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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

An archaeological evaluation on former garages, Hare & Hounds Lane, Heath End, Nuneaton, Warwickshire.

Nathan Flavell & Vicki Score



ULAS Report No 2023-019

Site Name:	Former Garages, Hare and Hounds Lane, Nuneaton
Grid Ref:	SP 35038 90818
Author:	Nathan Flavell
Client:	David Granger Design
Planning Authority:	Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council
Planning Ref:	NB17_035295.2b
ULAS Job No:	22-388
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2022-022 Draft	Vicki Score	13/03/2023	Draft

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Cover photo: One of the exposed kilns

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Contents

OASIS Information.....	4
Summary.....	5
Introduction	5
Location, Topography & Geology.....	5
Historical and Archaeological Background	7
Aims and Objectives.....	8
Research Objectives	8
Methodology	8
Results	9
Trench 1	11
Trench 2	14
The Pottery and Tile – <i>Alice Forward</i>	19
Discussion.....	21
Bibliography	23
Appendix 1: HER data.....	24
Appendix 2: Context List	33

Figures

Figure 1: Location of site	6
Figure 2: Detail of development area and proposals. Provided by client.	7
Figure 3: Location of Trenches 01 and 02.....	10
Figure 4: Trench 1 plan	11
Figure 5: Trench 01 looking north-east.....	12
Figure 6: Trench 01 Kiln [17].....	12
Figure 7: In Situ burning (23), [24] in section.....	13
Figure 8: Layer (1) in section looking south.....	13
Figure 9: Detail of layer (1) in section looking south (Pit [5], posthole [7] and gully terminus [9])	14
Figure 10: Trench 2 plan	15
Figure 11: Trench 2 looking north-west	16
Figure 12: Possible kiln [28] looking south	16
Figure 13: in situ burning [33] looking north-east	17
Figure 14: Pit [36] looking north-east.....	17
Figure 15: Pit [30] looking south-west.....	18
Figure 16: Location of known pottery kilns (from Wilson 2015, fig 2)	21

OASIS Information

PROJECT DETAILS	Oasis No	universi1-513738		
	Project Name	Archaeological Evaluation: Hare and Hounds Lane Nuneaton		
	Start/end dates	23-26/01/2023		
	Previous/Future Work	Unknown		
	Project Type	Evaluation		
	Site Status	None		
	Current Land Use	Parking		
	Monument Type/Period	Kilns (medieval), postholes (medieval), pits (medieval)		
	Significant Finds/Period	Pottery and tile (13-15th century)		
	Reason for Investigation	NPPF		
	Position in the Planning Process	Planning Condition 038896		
	Planning Ref.	NB17_035295.2b		
PROJECT LOCATION	County	Warwickshire		
	Site Address/Postcode	Hare and Hounds Lane, Heath End, Nuneaton, Warwickshire CV10 7JA		
	Study Area	635m ²		
	Site Coordinates	SP 35038 90818		
	Height OD	100m aOD		
PROJECT CREATORS	Organisation	University of Leicester Archaeological Services		
	Project Brief Originator	Warwickshire Planning		
	Project Design Originator	University of Leicester Archaeological Services		
	Project Manager	Vicki Score		
	Project Director/Supervisor	Nathan Flavell		
	Sponsor/Funding Body	David Granger Design		
PROJECT ARCHIVE		Physical	Digital	Paper
	Recipient	Warwickshire Museum	Warwickshire Museum	Warwickshire Museum
	ID (Acc. No.)	T/2007	T/2007	T/2007
	Contents		Photographs	Report / Trench & context sheets, photo, context & drawing indices.
PROJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY	Type	Grey Literature (unpublished)		
	Description	Developer Report A4 pdf		
	Title	An archaeological evaluation on former garages, Hare & Hounds Lane, Heath End, Nuneaton, Warwickshire.		
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Nathan Flavell

Summary

This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by University of Leicester Archaeological Services on former garages, Hare and Hounds Lane, Heath End, Nuneaton. The work was undertaken between 23rd – 26th January 2023 on behalf of David Granger Design in advance of the erection of four terraced dwellings

Two trenches were excavated across the area revealed medieval activity in the area in the form of pottery kilns and associated features with pottery dating to the 13-15th centuries. These probably relate to the Chilvers Coton pottery industry.

The archive will be deposited with Warwickshire Museums under the accession number T/2007.

Introduction

This document forms the report for a phase of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at the former garages, Hare and Hounds Lane, Heath End, Nuneaton, CV10 7JA. This is in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), Section 16 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment (MHCLG 2021). The work was carried out by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on behalf of David Granger Design.

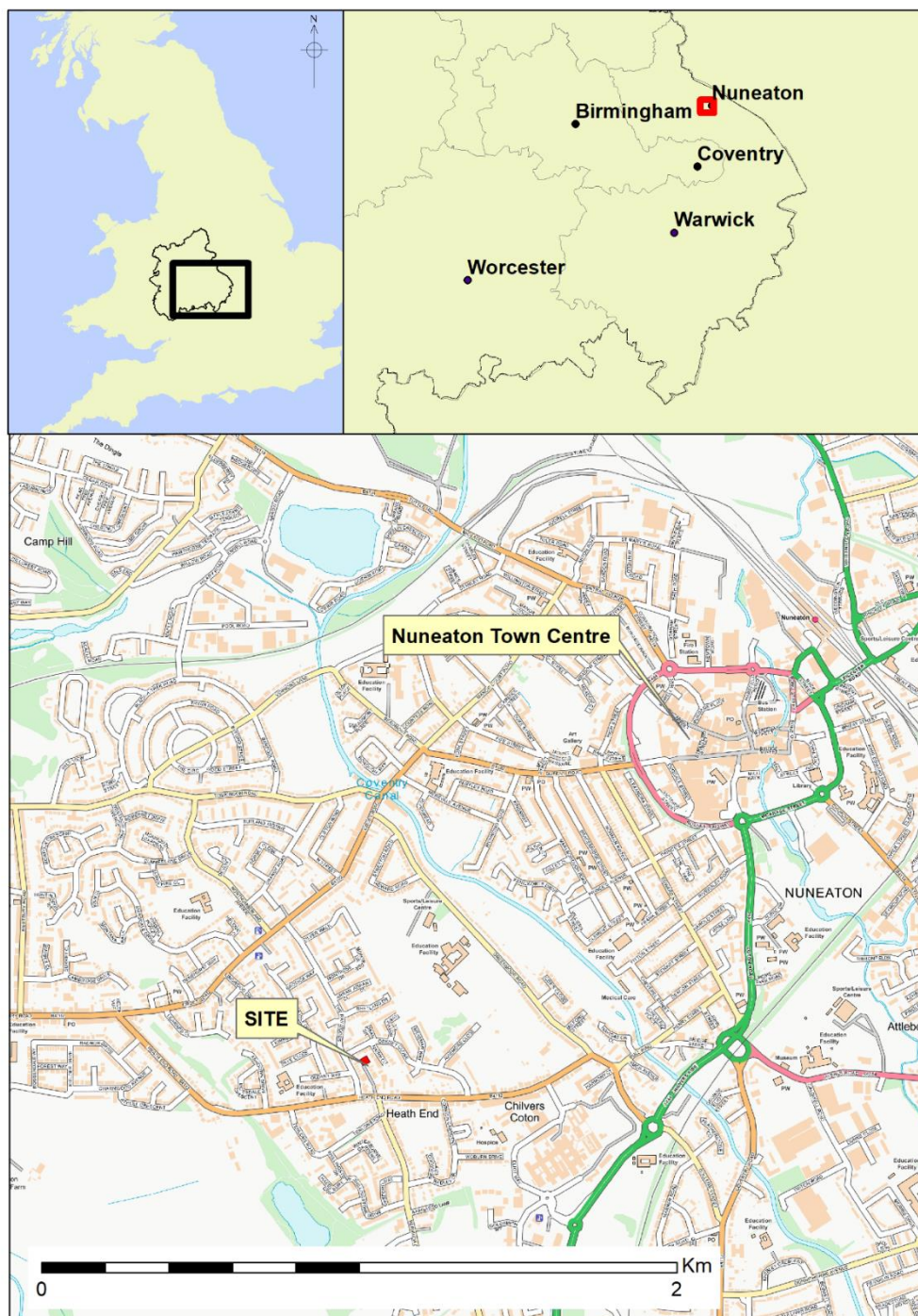
Planning Permission (Ref. 038896) has been granted for the demolition of the garages and the erection of four terraced dwellings at Hare and Hounds Lane, Nuneaton. The garages have recently been demolished. Due to the archaeological potential, the Planning Archaeologist for Warwickshire as advisor to Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council has requested a phase of archaeological evaluation comprising trial trenching.

Location, Topography & Geology

The proposed development area (PDA) consists of a rectangular site between residential dwellings, which formerly contained two groups of garages and an area of hard standing located at the end of Hare and Hounds Lane within the Heath End area of the town of Nuneaton, around 1.5km south-west of Nuneaton town centre (Figure 1).

The area covers 635m², is flat and lies at a height of around 100m aOD (**Error! Reference source not found.**).

The British Geological Survey website indicates that the underlying geology is likely to be Thrussington Member Diamicton overlying Pennine Middle Coal Measures: Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone. The Soilscape website indicates that the soils, will be slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage, (Soilscape 8).



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Figure 1: Location of site
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Figure 2: Detail of development area and proposals. Provided by client.

Historical and Archaeological Background

The site of the proposed development is in an area of significant archaeological potential, within an area known for medieval pottery production at Chilvers Coton, Nuneaton (Warwickshire Historic Environment Record MWA 7370). Archaeological excavation in the area in 1971 identified eight 13th century pottery and tile kilns and a further six 14th – 15th century pottery kilns on sites lying adjacent to the east (MWA5039: MWA5145) and approximately 20m north (MWA5144) of the proposed development site. There are several others in the vicinity (for example MWA5040 and MWA5041). The ceramic evidence indicated that production began in the 13th century with fine white wares, and continued into the 17th century, producing a range of goods, including Midlands Purple, Cistercian and Slip Wares.

Kiln sites contain important evidence for the industrial process of pottery manufacture. Archaeological deposits can include kilns and waste pottery dumps. There is therefore a potential for the site to contain important evidence for the industrial process of pottery manufacture in this area and is likely to impact upon deposits associated with activity from the medieval period and later.

The early Ordnance Survey maps of the area show the site as formerly lying on agricultural land close to the local school and the Hare and Hounds public house. The 1901 edition shows former coal shafts close to the study area. Housing appears along Hare and Hounds Lane in the 1950s, and the area is fully developed, including the garages by the 1975 edition.

The HER plans for the site are shown in Appendix 1.

Aims and Objectives

The main objectives of the archaeological work are:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
- To establish the character, extent and date range and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits.
- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological deposits and features encountered.
- To provide sufficient information on the archaeological potential of the site to assess the impact of the proposed development on cultural heritage and to help formulate a mitigation strategy
- To record any archaeological deposits and produce an archive and report of any results.

The results of the evaluation will provide information in order for the local planning authority to make informed recommendations and to identify an appropriate mitigation strategy if required.

Research Objectives

The WSI identified that there is potential for archaeology within the study area, particularly from the medieval period. A large amount of evidence for medieval pottery kilns has been revealed in the local area through previous archaeological work and there are several known kilns close to the site. The evaluation therefore has the potential to contribute to the following research aims derived from the *West Midlands Regional Research Framework* (2021).

7. HIGH MEDIEVAL (1066–1485):

7.6.1: *How and where was post-Conquest pottery manufactured and distributed, and what communication systems were employed?*

7.6.3: *Can we identify, investigate and date sites associated with the region's key extractive industries?*

7.6.4: *Can we develop a typological classification of buildings associated with medieval industrial and commercial activities and can we identify sub-regional and chronological patterning?*

Methodology

All work followed the procedures set out in the approved *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) for the project (ULAS 2022) and was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2020), adhering to their *Code of Conduct* (2022a).

A temporary site code has been assigned to the work (**ULAS_22388**). This will be used to identify all records and artefacts in lieu of a final accession code which will be issued by Warwickshire County Council following deposition.

Two trenches, one 17.5m and the other 13.3m in length, were excavated using a JCB 3x with a 1.8m ditching bucket (Fig. 3). Each trench was mechanically excavated until the first archaeological feature or natural deposit was encountered.

For the purpose of this work very few of the archaeological features were excavated, instead they were simply recorded on ULAS trench recording and context sheets as being present within the area of excavation. Where considered necessary hand-drawn plans were created. All features and trenches were recorded by digital photography.

Due to the volume of pottery encountered within the waster dump, a decision was taken to recover only a representative sample of the sherds from this specific context (see below for more details). All finds were hand collected, placed in bags labelled with the assigned context number and returned to the ULAS post-excavation lab for processing.

Monitoring

A site visit was undertaken with the Project Manager and the Planning Archaeologist once both trenches were open. Following the site visit, the trenches were fully recorded and backfilled.

Results

Both trenches encountered a significant amount of modern made ground as detailed in Tables 1 and 2. Natural substrata was recorded in Trench 1 at approximately 1m deep at the north-east end and 1.2m deep at the south-west. Trench 2 was deeper with natural substrata being identified at approximately 1.4m at the northern end of the trench. The made ground appeared to comprise levelling layers for the current ground surface above a possible garden soil. These layers contained post-medieval/modern brick, glass and pottery. Both trenches recorded archaeological features beneath the made-ground deposits which appear to be related to the medieval pottery industry in the area.

Table 1: Detailing depths of main depositional changes in Trench 1

Trench 1							
	OD Height NE	0	5m	10m	15m	17.5m	OD Height SW
Top of trench	102.04						101.98
Thickness of modern Overburden		0.4	0.33	0.38	0.4	0.4	
Thickness of PM garden soil/levelling		0.53	0.66	0.58	0.76	0.80	
Depth of natural below surface	100.94	1.1	0.99	0.96	1.16	1.2	100.78
Depth of base of trench below surface	100.84	1.09	1.1	1.26	1.35	1.35	100.63

Table 2 Detailing depths of main depositional changes in Trench 2

Trench 2						
	OD Height N	0	5m	10m	13.3m	OD Height S
Top of trench	102.07					102.09

Thickness of modern Overburden		0.58	0.42	0.48	0.5	
Thickness of PM garden soil/levelling		0.86	1.03	0.99	0.87	
Depth of natural below surface	100.63	1.44	-	-	-	-
Depth of base of trench below surface	100.63	1.44	1.45	1.47	1.37	101.53



Figure 3: Location of Trenches 01 and 02.

Trench 1

Trench 1 was aligned north-east to south-west, measuring 17.5m long (Fig. 4). Natural geology consisting of pale mottled yellow sandy clay was uncovered at a depth of between 1-1.2m below ground level. Cut into this were several pits and postholes (Figs 4-5; [5], [7], [9], [11], [13], [15] & [19] [21]; Fig. 4). Near the middle of the trench was a key-hole shaped feature with evident burning probably a kiln [17] (Fig. 6). This appeared to have a possible working area or raking out layer at what might be the flue end of the kiln, to the south-east, seen in section. Another area of in situ burning was noted in the northern section at the north-east end of the trench [24] which could indicate another kiln or an oven/hearth feature (Fig. 7).

At the north-east end of the trench in the southern section was a mixed grey-brown silty clay layer and pottery (1) (Figs 8-9), approximately 0.2m thick. This could represent levelling of a pottery waste heap.

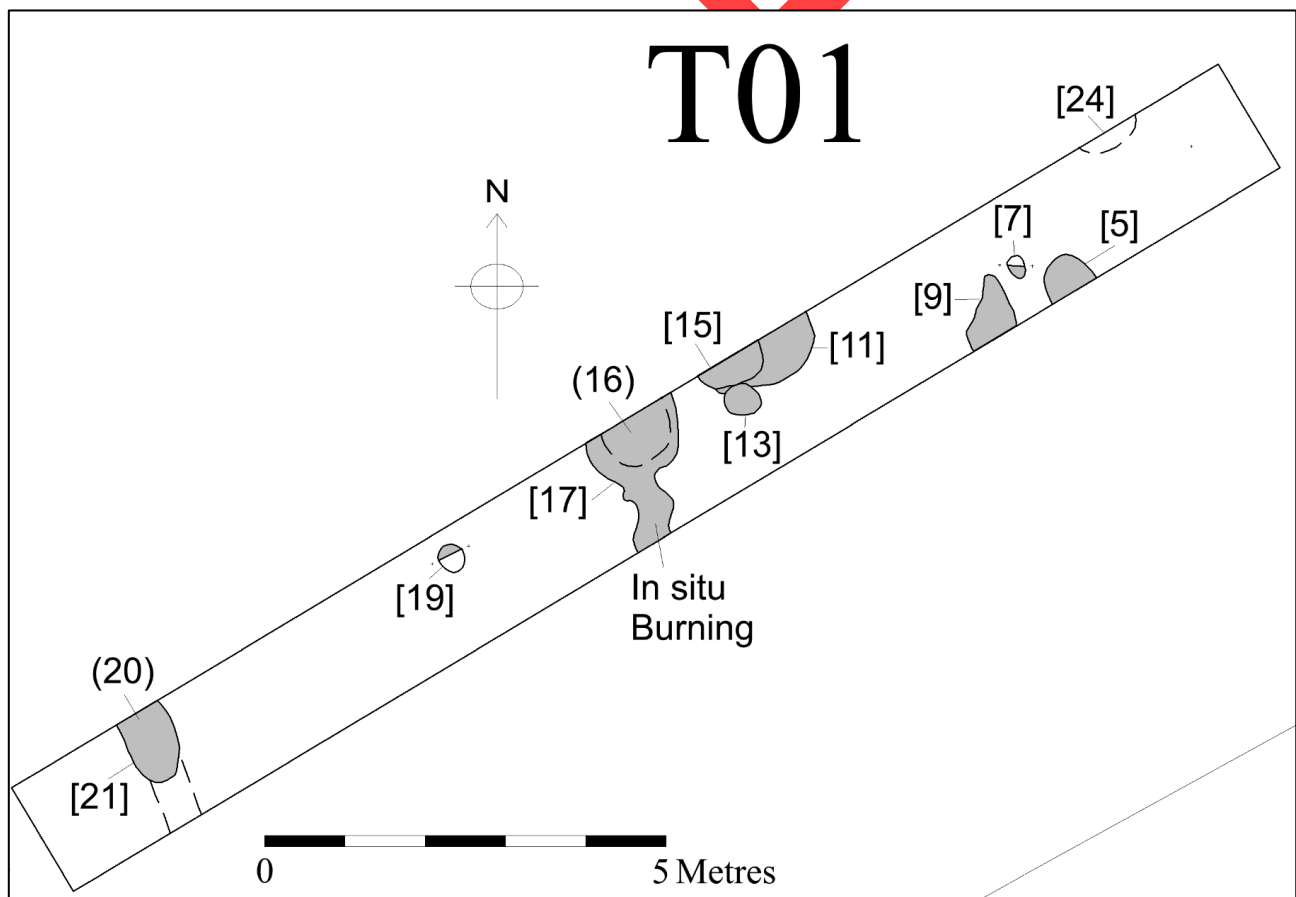


Figure 4: Trench 1 plan



Figure 5: Trench 01 looking north-east.



Figure 6: Trench 01 Kiln [17].



Figure 7: In Situ burning (23), [24] in section



Figure 8: Layer (1) in section looking south



Figure 9: Detail of layer (1) in section looking south (Pit [5], posthole [7] and gully terminus [9])

Trench 2

Trench 2 was aligned north-west to south-east, measuring 13.3m long (Figs 10-11). The natural geology was the same as in Trench 1 but only observed at the north-west end of the trench at a depth of approximately 1.44m (Fig. 12). Cut into the natural substrata at the north-west end was a probable kiln [28], oval shape in plan, and with stone and tile suggesting structural elements (Fig.13). Surrounding it was a possible raking out layer (25) consisting of black-grey ash-soil.

Another small area of in situ burning [33] was noted towards the centre of the trench on the eastern edge (Fig. 13). This could be another kiln feature or over/hearth. This appears to have been sealed by a working/trample layer (31) comprising grey silty clay with charcoal and pot inclusions, approximately 0.17-0.2m thick.

At the south-east end of the trench was a pit or structure with a mixed stone and clay lining [36] (Fig. 14). Another possible pit [30] in the centre of the trench appeared to truncate some of the post-medieval layers and is likely to be a later feature, possibly a quarry pit of some kind (Fig. 15).

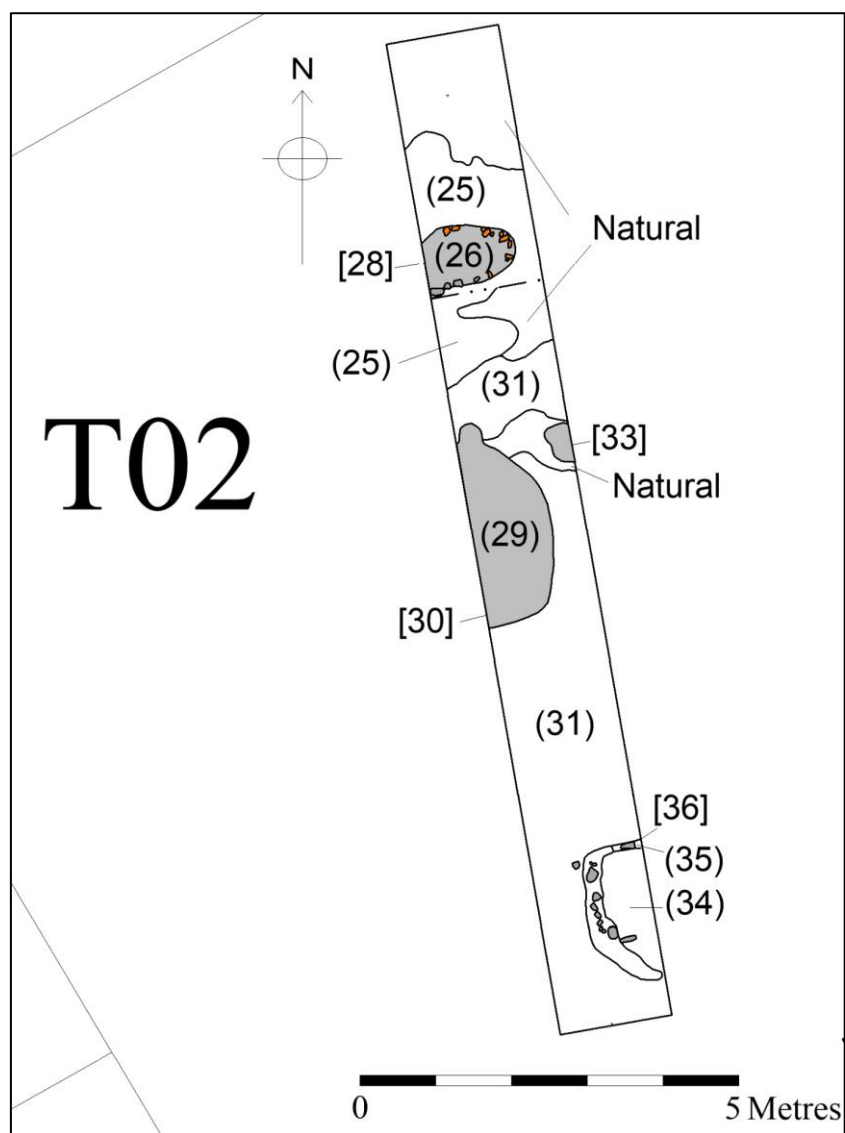


Figure 10: Trench 2 plan



Figure 11: Trench 2 looking north-west



Figure 12: Possible kiln [28] looking south



Figure 13: in situ burning [33] looking north-east



Figure 14: Pit [36] looking north-east



Figure 15: Pit [30] looking south-west

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The Pottery and Tile – *Alice Forward*

March 2023

Introduction

An assemblage of medieval pottery and tile was presented for assessment following trial trenching on land off Hare and Hounds Lane, Nuneaton. In total 196 sherds weighing 4,527g were recovered. The largest group of material from Context 001 is a hand-collected representative sample of the material from that context rather than 100% collection. This report forms a brief assessment of the material.

Methodology

The assemblage has been recorded in accordance with *The Pottery Standards* (Barclay et al 2016), quantifying the assemblage by sherd count and weight within each context. The *CIfA Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* has also been followed (2022b). For the purpose of this assessment report a detailed study of the sherds by fabric has not been carried out but in quantifying the assemblage it appears that the sherds are all Chilvers Coton fabric types.

Results

The results of the general quantification are detailed below in Table 3.

Trench 1

The majority of the assemblage is from context 001, a dump of material found within Trench 1. The sherds for the most part appear to be waster material, some of which are over-fired, others under-fired with fractured clay and burnt glaze. The sherds collected are a sample of what was present in the context. In total 146 sherds were recovered and include rim sherds and handles with slashed decoration from glazed jugs, as well as a large sherd from a saggar (kiln furniture). Additionally small amounts of roof tile and fired clay were recovered as part of this assemblage.

Overall, the material from Trench 1 appears medieval rather than later medieval in date from the glaze and form of the sherds. There is a higher proportion of jug sherds including slashed handle sherds and green glazed body sherds.

Trench 2

The assemblage from Trench 2 is slightly different in profile. From context 31 the sherds are not clearly wasters, and appear later in date to those from Trench 1, with bowl, jar and jug sherds.

Context 26 is notably different to the other parts of the assemblage as it only consists of tile. Two of the fragments of tile are over-fired and burnt.

Table 3: quantification of pottery by context

Trench	Context	Total no. sherds	Total weight (g)	Other comments
1	001	146	3,057	Forms include part of a saggar, jugs (handles, rims and glazed body sherds). Tile is also represented within this group. Medieval

1	002	12	194	Joining sherds all from a single vessel plus other jug sherds, plus a fragment of fired clay. Medieval
1	006	4	23	Later med low-fired sherd
1	010	1	31	Handle with slashed dec and green glaze. Medieval
1	016	1	46	Jug green glazed sherd. Medieval
1	018	2	8	Jug sherds. Medieval
2	026	5	378	Group of tile – looks later in date. Later medieval/early post-med
2	031	25	790	A group of sherds that don't have the same 'waster' character. Bowls, jugs and jars present. Later medieval
Total		196	4,527	

Discussion and recommendations

The assemblage of pottery excavated from the site at Hare and Hounds Lane, Nuneaton, includes the remains of pottery kiln waster material, overfired and distorted pottery sherds and kiln furniture (saggar), with Context 001 forming the major dump. The sherds, from the brief assessment, appear to be 13th to 14th century in date, which is known to be the earliest phase of the medieval ceramic industry at Chilvers Coton (Mayes and Scott 1984, 40-41). Further detailed fabric work, which is more indicative of date, would better determine the phasing for this group.

There is a concentration of waster material within Trench 1 which differs from the material in Trench 2 with Context 31 containing sherds that are not kiln wasters. However, the small group of tile from Context 26 is burnt and overfired which correlates with the backfill of a possible pottery kiln.

The evaluation trenches have been located in an area of significant archaeological features that are likely to be part of the well-known Chilvers Coton medieval and post-medieval ceramic industry. The inclusion of tile amongst the vessels within this assemblage is replicated within the assemblages found at other sites within the Chilvers Coton complex (Mayes and Scott 1984).

If further excavations were to happen in this area it is strongly recommended that a suitable pottery specialist be included in the WSI writing stage and that time be allocated for them to carry out an assessment of the material on-site as a selection process will be necessary. This is in line with the Historic England guidance on the excavation of pottery kilns (2015) and the *CIfA Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives* (2022c). This is due to the high likelihood of further waster dumps and other features associated with medieval pottery production being found, as typically production sites contain a high volume of ceramic material.

Discussion

The evaluation has identified archaeological features in both trenches relating to the medieval pottery industry beneath approximately 1 – 1.4m of post-medieval/modern levelling layers. The number of features in Trench 2 suggests that there is a concentration of activity in the northwest area of the site continuing beyond the trench sections with associated activity to the east. However, it is likely that the whole of the proposed development area contains a density of archaeological activity.

The area evaluated for this scheme of work lies adjacent to Sites 2 and 3 from the 1971 excavations (Myers and Scott 1984). Both sites contained extensive evidence for the production of medieval pottery with six and eight kilns excavated in these areas respectively. Large assemblages of pottery, tile and kiln furniture were recovered from both sites and the results of the current work would suggest that the proposed development site is likely to produce similar quantities of archaeological features and material associated with the production of pottery and tile.

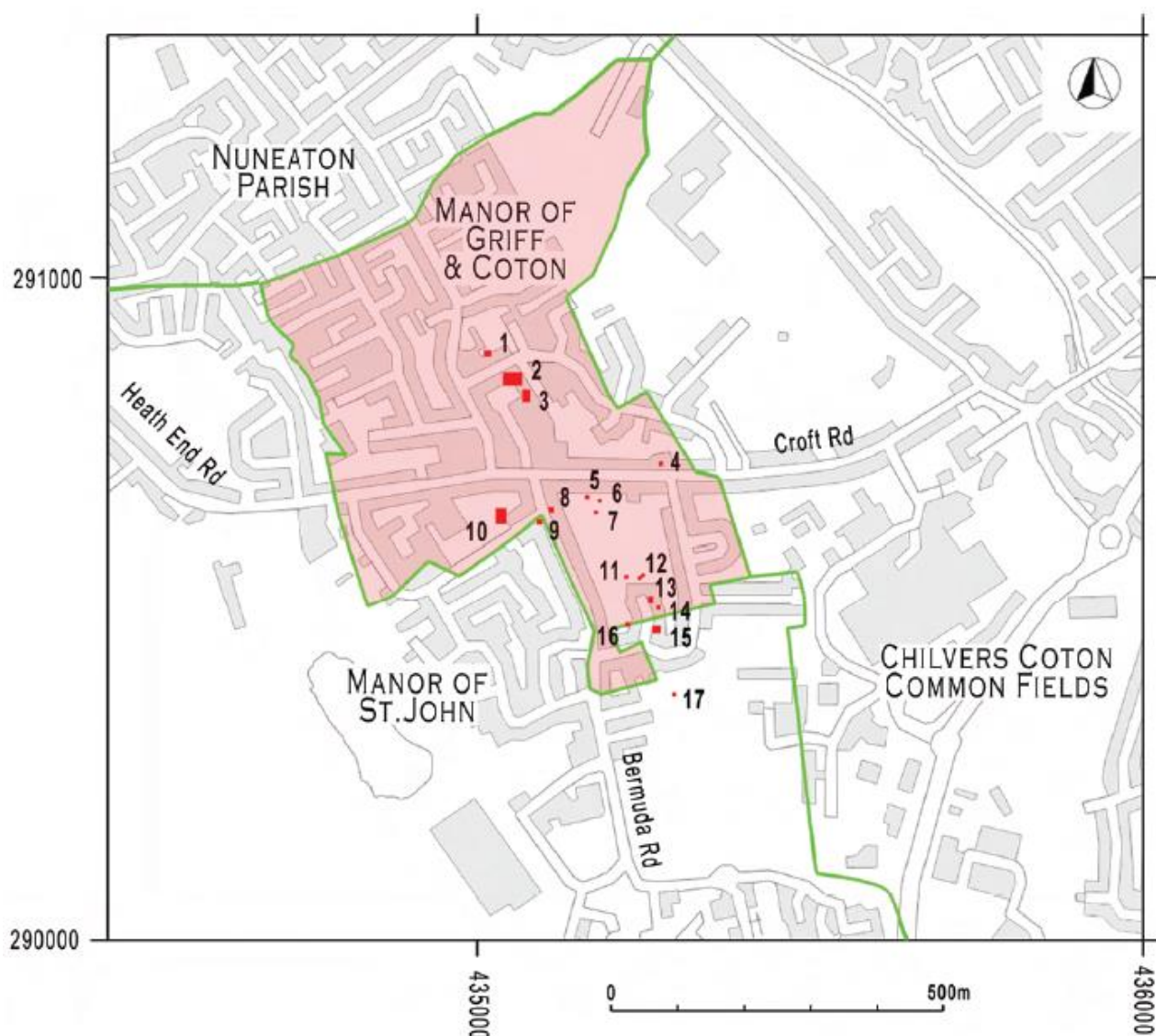


Figure 16: Location of known pottery kilns (from Wilson 2015, fig 2)

This is further supported by the results of a watching brief at No 8 Hare and Hounds Lane carried out in 2005 (Hancox 2005), which identified similar stratigraphy with up to 1.2m of modern overburden with the natural deposits visible at 0.7m at the rear of the property (east side), but not exposed at the front (west side). Although no cut archaeological features were recorded, a mid/dark brown silty-clay layer, heavily charcoal flecked, and containing small fragments of unfired or under fired clay fragments and medieval pottery was recorded – c .0.2m deep to the rear of the property and 0.4-0.5m deep at the front.

The pottery recovered dated to the 13th-15th century and represented a variety of wares. Most of it was underfired, and consequently very abraded. There was also a blistered fragment and 8 badly, or over fired fragments as well as 2 fragments of kiln superstructure. No sooting was noted suggesting that the vessels had never have been used and were probably therefore wasters (Hancox 2005).

The evaluation suggests that this area contains further activity relating to the medieval pottery industry with the identification of at least two kilns, associated features and suggestions of further kilns within the site. An archaeological mitigation strategy will need to be agreed with the Planning Archaeologist for Warwickshire, prior to construction although the exact work is likely to depend on the design of the foundations.

DRAFT

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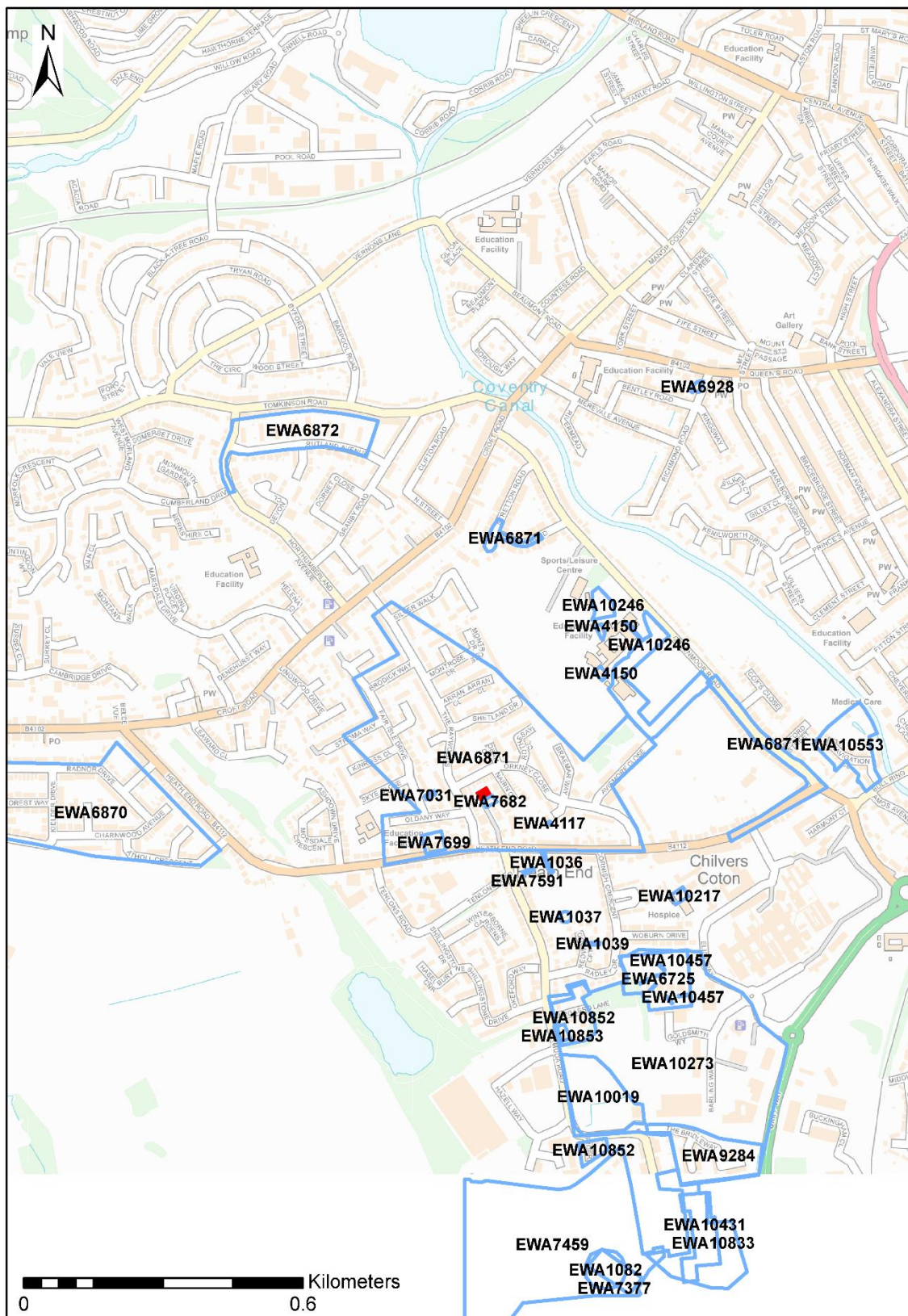
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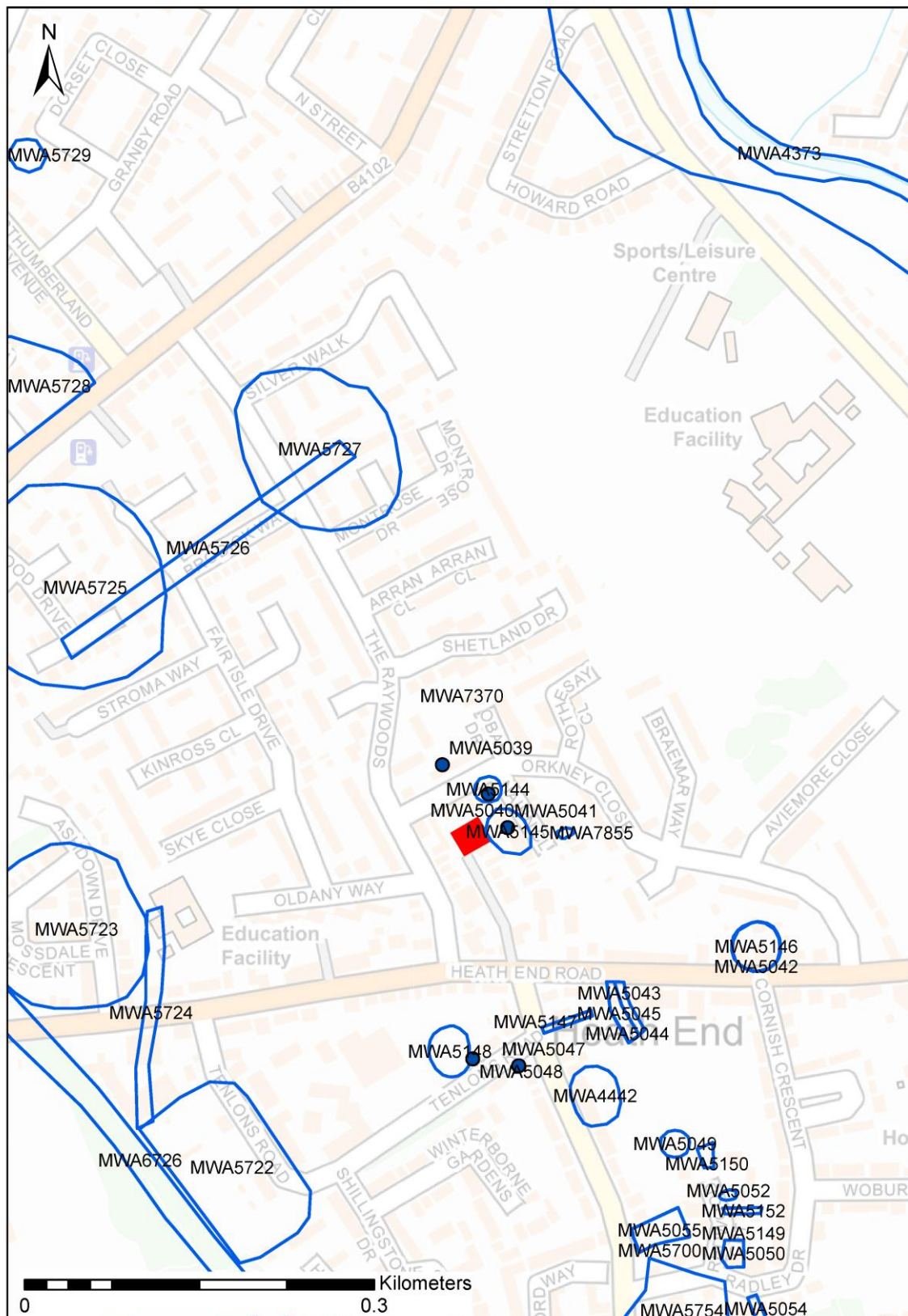
Appendix 1: HER data



Events listed on the Warwickshire HER. Proposed Site shown in red.

EvUID	Record Type	Name	Location	DispDate
EWA6870	WB	Archaeological Observation centering on Radnor Drive, Nuneaton	Radnor Drive, Chardwood Ave, Atholl Crescent	1996-1997
EWA6871	WB	Archaeological Observation north of Heath End Road, Nuneaton	The Raywoods, north of Heath End Road.	1997
EWA6871	WB	Archaeological Observation north of Heath End Road, Nuneaton	The Raywoods, north of Heath End Road.	1997
EWA6872	WB	Archaeological Observation North of Croft Lane, Nuneaton	North of Croft Lane, Nuneaton	1997
EWA6928	WB	W/brief, land off Richmond Rd, Nuneaton	Richmond Road, Nuneaton	September 2000
EWA7031	WB	120 Fair Isle Drive, Nuneaton	120 Fair Isle Drive, Nuneaton	
EWA6871	WB	Archaeological Observation north of Heath End Road, Nuneaton	The Raywoods, north of Heath End Road.	1997
EWA7377	EX	A Medieval Settlement at Bermuda Village, Nuneaton. Research Investigations 1996-7	Bermuda Village, Nuneaton	1996-1997
EWA7459	EV	Bermuda Park, Nuneaton, 2004	Bermuda Park, Nuneaton	May 2004
EWA7591	WB	Watching Brief at 12 Bermuda Road, Nuneaton	12 Bermuda Road, Nuneaton	February 2004
EWA7682	WB	Watching Brief at No 8 Hare and Hounds Lane, Stockingford, Nuneaton	No 8 Hare and Hounds Lane, Stockingford, Nuneaton	April-May 2005
EWA7699	WB	Archaeological Recording at Heath End Road, Chilvers Coton, Nuneaton	Heath End Road, Chilvers Coton	August 2005
EWA4150	SR	Archaeological Observation at St. Thomas More RC School, Nuneaton	St Thomas More RC School, Nuneaton	January 1996
EWA4150	SR	Archaeological Observation at St. Thomas More RC School, Nuneaton	St Thomas More RC School, Nuneaton	January 1996
EWA9284	ASS	An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of Eliot Park, Nuneaton, Warwickshire	Eliot Park, Nuneaton, Warwickshire	January 2005
EWA4117	SR	Archaeological Observation at 47 Orkney Close, Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire	Orkney Close, Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire	June 1993
EWA10019	EV	Evaluation on Site A at Bermuda Village, Nuneaton	Land at Bermuda Village, Nuneaton, Warwickshire	2011-2012
EWA10217	EV	Evaluation at Mary Ann Evans Hospice, Nuneaton	Mary Ann Evans Hospice, Nuneaton	July-August 2013
EWA10246	WB	Watching Brief at St Thomas More School, Greenmoore Road, Nuneaton	St. Thomas More School, Greenmoor Road, Nuneaton, Warwickshire	
EWA10246	WB	Watching Brief at St Thomas More School, Greenmoore Road, Nuneaton	St. Thomas More School, Greenmoor Road, Nuneaton, Warwickshire	

EWA10273	DS	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for the Proposed Development at Paradise Farm, Bermuda, Nuneaton	Paradise Farm, Bermuda, Nuneaton	1998
EWA10431	GS	Geophysical survey at Bermuda Park	Bermuda Park, Nuneaton	12 October 2012
EWA6725	GS	An Archaeological Evaluation at Paradise Farm, Bermuda, Nuneaton	Paradise Farm, Bermuda, Nuneaton	May-Oct 1998
EWA10457	EV	Archaeological Evaluation of the Proposed Development at Paradise Farm, Bermuda, Nuneaton, Warwickshire	Paradise Farm, Bermuda, Nuneaton, Warwickshire	October 1998
EWA10553	EV	Evaluation at The Wharf, Boot Bridge, Nuneaton	The Wharf, Boot Bridge, Nuneaton	May 2016
EWA10833	EV	Evaluation at Bermuda Village (Site C), Nuneaton	Bermuda Village (Site C), Nuneaton	January 2013
EWA10852	EV	Evaluation at Bermuda Village, Nuneaton	Bermuda Village, Nuneaton	August 2011
EWA10852	EV	Evaluation at Bermuda Village, Nuneaton	Bermuda Village, Nuneaton	August 2011
EWA10853	SMS	Strip, Map and Sample Excavations, Bermuda Village, Nuneaton	Bermuda Village, Bermuda Road, Nuneaton	August to November 2011
EWA1036	EX	Excavations at Heath End Road, Chilvers Coton	Heath End Road, Chilvers Coton	1967
EWA1037	EX	Excavations at Redwood Croft, Nuneaton	16 Redwood Croft, Nuneaton	1967
EWA1039	EX	Excavations at No 7 Redwood Croft, Nuneaton	No 7 Redwood Croft, Nuneaton	1967
EWA1082	EX	Excavations at Westeria Way, Bermuda, Nuneaton	Westeria Way, Bermuda, Nuneaton	1970



Monuments listed on the Warwickshire HER. Proposed Site shown in red.

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Summary	MonType	Period
MWA5047	MON	Medieval Features at 11 Bermuda Road	A Medieval ditch was excavated in the area of Bermuda Road, Chilvers Coton. Sherds of Medieval pottery were recovered from the ditch.	DITCH; FINDSPOT	Medieval
MWA5039	MON	Site of Medieval Pottery Kilns at 4 Orkney Close	The site of eight pottery kilns dating from the Medieval period. The location was in the area of Orkney Close, Chilvers Coton.	POTTERY KILN; KILN	Medieval
MWA5048	MON	Site of Medieval Pottery Kiln W of 9 Tenlons Road	The site of a Medieval pottery kiln which was excavated. The site was located in the area of Tenlons Road, Chilvers Coton.	POTTERY KILN; KILN	Medieval
MWA10140	FS	Find of a stone axe in Bermuda, Nuneaton	Find of a stone axe from the prehistoric period in the Harefield Lane area of Bermuda.	FINDSPOT	Early Lower Palaeolithic to Late Iron Age
MWA10196	FS	Find of pottery sherds at Heath End, Nuneaton.	Potsherds dating to the post medieval or Imperial period were found on allotments to the south of Atholl Crescent, Heath End.	FINDSPOT	Post-medieval to Imperial
MWA1654	FS	Findspot - Roman coin hoard	Findspot - a coin hoard dating to the Roman period, its exact find location is unknown.	FINDSPOT	Romano-British
MWA5040	MON	Site of Med Pottery Kilns, Orkney Close/Nairn Close	The site of six pottery kilns of Medieval date which were excavated. They were situated in the area of Orkney Close, Chilvers Coton.	POTTERY KILN; KILN	Medieval
MWA5041	MON	Site of Medieval Pottery Kilns W of Nairn Close	The site of eight Medieval pottery kilns which were excavated. They were situated in the area of Nairn Close, Chilvers Coton.	POTTERY KILN; KILN	Medieval
MWA20553	ACR	Crash Site of Dornier 217E near Burmuda Village, Nuneaton	Crash Site of Dornier 217E near Burmuda Village in January 1942.	AIRCRAFT CRASH SITE; DORNIER	Modern
MWA6255	MON	Excavation of Post Medieval Manor House at Bermuda	During an excavation the remains of a manor house were found. The house was probably built during the Medieval period. It was located at Bermuda.	HOUSE; MANOR HOUSE; TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	Medieval to Post-medieval
MWA1666	MON	Possible Site of Knights Templars' Manor at Bermuda	The possible site of a Medieval manor house belonging to the Knights Templar. The site has been excavated and lies 300m south west of Bermuda.	MANOR HOUSE; HOUSE; TEMPLARS CHURCH?	Medieval to Post-medieval
MWA5721	MON	Site of Mine Shaft W of Spring Kidden Wood	The site of a mine shaft which dates from the Imperial period. It was situated 500m south west of Heath End.	MINE; MINE SHAFT	Imperial
MWA1790	MON	Site of Post Medieval Lime Kilns 300m E of The Lawn	The site of lime kilns dating to the Post Medieval period. They were situated 600m south east of Coton Lawn.	LIME KILN; KILN	Post-medieval
MWA8138	MON	Site of Brick Yard off Arbury Road	The site of a brickyard dating to the Imperial period. It was situated 600m north west of Heath End.	BRICKYARD	Imperial
MWA5722	MON	Site of Griff Colliery at Heath End	The site of Griff Colliery, where coal was mined. The colliery was in use from the Imperial period and was situated at Heath End.	MINE; COLLIERY	Imperial
MWA5723	MON	Site of Griff Brick and Tile Works at Heath End	The site of Griff brickworks, where bricks were manufactured. It was in use during the Imperial period, and was marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1887. It was situated at Heath End.	BRICKWORKS	Imperial
MWA5724	MON	Site of Griff Mineral Railway at Heath End	The site of Griff Mineral Railway at Heath End, which was built during the Imperial period. It is marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1887.	MINERAL RAILWAY	Imperial to Modern
MWA7856	MON	Site of Mine Shaft S of Croft Middle School	The site of a coal mine shaft dating to the Imperial period. It was situated 100m south of Croft Middle School.	MINE	Imperial

MWA5728	MON	Site of Midland Brick and Tile Works at Heath End	The site of Midland Brick and Tile Works at Heath End, which were in use during the Imperial period. They were marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1887, and were located in the area of Denehurst Way.	BRICKWORKS; TILE WORKS	Imperial
MWA5725	MON	Site of Brick and Tile works at Heath End	The site of a brick and tile works at Heath End which was in use during the Imperial period. The works were marked on an Ordnance Survey map of 1913, and were situated in the area of Lingwood Drive.	BRICKWORKS	Imperial
MWA5727	MON	Site of Clay Pit at Heath End	The site of a clay pit at Heath End from which clay was extracted during the Imperial period.	CLAY PIT	Imperial
MWA5726	MON	Site of Tramway at Heath End	The site of a tramway at Heath End which was in use during the Imperial period.	TRAMWAY	Imperial
MWA5729	MON	Site of Old Shaft at Heath End	The site of a mine shaft known as Old Shaft at Heath End. It was in use during the Imperial period.	MINE; MINE SHAFT	Imperial
MWA5144	MON	Site of Med Tile Kilns at Nairn Close/Orkney Close	The site of six Medieval tile kilns which were excavated. They were located in the area of Nairn Close and Orkney Close, Chilvers Coton.	TILE KILN; KILN	Medieval
MWA5145	MON	Site of Tile Kilns W of Nairn Close	The site of eight tile kilns of Medieval date which were excavated. They were situated in the area of Nairn Close, Chilvers Coton.	TILE KILN; KILN	Medieval
MWA5042	MON	Site of Medieval Pottery Kilns at 155 Heath End Roa	The site of two Medieval pottery kilns which were excavated. They were situated in the area of Heath End Road, Chilvers Coton.	POTTERY KILN; KILN	Medieval
MWA5146	MON	Site of Medieval Tile Kilns at 155 Heath End Road	The site of two Medieval tile kilns which were excavated in the area of Heath End Road, Chilvers Coton.	TILE KILN; KILN	Medieval
MWA5043	MON	Medieval Features at 252 Heath End Road	The site of a Medieval ditch which was excavated. It was situated in the area of Heath End Road, Chilvers Coton.	DITCH	Medieval
MWA5044	MON	Post Medieval Features at 250 Heath End Road	A group of Post Medieval pits was excavated in the area of Heath End Road, Chilvers Coton, and some 17th century pottery was recovered.	PIT	Post- medieval
MWA5045	MON	Site of medieval and post-medieval pottery kiln at 252 Heath End Road, Chilvers Coton	The site of a pottery kiln dating to the medieval and Post-medieval periods was excavated in the area of Heath End Road, Chilvers Coton.	POTTERY KILN; KILN	Medieval to Post- medieval
MWA5046	MON	Site of Medieval Pottery Kilns at 10 Bermuda Road	The site of three Medieval pottery kilns which were excavated. The site was located in the area of Bermuda Road, Chilvers Coton.	POTTERY KILN; KILN	Medieval
MWA5147	MON	Site of Medieval Tile Kilns at 10 Bermuda Road	The site of three Medieval tile kilns which were excavated in the vicinity of Bermuda Road, Chilvers Coton.	TILE KILN; KILN	Medieval
MWA5148	MON	Site of Medieval Tile Kiln W of 9 Tenlons Road	The site of a Medieval tile kiln which was excavated in the vicinity of Tenlons Road, Chilvers Coton.	TILE KILN; KILN	Medieval
MWA4442	MON	Excavation of Medieval Settlement at Bermuda Road	Evidence of Medieval occupation and a kiln was found during excavations at Bermuda Road, Chilvers Coton.	OCCUPATION SITE; DITCH	Medieval
MWA5049	MON	Site of Medieval Pit N of 16 Redwood Croft	The site of a Medieval pit which was excavated. It contained a fragment of 13th century pottery, and was situated in the area of Redwood Croft, Chilvers Coton.	PIT	Medieval
MWA5051	MON	Site of Medieval Pottery Kiln at 23 Redwood Croft	The site of a Medieval pottery kiln which was excavated. It was situated in the area of Redwood Croft, Chilvers Coton.	POTTERY KILN; KILN	Medieval
MWA5050	MON	Site of Med Pottery Kilns at 10 and 12 Radley Drive	The site of two Medieval pottery kilns which were excavated. They were situated in the area of Radley Drive, Chilvers Coton.	POTTERY KILN; KILN	Medieval
MWA5149	MON	Site of Medieval Tile Kiln at 10 and 12 Radley Driv	The site of two Medieval tile kilns which were excavated in the vicinity of Radley Drive, Chilvers Coton.	TILE KILN; KILN	Medieval
MWA5151	MON	Site of Medieval Tile Kilns W of 11 Redwood Croft	The site of two Medieval tile kilns which were excavated in the vicinity of Redwood Croft, Chilvers Coton.	TILE KILN; KILN	Medieval

MWA5052	MON	Site of Medieval Pottery Kilns W of 11 Redwood Croft	The site of a Medieval pottery kiln which was excavated. It was situated in the area of Redwood Croft, Chilvers Coton.	POTTERY KILN; KILN	Medieval
MWA5152	MON	Post Medieval Features found at 7 Redwood Croft	The site of a pit of Post Medieval date which was excavated in the vicinity of Redwood Croft, Chilvers Coton.	PIT	Post-medieval
MWA5053	MON	Site of Medieval Pottery Kiln at 7 Redwood Croft	The site of a Medieval pottery kiln which was excavated. It was situated in the area of Redwood Croft, Chilvers Coton.	POTTERY KILN; KILN	Medieval
MWA5150	MON	Site of Medieval Tile Kiln at 23 Redwood Croft	The site of a Medieval tile kiln which was excavated in the vicinity of Redwood Croft, Chilvers Coton.	TILE KILN; KILN	Medieval
MWA5054	MON	Medieval Pit found at 13 Radley Drive	The site of a group of Medieval pits which were excavated. They were situated in the area of Radley Drive, Chilvers Coton.	PIT	Medieval
MWA5756	MON	Site of Foundry in Chilvers Coton	The site of a foundry used for casting metal. It dated to the Imperial period and was situated west of the Bull Ring, Chilvers Coton. It is marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1887.	FOUNDRY	Imperial
MWA5770	MON	Site of Brick Works on Queens Road, Nuneaton	The site of a brick works where bricks were manufactured during the Imperial period. The site was located on Queens Road, Nuneaton, and is marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1887.	BRICKWORKS	Imperial
MWA5769	MON	Site of Lime Kilns in Chilvers Coton	The site of several lime kilns which were used to make lime during the Imperial period. They were located 100m north of Bridge Street, Chilvers Coton, and are marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1887.	LIME KILN; KILN	Imperial
MWA5768	MON	Site of Canal Wharf in Chilvers Coton	The site of a canal wharf dating to the Imperial period, where vessels would have loaded and unloaded goods. It was situated on the north side of Bridge Street, Chilvers Coton, and is marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1887.	CANAL; CANAL WHARF	Imperial
MWA5755	MON	Site of Nuneaton Union Workhouse	The site of Nuneaton Union Workhouse which provided work and lodgings for the poor people of the parish during the Imperial period. It was situated on the west side of College Street, Chilvers Coton, and is marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1887.	WORKHOUSE; HOSPITAL	Imperial
MWA5780	MON	Site of Chilvers Coton Station	The site of Chilvers Coton railway station which was built during the Imperial period. The station was located 100m north east of College Street, Chilvers Coton, and is marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1887.	RAILWAY STATION	Imperial
MWA5751	MON	Site of Griff Brick and Lime Works	The site of Griff Brick and Lime Works which were in use during the Imperial period. The site was located on the west side of Bermuda Road and is marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1887.	BRICKWORKS; LIME WORKS	Imperial
MWA5750	MON	Site of Mine Shaft at Heath End	The site of a mine shaft, from which coal was extracted during the Imperial period. It was situated 100m west of Bermuda Road, Chilvers Coton. The mine shaft is marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1887.	MINE; MINE SHAFT	Imperial
MWA5753	MON	Site of Clay Pit at Griff Brickworks	The site of a clay pit at Griff Brickworks, from which clay was extracted during the Imperial period. The site is marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1887.	CLAY PIT	Imperial
MWA5752	MON	Site of Tramway at Griff Brick Works	The site of a tramway at Griff Brick Works which was in use during the Imperial period. It was situated to the east of Bermuda Road, Chilvers Coton and is marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1887.	TRAMWAY	Imperial
MWA5754	MON	Site of Mine Shaft to the east of Bermuda Road, Nuneaton	The site of a mine shaft which was in use in the 18th-19th centuries. An evaluation to the south of the mine shaft in 2011 identified a series of gullies which are thought to be associated with the mine.	MINE SHAFT; PIT; GULLY; MINE	Post-medieval to Imperial

MWA5700	MON	Site of Medieval Tile Kiln at 54 Bermuda Road	The site of a Medieval tile kiln which was excavated in the area of Bermuda Road, Chilvers Coton.	POTTERY KILN; TILE KILN; KILN	Medieval
MWA5055	MON	Site of Medieval Pottery Kiln at 54 Bermuda Road	The site of a Medieval pottery kiln which was excavated. It was situated in the area of Bermuda Road, Chilvers Coton.	POTTERY KILN; KILN	Medieval
MWA7370	MON	Medieval Pottery Industry, Chilvers Coton	The site of pottery kilns of Medieval origin which represent the pottery industry of Chilvers Coton, situated east of Stockingford.	POTTERY KILN; KILN	Medieval to Post-medieval
MWA1792	MON	Site of Medieval Pottery Kilns at Chilvers Coton	The site of numerous Medieval pottery and tile kilns which were situated at Chilvers Coton.	POTTERY KILN; TILE KILN; KILN	Medieval
MWA9748	MON	Chilvers Coton Medieval Settlement	The probable extent of the medieval settlement based on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888.	SETTLEMENT	Medieval
MWA7855	MON	Site of Mine Shafts N of Heath End Road	The site of a mine shaft which was in use during the Imperial period. It was situated 100m north of Heath End Road, Chilvers Coton.	MINE; MINE SHAFT	Imperial
MWA12846	MON	Possible site of a pottery kiln	Pot Kiln Close on First Edition.	POTTERY KILN	Medieval to Post-medieval
MWA13188	BLD	Post-medieval building at Bermuda Village, Nuneaton, Warwickshire	Post medieval features revealed during trial trenching including late post-medieval brick and tile demolition rubble.	BUILDING; GULLY	Imperial to Modern
MWA7857	MON	Site of lime kilns S of Nuneaton football ground	The site of several lime kilns which date to the Imperial period. They were located to the south west of Nuneaton football ground.	LIME KILN; KILN	Imperial
MWA6676	MON	Site of Brickworks SW of Bermuda	The site of a brickworks where bricks were made during the Imperial period. The brickworks is marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1902. It was situated 300m west of Bermuda.	BRICKWORKS	Imperial
MWA1879	BLD	Colliery Village, Bermuda	A settlement or colliery village called Bermuda which was built during the Imperial period to house workers of the nearby colliery. It is situated 300m east of Harefield Lane.	SETTLEMENT	Imperial
MWA5730	MON	Site of Brick Works at Heath End	The site of a brick works, where bricks were manufactured during the Imperial period. It was situated at Heath End, and marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1887. The site was in the area of Kiln Close.	BRICKWORKS	Imperial
MWA5730	MON	Site of Brick Works at Heath End	The site of a brick works, where bricks were manufactured during the Imperial period. It was situated at Heath End, and marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1887. The site was in the area of Kiln Close.	BRICKWORKS	Imperial
MWA6726	MON	Site of Griff Branch Line	The site of Griff Branch Railway Line which dates to the Imperial period. It was situated 500m west of Stockingford, and is marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1887.	RAILWAY	Imperial
MWA30332	BLD	Merchants House, No 6, Bull Ring, Nuneaton	A 19th century house and attached building with a symmetrical front.	DETACHED HOUSE; WORKSHOP	Imperial to Modern
MWA30456	MON	Site of the 19th century Park Farm, Bermuda Road, Nuneaton	The remains of the 19th-20th century buildings of Park Farm where identified during an evaluation in 2011.	FARM; WALL; FLOOR; DRAIN; GULLY	Imperial to Modern
MWA30497	MON	Site of a Mission Church, Croft Road, Stockingford	The site of a late 19th to early 20th century mission church on Croft Road.	CHAPEL; MISSION CHURCH	Imperial to Modern
MWA31552	MON	Boot Bridge over Coventry Canal	Boot Bridge over Coventry Canal	CANAL BRIDGE	Imperial to Modern
MWA31553	MON	Catgallows Bridge over Coventry Canal	Catgallows Bridge over Coventry Canal	CANAL BRIDGE	Imperial to Modern
MWA31554	MON	Wash Lane Bridge over Coventry Canal	Wash Lane Bridge over Coventry Canal	CANAL BRIDGE	Imperial to Modern
MWA4373	MON	The Coventry Canal	The Coventry Canal, a waterway for transporting goods, was built during the Imperial period.	CANAL	Imperial

MWA4379	MON	Wharves, off Croft Road, Nuneaton	Documentary evidence suggests that there were two canal wharves, where vessels would have loaded and unloaded goods, located to the east of Croft Road, Nuneaton, during the 19th century. A coal wharf was marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1835.	CANAL; CANAL BASIN; CANAL WHARF; WEIGHING MACHINE	Imperial
DWA866	LB	Merchant House and attached building to the Rear	II		

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Appendix 2: Context List

Context	Cut	Below	Trench	Description
01	-	Levelling layer	1	Waster pot levelling layer
02	-	01	1	Buried subsoil
03	-	02	1	Kiln raking out deposit
04	05	02	1	Mottled pale grey sandy clay
05	05	04	1	Pit
06	07	02	1	Light brown-grey sandy clay
07	07	06	1	Posthole
08	09	02	1	Mid brown grey sandy clay
09	09	08	1	Gully terminus?
10	11	13, 15	1	Mixed grey silty clay
11	11	10	1	Pit
12	13	02	1	Dark grey sandy clay
13	13	12	1	Posthole
14	15	02	1	Dark brown-black silty clay
15	15	14	1	Pit
16	17	02	1	Mixed grey sandy clay
17	17	16	1	Kiln with in situ burning
18	19	02	1	Mixed grey silty clay
19	19	18	1	Posthole
20	21	02	1	Black-grey charcoal/clinker
21	21	20	1	Ditch or tree throw
22	24	02	1	Mixed grey-black silty clay
23	24	22	1	Burnt orange sandy clay
24	24	23	1	Oven/hearth?
25	-	Clay levelling?	2	Kiln raking out deposit
26	28	Clay levelling?	2	Mixed grey silty clay
27	28	26	2	Burnt stones and tile structure
28	28	27	2	Kiln?
29	30	Levelling layer	2	Mixed pink and yellow clays
30	30		2	Pit
31	-	Clay levelling	2	Grey silty clay working or trample layer
32	33	31	2	Burnt orange-brown clay

33	33	32	2	Oven/hearth?
34	36	31?	2	Mid grey silty clay
35	36	34	2	Clay and stone lining
36	36	35	2	Stone lined pit?

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