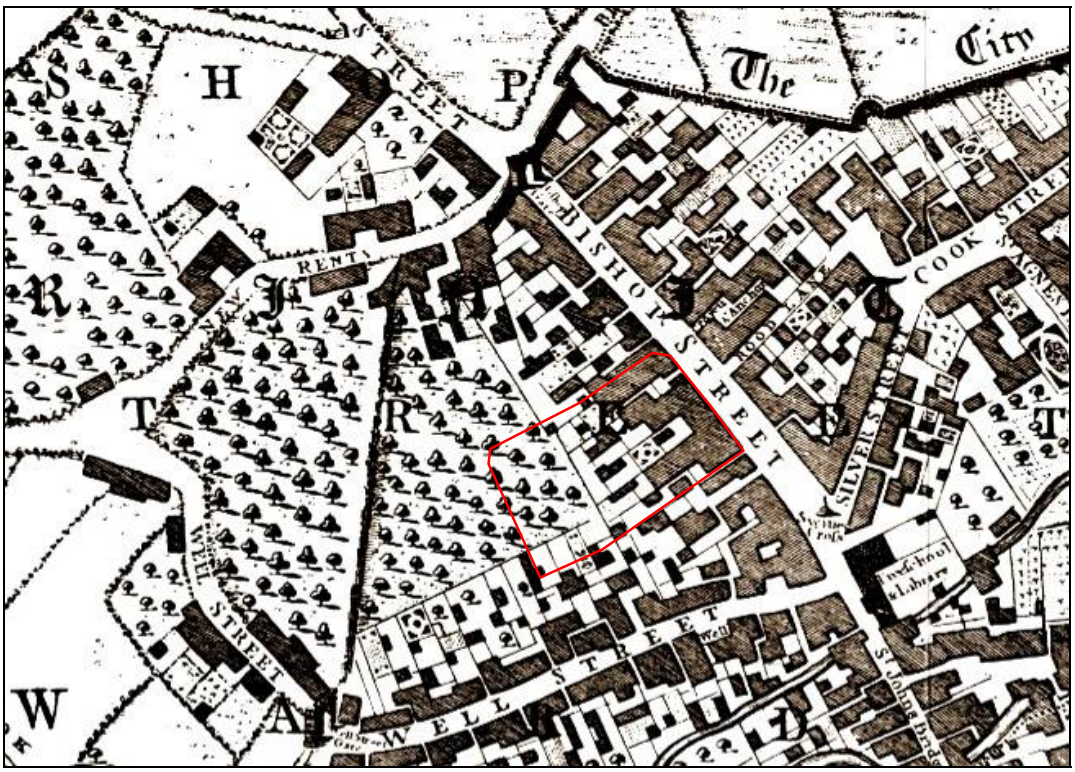

Plate 3: Extract of Samuel Bradford's map of 1748-9, showing the approximate location of the site

Early 19th-century mapping suggests the site remained relatively unchanged during this period, with development along the street frontages with backyard and gardens to the rear (Plate 4). The land between the back yards and the line of the town wall remained undeveloped (Fig 3). An 1851 Board of Health Map shows that land either side of Well Street was occupied by a variety of different building sizes and shapes forming a long, terraced street front, intersected in places by passages leading to the courts and back plots.

The approximate area of the site includes large buildings stretching back from Bishop Street, with backyards and what appear to be gardens across the central part of the site and undeveloped land in the west on what later became the Chapel Street frontage. The absence of large courtyards and buildings suggests little industrial activity within the site, which was probably residential in character.

Lamb Street and the rest of Chapel Street had been constructed by *c* 1860, opening up the previously undeveloped land to the west. The 1888 Ordnance Survey (OS) map shows much of the site to have been largely unchanged since 1851, although the previously undeveloped area is depicted as a large yard and two buildings labelled as a malthouse and three other properties had been constructed (Fig 4).

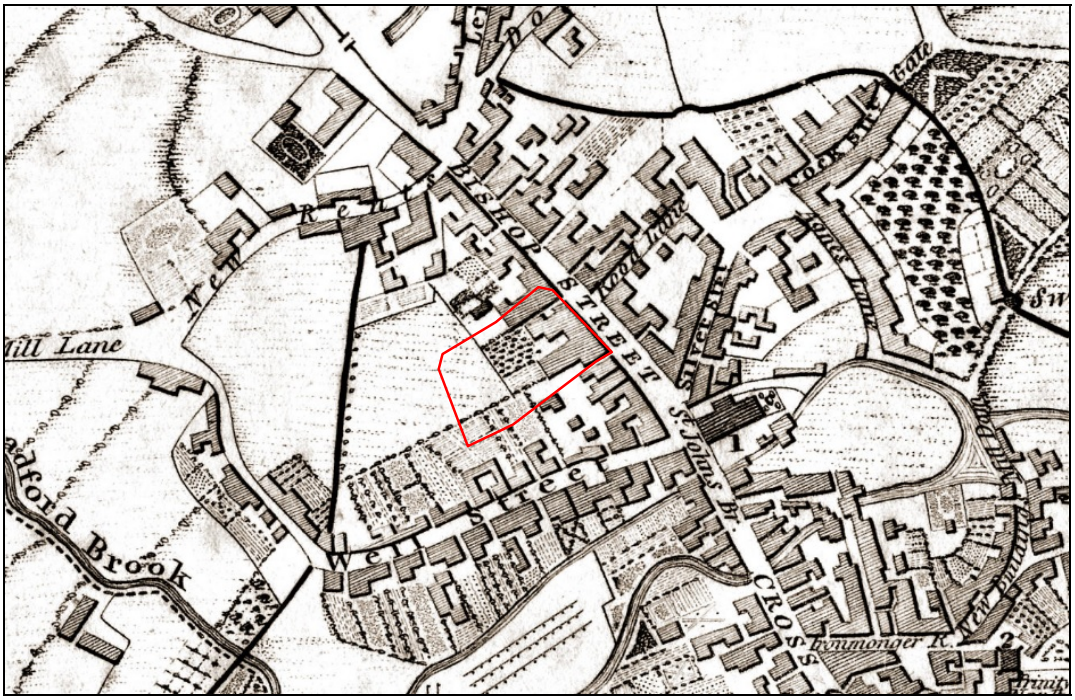

Plate 4: Extract of Brayley's Street Plan map of 1807, showing the approximate location of the site

Historic mapping and trade directories suggest that residential and industrial buildings have occupied portions of the site continually from at least the 18th century. The remaining pockets of open land across the site were developed between 1851 and 1889.

Modern Period: Coventry was targeted by German bombing during the Second World War. An aerial photograph of 1947 and the 1954 Ordnance Survey map show how the site suffered widespread damage with pockets of survival. The site appears to have been redeveloped in *c* 1957, including within its footprint the Coventry Evening Telegraph. There were no further major changes documented within the site, which apart from the alterations / extension to the Evening Telegraph building, appears to have remained largely unchanged.

4.2 Previous Archaeological Work

4.2.1 Summary

Whilst a considerable amount of archaeological work has been carried out within Coventry's historic core in recent years, this has largely been focused in the southern part of the city centre. The medieval development of areas such as Bayley Lane and Hill Street are now reasonably well understood, but other parts of the city centre, especially the northern parts, have been subject to much fewer archaeological investigation. The only archaeological works to take place along Lamb Street prior to the excavation was the archaeological evaluation undertaken by Salford Archaeology in December 2018. The results of this evaluation have been superseded by subsequent excavation and are included here as background information and for understanding the chronology of the archaeological works.

4.2.2 Archaeological Evaluation

The study area was investigated initially via the excavation of four evaluation trenches, which were required to satisfy Condition 3 of Reserved Matters consent RMM/2018/2059. The trenches provided a total sample area of 170m^2, equivalent to approximately 4% of the total development area (Fig 5):

- Trench 1 measured 23 x 2.5m and was aligned broadly east/west, at a right angle to Chapel Street. The trench was targeted on an area that is shown between buildings on late 19th-century mapping;
- Trench 2 measured 19 x 2m and was placed broadly north/south, again targeted on an area that had not been subject to intensive development;
- Trench 3 measured 18 x 2m and was placed parallel to the northern boundary;
- Trench 4 measured 13 x 2m and was aligned broadly north/south across the south-eastern part of the site and was targeted across the back plots of early buildings along the Bishop Street frontage.

4.2.3 Trench 1

Trench 1 was aligned east/west across the south-western part of the site. The trench was 23m long, up to 2.5m wide was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.75m below the modern ground level. A thick layer of orange-brown clay ***150***, revealed at a minimum depth of 1.1m below the modern ground surface, clearly represented the natural superficial geology. This was cut by several features of medieval date.

The most easterly of these medieval features was pit ***107***, which measured 0.5 x 0.95m and had a maximum depth of 0.4m (Plate 5). The feature appeared oval in plan while the section revealed steep sides and a concave base. The primary fill of the pit was a sterile deposit of silt that had a maximum thickness of 0.18m. The overlying upper fill had a maximum thickness of 0.22m and comprised dark brown silty clay with flecks of charcoal.

*Plate 5: Section excavated across pit **107,*** looking west (0.5m scale)

Pit ***110*** was located 9m from the western end of Trench 1, and measured 1.8 x 1.6m, with a maximum depth of 0.25m. Pit ***110*** was oval in plan and had an uneven and concave base; the sides were somewhat imperceptible. The sole fill (***111***) comprised dark brown clay that contained some charcoal.

Pit ***112*** was located 5.5m from the western edge of Trench 1 and measured 3.2 x 1.75m. The pit was filled by ***113***, a dark brown silty clay which though not excavated fully, yielded some artefacts from the upper part of its fill. The top of the pit lay at a depth of 1.2m below the modern ground surface.

Feature ***114*** was the most westerly of the pits in Trench 1, and was located 2.4m from the western edge of the trench (Plate 6). Pit ***114*** measured 2 x 1.7m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.15m. The pit was found to be shallow and flat-based, and was filled by ***115,*** a mid- to dark brown silty clay.

*Plate 6: Pit **114** prior to excavation* (0.5m scale)

The pits all appeared to represent medieval activity, and were sealed beneath layer ***102***, which was present across the eastern half of Trench 1 but had been disturbed in places along the western part of the trench, where it had been truncated by later activity. Layer ***102*** had a maximum thickness of 1.16m and it was found at varying depths across the trench, at a minimum of 0.5m below the modern ground level. The layer appeared to represent post-medieval occupation levels, with a possible date range spanning the 15th to 17th centuries.

Layer ***102*** was cut by feature ***104***, which was a medium-sized pit located in the western area of Trench 1, 2.4m from the western edge of the trench and 0.65m below the modern ground surface (Plate 7). The pit measured 0.67 x 0.79m and had a maximum depth of 0.5m. It was quite square in plan, with uneven steep sides and an uneven concave base. Pit ***104*** has been ascribed a provisional 18th- or early 19th-century date.

Layer ***102*** also appeared to have been cut by the fragmentary remains of a brick wall (***106***), which formed an 'L'-shape and encompassed a maximum area of 1.35 x 1m. The top of the wall lay at a depth of 1.4m below the modern ground surface, although it had evidently been truncated by later walls. The component bricks were bonded with a soft, yellow, sandy mortar.

*Plate 7: Section excavated across pit **104,** looking west* (0.5m scale)

The uppermost layer found beneath the modern rubble was layer ***101***, a dark greyish-brown to black layer, which consisted primarily of ash. Layer ***101*** was found across Trench 1 and was up to 0.43m thick. This layer is likely to have represented the redevelopment of the site in the 19th century, and was cut by several modern walls and concrete foundations.

Several of these modern foundations were revealed in the western half of Trench 1, whilst a single east/west-aligned brick wall was visible in most of the northern section of the trench. This east/west-aligned wall, ***105***, was visible in the northern section for a length of 14m and survived to a depth of 0.85m. Wall ***105*** was also supported by intermittent concrete plinths which were 1m in width and extended to a depth of 1.4m below the modern ground level. Wall ***105*** was composed of machine-made bricks and was bonded with a hard, mid-grey cement-mortar, indicative of a late 19th- or 20th-century construction date.

4.2.4 Trench 2

Trench 2 was aligned north/south and measured 19m long, 2m wide, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.25m.

The uppermost layer (***201***) consisted of a black ash layer which also contained some brick fragments. Layer ***201*** had a maximum thickness of 0.63m, and was present across Trench 2. Layer ***202*** was also revealed across the trench, beneath layer ***201*** with a maximum thickness of 0.93m (Plate 8). This layer consisted of a reddish-brown clay occupation layer and sealed several features which had been cut into the natural clay and the bedrock, ***250***.

Two modern features related to the recently demolished buildings on the site were cut into the layer ***202***. These features comprised a double-coursed brick wall (***208***) that was aligned east/west, and was located 0.25m below the trench edge. Wall ***208*** consisted of machine-made bricks and was bonded with mid-grey, hard, cement, typical of a 20th-century construction date. It was located 7.8m from the southern end of Trench 2. A concrete pad / wall foundation, ***209***, was located 1.55m from the northern end of Trench 2. This feature measured 1.2 x 2.2m and was located at a depth of 0.5m below the modern ground surface.

Plate 8: Trench 2 prior to the mechanical excavation of layer **202** *and modern intrusions.* (0.5m scale)

Plate 9: Section excavated across pit **206** (0.5m scale)

A small pit, ***206***, was revealed in the centre of Trench 2, situated 5.75m from the northern edge of excavation. Pit ***206*** measured 0.5 x 0.65m and was oval-to-square in plan. The half-section excavated showed that pit ***206*** had a maximum depth of 0.21m with uneven moderate sides and an uneven concave base (Plate 9).

Layer ***202*** and associated modern remains were excavated to the layer of the natural clay and bedrock, ***250.*** The natural geology was exposed at a depth of 0.75-0.95m below the modern ground level, and had been cut by several features. A small section of sandstone wall was located in the eastern section of Trench 2, 4.5m from the southern end of the trench and 0.75m below the trench edge. This stone wall, ***203***, was constructed of un-mortared blocks, the largest of which measured 0.1 x 0.25 x 0.45m (Plates 10 and 11). The total area of wall ***203*** uncovered was 2 x 0.1 x 0.25m in size. Wall ***203*** lay above the bedrock, ***250,*** and above a rock-cut pit, ***204.***

Pit ***204*** was revealed at a depth of 0.95m below the modern ground surface, located 4.5m from the southern edge of Trench 2 (Plates 11 and 12). The pit covered a maximum area of 0.5 x 0.72m and had a depth of 0.12m. The sole fill of pit ***204*** was ***205,*** a dark-brown clayey silt with frequent inclusions of charcoal. It has moderate slopes and an even concave base.

Plate 10: View of the sandstone wall **203** *below layer* **202**, *looking east.* (0.5m scale)

Plate 11: View of a section excavated through layer **202** *with the sandstone wall* **203** *and pit* **204** *in the foreground, looking south.* (0.5m scale)

Plate 12: View of pit **204** *during excavation* (0.5m scale)

Feature ***210*** was a mid-sized pit, situated 7.75m from the northern edge of Trench 2 and 0.75m below the modern ground level (Plate 13). The pit measured 1.1 x 0.8m and had a maximum depth of 0.35m. It had moderately sloping sides with an uneven concave base. The sole fill was ***211,*** a mid-greyish-brown silty clay with inclusions of charcoal and occasional small stones.

Feature ***212*** was a large pit situated 4.4m from the northern edge of Trench 2 and 0.75m below the ground level. The total area of the feature was 2 x 2.9m. Pit ***212*** was not excavated fully, so the ultimate depth of the feature remained unknown. The sole visible fill was ***213,*** a dark brown silty clay material. Partial excavation of the fill yielded a small group of finds.

Feature ***214*** was a large pit which was cut into the sandstone bedrock, ***250*** (Plate 14). It lay adjacent to the northern end of Trench 2, and covered an area 1.2 x 2.5m and was located 0.75m below the trench edge. Pit ***214*** had moderate sloping sides and a concave base. The uppermost fill was ***215***, an orange-brown clay containing some redeposited natural; it had a maximum thickness of 0.15m. Below fill ***215*** was ***216,*** the largest fill within pit ***214.*** It consisted of dark brown clay, and had a maximum thickness of 0.38m. A thin layer of charcoal, ***217,*** lay beneath ***216*** and had a maximum thickness of 0.12m. The primary fill of ***214*** was a sterile silty clay, ***218,*** likely a collapsed side. The maximum thickness of ***218*** was 0.1m.

Feature ***219*** was shallow pit situated adjacent to pit **214** at the northern end of Trench 2 at a depth of 0.75m. The total size was 1 x 0.8m, with a maximum depth of 0.08m. The pit had a shallow concave profile with imperceptible sides. The sole fill, ***220***, consisted of a light brown silty-clay.

Plate 13: South-facing section of pit **210** (0.5m scale)

Plate 14: Rock-cut pit **214** partially excavated (0.5m scale)

4.2.5 Trench 3

Trench 3 was aligned east/west at the northern end of the site, close to Lamb Street. The trench measured 18 x 2m and had a maximum depth of 2.1m. Trench 3 had been truncated by several modern features, including a large cellar. At the western end of the trench, a concrete foundation, ***307***, and a concrete plinth, ***308***, were located. Concrete plinth ***308*** was found 0.85m below the modern ground surface, whilst ***307*** and ***308*** together measured a total area of 2 x 1.5m. Wall ***306*** was a modern brick wall aligned east/west along the northern section of Trench 2 (Plate 15). The wall extended for 10.75m across the trench and had a maximum surviving depth of 1.5m. Wall ***305*** was a double-skinned brick wall aligned north/south 5.4m from the eastern end of Trench 3, forming the eastern extent of a modern cellar. Wall ***303*** consisted of a brick and concrete wall which foundations measured 0.65m in width. The wall was double-coursed and was aligned north/south; it formed the western boundary of the modern cellar. The concrete cellar floor (***304***) was located at a depth of 1.5m below the modern ground surface, and was 0.15m thick.

All the brick walls found within Trench 3 were constructed of machine-made bricks and bonded with a hard, mid-grey, cement and were thought to be the remains of the recently demolished buildings, and therefore of little archaeological interest.

Plate 15: South-facing elevation of modern brick wall **306** (0.5m scale)

Layer ***302*** consisted of reddish-brown clay and was located 0.85-2.1m below the modern ground level. This layer was considered an occupational layer and was found across the trench, including beneath the level of the modern cellar, ***304.*** Layer ***302*** was excavated mechanically at the western end of the trench to the level of the natural clay, ***350.*** The natural clay was exposed at a depth of 1.65m at the western end of the trench.

Three pits were uncovered below occupational layer ***302.*** Pit ***309*** was located 1.5m from the western edge of Trench 3 and encompassed an area measuring 2.7 x 2m (Plate 16). The sole visible fill of pit ***309*** was ***310,*** a dark brown silty clay material. Pit ***313*** was adjacent to modern brick wall ***303***, 5.5m from the western trench edge. The maximum size of pit ***313*** was 1.65 x 2m. The sole visible fill was ***314,*** a dark brown silty clay. Pit ***311*** was located against the southern baulk of trench, 5.6m from the western edge of the trench. Pit ***311*** encompassed an area 0.95 x 0.4m, while the fill, ***312***, consisted of a light to mid-brown clayey-silt. It was located 1.65m below the modern ground surface. Partially due to safety concerns, the three pits of Trench 3 were not excavated fully, although artefactual evidence was recovered from the upper parts of their fills.

Plate 16: Features cut into the natural clay, ***350*** (0.5m scale)

4.2.6 Trench 4

Trench 4 was aligned north/south and was located in the south-eastern part of the site, close to Bishop Street. Due to the constraints of the site (one building had yet to be demolished) the trench measured a total of 13 x 2m, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.55m. Due to the location of the trench on the lower terrace, archaeological layers were found much closer to the ground surface.

The uppermost archaeological layer within Trench 4 was ***401,*** a black ash deposit containing some brick fragments and other rubble material. The maximum thickness of ***401*** was 0.25m, and it overlay layer ***402*** that consisted of a reddish-brown clay that was visible from 0.25m below the modern ground level. This layer was found across the site, and had a maximum thickness of 1.1m.

Several brick walls and features with a date range spanning the 18th to 20th century were revealed within Trench 4, all of which were cut into the post-medieval layers. Adjacent to the southern edge of the trench was brick wall ***412,*** constructed of machine-made bricks and bonded with a hard, mid-grey cement. Wall ***412*** formed an L-shape, the total width of which was 2m, while the length was 2.3m. The foundations of wall ***412*** were not visible and, at a minimum, it survived to a depth below the ground level of 0.75m.

Wall ***411*** was an east/west-aligned, double-skinned brick wall located 2.5m from the southern edge of Trench 4. The wall survived to only a single course of bricks in height and appeared to be made of hand-made bricks and bonded with a mid-grey sandy mortar.

In the centre of Trench 4 were the remains of brick wall ***405*** and drain ***403.*** Wall ***405*** was located along the western section of Trench 4, 4.2m from the northern edge of the trench. The section of wall was three courses wide and had a maximum surviving length of 1.3m. Wall ***405*** truncated drain ***403***, which was located 0.7m below the current ground level and was aligned east/west. The drain cut, ***403***, measured 0.5m in width and was filled by rubble and a ceramic drain, ***404.***

Trench 4 contained several sandstone-built features, some of which had been truncated by later brick walls. Wall ***413*** was a sandstone wall aligned north/south and was found at a depth of 1.5m. The wall had traces of hard, sandy, yellow-grey mortar on some of the sandstone blocks. Wall ***413*** was located 0.25m below the modern ground surface, and had a maximum surviving length of 1.1m.

Wall ***416*** was similarly of sandstone construction, with a maximum length of 1.3m and a minimum depth of four courses, equating to a height of 0.9m (Plate 18). It was aligned north/south and was likely a continuation of feature ***408,*** located 2.2m from the southern edge of the trench.

Wall ***406*** was a small section of a heavily truncated sandstone wall that lay 4.8m from the northern end of the trench. This wall was found 0.55m below the modern ground level and encompassed a total area of 0.6 x 1.2m. Wall ***406*** was aligned east/west, and was surrounded by a reddish-brown clay layer, ***407,*** which measured 0.75 x 1.2m. Wall ***406*** had been cut by wall ***405*** and drain ***403.***

Plate 17: Truncated remains of wall **413**, *looking east* (0.5m scale)

Plate 18: Excavated section of wall **416**

The central part of Trench 4 was dominated by a sandstone-built feature, ***408*** (Plates 19 and 20). Feature ***408*** was approximately square in plan and covered a total area of 3.1 x 2m, while the interior of the feature measured 1.3 x 1.5m. The depth of the feature was not established, whilst the thickness of the walls varied from 0.3-0.65m. No evidence of bonding material was visible. Two 'entrances' were visible within feature ***408***, one at the northern, up to 0.45m wide, and one at the eastern side, up to 0.35m wide. At a depth of 0.25m below the level of the trench was a charcoal-flecked, reddish-brown clay layer, ***410***, which broadly correlated to feature ***408*** and was found within and above the structure. This layer had a maximum thickness of 0.1m. Within the interior of feature ***408***, 0.35m below the modern ground level, was a predominately charcoal layer, ***409***. The ultimate depth of this layer was not ascertained. The form of this structure, and the inclusion of charcoal, was reminiscent of a kiln base, although this interpretation could not be established beyond doubt within the confines of the evaluation trench.

At a depth of 1.3m below the modern ground level, at a distance of 3.5m from the northern edge of the trench, was a small pit, ***414,*** which had been cut into the natural bedrock, ***450*** (Plate 21). Pit ***414*** had a maximum depth of 0.25m and covered an area 0.7 x 0.65m. It had an even concave base and moderately sloping sides. The sole fill was ***415,*** a clayey silt that contained occasional inclusions of small stones and charcoal flecking.

Plate 19: View of the stone structure **408**, looking west (0.5m scale)

Plate 20: View looking south-east showing one of the two possible stoke holes in feature, **408** (0.5m scale)

Plate 21: View of the excavated rock-cut pit **414** (0.5m scale)

5. Summary of the Excavation Results

5.1 Introduction

Following on from the initial programme of evaluation trenching, which consisted of four separate trenches, it was recommended by the Historic Environment Record Officer at Coventry City Council, in his capacity as Archaeological Advisor to Coventry City Council, that all areas of the development site should be subject to archaeological excavation as an appropriate strategy to mitigate the impact of the proposed construction groundworks. The site was split into two main areas of investigation, Plot 'B' in the centre and west of the site, and Plot 'C' forming the eastern area of the site (Fig 6). These phases were divided subsequently into four further sub-phases of archaeological work, referred to as Areas 1, 2, 3, and 4 (Fig 7).

The first phase of archaeological excavation took place in December 2018 at the east of the site (Plot 'C'), which within the archaeological context is referred to as Area 4. Area 4 measured *c* 40 x 15m. The second major phase of archaeological works commenced in January 2019 in Plot 'B'. The secondary phase was further separated into three sub-phases of work which broadly correlated to the locations in which major groundworks were set to take place, these were: Area 1, which formed the western part of the site and measured 30 x 15m; Area 2, which was located in the north of the site parallel to Lamb Street and measured 55 x 20m; and Area 3 which was located in the centre of the site and measured 25 x 20m. In addition to these were two smaller excavation areas, one of which was located immediately to the east of Area 3 and one immediately to the west of Area 3. These two areas encompassed the areas in which groundworks were required for the construction of concrete crane bases. These crane base areas individually measured 6 x 6m. For ease of recording and due to their location, these two crane bases areas were recorded as if part of the central Area 3.

A summary of the results obtained from the archaeological excavation is presented below. This narrative is divided into four sections based on location (Areas 1-4), which each in turn consider the archaeological development of each of the provisional phases of activity, Phases 1-5. Site plans are presented in *Appendix 1* and additional contextual information is provided in *Appendix 2* in tabular form.

5.2 Phasing

Each of the features, deposits and structures encountered during the investigation has been ascribed to one of five general phases of activity. This phasing is based on the site matrix and initial assessment of the artefactual evidence and is both broad and provisional, as is appropriate for an assessment of such a site. It is expected that further analytical work on the dataset will refine this phasing and increase the number of phases overall. In particular, further analysis of the pottery assemblage, ceramic building material and scientific dating will certainly lead to further refinement and likely the formulation of new phases and/or sub-phases in the chronological development of the site.

The dating identified during the present assessment is based upon the recovery of pottery sherds that have been dated provisionally to *c* 1250-1300, or in some cases, more broadly late 11th - 13th century. This date range appears to be the earliest significant occupation of the site, and is based upon the presence of Coventry A and D wares, and Chilvers Coton A and B wares. Phase 1 broadly reflects this earlier ceramic phase, into the late 13th century. Phase 2, as laid out in this assessment, likely correspond to a date range of *c* 1300-1550. Phase 2 then likely covers at least two ceramic phases; *c* 1300-1550 based upon the recovery of Chilvers Coton C wares, and *c* 1400-1550 based upon the recovery of Cistercian wares, Midlands Purple, and a high frequency of Tudor Greenware.

It is anticipated that at least Phases 1 and 2 will be subjected to further refinement based upon further analytical work of the pottery, stratigraphy, scientific dating, and possibly supported from information gleaned from the assemblage of ceramic building material. For example, Phase 1 contained ceramics such as Coventry A wares *c* 1250-1300, and specifically 'North French-style' decorated Chilvers Coton A jugs which likely dates to *c* 1275-1325, while Phase 2 has produced ceramics such as Chilvers Coton C wares, which could date as early as *c* 1300, and Cistercian wares, which could date as late as *c* 1550.

The provisional phases referred to in this document are listed below:

- *Phase 1:* Earlier medieval (late 11th – late 13th century)
- *Phase 2*: Late medieval to early post-medieval (14th - mid-16th century)
- *Phase 3*: Post-medieval (mid-16th – 17th century)
- *Phase 4*: Industrial (18th – 19th century)
- *Phase 5:* Modern

In addition to the phases outlined above, a single piece of worked flint of late Mesolithic or early Neolithic date was recovered from the fill (***2153***) of medieval pit ***2151*** in Area 2; the flint was almost certainly residual, but nevertheless suggests prehistoric activity in the area. Similarly, a sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from the fill of ditch ***1177*** in Area 1, but is also residual. Whilst this is insufficient evidence to testify to a definite phase of Romano-British activity on the site, it nevertheless indicates at least some low-level presence in the area during the period spanning the 1st to 4th centuries AD, reflecting the results obtained from previous archaeological excavations carried out elsewhere in Coventry.

5.3 Area 1

5.3.1 *Summary*

Area 1 contained a suite of buried remains deriving from Phase 5, the modern structural foundations which related to the post-war industrial buildings that were only demolished recently. Where present, these structural remains comprised concrete stanchion bases and brick walls, the construction of which had destroyed all archaeological remains. Only limited structural remains were allocated to the industrial period (Phase 4), and were almost solely represented by ***1217***, the remains of a brick-built cellar which measured *c* 5 x 2.5m. Notwithstanding modern intrusions, however, Area 1 was characterised primarily by medieval pits that varied in size and shape, some of which were relatively isolated while others occurred in groups, many of which were intercut (Fig 8).

5.3.2 *Phase 1 (Late 11th – Late 13th century)*

Numerous medieval features were encountered across Area 1, all of which had been cut into the natural geology and represented the earliest phase of activity identified during the excavation (Fig 12). Pit ***1128*** was located in the southern part of Area 1, and comprised a sub-circular feature with a diameter of 0.83m and a maximum depth of 0.28m. It was filled solely by ***1129***, which consisted of mid-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking, together with fragments of pottery, tile and animal bone. Linear feature ***1167*** lay beneath the Phase 2 wall ***1112*** and its associated bedding layer, ***1102***, which was 0.4m deep. Feature ***1167*** was filled solely by mid-brown sandy-clay ***1168***, which also produced charcoal, animal bone, and fragments of medieval pottery. The feature measured 1.61 x 0.9m, and had a maximum depth of 0.43m.

In the south of Area 1, the Phase 1 features consisted of several small to medium-sized medieval pits, including pit ***1199***, pit ***1171***, filled by ***1172***, and ***1149*** which was filled by ***1150*** (Plate 22). Pit ***1171*** was sub-circular in plan with gradually sloping sides and a somewhat uneven base. It had a diameter of 0.8m and a maximum depth of 0.22m whilst the fill, ***1172***, consisted of mid-brown silty sand which contained ceramic building material / tile, animal bone, and pottery.

Although it had been severely truncated, pit ***1190*** in the central part of Area 1 measured 2.1 x 0.88m and had a maximum depth of 0.15m. It was filled solely by ***1189*** which consisted of soft, light brown sandy-silt that produced fragments of shell, animal bone, tile, and pottery with a date range of *c* 1250-1300. Other medieval pits included ***1231***, ***1233***, ***1235*** and ***1237***, all of which contained fragments of pottery that have been dated to *c* 1250-1300.

Amongst the earliest of these intercutting pits in the central part of Area 1 was feature ***1235***, which consisted of the remaining base of a pit that had a maximum thickness of 0.25m and a width of 1.24m and was filled by ***1236***, a mid-orange silty-sand. Pit ***1235*** was cut by feature ***1233***, which had a maximum depth of 0.62m and a maximum width of 0.88m and was filled by ***1234***, a brownish-orange silty-sand. Feature ***1233*** was cut by pit ***1231*** which had a maximum depth of 0.54m and a width of 1.62m and was filled by ***1232***, a mid- to dark greyish-brown silty clay (Plate 23). Pit ***1237*** was 0.98m deep and was filled by ***1238***, a mid-brownish-orange silty sand.

5.3.3 Phase 2 (14th - Mid-16th century)

The majority of features from Area 1 related to Phase 2 (Fig 13). These remains consisted of small, medium, and large pits, linear features, fragmentary structural remains, and post-holes.

In the south of Area 1, the Phase 2 features consisted of several small to medium-sized pits, including ***1144*** (filled by ***1145***), ***1163*** (filled by ***1164***) and overlain by layer ***1165*** and pit ***1186*** (filled by ***1187***). Feature ***1184*** was filled by ***1185*** and measured 0.46 x 0.65m with a maximum depth of 0.32m; it also cut pit ***1186***. Feature ***1184*** contained a group of pottery fragments that suggested a likely closure in the *c* 14th-15th century, although it also produced sherds with 12th- and 13th-century dates, which were presumably residual. These features were generally similar in size, shape, fill, and in the artefactual material that was produced. An exception was pit ***1186***, which measured 3.03 x 1.63m with a maximum depth of 0.38m. It was filled by ***1187*** (Plate 22).

A single, small gully (***1158***/***1173***) was also located in this part of the site, which was filled by ***1247***/***1174***. This had a maximum depth of 0.4m and contained a high frequency of tile fragments.

The western part of Area 1 similarly contained several features associated with Phase 2 activity, which included a sandstone structure and its associated contexts, ***1111***, ***1112***, ***1113***, and several pit-features, including ***1175*** (filled by ***1176***), ***1193*** (filled sequentially by ***1202*** and ***1194***), feature ***1195*** (filled by ***1196***). Gully ***1173***/***1158*** cut through ***1175***, which had a diameter of 1.25m and a maximum depth of 0.7m (Plate 23).

Phase 1 pit ***1237*** was cut by pit ***1239***, which had a width of 1.29m and a maximum depth of 0.34m, and was filled by ***1240***, a dark greyish-brown silty sand. A further small pit, feature ***1241***, lay adjacent to pit ***1239*** though the relationship between the two features was not established stratigraphically. Pit ***1241*** had a diameter of 0.96m and a maximum depth of 0.18m, and was filled by ***1242***, a loose, mid-brown-orange silty-sand.

In addition to these larger intercutting features were several smaller, shallower pits lacking physical relationships to other features. This included feature ***1198*** (filled by ***1197***), which had a diameter of 0.84m and a maximum depth of 0.12m. Similarly, feature ***1203*** measured 0.33 x 0.48m and had a maximum depth of 0.06m with a concave base and gradually sloping sides. It was filled solely by ***1204*** which was a mid-greyish-brown silty sand that produced fragments of ceramic building material and animal bone.

Plate 22: Section excavated across pit **1186***,* looking east (1m scale)

Plate 23: Features **1173** *and* **1175***, looking north (1m scale)*

The final Phase 2 feature within the central part of Area 1 was ***1230***, a sandstone-built structure cut into the bedrock, filled by ***1245***, the cut for which was ***1246*** (Plate 25). Though it was cut by Phase 5 walls ***1147***/***1148***, the feature survived to some extent. The sandstone feature itself measured 2.5 x 2m and had a maximum excavated depth of 1.3m. The sandstone structure survived to a maximum height of three courses, with each individual block measuring between 0.11 x 0.08 x 0.03m to 0.66 x 0.35 x 0.15m. The feature was cut into the natural bedrock at a steep gradient. It is thought that flat-based feature ***1214*** was part of the cut for the sandstone feature ***1230***. Feature ***1214*** had a maximum depth of 0.8m and produced fragments of tile, pottery, and animal bone (Plate 26).

The northern section of Area 1 was similarly dominated by cut features that have been placed provisionally within Phase 2. In the north-eastern corner of Area 1 was a series of intercutting features that included large square pit ***1169***/***1154***, post-hole ***1152*** and two further smaller pits, ***1131*** and ***1156***. Pit ***1169***/***1154*** had a diameter of 1.7m, a maximum depth of 0.4m and was filled by ***1154***/***1170***, a mid-brown sandy silt which produced fragments of animal bone and pottery, and a single iron nail. Pit ***1169*** cut features ***1156*** (filled by ***1157***), ***1152*** (filled by ***1153***), and ***1131*** (filled by ***1151***). Post-hole ***1152*** had a diameter of 0.2m and a maximum depth of 0.25m. Pit ***1131*** measured 0.55 x 1.25m, and had a maximum depth of 0.12m. Pit ***1156*** had a diameter of 1.4m and a maximum depth of 0.35m.

Adjacent to this group of intercutting features were two unrelated pit features, ***1130*** and ***1109***. Feature ***1130*** measured 0.55 x 1.25m and had a maximum depth of 0.11m; it was filled by ***1140***, a mid-brown sandy-silt which produced fragments of animal bone. Feature ***1109*** was a sub-oval pit-feature with steeply sloping sides which measured 1.04 x 0.56m, had a maximum depth of 0.24m, and was filled by ***1110***, a mid- to dark greyish-brown silty clay that produced fragments of tile and animal bone.

The north-centre and north-west parts of Area 1 were similarly characterised by a concentration of Phase 2 features, some of which were intercutting. In the centre of the northern part of Area 1 was a large sub-square pit, ***1135***/***1211***, which was filled sequentially by ***1212***/***1136*** and ***1213***/***1137*** and ***1138***, and measured 3.5 x 2.5m, with a flat base with steeply sloping sides (Plate 27). Feature ***1211*** also cut ***1205***, a small pit which had a width of 0.55m and a maximum surviving depth of 0.25m; it was filled by ***1206***. Pit ***1205*** was also cut by pit ***1207*** which was filled sequentially by ***1208***, ***1209***, and ***1210***. It had a diameter of 1.5m and a maximum depth of 0.5m, and produced fragments of animal bone, tile, and pottery.

Plate 24: Feature **1233** *cut by* **1231***, looking south (1m scale)*

Plate 25: Feature **1230,** *looking east (1 and 2m scales)*

Plate 26: Features **1214** *and* **1205** *cut by pit* **1207***, looking west (1m scale)*

Plate 27: Section excavated across feature **1135***, looking north (1m scale)*

Situated to the west of feature ***1207*** was another series of intercutting linears and pits which included the north/south-aligned linear ***1114***/***1177*** which measured 1.8 x 5.7m and had a maximum depth of 0.67m and its southern end and 1.11m at its northern end; it was filled by ***1118***, ***1178***/***1142*** and ***1179***/***1143*** and cut by small pit ***1116*** and medium-sized pit ***1119***. Feature ***1177*** produced a single fragment of pottery that has been dated provisionally as Romano-British, although it also yielded pottery which has been dated to *c* 15th century.

Pit ***1116*** was filled subsequently by ***1243*** followed by ***1117*** and ***1115*** and had a maximum width of 0.85m with a maximum depth of 0.5m. Pit ***1119*** was filled by ***1120*** and ***1121***, and had a diameter of 1.05m and a maximum depth of 0.63m.

A second north/south-aligned linear feature, ***1220***, was located next to feature ***1114***/***1177*** (Plate 28). Linear ***1220*** contained multiple deliberate backfills, which sequentially were ***1229***, ***1228***, ***1227***, ***1226***, ***1225***, ***1224***, ***1223***, ***1222***, and ***1221***. It had a maximum width of 2.3m and a maximum depth of 0.8m. It was also cut by the sub-circular, medium-sized pit ***1106***, which had a diameter of 0.79m and a maximum depth of 0.17m. It was filled by ***1107***, a dark brown clayey-silt which yielded fragments of animal bone and pottery.

Along the northern baulk of Area 1 was pit ***1126***, which filled by ***1127*** and cut by a second pit feature, ***1133***, which was filled by ***1134***. Feature ***1126*** measured 1.01 x 0.69m and had a maximum depth of 0.22m. Feature ***1133*** measured 0.75 x 0.37m and had a maximum depth of 0.2m.

Several smaller pit-like features were located in the vicinity of features ***1135*** and ***1119***, including ***1104*** which was filled by ***1105*** and measured 0.54m in diameter and had a maximum depth of 0.07m. Feature ***1159*** was filled by ***1160***, measured 0.25 x 0.24m, and had a maximum depth of 0.06m.

Feature ***1124*** consisted of a mid-sized pit which was filled by ***1125***, measured 1.08 x 0.87m with a maximum depth of 0.23m. A group of pottery fragments recovered from the fill of feature ***1124*** suggested that it had been backfilled in the 15th or 16th century.

Plate 28: Feature **1114** *cut by the small pit,* **1116***, looking north (2m scale)*

5.3.4 Phase 3 (Mid-16th – 17th century)

As was the case across much of the Lamb Street site, the features that have been placed provisionally within Phase 3 were considerably sparser than those of Phase 2. These features did not appear to be concentrated in a specific area, but were spread evenly across the excavation area (Fig 14).

Feature ***1122*** was filled by ***1123*** and measured 0.3 x 0.23m with a maximum depth of 0.04m. A small possible brick/tile post-pad in the centre of Area 3, ***1244***, appeared to overlay feature ***1239*** (Phase 2). Linear feature ***1166*** was aligned north/south and was located at the eastern side of Area 1. It had a width of 0.78m, and was filled by ***1139***, which consisted primarily of redeposited clay. It contained a single sherd of 16th-century pottery, although this is likely to have been intrusive.

Linear ***1188*** was the most substantial Phase 3 feature, extending for a total distance of 8.9m. It had a width of 1.09m and a maximum depth of 0.8m, and was filled solely by ***1183***, a sandy silt with lenses of redeposited clay and occasional small stones. Linear ***1188*** also cut the Phase 1 feature ***1190*** (Plate 29).

Plate 29: Feature **1188** *cut small pit,* **1190***, looking east (1m scale)*

5.3.5 Phase 4 (18th – 19th century)

Only one archaeological feature in Area 1 derived from Phase 4 activity (Fig 15). This comprised a small brick-built cellar, ***1217***, with associated construction cut, ***1218*** and rubble-packing material, ***1216***. The cellar measured up to 3.5 x 2m.

5.3.6 Phase 5 (Modern)

Phase 5 remains were of little archaeological interest, and included structures ***1146***, ***1147***, ***1148***, and ***1181***, in addition to the related foundation cuts ***1192*** and ***1180*** and the backfills and/or packing ***1191*** and ***1182***.

5.4 Area 2

5.4.1 Summary

Area 2 was the most northerly section of the site, and was aligned parallel to Lamb Street. It extended from the west of Area 4 to the site boundary at Chapel Street. Whilst there were some later truncations and foundations associated with Phase 5 buildings, the area was dominated by large pit features and sandstone structures that have been provisionally placed within Phase 2. In addition, Area 2 also contained more activity associated with Phase 3 than much of the rest of the site (Fig 9).

5.4.2 Phase 1 (Late 11th – late 13th century)

As was the case across much of the excavated area, the features associated with Phase 1 were spread across the site and were often truncated by later activity (Fig 12). In the south-eastern corner of Area 2 were the remains of a truncated linear feature, ***2100***, that was provisionally placed within the earlier medieval phase of activity (Phase 1). Some Phase 5 activity (***2102***) had disturbed the feature. Linear ***2100*** probably formed part of an east/west-aligned ditch, and was filled solely by ***2101***. It had a width of 1.02m, and a maximum depth of 0.34m.

Feature ***2110*** lay to the north-east of ditch ***2100*** and had a diameter of 0.8m and a maximum depth of 0.5m. It was filled by ***2112*** and ***2111***, which produced pottery and animal bone, and was truncated by the Phase 3 feature ***2105***. Feature ***2164*** lay to the north-west of ditch ***2100*** and consisted of the remains of a small pit or post-hole that was truncated by the large pit ***2161*** (Phase 2). Pit ***2164*** was sub-circular in shape and measured 0.4m in diameter with a maximum depth of 0.25m. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base, and was filled by ***2165***, a mid-greyish-blue silty sand which contained sherds of pottery.

In the centre of Area 2 was a cluster of intercutting pits, two of which were allocated to Phase 1. Feature ***2203*** was a small pit that had a diameter of 0.5m and a depth of 0.24m. The feature contained a single sherd of Tudor Green pottery, likely 15th- or 16th-century in date, though all other finds were dated to *c* 12th to 13th century and it is suggested that the single green-glazed sherd was likely intrusive. Feature ***2205*** measured 1.34 x 0.9m and had a maximum depth of 0.71m; it was filled sequentially by ***2223***, ***2222***, and ***2206***. Feature ***2205*** yielded a single sherd of 15th- or 16th-century pottery, though at this preliminary stage of it was unclear as to how it fitted into the stratigraphic record and has therefore remained within Phase 1. Features ***2203*** and ***2225*** were cut by feature ***2205*** which was cut by feature ***2185*** (Phase 3). Situated a short distance to the north of ***2205*** a sub-circular pit, ***2148***, which was assigned to Phase 1 based upon ceramic sequencing. It measured 0.84 x 0.7m and had a maximum depth of 0.18m. It was filled sequentially by ***2150*** and ***2149***.

In the west-centre of Area 2 was a further group of intercutting pits, some of which were provisionally placed within Phase 1. The earliest feature in the sequence was ***2263***, a sub-circular pit with steeply sloping sides, it had a diameter of 1.2m and a maximum depth of 0.74m, and was filled by ***2264***. It was cut by ***2261***, another pit with a diameter of 0.6m and a maximum depth of 0.73m, and was filled by ***2262***, a yellowish-brown silty sand that contained pottery. Fill ***2262*** was cut by the Phase 2 feature, ***2265***.

Aligned north-west/south-east across the centre of Area 2 was a flat-based linear feature, ***2177***, which measured at least 0.8 x 1m and had a maximum depth of 0.38m. It was filled by a mid-orange-brown silty clay, ***2178***.

Medium-sized pit ***2215*** measured 1 x 1.1m and had a maximum depth of 1.08m. It was filled sequentially by ***2216*** and ***2217*** which produced fragments of tile, 12th- and 13th-century pottery sherds, and animal bone. It was truncated on its western side by a large pit, ***2218*** (Phase 2).

Feature ***2336*** was a large containing multiple fills located in the west of Area 2, and was one of largest cut features provisionally placed within Phase 1 (Plate 30). It had a diameter of 2.83m and a maximum depth of 1.8 and was filled sequentially by ***2337***, ***2338***, ***2339***, ***2340***, ***2341*** and ***2342***, all of which produced pottery.

Plate 30: Section of feature **2336***, looking north (2m scale)*

5.4.3 Phase 2 (14th - Mid-16th century)

Area 2 was dominated primarily by features that have been provisionally allocated to Phase 2 (Fig 13). These included a large number of pits of various sizes, as well as the remains of sandstone-built structures. The eastern section of Area 2 contained several Phase 2 features that produced a considerable number of artefacts. This included feature ***2125***, which was cut by ***2120***/***2129*** (Plates 31 and 32). Feature ***2125*** was a medium-sized pit which measured 2.28 x 1.72m and had a maximum depth of 0.7m. It was filled sequentially by ***2127***, ***2128***, ***2130*** and ***2131*** where it was cut by the medium-sized feature ***2120***/***2129*** which measured 3.34m x 1.1m had a maximum depth of 0.7m, and was filled sequentially by ***2121***, ***2122***, ***2123***, and ***2124***. It was also cut by pit ***2141***, which was filled by ***2139***, ***2140***, and ***2142***. The southern end of feature ***2141*** was also cut by a small pit, ***2138***, which was filled solely by ***2143***. Pit ***2138*** had a diameter of 1.1m with a maximum depth of 0.31m.

To the south of pit ***2125*** was a further group of pit-type features that had been somewhat disturbed by a Phase 4 linear feature (***3330***) and Phase 5 structural activity. Feature ***2110*** (Phase 1) was truncated by the Phase 2 feature ***2107***, which measured 1.6 x 1m and had a maximum depth of 0.6m. It was filled by ***2108***, a light brown silty sand that contained fragments of pottery, tile, and animal bone.

To the west of feature ***2120*** was a large pit, ***2113***, that was partly truncated by a Phase 5 cellar. Pit ***2113*** was excavated to a depth of 1m and had a diameter of 1.9m and was filled sequentially by ***2115***, ***2116***, and ***2117***, which produced fragments of tile, pottery, animal bone, and iron slag.

Large pit ***2218*** was filled sequentially by ***2219***, ***2220*** and ***2221***, and truncated the Phase 1 feature ***2215***. It had a diameter of 2.96m, and had a maximum excavated depth of 1.6m.

To the west of this group of pits were several more features associated with Phase 2. Pit ***2161*** was filled sequentially by ***2181***, ***2163***, and ***2162*** and had a maximum depth of 1m with a diameter of 1.35m. Feature ***2159*** was a shallow pit filled by ***2160***, and cut the larger pit ***2161***; it had a diameter of 1.5m and a maximum depth of 0.3m. Feature ***2151*** was a large pit-type feature with near vertical sides that was disturbed by a Phase 5 linear feature and measured 2.5m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 1.4m. It was filled sequentially by ***2152***, ***2153***, ***2154***, ***2155***, and ***2156***, which produced fragments of tile, pottery and animal bone. Feature ***2151*** also cut through a shallow pit-feature, ***2157***, filled solely by ***2158***, which had a diameter of 0.6m and a maximum depth of 0.22m. Immediately to the north of ***2159*** was a small pit-type feature, ***2132***, which had been truncated by a Phase 5 north/south-aligned brick wall. Feature ***2132*** had a diameter of 0.63m and a maximum depth of 0.45m, and was filled sequentially by ***2137***, ***2136***, and ***2133***; it contained fragments of animal bone and pottery.

Situated to the south of ***2151*** was large pit ***2209***, which measured 3 x 3.28m and was excavated to a depth of 2.2m (Plate 33). It was filled initially by ***2212*** (Phase 2), followed by ***2211*** and ***2210*** (Phase 3), and had been truncated at its eastern and western ends by Phase 5 structural activity.

The central section of Area 2 contained only a minimal amount of structural remains related to Phase 5, which meant that this section of the site contained a high density of generally less-disturbed features related to the later medieval Phase 2.

A cluster of intercutting pits was located in south-central section of Area 2, which also included Phase 1 and Phase 3 features. Briefly, the features consisted of pit ***2224*** which was filled by ***2214***, had a diameter of 0.45m and a maximum depth of 0.3m. It was truncated by feature ***2207*** which was filled by ***2213*** followed by ***2208***, had a diameter of 0.57m and a maximum depth of 0.66m. Feature ***2207*** was cut by a large pit-feature, ***2198***, which measured 1.2 x 0.9m and had a maximum depth of 0.65m and was filled ***2197*** followed by ***2196*** (Plate 34). Feature ***2198*** was cut by the Phase 3 pit ***2187***, which had a diameter of 1.35m and a maximum depth of 0.43m; it was filled by ***2188***.

Plate 31: Feature **2120** *and* **2125**

Plate 32: Section excavated across feature **2120/2129**, *looking north, (1m scale)*

Plate 33: Section excavated across large pit **2209**, *looking east (2m scale)*

Feature ***2170*** lay immediately to the north of the cluster of features around ***2187*** and consisted of an elongated pit which measured 1.7 x 1.2m with a maximum depth of 0.98m. It was filled by ***2171*** followed by ***2172***, which produced fragments of pottery and animal bone.

Situated to the north of the pit ***2170*** was another concentrated group of features, some of which were provisionally placed within Phase 2. The Phase 1 linear feature ***2177*** was cut by the sub-circular pit ***2179*** which had a diameter of 0.9m and a maximum depth of 0.2m. It was filled by ***2180***, a light greyish-brown silty clay. Feature ***2144*** lay immediately to the north and measured 0.93 x 0.9m. It had a maximum depth of 0.11m, and was filled by ***2145***, a dark greyish-brown silty clay.

A small gully, ***2146***, in the central part of Area 2 measured 0.35 x 0.77m with a maximum depth of 0.12m and was filled solely by ***2147***. Situated immediately to the south of gully ***2146*** was another similar gully, ***2201***, which measured 1.2 x 0.5m with a maximum depth of 0.3m. It was filled solely by ***2202***, which produced pottery and animal bone. A larger pit, ***2184***, lay immediately to the east of these gullies. This pit measured 1.14 x 0.68m and had a maximum depth of 1.1m. It had steeply sloping sides with a flat-concave base and was filled sequentially by ***2195***, ***2194***, ***2193***, ***2192***, ***2191***, ***2190***, and ***2189***. Pit ***2184*** also cut through a flat-based pit or possible linear feature, ***2199***, which was filled by ***2200***. The feature had a maximum depth of 0.4m.

Feature ***2167*** was located immediately to the east of pit ***2144*** and was filled by ***2166***. It was thought that this feature was a continuation of the linear feature ***2177***/***2199*** though later disturbance in addition to artefactual evidence meant that the fill, ***2166***, was attached to Phase 4, while the cut, ***2167***, remained within Phase 2. Feature ***2177*** was provisionally placed within Phase 1 based upon ceramic sequencing; it is expected that further analysis will help to establish the relationships between these features.

Plate 34: Feature **2198** *cuts feature* **2207***, looking north (1 and 0.5m scales)*

In the centre-west of Area 2 were three sandstone-built features, ***2242***, ***2233*** and ***2280***, similar to structure ***1230*** and ***099***, in Areas 1 and 4, respectively. Structure ***2242*** lay within cut ***2243*** and measured 2.05 x 1.57m and had a maximum depth of 0.84m, at which point the sandstone blocks rested upon the bedrock (Plates 34 and 35). Cut ***2243*** had a total depth of 1.22m with an oval base. It was filled by ***2238***, ***2239***, and ***2240*** (Plate 35). It had been slightly truncated by feature ***2296***, which was a sub-circular pit that measured 0.9 x 0.7m with a maximum depth of 0.58m. It was filled by ***2295***. Fill ***2295*** produced fragments of tile, animal bone, and some pottery.

Plate 35: Structure **2242** *after full excavation, looking east (1 &2m scales)*

Structure ***2280*** was located to the north-west of structure ***2242*** and was of a similar size and shape. It measured 1.86 x 2.13m with an internal depth of 1.1m (Plate 37). It was within a rectangular cut, ***2279***, which measured 1.95 x 2.2m and was filled by ***2281*** and ***2282*** which were provisionally placed with Phase 3. The construction cut (***2279***) for the sandstone structure ***2280*** truncated an earlier pit feature, ***2314***/***2318***, that was filled sequentially by ***2315***/***2319***, ***2316***/***2319***, and ***2317***/***2321*** (Plates 36 and 37). Feature ***2314***/***2318*** measured 1.64 x 1.41m and had a maximum depth of 0.39m. It produced fragments of pottery and animal bone.

Structure ***2233*** was located to the west of ***2280*** and measured 1.97 x 1.79m, though it had been truncated by Phase 4 structural activity, a north/south-aligned brick-wall, ***2235***.

Situated to the south of structure ***2280*** was a series of intercutting features which had been partially disturbed by Phase 5 activity. Feature ***2263*** was a mid-sized pit and was the earliest in that phase of features (Phase 1). It was cut by ***2261***, another Phase 1 small pit with a diameter of 0.6m and a maximum depth of 0.76m. Feature ***2261*** (filled by ***2262***) was cut by the large Phase 2 pit ***2265*** which had a diameter of 3.18m and a maximum depth of 0.45m. It was filled by ***2266***, which contained a high frequency of animal bone. The latest feature in this group was a medium-sized pit, ***2267***, which was filled sequentially by ***2268*** and ***2269***. It had a diameter of 0.9m and a maximum depth of 0.5m, and produced fragments of animal bone, tile, and pottery.

To the west of feature ***2267*** was a further concentration of mostly Phase 2 features. This included a sub-oval pit, ***2274*** which measured 1.58 x 0.96m with a maximum depth of 0.1m. It was filled by ***2275***, which produced pottery and animal bone. It was cut by pit ***2276***, which was filled by ***2277*** which produced pottery. Pit ***2276*** measured 0.76 x 0.68m with a maximum depth of 0.38m.

Plate 36: Section excavated across fills **2238**, **2239**, *and* **2240** *of structure* **2242**

Plate 37: Fully excavated structure **2280**, *looking west (1m scale)*

Feature ***2270*** was a sub-oval pit-feature with a diameter of 1.02m and a maximum depth of 0.14m. It was filled by ***2271***, which contained fragments of pottery and animal bone. It was cut by the small Phase 3 pit, ***2272***.

Feature ***2259*** was a medium-sized pit with a diameter of 0.9m and a maximum depth of 0.44m. It was filled by ***2260***, which produced fragments of tile. It was truncated by pits ***2255*** and ***2257***.

Pit ***2255*** was medium-sized with a diameter of 0.86m and a maximum depth of 0.38m. It was filled solely by ***2256***, a mid-brown silty-clay which produced animal bone. Feature ***2257***/***2248*** was a sub-oval pit which measured 2.85 x 1.45m and had a maximum depth of 0.22m. It was filled solely by ***2258***/***2249***, which produced fragments of tile, pottery, and animal bone.

Several small, individual pits were present within this central section of Area 2 which were provisionally placed within Phase 2. These included pit ***2244***, which had a diameter of 0.77m and a maximum depth of 0.12m and was filled by ***2245*** which also produced fragments of tile and animal bone.

The westernmost section of Area 2 was characterised by large multi-fill pits provisionally placed within Phase 2, though in general it had a lower frequency of features than much of the rest of the site.

Towards the western edge of Area 2 were the remains of a somewhat truncated linear feature, ***2291***, which measured 1.04 x 2.5m with a maximum depth of 0.36m. It was filled by ***2292***, a mid-grey silty clay that produced fragments of tile.

Feature ***2297*** lay a short distance to the east, and comprised a large pit which contained several fills; it had a diameter of 2.72m, and a maximum depth of 1.55m (Plate 39). Feature ***2297*** was filled sequentially by ***2344***, ***2343***, ***2300***, ***2299***, and ***2298***, which produced fragments of tile, animal bone, pottery, and copper artefacts thought to be dress-pins.

Pit ***2285*** was provisionally placed with Phase 2 and measured 2.6 x 1.m and had a maximum depth of 0.88m. It was filled sequentially by ***2290***, ***2287*** and ***2286***, which yielded fragments of animal bone, tile, and pottery. It was cut by the Phase 3 feature ***2288***.

Another large pit located at the western end of Area 2 was feature ***2293***, which was filled by ***2325*** and ***2324***. Feature ***2293*** had a diameter of 2.1m and was ultimately excavated to a depth of 2.75m. This large pit truncated Phase 2 pit ***2328***, which had a maximum depth of 1.6m, and was filled by ***2329***, which produced pottery, animal bone, and contained a high frequency of tile fragments.

Plate 38: Two quarter-sections excavated through pit **2224/2218***, which cut structure* **2280***, looking east (2m and 0.5m scale)*

Plate 39: Section excavated across large pit, ***2297****, looking south (2m scale)*

5.4.4 Phase 3 (Mid-16th – 17th century)

While most of the cut features within Area 2 have been placed provisionally within Phase 2, a considerable number of have also been allocated to the post-medieval period (Phase 3). Indeed, considerably more Phase 3 features were found in Area 2 than either Area 1 or 3, most of which consisted of small to medium-sized pits (Fig 14).

Feature ***2105*** was located in the east of Area 2 and consisted of a linear or oblong feature which truncated pit ***2107***, which in turn had been truncated by Phase 5 activity in for the form of a concrete stanchion base. Feature ***2105*** measured 0.7m in diameter and had a depth of 0.5m. It was filled by ***2106*** which produced fragments of tile, pottery, and animal bone.

Feature ***2182*** was located in the central part of Area 2, and had a diameter of 0.96m with a maximum depth of 0.51m. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base, and was cut by features ***2185*** and ***2187***. Pit ***2187*** had a diameter of 1.35m and a maximum depth of 0.43m. It was filled solely by ***2188***. Feature ***2185*** measured 0.9 x 0.31m and had a maximum depth of 0.56m and was filled by ***2186***.

The Phase 2 pit ***2170*** was truncated by the Phase 3 pit ***2173***, which measured 1.3m in diameter and had a maximum depth of 0.64m. It was filled sequentially by ***2174***, ***2175*** and ***2176***.

Feature ***2227*** was a sub-oval pit which measured 1.1 x 0.6m with a maximum depth of 0.12m. It was filled by ***2228***, a dark brown silty clay which produced animal bone and pottery.

Feature ***2229*** was a large but shallow pit located in the centre-west of Area 2. It measured 2.7 by 3.88m and had a maximum depth of 0.38m. It was filled sequentially by ***2230***, ***2231*** and ***2232***, which produced fragments of animal bone and pottery.

In the north-west part of Area 2 was a steep-sided post-hole, ***2330***, which had a diameter of 0.3m and a maximum depth of 0.2m. It was filled by ***2331***, a dark brown silty sand which produced a single clay tobacco pipe stem.

The Phase 2 feature ***2285*** was cut by the Phase 3 feature, ***2288***, which was filled by ***2289*** and produced fragments of pottery and tile. It had a maximum depth of 0.48m. 0.5 x 0.45m and had a maximum depth of 0.2m. Feature ***2288*** was then cut by a small, shallow pit located in the west of Area 2, ***2283***. This measured 0.5 x 0.45m and had a maximum depth of 0.2m, and was filled by ***2284***, which contained fragments of pottery and animal bone. It also truncated the Phase 2 feature ***2285***.

Also located in the west of Area 2 was a large amorphous feature, ***2332***, which measured 2.1 x 1m and had a maximum depth of 0.9m. It was filled by ***2333*** which produced animal bone and pottery. It was truncated by the small pit, ***2234***, also of Phase 3, which measured 1 x 0.5m and had a maximum depth of 0.2m. It was filled by ***2335***, which primarily consisted of crushed mortar; it contained no other finds.

Plate 40: Feature **2283** *cuts* **2285***, looking north (2 and 0.5m scale)*

5.4.5 Phase 4 (18th – 19th Century)

The buried remains of Phase 4 were fairly limited within Area 2 (Fig 15). Much of the structural remains related to Phase 4 were likely destroyed by the subsequent 20th-century activity (Phase 5). Additionally, the low frequency of Phase 4 remains suggested that few of the 18th- or 19th-century buildings had either cellars or particularly substantial foundations. Perhaps the most significant feature allocated to Phase 4 was layer ***2347***, a large band of mid-brown silty clay that was ubiquitous across the area and was up to 1.2m thick in the northern end of the site.

A single pit, ***2169***, was filled by ***2168*** and was provisionally placed within Phase 4 due to the presence of artefactual evidence that suggested the industrial period. Pit ***2169*** measured 0.95 x 0.81m and had a maximum depth of 0.43m. It cut through the Phase 2/4 feature, ***2167,*** filled by ***2166***. A similar individual feature, ***3132***, was located in the eastern part of Area 2 and measured 1.31 x 0.5m with a maximum depth of 0.2m. It was filled by ***3133***, which consisted of clinker and ash. Feature ***2272***/***2253*** consisted of a small pit within a cluster of other features, most of which were provisionally allocated to Phase 3. It truncated ***2271***, had a diameter of 0.82m and a maximum depth of 0.44m. The sole fill was ***2273***/***2254*** which produced fragments of pottery and animal bone. At the eastern side of Area 2 was a small gully, which contained a ceramic drain. Excavation of the fill yielded occasional fragments of pottery. It was 0.65m wide and 0.3m deep.

The most substantial structural remains related to Phase 4 was the north/south-aligned brick wall, ***2235***, which was located in the centre-west of Area 2, and cut through the sandstone Phase 2 structure, ***2233***.

5.4.6 Phase 5 (Modern)

The physical remains associated with Phase 5 were almost universally structural in their form. Where necessary or tenable, these features were removed to allow the further excavation of earlier remains. The modern remains included bricks walls ***2103***, ***2251***, ***2312***, their associated foundation trenches ***2102***, ***2250***, ***2311***, and fills ***2104***, ***2252***, ***2313***. In addition, the uppermost layer across the whole of Area 2 consisted of mixed-rubble, ***2348***, which was mostly the result of the earlier demolition works.

5.5 Area 3

5.5.1 Summary

Area 3 measured 15 x 15m, and was the most disturbed of the excavation areas, with an area of 12 x 3.5m containing remains of archaeological interest as the remaining part had been destroyed by the large-scale foundations associated with the mid-20th-century structures. However, the two crane-base areas, each measuring *c* 6 x 6m, were recorded as part of Area 3 and contained some of the more distinctive and interesting features found across the site (Fig 10). The western crane base was characterised by a small cluster of shallow inter-cutting features which had been truncated by a sandstone wall. The eastern part of Area 3, which covered the footprint of the eastern crane base, consisted of an area *c* 5 x 6m. While there was some later activity within this easternmost part of Area 3, the more interesting archaeological remains were a group of pits, which were provisionally placed within Phase 1 and Phase 2.

5.5.2 Phase 1 (Late 11th – Late 13th century)

The eastern crane base was located to the south of Area 2 and to the west of Area 4, and contained a cluster of several large pits, most of which were placed provisionally within Phase 1 (Fig 12). One such pit was ***3134***, which was sub-circular in plan and measured 1.03m in diameter, with a maximum depth of 0.4m (Plate 41). It contained three separate fills (***3135***, ***3136***, and ***3137***), which all contained pottery. Other elements of this cluster of pits were features ***3142***, ***3145*** and ***3151***. Pit ***3151*** had a concave base and was 1m in width and 1.05m in depth. The sole fill was ***3152***, a mid-greyish-brown silty clay that contained fragments of pottery dating to the 15th and 16th centuries, but is considered here as intrusive, particularly as the earliest sherds from same fill likely dated *c* 11th / 12th century. Fill ***3152*** was cut by larger pit, ***3142***, which measured 1.4 x 2.3m and had a maximum depth of 1.24m (Plate 42). It was filled sequentially by ***3143*** which produced pottery and animal bone, followed by ***3144***. The pit also produced pottery that has been dated from the 12th / 13th century. Fill ***3144*** was then re-cut by ***3145*** which had a maximum depth of 0.8m and was assigned to Phase 2 based upon the recovery of eight sherds of pottery that date to the 15th or early 16th century. The re-cut of the pit ***3145*** was then filled sequentially by ***3146***, ***3147***, ***3148***, ***3149*** and ***3150***.

Some of the pits in the central part of Area 3 were particularly large and produced a considerable amount of both pottery and animal bone. Pit ***3173*** had a maximum width of 1.03m and a maximum depth of 0.98m, and contained a single fill, ***3174***, though it was truncated by a later wall, ***3179*** (Phase 5).

The only other features associated with Phase 1 within Area 3 consisted of a small pit, ***3165***, which was filled solely by ***3166***, but produced no finds, and feature ***3192***, filled by ***3193***, which produced two sherds of *c* 14th-century pottery.

Plate 41: Rock-cut feature **3134** *(1m scale)*

Plate 42: Section excavated across features **3142** *and* **3145***, looking north (1m scale)*

5.5.3 Phase 2 (14th - Mid-16th century)

The western part of Area 3 was characterised by several pits and structures which were provisionally placed within Phase 2 (Fig 13). These pits included ***3117*** and its subsequent recuts and fills, ***3118***, ***3119***, ***3120***, ***3121***, ***3122***, ***3123*** and ***3124***. Feature ***3117*** had a maximum depth of 0.6m. To the north of feature ***3117*** was a small pit ***3102***, which was sub-circular in shape with moderately sloped sides, a diameter of 0.81m and a maximum depth of 0.36m. It was filled by ***3103*** which consisted of a dark greyish-brown silty sand with occasional inclusions of charcoal, animal bone, pottery and tile.

Situated to the south-east of pit ***3102*** was a sandstone structure ***3109*** with associated foundation cuts ***3104*** and ***3107*** and fills ***3105***, ***3106***, ***3108***, and ***3110***. The structure had been partially disturbed and visible in plan as an 'L-shape' that measured 2.9 x 1.7m with a width of up to 0.4m (Plate 43). The foundation cut, ***3104***, had a maximum width of 0.88m and a depth of 0.48m, with a concave base and steeply sloping sides. It contained the remains of structure ***3109*** in addition to backfill ***3105*** and ***3106*** (Plate 44). Fill ***3106*** consisted primarily of sandstone debris, whilst ***3105*** had a depth of 0.48m and contained a large amount of pottery, animal bone, and charcoal.

One of the more substantial examples of structural remains was feature ***3112*** (Plate 45). This consisted of an L-shaped, stone-built wall that measured 4.65m north/south by 3.3m east/west. The fabric comprised uneven courses of mid-brownish-pink sandstone blocks that were mostly roughly hewn and had average measurements of 0.15 x 0.2 x 0.36m.

Occasional ashlar blocks were also present, and likely represented reused building materials. Little bonding material survived within the wall, but where present consisted of a light yellow sandy mortar; it also included very occasional fragments of tile and pottery. A modern (Phase 5) brick-wall, ***3194***, cut the southern side of structure ***3112***.

Plate 43: Structure **3109***, looking east (2m scale)*

Structure ***3112*** was set in foundation trench ***3111***, which had a maximum depth of 0.66m and a width of 0.95m. This had been cut into pit ***3115***, which formed one of a small group of intercutting features that all appeared to have derived from Phase 2 activity.

Pit ***3115*** was oval in plan with gradually sloping sides, measured 0.5 x 0.5m and had a maximum depth of 0.2m. The fill, ***3116***, was a dark greyish-brown silty sand that included flecks of charcoal and mortar, together with fragments of animal bone, pottery, and tile. Pit ***3115*** was associated with gully ***3128***, and post-hole ***3113***. Gully ***3128*** measured 1.77 x 0.28m with a depth of 0.08m, and was filled by dark brown sandy silt ***3129*** that contained occasional small stones, lumps of charcoal, and fragments of tile, pottery, and animal bone. Post-hole ***3113*** was rectangular in plan with near vertical sides and a flat base. It measured 0.18 x 0.26m and had a maximum depth of 0.12m. The fill, ***3114***, was a greyish-brown silty sand that also contained fragments of medieval pottery and tile. These three features all cut an irregular square pit, ***3126***, which measured 1.17 x 1.73m with a maximum depth of 0.13m (Plates 46 and 47). It had gradually sloping sides, a flat base, and its fill (***3127***) consisted of a dark greyish-brown silty sand that also contained some tile and charcoal.

Plate 44: Section through foundation cut **3104***, looking north (1m scale)*

At the eastern crane base, close to the cluster of four Phase 1 features, were three further pits, ***3140***, ***3154*** and ***3157***. All three pits contained fragments of pottery and animal bone. Feature ***3140***/***3154*** measured 1.04m in diameter, was excavated to a depth of 0.9m and was filled by ***3155*** and ***3141***/***3156***. Feature ***3157*** was cut by pit ***3154***, had a maximum depth of 0.6m and a diameter of 1.2 (Plate 48). It was filled by ***3158***, ***3159***, ***3160*** and ***3161*** which appeared as deliberate backfill laid with tip-lines. Additionally, to the south of feature ***3140***, were the vestiges of a sandstone wall, ***3153***.

The central part of Area 3 was similarly dominated by large pits, which were provisionally placed within Phase 2. These included features ***3163***, filled by ***3164***, feature ***3167***, filled by ***3168***, feature ***3169***, filled sequentially by ***3191***, ***3190***, ***3189***, ***3171***, ***3187***, ***3172***, ***3186***, and ***3170***, feature ***3175***, filled sequentially by ***3176***, ***3177***, ***3181***, and ***3178***. In addition to these pit features was a small section of a sandstone wall, ***3183***/***3184***, which measured 2.83 x 0.37m with its wall-cut ***3182*** and backfill ***3185***.

Pit ***3169*** measured 2.04 x 1.75m and had a maximum excavated depth of 1.64m (Plate 49). The fills of pit ***3179*** were considered deliberate and produced fragments of tiles, animal bone, and pottery.

Plate 45: Structure **3112***, looking east (2m scale)*

Plate 46: Section excavated through pit **3126***, looking east (1m scale)*

Plate 47: Intercutting features **3126**, **3128**, **3113**, **3115**, **3111**, *looking west*

Plate 48: Section through feature **3157**, *looking east (1m scale)*

Plate 49: Stepped section through feature **3169**, *looking west (1, 2, and 0.5m scale)*

5.5.4 Phase 3 (Mid-16th – 17th century)

Post-medieval activity appeared to be largely confined to Areas 2 and 4 (Fig 14). The sole context in Area 3 that has been identified provisionally as post-medieval was fill ***3110***, the backfill of a possible cellar, ***3109***.

5.5.5 Phase 4 (18th – 19th Century)

The remains related to Phase 4 were generally sparse in Area 3, consisting of just one fill deposit, ***3125***, and brick cellar, ***3139***. The paucity of post-medieval remains is likely due to considerable amount of modern activity that almost certainly removed physical evidence for 18- and 19th-century activity.

Plate 50: Structure **3139***, Phase 4 cellar, looking north (1m scale)*

5.5.6 Phase 5 (Modern)

The Phase 5 remains consisted primarily of brick and concrete structures such as ***3194***, ***3179***, ***3180*** as well as ***3138***, a fill of a cellar ***3139*** (Phase 4).

5.6 Area 4

5.6.1 Summary

The excavation of Area 4 took place in December 2018, prior to the excavation of Areas 1-3. It commenced with the mechanical excavation of the modern overburden in the southern part of the site. The entirety of the site was covered with a mixed modern deposit, derived from recent demolition activity, and of no archaeological interest. Despite the extensive modern foundations that were present across the area, it retained some of the most significant archaeological features from across the site, including a considerable number of medieval structural features (Phase 2), together with some earlier features (Phase 1) and evidence for post-medieval activity.

5.6.2 Phase 1 (Late 11th – Late 13th century)

The primary features revealed during the excavation were found across the southern and central parts of Area 4, and consisted largely of small pits and post-holes. The earliest of these was feature ***036***, a small pit or post-hole with a maximum depth of 0.22m and a diameter of 0.4m and filled with light brown sand ***037***. Feature ***036*** was sealed by reddish-brown sandy clay layer ***033/034***, which had a maximum thickness of 0.15m, and probably represented the interface with the natural geology.

Layer ***033/034*** was overlain by a series of layers (***028***, ***027***, ***026***, ***025***, ***024*** and ***023***) that contained a high proportion of charcoal and iron-working debris, indicative of craft-working or small-scale industrial activity; fragments of pottery recovered from layers ***023*** and ***024*** has been dated to *c* 1250-1300. These burnt layers appeared to have been cut by the western wall of a stone-built structure, ***004*** (Phase 2).

In the south-east corner of Area 4, layer ***033/034*** was cut by two post-holes, ***030*** and ***032***. Post-hole ***032*** had a maximum depth of 0.43m, a diameter of 0.35m, and was filled with light reddish-brown sand ***031***. It appeared to be associated with post-hole ***030***, which was of a similar size, although it had been truncated by structure ***004*** (Phase 2; Plate 50). Post-hole ***030*** had a maximum depth of 0.35m, and was filled with light reddish-brown sand, ***029***.

Across the northern part of Area 4 was a layer of mid-grey silty clay, ***135***, which was up to 0.2m thick and contained fragments of pottery dated *c* 1250-1300. It was unclear whether this layer was cut by sandstone wall ***082***/***134*** (Phase 2) or lay against it, and further analysis is required to better understand the relationship between this layer and the structure.

A second group of features in the centre of Area 4 included a fire-pit, ***021***. This feature was filled by ***022*** and produced a considerable amount of animal bone and pottery sherds. The pottery sherds, 88 in total, almost all dated to the period spanning the 11th to early 14th centuries. This pit contained successive layers of burning, likely indicating continued reuse.

Pit ***096*** measured 1.5 x 0.7m and had a maximum depth of 0.5m. It was filled by ***095***, which contained three sherds of *c* 12th- / 13th-century pottery. The pit had been cut by the foundation trench for stone-built structure ***100*** (Phase 2).

Sealed by sandstone wall ***042*** (Phase 2) were several small pits and post-holes, which were of similar sizes, *c* 0.5m diameter and 0.3m in depth. Other features included small pit / post-hole ***044*** (filled by ***045***), ***046*** (filled by ***047***), ***048*** (filled by ***049***) and ***050*** (filled by ***051***). These features produced fragments of tile, animal bone, and pottery, which has been dated to 1250-1300.

Feature ***078*** was potentially the earliest in a sequence of intercutting pits, and measured 0.6m in diameter with a maximum depth of 0.2m. Feature ***052*** had a diameter of 0.52m with a maximum depth of 0.11m and was filled by ***053***. Feature ***058*** was another small pit or post-hole that had a diameter of 0.25, a maximum depth of 0.2m, and was filled by ***059***. Feature ***067*** cut through pit ***076***, had a diameter of 0.4m and a maximum depth of 0.22m, and was filled with reddish-brown sand, ***068***. Feature ***076*** was the largest within this cluster of intercutting pits and post-holes. It measured 0.8m in diameter, had a maximum depth of 0.33m and was filled by ***077***, an orange-brown silty sand. Feature ***076*** also cut through the sub-circular pit, ***087***, which was filled by ***088***, a mid-brown silty sand.

Feature ***085*** was an oval pit which measured 0.4 x 1.3m and was cut by the post-hole, ***056*** (Plate 51). It was filled by ***086***, a dark brown-orange silty sand which produced animal bone. Feature ***089*** was a small, sub-circular pit or post-hole which had a diameter of 0.36m, a maximum depth of 0.2m, and cut features ***076*** and ***087***. It was filled by ***090*** which contained no artefacts. Feature ***093*** was a mid-sized post-hole that measured 1.2 x 0.7m and had a depth of 0.3m. It was filled by ***094***, a mid-orange-brown silty sand that similarly produced no finds. Feature ***069*** was a 0.15m-deep square pit or post-hole which measured 0.2 x 0.18m, and was filled by dark greyish-brown silty clay ***070***, which produced a single sherd of *c* 12-13th-century pottery.

*Plate 51: Section showing how post-hole **056** cuts the small pit, **085** (0.5m scale)*

5.6.3 Phase 2 (14th - Mid-16th century)

Most of the archaeologically significant features within Area 4 have been dated provisionally to the later medieval period (Phase 2). These include several substantial structural remains, in addition to smaller structural elements and pits. In total, three stone-built cellars were revealed during the excavation. The most southerly cellar extended up to the southern limit of the site and comprised several structural components, ***003***, ***004***, ***005*** and ***009*** (Plates 52 and 53). It measured 4 x 3m and survived to a maximum height of 2m. The lower courses of the north/south- and east/west-aligned walls were keyed-in and presumably contemporary with one another. The upper course of the northern cellar wall, however, appeared to be rebuilt and was not keyed in with the upper courses of the western wall. This phase break appeared to correlate to a step or ledge in the northern wall. The eastern wall was keyed into the northern wall but had been truncated horizontally and survived to approximately 1.20m in height. The fabric comprised un-coursed squared pink sandstone blocks. Occasional use of tile as packing between courses was noted on the northern wall of the cellar. These varied in size from 0.17 x 0.30 x 0.20m to 0.20 x 0.80 x 0.40m. The walls were bonded with a hard, light yellowish-white lime-based mortar. Traces of a lime wash were found adhered to the walls. The lower courses of the eastern and northern walls had been strengthened by the creation of a brick ledge and adjoining brick wall, which probably represent repair or remodelling during Phase 4. Additional brick underpinning was visible beneath the western wall. An adjoining brick structure in the north-west corner of the cellar, measuring 0.50 x 0.50m, was roughly keyed into the earlier structure by means of holes cut into the wall. This may have represented the base of wooden steps or a stairwell, again deriving from later remodelling. The walls were truncated by a modern east/west-aligned brick wall and poured concrete foundation, ***006*** (Phase 5).

Two adjoining stone cellars were exposed in the middle of Area 4. The easternmost cellar measured approximately 10 x 7m, with the walls surviving to a maximum height of 1.8m. The full extent of the cellar extended eastwards towards Bishop Street, beyond the eastern limit of the excavation. The cellar survived as three stone-built walls, ***136***, ***137***, ***138, 143*** and ***139***. The cellar was truncated by a substantial modern wall, ***140***, dividing the room in two. The foundations of the wall extended below the latest floor surface visible within the room, which was constructed of bricks.

Remnants of ribbed vaulting were visible in the northern and southern elevations of the cellar, including three surviving springing points for the vaulted ceiling (Plates 54 and 55). A small section of the vaulted ceiling survived in the north-west corner of the cellar (Plate 56). The stone walls forming the northern, southern and western limits of the cellar comprised regular courses of sandstone blockwork bonded with a hard, greyish-white lime-based mortar, with flecks of unslaked lime. The blocks were of a regular size and shape and more angular than the stonework to the west of the cellar and, indeed, other stone structures on the site.

An additional room to the west comprised two further stone walls, ***144*** and ***145***. The masonry of these walls was broadly similar to that observed in the cellar ***003*** in the southern part of Area 4. The northernmost wall contiguous with the eastern cellar, survived to a height of 1.80m, and was formed of irregular block-work bonded with lime mortar.

The use of tiles as spacers/packing between courses is a distinctive characteristic. A clear phase break was visible in the south-facing elevation. The walling continued from this point beyond the western limit of excavation. A blocked-up doorway, ***142***, within the cellar wall, ***141***, survived 0.25m from the western limit of the excavation. The foundation course of the wall was founded directly on bedrock. No visible floor surfaces survived within the cellar.

*Plate 52: North-west corner of the cellar showing phase breaks, walls **003** and **005** (0.5m scale)*

Plate 53: Phase 2 cellar, ***003****, looking north-west (2m scale)*

Plate 54: Rib-vaulted cellar looking south (1m scale)

Plate 55: Corner of the rib-vaulted cellar (1m scale)

Plate 56: Overview during the excavation of structures **136** *and* **138** *(1m scale)*

To the north of the western cellar was an additional rectilinear building, ***146***/***147***. This was similarly constructed of sandstone blocks with inlaid tile. It may have formed the eastern boundary of a stone-built cellar that lay beyond the excavation area. The structure surrounded large pit ***132*** (Phase 3), with a diameter of 1.8m.

In the centre of Area 4 was a square sandstone structure, ***099*** which was similar to other structures, such as ***2280*** (Area 2). It had internal measurements of 2 x 1.4m and a maximum depth of 0.65m, while the sandstone walls had a maximum thickness of 0.34m. The wall foundation cut, ***100***, aligned with the outer edges of the structure, ***099***, and measured 2.35 x 1.75m (Plate 57). Two sherds of pottery recovered from this foundation trench have been dated to the *c* 12th-13th century. The subsequent fills produced pottery that has been provisionally dated *c* 15th or mid-16th, suggesting a closure of the feature in *c* 1550.

The primary fill, ***098***, consisted of light to mid-grey clay with inclusions of charcoal, with a maximum thickness of 0.15m. Above ***098*** was the secondary fill, ***097***, which contained pottery, animal bone, and a high frequency of tile. The eastern side of the structure ***099*** appeared to be above a small pit, ***104*** which was also excavated, though it only produced charcoal. Feature ***104*** had a diameter of 0.6m and a maximum depth of 0.66m and was filled sequentially by ***103***, ***102*** and ***101***.

The south-eastern part of structure ***099*** had been partially truncated by circular stone-built feature ***152***, the construction cut for which was ***153***, thought to be a well, which had been sealed by redeposited clay, ***151***. It had a diameter of 1.5m and contained a later lead pipe and had been backfilled with 20th-century demolition material.

A series of sandstone walls, ***071***, in the south-western part of Area 4 potentially formed the (truncated) remains of a structure similar to ***099*** (Plate 59). This feature had been truncated to the south by brick-wall ***006*** (Phase 5). Wall ***071*** measured 1.7 x 1.6m and had a maximum depth of 0.4m, which was reflected by the construction cut, ***075***.

A series of occupational and burnt layers, ***072***, ***073***, ***074***, ***105***, ***106*** and ***107*** were found in conjunction with these sandstone structural remains which produced fragments of tile and pottery. To the north of sandstone-built feature ***071*** was a mid-sized pit, ***115***, which was filled by ***114***, a dark grey silty clay which produced tile, pottery, and animal bone. It had a diameter of 2.1m and a maximum depth of 0.65m and moderately sloping sides. To the south-east of structure ***099*** were the vestiges of a sandstone wall, ***017***, which was aligned east/west and measured 2.1 x 0.35m.

The central part Area 4 was characterised by numerous post-holes and pits of varying size. Several of these pits and two post-holes were sealed by a bedding or foundation layer, ***043***, for an east/west-aligned sandstone-wall, ***042***. Wall ***042*** measured 3.5 x 0.45m and produced pottery from within the clay-bonding material. The wall corresponded broadly to the alignment of the other walls found within the site. The pits and post-holes sealed by this wall were of similar sizes, *c* 0.5m diameter and 0.3m in depth. These included ***044*** (filled by ***045***), ***046*** (filled by ***047***), ***048*** (filled by ***049***), and ***050*** (filled by ***051***). All these features contained fragments of tile, animal bone, and pottery.

Plate 57: West-facing section of structure **099**, *with the earlier pit beneath,* **104** *(1 and 0.5m scale)*

Plate 58: North-facing section of structure **099**, *showing fills* **098** *and* **097** *(0.5m scale)*

Plate 59: Partly excavated remains of structure **071**, *looking north (1 and 0.5m scale)*

Plate 60: Section excavated across pit **080,** *looking north (0.5m scale)*

To the east of the sandstone structure ***042*** was a cluster of pits and post-holes. Feature ***080*** was a small pit that truncated the Phase 1 feature, ***078***. It was filled by ***081***, a dark greyish-brown silty sand that did not produce any artefactual evidence but did contain charcoal. It had a diameter of 0.4m and a maximum depth of 0.18m (Plate 60). Post-hole ***056***, filled by ***057***, cut the Phase 1 feature ***085***, had a diameter of 0.18m and a maximum depth of 0.2m.

To the south of feature ***080*** was large pit ***066*** with multiple fills that consisted of repeating layers of dark grey silty clay containing animal bone, charcoal, and pottery, followed by large bands of redeposited natural, likely the crushed sandstone bedrock. Sequentially, these alternating fills were ***121***, ***122***, ***123***, ***124***, ***125***, ***126***, ***127***, ***128***, ***129*** and ***130***. This pit also appeared to be lined by a series of square post-holes which had been burnt *in-situ,* ***119*** (filled by ***120***), ***060*** (filled by ***061***), ***062*** (filled by ***063***), ***064*** (filled by ***065***). Each post-hole was square in plan and measured 0.2 x 0.2m with a maximum depth of up to 0.15m. The fills of each were dark grey sandy clay with a high frequency of charcoal. To the west of structure ***099*** was a small-pit or post-hole, ***108***, which had a laid sandstone-block base ***111*** and was filled by ***110*** and ***109*** which contained a high frequency of charcoal. It measured 0.41 x 1.2m and had a maximum depth of 0.18m. Adjacent to pit ***108*** was a lone square post-hole, ***112*** which measured 0.22m in diameter and had a maximum depth of 0.12m, it was filled by dark-grey silty clay, ***113***.

On the uppermost level of the site, adjacent to Lamb Street, the north-east of the site had been heavily truncated by a modern cellar and not considered of interest. However, the north-western part of the site contained features of archaeological value, including a surface of sandstone blocks, ***131***, which measured approximately 5m x 2.5m and produced eight sherds of pottery with a likely date-range of *c* 1275-1325. To the west of the surface ***131*** was an L-shaped sandstone wall, ***146***/***147*** which contained tiles in its construction and measured 2.1 x 2.5m. The face, depth, and construction of this wall suggested it was possibly the exterior of a cellar that lay outside of the excavation area to the west. Adjacent to this wall was large pit ***132*** (Phase 3) and linear feature ***148*** (Phase 4).

*Plate 61: Pit **066** with adjoining post-holes,* **061** *and* **119** *(0.5m scale)*

Plate 62: Section excavated through pit **066**, *looking north (0.5m scale)*

Plate 63: Half-section excavated across pit **108** *(0.5m scale)*

5.6.4 Phase 3 (Mid-16th – 17th century)

Definitive post-medieval activity within Area 4 was limited and consisted of occasional structural developments within pre-existing Phase 2 structures in addition to some discrete features. To the west of structure ***099*** was a mid-sized pit, ***117***, which produced pottery and was one of the few discrete features that could be firmly dated to this phase. It measured 2.5m in diameter and was filled by ***118***. Pit ***117*** cut through layer ***116*** (Phase 1) which was 0.12m thick and comprised dark grey silty-clay with fragments of pottery dated *c* 1250-1300.

Structure ***146***/***147*** (Phase 2) encompassed large pit ***132*** with a diameter of 1.8m and depth of 1m, that was filled with dark, humic, sandy-clay ***133*** (Plate 64).

Layer ***039*** had a depth of 0.25m and was found across the centre of Area 4, sealing most of the medieval features, although seven pottery sherds recovered from this layer date exclusively to the 13th century. A similar layer, 0.25m thick, was located in the south-east corner of Area 4 and was found to overlay the possible Phase 2 metalled-surface, ***008***.

Within the northern Phase 2 cellar was a doorway, ***141***, that had been blocked-up at a later date with sandstone-walling, ***142***. The doorway measured 1.2m wide (Plate 65).

Adjacent to well ***152*** (Phase 2) in the centre of Area 4 was large but disturbed pit ***054***, which had a diameter of 1.8m and a maximum depth of 0.9m.

Plate 64: Pre-excavation shot of the feature **132** *surrounded by structure* **146**/**147** *(1m scale)*

Plate 65: Structure **142** *within structure* **141***, looking north (1m scale)*

5.6.5 Phase 4 (18th – 19th Century)

Most of the Phase 4 remains consisted of later 19th-century remodelling of late medieval (Phase 2) structures, such as brick walls and brick floors that included ***012***, ***013***, ***014***, ***015*** and a 0.2m thick foundational layer, ***016*** (Plate 66).

A single linear feature, ***019***, was aligned north-east/south-west across the centre of Area 4, which was filled by ***020***. It had steeply sloping sides, a width of 0.4m and a maximum depth of 0.6m, while at the base was a ceramic drain. Immediately to the south of drain ***019*** was a circular brick feature, ***010***, which had a maximum diameter of 1.5m. Feature ***010*** was thought to be the remains of a Phase 4 well and was not excavated.

A single pit, ***040***, was located in the south-centre of Area 4, and had a diameter of 0.75m and a maximum depth of 0.2m. It was filled by ***041***, which contained clinker.

At the northern end of Area 4, close to Lamb Street, a north-east/south-west-aligned linear feature, ***148***, measured 3.5 x 0.8m and had a maximum depth of 0.7m. It was filled by ***149***, a dark brownish-grey clay which contained fragments of pottery.

Plate 66: Phase 4 brick-floor within cellar-structure **003***, looking west (2m scale)*

5.6.6 Phase 5 (Modern)

The modern remains were of little archaeological interest and primarily represent those 20th-century structures which were not completely removed during recent demolition. Large structural remains across Area 4 consisted of stanchion bases, brick walls and wall foundations, as well as one large cellar, ***154***, in the north-eastern part of the site. The cellar was floored with bluish-grey machine-made bricks bedded on a sandy cement layer with a maximum depth of 2.1m. This sealed a mixed levelling deposit laid on the sandstone bedrock. This structure was partially excavated and could been seen to have destroyed any earlier features or structures (Plate 67).

A series of substantial brick and cement walls with concrete foundations were exposed running east/west across the site, such as ***140*** and ***006***. The foundations of the walls extended to depths in excess of 2m and truncated a series of stone-built cellars and negative features, such as the Phase 2 pits described above.

The deepest truncations derive from a series of concrete stanchion bases, measuring approximately 1.5 x 1.5 x 1.2m. In addition to the walls that transect the site was a series of modern drains and relict services encased in concrete that resulted in isolated damage to walls and features. The removal of a row of stanchion bases of drains in the southern section of Area 4 did, however, provide a useful vertical section through the Phase 1-3 strata and natural deposits of sand.

Plate 67: Machine-excavated section through the base of the Phase 5 cellar-floor, **154***, looking west*

6. Material Assessed

6.1 Introduction

The entire paper and material archive generated from all stages of the excavation, Areas 1-4, was examined to ascertain its potential for further study. The method of assessment used varied with the class of information examined, although in each case it was undertaken in accordance with guidance provided by English Heritage in *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition (English Heritage 1991), and updated subsequently by *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (Historic England 2015). All classes of finds were examined in full, with observations supplemented by the records generated during the course of the fieldwork and maintained within the project archive. Quantifications are incorporated within the individual assessments. A breakdown of the paper and photographic archive appears in Table 2.

Total Contexts	637
Small Finds	24
Drawings	92
Palaeo-environmental Sample Records	19
Total Digital Photographs	1672

Table 2: Quantification of the paper/digital archive

6.2 Aims and Objectives

The aim of the assessment was to evaluate all classes of data from the excavation in order to formulate a project design for a programme of further analysis appropriate to the potential demonstrated by the Site archive. A statement of the significance of the results from each element of the archive is given below. The quantification and assessments represent an amalgamation of the total body of work undertaken in 2018-19, over Areas 1-4.

The objectives of this assessment correspond to *Appendix 4* of *Management of Archaeological Projects,* 2nd edition (English Heritage 1991). They are:

- to assess the quantity, provenance and condition of all classes of material: stratigraphical, artefactual and environmental;
- to comment on the range and variety of that material;
- to assess the potential of the material to address questions raised in the course of the project;
- to formulate any further questions arising from the assessment.

This assessment will present:

- a factual summary, characterising the quantity and perceived quality of the data contained within the site archive;
- a statement of the academic potential of the data;
- recommendations for the storage and curation of the data.

6.3 Stratigraphic Data

6.3.1 Assessment

The paper archive represents a percentage of the overall data gathered during the course of the excavation (Table 2). In total, 637 contexts were recorded over the four archaeological areas of investigation described above. The context record has confirmed the identification of features and structures of various periods, which were subsequently allocated to one of five provisional phases. Overall, the main features of significance are of medieval origin (Phases 1 and 2), although the site has been in constant use to the present day (Phase 5). The stratigraphy of the site is somewhat complex, containing sequential occupational layers, inter-cutting features, structural remains and modern truncations.

6.3.2 Potential

The complex stratigraphy at Lamb Street could generally be expected from an urban site that has seen several hundred years of activity, while a more detailed analysis may help to provide a better understanding of the development of the site. Analysis of the stratigraphic data has the ability to refine the site sequence and to add value to the artefact analysis, as for example, the dating of the ceramic building material (tiles) is currently quite broad. A thorough appraisal of the context sheets, drawing, digital plans and site matrices would allow nuances and sub-phasing to be devised for the cut features, and the relationships between the occupational layers and the structural remains more accurately established.

6.4 Photographic Data

6.4.1 Assessment

In all, there are 1672 digital images. The site photographs cover the whole of the archaeological excavation works. Large amounts of overlapping photographs were taken of the more significant sandstone structural remains, including the stone-structures and the remains of the cellars. These photographs were coordinated with GPS-referenced targets and potentially allow photogrammetry to be carried out post-excavation.

The images are an invaluable aid in all aspects of post-excavation analysis. They provide a general and detailed pictorial record of the site throughout all phases of its excavation and recording.

6.4.2 Potential

The images include archaeological features and finds and also record how the site was excavated in the form of 'working-shots'. They will undoubtedly aid the stratigraphic analysis. The images could also be integrated with the site database to provide a visual element, which is helpful when dealing with a large corpus of information, and also have the ability to add valuable illustrative material to the final report and publication. The photogrammetry aspect of the site photography, if deemed necessary and useful, could be undertaken in-house by Salford Archaeology using software such as Agisoft Photoscan. On-site photogrammetry was undertaken for the more significant structural features, such as feature ***099.***

6.5 Digital Data

6.5.1 Assessment

The digital data include all the records of survey undertaken using the GPS, and the digital photographic archive (including the rectified photography described above). Surveying was undertaken throughout the excavation process and was used to record the heights, depths, and sizes of all the archaeological features within the site.

6.5.2 Potential

The survey data will likely be an invaluable source of information when interpreting the site. The survey data will aid in the production of phased site plans and will allow more nuanced interpretation to take place with regard to the locations and spread of features. Height information tied into Ordnance Datum.

6.6 Palaeo-environmental Data

6.6.1 Assessment

The palaeo-environmental data comprised samples from 19 different contexts. Samples were specifically taken from sealed contexts that were considered of particularly palaeo-environmental interest, such as those containing a high-frequency of charcoal. All the samples were hand-floated and the flots collected on a 250 micron mesh and air-dried. Most of the samples contained some charred wheat (*Triticum*), oats (*Avena*) and undifferentiated cereal grains, together with charred plant remains and, as yet, unidentified seeds.

6.6.2 Potential

It is expected that the palaeo-environmental data will help to corroborate the dating of various features and to further refine the typologies that will be produced from the pottery assemblage, therefore further aiding in the phasing of the site. Due to the large pottery assemblage that was recovered from Areas 1-4, it is also expected that such scientific dating may not only further refine the ceramic typologies within the site, but also Coventry and/or the West Midlands. In addition to scientific dating, due to the nature of much of the Phase 1 and Phase 2 features, it is expected that further information related to plant and animal remains will also be gleaned from the palaeo-environmental data.

6.7 The Finds Evidence

6.7.1 Introduction

A large artefactual assemblage was recovered from the excavation and comprises a very significant archaeological resource. The artefactual and ecofactual assemblage comprises finds from various material categories, mainly pottery (medieval and post-medieval), animal bone, ceramic building material (tiles), charcoal and burnt wood, and metalwork (and its by-products). In addition to this are occasional clay tobacco pipes, glass, as well as the palaeo-environmental data. An assessment of each class of artefact/ecofact will be made once specialist analysis had been made. The aim of the finds assessment was to evaluate all classes of archaeological material from the excavation to assess their research potential and regional significance.

6.7.2 Methodology

Pottery and animal bone were collected as a 100% sample when recovered from discrete features. From post-holes and small pits, 100% of ceramic building material (tile) was also recovered. However, due to the sheer amount and weight of material found across the site, a collection policy of 10% of ceramic building material was imposed on larger features found across Areas 1-4, with a focus on diagnostic examples.

All finds were returned to the Salford Archaeology finds laboratory in sealed and labelled polyethylene bags. All finds were washed, except metal and organic material, which were dry brushed, and grouped by material for assessment.

6.7.3 Overview (Sam Rowe)

The excavation resulted in the recovery of 6594 artefacts, with a total combined weight of 446kg. The finds were catalogued by material, counted and weighed before being sent to specialists (Table 3). The assemblage predominantly ranges in date from the late 11th-20th centuries, with a small number of sherds of Romano-British pottery, and was dominated by animal bone (47%), pottery (23%), and tile (22%).

The pottery comprises 23% of the total assemblage from Lamb Street, retrieved from a total of 216 contexts. The assemblage contains a large range of pottery styles and forms, with the majority of the assemblage dating from the 12th-16th centuries spanning the medieval to early post-medieval periods. The medieval forms include olive glazed jars, glazed jug strap handles and decorated vessels. The assemblage also contains medieval cooking vessels with heavily sooted exteriors. The pottery includes a range of early post-medieval forms and includes Cistercian cups with applied decoration, as well as Midlands Purple jar rims. Later ware types include tin-glazed earthenware and trailed and combed slipware sherds.

The wealth and range of medieval to post-medieval pottery forms in the assemblage reflects the high research potential of the assemblage. The pottery derives from stratified medieval features and structures and has huge potential for identifying the range, style and forms of pottery utilised in Coventry.

Further study of the collection will enable reconstruction of medieval and early post-medieval forms, identify fabric types from the 12th-16th centuries and will provide key independent dating of medieval contexts on the site.

A total of 1422 tile fragments were retrieved from the excavations at Lamb Street, comprising 22% of the finds assemblage. The assemblage contains a mixture of unglazed hip, nib and peg roof tiles, as well as some floor tiles. Though most of the tiles are unglazed, there are examples of partly glazed or fully glazed tiles with olive green to brown glazed examples. These types of roof tiles were made throughout the 13th-16th centuries with little change in manufacture techniques. Hip tiles are narrower at the top than the base and curved in cross section, to cover the junction of two sides of a hipped roof. Nib tiles were used to cover the slope of a roof and fixed by a projecting nib of clay which hooked over the roof battens. Similar to nib tiles are U-shaped ridge tiles with small conical points. These tiles are often glazed with a sanded underside; the result of a process where the wet clay has rested on a sanded board. Similar examples have been found in Rainford, Speke Hall and Chester (Philpott, Speakman and Rowe 2105, 119; Higgins 1992, 64-66; Edwards 2008, 162-3).

Nib tiles are often replaced by peg tiles which have a pierced hole to hold a wooden peg. Peg tiles were used into the 17th century, and dating them is inherently problematic as the style and manufacturing techniques of such tiles do not change considerably over a 400-year period.

There are some examples of tiles with patchy or splashed glazed, some which appear deliberate and others are not deliberate. This may suggest that some glazed pottery was being produced in the same vicinity or perhaps in the same structure as the roof tiles. This is not unusual and roof tiles have been found alongside pottery in Ticknall, Derbyshire, and in Stoke; Moorhouse notes that there was a close working relationship between medieval tilers and potters who often shared kilns (Moorhouse 1981, 108).

A full analysis of the tile assemblage from the excavations is required to determine the range and period of tile present. Some tiles still have mortar adhered to them and it would be useful to address whether the tiles derive from the former late medieval buildings, or whether any were being produced on site. The excavation revealed several sealed pit features containing both pottery and roof tiles. In particular, fills ***111***, ***215***, ***216***, ***219***, and ***415*** all contain 12th-15th-century pottery sherds alongside roof tile fragments.

Animal bone makes up 47% of the global finds assemblage from the site, totalling 3116 bones. These come from 178 separate contexts, of which includes stratified medieval ditches and features. A variety of species is represented in the assemblage, including large domesticated farm species and smaller animals. Some bones also show signs of butchery and skinning, and it is possible that tanning was taking place, with the processing of animal carcasses on site. To fully understand the variety and significance of the animal bones, however, a full analytical assessment is required.

Material	Contexts	Count	Weight (g)	Period
Animal bone	178	3116	67000	-
Bead	1	1	1	Medieval to Post-medieval
Brass	1	1	6	Modern
Brick	8	17	11533	Medieval to Post-medieval
Burnt stone	4	6	278	-
Charcoal/burnt wood	66	-	2130	-
Clay pipe	12	94	628	16th-17th century
Coal	9	41	509	-
Copper	28	65	1478	Medieval to Post-medieval
Flint	2	2	14	Mesolithic - Neolithic
Glass	12	24	2606	Medieval to modern
Iron	41	57	1845	Post-medieval to modern
Kiln fabric	4	5	491	Medieval to Post-medieval
Kiln waste	8	12	381	Medieval to Post-medieval
Lead	2	3	44	Medieval to Post-medieval
Mortar	18	39	1271	Medieval to Post-medieval
Pottery	216	1544	44,467	11th-20th century
Pumice	2	2	163	-
Sandstone	3	4	6073	-
Shell	21	65	505	-
Silver	1	1	3	15th century
Slag	-	-	45000	Medieval to Post-medieval
Slate	24	36	2425	Medieval to Post-medieval
Stone	17	32	5123	-
Tile	144	1422	251602	Medieval to Post-medieval
Wood	3	4	17	-
Total		**6594**	**445637**	

Table 3: All materials present in Coventry assemblage

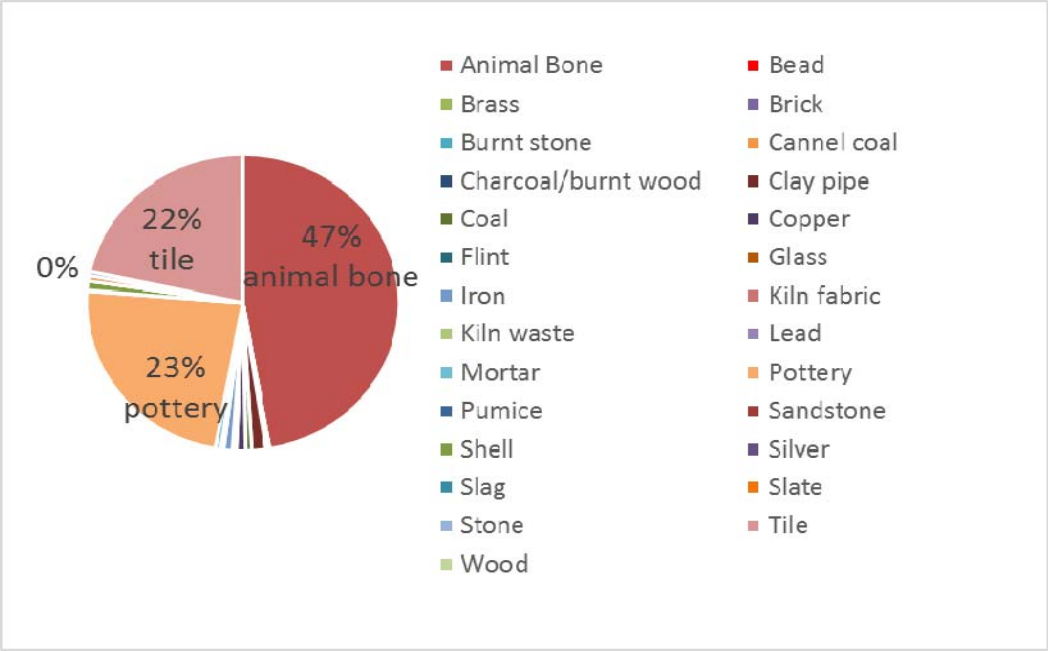

Chart 1: Percentage of material types present in the Lamb Street assemblage

6.8 The Pottery (Stephanie Rátkai)

6.8.1 Introduction

The pottery assemblage was mainly sorted by eye into individual fabrics, most of which were already known in the county pottery type series (Soden and Rátkai 1998). The type series is based on an alpha-numeric system that can operate on three levels of detail and defines by general category (alphabetic code), sub groups and individual fabric codes (both alpha-numeric). Some sherds that could not be assigned to an individual fabric at the assessment stage were categorised at sub-group level. A third group of sherds appear not to have been encountered previously and has been assigned to a general category. An example of a new or unrecognised fabric has been set aside for further research.

The pottery has been fully quantified by sherd count and weight, rim count and percentage, base and handle count; the data are on an Excel worksheet. Such a level of quantification at this stage is particularly useful for urban sites where it can otherwise be difficult to establish residuality or intrusion within features - particularly important when spot-dating. In addition, it is a safeguard against any failure at a later stage of the post-excavation process because there will be a usable dataset in archive for future researchers. The worksheet also records vessel type and there is a 'comments' field to note any other aspect of interest in the pottery. As part of the assessment all features, and contexts were spot-dated.

A total of 1,544 pottery sherds weighing 44,467g were recorded. Although the county type-series codes are given in the table, common names or descriptions are also given. Common names are generally used in the text in preference to the codes.

6.8.2 Chronology

The earliest pottery was a single Roman sherd from the fill of ditch ***1177***. Roman pottery is not unknown in Coventry. Two greyware sherds (and the head of a Roman bow brooch) were found in the backplots running off Bayley Lane (Rátkai *et al*, in preparation) but Roman material is never plentiful. However, away from Roman urban or military settlement, pottery seems to have not been used to any great extent in the West Midlands, so it is always difficult to assess the significance of finds of this date amongst what would have been rural communities.

Shelly wares were present in Areas 2, 3 and 4 in small quantities. Redknap (1996) suggests that the use of shelly wares precedes local pottery production in Coventry and this is probably the case here although, if so, all the sherds were found residually. The sherds should probably be classed as Saxo-Norman. Two unstratified black sandy sherds may be of this date. A Stamford ware jug or pitcher with a pale-yellow translucent glaze from Area 2 belongs in this group also. A Developed Stamford ware handle with copper green glaze from the lower fill of linear feature ***2120*** in Area 2 probably dates to the 12th century but will certainly pre-date 1225. A rim sherd from a narrow diameter sooted jar may be Stafford ware but the paucity of early material makes this doubtful. This sherd, from linear feature ***1167***, joins with another rim sherd from pit ***1149*** (Area 1). Another possible early pottery type was Potters Marston ware, which was found in pits ***2161*** and ***2164*** in Area 2, both sets of sherds being from the same vessel, a rather crude jug with incised oblique lines (Plate 68). It can be seen, therefore, that there was very little pottery that could be dated to the second half of the 11th century and it seems unlikely that any sustained or widespread occupation of this area of Coventry occurred before the 12th century, and possibly not before the mid-12th century. There was no obvious distribution pattern to these early sherds.

The next ceramic horizon covers the 12th-13th centuries and centres on the locally produced Coventry A and D wares (Redknap 1986: 1996), and Chilvers Coton A and B wares (Mayes and Scott 1984). Some 22 contexts or features in all four areas were dated to *c* 1250-1300 based on the presence of Chilvers Coton A sherds (264 sherds, 3553g). Twelve were dated rather broadly to the 12th -13th centuries - essentially these contained Coventry A ware (87 sherds, 1805g) but no Chilvers Coton A. Three contexts or features were more closely dated to *c* 1275-1325 based on the 'North French-style' decoration which was found on Chilvers Coton A jugs sherds and on one possible London-type ware jug.

The next ceramic horizon contains mainly Chilvers Coton C wares and covers a period from *c* 1300 - there is some overlap between the A and C wares - to 1500 and also sees the advent of the later Potterspury ware, a regional import from Northamptonshire. This is followed by the 15th-16th-century horizon that contains oxidised sandy wares, Midlands Purple ware (Plate 69), Tudor Green and Tudor Green-type ware (Plate 70), and Cistercian ware (Plate 71). Around the middle of the 16th century there was a transition from Cistercian ware to blackware and by the last quarter of the century yellow wares were in existence. However, these latter two wares run on into the 17th century, where they become common, and beyond. By far the greatest number of features, nearly half the total, come from the 15th-16th centuries.

Continental imports of Rhenish stoneware and Martincamp flasks are also a feature of this period. The late date of 'Continental exotica' has been noted elsewhere in Coventry (Rátkai, 2013b, 135).

A number of pits have fills that can be dated to the 17th century. These often contain residual material and occur almost exclusively in Areas 1 and 2. Not one pit fill of this date was found in Area 4. A joggled slipware from 207 dates to the later 17th or early 18th century. Further slipware sherds of this date were found unstratified. To all intents the ceramic sequence stops here, probably in the early years of the 18th century. Wares which might have been expected on an urban site in the West Midlands after *c* 1725 such as white salt-glazed stoneware, creamware and pearlware were not seen. Even mundane pottery such as slip-coated ware is all but absent. Very little 19th-century pottery was present in the assemblage and what there was appeared to be quite late.

6.8.3 Pottery Fabrics, Wares and Vessel Forms

Most of the sherds could be identified to form. Some 166 rim sherds were counted (just over 10% of the total sherd count) and 199 base sherds. Amongst the medieval pottery, jugs were the most common form. A variety of vessels used for cooking were present such as pipkins, a skillet and a dripping tray as well as the 'standard' cooking pot. Late medieval assemblages consisted mainly of bowls, jars/bung-hole jars, jugs and drinking vessels. By the 17th century the pottery is divided between utilitarian black- or brown-glazed coarseware bowls and jars, and table wares such as blackware mugs and yellow ware bowls. From the 15th-16th century onwards the range of pottery seen on Lamb Street is typical of Warwickshire and South Staffordshire and draws on products of Chilvers Coton, Wednesbury (Rátkai *et al*, forthcoming), probably Ticknall (Spavold and Brown, 2005) and some more local producers, including possibly Coventry itself.

There are however, some more unusual aspects to the assemblage. There was a larger than average proportion of Tudor Green or Tudor Green-type ware. Unfortunately, the material was very fragmentary, but there were examples of lobed cups and other drinking vessels (Plate 72). The fineness of the fabric indicates that they were the products of the Surrey-Hampshire area. It is noticeable that it was very rare to find Tudor Green ware with Cistercian ware suggesting that there is a chronological factor at work. If Tudor Green was relatively common, then Rhenish stonewares were not well represented and again very fragmentary. However, there were examples of Raeren, Siegburg, Cologne and Frechen. Most of the sherds were undiagnostic although one rim sherd appeared to have come from a schnelle, a tall cylindrical drinking vessel, a less common form. Cistercian ware was also less common than on other Coventry sites in the late medieval period. Some very good decorated examples more than compensated for the small number of sherds (Plate 73).

One very surprising addition to the late medieval assemblage was a Malvern Chase ware sherd. This ware was common in Stratford-upon-Avon and it is a possibility that an individual from Lamb Street obtained the original vessel from a market there. Other non-local pottery was rare.

Apart from that already mentioned, there was a possible sherd of Worcester-type ware, a Brill-Boarstall sherd (Oxfordshire) and five sherds of GRE (glazed red earthenware) made in eastern England in the 15th-18th centuries.

A glazed sherd in an unrecognised fabric, found in pit ***2336***, was almost certainly a regional import. The sherd was large and in good condition and decorated with a large area of applied white clay with rows of heavy thumb impressions, showing dull olive to pale yellow under the glaze; the undecorated surface showed tan beneath the glaze. A final non-local element consisted of reduced Deritend ware sherds and two possible glazed Deritend ware sherds made in Birmingham in the 13th to early 14th century. Although not strictly a 'regional' import, Deritend ware is rarely found in Coventry.

Some less common vessel forms were found in the assemblage. Late medieval ceramic lids were noted, and also probable stoppers fashioned from broken pots and also from stone. As many as five chafing dishes could be present in late medieval or early post-medieval contexts and also two strainers. A candlestick dating to the 16th century was found in pit ***115***.

6.8.4 Industry

A small number of wasters or possible wasters were identified that included Cistercian ware, blackware and late medieval oxidised ware (Fabric Code SLM). Some possible waters were recorded as Midlands Purple ware but as this is late medieval oxidised ware fired to a high temperature, it is not always possible to distinguish between a deliberate and accidental overfiring. Wasters or possible wasters were found in Area 1, in Area 4 where a kiln was excavated - one of the wasters did come from within the kiln - and from Area 2 where the greatest number was found. Even so, only 23 sherds could have been wasters. All the sherds could belong to the 16th century. Cistercian ware and Midlands Purple wasters were noted at Much Park Street (Rátkai 2013, 69-70) but again, they were few in number. However, the site, on the southern side of the city, close to the city wall and gate leading to Cheylesmore Park, is in the same type of peripheral area as Lamb Street - potentially ideal situations for pottery manufacture.

A striking attribute of the late medieval pottery is that it is often heavily sooted (especially bowls) and this is often combined with internal deposits. Some of these may be heavy limescale but possibly some derive from the use of urine, an essential part of cloth finishing and of tanning. Sherds from a large, very gritty bowl with heavy sooting had a bright red deposit on some of the breaks. The sherds were from pit ***2125*** and assuming that this is not some modern deposit that has worked its way onto the sherds, it is possible that it is evidence of vermilion, a cinnabar derived pigment, or red lead. Both would have been used for the illumination of manuscripts.

6.8.5 Discussion

Several sites have been excavated in Coventry since the start of the millennium and it is unfortunate that many, for a variety of reasons, have not made it to the printed page. However, sites in the north of the historic city have been less frequently excavated than those in the central and southern areas where more prosperous areas and their mercantile inhabitants were situated.

For this reason the Lamb Street site adds considerably to our knowledge of this area of the city and the data can be compared to that from sites in this area of Coventry such as Upper Well Street (Halsted *et al*, 2010), which is close to Lamb Street, as is the Old Grammar School (Coutts 2019), although largely redeposited material, and Millennium View/Hales Street (AOC 2017).

The general impression is that the Lamb Street area began to flourish in the 13th century and continued to do so until the 15th century when the inhabitants of the site had enough disposable income to buy Tudor Green ware and aspire to the life-style that it embodied. By the later 15th century this appears to have changed with few examples of Cistercian ware being present, although the rather nicely decorated examples might suggest a preference for quality over quantity, and few examples of Rhenish stoneware. There is no tangible evidence of a hiatus in the ceramic sequence between the medieval and post-medieval period although the, admittedly sparse, evidence of pottery production in the area may suggest a fallow period perhaps coinciding with the downturn in Coventry's fortunes in the second and third decades of the 16th century.

The assemblage also seems to indicate an industrial aspect to the site in the later middle ages. A great deal of sooting, often very heavy, was noted and also thick internal deposits. These occurred on both bowls and jars. Of course, there is nothing intrinsically odd about sooting or limescale or other internal deposits on medieval pottery, it is the number here in the assemblage and the thickness of the sooting and deposits, coupled with the fact that this combination appears to be a feature of the later medieval period that is interesting.

There are several points of interest in the assemblage that would repay further study. One is the sooting and deposits mentioned above to see if it throws light on any industrial processes taken place and what they might be. Another concerns the fill material from the pits and cesspits which tends not to contain complete or substantial sections of pots. This is in contrast to the Much Park Street site (Rátkai 2013) for example. At this preliminary stage, before full analysis, it appears that quite a few features have been backfilled with earth from the back plots (with its component of residual pottery) rather than the fills containing primary depositions. There are other differences between the two sites such as the relative quantities of Continental imports present, likewise the amount of Tudor Green. Put in a more general way, looking at several large assemblages from Coventry, although they share some similarities, they are never quite the same as each other. It is by comparing these various sites that we may be able to establish details of plot use and taphonomy and draw the bigger picture of the life of the artisan and the merchant, the rich and the poor through time. This is a worthy aim for a city of such important standing in the Middle Ages.

6.8.6 *Further Work*

The size, condition and significance of the pottery assemblage merits further analytical work and publication. This work should aim primarily to:

- enhance the understanding of Coventry's pottery acquisition and use in the medieval and post-medieval periods;
- understand medieval and post-medieval occupation, land use and taphonomy.

*Plate 68: Potters Marston Ware with incised lines (**2164**)*

*Plate 69: Midlands Purple jar rims (**97**, **98**)*

*Plate 70: Decorated medieval green-glazed sherds (**2241**, **131**)*

*Plate 71: Cistercian rounded cup (**2130**)*

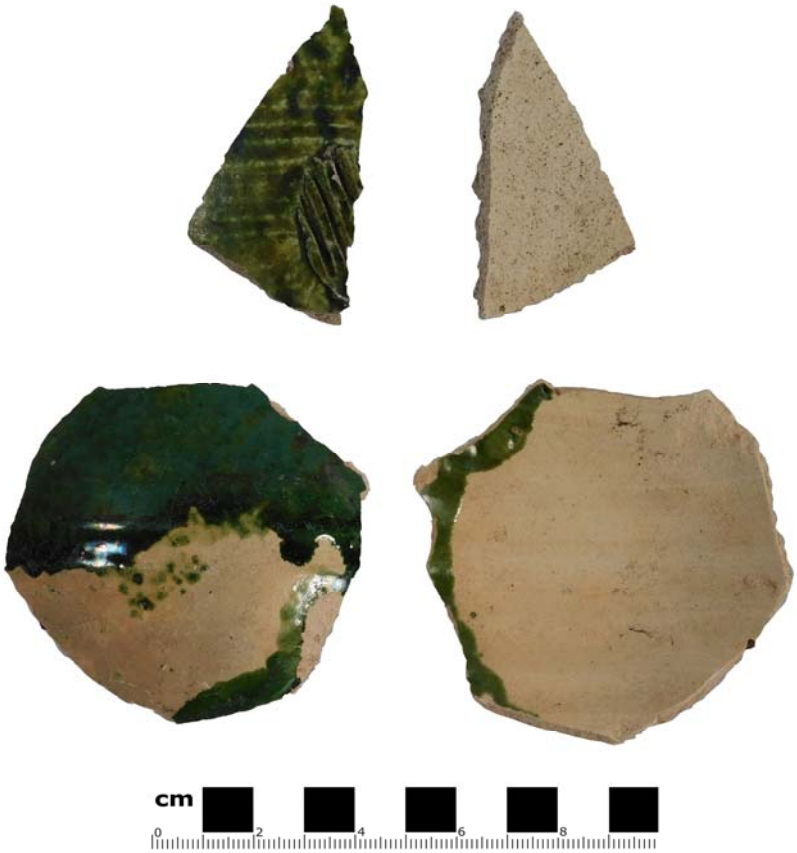

*Plate 72: Fragments of Tudor Green ware type cups (**407, 1226**)*

*Plate 73: Various Cistercian cup sherds with applied decoration (**314, 97**)*

6.9 Kiln waste (Sam Rowe)

6.9.1 Assessment

A small quantity of kiln waste and fabric was recovered from fills of deposits associated with Phase 2 (***2122, 2298, 2268, 1151, 1142, 2204, 1223***). Some of these fragments exhibit evidence of green glaze. However, these do not correspond with contexts that produced waster pottery sherds, and were not found within the kiln structure deposits.

6.9.2 Potential

Given the presence of a small quantity of wasters in the pottery assemblage from the site, it is worth investigating this material further in case it sheds light on pottery production in the area. In particular, close examination of the splashes of glaze should be undertaken to establish whether it is consistent with that used on pottery.

6.10 The Clay Tobacco Pipes (Sam Rowe)

6.10.1 Assessment

A total of 94 clay tobacco pipe fragments was retrieved from 12 contexts during the excavation (Table 4). 76% of the pipes were retrieved from deposit ***2238***, the fill of a construction cut ***2243*** relating to phase 2 on the site in area 2. All the pipe bowls identified are early types, all dating to the 16th and 17th centuries.

A total of 12 pipes were retrieved from evaluation trenches and unstratified contexts, whilst the majority were retrieved from fills of features in Area 2. No pipes were recovered from Areas 1, 3 and 4.

Bowl	Stem	Mouthpiece	Total
30	64	0	94

Table 4: Number of pipe fragments retrieved during the excavation

6.10.2 Makers' Marks

Only two pipe bowls have makers' stamps. A pipe bowl from an evaluation deposit (***302***) includes an EH heel stamp. A second bowl depicts an M heel stamp. Both pipe bowls are *c* 1580-1610 in date. No stems are stamped.

6.10.3 Decoration

Only one example of decoration is present in the assemblage and is seen on two bowls. This consists of a mulberry bush on both sides of a long bowl with a milled rim. One example from deposit ***011*** has a spur, and the other from deposit ***2238*** has a heel. Mulberry pipes are mainly found in the Midlands and East Anglia and date to *c* 1650-90. They are one of the very few recorded 17th-century decorated forms and is mainly found in the Midlands and East Anglia, though examples have been found in Godalming and Staines in Surrey (Higgins 1981, 219).

6.10.4 Catalogue

1. Plain bowl and foot projecting forward, burnished with milled rim. ‘M’ heel stamp. Context U/S, *c* 1580-1610.
2. Plain bowl with pedestal heel foot, burnished, milled rim. Recovered from the fill (***2269***) of a pit in Area 2, *c* 1600-1640.
3. Plain bowl and foot projecting forward, heavily sooted, milled rim. ‘EH’ heel stamp. Recovered from layer ***302*** in evaluation Trench 3, *c* 1580-1610.
4. Long bowl with heel. Mulberry bush decoration with milled rim. Recovered from the fill (***2238***) of a foundation trench in Area 2, *c* 1650-1690. (Plate 74).
5. Long bowl with spur. Mulberry bush decoration on both sides of bowl. Milled rim. Recovered from layer ***011*** in Area 4, *c* 1650-1690. (Plate 75).
6. Long plain bowl with milled rim. Sooted. Recovered from the fill (***102***) of a pit in Area 4, *c* 1640-1680.
7. Seventeen small plain bowls with pedestal heel, milled rim. Recovered from pit fills ***2295*** and ***2238*** in Area 2, *c* 1630-1650.
8. Two small bulbous plain bowls with heel. Milled rim. Recovered from the fill (***2238***) of a wall construction trench in Area 2, *c* 1630-1650.
9. Small bulbous plain bowl with spur. Milled rim. Recovered from the fill (***2239***) of structure ***2242*** in Area 2, *c* 1640-1680.

*Plate 74: Pipe bowl with mulberry bush design (**2238**)*

*Plate 75: Pipe bowl with mulberry bush design (**011**)*

6.10.5 Potential

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage is relatively small and consists of a limited number of stamped or decorated bowls. As the assessment has provided a catalogue of the bowl forms present, further research is not merited.

6.11 Ceramic Building Material (Phil Mills)

6.11.1 Introduction

There were 1422 fragments of material, weighing 248,101g, presented for study. This included 1414 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) from stratified contexts with 496 corners. The material was recorded by context to a fabric and form type series with material grouped by fabric-based sherd families, metrics recorded were number of fragments (No), weight in grams (Wt), number of corners (Cnr), with complete dimensions of length and width measured in mm. Thickness was recorded when there was another complete dimension of in the case of an uncertain identification. *ie* particularly thick or thin examples.

Table 5 shows the amount of material from each area, with the majority of CBM from Trench 4. Table 6 shows the amount of material in each phase group. Phase 3, later medieval has by far the most material. Further work is needed to decide how much of the later phases is residual or new material.

Area	No	Wt	Cnr
1	182	32857	80
2	320	65441	149
3	32	9079	18
4	719	118196	194
EVAL	169	22528	60
N	*1422*	*248101*	*501*

Table 5: Ceramic building material by excavation area

Phase	No	Wt	Cnr
not phased	175	23405	65
1	19	3575	5
2	713	117654	233
3	472	97948	188
4	43	5519	10
N	*1422*	*248101*	*501*

Table 6: Ceramic building material by preliminary phase

6.11.2 Dating

There were two inlaid two-colour tiles, alongside a few occurrences of crested ridge tile which suggest material derived from a high-status, probably ecclesiastical, structure of perhaps 13th- to 14th-century date. The majority of the material was tile and as such could date from the 13th century onwards. Some examples of glazed strips or spots on tile were noted, which are predominately a feature of 14th- to 16th-century tile. Some glaze had clearly come from pottery production where tiles had been used as shelves for the firing of glazed vessels, which have parallels at Ely (Mills 2005) and Nottingham (Mills 2018). There are a number of nib tiles with peg or nail holes which may mark a transition to peg tile which appear to be a later adoption in Coventry. There was a small amount of drain of post-medieval date.

6.11.3 Taphonomy

Table 7 shows the breakdown by context type if CBM deposition. The majority of material was recovered from pits. This is in line with other later medieval urban cores where much material is deposited in pits, often associated with industrial practices but also a feature of some cess deposits. There are also strong associations with walls / structures and ditches are at 9%.

Context Type	No%	Wt%	CNR%	MSW
Construction Layer	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%	156.17
Demolition Layer	0.3%	0.6%	0.2%	396.50
Ditch	9.1%	8.9%	11.1%	169.97
Drain	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	141.00
Feature -	0.8%	0.7%	0.0%	137.08
Surface etc.	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	51.33
Gully	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	94.50
Layer	4.5%	3.4%	3.0%	130.02
Occupation layer	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	250.80
Pit	58.5%	57.0%	61.7%	169.28
Post-hole	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	135.17
Unknown	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	61.00
Wall/ Structure	24.6%	27.6%	23.0%	195.28
N/ AVG	***1414***	***245809***	***496***	***173.84***

Table 7: Ceramic building material by context type

6.11.4 Function

Table 8 shows the break down by form categories for the assemblage. Brick was only present as three fragments, one 55mm thick and one 65mm thick. There was one possible drain fragment with a diameter of 200mm. Flat CBM was used for examples which could be thick tile or thin floor tile.

Floor tiles included a number of plain examples, examples with yellow or green glaze and two examples of inlaid two colour tile. Sizes ranged between 111 and 200 mm of length and width and 20 -38mm in thickness.

There were seven fragments of hip tile (Plate 76), and a single fragment of a moulded decorative piece. Nib tiles were the most common tile type noted (Plate 77), although there were a number of examples with additional peg or nail holes on either side of the central nib, width was between 148 – 180 mm. There were a few possible examples of peg tile, although not enough of them remained to say for certain, rather than they were example of the hybrid nib and peg tile (Plate 78).

The ridge tile was mostly plain, but there was one examples of a glazed crested ridge tile and a few examples with glaze patches (Plate 79).

The majority of tile could not be identified as nib, peg or hybrid, but had the same range of width as the nib tile, and one complete length of 290 mm survived.

Function	No%	Wt%	Cnr%
Brick	0.2%	0.6%	
drain	0.1%	0.0%	
Flat	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%
Floor Tile	2.2%	3.0%	9.3%
Hip Tile	0.5%	1.1%	1.2%
Moulded	0.1%	0.1%	
Nib Tile	16.3%	24.0%	31.3%
Peg Tile	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%
Ridge Tile	2.5%	2.7%	0.4%
Tile	77.5%	67.9%	56.7%
N	***1414***	***245809***	***496***

Table 8: Proportions of Ceramic building material form categories

6.11.5 Sooting

Some 1.8% (by No) of the assemblage had evidence of sooting and a further 2.6%. Table 10 shows the breakdown of sooting levels by phase, showing the highest levels are in Phases 4 and 2. Much of the heavily sooted material likely derives from pottery production. The relatively low levels of sooting and scarcity of wasters suggest that there was unlikely to be tile production associated with the site.

Phase	1	2	3	4
Lightly Sooted	5.3%	1.7%	1.7%	4.7%
Heavily Sooted		4.2%	0.8%	7.0%
N	***19***	***713***	***472***	***43***

Table 9: Proportions of sooting levels by phase

6.11.6 Mortaring

Some 22% of the material had evidence of mortar, although in a few cases this included material which had been reused. Table 10 shows the levels of mortaring by phase group, showing similar levels for Phase 2 and 3, implying that much of this material derives form deposition of material from demolition or roof reconstruction.

Phase	1	2	3	4
Mortar	5.3%	22.4%	24.4%	16.3%
N	***19***	***713***	***472***	***43***

Table 10: Proportions of mortaring by phase

6.11.7 Discussion

This is a relatively large group of material from the urban core of medieval Coventry, with much of the material consistent with a 13th- to 16th-century date, and possibly some later material. There is evidence of some material deriving for a 13th– or 14th-century high-status, possibly ecclesiastical, structure. Some of the material had been used in the production of pottery, mainly as internal shelving on which glazed vessels were placed for firing. The majority of material, however, appears to be deposited following demolition, or at least re-roofing of structures.

Plate 76: Hip roof tile from evaluation trench (0.1m scale)

Plate 77: Nib tile (0.1m scale)

Plate 78: Peg tiles (0.1m scale)

*Plate 79: Glazed ridge tile from the fill (**2342**) of pit **2336***

6.12 Brick (Sam Rowe)

6.12.1 Assessment

In total, 17 fragments of brick were recovered from eight deposits on the site. The majority of these were retrieved from Phase 3 pit fills. All of the bricks are hand-made, some of which still retain white lime mortar and have clearly come from construction phases on the site. In total, 39 separate fragments of white lime mortar were also collected.

6.12.2 Dating

The style and thickness of the bricks are reminiscent of Tudor-style bricks and are likely to date to the 16th century (Plate 80). This corresponds with the latest period of tiles on the site, associated with demolition or reconstruction of walls and roofs.

*Plate 80: Brick from the fill (**2238**) of the foundation trench for structure **2242***

6.12.3 Potential

A small quantity of bricks was recovered from the excavation, and these all seemingly date to a similar period to the roof tile material collected from the site. Both are likely to be associated with deposition of material from demolition or building work. It would seem unlikely that further detailed study of the small assemblage of bricks could add significantly to the interpretation of the site, although a note of their presence or absence within stratigraphic deposits should be made. It is recommended that the bricks are discarded upon completion of the project.

6.13 Glass (Sam Rowe)

6.13.1 Assessment

A total of 24 fragments of glass were retrieved from the excavation. Most of the glass are fragments of 20th-century glass bottles deriving from Phase 5 deposits or residual finds from deposits in Phases 2 and 3. This includes complete Coventry milk bottles from demolition deposit ***3138***, two bases of green bottle glass from the fill (***101***) of pit ***104***, and a small piece of window glass from structure ***2242***. Three fragments of a probable late 17th-century onion or globe wine bottle were retrieved from the fill (***2234***) of wall foundation trench ***2345***, which has a heavy surface patination.

Three fragments of glass derive from fills of Phase 2 and Phase 3 features and are early post-medieval in date. These include the base of a square case bottle that is green-tinted with a pontil scar from the fill (***2282***) of medieval cellar ***2280*** (Plate 81). This bottle dates to the late 16th century and exhibits surface patination. A hand moulded thick everted rim to a bottle was retrieved from pit ***2184*** (Plate 82). This glass is pale green and is likely to date to the mid-late 16th century. The partial base of a pedestal goblet was retrieved from pit ***2182*****.** This base is green-tinted with an enclosed base ring with small sections of the goblet still present protruding from the base (Plate 83). These vessels date to the 16th century and are Venetian in style, though this vessel is likely to be a later 16th-century English piece.

6.13.2 Potential

The three early post-medieval glass vessels are of merit and comparative analysis with similar assemblages to identify styles of sources of the forms should be carried out. Further analysis may also contribute to dating, and to a wider understanding of activity on the site.

*Plate 81: Square case bottle, 16th century (**2282**)*

*Plate 82: Everted rim, 16th century (**2184**)*

*Plate 83: Base of pedestal goblet, 16th century (**2183**)*

6.14 Ironwork (Sam Rowe)

6.14.1 Assessment

In total, 57 iron objects were recovered from the excavation. All of the iron objects are heavily corroded and encrusted which makes identification difficult, though the vast majority appears to be small nails. The front forks of a modern steel bicycle frame was also recovered from the backfill of a cellar, but was discarded. Most ironwork was retrieved from deposits associated with Phases 2 and 3 on the site. All of the ironwork was examined for the purpose of this assessment.

Many of the nails were of the flat-headed type with square-shafts, and are likely to have been hand-forged, consistent with a medieval date.

6.14.2 Potential

X-raying is recommended for the heavily encrusted objects to determine any detail obscured by corrosion products. However, it would seem unlikely that further detailed study of the iron objects could add significantly to the dating of the site, although a note of their presence or absence within stratigraphic deposits should be made.

6.15 Non-ferrous (Lead, Copper, Brass) (Sam Rowe)

6.15.1 Assessment

Three lead objects were retrieved from the excavation. This includes a strip of waste lead from the fill (***1202***) of pit ***1193***, and an unstratified partial lead weight or spindle whorl, though this object is heavily concreted, and a partial lead purse bar from fill (***022***) of pit ***021***. All the lead objects are likely to date to the post-medieval period.

A total of 65 copper or copper-alloy objects were recovered during the excavation, including 18 copper-alloy pins that were retrieved from ten separate contexts (***1223***, ***3170***, ***1141***, ***2131***, ***1227***, ***2294***, ***2300***, ***2209***, ***2139***, ***2297***), all dating provisionally to the medieval period. These pins are very thin and are constructed from drawn wire with a wound wire head (Plate 84). They range in length from 28mm to 94mm. Pins of this type were used in vast quantities in England for fastening clothes and for sewing during the 15th and 16th centuries.

A single badly corroded buckle was recovered from the lower fill (***2240***) of a stone-lined pit ***2242***. This is a cast copper alloy double loop trapezoidal buckle with large lobed knops on the end of winged extensions on the corners of the frame (Whitehead 2003, 84). It also has an iron pin still intact. It dates to AD1620-80 (Plate 85).

The edge of a corroded copper-alloy sieve sheet was retrieved from the fill of pit ***2267***. This comprises the corner of an incomplete rectangular sheet or sieve covered in multiple rough perforated circular holes (Plate 86). It is likely to be 15th-16th century in date, although it was recovered from a sealed medieval context.

A plain buckle frame was also retrieved from cellar ***138***. This is complete and in fair condition apart from a small crack, and is made from folded sheet metal with an opening for the strap bar and two rivet holes at the back of the plate (Plate 87). It dates to the 15th-16th centuries.

An incomplete copper-alloy spur was recovered from the lower fill (***2240***) of a stone-lined pit [***2242***]. This is badly corroded and comprises part of one side of the spur with a diamond-shaped neck terminal (Plate 88). The spur dates to *c* AD 1600-1800.

Other copper objects include a trapezoidal copper plate from a probable belt fitting (***1227***), four halves of probable hollow pin heads (***120***), six pieces of copper sheeting or possible belt fittings (***120***, ***2174***), seven thin folded copper strips (***2299***, ***1209***, ***2209***, ***1183***, ***122***3, ***2150***), seven indeterminate corroded copper lumps (***84***, ***3185***, ***126***, U/S), eight corroded fragments of possible dress fittings (***2150***), a thick folded corroded copper strip (***2193***), and a modern brass button (***2298***). The majority of this material is in poor condition and very fragmentary.

6.15.2 Potential

A moderate quantity of copper items was collected during the excavation. The objects recovered from stratified medieval contexts are of particular interest, and merit professional conservation and detailed illustration. Further work should be focused on comparing the objects with other material discovered in Coventry.

*Plate 84: Post-medieval dress pin from the fill of medieval pit **2293***

*Plate 85: Post-medieval buckle from the fill of medieval structure **2242***

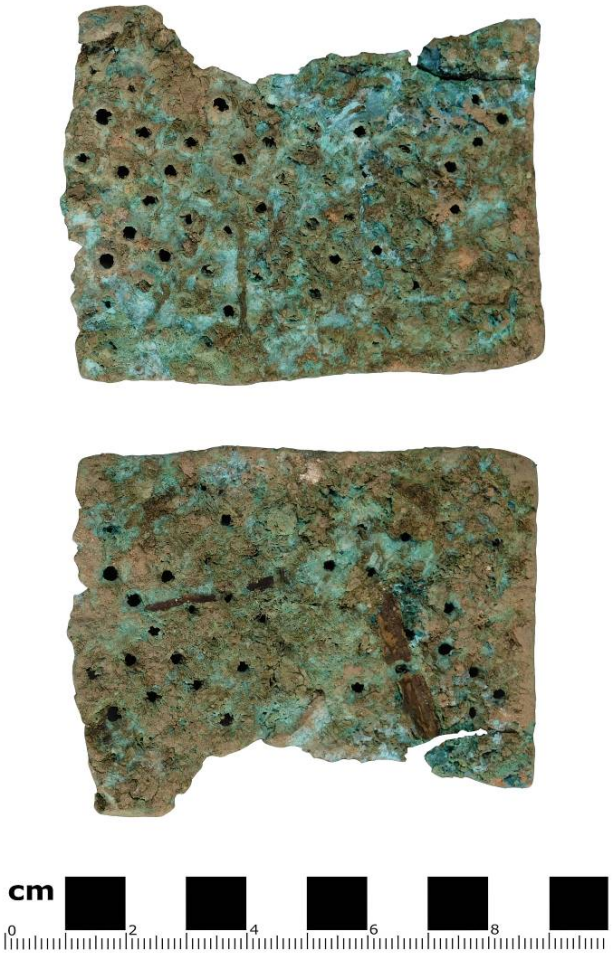

*Plate 86: Sieve plate from the fill of medieval pit **2267***

*Plate 87: Post-medieval buckle frame from the backfill of medieval cellar **138***

*Plate 88: Partial spur from the fill of medieval structure **2242***

6.16 Coins (Sam Rowe)

6.16.1 Assessment

A single medieval silver long-cross penny was recovered from the fill (***1127***) of pit ***1126*** (Plate 89). This coin was conserved by Karen Barker, Antiquities Conservator and x-rayed. This coin is a complete silver half penny of Henry VI, rosette-mascal issue, dating to the period 1430-31. The obverse depicts a crowned bust facing forward. The obverse inscription reads HENRIC REX ANGL. The reverse depicts a long cross with three pellets in each angle. The reverse inscription reads CIVITAS LONDON. Pinecone mark. North 1453.

A partial possible second coin was retrieved from the fill (***2150***) of medieval pit ***2148*** (Area 2), but is in very poor condition and is illegible. A 15th century copper jetton was also recovered from pit fill ***2150***, and subject to professional conservation (Plate 90). The jetton depicts a shield enclosing diamonds, with a flower enclosed in a double stranded trefoil on reverse. Two further possible coins were retrieved (from pit fill ***2150*** and the fill (***3164***) of pit ***3163***) of probable post-medieval date, but are illegible.

6.16.2 Potential

Two of the coins have been conserved, and it is worth conserving the two other coins for identification purposes. It would seem unlikely that further detailed study of the coins bricks could add significantly to the interpretation of the site, although a note of their presence or absence within stratigraphic deposits should be made.

*Plate 89: Silver penny from the fill (**1127**) of pit **1126** after conservation*

*Plate 90: 15th-century jetton from the fill (**2150**) of medieval pit **2148** after conservation*

6.17 Metal-Working Residues (Ian Miller)

6.17.1 Assessment

In total, 35.52kg of iron-working debris was recovered from the excavation, the majority of which was found in stratified contexts in Area 2 (Table 11). All the material was examined visually to record and potentially determine the processes from which it derived. The materials were not subjected to any high-magnification optical inspection at this stage, nor to any other form of instrumental analysis. The identifications in this report are therefore limited and must be regarded as provisional.

Area	Context	Weight (g)	Description
1	***1212***	75	Small fragment of possible tap slag
2	***2116***	2662	Probable furnace slag and tap slag
2	***2121***	1452	Smithing slag
2	***2122***	2307	Smithing hearth cake
2	***2130***	365	Vesicular slag with high iron content
2	***2140***	2109	Mainly indeterminate slag, but also tap slag
2	***2149***	497	Smithing slag
2	***2150***	1841	Six fragments of furnace slag
2	***2166***	744	Smithing hearth cake
2	***2168***	3450	Probable furnace slag and tap slag
2	***2189***	1888	Dense slag and several indeterminate pieces
2	***2190***	1397	Smithing slag
2	***2192***	1807	Smithing slag
2	***2193***	737	Several pieces of indeterminate slag
2	***2202***	434	Two pieces of indeterminate slag
2	***2210***	2046	Large smithing cake and three indeterminate
2	***2211***	1418	Two small blooms with high iron content
2	***2232***	1010	Furnace slag with races of hearth lining
2	***2238***	12	Small piece of dense tap slag
2	***2256***	545	Vesicular tap slag
2	***2268***	358	Single piece of smithing slag
2	***2275***	1490	Large piece of vesicular slag with charcoal
2	***2295***	806	Large piece of furnace slag with charcoal
2	***2299***	388	Five small pieces of indeterminate slag
2	***2300***	201	Tap slag and small indeterminate pieces
3	***3118***	169	Small fragment of possible tap slag
3	***3172***	2140	Six pieces of smithing slag
4	***022***	12	Small piece of smithing slag
4	***023***	1129	Tap slag and indeterminate slag
4	***039***	585	One piece of dense slag
4	***073***	815	Furnace slag with some hearth lining
4	***084***	55	Indeterminate vesicular slag
4	***130***	546	Piece of indeterminate slag
Trench 2	***215***	28	Single fragment of tap slag

Table 11: Iron-working debris

The material appears to be dominated by smithing slags, including hearth cakes, much of which was recovered from stratified contexts including pit fills, which may suggest bloomsmithing in the close vicinity (Plates 91 and 92). The assemblage also contains small pieces of iron-smelting slags, which occur as dense tapped slags, vesicular low-density tap slags, and a small group of possible furnace slags. Alongside these main forms were spheroidal micro-residues.

In addition, a partial ceramic crucible was recovered from the upper fill (***2108***) of pit ***2107*** (Area 2). It is crude in shape with a highly fired grey fabric and a roughly shaped spout in one corner. It has clearly been used for copper metal working as it is covered in green copper corrosion deposits (Plate 91). It is likely to be early post-medieval in date, although it was recovered from the upper fill of a late medieval pit.

6.17.2 Dense Tapped Slags

A small amount of material, recovered from the lower fill (***1212***) of late medieval pit ***1211*** (Area 1) and the fill (***3118***) of late medieval pit ***3117*** (Area 3), potentially represent vestiges of tapped slags, derived from smelting or re-melting a bloom in a finery forge. These slags are the classic indicators of bloomery iron smelting in a slag-tapping furnace. They are dense, have fairly low vesicularity, with a characteristic 'ropey' surface texture that derives from an accumulation as small rivulets of slag. Typically, these slags have a smooth, shiny surface, often with a slightly maroon tint, and occur in small flows, often just a single layer of flow lobes. However, this material only formed a very small proportion of the iron-working debris recovered from the excavation, and there are no substantial accumulations that might provide reasonable evidence for iron smelting on the site.

6.17.3 Vesicular Tapped Slags

These included material with a morphology close to that of the dense tap slags, but more vesicular. Some of the material formed rounded masses which appeared to have been less fluid than the typical tapped slag textures. Several fragments provided evidence for vertical differentiation within the slag accumulation, with a moderately dense basal crust, overlain by extremely vesicular material, which in turn graded up into a slightly denser upper surface with or without flow lobes.

6.17.4 Furnace Slags

Various slag textures may be indicative of material that cooled inside the furnace, including slags with evidence for a high content of metallic iron; some of these appear to include charcoal debris. These slag textures are not entirely diagnostic and have thus for the most part been classified as 'indeterminate'.

6.17.5 Micro-Residues

The micro-residues have not been examined in detail for the purposes of the assessment, although examination of the sieved residues shows that these contain slag spheres, together with the small slag debris to be expected in the base of smelting furnaces.

Slag spheres are normally associated with smithing, and in particular with fire-welding, in which liquid slag is expelled from the closing weld to chill in the air as spheroidal hammerscale (Allen 1986; Crew 1996).

6.17.6 Smithing Hearth Cakes

Probable smithing hearth cakes possess thick basal crusts of up to 30mm thickness, forming a bowl shape, which may either have a flat top, or, if concave, possess an infill of more charcoal-rich textures. The crusts may possess bladed olivine crystals, which in some cases were observed to have a crystal length equivalent to the entire thickness of the crust (30mm). Some of the larger examples potentially derive from late medieval bloomsmithing. in the later medieval period.

6.17.7 Potential

The assemblage of iron-working residues retains some tantalising evidence for medieval iron smelting in the form of slag-tapping furnaces, with associated macro- and micro-residues. The site also provides some evidence for bloomsmithing. Analysis of the micro-spheroids is merited, and should aim to clarify how these examples might differ, chemically or texturally, from similar-appearing particles produced by smithing.

In summary, the slag assemblage recovered from the excavation would justify a programme of detailed analysis, which would have the potential to contribute to an improved understanding of the site and late medieval / post-medieval iron-working.

*Plate 91: Smithing cake from the fill (**2210**) of medieval pit **2209***

*Plate 92: A small piece of possible tap slag from the lower fill (**1212**) of late medieval pit **1211** (Area 1)*

*Plate 93: Partial crucible for copper-alloy working (**2108**)*

6.18 Animal Bones (Andrew Bates)

6.18.1 Introduction

In total, 3,116 bone fragments were included in the assessment weighing approximately 67kg. Accounting for articulating material and the joining of old breaks, this equates to a Number of Individual Specimens (NISP) of 3043. Approximately 39% of the material was identified to a species level or the species group.

The material was identified using the reference collections held by the author, and with reference to Halstead and Collins (1995) and Schmid (1972). All parts of the skeleton were identified where possible, with the exception that only the atlas and axis of the vertebra were identified to a species level. Sheep and goat distinctions were made using reference material and published work by Boessneck (1969), Kratochvil (1969), and Prummel and Frisch (1986), with red and fallow deer distinctions following Lister (1996). No attempt has been made to differentiate between horse and donkey or domestic and greylag goose.

The assessment record: species; the condition of the material (recorded as very poor, poor, moderate, good, or very good based on the level of fragmentation and amount of erosion to the bone surface); the number of specimens from which tooth wear or the state of epiphyseal fusion could be recorded, from which age profiles could be constructed; the number of specimens with butchery marks upon them; and the number of specimens from which biometric data could be obtained.

6.18.2 Quantification and Preservation

Table 11 presents a summary of the percentage of contexts with animal bone that have been included in the assessment. Several feature of Phases 2 and 3 have deposits which produced multiple bags of animal bone which were included in the assessment. The percentages presented in Table 12 are likely to be an under representation of the animal bone recorded by the assessment for these phases. For the purposes of this assessment, an assumption has been made that 50% of the animal bone from Phases 2 and 3 have been recorded. Modern and unstratified bone has not been assessed (and therefore not included in Tables 13-17).

Phase	Number of Contexts with Animal Bone	Number of Contexts Recorded	Percentage of Contexts Recorded
Phase 1 (Earlier Medieval)	13	13	100
Phase 2 (Later-Medieval to Earlier-Post-Medieval)	138	65	47
Phase 3 (Post-Medieval)	27	13	48
Phase 4 (Industrial)	4	4	100
Phase 5 (Modern)	2	0	0

Table 12: Percentages of Contexts Recorded Containing Animal Bone by Phase

The majority of the assessed animal bone is attributed to Phase 2 (70%), with smaller amounts of material from Phases 1 and 3 and negligible quantities from Phases 4 and 5 (Table 13). Most of the animal bone is in a moderate to good state of preservation (Table 14). The bone is frequently fragmented, but often with little erosion to the surface of the bone. The apparent reduction in the state of preservation in Phase 4 bone is a result of the much-reduced sample size (63 fragments), the majority of which were excavated from just two features.

Phase	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Total
Phase 1	45	193	51	4	293 (9.5%)
Phase 2	675	846	149	462	2169 (69.2%)
Phase 3	81	414	24	36	555 (18.0%)
Phase 4		62		1	63 (2.0%)
Total	801	1552	224	503	3080

Table 13: NISP by Area and Phase

Phase	**Very Poor**	**Poor**	**Moderate**	**Good**	**Very Good**
Phase 1		16	42	40	1
Phase 2	1	11	51	31	6
Phase 3		14	45	38	3
Phase 4		6	65	27	2

Table 14: State of Preservation by Phase (%)

Cattle bones are the most frequently recorded species in each period, followed by sheep/goat and pig. Where sheep and goat have been separated, the majority were recorded as sheep. Goat was identified in bone from three features of Phase 2. A partial dog skeleton was excavated from Phase 2 pit ***2297***. Phase 2 Corvus sp bones are likely to be from a Jackdaw recovered from ditch ***1220***. Much of the bone is of principal stock animals and domestic birds, but a small amount of bone of wild species is present in Phases 1 to 3. The NISP of species by phase are presented in Table 15 below.

Table 16 provides the number of the stock animals through which age estimates could be made using tooth wear or epiphyseal fusion, and Table 17 presents the number of bones with butchery marks upon them or from which biometric data has been obtained.

One piece of worked bone was recorded in the assessed material, a bone peg from the fill ***3105*** of a wall construction cut ***3104***. It comprised a roughly circular shaft 66mm in length and approximately 7mm in width at its mid-shaft. For 23mm of its length at one end, it has a rectangle cross section measuring 14mm by 11mm. At the opposing end a 2mm wide hole has been drilled through the shaft of the peg. The object is a likely to have been a tuning peg for a stringed instrument.

Species	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Total
Mammal Bone					
Horse/Donkey		3 (0.4%)	1(0.5%)		4 (0.4%)
Cattle	42 (41.6%)	306 (44.1%)	115 (53.0%)	11 (57.9%)	474 (46.0%)
Pig	23 (22.8%)	131 (18.9%)	25 (11.5%)	3 (15.8%)	182 (17.7%)
Sheep/Goat	31 (30.7%)	240 (34.6%)	75 (34.6%)	5 (26.3%)	351 (34.0%)
Sheep	5 (5.0%)	11 (1.6%)	1 (0.5%)		17 (1.6%)
Goat		3 (0.4%)			3 (0.3%)
Dog		20			20
Cat		4	1		5
Rabbit			1		1
Hare		1			1
Red Deer	1	2			3
Fallow Deer	1	4			5
Roe Deer		1			1
Cattle/Red Deer	1	34	9	1	45
Sheep/Goat/Roe Deer	1	15	5		21
Red/Fallow Deer		3			3
Cat Sized Mammal	1	6			7
Medium Mammal	46	393	45	11	495
Large Mammal	90	635	211	21	957
Unidentified Mammal	33	191	49	3	276
Avian Bone					
Bantam	4	10		1	15
Dom. Fowl	1	18	5	1	25
Dom./Greylag Goose	3	14	3	2	22
Pheasant		1		1	2
Mallard		1			1
Lapwing		1			1
Dom. Fowl/Bantam	3	6	2	1	12
Galliform		5			5
Dom. Goose Sized		3			3
Corvus sp		11			11
Unidentified Bird	7	55	5	2	69
Fish Bone		4	2		6
Total	293	2169	555	63	3043

Table 15: NISP of Species by Phase (percentage of principal domestic stock animals in brackets)

Phase	Cattle	Horse	Sheep/Goat	Pig
Tooth wear				
Phase 1	2	-	6	4
Phase 2	15 (30)	-	23 (46)	13 (26)
Phase 3	5 (10)	-	4 (8)	2 (4)
Phase 4	-	-	1	-
Epiphyseal Fusion				
Phase 1	17	0	21	5
Phase 2	120 (240)	1 (2)	116 (232)	47 (94)
Phase 3	56 (112)	0	36 (72)	7 (14)
Phase 4	4	0	1	0

Table 16: NISP from which Age Estimates could be made (extrapolated figures in brackets)

Phase	Cattle	Horse	Sheep/Goat	Pig
Butchery				
Phase 1	11	-	9	3
Phase 2	73 (146)	-	40 (80)	18 (36)
Phase 3	42 (84)	-	18 (36)	3 (6)
Phase 4	1	-	-	1
Biometry				
Phase 1	10	-	22	6
Phase 2	99 (198)	1 (2)	119 (238)	37 (74)
Phase 3	24 (48)	-	37 (74)	2 (4)
Phase 4	2	-	2	1

Table 17: NISP with Butchery Marks or from which Biometric Data could be obtained (extrapolated figures in brackets)

6.18.3 Potential and Recommendations

The animal bone assemblage has the potential for further analysis, principally material from Phases 1 and 2. The number of animal bones identified to a species level from Phases 3 and 4 is greatly reduced, but should also be included in any further analysis.

The analysis of the animal bone should consider the spatial distribution of the material, and where appropriate analysis and description of bone deposition within specific features. Larger quantities of bone were recovered from pits ***21***, ***115***, ***1177***, ***1169***, ***1209***, ***2132***, ***2182***, ***2209***, ***2265***, ***2267***, ***2297***, ***2336*** and ***3163***), and from ditch ***1222*** and linear feature ***2120***. Analysis may provide information about the treatment of carcases at the site and assist with the interpretation of depositional histories of these features.

The NISP of species presented in Table 12 does not extrapolate figures for the Phases 2 and 3. The results presented in Table 12 does indicate that there is enough material to consider the proportion of species represented at the site, and the quantity of meat (as a percentage of meat weight) that may have contributed to the inhabitant's diet.

Analysis of the body parts of stock animals should consider whether any biases can be attributed to taphomonic processes of whole carcasses or to the of supply of joints of meat. Analysis of the butchery marks upon the bones may assist with these interpretations.

The projected values for specimens from which age profiles can be generated indicate that there is enough material to produce mortality profiles for the principal stock animals. Similarly, projected values of biometric data from the stock animals indicate that this analysis should be undertaken to assess the size of the stock and where feasible, sexual dimorphism. Biometric analyses where practical should make a comparison to a 'standard' animal, allowing multiple types of elements to be included within this analysis.

Further work should also include identification of relative percentages of male and female stock animals from pelves and horn cores; further separation of sheep and goat, domestic and greylag goose, and domestic fowl and bantam; descriptions of any pathological specimens and their causes; and descriptions of any congenital traits.

Following completion of a full record of the material, modern and unstratified material may be discarded with the exception of any worked bone.

6.19 Organics (Sam Rowe)

6.19.1 Assessment

A moderate quantity of charcoal and burnt wood was collected from 66 deposits on the site. This mainly consisted of burnt branches or thin tree trunks (Plate 94). 65 shells were retrieved during the excavations, mainly consisting of oyster shells. 41 fragments of coal were also collected, and four fragments of wood.

A single bone bead was retrieved from deposit ***2324***, the fill of a medieval pit in Area 2. The bead is small and spherical with a perforation hole through the centre. It is an inconsistent green colour which is likely to have been an accidental staining episode from a nearby copper deposit. It is likely to have been part of a necklace and medieval in date (Plate 95).

6.19.2 Potential

A total of 31 samples of charcoal and burnt wood recovered from stratified and sealed contexts offer considerable potential for absolute dating via radiocarbon assay (Table 18). In addition, analysis of the charcoal samples may be able to determine the timber species, informing an understanding of the types of wood being used and processed on the site.

In addition, analysis of the wood species, the age and nature of the trees used to produce the larger timbers, and the possibility of evidence for coppicing and, by extension, managed woodland, will add information on the interaction between the inhabitants of the site and the immediate hinterland.

Area	Context	Context Description	Phase
1	***1123***	Fill of pit ***1122***	3
1	***1151***	Fill of pit ***1131***	2
1	***1155***	Fill of pit ***1154***	2
1	***1170***	Fill of pit ***1169***	2
1	***1178***	Lower fill of ditch ***1177***	2
1	***1183***	Fill of linear feature ***1188***	3
1	***1222***	Fill of ditch ***1220***	2
1	***1223***	Fill of ditch ***1220***	2
1	***1224***	Fill of ditch ***1220***	2
1	***1226***	Fill of ditch ***1220***	2
1	***1227***	Fill of ditch ***1220***	2
2	***2115***	Fill of pit ***2113***	2
2	***2123***	Fill of linear feature ***2120***	2
2	***2140***	Fill of pit ***2141***	2
2	***2192***	Fill of pit ***2184***	2
2	***2193***	Fill of pit ***2184***	2
2	***2194***	Fill of pit ***2184***	2
2	***2249***	Fill of pit ***2248***	2
2	***2338***	Fill of pit ***2336***	1
3	***3118***	Fill of pit ***3119***	2
3	***3141***	Fill of pit ***3140***	2
3	***3146***	Fill of pit ***3145***	2
3	***3164***	Fill of pit ***3163***	2
3	***3171***	Fill of pit ***3169***	2
4	***022***	Fill of fire pit ***021***	1
4	***049***	Fill of pit ***048***	1
4	***057***	Fill of post-hole ***056***	2
4	***109***	Fill of pit ***108***	2
4	***114***	Fill of pit ***115***	2
4	***120***	Fill of post-hole ***119***	2
4	***126***	Fill of pit ***066***	2
Total Number of Charcoal Samples			**31**

Table 18: Charcoal samples from stratified contexts that merit radiocarbon assay

*Plate 94: Sample of charcoal/burnt wood (**097**)*

*Plate 95: Bone bead from the fill (**2324**) of medieval pit **2293***

6.20 Worked Stone (Sam Rowe)

6.20.1 Assessment

Two pieces of flint were retrieved from the excavations. A core rejuvenation flake was retrieved from fill ***2153*** in Area 2 (Plate 96). This flake has several hinge scar fractures on one face as an attempt has been made to form a blade. However, this was abandoned, and the flint has been discarded. It is likely to be late Mesolithic to early Neolithic in date.

A second piece of flint was retrieved from fill ***2139*** (Area 2), which is an unworked fragment of a flint nodule. There has been no attempt at shaping or working this flint.

6.20.2 Potential

There is no potential for further analyses of the worked stone.

*Plate 96: Core rejuvenation flake from the fill (**2153**) of medieval pit **2151***

6.21 Unworked Stone (Sam Rowe)

6.21.1 Assessment

A total of 26 slate fragments were retrieved from the excavation. The majority of these have small deliberate perforated holes measuring *c* 10-15mm in diameter and were probably used as roof tiles (Plate 95). Most are fragmentary, though a large slate was retrieved which is almost rectangular in shape.

Four pieces of sandstone were collected from three separate contexts. These fragments are not worked or shaped, but may have been used as a floor surface.

Two pieces of pumice stone were retrieved from Phase 3 features on the site. This is not likely to be native to the site and may have been brought in from elsewhere (Plate 96).

In addition, a further 36 stone fragments were recovered from the excavation, many of which are unworked and provide no further research potential. Four fragments of burnt stone were recovered from the fills of medieval pits. These included a smooth, rounded stone that was found in the upper fill (***2317***) of medieval pit ***2314*** (Area 2). This stone may have been used for grinding, but its use remains unclear (plate 97).

6.21.2 Potential

It would seem unlikely that further detailed study of the small assemblage of stone fragments could add significantly to the interpretation of the site, although a note of their presence or absence within stratigraphic deposits should be made. It is recommended that the stones are discarded upon completion of the project.

7. Archive, Curation and Conservation

7.1 Archive

The results of the archaeological investigation will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards and current CIfA guidelines updated 2014. The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the CIfA in that organisation's code of conduct. As part of the archiving process, the on-line OASIS (On-line Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations) form will be completed.

Arrangements for the deposition of the site archive were discussed with the Herbert Art Gallery & Museum prior to the commencement of the fieldwork, and all documents, artefacts and any other material associated with the project will be marked with a unique site code (LBS19). Following completion of the fieldwork preparation of the site archive will follow *Conditions for Depositing Archaeological Archives* (HAGM 2016) regarding deposition. Any variation will be agreed with Coventry City Council before being implemented.

The archaeological archive will consist of the following:

- All original records created throughout the course of the project;
- All original drawings, whether created during fieldwork or post-investigation;
- Indexes to the drawings;
- Indexes to the photographic archive;
- All born digital material;
- Digital material created from written, drawn or photographed original records;
- The final project report;
- A list of contents of the archive.

7.2 Storage

It is likely that a large element of the project archive will be in digital format. It would thus be appropriate to deposit a copy of the archive generated from the archaeological investigation with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS), through ADS-Easy. Any records that are created in hard copy during the course of the project will be scanned and added to this digital archive.

The complete project archive, which will include written records, plans, digital plans and photographs, artefacts and ecofacts, will be prepared following the guidelines set out in *Environmental standards for the permanent storage of excavated material from archaeological sites* (UKIC 1984, Conservation Guidelines 3) prior to deposition.

For long-term storage of the digital data, CDs will be used, the content including the reports, plans, scanned images and digital photographs. Each CD will be fully indexed and accompanied by the relevant metadata for provenance. The digital record should ideally be duplicated as a paper record for long-term archiving, including comprehensive printouts of photographs and survey plots, labelled and summarised.

All dry and stable finds will be packed according to the museum's specifications, in either acid-free cardboard boxes, or in airtight plastic boxes for unstable material. The artefactual assemblage is predominantly stable but should be packed carefully with bubble wrap protecting the bags to minimise movement and abrasion in the boxes.

7.3 Packaging

The assemblage is currently well-packaged and will require no further packaging. Box lists derived from the site database have been compiled and will be updated when the identification of objects is complete. The paper records will be presented in either ring binders or in acid-free storage, fully indexed, and with the contents labelled.

7.4 Discard Policy

A discard policy will be prepared, in consultation with the recipient museum. Material of no discernible long-term archaeological potential will be discarded, with the museum's agreement.

7.5 Dissemination

As a minimum, the information will be disseminated through the deposition of the archive at an appropriate museum, and a final report at the Coventry Historic Environment Record and the Archaeology Data Service.

In addition, a summary of the work will be submitted to the editor of the *Birmingham and Warwickshire Archaeological Society* transactions and *West Midlands Archaeology*. The results of the fieldwork also merits publication in a relevant period archaeological journal (*eg* Medieval Archaeology and/or Medieval Ceramics [Medieval Pottery Research Group]), a monograph, or a booklet, once further analysis of the dataset has taken place.

8. Statement of Potential

8.1 Introduction

The excavation demonstrated that remains of archaeological significance survived within the Lamb Street Site boundary. These remains were provisionally allocated to one of five phases which dated from the late 11th century through to the 20th century, seemingly representing continuous occupation of the site.

The structural remains encountered within the excavation area were considerably more frequent and robust than either the initial desk-based study, or the earlier evaluation trenching, had predicted. The least interesting of these remains archaeologically belonged to the post-war light industrial buildings that covered most of the site (Phase 5). The remains of these modern buildings consisted of walls with concrete foundations, stanchion-bases, and cellars. Little further consideration is thought necessary in regard to these remains, except in the ways that they may have disturbed and/or truncated earlier features. The remains of archaeological interest were primarily allocated to Phases 1-2, including sandstone-built structures, cellars, and a significant number of discrete features in the form of post-holes and a plethora of pits and ditches.

The stone cellars within Area 4 were of particular interest as the earlier archaeological evaluations had specifically targeted areas that appeared as yards in the 19th-century mapping, and were thus likely to have sustained the least damage from 19th- and 20th-century development. However, the excavation of Area 4 showed that many of the 18th- / 19th-century buildings that were deliberately avoided had in fact incorporated the earlier cellars into their construction and were likely in use until their demolition in the 1940s. The vaulted remains in particular drew comparisons with those uncovered during the excavations at 38–39 Bayley Lane by Birmingham Archaeology (2004-06), which similarly had been lost to aerial bombing during the Second World War, and were thought to be 14-15th century in date (Patrick 2011, 23-4).

A large number of Phase 1 and 2 features, many of which cut into the sandstone bedrock, were found across the entire excavation area. As demonstrated above, the evaluation trenches had previously indicated that sealed medieval layers and features likely survived across the entire site, which was corroborated by the excavation. Such features were found to survive in considerable number in the less disturbed areas of the excavation area, especially Area 2. A significant amount of medieval pottery and tile was recovered across the site, including within sealed pits.

Such pits were found across the site and although varied in size and shape, all produced pottery material that has been provisionally dated to the medieval period – Phases 1-2, the earliest of which is likely from the 12th century. Further analytical work on the artefacts and ecofacts is required to elucidate the character and use of these pits.

The discovery of several sandstone-built pits, such as ***099***, alongside industrial waste material such as iron-working slag, a considerable amount of tile, and a large bone assemblage may indicate that various medieval industrial activities had taken place within the site. Further research into these structures in addition to analysis of the animal bone, iron-slag, and their respective contexts may help to inform further on the industrial processes within the site.

Finally, the results of the excavations suggested that a varied, considerable, and significant amount of medieval remains survived across the site. Despite the 18-20th century intrusions in Phases 4-5, the level of preservation within the excavations area was generally good, and is likely to be reflected within the final excavation area to the west of Chapel Street.

8.2 Principal Potential

8.2.1 Overview

The present section reviews the success of the fieldwork and post-excavation assessment in providing data to address the original research aims. Assessment of the primary stratigraphic records has established a sequence of activity on the site from the medieval period (potentially as early as the late 11th century) to the 20th century, in the form of five provisional phases. This included potential regionally rare physical evidence for medieval industrial activity, coupled with an important assemblage of ceramic fabrics spanning the 12th to 20th century.

Likewise, assessment of the artefactual and environmental assemblages recovered from stratified deposits has highlighted those elements that have the greatest potential to advance archaeological knowledge, and which require further detailed analysis leading to the production of a full and detailed archive report and an appropriate level of publication. In particular, the assemblage of medieval and post-medieval pottery, ceramic building material, animal bones, iron-working residues, glass and palaeo-environmental samples (including carbon samples suitable for C14 dating) merit further analysis, whilst some of the copper-alloy objects require professional conservation.

8.2.2 Stratigraphy

The stratigraphic data will provide the framework within which the other analyses can take place. The archaeological stratigraphy is somewhat complex and has the potential for further, more in-depth description and discussion. The greatest potential for analysis in the various excavation areas lies in dating the sequence of structures and archaeological deposits, and confirming their phasing, which remains provisional.

The stratigraphy will need to be revisited and further refined and updated once the finds and palaeo-environmental assemblages have been analysed, in order to incorporate any new evidence and to test and revise the stratigraphic interpretations developed at the initial assessment of the dataset.

The cut features, especially the pits and post-holes, formed a significant portion of the body of total evidence and it is important that they are closely characterised and dated where possible and their relationship to the more robust structural remains ascertained.

The structural remains of the cellars in Area 4, many walls of which appeared to have multiple phases and rebuilds, can further inform on the development of the site and the changing uses of these buildings, which in some cases appeared to have covered multiple periods up to the mid-20th century.

8.2.3 Artefactual Data

Several elements of the artefactual assemblage recovered from the site have some potential for further analysis, such as the pottery, which furnishes some information on the lifestyle and material culture of the inhabitants of medieval Coventry. This is not true of all of the assemblage, however, since some of it is of limited potential and has little further value, such as the 19th-20th century ceramics (though generally rare across the site). In general terms, the material culture forms an important part of the archaeological record, and has considerable potential to make a contribution to the regional corpus.

The assemblage of medieval pottery recovered from the excavations represents an important addition to the corpus of such material from Coventry, and indeed from the West Midlands more generally. In terms of national and regional research priorities, it is the well-stratified assemblages of pottery from the pits and post-holes that perhaps hold the greatest potential for further research.

Much of the assemblage of animal bone recovered from the site could potentially be considered as typical of domestic food waste. However, the relatively high frequency of certain bones, such as sheep metapodials, horn and jaws, may be indicative of more specific processing within the site. This would correspond to the information gleaned from earlier archaeological investigations in this area of Coventry at Well Street (Chaplin, 1966) and Upper Well Street (Holmes, 2009), immediately to the south-east of the site. These earlier investigations suggested that skin-processing was being undertaken within this area of Coventry, indicated by the presence of speciated assemblages containing high frequencies of metapodials within pits, also found alongside medieval ceramics. The evidence from Upper Well Street in particular is worthy of comparison due to its vicinity to the current area of investigation and its more recent analysis of animal bone. The Upper Well Street Site contained pit-features dated to the 11th-14th centuries, which in places produced assemblages that could definitively be linked to medieval skin-processing (Hancox 2004).

Further analysis of the animal bone assemblage is required to definitively state the processes related to animal bone, such as tanning and/or other butchery, though initial assessment appeared to suggest such industrial activity may have been undertaken.

The tiles were ubiquitous across the site and were found within pits, within walls as a building material, and within most occupational layers. Such tiles have generally been considered to possess a weak typology and to be able to offer only limited value in terms of dating. However, further specialist analysis may further inform on the ceramic building material in the form of dating and provenance. Additionally, further investigation of the stratigraphy, the pottery assemblage, and scientific dating could help to date these artefacts through association.

8.2.4 Palaeo-environmental Data

There is significant potential for further analysis of the charred plant remains of the samples taken primarily from the pits and post-holes. Additionally, the large amount of burnt wood cores thought to be coppiced, many of which were found in association with the sandstone-structures such as ***099***, and within several of the medieval-pottery-producing-pits, may give further information as to what, if any, industrial processes took place within the site.

There is also considerable potential to obtain absolute dating for several of the pit and post-hole fills through radio-carbon assay of charcoal samples.

8.3 National Research Priorities

In 1991, the English Heritage document, *Exploring Our Past*, included a strategy for dealing with the problems and opportunities which would be encountered during the following decade (English Heritage 1991b). Many of the ideas first raised in this document were developed further in a draft *Research Agenda* which outlined a series of research priorities (English Heritage 1997). The subsequent Historic England *Research Strategy* documents are *Exploring our Past Implementation Plan* (2003), *Discovering the Past, Shaping the Future* (2005), and *The National Heritage Protection Plan* (2011), although these are, in effect, strategies for Historic England itself. The draft *Research Agenda* is no longer considered current, although the following research objectives remain pertinent to the Lamb Street site:

- the study of processes of change (PC);
- Themes (T);
- Methodological and technical development (MTD).

Those perceived as being of relevance to the Lamb Street site are listed below and supplementary comments have been integrated.

Processes of Change (PC): *PC7, transition from medieval to post-medieval traditions (c AD 1300-1700).* The excavation at Lamb Street has the potential to determine the level of continuity of occupation and activity during this period and to answer some of the issues surrounding such change, particularly using the stratigraphic data and the pottery assemblage, once this has been closely dated. Provisionally, the stratigraphic record and the pottery assemblage seem to indicate a florit of activity during the medieval period (Phases 1-2) with a decline recorded in the post-medieval period (Phase 3).

MTD3, sampling and retrieval. The strategy of sample processing proposed for the retrieval of palaeo-environmental remains will contribute to ongoing research, by allowing an assessment of the efficacy of these techniques.

MTD6, scientific techniques for analysis. The application of scientific dating techniques and the study of the palaeo-environmental assemblage will make contributions to this field of study, particular in relation to the corroboration of typological dating from ceramics.

MTD12, fieldwork recording techniques. The techniques used during the archaeological investigation will be critically reviewed subsequent to the results of the analysis being known, and may help to further improve the excavation and recording systems used within multi-phased urban sites.

MTD13, refining archaeological chronologies through scientific dating techniques. The results of the radiocarbon dating will contribute to an understanding of regional and possibly national chronologies. This is of particular significance due to the substantial pottery assemblage that was recovered from the excavation, which accompanied by scientific dating may help to further refine such regional typologies.

8.4 Regional Research Priorities

The publication of the *The Archaeology of the West Midlands: A Framework for Research* (Watt 2011) has provided a region-specific agenda that includes several research topics that are relevant to the study of the archaeological remains excavated at Lamb Street. Following the general national trend, Watt states that 'large-scale projects within the major towns of the region [West Midlands] now seem largely to be a thing of the past', which were at a height in the 1970s-80s (Watt 2011, 181). This general lack of large-scale urban excavations in the region immediately suggests that the excavations at Lamb Street are of regional significance, simply due to the rareness of such investigations. The excavation allowed Salford Archaeology the opportunity to undertake large-scale archaeological investigations within a medieval town, a rare occurrence regionally but also nationally.

Within the historic core of Coventry, archaeological excavation has tended to focus on the south of the city. The excavation at Lamb Street is within the northern area of the city, dominated by the medieval thoroughfare Bishop Street, and should help to alleviate that excavation bias. The dataset also has some potential to inform an enhanced understanding of medieval industry. Excavations on Far Gosford Street in 2006 provided evidence for a variety of craft and industrial activities that dated to the 13th and 14th centuries, including iron smelting and smithing, together with animal bone and horn working (Mason and Soden 2006), and the dataset from Lamb Street has potential to add further information.

The Research Framework for the West Midlands laid out in 2011 built upon a series of English Heritage meetings in 2000 and of research papers from 2003. The excavated remains at Lamb Street that pertain to medieval settlement have potential to contribute significantly to most of the research initiatives laid out in Chapter 6: The Medieval Period of *The Archaeology of the West Midlands: A Framework for Research* (Watt, 2011). Hunter (in Watt, 2011, 184-5) lists the following 'issues' as applicable to 'large towns' in terms of medieval archaeology:

1. *Cycles of urban growth and decline, and the accompanying trends in urban populations:* the immense contribution made by the Deansway excavation is an encouraging marker, but rarely will the results of a single project be sufficient to define the development of a whole neighbourhood. Another significant recent contribution with wider potential has been a mass programme of dendro-chronological dating of town buildings in Shrewsbury. This has shown that the chronology of construction parallels the documented evidence for the changing fortunes of the town between the 15th and 17th centuries. Finally, as already noted above, the study of suburbs is central and essential to questions on urban growth and decline. However, this presents challenges for those charged with protecting and managing the archaeological resource, as it requires that planners recognise that there are issues within the historic environment beyond historic urban cores;

2. *Industry and production:* not all industrial activities are well represented archaeologically, and it is generally difficult to assess the scale and intensity of production. The study of production sites is clearly a priority;

3. *Housing and buildings:* although our knowledge of medieval housing varies from town to town, it is generally poor, all the more so before the 14th century;

4. *Defences and urban castles:* the demand for ring roads since the 1960s has ensured that public urban defences are among the more closely studied aspects of the archaeology of towns. While individual studies have emerged, there is an urgent need for a regional review addressing fundamental questions such as chronology, building practice and impact. Our knowledge of 'urban castles' is more limited, particularly in the phases following immediately after the Conquest. Shrewsbury has potential in this regard, but those at Worcester, Coventry and Stafford pose particular challenges, even in terms of establishing locations or extent;

5. *The church:* important work has been done on major churches, including Hereford Cathedral and Worcester Cathedral, and a number of monastic sites, but there remains a crucial gap in our knowledge at the level of the parish.

The excavation at Lamb Street and the potential future analysis laid out in this document can certainly increase the knowledge of the townscapes of the medieval midlands with regards to issues 1., 2., and 3., as laid out by Hunter (2011, 184-5).

The sandstone structural remains and cellars uncovered at Lamb Street could help to further the regional research objective of better understanding medieval housing and buildings as laid out above. A more precise and scientifically-dated stratigraphy could help to establish the phasing of these structures, and their relationship to the other archaeological remains, linked to issue 1. *The Medieval Period* chapter of the research agenda (Hunter in Watt, 2011) also notes the general scarcity of frontage excavations, particularly on major commercial streets, where continuous redevelopment of these main thoroughfares inevitably leads to the situation where the archaeological record is dominated by evidence from backyards and rear wings (Hunter 2011, 184).

While such remains are not unknown within the city of Coventry, examples of medieval frontages and the archaeological excavation of such medieval buildings in general remain a rare occurrence though comparative examples exist, such as around Bayley Lane. Since the 1990s more archaeological work has taken place within the smaller medieval towns in the Midlands, such as Newcastle-under-Lyme (Hunt 2007). For example, there has not been a large-scale medieval project in Warwick since the 1970s which still has had no good examples of frontage archaeologically excavated. The main exception to this is Birmingham, which has seen extensive archaeological works within the historic town-centre.

The Lamb Street excavation area then is a rare opportunity for archaeologists to work within the 'frontage' of medieval plots – those fronting onto Bishop Street, which has changed only minimally since the medieval period, visible within the later 17th-century mapping. Area 4 produced the most significant structural remains in the form of the sandstone-walled cellars, although the largest of these appeared to continue under the baulk at both the eastern and western ends of the excavation area, under the current line of Bishop Street. Speed's map of 1610 suggests that there may have been free-standing buildings somewhere to the rear of those facing onto Bishop Street and could perhaps tenuously be linked to those structural remains excavated in the west of Area 3, such as structure ***3112***. In the subsequent phases of excavation, to the west of Chapel Street, there is further potential to excavate the frontage of plots facing onto Well Street, another medieval street.

While Issues 1 and 2 can be answered partially with reference to the structural remains and the phasing within them, a better understanding of the cycles of growth and decline within the site could further utilise a more robust stratigraphy accompanied by scientific dating, specifically the radiocarbon dating of the various charcoal samples. It would be particularly useful to be able to fully establish the growth and decline of the site across Phases 1-3.

Issue 2 states that the study of production sites is a priority; the current evidence from the excavations at Lamb Street indicate that potentially several forms of industry were taking place within the site boundary, the evidence for which is in the form of archaeological features and artefacts. The future phases of excavation are also likely to produce more evidence with regards to these processes. The potential industrial activities include iron-working, the evidence for which was a large amount of slag recovered from the site, accompanied by the historical records that may indicate these processes took place within the site boundary. Additionally, the coppiced wood cores may well have been used in industrial firing, rather than domestic.

The excavations of the sandstone-walled structures and pits may be related to industrial activity which have yet to be determined. This interpretation will be supported or disproved partly dependent on the results of the analysis of the animal bone assemblage, as one current possibility is that the stone structures, such as ***099***, were related to skin-processing.

Additionally, the pottery assemblage from Lamb Street represents an important addition to the corpus of medieval pottery from a multi-phased urban site in the west midlands and provides an important opportunity to furnish independent dating of the region's ceramic sequence from scientific-dating. The region itself is known have disparate traditions within Coventry itself being a considerable production centre though no regional typology is in existence (Ratkai 2003).

9. Updated Project Design

9.1 Aims and Objectives of the Programme of Analysis

This section follows the guidance of MoRPHE regarding the formulation of updated research aims (Historic England 2015). The original aims for the project remain valid but can be updated with new aims and objectives derived from the statement of potential set out in *Chapter 8,* in conjunction with the regional objectives in regard to medieval and post-medieval archaeology. The Updated Research Aims will consider the broad areas of interest that will be explored in the upcoming programme of analysis while the individual objectives will seek to outline how these aims can more specifically be targeted and achieved.

The updated research aims will specifically consider the following:

- the development of the site with particular focus on the medieval and early post-medieval periods (Phases 1-3), including evidence for changes, both spatial and chronological, in the layout of individual landscape features, and the use of dating techniques to track these changes;
- changes in the nature of the community occupying the site through the medieval and post-medieval periods, including evidence for different industrial uses and habitation.

Updated Research Aim 1: is to further investigate the occupation sequences of the site:

- *Objective 1*: investigate the primary periods of occupation on the site as shown by detailed stratigraphic analysis of the primary records supported with scientific and typological dating;
- *Objective 2*: further refine the phasing of the site, including the structural phasing, further through the identification and dating of stratigraphic sub-phases, and attempt to attribute all contexts to these periods;
- *Objective 3*: establish the earliest possible (medieval) occupation of the site;
- *Objective 4:* examine the temporal changes visible in the typology of the artefactual and ecofactual record across the site and the ways in which these changes reflect the discernible activities, supported by scientific dating.

Updated Research Aim 2: further establish how the Lamb Street site fits within the wider narrative of medieval Coventry and the West Midlands:

- *Objective 1*: further investigate the potential industrial and habitational activity within the site, and how this compares with similar activity at a regional, city, and local level, recorded both historically and archaeologically;
- *Objective 2*: examine how the typological and scientific dating from the Lamb Street site fits within the regional framework, such as initial occupation of the site and the primary phase of activity.

Updated Research Aim 3: further investigate the ways in which the land was used and re-used in the, medieval, post-medieval and industrial periods:

- *Objective 1*: investigate the transition from medieval to post-medieval and whether the changes in the artefactual record are reflected in the changing uses of the site
- *Objective 2*: examine and compare the ways in which the major (medieval) structural remains were utilised and developed in the post-medieval and industrial periods.

9.2 Presentation of Results

In accordance with the guidelines provided in *MAP2* and MoRPHE (English Heritage 1991; Historic England 2015), it is proposed that the results of the project should be presented as follows:

- *Project archive:* the completion of the project will result in an integrated project archive, which it is envisaged will be deposited with the Herbert Museum in Coventry;
- *Publication:* appropriate dissemination of the results obtained from the analytical phase of the project will be required. As a minimum, a paper will be prepared for publication in a regional journal such as *Birmingham and Warwickshire Archaeological Society* and/or *West Midlands Archaeology* and likely within a period journal such as *Medieval Archaeology,* a monograph, or booklet, should the results warrant such.

10. Method Statement

10.1 Programme Structure

The post-excavation programme, designed to fulfil the research aims outlined in *Chapter 9*, will be divided into the following stages:

- full cataloguing of any data representatively sampled;
- analysis;
- synthesis;
- preparation of draft text and illustrative material;
- publication;
- archive deposition.

10.2 Management, Monitoring and Review

Task 1: management and monitoring tasks have been built into the project. These tasks will include project monitoring, advice and co-ordination, problem solving, and conducting meetings with project staff and all interested external parties.

Reviews of the project will include both the specialists and the Salford Archaeology staff who are undertaking the analysis and will provide an opportunity for all involved to present and receive information, to discuss the research aims, and permit an exchange of ideas. All specialists will be consulted following editing and prior to publication of their reports. In addition, there will be regular project review meetings at appropriate intervals throughout the preparation of the report.

10.3 Stratigraphy, Analysis and Synthesis

Task 2: the stratigraphic data will need to be studied in greater detail in order to refine the provisional phasing. More detailed structural analysis will be undertaken on complex features. Existing matrices will require assimilation into one overall matrix for each investigation area, showing the amended periods and sub-phasing.

Once the data from all the areas have been analysed and a stratigraphic narrative completed, it will be possible to prepare phase plans. Such phase plans are a prerequisite for specialist analysis of the relevant artefact assemblages. Analysis and synthesis of the results of specialist analysis of some classes of finds, and especially the pottery, will, however, contribute to the site phasing.

The site will be considered in relation to other known archaeological sites in the area and in relation to its wider landscape and regional context. This will involve an element of library-based research and cartographic regression analysis.

10.4 Processing and Transport of Artefact Assemblage

Task 3: at an early stage in the analytical programme, arrangements will be made to transport all relevant assemblages to the appropriate specialists to facilitate analysis and reporting of the material. Conversely, on the completion of this work, material will need to be received from the specialist, sorted and checked.

10.5 Digital Data in the Analysis Phase

Task 4: at the start of the fieldwork in December 2018, a basic Microsoft *Access* database was set up to record finds and archaeological contexts, along with a CAD environment, in which all plans and sections could be placed to produce a composite view of the site.

Digital photographs: links to digital photographs will be embedded within the database where appropriate.

CAD Drawings: in order that a detailed analytical text of the stratigraphic information can be produced, phase drawings, sections and other relevant line illustrations, as required, will be drafted. These will provide detailed information on the periods and sub-phases of the site, and will indicate stratigraphically related groups. The draft text and phase drawings will form the basis both of the summary information to be supplied to specialists and of the stratigraphic section of the final published report.

10.6 Medieval and Post-medieval Pottery

Tasks 5: all the medieval pottery recovered from the site will be classified by fabric and quantified by weight and sherd count, detailed catalogues produced by means of the production of a database and an illustrated form and fabric series will be prepared for publication. Comparative material will be studied and a full bibliography will be compiled. Material for illustration will be selected and catalogued. The initial analysis of the pottery by S Ratkai has allowed this task to be further expanded with the following aims:

5a: to enhance and complete the pottery record to specific medieval fabric or post-medieval ware types, following the County Type Series and source new fabrics (where possible);

5b: to retrieve pottery for illustration or photographing;

5c: to return non-ceramic or CBM finds to University of Salford for analysis by an appropriate specialist in order to complete the finds record;

5d: to analyse the types and distribution of later medieval sooting and deposit patterns;

5e. to compare Lamb Street with other excavated sites in and excavated material from Coventry as appropriate;

5f. to write a final report on the pottery and prepare appropriate tabulated data

Further study of the pottery, with detailed identification of the fabrics and forms, will be crucial to refining the dating of the medieval occupational sequence, whilst analysis of the distribution of pottery types may disclose patterns of use across the site.

Analysis of context groups will also allow changes in supply through time to be mapped, facilitating discussion of the significance of trade in material originating from outside the region, as well as regional distribution. Initial work on the ceramic assemblage suggests that it has domestic characteristics, such as cooking pots.

Detailed comparison with other sites in Coventry and the West Midlands will elucidate these aspects of the site and add significantly to our understanding of the precise character of medieval Coventry. The distribution of sooting and internal deposits is of particular interest as this may help to further establish what, if any, industrial practises were undertaken within the site boundary. It is expected that this information will used in conjunction with both the animal bone results and palaeo-environmental data to better understand the activity at the site.

The pottery from stratified medieval contexts should be fully quantified by fabric and form, and by sherd count, weight and equivalent vessel estimate (EVE), and then entered onto the database. The data should include such general information as vessel class, burning, repair in antiquity, and sherd joins. All the major ceramic forms from stratified medieval contexts should be drawn, catalogued and published by context. Only a small numbers of vessels are likely to require drawing from the residual material.

Additionally, the post-medieval pottery recovered from the site should be subjected to the same standard of detail as that of the medieval assemblage to understand the sequence of occupation between these two periods, as laid out within the Updated Research Aim 1.

The final assemblage should be sorted with material selected for the final archive separated from material for discard. No special conservation requirements are needed for the retained material.

10.7 Animal Bone

Task 6: all the animal bone that was recovered from secure features will be placed, where possible, under categories of species, and a table of the number of identified specimens present (NISP) will be produced. Comparative sites will be studied to further investigate and understand the nature of the animal bone assemblage within wider regional trends. The final assemblage should be sorted with material selected for the final archive separated from material for discard.

10.8 Palaeo-environmental Analysis and Dating

Task 7: several of the bulk samples taken over the course of the project have been assessed for charcoal and charred plant remains (CPR). The assessment has demonstrated that there is reasonable potential for further analysis, and therefore further processing of samples should be undertaken to ensure that the full potential of the material is realised.

This analysis has the potential to provide a range of data and specifically with regard to the industrial and economic activity of the site. It will hopefully provide information on the character of the environment and the manner in which people interacted with it.

The results of these analyses should be integrated into the stratigraphic text. A full and accessible report, including a catalogue, will be included in any final publication.

10.9 Ceramic Building Material

Task 8: the stratified material should be fully recorded to a fabric and form series, quantified by number and weight with corner counts being used for a minimum number calculation. The quantified groups should be compared with other assemblages form Coventry (*eg* Mills 2009).

The size of the assemblage and nature of its recovery make this a good group to study further in order to get a better understanding on the supply, use and discard of ceramic building material in medieval Coventry. Analysis of the whole site group as well as by phase group could yield useful data about the changes in supply of medieval ceramic building material over time, the range and types of ceramic building material in use at different times. It will also be able to identify if there was a significant amount of new material deposited in the later medieval or post-medieval periods, or if the majority of material from those phase groups were reworked later material. The final assemblage should be sorted with material selected for the final archive separated from material for discard. No special conservation requirements are needed for the retained material.

10.10 Iron-Working Debris

Task 9: Further analytical work on the assemblage of iron-working debris will be undertaken to elucidate the character of medieval iron-working, with a focus on establishing whether there is any firm indication of iron smelting.

10.11 X-Ray of Ferrous Objects

Task 10: The iron objects will be subject to X-radiography to determine any detail obscured by corrosion products.

10.12 Conservation of Non-Ferrous Objects

Task 11: The small number of non-ferrous objects recovered from stratified medieval and post-medieval contexts will be subject to professional conservation prior to deposition with the appointed museum.

10.13 Integration of Datasets and Synthesis

Task 12: the information gathered from the analysis of the finds will be reviewed and integrated into the stratigraphic narrative. This will allow re-interpretation of the site where phasing, dating, and activities have been further refined.

10.14 Illustrations

Task 13: during each part of the analytical programme, a selection will be made of appropriate material for illustration. This will include general plans and sections, phase plans, and illustrations of artefacts.

10.15 Production of Text and Publication

Task 14: following the completion of the analysis of the stratigraphic and artefactual evidence, an archive report will be produced. The results of the programme of archaeological works will also be synthesised and prepared for publication in a suitable academic vehicle, such as inclusion as an article(s) in national journals such as *Medieval Ceramics.*

As specialist reports are received, information of relevance to the interpretation of the stratigraphic sequence will be integrated into the text. The discussion will incorporate an overview of the finds from the site. The report will be subject to internal revision, and will be submitted to all specialists after editing for their comments. It is also likely that some revision of the specialist reports will be required once this has taken place.

10.15 Archive Deposition

Task 15: Salford Archaeology undertakes to liaise throughout the project with the Herbert Museum to meet its deposition policies. On completion of the analysis, a discard policy will be implemented (*Section 7.5*). On submission of the completed text for publication, the archive will be updated as necessary and the receiving museum will be contacted to obtain the latest information on its deposition arrangements.

Material in files and boxes will be checked, and indices and box lists will be compiled and appended.

The digital archive will be checked and indexed, and hard copies made of the data, if required by the Herbert Museum. The digital data will be accompanied by metadata, which will explain origin and accuracy.

11. Presentation of Results

11.1 Introduction

Following the analysis and interpretation of the data, the results should be placed in the public domain, in accordance with best practice. Given the importance of the material, it is anticipated that dissemination will consist of a full archive report, and synthesis as an article for publication in at least one academic journal.

11.2 Final Archive Report

It is proposed that an archive report is produced, formatted for limited distribution in paper copy to local libraries, the Coventry City Record Office, and the HER, in addition to its deposition with the site archive. This will include details of structural and stratigraphic elements of the site and associated activity, and analytical reports on the finds and palaeo-environmental sampling.

11.2.1 Archive Report Structure

A provisional breakdown of the contents of the proposed archive report is provided below. In advance of completion of the full post-excavation analysis with associated specialist's reports, this synopsis can only be regarded as a draft, although it is anticipated that the archive report will work to the following general headings and content:

Summary and Acknowledgements

1 *Introduction*

Site location

Circumstances of project

2 *Archaeological Background*

Documentary evidence

Historical background

3 *Results of the Archaeological Excavations*

Outline of the archaeological works

Description of the development of the site

4 *The finds*

Reports on the finds by category, with a brief comment on the significance of the overall assemblage

5 *General Discussion*

Interpretation of the site, describing the results of the archaeological excavations and what they show about the conditions and changes through space and time within Coventry city centre.

6 *Conclusions*

12. Resources and Management

12.1 Project Team

The team consists of internal Salford Archaeology staff and external consultants (Table 19). The project will be managed by Ian Miller.

Name	Organisation	Tasks
Ian Miller	Salford Archaeology	Project management; production of publication text and editing
Andrew Radford	Salford Archaeology	Stratigraphic analysis; production of publication text
Same Rowe	Salford Archaeology	Production of finds assessment
Stephanie Ratkai		Pottery Analysis
Andy Bates		Animal Bone Analysis
Phil Mills		Ceramic Building Material Analysis

Table 19: Proposed project team

12.2 Management Structure

Salford Archaeology operates a project management system. The team is headed by the Project Manager, in this case Ian Miller, who assumes ultimate responsibility for the implementation and execution of the Project Design and the achievement of performance targets, be they academic, budgetary, or scheduling.

The Project Manager may delegate specific aspects of the project to other key staff, who both supervise others and have a direct input into the compilation of the report. They may also undertake direct liaison with external consultants and specialists who are contributing to the publication report, and the museum named as the recipient of the project archive. The Project Manager will define and control the scope and form of the post-excavation programme.

Communication between all concerned in the post-excavation programme is of paramount importance and it is essential that the specialists involved liaise closely in order that comparable data are obtained. To this end, regular meetings and reviews are envisaged between all project staff and between particular groups of specialists. All information will be disseminated at regular intervals, thus ensuring that everyone is aware of current progress, strategy and thinking.

Salford Archaeology would also be able to provide updates on the progress of the work if required at regular intervals during the course of the project. To this end, a small advisory group would be convened as appropriate. Ideally, membership would comprise representatives from Coventry City Council and the Salford Archaeology project team. Salford Archaeology places importance on the tight and effective management of projects in order to deliver best value to our clients. An element of managerial time will be dedicated to on-going quality assurance and internal monitoring. This is part of our internal quality assurance system and ensures the prompt delivery of the agreed report or other deliverables on time and budget.

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The fieldwork was directed by Andrew Radford and Oliver Cook. The archaeologists on site were Ashley Brogan, Brenton Culshaw, Eleesha Davies, Katie Harvey, Rob Howarth, Shuan McConnache and Jon Onraet.

The report was compiled by Andrew Radford, with contributions from Ian Miller and Sam Rowe. The specialist reports were produced by Stephanie Ratkai, Andy Bates, and Phil Mills. The report was edited by Ian Miller, who was also responsible for project management.

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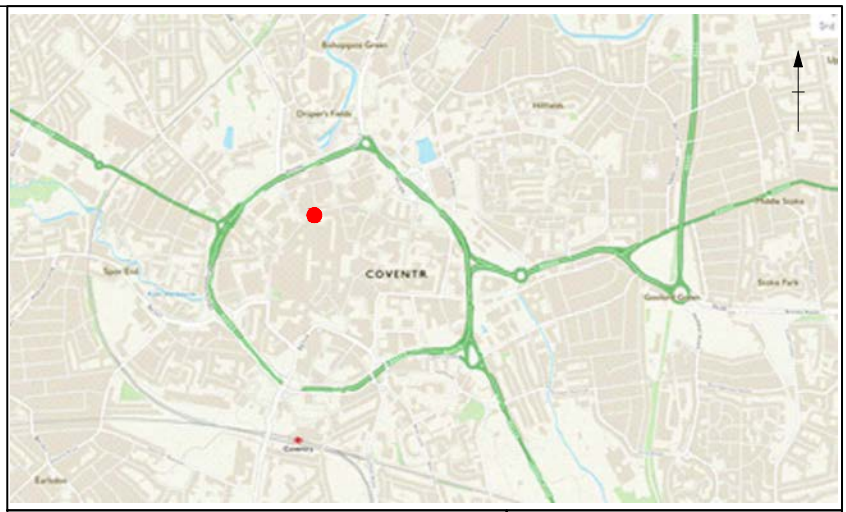
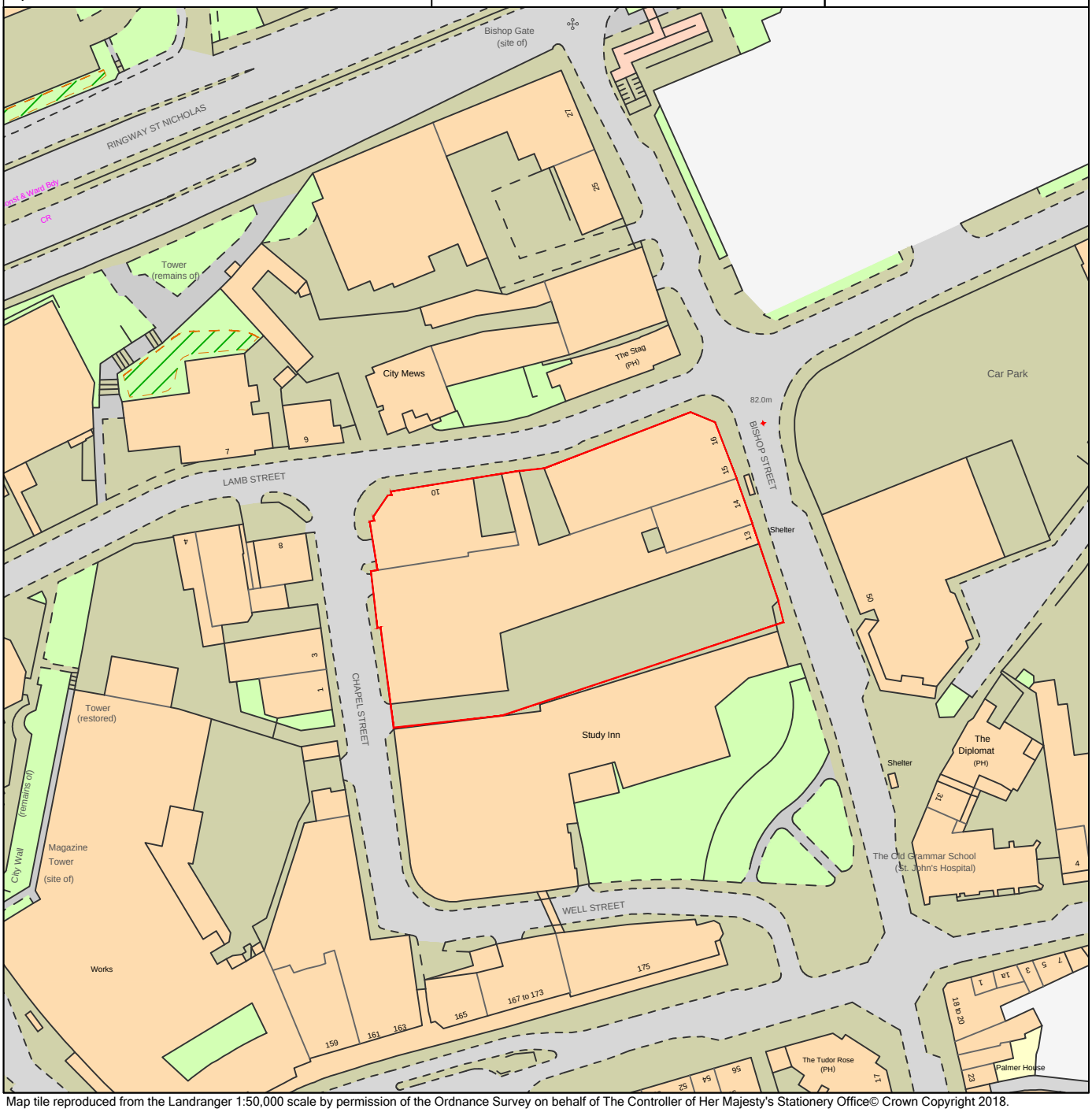


Figure 1: Location of Site



SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

0 20 m

1:500

Figure 2: Site boundary superimposed on Bradford's map of 1748-9

Key: Site Boundary

Salford Archaeology, Peel Building,The Crescent, Salford, M5 4WT

SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

0 20 m

1:500

Figure 3: Site boundary superimposed on Brayley's map of 1807

Key: Site Boundary

Salford Archaeology, Peel Building,The Crescent, Salford, M5 4WT

SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

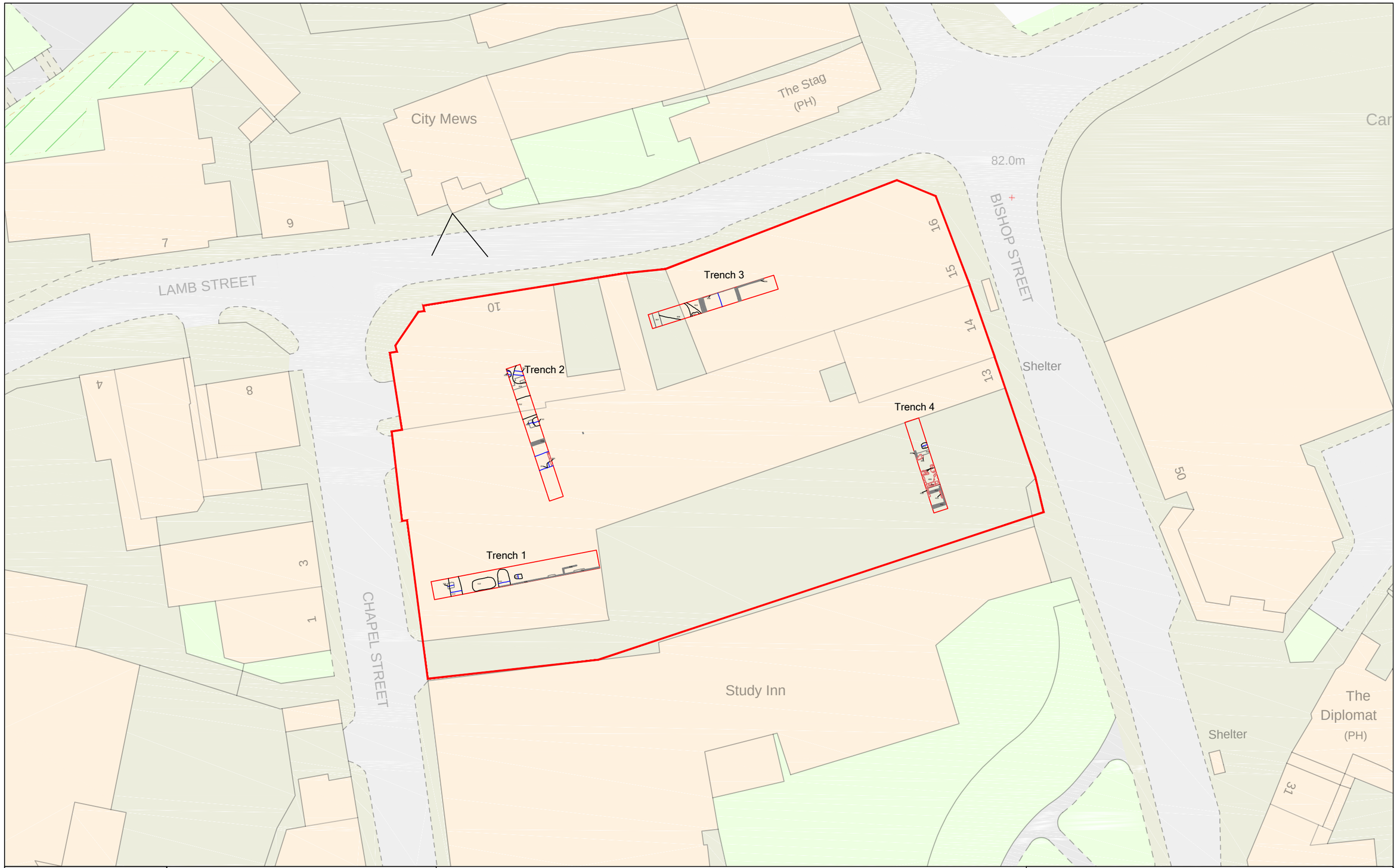
0 20 m

1:500

Figure 4: Site boundary superimposed on the 888 Ordnance Survey map

Key: Site Boundary

Salford Archaeology, Peel Building,The Crescent, Salford, M5 4WT



SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

0 20 m

Scale at A3: 1:500

Figure 2:

Evaluation Trenches

N

Key:

- Industrial - Modern
- Medieval
- Sandstone wall
- Section
- Site Boundary
- 400 Context Number

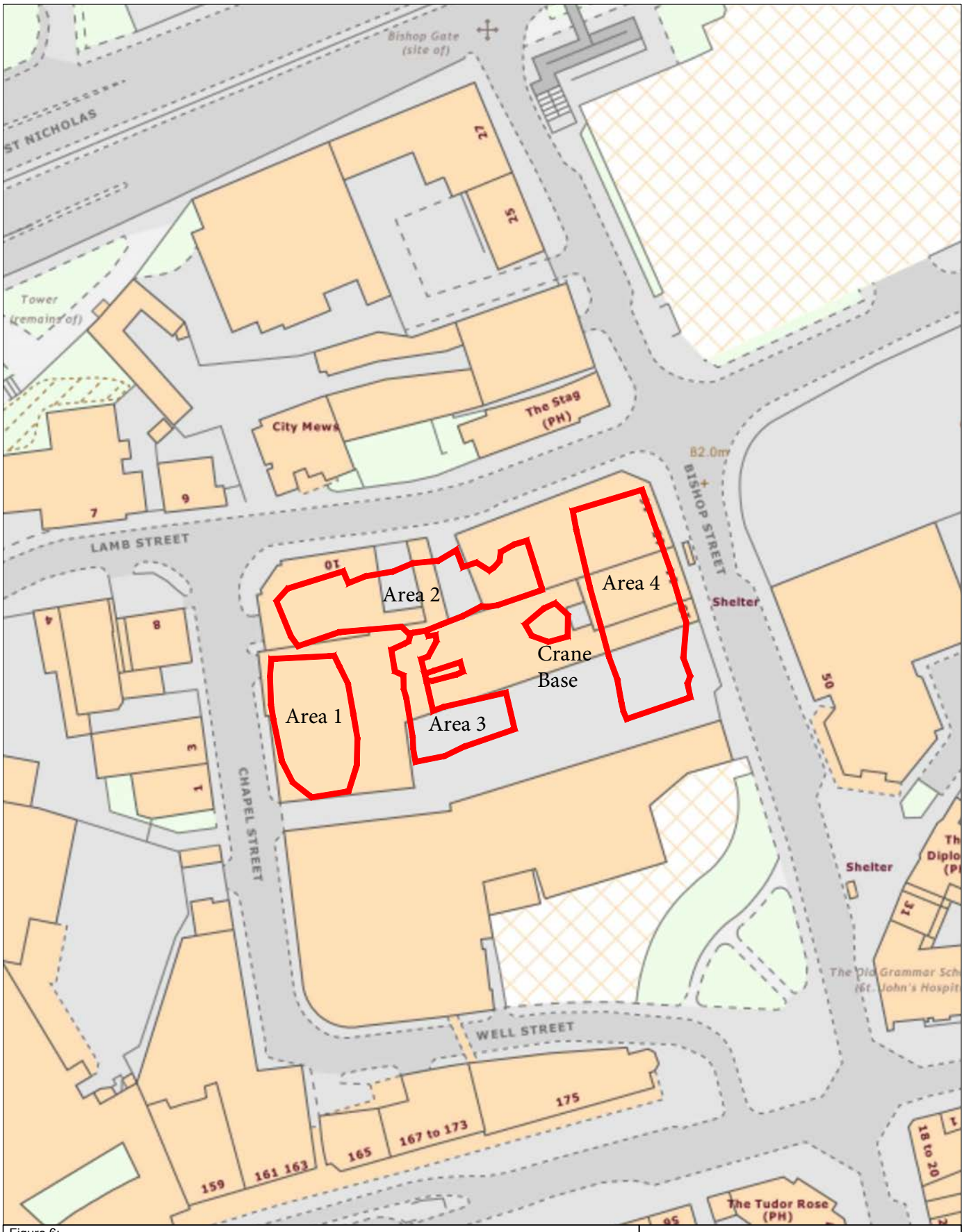


Figure 6:

Location of the excavation areas

N

Key:

Site Boundary

SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

0 50 m

Scale at A4 1:1000

Salford Archaeology, Peel Building,The Crescent, Salford, M5 4WT

Area 2

Area 4

Crane Base

Area 3

Area 1

SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

0 10 m

Scale at A3 1:250

Figure 7:

Overall plan of the excavated areas

N

Key:

Brick Wall
Stone Wall
Feature
Drain
Brick Floor
Stone
Crushed Stone Surface
Brick
Concrete
Cobbles

Salford Archaeology, Peel Building,The Crescent, Salford, M5 4WT

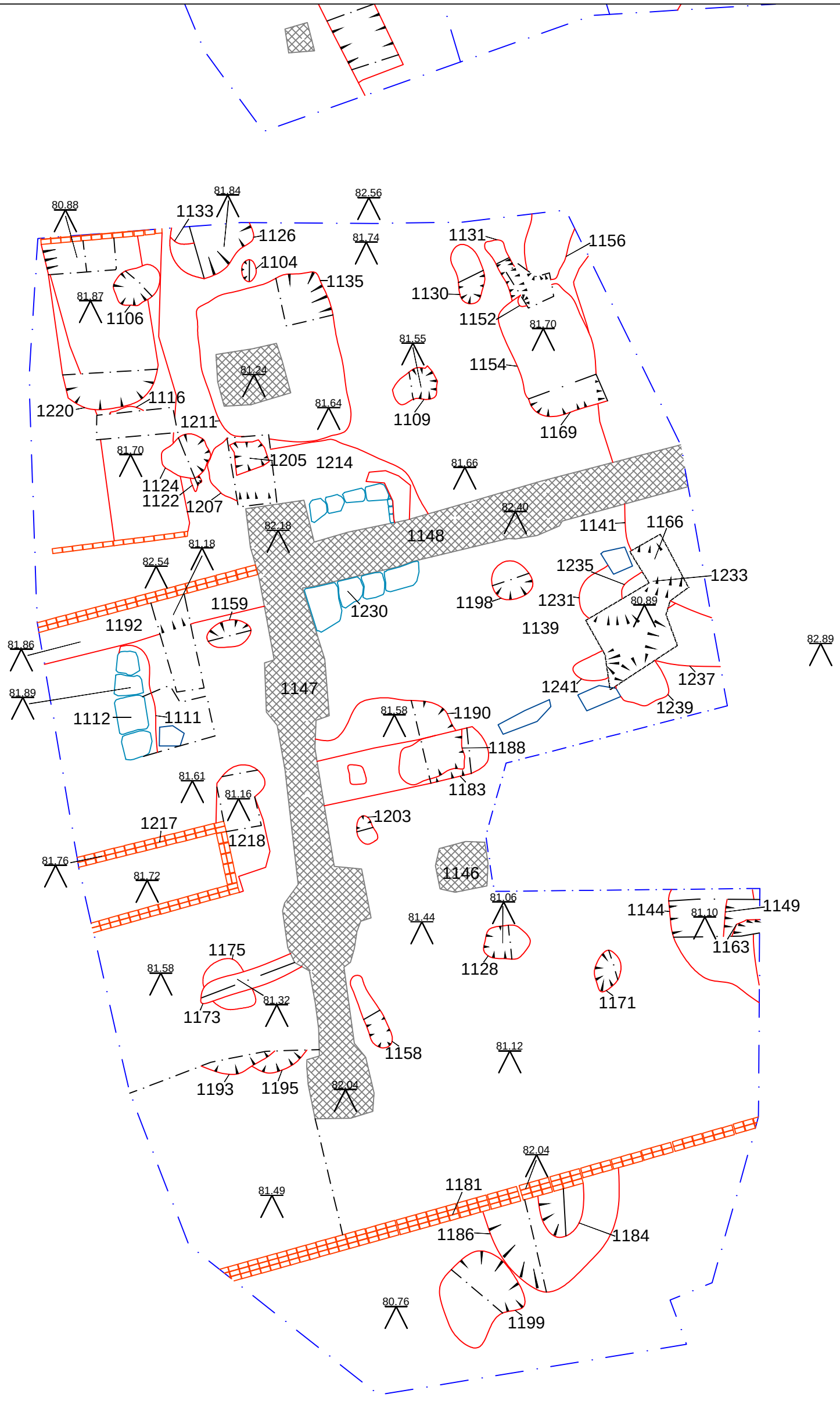


Figure 8:

Plan of Area 1

SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

0 5 m

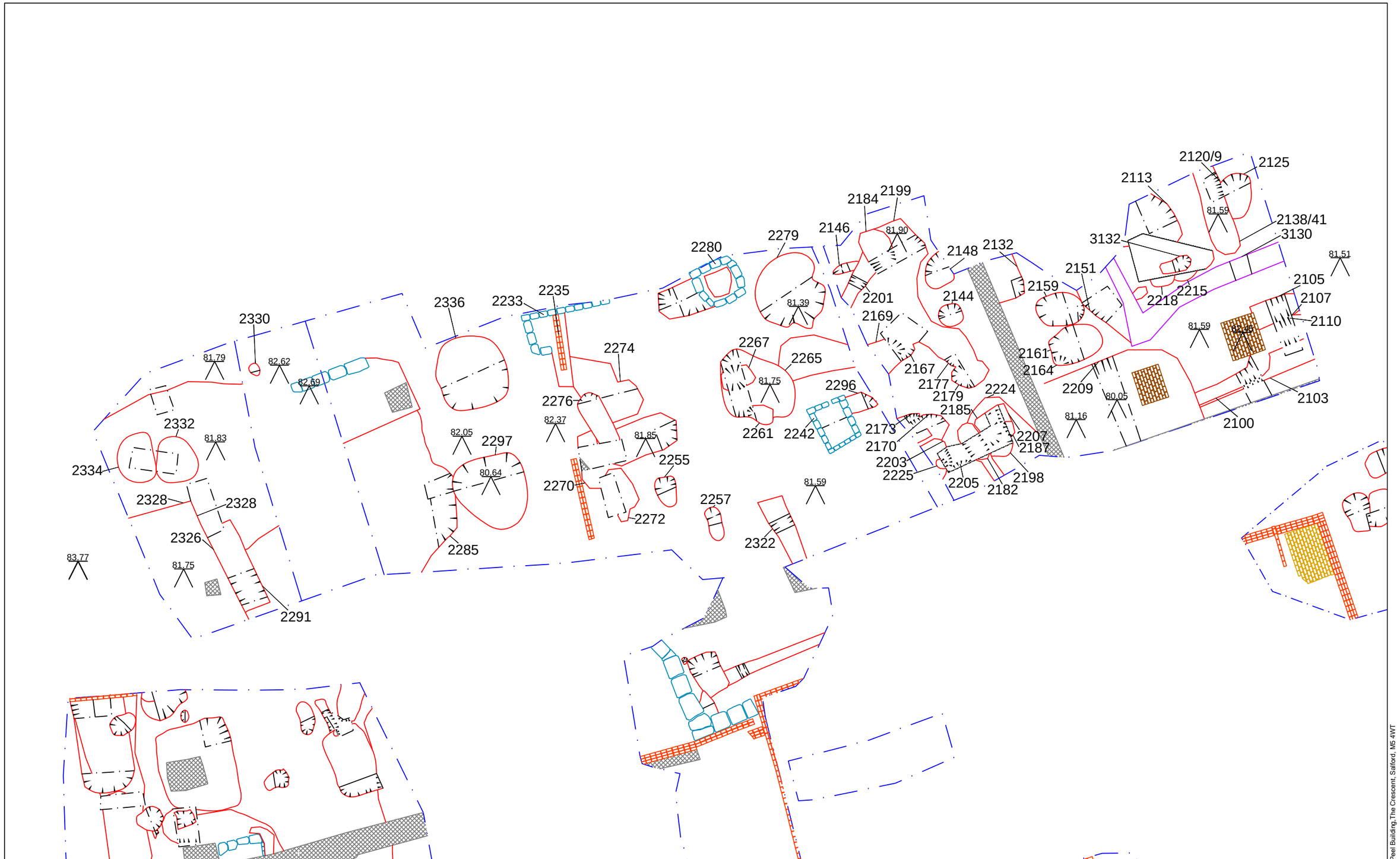
Scale at A3 1:100

Key:

Brick Wall, Stone Wall, Feature, Drain, Brick Floor, Stone, Crushed Stone Surface, Brick, Concrete, Cobbles

N

Salford Archaeology, Peel Building,The Crescent, Salford, M5 4WT



SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

0 5m

Scale at A3 1:150

Figure 9:

Plan of Area 2

N

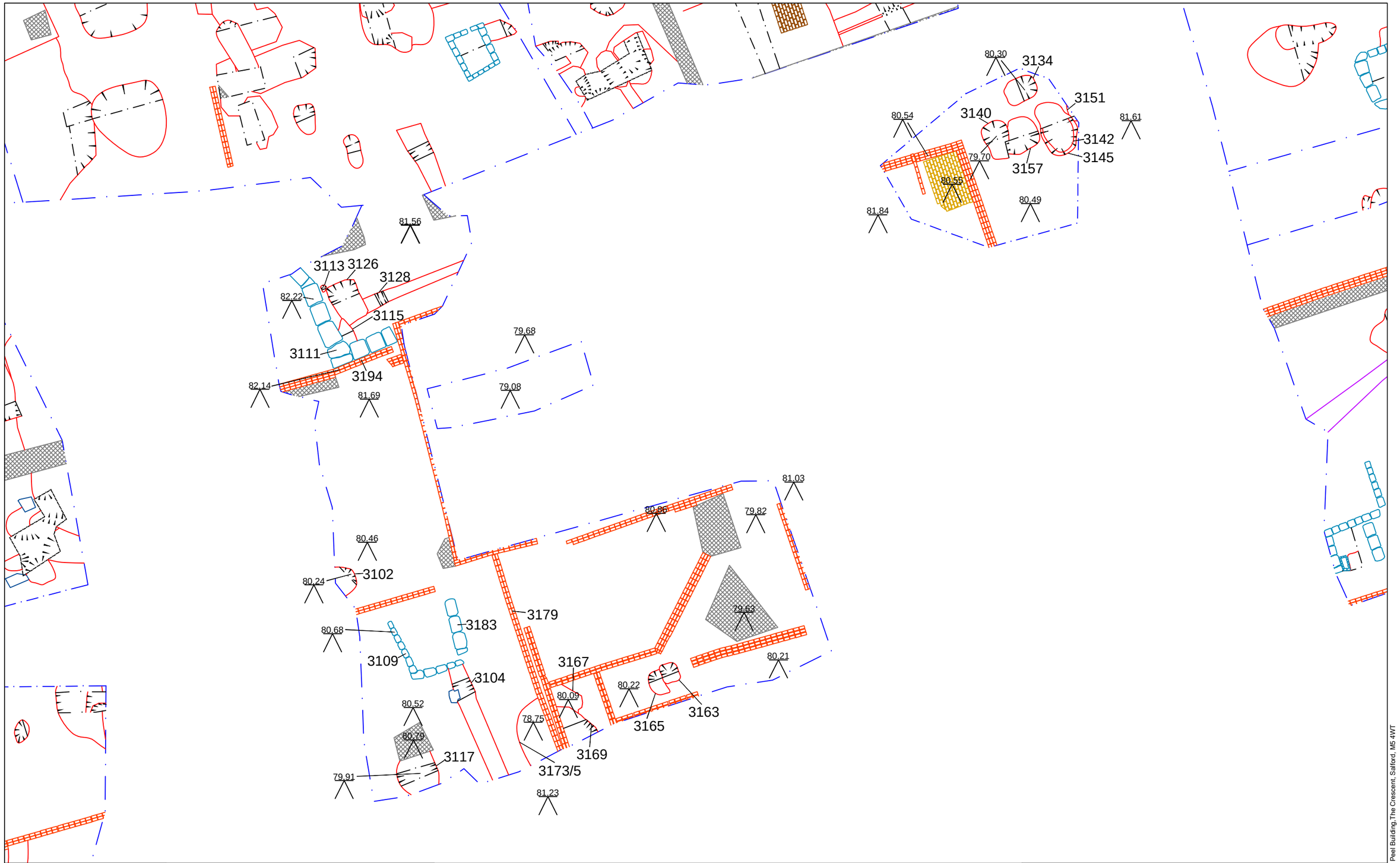
Key:

Brick Wall | Stone Wall | Feature | Drain

Brick Floor | Stone | Crushed Stone Surface

Brick | Concrete | Cobbles

Salford Archaeology, Peel Building,The Crescent, Salford, M5 4WT



SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

0 5m

Scale at A3 1:150

Figure 10:

Plan of Area 3

N

Key:

- Brick Wall
- Stone Wall
- Feature
- Drain
- Brick Floor
- Stone
- Crushed Stone Surface
- Brick
- Concrete
- Cobbles

Salford Archaeology, Peel Building,The Crescent, Salford, M5 4WT

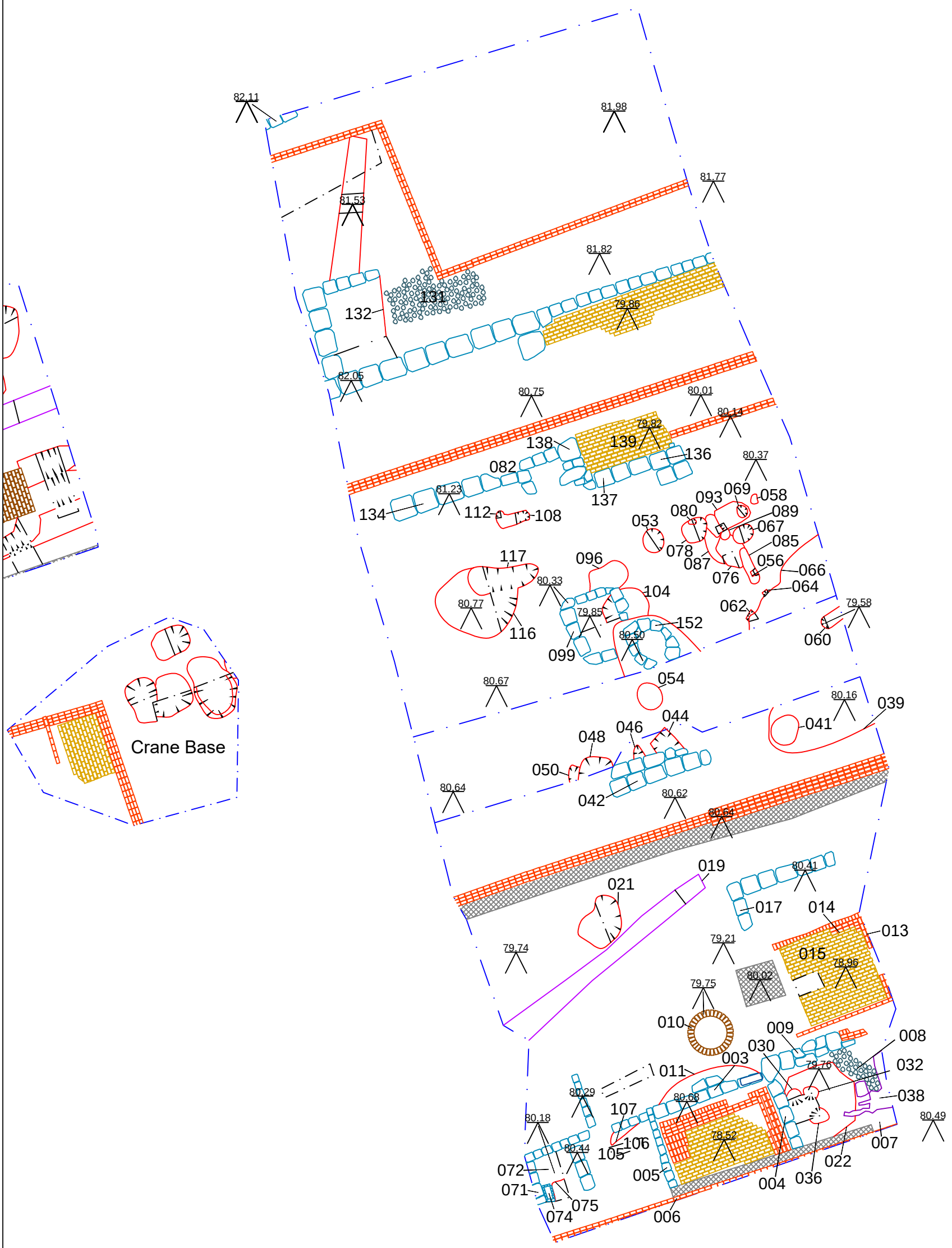


Figure 11:

Plan of Area 4

433260

433290

433320

279390

279360

Area 2

Area 3

Area 4

Area 1

Crane Base

2336
2148
2177
2261
2203
2225
3132
2215
2164
2100
3134
3151
3142
093
058
078
053
069
067
087
085
076
089
115
099
152
021
032
008
022
030
036
1200
1235
1231
1190
1128
1171
1199
3165
3173

SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

0 10 m

Scale at A3 1:250

Figure 12:

Distribution of Phase 1 Features

N

Key:

Feature

Stone Wall

Cobbles

Salford Archaeology, Peel Building,The Crescent, Salford, M5 4WT

433260 433290 433320

279390 279360

Area 1

Area 2

Area 3

Area 4

Crane Base

SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

0 10 m

Scale at A3 1:250

Figure 13:

Distribution of Phase 2 Features

N

Key:

Feature

Stone Wall

Brick Floor

Cobbles

Crushed Stone Surface

Salford Archaeology, Peel Building,The Crescent, Salford, M5 4WT

433260

433290

433320

279390

279360

Area 2

Area 4

Area 1

Area 3

Crane Base

2330

2332

2272

2173

2182

2185

2187

2105

132

152

054

039

1122

1166

1183

1183

0 10 m

Scale at A3 1:250

Figure 14:

Distribution of Phase 3 Features

N

Key:

Feature

Stone Wall

SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

University of Salford MANCHESTER

Salford Archaeology, Peel Building,The Crescent, Salford, M5 4WT

433260

433290

433320

279390

279360

Area 2

Area 1

Area 3

Area 4

Crane Base

2235

2235

2169

3132

3130

3139

040

014

019

013

015

016

010

012

1217

1218

SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

0

10 m

Scale at A3 1:250

Figure 15:

Distribution of Phase 4 Features

N

Key:

Feature

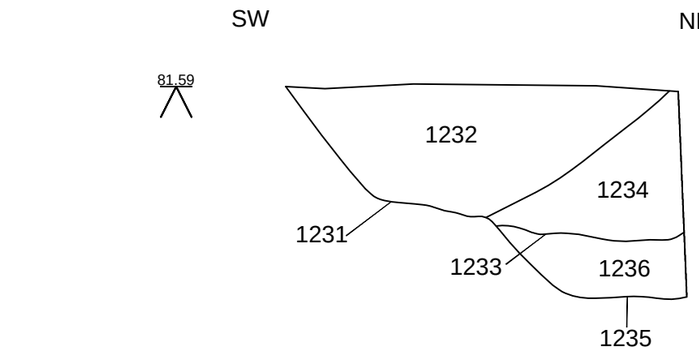
Brick wall

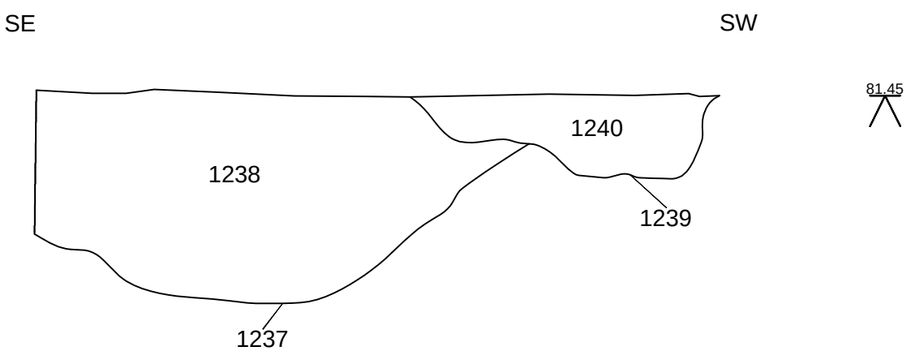
Brick Floor

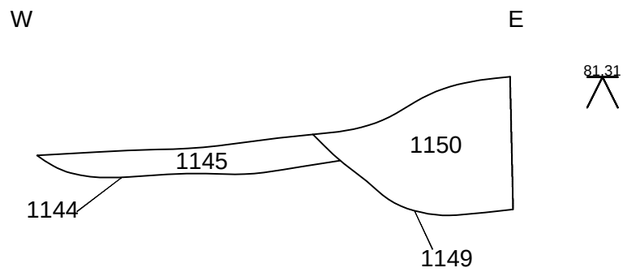
Brick

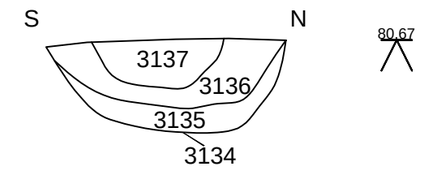
Drain

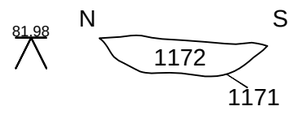
Salford Archaeology, Peel Building,The Crescent, Salford, M5 4WT

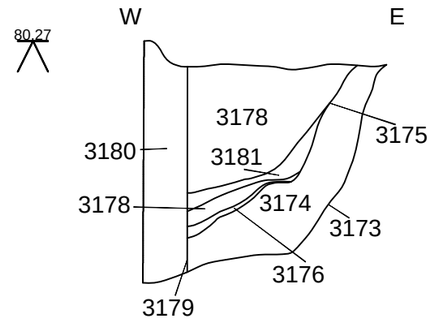


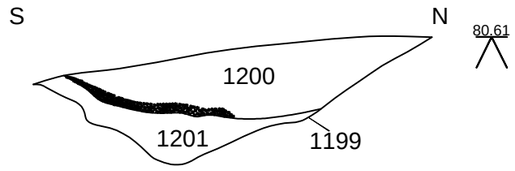












SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

0 1 m

Scale at A3 1:25

Figure 16:

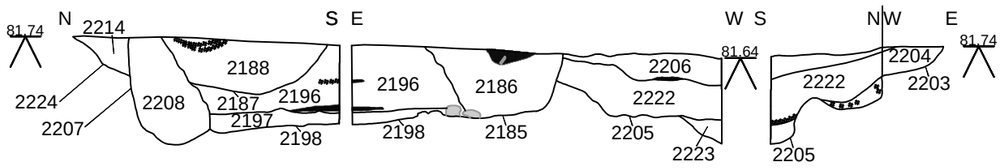
Section drawings of a selection of Phase 1 features

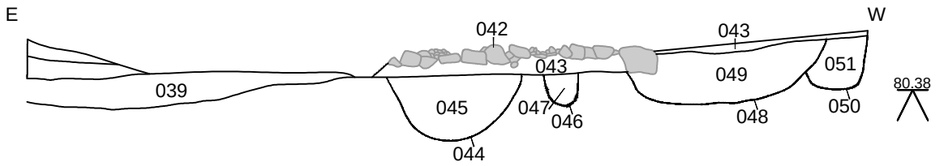
N

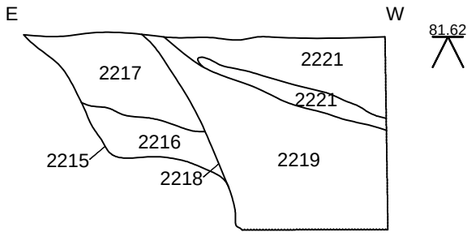
Key:

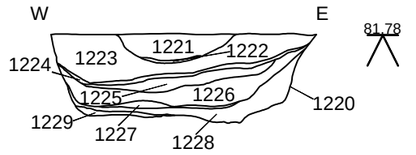
Charcoal

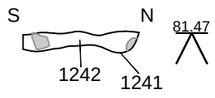
Salford Archaeology, Peel Building,The Crescent, Salford, M5 4WT

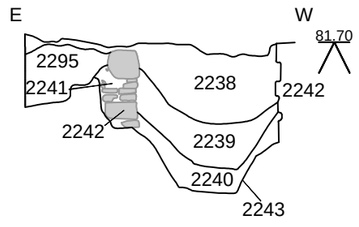


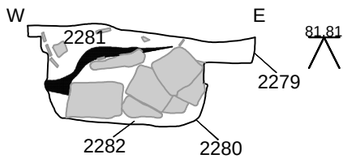


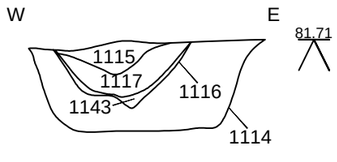


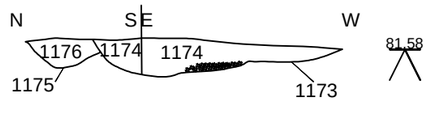












SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

0 2 m

Scale at A3 1:50

Figure 17:

Section drawings of a selection of Phase 2 features

N

Key:

Stone

Charcoal

Mortar

Clay

Salford Archaeology, Peel Building,The Crescent, Salford, M5 4WT

Appendix 2: Context List

List of Contexts from the Lamb Excavation, Areas 1-4

Context Number	Area	Type (cut/fill/layer)	Form (Pit/linear)	Notes/Association	Phase
1100	1				0
1101	1				0
1102	1	Layer	Bedding layer for wall 1112		2
1103	1	Layer			4
1104	1	Cut	Cut of pit		2
1105	1	Fill	Fill of pit [1104]		2
1106	1	Cut	Cut of pit within layer (1108)		2
1107	1	Fill	Fill of pit [1106]		2
1108	1	Layer	Occupation layer		2
1109	1	Cut	Cut of pit		2
1110	1	Fill	Fill of [1109]		2
1111	1	Cut	Cut of wall 1112		2
1112	1	Structure	Wall cut into 1102		2
1113	1	Fill	Backfill of wall cut [1111]		2
1114	1	Cut	Cut of linear	Same as ***1177***	2
1115	1	Fill	Fill of linear [1114]		2
1116	1	Cut	Pit cuts linear [1114]		2
1117	1	Fill	Fill of [1116]		2
1118	1	Fill	Fill of [1114]		2
1119	1	Cut	Pit cuts [1114]		2
1120	1	Fill	Fill of [1119]		2
1121	1	Fill	Fill of [1119]		2
1122	1	Cut	Cut of pit		3
1123	1	Fill	Fill of pit [1122]		3
1124	1	Cut	Cut of pit	Associated with pit ***1122***	2
1125	1	Fill	Fill of pit [1124]		2
1126	1	Cut	Cut of pit		2

Context Number	Area	Type (cut/fill/layer)	Form (Pit/linear)	Notes/Association	Phase
1127	1	Fill	Fill of pit [1126]		2
1128	1	Cut	Cut of pit		1
1129	1	Fill	Fill of pit [1128]		1
1130	1	Cut	Cut of pit	Associated with pits ***1131***, ***1152***, ***1156***, ***1154*** and ***1169***	2
1131	1	Cut	Cut of pit	Associated with pits ***1131***, ***1152***, ***1156***, ***1154*** and ***1169***	2
1132	1	Layer		Void	0
1133	1	Cut	Cut of pit	Associated with pit ***1126***	2
1134	1	Fill	Fill of pit [1133]	Associated with pit ***1126***	2
1135	1	Cut	Cut of pit		2
1136	1	Fill	Lower fill of pit [1135]		2
1137	1	Fill	Fill of pit [1135] above (1136)		2
1138	1	Fill	Upper fill of pit [1135]		2
1139	1	Layer	Redeposited clay dump deposit		3
1140	1	Fill	Fill of pit [1130]		2
1141	1	Layer	Trample layer		2
1142	1	Fill	Fill of pit	Fill of pit ***1177*** but originally dug as a test pit. Fill identified in context register as 'spit 1'	2
1143	1	Fill	Fill of pit	Fill of pit ***1177*** but originally dug as a test pit. Fill identified in context register as 'spit 2'	2
1144	1	Cut	Cut of pit		2
1145	1	Fill	Fill of pit [1144]		2
1146	1	Structure	Modern foundation		5
1147	1	Structure	Modern foundation		5
1148	1	Structure	Modern foundation		5
1149	1	Cut	Cut of pit	Associated with pit ***1144***	1
1150	1	Fill	Fill of pit [1149]		1
1151	1	Fill	Fill of pit [1131]	Associated with pits ***1130***, ***1152***, ***1156***, ***1154*** and ***1169***	2
1152	1	Cut	Cut of post-hole	Associated with pits ***1130***, ***1152***, ***1156***, ***1154*** and ***1169***	2

Context Number	Area	Type (cut/fill/layer)	Form (Pit/linear)	Notes/Association	Phase
1153	1	Fill	Fill of post-hole [1153]	Associated with pits ***1130***, ***1131***, ***1156***, ***1154*** and ***1169***	2
1154	1	Cut	Cut of pit	Associated with pits ***1130***, ***1131***, ***1156***, ***1154*** and ***1169***	2
1155	1	Fill	Fill of pit [1154]	Associated with pits ***1130***, ***1131***, ***1156***, ***1154*** and ***1169***	2
1156	1	Cut	Cut of pit	Associated with pits ***1130***, ***1131***, ***1156***, ***1154*** and ***1169***	2
1157	1	Fill	Fill of pit [1156]	Associated with pits ***1130***, ***1131***, ***1156***, ***1154*** and ***1169***	2
1158	1	Cut	Cut of drainage feature	Same as ***1173***	2
1159	1	Cut	Cut of pit		2
1160	1	Fill	Fill of pit [1159]		2
1161	1	Void	Void		0
1162	1	Void	Void		0
1163	1	Cut	Cut of pit	Cuts pit ***1144***	2
1164	1	Fill	Fill of pit [1163]		2
1165	1	Layer	Above [1163]		2
1166	1	Cut	Cut of linear		3
1167	1	Cut	Cut of linear		1
1168	1	Fill	Fill of linear [1167]		1
1169	1	Cut	Cut of pit	Associated with pits ***1130***, ***1131***, ***1156***, ***1154*** and ***1169***	2
1170	1	Fill	Fill of pit [1169]	Associated with pits ***1130***, ***1131***, ***1154***, ***1152*** and ***1156***. Same as ***1155***	2
1171	1	Cut	Cut of pit		1
1172	1	Fill	Fill of pit [1171]		1
1173	1	Cut	Cut of gully	Same as ***1158***	2
1174	1	Fill	Fill of gully [1173]		2
1175	1	Cut	Cut of pit		2
1176	1	Fill	Fill of pit [1175]		2
1177	1	Cut	Cut of ditch	Same as ***1114***	2
1178	1	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [1177]		2
1179	1	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [1177]		2
1180	1	Cut	Construction cut of wall 1181		5

Context Number	Area	Type (cut/fill/layer)	Form (Pit/linear)	Notes/Association	Phase
1181	1	Structure	Modern wall		5
1182	1	Fill	Fill of wall cut [1180]		5
1183	1	Fill	Fills linear [1188]		3
1184	1	Cut	Cut of pit		2
1185	1	Fill	Fill of pit [1184]		2
1186	1	Cut	Cut of pit		2
1187	1	Fill	Fill of pit [1186]		2
1188	1	Cut	Cut of linear		3
1189	1	Cut	Fill of pit [1190]		1
1190	1	Cut	Cut of pit		1
1191	1	Fill	Fill of cut for wall [1192]		5
1192	1	Cut	Construction cut of wall		5
1193	1	Cut	Cut of pit	Associated with pit ***1195***	2
1194	1	Fill	Upper fill of pit [1193]		2
1195	1	Cut	Cut of pit	Associated with pit ***1193***	2
1196	1	Fill	Fill of pit [1195]		2
1197	1	Fill	Fill of pit [1198]		2
1198	1	Cut	Cut of pit		2
1199	1	Cut	Cut of pit		1
1200	1	Fill	Upper fill of [1199]		1
1201	1	Fill	Lower fill of [1199]		1
1202	1	Fill	Lower fill of pit [1193]		2
1203	1	Cut	Cut of pit		2
1204	1	Fill	Fill of pit [1203]		2
1205	1	Cut	Cut of pit	Cut by pit ***1207***. Associated with pits ***1207***, ***1211***, ***1214***	2
1206	1	Fill	Fill of pit [1205]		2
1207	1	Cut	Cut of pit	Cuts ***1215*** and ***1206***. Associated with pits ***1205***, ***1211***, ***1214***	2
1208	1	Fill	Lower fill of pit [1207]		2
1209	1	Fill	Fill of pit [1207] above (1209)		2

Context Number	Area	Type (cut/fill/layer)	Form (Pit/linear)	Notes/Association	Phase
1210	1	Fill	Upper fill of [1207]		2
1211	1	Cut	Cut of pit	Cuts ***1206***. Associated with pits ***1207***, ***1205***, ***1214***	2
1212	1	Fill	Lower fill of pit [1211]	Same as ***1136***	2
1213	1	Fill	Upper fill of pit [1211]	Same as ***1137***	2
1214	1	Cut	Cut of pit	Associated with pits ***1207***, ***1211***] ***1205***	2
1215	1	Fill	Fill of pit [1214]		2
1216	1	Fill	Rubble packing of structure 1217		4
1217	1	Structure	Cellar		4
1218	1	Cut	Construction cut of 1217		4
1219	1	Fill	Fill of wall cut [1180]		2
1220	1	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus		2
1221	1	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [1220]		2
1222	1	Fill	Fill of ditch [1220] below (1221)		2
1223	1	Fill	Fill of ditch [1220] below (1222)		2
1224	1	Fill	Fill of ditch [1220] below (1223		2
1225	1	Fill	Fill of ditch [1220] below (1224)		2
1226	1	Fill	Fill of ditch [1220] below (1225)		2
1227	1	Fill	Fill of ditch [1220] below (1226)		2
1228	1	Fill	Fill of ditch [1220] below (1227)		2
1229	1	Fill	Fill of ditch [1220] below (1228)		2
1230	1	Structure	Stone wall foundation		2
1231	1	Cut	Cut of pit		1
1232	1	Fill	Fill of pit [1231]		1
1233	1	Cut	Cut of pit		1

Context Number	Area	Type (cut/fill/layer)	Form (Pit/linear)	Notes/Association	Phase
1234	1	Fill	Fill of pit [1233]		1
1235	1	Cut	Cut of pit		1
1236	1	Fill	Fill of pit [1235]		1
1237	1	Cut	Cut of pit	Cut by pit ***1239***	1
1238	1	Fill	Fill of pit [1237]		1
1239	1	Cut	Cut of pit	Cuts pit ***1237***	2
1240	1	Fill	Fill of pit [1239]		2
1241	1	Cut	Cut of pit		2
1242	1	Fill	Fill of pit [1241]		2
1243	1	Fill	Lower fill of pit [1116]		2
1244	1	Structure	Brick structure		3
1245	1	Fill	Fill of medieval wall 1230		2
1246	1	Cut	Construction cut of stone wall 1230		2
1247	1	Fill	Fill of gully [1158]		2
2100	2	Cut	Cut of ditch		1
2101	2	Fill	Fill of ditch [2100]		1
2102	2	Cut	Construction cut of modern wall		5
2103	2	Structure	Modern wall built within [2102]		5
2104	2	Fill	Fill of wall cut [2102]		5
2105	2	Cut	Cut of feature	Cuts pit ***2107***	3
2106	2	Fill	Fill of feature [2105]		3
2107	2	Cut	Cut of pit		2
2108	2	Fill	Upper fill of pit [2107]	Cut by pit ***2105***	2
2109	2	Fill	Lower fill of pit [2107]		2
2110	2	Cut	Cut of pit	Associated with pits ***2105*** and ***2107***	1
2111	2	Fill	Upper fill of pit [2110]		1
2112	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2110] below (2111)		1

Context Number	Area	Type (cut/fill/layer)	Form (Pit/linear)	Notes/Association	Phase
2113	2	Cut	Cut of pit		2
2114	2	Fill	Lower fill of pit [2113]		2
2115	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2113] above (2114)		2
2116	2	Fill	Upper fill of pit [2113]		2
2117	2	Fill	Lower fill of pit [2110]		2
2118	2	Void	Void		0
2119	2	Void	Void		0
2120	2	Cut	Cut of linear		2
2121	2	Fill	Lower fill of linear [2120]		2
2122	2	Fill	Fill of linear [2120] above (2121)		2
2123	2	Fill	Fill of linear [2120] above (2122)		2
2124	2	Fill	Fill of linear [2120] above (2123)		2
2125	2	Cut	Cut of pit	Associated with pit ***2129***	2
2126	2	Fill	Lower fill of pit [2125]		2
2127	2	Fill	Fill of [2125] above (2126)		2
2128	2	Fill	Fill of [2125] above (2127)		2
2129	2	Cut	Cut of pit	Associated with pit ***2125***	2
2130	2	Fill	Lower fill of pit [2129]		2
2131	2	Fill	Upper fill of pit [2129]		2
2132	2	Cut	Cut of pit		2
2133	2	Fill	Upper fill of pit [2132]		2
2134	2	Void	Void		0
2135	2	Void	Void		0
2136	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2132] below (2133)		2
2137	2	Fill	Lower fill of pit [2132]		2
2138	2	Cut	Cut of pit		2
2139	2	Fill	Lower fill of pit [2141]		2
2140	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2141] above (2139)		2

Context Number	Area	Type (cut/fill/layer)	Form (Pit/linear)	Notes/Association	Phase
2141	2	Cut	Cut of pit		2
2142	2	Fill	Upper fill of pit [2141]		2
2143	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2138]		2
2144	2	Cut	Cut of pit		2
2145	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2144]		2
2146	2	Cut	Cut of linear		2
2147	2	Fill	Fill of linear [2146]		2
2148	2	Cut	Cut of pit		1
2149	2	Fill	Upper fill of pit [2148]		1
2150	2	Fill	Lower fill of pit [2148]		1
2151	2	Cut	Cut of pit		2
2152	2	Fill	Lower fill of pit [2151]		2
2153	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2151] above (2152)		2
2154	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2151] above (2153)		2
2155	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2151] above (2154)		2
2156	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2151] above (2155)		2
2157	2	Cut	Cut of pit		2
2158	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2157]		2
2159	2	Cut	Cut of pit	Associated with pit ***2161*** and ***2159***	2
2160	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2159]		2
2161	2	Cut	Cut of pit	Associated with pit ***2159***	2
2162	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2161] above (2163)		2
2163	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2161] above (2181)		2
2164	2	Cut	Cut of pit	Pit only visible in plan. Found truncated at the base of ***2161*** Not visible in section. Associated with pits ***2161*** and ***2159***	1
2165	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2164]	Cut by ***2161***. Associated with pits ***2161*** and ***2159***	1

Context Number	Area	Type (cut/fill/layer)	Form (Pit/linear)	Notes/Association	Phase
2166	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2167]		4
2167	2	Cut	Cut of irregular pit	Truncates pit ***2169***. Associated with other pits in area ***2177***, ***2144***, ***2196*** and ***2184***	2
2168	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2169]		4
2169	2	Cut	Cut of pit [2169]		4
2170	2	Cut	Cut of pit	Truncated by modern pit ***2173***	2
2171	2	Fill	Lower fill of pit [2170]		2
2172	2	Fill	Upper fill of pit [2170]		2
2173	2	Cut	Cut of post-med pit	Truncates pit ***2170***	3
2174	2	Fill	Lower fill of pit [2173]		3
2175	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2173] above (2174)		3
2176	2	Fill	Upper fill of pit [2173]		3
2177	2	Cut	Cut of possible ditch terminus		1
2178	2	Fill	Fill of possible ditch terminus [2177]		1
2179	2	Cut	Cut of pit		2
2180	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2179]		2
2181	2	Fill	Lower fill of pit [2161]		2
2182	2	Cut	Cut of pit	Associated with pits ***2224 2207 2187 2198 2185 2205 2185 2203***	3
2183	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2182]		3
2184	2	Cut	Cut of pit	Associated with pits ***2199 2201*** and gully ***2146***	2
2185	2	Cut	Cut of pit	Associated with pits ***2224 2207 2187 2198 2185 2205 2185 2203***]	3
2186	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2185]		3
2187	2	Cut	Cut of pit	Associated with pits ***2224 2207 2187 2198 2185 2205 2185 2203***	3
2188	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2187]		3
2189	2	Fill	Upper fill of pit [2184]		2

Context Number	Area	Type (cut/fill/layer)	Form (Pit/linear)	Notes/Association	Phase
2190	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2184] below (2189)		2
2191	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2184] below (2190)		2
2192	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2184] below (2191)		2
2193	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2184] below (2192)		2
2194	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2184] below (2193)		2
2195	2	Fill	Lower fill of pit [2184] below (2194)		2
2196	2	Fill	Upper fill of pit [2198]		2
2197	2	Fill	Lower fill of pit [2198]		2
2198	2	Cut	Cut of pit	Truncated by ***2187*** Truncates pit ***2207*** Associated with pits ***2224 2207 2185 2187 2185 2205 2182 2203***	2
2199	2	Cut	Cut of large irregular pit/linear	Associated with pits ***2184 2201*** and gully ***2146***	2
2200	2	Fill	Fill of linear//pit [2199]		2
2201	2	Cut	Cut of linear	Associated with pits ***2184 2199*** and gully ***2146***	2
2202	2	Fill	Fill of linear [2201]		2
2203	2	Cut	Cut of pit	Associated with pits ***2224 2207 2185 2198 2185 2205 2182 2187***	1
2204	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2203]		1
2205	2	Cut	Cut of pit	Associated with pits ***2224 2207 2185 2198 2185 2187 2182 2203***. Truncates pits ***2225*** and ***2203***. Truncated by pit ***2185***	1
2206	2	Fill	Upper fill of pit [2205]		1
2207	2	Cut	Cut of pit	Associated with pits ***2224 2205 2185 2198 2185 2187 2182 2203***. Truncates pits ***2224***. Truncated by pit ***2198***	2

Context Number	Area	Type (cut/fill/layer)	Form (Pit/linear)	Notes/Association	Phase
2208	2	Fill	Upper fill of pit [2207]		2
2209	2	Cut	Cut of large pit, possible cess pit		2
2210	2	Fill	Upper fill of pit [2209]		3
2211	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2209] below (2210)		3
2212	2	Fill	Lower fill of pit [2209]		2
2213	2	Fill	Lower fill of pit [2207]		2
2214	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2224]		2
2215	2	Cut	Cut of pit	Truncated by pit ***2218***	1
2216	2	Fill	Lower fill of pit [2215]		1
2217	2	Fill	Upper fill of pit [2215]		1
2218	2	Cut	Cut of pit	Truncates pit ***2215***	2
2219	2	Fill	Lower fill of pit [2218]		2
2220	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2218] above (2219)		2
2221	2	Fill	Upper fill of pit [2218]		2
2222	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2205] below (2206)		2
2223	2	Fill	Lower fill of pit [2205]		2
2224	2	Cut	Cut of pit	Associated with pits ***2207 2205 2185 2198 2185 2187 2182 2203***. Truncated by pit ***2207***	2
2225	2	Cut	Cut of pit	Associated with pits ***2224 2205 2185 2198 2185 2187 2182 2203***. Truncated by pit ***2205***	1
2226	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2225]		1
2227	2	Cut	Cut of pit		3
2228	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2227]		3
2229	2	Cut	Cut of pit		3
2230	2	Fill	Lower fill of pit [2229]		3
2231	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2229] above (2230)		3

Context Number	Area	Type (cut/fill/layer)	Form (Pit/linear)	Notes/Association	Phase
2232	2	Fill	Upper fill of pit [2229]		3
2233	2	Structure	Stone wall	Truncated by wall ***2235***	2
2234	2	Fill	Fill of wall cut [2345]		2
2235	2	Structure	Brick wall		4
2236	2	Cut	Construction cut of brick wall 2235		4
2237	2	Fill	Fill of wall cut [2236]		4
2238	2	Fill	Fill of construction cut [2243]		3
2239	2	Fill	Upper fill of structure 2242	Deliberate backfilling of stone lined tanning pit	2
2240	2	Fill	Lower fill of structure 2242	Natural infilling of structure ***2242*** after abandonment	2
2241	2	Fill	Packing fill of structure 2242		2
2242	2	Structure	Stone structure	Possibly a stone-lined tanning pit	2
2243	2	Cut	Construction cut of structure 2242		2
2244	2	Cut	Cut of pit		2
2245	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2244]		2
2246	2	Structure	Stone wall		2
2247	2	Cut	Construction cut of stone wall 2246		2
2248	2	Cut	Cut of large pit	Possibly same as ***2257***	2
2249	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2248]		2
2250	2	Cut	Construction cut of wall 2251		5
2251	2	Structure	Modern wall		5
2252	2	Fill	Fill of wall cut [2250]		5
2253	2	Cut	Cut of pit	Possibly same as ***2255***	3
2254	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2253]		3
2255	2	Cut	Cut of pit	Possibly same as ***2253***	2
2256	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2255]		2
2257	2	Cut	Cut of pit	Possibly same as ***2248***	2

Context Number	Area	Type (cut/fill/layer)	Form (Pit/linear)	Notes/Association	Phase
2258	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2257]		2
2259	2	Cut	Cut of pit		2
2260	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2259]		2
2261	2	Cut	Cut of pit	Associated with pits ***2263 2265 2267***. Truncates pit ***2263***. Truncated by pit ***2265***	1
2262	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2261]		1
2263	2	Cut	Cut of pit	Associated with pits ***2261 2265 2267***. Truncated by pit ***2261***	1
2264	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2263]		1
2265	2	Cut	Cut of pit	Associated with pits ***2263 2261 2267*** Truncates pit ***2261***, truncated by pit ***2267***	2
2266	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2265]		2
2267	2	Cut	Cut of pit	Associated with pits ***2263 2265 2261***. Truncates pit ***2265***	2
2268	2	Fill	Lower fill of pit [2267]		2
2269	2	Fill	Upper fill of pit [2267]		2
2270	2	Cut	Cut of pit		2
2271	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2270]		2
2272	2	Cut	Cut of pit		3
2273	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2272]		3
2274	2	Cut	Cut of pit		2
2275	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2274]		2
2276	2	Cut	Cut of pit		2
2277	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2276]		2
2278	2	Structure	Stone wall		2
2279	2	Cut	Cut of stone-lined pit 2280		2
2280	2	Structure	Stone structure		2
2281	2	Fill	Upper infill of structure		3
2282	2	Fill	Lower infill of structure		3
2283	2	Cut	Cut of pit	Associated with pits ***2288*** and ***2285***. Cuts pit ***2288***	3

Context Number	Area	Type (cut/fill/layer)	Form (Pit/linear)	Notes/Association	Phase
2284	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2283]		3
2285	2	Cut	Cut of pit	Associated with pits ***2288*** and ***2283***. Truncated by pit ***2288***	2
2286	2	Fill	Upper fill of pit [2285]		2
2287	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2285] below (2286)		2
2288	2	Cut	Cut of pit	Associated with pits ***2285*** and ***2283***. Truncated by pit ***2283***	3
2289	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2288]		3
2290	2	Fill	Lower fill of pit [2285]		2
2291	2	Cut	Cut of ditch		2
2292	2	Fill	Fill of ditch [2291]		2
2293	2	Cut	Cut of pit		2
2294	2	Fill	Upper fill of [2293]		2
2295	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2296]		2
2296	2	Cut	Cut of pit		2
2297	2	Cut	Cut of pit		2
2298	2	Fill	Upper fill of pit [2297]		2
2299	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2297] below (2298)		2
2300	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2297] below (2299)		2
2301	2	Fill	Fill of trench edge	Same as ***3203***	2
2302	2	Fill	Fill of trench edge	Above natural and ***2281***	2
2303	2	Fill	Fill of trench edge	Same as ***2301***	2
2304	2	Fill	Fill of trench edge	Above ***2301 2303***	4
2305	2	Fill	Fill of trench edge	Above ***2306***	2
2306	2	Fill	Fill of trench edge	Above ***2307***	3
2307	2	Fill	Fill of trench edge	Below ***2306***. Above ***2281***	2
2308	2	Structure	Fill of trench edge	Possibly part of a structure	3
2309	2	Fill	Fill of trench edge	Same as ***2310***	2

Context Number	Area	Type (cut/fill/layer)	Form (Pit/linear)	Notes/Association	Phase
2310	2	Fill	Fill of trench edge	Same as ***2309***	2
2311	2	Cut	Construction cut of structure 2312		5
2312	2	Structure	Modern brick wall		5
2313	2	Fill	Fill of wall cut [2311]		5
2314	2	Cut	Cut of pit	Same as ***2318***	2
2315	2	Fill	Lower fill of pit [2314]		2
2316	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2314] above (2315)		2
2317	2	Fill	Upper fill of [2314]		2
2318	2	Cut	Cut of pit	Same as ***2314***	2
2319	2	Fill	Lower fill of pit [2318]		2
2320	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2318] above (2319)		2
2321	2	Fill	Upper fill of [2318]		2
2322	2	Cut	Cut of nat(?) linear		0
2323	2	Fill	Fill of [2322]		0
2324	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2293] above (2325)		2
2325	2	Fill	Lower fill of pit [2293]		2
2326	2	Cut	Cut of linear		2
2327	2	Fill	Fill of linear [2326]		2
2328	2	Cut	Cut of large feature	Possible stone quarry	2
2329	2	Fill	Fill of possible stone quarry [2328]		2
2330	2	Cut	Cut of post-hole		3
2331	2	Fill	Fill of post-hole [2330]		3
2332	2	Cut	Cut of pit		3
2333	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2332]		3
2334	2	Cut	Cut of pit		3

Context Number	Area	Type (cut/fill/layer)	Form (Pit/linear)	Notes/Association	Phase
2335	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2334]		3
2336	2	Cut	Cut of pit		1
2337	2	Fill	Lower fill of pit [2336]		1
2338	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2336] above (2337)		1
2339	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2336] above (2338)		1
2340	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2336] above (2339)		1
2341	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2336] above (2340)		1
2342	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2336] above (2341)		1
2343	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2297] below (2300)		2
2344	2	Fill	Fill of pit [2297] below (2343)		2
2345	2	Cut	Construction cut of wall 2333		2
2346	2	Layer	Natural		0
2347	2	Layer	Sealing layer		4
2348	2	Layer	Modern		5
3130	2	Cut	Cut of drain		4
3131	2	Fill	Fill of drain		4
3132	2	Cut	Cut of pit		4
3133	2	Fill	Fill of pit		4
3100	3				0
3101	3				0
3102	3	Cut	Cut of pit		2
3103	3	Fill	Fill of pit [3102]		2
3104	3	Cut	Construction cut of wall 3109		2
3105	3	Fill	Fill of wall cut [3104]		2
3106	3	Fill	Rubble fill of wall cut [3104]		2
3107	3	Cut	Cut of wall 3109	Same as ***3104***?	2

Context Number	Area	Type (cut/fill/layer)	Form (Pit/linear)	Notes/Association	Phase
3108	3	Fill	Fill of [3107]		2
3109	3	Structure	Stone wall		2
3110	3	Fill	Backfill of structure 3109		3
3111	3	Cut	Construction cut of wall [3112]		2
3112	3	Structure	Medieval stone wall		2
3113	3	Cut	Cut of post-hole	Associated with features ***3128 3115 3126***	2
3114	3	Fill	Fill of post-hole [3113]		2
3115	3	Cut	Cut of pit	Associated with features ***3128 3126 3113***	2
3116	3	Fill	Fill of pit [3115]		2
3117	3	Cut	Cut of pit	Associated with pit ***3117 3119 3121 3162***	2
3118	3	Fill	Fill of pit [3119]		2
3119	3	Cut	Cut of pit	Associated with pit ***3117 3119 3121 3162***	2
3120	3	Fill	Fill of pit [3119]		2
3121	3	Cut	Cut of pit	Associated with pit ***3117 3119 3121 3162***	2
3122	3	Fill	Fill of pit [3121]		2
3123	3	Cut	Cut of pit	Associated with pit ***3117 3119 3121 3162***	2
3124	3	Fill	Fill of pit [3123]		2
3125	3	Fill	Fill of pit [3162]		4
3126	3	Cut	Cut of pit	Associated with features ***3128 3115 3113***	2
3127	3	Fill	Fill of pit [3126]		2
3128	3	Cut	Cut of gully	Associated with features ***3126 3115 3113***	2
3129	3	Fill	Fill of gully [3128]		2
3130	2	Cut	See Area 2		0
3131	2	Fill	See Area 2		0
3132	2	Cut	See Area 2		4
3133	2	Fill	See Area 2		4
3134	3	Cut	Cut of pit		1
3135	3	Fill	Lower fill of pit [3134]		1
3136	3	Fill	Fill of pit [3134] above (3135)		1

Context Number	Area	Type (cut/fill/layer)	Form (Pit/linear)	Notes/Association	Phase
3137	3	Fill	Upper fill of pit [3134]		1
3138	3	Layer	Demolition deposit from structure 3139		5
3139	3	Structure	Brick cellar		4
3140	3	Cut	Cut of pit		2
3141	3	Fill	Fill of pit [3140]		2
3142	3	Cut	Cut of pit		1
3143	3	Fill	Lower fill of pit [3142]		1
3144	3	Fill	Fill of pit [3142] above (3143)		1
3145	3	Cut	Recut of pit [3142]		2
3146	3	Fill	Lower fill of pit [3145]		2
3147	3	Fill	Fill of pit [3145] above (3146)		2
3148	3	Fill	Fill of pit [3145] above (3147)		2
3149	3	Fill	Fill of pit [3145] above (3148)		2
3150	3	Fill	Fill of pit [3145] above (3149)		2
3151	3	Cut	Cut of pit		1
3152	3	Fill	Fill of pit [3151]		1
3153	3	Structure	Possible stone wall	Possibly associated with brick wall ***3139***	2
3154	3	Cut	Cut of pit	Same as pit ***3140***	2
3155	3	Fill	Lower fill of pit [3154]		2
3156	3	Fill	Upper fill of pit [3154]		2
3157	3	Cut	Cut of pit		2
3158	3	Fill	Lower fill of pit [3158]		2
3159	3	Fill	Fill of pit [3158] above (3158)		2
3160	3	Fill	Fill of pit [3158] above (3159)		2

Context Number	Area	Type (cut/fill/layer)	Form (Pit/linear)	Notes/Association	Phase
3161	3	Fill	Fill of pit [3158] above (3160)		2
3162	3	Cut	Cut of linear	Modern truncation associated with linear ***3117 3119 3123 3121***	5
3163	3	Cut	Cut of pit	Associated with ***3165 3167***	2
3164	3	Fill	Fill of pit [3163]		2
3165	3	Cut	Cut of pit	Associated with ***3163 3167***	1
3166	3	Fill	Fill of pit [3165]		1
3167	3	Cut	Cut of pit	Associated with ***3163 3165***	2
3168	3	Fill	Fill of pit [3167]		2
3169	3	Cut	Cut of pit		2
3170	3	Fill	Upper fill of pit [3169]		2
3171	3	Fill	Fill of pit [3169] below (3187)		2
3172	3	Fill	Fill of pit [3169] below (3186)		2
3173	3	Cut	Cut of pit		1
3174	3	Fill	Fill of pit [3173]		1
3175	3	Cut	Cut of pit		2
3176	3	Fill	Lower fill of pit [3175]		2
3177	3	Fill	Fill of pit [3175) above (3176)		2
3178	3	Fill	Upper fill of pit [3175]		2
3179	3	Cut	Construction cut		5
3180	3	Fill	Fill of construction cut [3179]		5
3181	3	Fill	Fill of pit [3175] below (3178)		2
3182	3	Cut	Construction cut of wall 3183		2
3183	3	Structure	Wall in western limit of excavation		2
3184	3	Structure	Wall rubble adjacent to 3183		2

Context Number	Area	Type (cut/fill/layer)	Form (Pit/linear)	Notes/Association	Phase
3185	3	Fill	Packing fill around structure 3184		2
3186	3	Fill	Fill of pit [3169] below (3170)		2
3187	3	Fill	Fill of pit [3169] below (3172)		2
3188	3	Void	Void		0
3189	3	Fill	Fill of pit [3169] below (3171)		2
3190	3	Fill	Fill of pit [3169] below (3189)		2
3191	3	Fill	Fill of pit [3169] below (3190)		2
3192	3	Cut	Cut of pit		1
3193	3	Fill	Fill of pit [3192]		1
3194	3	Structure	Modern brick-wall		5
001	4	Layer	Overburden		4
002	4	Layer	Post-med sealing layer		4
003	4	Structure	Northern stone wall of cellar	Associated with ***004*** and ***005***	2
004	4	Structure	Western stone wall of cellar	Associated with ***003*** and ***005***	2
005	4	Structure	Eastern stone wall of cellar	Associated with ***004*** and ***003***	2
006	4	Structure	Brick wall with concrete foundation		5
007	4	Layer	Layer of redeposited natural	Below ***002***	1
008	4	Layer	Stone surface	Below ***007***	2
009	4	Structure	Sandstone wall	Abuts cellar ***005***	2
010	4	Structure	Brick well	Cuts ***002***	4
011	4	Layer	Packing fill north of (003)		2
012	4	Structure	Southern brick wall of cellar	Associated with ***013 014 015***	4
013	4	Structure	Eastern brick wall of cellar	Associated with ***012 014 015***	4

Context Number	Area	Type (cut/fill/layer)	Form (Pit/linear)	Notes/Association	Phase
014	4	Structure	Northern brick wall of cellar	Associated with ***013 012 015***	4
015	4	Structure	Brick floor of cellar	Associated with ***013 014 012***	4
016	4	Layer	Demolition layer below 015		4
017	4	Structure	L-shaped wall		2
018	4	Structure	Modern brick wall		5
019	4	Cut	Cut of drain		4
020	4	Fill	Fill of drain [019]		4
021	4	Cut	Cut of fire pit		1
022	4	Fill	Fill of fire pit [021]		1
023	4	Layer	Layer below (022)		1
024	4	Layer	Layer below (023)		1
025	4	Layer	Layer below (024)		1
026	4	Layer	Layer below (025)		1
027	4	Layer	Layer below (026)		1
028	4	Layer	Layer below (027)		1
029	4	Fill	Fill of post-hole [030]		1
030	4	Cut	Cut of post-hole		1
031	4	Fill	Fill of post-hole [032]		1
032	4	Cut	Cut of post-hole		1
033	4	Fill	Layer above pit [036]		1
034	4	Fill	Layer above (035)		1
035	4	Fill	Layer below (034)		0
036	4	Cut	Cut of pit		1
037	4	Fill	Fill of pit [036]		1
038	4	Structure	Stone drain above (008)		2
039	4	Layer	Dump layer		3
040	4	Cut	Cut of modern pit		4

Context Number	Area	Type (cut/fill/layer)	Form (Pit/linear)	Notes/Association	Phase
041	4	Fill	Fill of modern pit [040]		4
042	4	Fill	Sandstone wall		2
043	4	Fill	Bedding of wall (042)		2
044	4	Cut	Cut of pit below (043)		1
045	4	Fill	Fill of pit [044]		1
046	4	Cut	Cut of pit below (043)		1
047	4	Fill	Fill of pit [046]		1
048	4	Cut	Cut of pit below (043)		1
049	4	Fill	Fill of pit [048]		1
050	4	Cut	Cut of pit below (043)		1
051	4	Fill	Fill of pit [050]		1
052	4	Cut	Cut of pit		1
053	4	Fill	Fill of pit [052]		1
054	4	Cut	Cut of pit		3
055	4	Fill	Fill of pit [054]		3
056	4	Cut	Cut of post-hole	Located around pit ***066***	2
057	4	Fill	Fill of post-hole [056]		2
058	4	Cut	Cut of post-hole	Located around pit ***066***	1
059	4	Fill	Fill of post-hole [058]		1
060	4	Cut	Cut of post-hole	Located around pit ***066***	2
061	4	Fill	Fill of post-hole [060]		2
062	4	Cut	Cut of post-hole	Located around pit ***066***	2
063	4	Fill	Fill of post-hole [062]		2
064	4	Cut	Cut of post-hole	Located around pit ***066***	2
065	4	Fill	Fill of post-hole [064]		2
066	4	Cut	Cut of large pit	Associated with post-holes ***056 - 064***	2
067	4	Cut	Cut of pit		1
068	4	Fill	Fill of pit [067]		1

Context Number	Area	Type (cut/fill/layer)	Form (Pit/linear)	Notes/Association	Phase
069	4	Cut	Cut of post-hole		1
070	4	Fill	Fill of post-hole [069]		1
071	4	Structure	Structure wall	Associated with ***072 073 074 075***	2
072	4	Layer	Layer beneath (071)	Associated with ***071 073 074 075***	2
073	4	Layer	Clay layer	Associated with ***071 074 072 075***	2
074	4	Layer	Lower construction layer	Associated with ***071 073 072 075***	2
075	4	Cut	Cut for construction layer	Associated with ***071 073 072 074***	2
076	4	Cut	Cut of pit		1
077	4	Fill	Fill of pit [076]		1
078	4	Cut	Cut of pit		1
079	4	Fill	Fill of pit [078]		1
080	4	Cut	Cut of post-hole	Truncates pit ***078***	2
081	4	Fill	Fill of post-hole [080]		2
082	4	Cut	Cut of structure wall		2
083	4	Fill	Upper rubble fill of [082]		2
084	4	Fill	Lower clay fill of [082]		2
085	4	Cut	Cut of pit		1
086	4	Fill	Fill of pit (086)		1
087	4	Cut	Cut of pit		1
088	4	Fill	Fill of pit [087]		1
089	4	Cut	Cut of pit	Truncated by ***091***	1
090	4	Fill	Fill of pit [089]		1
091	4	Cut	Cut of pit	Truncates pit ***089***	1
092	4	Fill	Fill of pit [091]		1
093	4	Cut	Cut of pit	Truncated by pit ***069***	1
094	4	Fill	Fill of pit [093]		1
095	4	Fill	Fill of pit [096]		1
096	4	Cut	Cut of pit		1

Context Number	Area	Type (cut/fill/layer)	Form (Pit/linear)	Notes/Association	Phase
097	4	fill	Fill of structure 099		3
098	4	Fill	Fill of structure 099		2
099	4	Structure	Structure		2
100	4	Cut	Cut of structure 099		2
101	4	Fill	Fill of pit [104] below structure 099		2
102	4	Fill	Fill of pit [104] below structure 099		2
103	4	Fill	Fill of pit [104] below structure 099		2
104	4	Cut	Cut of pit		2
105	4	Layer	Lower structural horizon		2
106	4	Fill	Fill above [105]		2
107	4	Layer	Upper collapse horizon		2
108	4	Cut	Cut of pit		2
109	4	Fill	Upper fill of pit [108]		2
110	4	Fill	Lower fill of pit [108]		2
111	4	Fill	Sandstone block base of [108]		2
112	4	Cut	Cut of post-hole		2
113	4	Fill	Fill of post-hole [112]		2
114	4	Fill	Fill of pit [115]		2
115	4	Cut	Cut of pit		2
116	4	Layer	Medieval spread		1
117	4	Cut	Cut of post-med pit		3
118	4	Fill	Fill of post-med pit [117]		3
119	4	Cut	Cut of post-hole	Associated with post-hole ***062***	2
120	4	Fill	Fill of post-hole [119]		2
121	4	Fill	Lower fill of pit [066]		2
122	4	Fill	Fill of pit [066] above (121)		2

Context Number	Area	Type (cut/fill/layer)	Form (Pit/linear)	Notes/Association	Phase
123	4	Fill	Fill of pit [066] above (122)		2
124	4	Fill	Fill of pit [066] above (123)		2
125	4	Fill	Fill of pit [066] above (124)		2
126	4	Fill	Fill of pit [066] above (125)		2
127	4	Fill	Fill of pit [066] above (126)		2
128	4	Fill	Fill of pit [066] above (127)		2
129	4	Fill	Fill of pit [066] above (128)		2
130	4	Fill	Upper fill of pit [066]		2
131	4	Layer	Stone surface	Associated with pit ***132***	2
132	4	Cut	Cut of post-med pit	Associated with stone surface ***131***	3
133	4	Fill	Fill of pit [132]		3
134	4	Structure	Sandstone cellar wall, same as (082)		2
135	4	Layer	Layer near sandstone wall 134		1
136	4	Structure	Cellar		2
137	4	Structure	Cellar		2
138	4	Structure	Cellar		2
139	4	Structure	Cellar		2
140	4	Structure	Modern brick wall		5
141	4	Structure	Cellar wall		2
142	4	Structure	Door blocked cellar		3
143	4	Structure	East-west aligned wall		2
144	4	Structure	L-shaped wall and doorway		2
145	4	Structure	Eastern cellar wall		2

Context Number	Area	Type (cut/fill/layer)	Form (Pit/linear)	Notes/Association	Phase
146	4	Structure	Stone wall	Associated with pit ***132***	2
147	4	Structure	L-shaped wall near post-med pit [132]		2
148	4	Cut	Cut of post-med ditch		4
149	4	Fill	Fill of post-med ditch [148]		4
150	4	Structure	Stone wall on north side of site		2
151	4	Fill	Redeposited clay around (152)		3
152	4	Structure	Stone-built well		3
153	4	Cut	Cut for (152)		3
154	4	Structure	Modern cellar		5
155	4	Layer	Natural		0

Appendix 3: Written Scheme of Investigation

Plot B,
Lamb Street,
Coventry,
West Midlands

Planning Ref: RMM/2018/2059

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Excavation of Plot B

Project Name:	Plot B, Lamb Street, Coventry, West Midlands
Project Code:	ELCA1341
Site Location:	Land bounded by Lamb Street, Corporation Street, Chapel Street and Bishop Street
Planning Ref:	OUT/2018/0188 and RMM/2018/2059
NGR:	SP 33295 79350
Document Title:	Plot B, Lamb Street, Coventry, West Midlands: A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Excavation
Document Type:	Written Scheme of Investigation
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Prepared for:	Supren Ltd

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1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Supren Ltd has secured planning consent to redevelop land off Lamb Street on the north-western side of Coventry city centre in the West Midlands (centred on NGR SP 33295 79350, Figure 1). The outline planning permission allows for a mixed-use redevelopment of the former Coventry Evening Telegraph offices and adjacent sites, including partial demolition of existing buildings (Planning Ref: OUT/2018/0188), with planning consent secured subsequently as two reserved matters applications (Planning Refs: RMM/2018/2059 and RMM/2018/2246): The first of these concern the eastern part of the site, bounded by Lamb Street, Corporation Street, Bishop Street and Chapel Street, comprising a total area of 4250m^2, and which will be brought forward as the first phase of construction works. The later phase of development will be focused on land to the west of Chapel Street, which will be progressed in due course. Whilst the site was occupied entirely until recently by mid-20th-century buildings, delivery of the consented scheme will necessitate the demolition and clearance of existing buildings and considerable earth-moving works across both plots, with potential to remove any buried remains of archaeological interest that may survive.

1.1.2 The archaeological interest in the site was highlighted in a desk-based assessment that was produced by AOC Archaeology Group in 2017, which concluded that there was a high potential for archaeological remains deriving from the medieval period onwards to survive. This was corroborated by the results obtained from an archaeological evaluation carried out by Salford Archaeology in December 2018, which comprised the excavation of four long trenches across land bounded by Lamb Street, Corporation Street, Bishop Street and Chapel Street (referred to as Plots B and C). Remains of archaeological significance were revealed in each of the trenches at depths ranging between 0.25m and 2.10m below current ground levels, providing important evidence for the occupation of the site since at least the 12th century. The earth-moving works necessary for the development will remove these archaeological remains in all but a few sections of the site.

1.1.3 In the light of the results obtained from the evaluation, and following consultation with the Historic Environment Record Officer at Coventry City Council, it was concluded that further archaeological investigation and recording was merited and necessary in advance of construction works in order to satisfy the condition attached to planning consent.

1.1.4 The consented scheme allows for the erection of three blocks, with a completion date of July 2020. In order to progress the development, it is crucial that construction works begin in January 2019, focussed on a strip along the Bishop Street frontage (Plot C). In consultation with the Historic Environment Record Officer at Coventry City Council, it was agreed that the archaeological investigation of the eastern half of the development could be split into two phases to enable construction works to commence promptly on Plot C. This eastern quarter of the site was subject to complete archaeological investigation by Salford Archaeology in December 2018 (Plate 1).

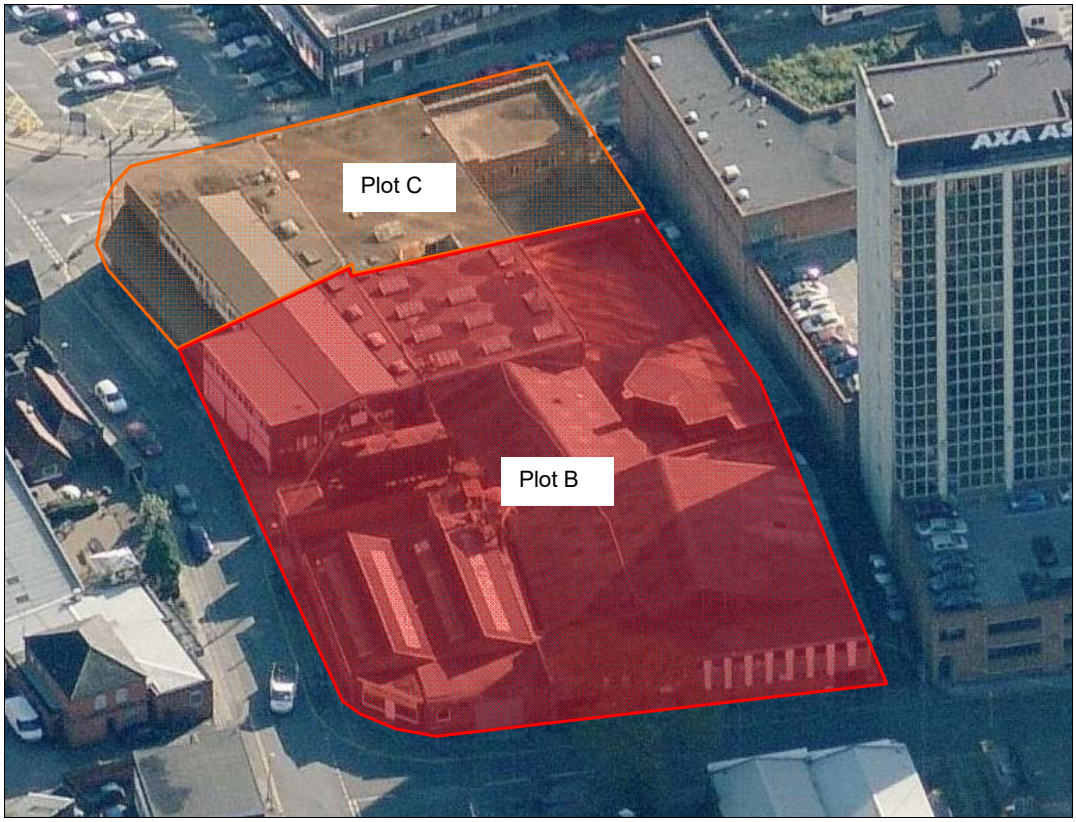

Plate 1: Recent satellite view looking west across the site prior to recent demolition and clearance of the redundant buildings, showing the area of excavation carried out in December 2018 (Plot C) and the area that is the focus of the present WSI (Plot B)

1.1.5 The archaeological excavation and associated watching brief of Plot C revealed a stratified sequence of remains, which has provisionally been ascribed a date range spanning the 12th to 18th centuries. The primary phase of medieval activity was represented by seven intercutting pits, which were cut subsequently by a series of postholes for a probable late medieval building that fronted onto Bishop Street. A second group of postholes a short distance to the south, together with more pits, provided further evidence for medieval occupation of the site. The remains of two kilns were also encountered, together with a significant assemblage of medieval pottery, and abundant fragments of tiles. The substantial stone-built foundations of three cellars were exposed, some surviving to a height of nearly 2m, one of which retained the remnants of ribbed vaulting. The precise construction date of these cellars awaits further interrogation of the dataset, although they are potentially of late medieval origin. Physical evidence for the activity on the site during the post-medieval period was also recovered from the excavation and included structural remains and occupation layers.

1.1.6 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) presents a programme of an archaeological excavation of the remainder of the site bounded Lamb Street, Corporation Street, Bishop Street and Chapel Street (Plot B). Given the spatial constraints of the site, it is proposed that the archaeological excavation is broken down into three large and contiguous areas, which coincide with the location of the proposed piling platforms, together with two separate trenches for the two tower crane bases (Figure 2). It is intended that the proposed approach will enable the large volume of spoil from the excavation to be accommodated, and will also allow the south-western part of the site to be released for development purposes in advance of the rest of the site.

1.1.7 This WSI has been prepared on behalf of Supren Ltd by Ian Miller, Assistant Director of Salford Archaeology within the University of Salford. This WSI is intended to satisfy part of Condition 3 attached to the Planning Ref: RMM/2018/2059, which states:

'The development shall only take place in accordance with a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. Thereafter the works shall be carried out in full accordance with the approved details'.

1.1.8 All proposed works will be compliant with existing heritage management documents, specifically the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's (CIfA's) *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (CIfA 2014) and Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (*MoRPHE*). Archiving will follow the guidelines prepared by the Museums and Galleries Commission (1992), and the Archaeological Archives Forum (2007).

1.2 Archaeological Background

1.2.1 *Prehistoric Period:* whilst there is evidence for prehistoric activity within Coventry, including Mesolithic finds at Corley Rock on the northern edge of the city, a prehistoric camp at Radford and prehistoric finds in the Broadgate area of the city centre, there is no evidence of prehistoric activity recorded on the CHER within the 100m study radius of the Site. Overall, the desk-based assessment concluded that there is a low potential for prehistoric archaeology to survive on the Site.

1.2.2 *Romano*-British Period: Coventry lay within the hinterland of a number of Roman Roads, including (in closest proximity) The Fosse Way, which takes a course some six miles away. Finds from within the region attest to the Roman-British utilisation of the landscape. Whilst the potential for Roman remains within the Site cannot be discounted, the desk-based assessment concluded that there is a low potential for any such remains to survive.

1.2.3 *Early Medieval Period:* the settlement of Coventry originated in the early medieval period, and archaeological investigations have demonstrated that the Site is located within or close vicinity to the early town. The desk-based assessment thus concluded that there is a medium potential for remains of this date to survive on the Site. In addition, an in-filled area of former marshy/watery low lying land with a potential for the retention of environmental evidence is known to have been located within the immediate vicinity of the Site.

1.2.4 *Medieval Period*: Coventry continued to develop and expand through the medieval period, with the 19th- and 20th-century street patterns becoming well established by the 14th century. The Site lay within the defended town of Coventry, near the medieval streets of Bishops Street and Well Street. Historic mapping marks the location of two towers associated with the surviving section of the Scheduled Wall present in the vicinity of the western boundary of the Site. As such, the desk-based assessment concluded that there is a high potential for medieval remains to survive, although these may have been truncated or damaged by later development.

1.2.5 *Post-medieval:* the development of the Site through the post-medieval period can be traced through the sequence of historical mapping, the earliest of which is provided by John Speed's map of 1610. This suggests the approximate area of the Site included buildings fronting onto either side of the medieval Well Street and Bishop Street. The area of the Site also likely included the backyard areas of those properties and parts of the open, as yet undeveloped land, located in between the two streets and the town wall. By the middle of the 17th century the town wall had begun to be demolished after the Restoration, *c* 1660, but it was only in the late 18th century that the principal gates were cleared away.

1.2.6 Samuel Bradford's map of 1748-9, with 'Ruins' of the Wall' marked on a section to the south-east of the Well Street Gate, shows a largely unchanged, if not more detailed, view of the Site. The mapping suggests a range of buildings and features within the backyard areas of Well Street and Bishop Street, including possible gardens or courts and shaded areas which may denote other domestic or possible industrial activities. A map of Coventry dated 1750 indicates that part of the Site may have lain in an orchard.

1.2.7 The early 19th-century mapping suggests the Site remained relatively unchanged during this period, with development along the street frontages with backyard and garden activity to the rear. The land between the back yards and the line of the town wall remained undeveloped. An 1851 Board of Health Map shows that land either side of Well Street was occupied by a variety of different building sizes and shapes forming a long, terraced street front, intersected in places by passages leading to the courts and backyard areas.

1.2.8 The approximate area of the Site includes large buildings stretching back from Bishop Street, with backyards and what appear to be gardens across the central part of the Site and undeveloped land in the west on what later becomes the Chapel Street frontage. The absence of large courtyards and buildings suggests little industrial activity within the Site which was probably residential in character.

1.2.9 Lamb Street and the rest of and Chapel Street had been constructed by *c* 1860, opening up the previously undeveloped land to the west of the Site. The 1888 Ordnance Survey (OS) map shows much of the Site to have been largely unchanged since 1851, although the previously undeveloped area is depicted as a large yard and two buildings labelled as malthouse and three other properties have been constructed.

1.2.10 Historic mapping and trade directories suggest that residential and industrial buildings have occupied portions of the Site continually from the medieval period. The remaining undeveloped area of the Site was developed between 1851 and 1889. As such there is judged to be a high potential for post-medieval remains to survive on the Site, although these may be truncated or damaged by later activity.

1.2.11 *Modern Period:* Coventry was targeted by German bombing during the Second World War. An aerial photograph of 1947 and the 1954 OS map shows how the Site suffered widespread damage with pockets of survival. The Site appears to have been redeveloped in *c* 1957, including within its footprint the Coventry Evening Telegraph. There were no further major changes documented within the Site, which apart from the alterations / extension to the Telegraph building, appears to have remained largely unchanged.

1.2.12 *Archaeological Investigation:* The initial archaeological evaluation undertaken in December 2018 demonstrated significant archaeological remains survive across the site. These mainly comprise a thick deposit containing a large quantity of early post-medieval material, particularly tile, which seals deposits, stone structures and negative features containing medieval material. Within trench 4 was a stone kiln of medieval date containing an abundance of green-glazed pottery and charcoal. The upper level of these deposits lay mainly between 800mm and 250mm below current ground levels. In the northeast corner of the site the upper level of the deposits lay at a depth of 1.6m, and at 2.1m in the area of a small basement (Figure 3).

1.3 Salford Archaeology

1.3.1 Salford Archaeology is the commercial wing of the Centre for Applied Archaeology within the University of Salford, and is acknowledged as one of the leading archaeological and heritage practice in the north of England. As a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), Salford Archaeology is dedicated to maintaining and promoting the highest professional, academic, commercial and ethical standards and to the provision of access to archaeology for all. It has both an established reputation and a philosophical imperative in the pursuit of efficient and cost-effective fieldwork, post-excavation excellence, and high-quality publication and outreach. Whilst we pride ourselves on the professional nature and high standards of the service we provide, and our ability to meet and maintain budgets and schedules, we view ourselves as vocational archaeologists interested in the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake.

1.4 Purpose of the Document

1.4.1 An Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) is a comprehensive document detailing the requirements and methodological approaches of a programme of archaeological works. It is defined by Historic England as:

'Where development will lead to the loss of a material part of the significance of a heritage asset, policy HE12.3 [of PPS5, now paragraph 141 of the NPPF] requires local planning authorities to ensure that developers take advantage of the opportunity to advance our understanding of the past before the asset or the relevant part is irretrievably lost. As this is the only opportunity to do this it is important that:

1: Any investigation is carried out to professional standards and to an appropriate level of detail proportionate to the assets likely significance, by an organisation or individual with appropriate expertise;

2. The resultant records, artefacts and samples are analysed and, where necessary, conserved;

3: The understanding gained is made publicly available;

4: An archive is created, and deposited for future research.'

1.4.2 An archaeological excavation, as defined by CIfA, 'will examine and record the archaeological resource within a specified area using appropriate methods and practices. These will satisfy the stated aims of the project, and comply with the Code of Conduct and other relevant regulations of CIfA. It will result in one or more published accounts and an ordered, accessible archive' (CIFA 2014b).

1.4.3 This document provides the methodology to be employed during the course of the archaeological excavation. The WSI conforms to guidelines and standards laid down in the following documents:

- *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Excavation,* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIFA 2014b);
- *Code of Approved Conduct for the Regulation of Arrangements in Field Archaeology,* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIFA 2014c);
- *Standards and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials,* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIFA 2014c);
- *Management of Archaeological Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Morphe),* Historic England: London (Historic England 2015a).

1.5 National Planning Policy

1.5.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Department for Communities and Local Government, July 2018) sets out the Government's planning policies and outlines the presumption in favour of sustainable development, which is defined by three dimensions: economic, social and environmental. Of the 12 core planning principles underpinning plan and decision making, conserving 'heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations' is one.

1.5.2 Section 16 specifically deals with this historic environment (paragraphs 184-202), and local planning authorities should consider:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

1.5.3 Paragraph 189 states that local planning authorities, when determining applications, should require the applicant to describe the significance of any affected heritage assets, including any contribution made by their setting. 'The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation'.

1.5.4 Paragraph 197 states that the effect of a proposal on non-designated heritage assets (designated assets are covered in paragraphs 193-96) should be taken into account in determining a planning application. Paragraph 199 states that local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of any heritage assets to be lost, in a manner appropriate to their importance and impact, and to make this evidence publicly accessible.

1.5.5 The NPPF outlines the need for local planning policies to create local plans and frameworks to implement the NPPF at a local level. The City of Coventry Unitary Development Plan 1996-2011 was adopted on the 9th December 2001. The Unitary Plan is comprised of two sections: the first consists of Coventry council's general policies; whilst the second presents more detailed policies. In the relation to the historic environment the following policies have been saved in 2004 and 2007:

BE 1: OVERALL BUILT ENVIRONMENT STRATEGY: The City Council will promote and encourage improvement to the built environment throughout Coventry by setting out and applying:

- policies for Conservation Areas;
- policies for historic buildings and archaeology;

This will include working with all those involved in development processes as well as voluntary groups and local people." (Coventry Council, 2001: 115).

BE 15: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES: There will be a presumption in favour of the preservation of archaeological remains of national importance (whether or not scheduled ancient monuments and whether visible or concealed) and of their setting. Such remains should be accessible for public enjoyment and expert study wherever this is feasible without being significantly detrimental to their preservation.

Development adversely affecting known or suspected archaeological remains of less than national importance, or their setting or accessibility, will be permitted only if the benefits of the development clearly outweigh the likely harm. Preservation of remains where they are found, if feasible, is preferred. In any case, all practicable measures must be taken for their assessment, recording and protection. Where the existence or importance of remains is uncertain, suitable assessment may be required prior to the determination of a development proposal." (Coventry Council, 2001: 124: 127-129).

1.5.6 Coventry City Council is advised on archaeological matters by the Historic Environment Record Officer for Coventry City Council.

2. Aims and Objectives

2.1 Academic Aims

2.1.1 The main aim of the excavation will be to fully record all deposits, structures and features of archaeological significance within the Phase 2 (Plot B) area, as required to satisfy Condition 3 of Reserved Matters consent RMM/2018/2059.

2.2 Objectives

2.2.1 The principal objectives of the archaeological investigation are:

- to record all archaeologically significant remains within the Phase 2 (Plot B) area;
- to advance understanding of medieval occupation and land-use in the area;
- to advance understanding of post-medieval occupation and land-use in the area;
- to carry out a programme of post-excavation assessment;
- to prepare a project archive for long-term deposition and make available the results of the work.

2.2.2 In addition, the publication of the *The Archaeology of the West Midlands: A Framework for Research* (Watt, 2011) has provided a region-specific agenda that includes several research topics that are relevant to the study of the archaeological remains at Lamb Street. Following the general national trend, large-scale projects within the major towns of the West Midlands seem largely to be a thing of the past, at a height in the 1970s-80s (Watt, 2011, 181). The proposed development at Lamb Street provides an opportunity to undertake large-scale archaeological investigation within a medieval town, a rare occurrence in both regional and national terms.

2.2.3 The current Archaeological Research Framework notes that 'below-ground archaeological resource of Coventry remains considerable' (Watt (ed) 2011, 181), and relevant research priorities stated in this document should be borne in mind throughout the course of the archaeological works. In particular:

- 'Continued work on urban sites with detailed studies of ceramic evidence [for the Early Medieval Period]. Need to understand the role of commerce and markets' (*op cit*, 167);
- 'Although our knowledge of medieval housing varies from town to town, it is generally poor, all the more so before the 14th century' (*op cit*, 184).

3. Method Statement

3.1 Approach to the Archaeological Excavation

3.1.1 It is proposed that Plot B is investigated via the excavation of three large areas that coincide with the footprint of the proposed piling platforms, together with the locations of two tower crane bases (Plate 2).

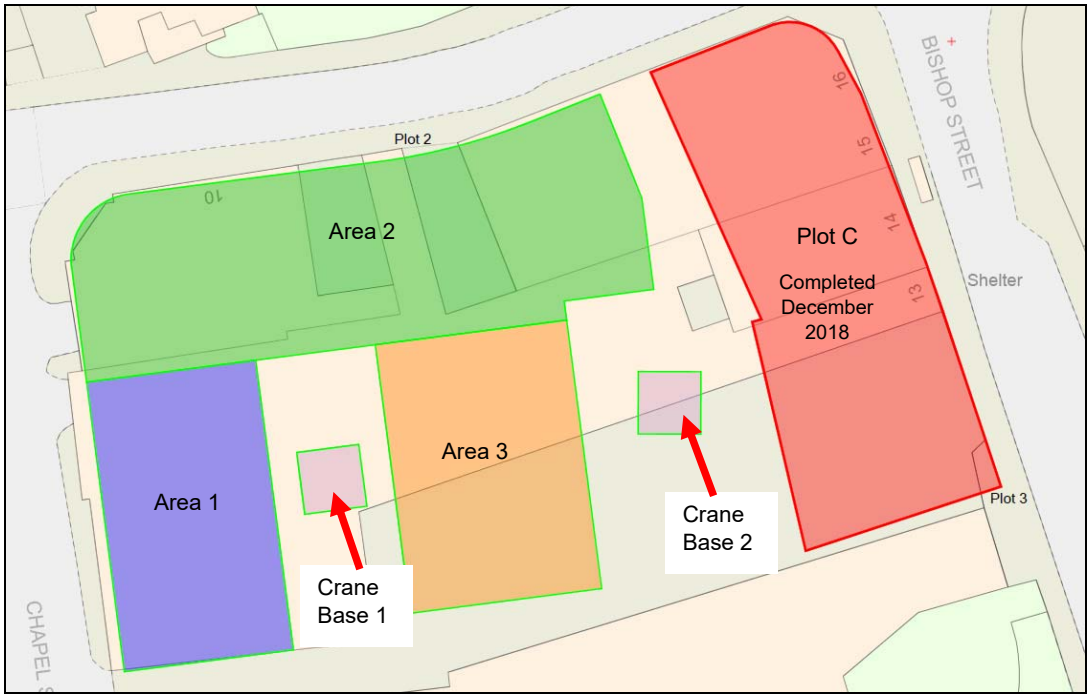

Plate 2: Plan of the excavation areas

Area 1 will comprise the south-western part of Plot B, and will measure approximately 30 x 15m. Initial evaluation trenches placed across the central section of Area 1 revealed a series of medieval pits cut into the natural geology at depths ranging from 0.75m to 1.75m below modern ground level. These pits were sealed by post-medieval occupation levels, with a date range spanning the 15th to 17th centuries, although some disturbance had inevitably been caused by 19th- and 20th-century redevelopment.

Area 2 will investigate the northern part of the site, parallel to the Lamb Street frontage, and will measure approximately 55 x 20m. Initial evaluation trenching indicated that the western part of this area contained more medieval pits at depths between 0.70 and 0.95 below ground level, together with fragmentary remnants of a stone wall. An evaluation trench placed along the centre of Area 2, however, revealed that 19th- and 20th-century development had removed some archaeological remains, although several pits of probable medieval date and the vestiges of post-medieval occupation layers were identified. At depths in excess of 1.5m.

Area 3 will measure 25 x 20m, and will be placed across the south-eastern part of Plot B.

Crane Base 1 will measure 6 x 6m, and will be excavated to the depth of the natural geology.

Crane Base 2 will measure 6 x 6m, and will be excavated to the depth of the natural geology.

3.1.2 All archaeological work shall be conducted following the CIfA Standards and Guidance for archaeological excavation (CIfA 2014).

3.2 General Methodology

3.2.1 Prior to the commencement of any excavation works, the precise location of the excavation areas will be laid out with respect to the Ordnance Survey national grid. The position of the areas will then be scanned for any live services using a cable avoidance tool, and will be scanned regularly as work progresses.

3.2.2 Excavation of the modern ground surface will be undertaken by a tracked machine of appropriate power using a toothless ditching bucket, operated by an appropriately qualified driver. Mechanical excavation will continue under close and constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological level. Thereafter, archaeological remains will be cleaned manually to define their extent, nature, form and, where possible, date. If the excavation is to proceed below a depth of 1.2m, then the trench edges will be made safe by creating a 45-degree batter. Spoil from the excavation will be stockpiled in a convenient location, where it can be scanned for artefacts using a metal detector.

3.2.3 Pits and postholes will be subject to a 50% by volume controlled stratigraphic excavation. Linear cut features, such as ditches and gullies, will be subject to up to a maximum of 25% by volume controlled stratigraphic excavation, with the excavation concentrating on any terminals and intersections with other features which would provide important stratigraphic information. Linear features with a uniform fill will be subject to 10% excavation.

3.2.4 Extensive linear deposits or homogeneous spreads of material will be sample excavated by hand to a maximum of 10-20% by volume (the size of the sample to be agreed following consultation with the Historic Environment Record Officer at Coventry City Council). If features/deposits are revealed that are suitable for machine excavation, such as large-scale dump deposits or substantial linear cut features, then they would be sample excavated to confirm their homogeneity before being removed by machine.

3.2.5 Structural remains will be excavated manually to define their extent, nature, form and, where possible, date. Any hearths and/or internal features will be 100% sample excavated to provide information on their date and function, and the extent of any associated floor surfaces will be determined.

3.2.6 *Context Recording:* all information identified in the course of the site works will be recorded stratigraphically, and details will be incorporated into a Harris matrix. Results of the excavation will be recorded on *pro-forma* context sheets and will be accompanied with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and high-resolution digital photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features.

3.2.7 *Photography:* a full and detailed photographic record of individual contexts will be maintained and similarly general views from standard view points of the overall site at all stages of the excavation will be generated. Photography will be undertaken using high-resolution digital cameras, and all frames will include a visible, graduated metric scale.

3.2.8 *Planning:* the precise location of the excavation areas will be surveyed by either GPS or EDM tacheometry using a total station linked to a pen computer data logger. This process will generate scaled plans within AutoCAD, which will then be subject to manual survey enhancement. The drawings will be generated at an accuracy appropriate for 1:20 scale, but can be output at any scale required. Sections will be manually drafted as appropriate at a scale of 1:10. All information will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.

3.2.9 *Human remains:* human remains are not expected to be present, but if they are found they will, if possible, be left *in-situ* covered and protected. The removal of human remains will only take place in compliance with environmental health regulations and following discussions with, and with the approval of, the Ministry of Justice. If human remains are identified, the Ministry of Justice and curator will be informed immediately.

3.2.10 *Finds policy:* finds recovery and sampling programmes will be in accordance with best practice (current CIfA guidelines) and subject to expert advice, and in accordance to the regulations for finds archiving from the Herbert Art Gallery and Museum (HAGM 2016). The University of Salford employs artefact and palaeo-ecology specialists with considerable expertise in the investigation, excavation, and finds management of sites of all periods and types, who are readily available for consultation.

3.2.11 Neither artefacts nor ecofacts will be collected systematically during the mechanical excavation of the overburden unless significant deposits, for example pottery waster dumps, are encountered. In such an eventuality, material will be sampled in such a manner as to provide data to enhance present knowledge of the production and dating of such artefacts, although any ensuing studies will not be regarded as a major element in any post-excavation analysis of the site. Other finds recovered during the removal of overburden will be retained only if of significance to the dating and/or interpretation of the site. It is not anticipated that ecofacts will be collected during this procedure.

3.2.12 Otherwise artefacts and ecofacts will be collected and handled as per specification. All material will be collected and identified by stratigraphic unit. Hand collection by stratigraphic unit will be the principal method of collection. The location of findspots for objects deemed to be of potential significance to the understanding, interpretation and dating of individual features, or of the site as a whole, will be recorded in 3-D. This may include, for instance, material recovered from datable pit groups.

3.2.13 Finds will be processed and administered at regular intervals. All finds will be washed, dried, bagged and packed in stable conditions; no attempt at conservation will be made unless special circumstances require prompt action. In such case guidance will be sought from Salford Archaeology's consultant conservator, Karen Barker. Any gold and silver artefacts recovered during the course of the excavation will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act, 1996.

3.2.14 *Environmental Sampling:* if archaeological features are identified, bulk samples (40 litre) will be taken from contexts in sealed plastic buckets from all secure deposits. These will be assessed for charred and waterlogged plant remains and other possible biological indicators for example invertebrate remains and fish bone. If any waterlogged deposits are identified, either from archaeological features, such as ditch fills, wells, or ponds, they will be sampled for pollen and other biological indicators with cores or monolith tins. If buried soils are identified, they will be sampled with kubiena tins or other suitable containers, and will then be assessed for their potential for soil micromorphology and pollen analysis.

3.2.15 An assessment of any environmental samples will be undertaken by appropriate specialists, who will examine the potential for further analysis. The assessment would examine the potential for macrofossil, arthropod, palynological and general biological analysis. The palaeo-ecological assessment will only be called into effect if good waterlogged deposits are identified and will be subject to the agreement of the Client.

3.2.16 As per the collection policy of the Herbert Art Gallery and Museum highly unstable items such as waterlogged organic material will not be accepted, and all objects should be prepared to a standard where they are stable within a controlled environment at a minimum (HAGM 2016).

3.3 Health and Safety

3.3.1 Full regard will be given to all constraints during the course of the project, and all relevant Health and Safety legislation, CDM, COSHH regulations and codes of practice will be respected. The University of Salford provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Safety Policy. Salford Archaeology is advised on its Health and Safety matters by the University of Salford, who provide ongoing advice on health and safety matters to all departments in the organisation. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Federation of Archaeological Employers and Managers (FAME), and in accordance with current legislation, including:

- The Health and Safety at Work Act (1974);
- Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (1999);
- The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (2015);
- The Control of Asbestos Regulations (2006);
- Construction (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations (1996);
- The Health and Safety (Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations (2002);
- The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (2002);
- The Health and Safety (First-Aid) Regulations (1981);
- The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order (2005);
- The Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations (1998);
- Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations (1998).

3.3.2 A risk assessment and method statement will be produced and submitted to the Client prior to the commencement of any on-site archaeological works. All Salford Archaeology staff associated with the excavation will be given a copy of the method statement and the risk assessment prior to the beginning of the works and will be required to read both documents.

3.3.3 Salford Archaeology undertakes to safeguard, so far as is reasonably practicable, the health, safety and welfare of its staff and of others who may be affected by our work.

3.3.4 ***Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):*** all staff will wear PPE at appropriate times dictated as by the Senior Archaeologist on site. All Salford Archaeology staff are supplied with the following PPE:

- Safety Helmets (EN397);
- Ear Defenders (EN 352-3);
- Safety spectacles (EN166);
- Goggles (Chemical BSEN 166 Type 3);
- Dust masks plain and valved (EN149 2001);
- Disposable overalls (Type 5/6 disposable EN340);
- Hi-visibility vests (EN471);
- Gloves Nitrile and latex disposable, PVC, EN374;
- Heavy-duty nitron rubber gloves (EN420, 388);
- Safety footwear - steel toecap and mid-sole boots and Wellingtons EN345-47.

3.4 Other Matters

3.4.1 *Project Monitoring:* the aims of monitoring are to ensure that the archaeological works are undertaken within the limits set by the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation, and to the satisfaction of the Historic Environment Record Officer at Coventry City Council.

3.4.2 *Backfilling:* once the archaeological works have been completed to the satisfaction of the Historic Environment Record Officer at Coventry City Council, each of the excavation areas will be handed over for construction purposes without backfilling.

3.4.3 *Access:* reasonable access to the site will be granted to the Historic Environment Record Officer at Coventry City Council, who may wish to be satisfied, through site inspection, that the scope and practice of the archaeological works are being conducted according to professional standards and in accordance with any agreements made.

3.4.4 *Working Hours:* normal working hours are variable between 7.30 am and 6.00 pm, Monday to Friday. As time is a crucial factor to this project works will be carried out between the 27th and 31st December 2018 and staff will work across the weekend.

3.4.5 *Insurance:* the University of Salford has professional indemnity to a value of £50,000,000, employer's liability cover to a value of £50,000,000 and public liability to a value of £50,000,000. Written details of insurance cover can be provided if required.

4. Report and Archive

4.1 Post-Excavation Assessment Report

4.1.1 If the archaeological results are deemed to be of high local or regional importance (which they almost certainly will), then an assessment of the archive will be undertaken, and the resource requirements for analysis and publication will be defined; the process is in accordance with the guidelines of MoRPHE (Historic England 2015). This will involve an assessment of the dataset, followed by a review of the project archive to establish the potential for further analysis. The assessment will take place in close consultation with the Client and the Historic Environment Record Officer at Coventry City Council, and the format for the final report will also be agreed at this stage of the work. The Harris Matrix, largely produced during the excavation programme, will be completed and checked as part of the assessment.

4.1.2 The assessment will involve the compilation of a brief archive report, outlining the significance of the structural, artefactual and environmental evidence, and presenting recommendations for further analysis, as appropriate. The report will also include a short summary of the stratigraphic history of the site. The project assessment will include an updated project specification, which will comprise a full project design for a programme of full analysis and publication, and will be in accordance with MoRPHE (Historic England 2015). This document will be submitted to the Client within three months of the completion of the fieldwork.

4.1.3 A draft copy of a post-excavation assessment report will be submitted for comment to the Client and the Historic Environment Record Officer at Coventry City Council within 12 working weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. An appropriate programme of analysis should then be undertaken to prepare a research archive; the precise scope and associated additional costs for this element will be defined within the updated project specification. Following the analysis of the excavation results, a final report will be written which will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme and will incorporate specialist reports on artefact assemblages and environmental reports. It will include an index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project, with an assessment of the site's development. It will incorporate appropriate illustrations, including copies of the site plans and section drawings all reduced to an appropriate scale. The archive report will be submitted within 12 months of the completion of the fieldwork.

4.1.4 The results of the programme of works detailed above should be placed in the public domain by a number of routes, firstly by publication and secondly by deposition of the archive in an appropriate museum. A synthesis of the work will also be forwarded to the Coventry Historic Environment Record.

4.2 Archive

4.2.1 The results of the archaeological investigation will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards and current CIfA guidelines updated 2014. The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the CIfA in that organisation's code of conduct. As part of the archiving process, the on-line OASIS (On-line Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations) form will be completed.

4.2.2 Salford Archaeology will make arrangements for the deposition of the site archive with the Herbert Art Gallery & Museum and all documents, artefacts and any other material associated with the project will be marked with a unique site code (to be confirmed with the Herbert Museum) during fieldwork and a museum accession number will be issued once the fieldwork has been completed. Following completion of the fieldwork preparation of the site archive will follow *Conditions for Depositing Archaeological Archives* (HAGM 2016) regarding deposition. Any variation will be agreed with Coventry City Council before being implemented.

4.2.3 The archaeological archive will consist of the following:

- All original records created throughout the course of the project;
- All original drawings, whether created during fieldwork or post-investigation;
- Indexes to the drawings;
- Indexes to the photographic archive;
- All born digital material;
- Digital material created from written, drawn or photographed original records;
- The final project report;
- A list of contents of the archive.

4.2.4 It is likely that a large element of the project archive will be in digital format. It would thus be appropriate to deposit a copy of the archive generated from the archaeological investigation with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS), through ADS-Easy. Any records that are created in hard copy during the course of the project will be scanned and added to this digital archive.

4.2.5 *Dissemination:* as a minimum, the information will be disseminated through the deposition of the archive at an appropriate museum, and a final report at the Coventry Historic Environment Record. In the event of significant remains being encountered, however, a higher level of dissemination may be required.

4.2.6 In addition, a summary of the work will be submitted to the editor of the *Birmingham and Warwickshire Archaeological Society* transactions and *West Midlands Archaeology* no later than March 31st of the year following completion of the fieldwork. Where appropriate, a summary report will also be submitted to any relevant period journal (*eg* Medieval Archaeology, Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society) should the results of the fieldwork warrant this.

5. Timetable

5.1 A six-week period has been allowed to complete the excavation of Plot B. This will commence with the excavation of Area 1 in the south-western part of the Plot B. The two crane bases will be excavated as soon as the areas become available; their locations currently lie beneath a stockpile of crushed rubble. Excavation with then proceed to Area 2, focussed along the northern boundary of the site, parallel and adjacent to Lamb Street. Area 3 will be the last area to be investigated, occupying the central part of the site.

5.2 A draft post-excavation assessment report will be submitted to the Client and the Historic Environment Record Officer at Coventry City Council for comment within 12 weeks of completion of the fieldwork.

6. Staffing Proposals

6.1 The project will be under the overall charge of **Ian Miller BA FSA** (Assistant Director, Salford Archaeology) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. Ian has over 29 years' experience of commercial archaeology, and has been responsible for the successful delivery of countless archaeological excavations across England. His role will be to ensure that the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation is implemented within the framework of the Project Objectives. He will be responsible for all aspects of staff and resource logistics, ensuring the smooth running of the project programme. He will liaise with Olympian with regard to progress, attend weekly site meetings and maintain relationships with other contractors.

6.2 **Andrew Radford BA** (Project Supervisor, Salford Archaeology) is likely to fulfil the role of Site Director, taking responsibility for the day-to-day running of the excavation. Andrew has considerable experience of archaeological excavations of sites of all periods, and recently directed the initial evaluation trenching of the site and the subsequent excavation of the Phase 1 (Plot C) area..

6.3 It is not possible at this stage to provide details of all the archaeologists who will be involved with the fieldwork, although all will be suitably qualified and have the relevant experience to ensure the rapid completion of the trenching works. It is anticipated that up to eight archaeologists will be engaged to assist Andrew in the fieldwork element of the project.

6.4 Assessment of the finds from the excavation will be undertaken under the auspices of Salford Archaeology's in-house finds specialist, **Samantha Rowe BA MA**. Samantha has extensive knowledge of all categories of artefacts, but specialises in the post-medieval ceramics, including clay tobacco pipes. Other specialist advice will be sought from the following, if required:

- *Medieval Pottery:* Stephanie Ratkai (independent ceramics specialist);
- *Glass:* Mandy Burns (University of Salford);
- *Animal Bone:* Andrew Bates (SLR Consulting);
- *Flints:* Dr Andrew Myers (University of Salford);
- *Slag, burnt clay, hammerscale:* Dr Tim Young (Geoarch);
- *Waterlogged material / Palaeo-environmental:* Dr Simon Hutchinson (University of Salford);

7. References

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Brown, D.H. 2011 *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum

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Department for Communities and Local Government, 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*, London

HAGM, 2016 (updated May 2017) *Conditions for Depositing Archaeological Archives*, Herbert Art & Gallery Museum, Coventry

Historic England, 2015a *Management of Archaeological Research Projects in the Historic Environment, (Morphe)*, London

Historic England, 2015b *Digital Image Capture and File Storage Guidelines for Best Practice*, London

McGrory, D. 2003 *A History of Coventry*, Chichester

Watt, S. 2011 *The Archaeology of the West Midlands: A Framework for Research*, Birmingham

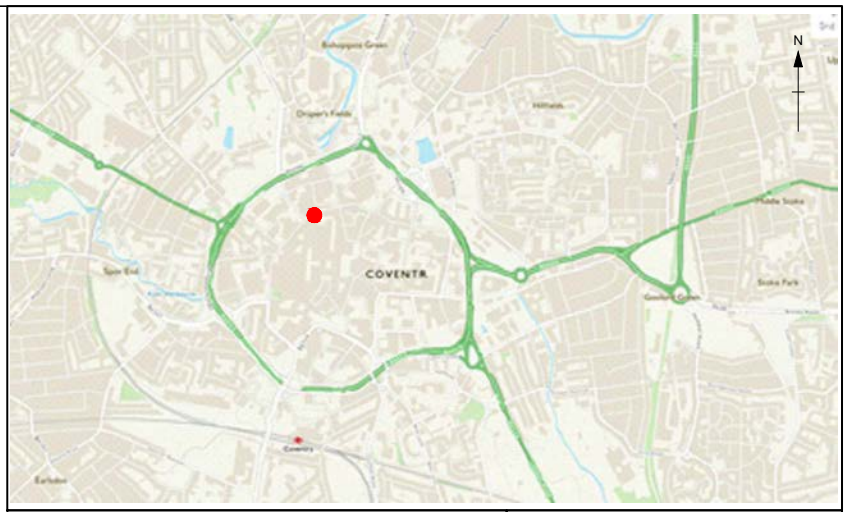
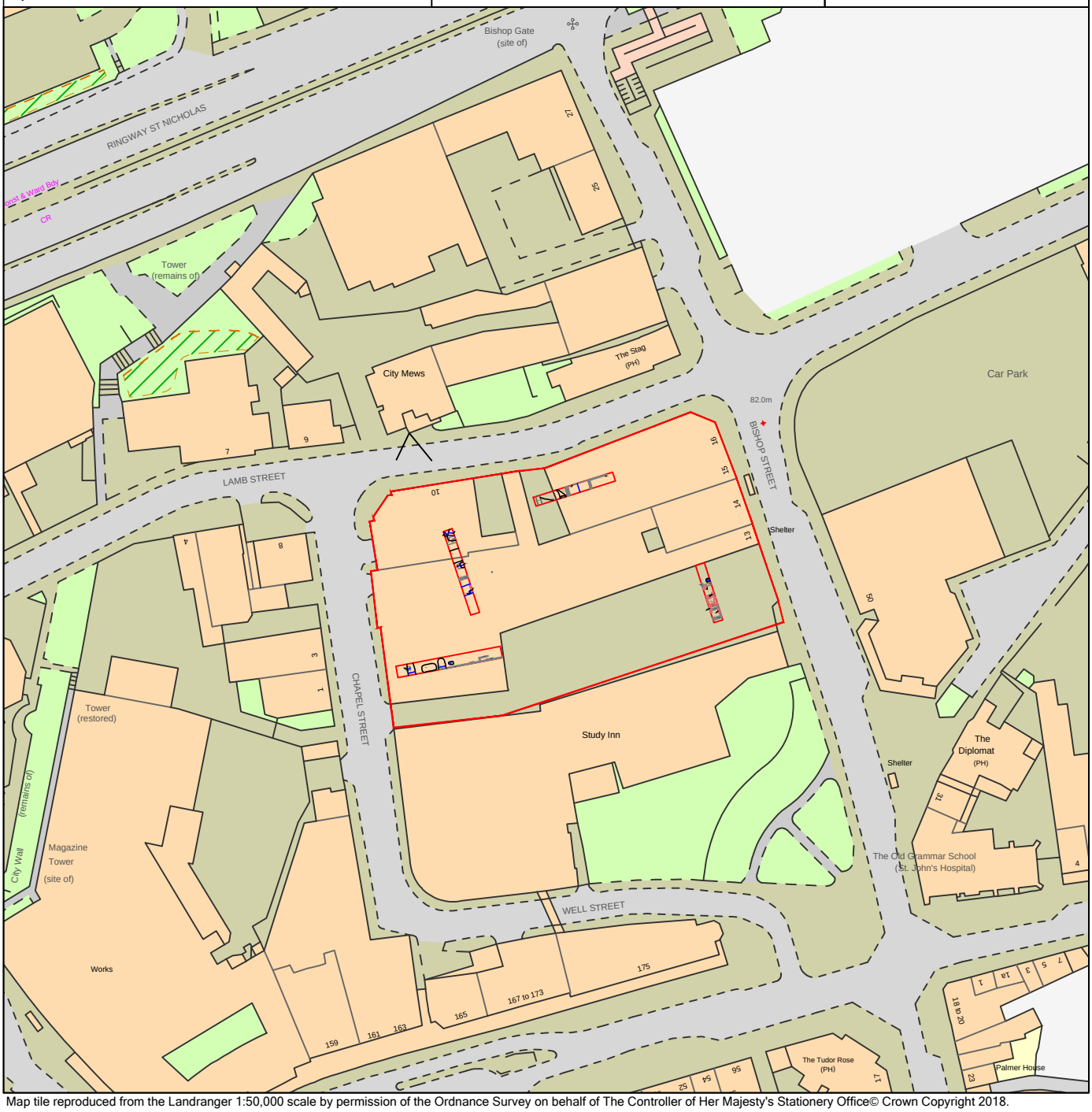
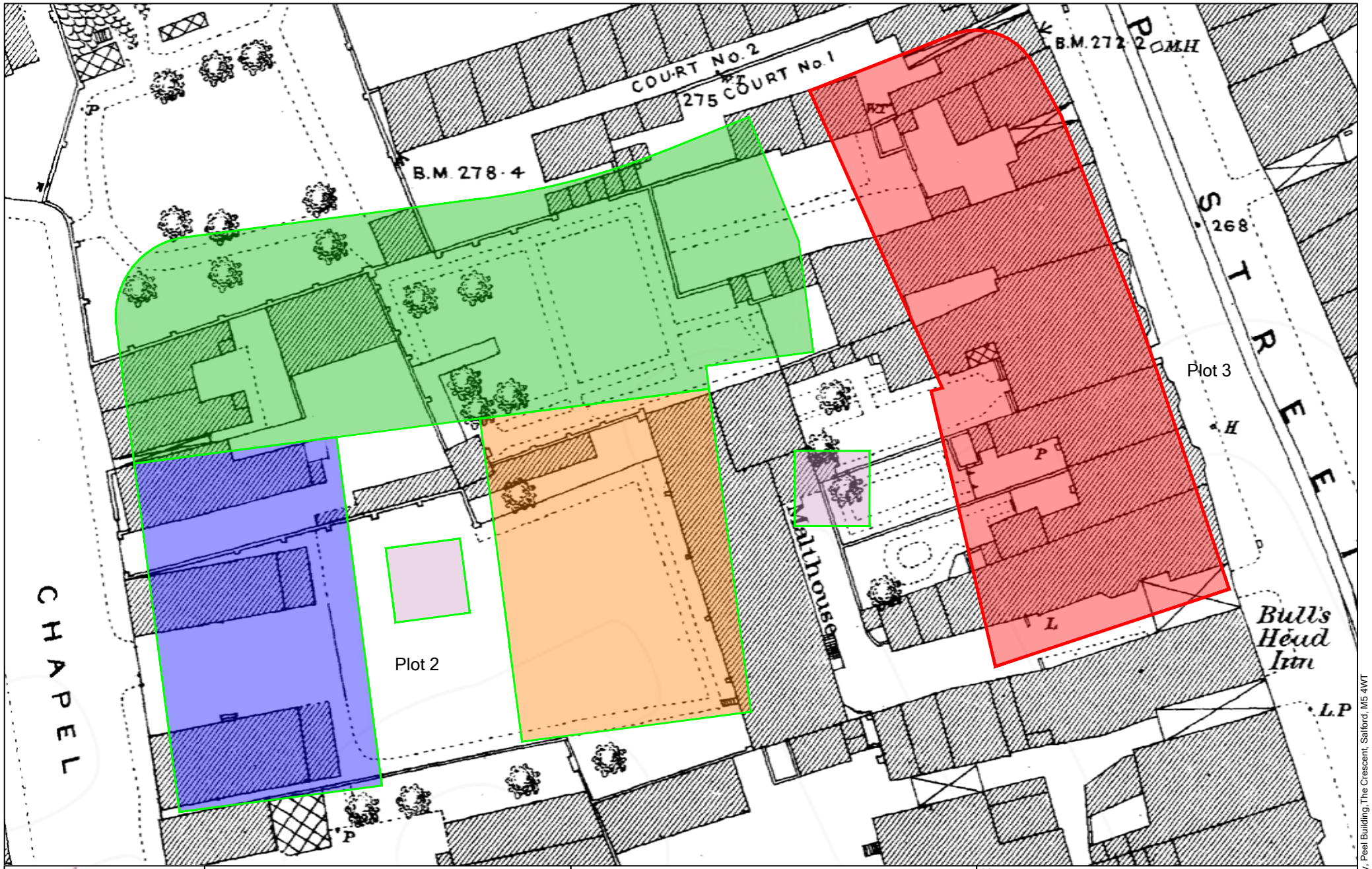


Figure 1: Location of Site





University of Salford MANCHESTER

SA SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

0 20 m

Scale at A4 1:400

Lamb Street, Coventry

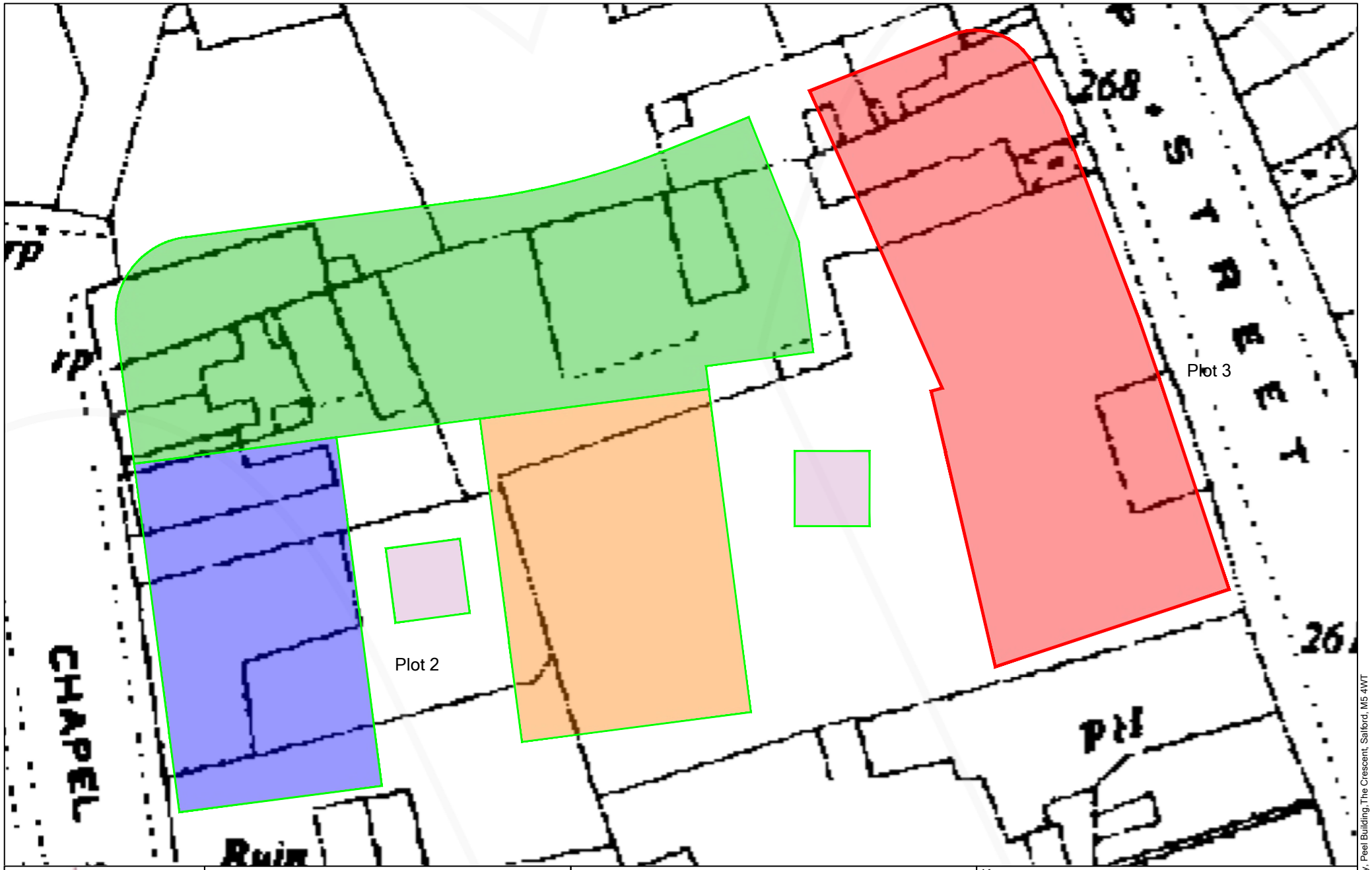
Phase 1 and 2 locations superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1888

N

Key:

- Phase 1
- Phase 2 - Area 1
- Phase 2 - Area 2
- Phase 2 - Area 3
- Phase 2 - Crane base

Salford Archaeology, Peel Building, The Crescent, Salford, M5 4WT



University of Salford MANCHESTER

SA SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

0 20 m

Scale at A4 1:400

Lamb Street, Coventry

Phase 1 and 2 locations superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1951

N

Key:

- Phase 1
- Phase 2 - Area 1
- Phase 2 - Area 2
- Phase 2 - Area 3
- Phase 2 - Crane base

Salford Archaeology, Peel Building,The Crescent, Salford, M5 4WT

University of Salford MANCHESTER

SA SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

0 20 m

Scale at A4 1:400

Lamb Street, Coventry

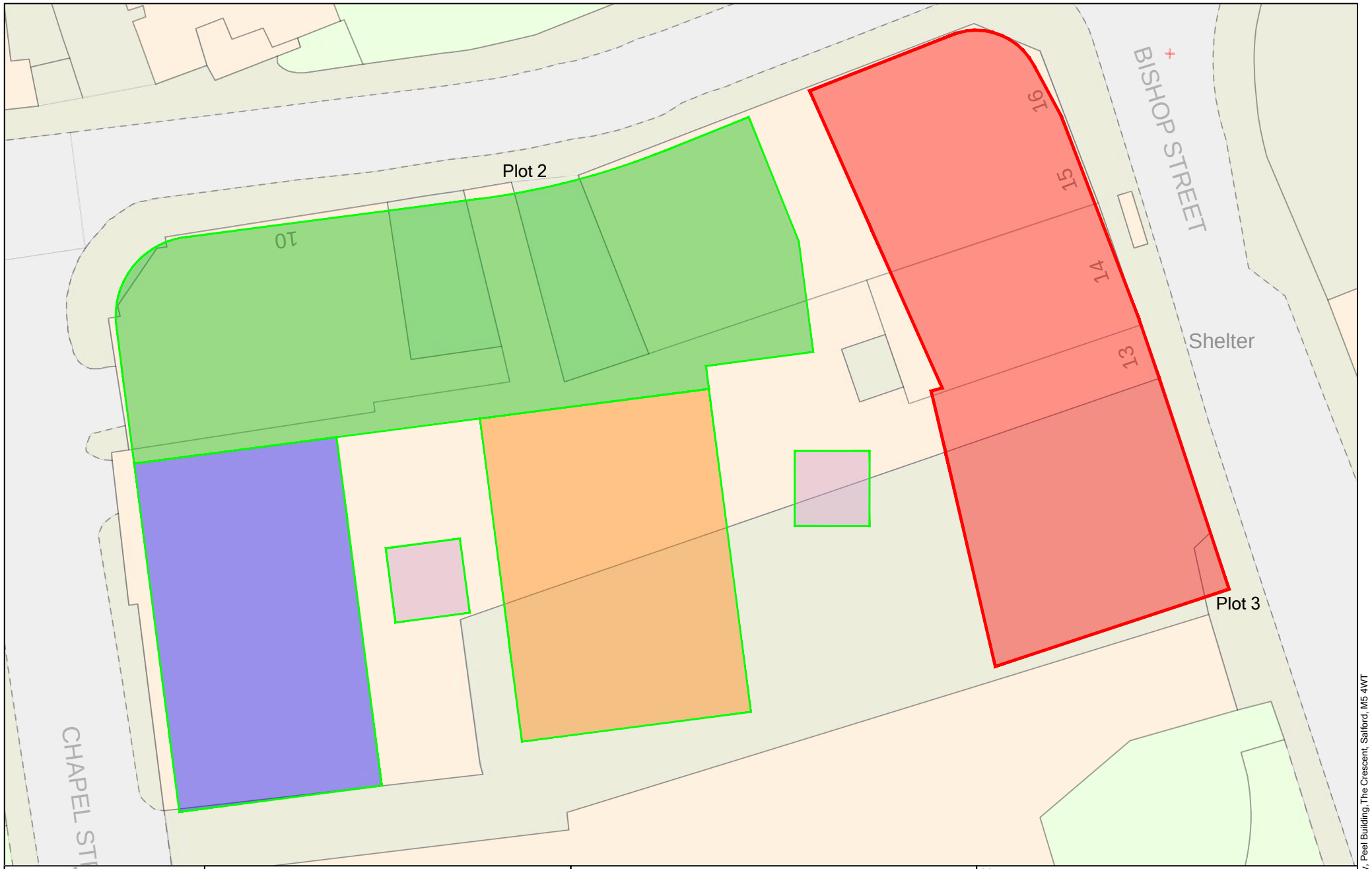
Phase 1 and 2 locations superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1914

N

Key:

- Phase 1
- Phase 2 - Area 1
- Phase 2 - Area 2
- Phase 2 - Area 3
- Phase 2 - Crane base

Salford Archaeology, Peel Building,The Crescent, Salford, M5 4WT



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SA SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

0 20 m

Scale at A4 1:400

Lamb Street, Coventry

Phase 1 and 2 locations superimposed on the modern Ordnance Survey map

N

Key:

- Phase 1
- Phase 2 - Area 1
- Phase 2 - Area 2
- Phase 2 - Area 3
- Phase 2 - Crane base

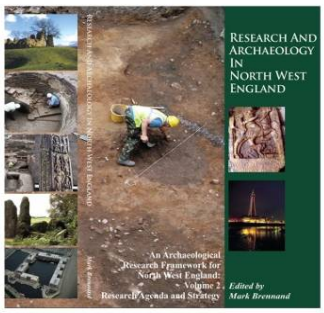
Salford Archaeology, Peel Building, The Crescent, Salford, M5 4WT

University of Salford MANCHESTER

The Centre for Applied Archaeology

REGISTERED ORGANISATION CIfA

CONSULTANCY



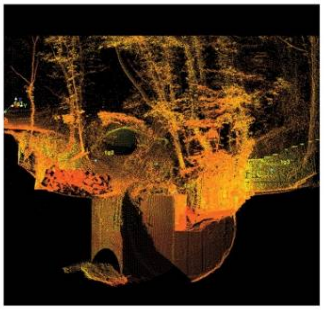
DESK BASED ASSESMENTS

WATCHING BRIEF & EVALUATION

EXCAVATION

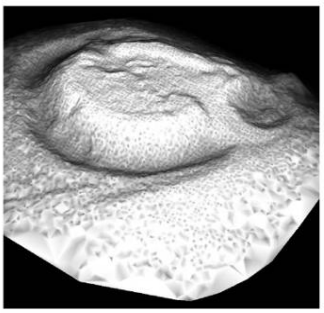
BUILDING SURVEY

3D LASER SCANNING



COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

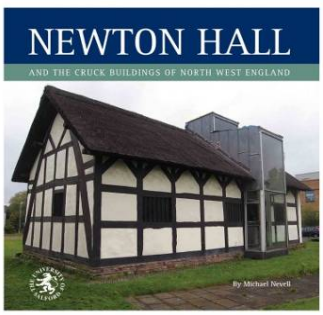
LANDSCAPE SURVEYS



GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

WORKSHOPS & VOCATIONAL TRAINING

RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS



SEMINARS, DAYSCHOOLS CPD EVENTS

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