

Diocese of Birmingham ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 2015	Parish:	AMINGTON
	Dedication:	St Editha
	Grid Ref:	SK 2353 0451
	Local Authority:	Tamworth
	HER ref:	MST10430
<i>Please read the Introduction and Guide that accompanies the Assessment.</i> <i>This assessment is not a substitute for consultation of the relevant Historic Environment Record</i>		
Existing documentation	By: MH	Date: 24/10/14
Sources: Cossins Vol 2, 133; VCH Warks Vol 4, Pevsner Staffs, 61; Staffs HER; Staffs EUS HUCA 25		
Earliest date- documentary: 1864 (Cossins made a sketch of original chapel from a drawing in Birm Ref Lib (Aylesford Coll)- shows ruin including west end and belfry, and another wall)		
Earliest date- structural: 1864		
Phasing- extensions and contractions:		
Floor levels raised or lowered:		
Other works		
Site moved: No		
Churchyard:		
Surroundings: Houses to S and SE include a late 16 th or early 17 th cent timber framed building, 18 th and 19 th cent brick buildings, and the Coventry Canal. EUS- earliest settlement of Amington around Amington hall 1km to north but Amington Green possibly had medieval origins- Great and Little Amington mentioned in 1422.		
Site observation	Not visited	
Overall Assessment	By: MH	Date: 18/11/15
Church itself has no known archaeological potential, but may lie within a medieval settlement		

Diocese of Birmingham ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 2015	Parish:	AUSTREY
	Dedication:	St Nicholas
	Grid Ref:	SK 2958 0628
	Local Authority:	North Warwickshire
	HER ref:	MWA237
<p><i>Please read the Introduction and Guide that accompanies the Assessment.</i> <i>This assessment is not a substitute for consultation of the relevant Historic Environment Record</i></p>		
Existing documentation	By: MH	Date: 2/1/15
<p>Sources: Birm Mus; VCH Warks Vol 4, 10-12; Pevsner Warks, 79; Warks HER; C Allen, St Nicholas Church, Austrey, MA thesis Univ Nottingham 1993</p>		
<p>Earliest date- documentary: Priest mentioned in Domesday Book; church first mentioned c1155</p>		
<p>Earliest date- structural: Tower late 13th cent</p>		
<p>Phasing- extensions and contractions: Tower added at west end c1270 while wider nave still standing. Former roofline is evidence for earlier building attached to tower. Blocked pointed arched windows in tower. Some stones of tower possibly reused. Nave and chancel rebuilt and church enlarged c1330 (Allen says c1300). Interior of west wall of nave includes small square stones possibly from earlier church. Chancel refaced externally with new stonework and windows restored. South porch of 1844 replaced an earlier porch. Restoration c1870s- earlier porch replaced by modern one.</p>		
<p>Floor levels raised or lowered:</p>		
<p>Other works: Footing of stone wall observed during groundworks on south side of tower in 1993- this may represent the remains of an earlier tower or an earlier church layout. Further observations during erection of scaffolding on south side of tower in 1994.</p>		
<p>Site moved: No</p>		
<p>Churchyard:</p>		
<p>Surroundings: Earthworks in field to north-west of church (recorded in 2000) are probably part of a former medieval settlement, indicating a shrunken settlement.</p>		
Site observation	By: MH	Date: 27/3/15
<p>Earliest date (visible structures):</p>		
<p>Phasing- extensions and contractions:</p>		
<p>Heating ducts: None</p>		
<p>Internal graves/vaults: None visible, but whole floor is boarded or carpeted.</p>		
<p>Floor levels raised or lowered: Modern tiles in the nave may overlie an earlier floor level. Along the south arcade a vertical edge forming the base of the plinth of the south-east pier of the tower is visible for a height of about 12cm above the tiles but on the first nave pier from the east it is visible for only about 4cm. There is a step down from south door into the church. The original floor level corresponding to the sedilia and piscina on the south side of the sanctuary was probably as now. Piscina at east end of south aisle.</p>		
<p>External drains: Brick-lined trench along north, east and south sides, but not around tower.</p>		
<p>Churchyard: Former structures indicated by walls found to south of tower. Original west boundary of churchyard is a marked slope to west of tower. Steep slope forms edge of graveyard to north of church. Boiler house on north side of tower.</p>		
<p>Surroundings: Earthworks in field to north-west of church, to north of graveyard extension which is to west of church. A ridge forming the south side of a hollow way has possible settlement earthworks to its south and possible ridge and furrow to its north.</p>		
Overall Assessment	By: MH	Date: 25/10/15
<p>Probably good survival of below-floor deposits within church, particularly within nave. Discoveries south of tower demonstrate potential survival of remains of structures beyond existing building</p>		

footprint. Earthworks to north-west may extend into churchyard to west of church.

Research Questions

The church's origins: are there any remains of the 12th cent or earlier churches?

The church's development: What date are the footings to the south of the tower?- do they relate to the wider 13th cent nave?

Do remains of a former settlement extend to the west of the church?

Diocese of Birmingham ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 2015	Parish: BADDESLEY ENSOR	
	Dedication: St Nicholas	
	Grid Ref: SP 2704 9854	
	Local Authority: North Warwickshire	
	HER ref: MWA126	
<i>Please read the introduction, summary and guide to sources that accompanies the Assessment. This assessment is not a substitute for consultation of the relevant Historic Environment Record</i>		
Existing documentation	By: MH	Date: 2/1/15
Sources: Birm Mus; VCH Warks Vol 4, 19; Pevsner Warks, 82-83; Warks HER		
Earliest date- documentary:		
Earliest date- structural: The preceding church, on a different site, is represented by Norman architectural fragments in and around Church House Inn including arch with zig-zag moulding. Aylesford drawing shows two-cell church of nave and chancel with , slightly protruding Norman north door, possible Norman windows in nave and possible infilled Norman doorway in south wall of chancel.		
Phasing- extensions and contractions:		
Floor levels raised or lowered:		
Other works:		
Site moved: Church rebuilt on entirely new site in 1848		
Churchyard: Arch with zig zag moulding is now set in ground near tower of present church.		
Surroundings: Church House Inn and cottages in Church Row have reset arches from old church		
Site observation	Not visited	
Overall Assessment	By: MH	Date: 18/11/15
No known archaeological implications on present site.		

Diocese of Birmingham ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 2015	Parish:	BAXTERLEY
	Dedication:	None
	Grid Ref:	SP 2562 9704
	Local Authority:	North Warwickshire
	HER ref:	MWA133
<p><i>Please read the Introduction and Guide that accompanies the Assessment.</i> <i>This assessment is not a substitute for consultation of the relevant Historic Environment Record</i></p>		
Existing documentation	By: MH	Date: 2/1/15
Sources: Birm Mus; Cossins Vol 5, 1; VCH Warks Vol 4, 26-27; Pevsner Warks, 87; Warks HER		
Earliest date- documentary:		
Earliest date- structural: North priest's doorway in chancel possibly 12 th cent and reset. 12 th cent wooden crozier head found in jamb of chancel arch during restoration. Doorway was on outside in Cossins's time (1880)- Cossins not sure that the reset head of priest's doorway is original- cleaned and scraped, and may have been square-headed originally, with a solid tympanum, and semicircle cut later to give greater height.		
Phasing- extensions and contractions: Chancel c1200, including windows and chancel arch. Offset at external base of SE corner of chancel is possibly an earlier buttress. Nave 14 th cent. Mid 16 th or 17 th cent west front. Tower probably 17 th cent. South wall of nave rebuilt c1875 when north aisle, porch and vestry added.		
Floor levels raised or lowered:		
Other works: Damaged by mining subsidence 1957.		
Site moved: No		
Churchyard: Observation of drain trenches and soakaways in 2002 revealed roof tile, human bone and sandstone rubble, medieval pottery and lead window comes.		
Surroundings: Isolated location suggests church lies within deserted settlement- possibly to north-east of church. Moated site with two platforms to south-east of church. Medieval settlement very approximately defined in HER as land to north, south, north-east, east and south-east of church.		
Site observation	By: MH	Date: 15/4/15
Earliest date (visible structures):		
Phasing- extensions and contractions: Priest's door very narrow. Lancet to its west. Possible former south-east corner of nave, consisting of straight joints alongside large stones, visible on exterior at junction with south wall of chancel. Possible blocked door in south wall of chancel.		
Heating ducts:		
Internal graves/vaults:		
Floor levels raised or lowered: Wooden floors under nave pews- hollow underneath, depth c80cm. Floors probably at original level.		
External drains: Brick channel around exterior		
Churchyard: Sunken pathway through west of churchyard. Graves dug into bank along south-east side of churchyard which is probably upcast from the adjoining moat.		
Surroundings: Ridge and furrow- a few ridges running SW- NE in field to north of churchyard. Moat adjoins churchyard on east.		
Overall Assessment	By: MH	Date: 25/10/15
Probably good survival of below-floor deposits including potential earlier nave. Location suggests that church lies within deserted settlement, so any extension of churchyard might disturb part of this.		
Research Questions		
What was the extent of the 12 th cent church indicated by the priest's doorway?		

Was the original nave narrower, as suggested by the possible former corner?
Was there a former settlement around the church and what was its extent?

Diocese of Birmingham ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 2015	Parish: BIRCHMOOR	
	Dedication: St John	
	Grid Ref: SK 251 014	
	Local Authority: North Warwickshire	
	HER ref: None	
<i>Please read the Introduction and Guide that accompanies the Assessment.</i> <i>This assessment is not a substitute for consultation of the relevant Historic Environment Record</i>		
Existing documentation	By: MH	Date: 3/1/15
Sources: None found		
Earliest date- documentary:		
Earliest date- structural:		
Phasing- extensions and contractions:		
Floor levels raised or lowered:		
Other works		
Site moved: No		
Churchyard:		
Surroundings:		
Site observation	Not visited	
Overall Assessment	By: MH	Date: 19/11/15
No known archaeological potential		

Diocese of Birmingham ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 2015	Parish: CASTLE BROMWICH
	Dedication: Ss Mary and Margaret
	Grid Ref: SP 1424 8986
	Local Authority: Solihull
	HER ref: MSI149
<i>Please read the Introduction and Guide that accompanies the Assessment.</i> <i>This assessment is not a substitute for consultation of the relevant Historic Environment Record</i>	
Existing documentation	By: MH Date: 3/1/15
Sources: Birm Mus; VCH Warks Vol 4, 45-46; Pevsner Warks, 223-224; Solihull HER; C Bateman, TBAS 1893, 1-7	
Earliest date- documentary: Chapel mentioned 1175	
Earliest date- structural: Medieval timber-framed church supported by timber aisle posts. Clerestory shows that timber nave had north and south aisles. Five bay nave, aisles and chancel. Nave of timber church extended as far west as middle of second bay of later church. Arched opening under end timber truss indicates there was a chancel. Existing chancel possibly original chapel, predating timber church.	
Phasing- extensions and contractions: Bay and bell turret added 16 th cent. Whole structure rebuilt in brick, 1762-31, enclosing earlier structure.	
Floor levels raised or lowered:	
Other works:	
Site moved: No	
Churchyard: Evaluation 1999 to south of church revealed brick drain of probable 17 th cent date but no other features.	
Surroundings: Motte and bailey castle nearby. Possible shrunken medieval settlement along Old Chester Road near churchyard.	
Site observation	By: MH Date: 26/6/15
Earliest date (visible structures): Stone footing of chancel consists of roughly rectangular ashlar and is possibly part of original chancel, which could have been timber framed on a stone sill.	
Phasing- extensions and contractions: The decorative stone course above the plain ashlar is 18 th cent- it continues on top of the brick footing of the nave.	
Heating ducts: Grills in west part of chancel- in front of sanctuary steps and in front of choir stalls. Surface pipes in shallow gullies along nave walkway and north and south aisles.	
Internal graves/vaults:	
Floor levels raised or lowered: Floor at east end of chancel c50cm higher than at west. Tiles of nave possibly laid on top of earlier floor. Bases of pipe gullies may represent former floor level.	
External drains:	
Churchyard: Ha-ha feature forms west boundary of churchyard and has a brick wall in the centre of the ditch rather than on one side of it. Former eastern boundary marked by curving bank with trees on.	
Surroundings:	
Overall Assessment	By: MH Date: 30/10/15
Probably good survival of below-floor deposits. Possibly other features surviving in churchyard.	
Research Questions	
When was the chapel first built? Is the chancel on the site of a stone chapel? What date is the timber nave?- it might be possible to date the arcade posts and the roof timbers by dendrochronology.	

Diocese of Birmingham ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 2015	Parish: CASTLE BROMWICH	
	Dedication: St Clement of Alexandria	
	Grid Ref: SP 163 899	
	Local Authority: Solihull	
	HER ref: None	
<i>Please read the Introduction and Guide that accompanies the Assessment.</i> <i>This assessment is not a substitute for consultation of the relevant Historic Environment Record</i>		
Existing documentation	By: MH	Date: 3/1/15
Sources: Diocesan list of church buildings		
Earliest date- documentary: 1968		
Earliest date- structural: 1968		
Phasing- extensions and contractions:		
Floor levels raised or lowered:		
Other works		
Site moved: No		
Churchyard:		
Surroundings:		
Site observation	Not visited	
Overall Assessment	By: MH	Date: 19/11/15
No known archaeological potential		

Diocese of Birmingham ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 2015	Parish:	CHELMSLEY WOOD
	Dedication:	St Andrew
	Grid Ref:	SP 185 866
	Local Authority:	Solihull
	HER ref:	None
<i>Please read the Introduction and Guide that accompanies the Assessment.</i> <i>This assessment is not a substitute for consultation of the relevant Historic Environment Record</i>		
Existing documentation	By: MH	Date: 11/12/15
Sources: Diocesan list of church buildings		
Earliest date- documentary: 2013		
Earliest date- structural:		
Phasing- extensions and contractions:		
Floor levels raised or lowered:		
Other works		
Site moved: No		
Churchyard:		
Surroundings:		
Site observation	Not visited	
Overall Assessment	By: MH	Date: 11/12/15
No known archaeological implications		

Diocese of Birmingham ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 2015	Parish:	COLESHILL
	Dedication:	St Peter and St Paul
	Grid Ref:	SP 2010 8904
	Local Authority:	North Warwickshire
	HER ref:	MWA286
<p><i>Please read the Introduction and Guide that accompanies the Assessment.</i> <i>This assessment is not a substitute for consultation of the relevant Historic Environment Record</i></p>		
Existing documentation	By: MH	Date: 3/1/15
<p>Sources: Birm Mus; Cossins Vol 2, 1-6; VCH Warks Vol 4, 54-56; Pevsner Warks, 235-236; Warks HER; N Palmer assessment 2013; A Watkins, guidebook(1990).</p>		
<p>Earliest date- documentary: Priest in Domesday Book. Possible minster church.</p>		
<p>Earliest date- structural: 12th cent font. Norman foundations seen within the line of the Decorated nave arcade during excavation in 1864. East part of nave arcades 14th cent.</p>		
<p>Phasing- extensions and contractions: Nave subsequently lengthened in 15th cent. Tower 14th or 15th cent. Chancel rebuilt 15th cent. Drastic restoration 1868-69- external masonry renewed and internal stonework scraped. East wall of chancel restored 1907. Before 19th cent restoration, aisles were only their present width as far west as the fourth bay from the east, which is the extent of Decorated work. The remaining bays were Perpendicular and both aisles were very narrow.</p>		
<p>Floor levels raised or lowered: Chancel raised above original floor level, which is shown by three steps up from north and south chancel doors. Earlier floor may survive under it. Existing floor level at eastern end of nave is at approximately the same level as the medieval floor, judging by its depth below the base mouldings in the arcades, but further west the floor lies at an increasingly greater depth below the mouldings, suggesting that the floor originally sloped upwards to the west but was levelled downwards in the 1868-69 restoration. Pew platforms shown by observations in 2013 to lie over voids which were probably dug into existing ground level in the 1868-69 works. Possibly surviving deposits under paving of walkways. Graves in nave.</p>		
<p>Other works: Dismantling of Digby monument in north-east of chancel in 1962 revealed piscina and canopied sedilia of 15th cent chancel.</p>		
<p>Site moved: No</p>		
<p>Churchyard: An archaeological observation in 1996 of cable trenches around the north, west and south sides of the tower for the installation of floodlights revealed some of the church foundations and part of a single grave on the north side of the tower. The cable trenches also revealed that concrete had been poured to a considerable depth around much of the western end of the church.</p>		
<p>Surroundings: Possible castle site in The Croft to south of church- slight earthworks and 13th cent ref to Castle Hill. Church may be early settlement nucleus, replaced by planned medieval town along main road.</p>		
Site observation	By: MH	Date: 1/5/15
<p>Earliest date (visible structures):</p>		
<p>Phasing- extensions and contractions:</p>		
<p>Heating ducts: North aisle, nave and south aisle. Grills along nave and at east end of nave.</p>		
<p>Internal graves/vaults: 14th cent effigy tombs on north and south walls of north aisle and south aisle. 16th, 17th and 18th cent grave markers in floor. 16th cent Digby tombs in sanctuary and east part of chancel, grave slabs in sanctuary floor and wall slabs in sanctuary.</p>		
<p>Floor levels raised or lowered: Level of base of sedilia on south wall of sanctuary shows that original floor was at same level as chancel floor, which is about 24cm below the existing sanctuary floor- so sanctuary floor has been raised. It was possibly originally the same level as the base of the Digby memorial on north side of chancel/sanctuary.</p>		
<p>External drains: Whole exterior</p>		

Churchyard:		
Surroundings:		
Overall Assessment	By: MH	Date: 30/10/15
Potentially excellent survival of earlier floor levels in chancel. Nave may be extensively disturbed by graves.		
Research Questions		
Are there any remains of the pre-Conquest minster church?		

Diocese of Birmingham ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 2015	Parish:	DORDON
	Dedication:	St Leonard
	Grid Ref:	SK 2625 0036
	Local Authority:	North Warwickshire
	HER ref:	MWA232
<i>Please read the Introduction and Guide that accompanies the Assessment.</i> <i>This assessment is not a substitute for consultation of the relevant Historic Environment Record</i>		
Existing documentation	By: MH	Date: 3/1/15
Sources: Pevsner Warks, 285; Warks HER		
Earliest date- documentary: 1867-68		
Earliest date- structural: 1867-68		
Phasing- extensions and contractions: South aisle added 1901		
Floor levels raised or lowered:		
Other works		
Site moved: No		
Churchyard:		
Surroundings:		
Site observation	Not visited	
Overall Assessment	By: MH	Date: 19/11/15
No known archaeological potential		

Diocese of Birmingham ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 2015	Parish: DOSTHILL (Old church)
	Dedication: St Paul
	Grid Ref: SP 2124 9985
	Local Authority: Tamworth
	HER ref: MST5237
<i>Please read the Introduction and Guide that accompanies the Assessment.</i> <i>This assessment is not a substitute for consultation of the relevant Historic Environment Record</i>	
Existing documentation	By: MH Date: 4/1/15
Sources: Cossins Vol 2, 106-108; VCH Warks Vol 4; Pevsner Warks, 286; Staffs HER; Staffs EUS, HUCA 37	
Earliest date- documentary:	
Earliest date- structural: Norman nave and chancel arch.	
Phasing- extensions and contractions: Road to east widened, chancel demolished, and east wall rebuilt, before 1885. Window in east wall constructed out of fragments of stone moulded mullions, possibly from original east window. Slight signs of an abacus in the inner ring show that the jambs had a column on each side.	
Floor levels raised or lowered:	
Other works: Stone wall, probably former boundary wall, recorded in watching brief in 2003 on foundation trenches to west of old church.	
Site moved: Yes- old church to north-east of new (built 1870-72)	
Churchyard:	
Surroundings: Church within medieval settlement of Dosthill, recorded in Domesday. Moated site to north. 15 th or 16 th cent cruck-framed barn to south-east.	
Site observation	By: MH Date: 6/11/15
Earliest date (visible structures): Original doors and window reveals, but jambs re-done	
Phasing- extensions and contractions: Arch in east wall is reset but straight joint to east end of south wall suggests that the south-east corner is original. Upper part of west wall probably later build-uses larger stones. Foundation of west wall exposed near south-west corner.	
Heating ducts:	
Internal graves/vaults:	
Floor levels raised or lowered: Slight step down into interior from both north and south doors	
External drains: Whole exterior	
Churchyard:	
Surroundings:	
Overall Assessment	By: MH Date: 20/11/15
Potential below-ground remains of chancel. Probably good survival of below-ground remains.	
Research Questions	
What was the original form of the east end- square-ended or apsidal? Were there any later medieval alterations to the church?	

Diocese of Birmingham ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 2015	Parish: FREASLEY	
	Dedication:	
	Grid Ref:	
	Local Authority:	
	HER ref:	
<i>Please read the Introduction and Guide that accompanies the Assessment.</i> <i>This assessment is not a substitute for consultation of the relevant Historic Environment Record</i>		
Existing documentation	By: MH	Date: 4/1/15
Sources: Midland Counties Tribune, March 1934		
Earliest date- documentary: 1894		
Earliest date- structural: 1894		
Phasing- extensions and contractions:		
Floor levels raised or lowered:		
Other works:		
Site moved: No		
Churchyard:		
Surroundings: Medieval and post-medieval settlement. 16 th and 17 th century houses.		
Site observation	Not visited	
Overall Assessment	By: MH	Date: 20/11/15
No known archaeological potential		

Diocese of Birmingham ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 2015	Parish:	GARRETT'S GREEN
	Dedication:	St Thomas
	Grid Ref:	SP 1465 8571
	Local Authority:	Birmingham
	HER ref:	MBM2798
<i>Please read the Introduction and Guide that accompanies the Assessment.</i> <i>This assessment is not a substitute for consultation of the relevant Historic Environment Record</i>		
Existing documentation	By: MH	Date: 4/1/15
Sources: Pevsner Works, 212-213; Birm HER		
Earliest date- documentary: 1958-60		
Earliest date- structural:		
Phasing- extensions and contractions:		
Floor levels raised or lowered:		
Other works:		
Site moved: No		
Churchyard:		
Surroundings:		
Site observation	Not visited	
Overall Assessment	By: MH	Date: 20/11/15
No known archaeological potential		

Diocese of Birmingham ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 2015	Parish:	GRENDON
	Dedication:	All Saints
	Grid Ref:	SK 2871 0091
	Local Authority:	North Warwickshire
	HER ref:	MWA199
<p><i>Please read the Introduction and Guide that accompanies the Assessment.</i> <i>This assessment is not a substitute for consultation of the relevant Historic Environment Record</i></p>		
Existing documentation	By: MH	Date: 4/1/15
<p>Sources: Cossins Vol 3, 132-136; VCH Warks Vol 4, 78-80; Pevsner Warks, 300-01; Warks HER; Cossins, Brief notes</p>		
Earliest date- documentary:		
Earliest date- structural: Corners of nave 12 th cent		
<p>Phasing- extensions and contractions: Chancel rebuilt and enlarged early 13th cent. North aisle and arcade mid 13th cent. 13th cent north doorway possibly reset in 14th cent. South door, south aisle and arcade and probably chancel arch 14th cent. West tower 19th cent.</p>		
Floor levels raised or lowered:		
<p>Other works: Evaluation April 2015. Two test pits dug in the church interior, on the north side of the south aisle, revealed cuts for burials, and one grave contained 11th/12th cent pottery. A trench west of south aisle and south of tower revealed the rubble core of a stone wall footing west of and predating the west wall of the south aisle, and four undated grave cuts. The relationship between grave cuts and the wall footing was uncertain. Fragments of green-glazed medieval floor tile were found in the upper deposits in the trench outside the church and in the test pits inside. Further evaluation in October 2015 included the whole footprint of a proposed new building west of the south aisle and south of the tower. More grave cuts were found but much of the area had been disturbed by drains and services. The graves were undated and included Intercutting graves, some aligned NW-SE and NE-SW rather than E-W, and some including window glass. Two medieval sherds, painted medieval window glass, and a sherd of Early Bronze Age pottery (the base of a vessel, Beaker or Collared Urn, which may relate to a burial rather than a settlement) were found in an unstratified context. The rubble fill of the construction trench for the south wall of the tower was probably demolition rubble from an earlier tower. The northern part of the rubble wall core west of the west wall of the south aisle was disturbed by a later drain and a lean-to structure.</p>		
Site moved: No		
<p>Churchyard: Possible earthwork platforms in graveyard extension. Extension possibly cuts into platforms. Medieval pottery found in east border of graveyard extension. Cossins suggests that the park around Grendon Hall has been considerably enlarged towards the south-east and houses formerly there were rebuilt at a distance away.</p>		
<p>Surroundings: Well-marked platforms to east and south of graveyard extension. Grendon Park, landscape park associated with Grendon Hall, to north. Park goes right up to north and west boundaries of churchyard. Medieval settlement recorded in HER as including churchyard, land to east, extending up to Home Farm, and area to north and west of churchyard. Overlaps with south part of Grendon Park.</p>		
Site observation	By: MH	Date: 21/4/15
Earliest date (visible structures):		
<p>Phasing- extensions and contractions: Stubs of thick 12th cent walls visible at NE and SE corners of nave. Evaluation to west of south aisle in 2015 revealed wide rubble footing with a single facing course, possibly an earlier south aisle.</p>		
Heating ducts: Grills visible in north end of nave, chancel and south aisle.		
Internal graves/vaults: 1990- Graves down centre of nave, east end of south aisle, north side of		

chancel and possibly also in sanctuary. Wall slabs on both sides of chancel suggest graves here. Grave slab on north side of chancel. Memorial slabs on south wall of south aisle and north and south walls of south chapel. No graves visible in aisle floors, carpet on nave floor 21/4/15. Vault under west part of north aisle.

Floor levels raised or lowered: Stone flagged floor throughout. High plinths of north arcade may indicate that the floor level has been lowered here, but may just be the design of the plinths. Test pits in south aisle revealed levelling deposit over clay surface. Grave cuts seen in clay.

External drains: Trench around outside, cut below plinth.

Churchyard: Bank on east of original churchyard, with corner at north end.

Surroundings: Earthworks in playing field to west of churchyard, earthworks including platform to east of graveyard extension, earthworks in field to south of graveyard extension.

Overall Assessment

By: MH

Date: 20/11/15

Interior of church probably heavily disturbed by graves so survival of below floor deposits likely to be patchy, but some graves of earlier date like that found in the test pit may survive. Further remains of earlier phases of church like that found under south aisle wall may survive. Probable remains of medieval settlement within graveyard extension. Prehistoric pottery suggests potential survival of pre-church features.

Research Questions

Are there any pre-church features? Are there any further remains of church structures predating those now visible, and are there any graves relating to these, inside or outside the church?

Diocese of Birmingham ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 2015	Parish:	HALL GREEN
	Dedication:	St Michael
	Grid Ref:	SP 119 812
	Local Authority:	Birmingham
	HER ref:	None
<i>Please read the Introduction and Guide that accompanies the Assessment.</i> <i>This assessment is not a substitute for consultation of the relevant Historic Environment Record</i>		
Existing documentation	By: MH	Date: 11/12/15
Sources: Diocesan list of church buildings		
Earliest date- documentary: 1966		
Earliest date- structural: 1966		
Phasing- extensions and contractions:		
Floor levels raised or lowered:		
Other works:		
Site moved: No		
Churchyard:		
Surroundings:		
Site observation	Not visited	
Overall Assessment	By: MH	Date: 11/12/15
No known archaeological potential		

Diocese of Birmingham ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 2015	Parish:	HALL GREEN
	Dedication:	St Peter
	Grid Ref:	SP 101 806
	Local Authority:	Birmingham
	HER ref:	None
<i>Please read the Introduction and Guide that accompanies the Assessment.</i> <i>This assessment is not a substitute for consultation of the relevant Historic Environment Record</i>		
Existing documentation	By: MH	Date: 4/1/15
Sources: Pevsner Warks, 178; Birm HER		
Earliest date- documentary: 1964		
Earliest date- structural: 1964		
Phasing- extensions and contractions:		
Floor levels raised or lowered:		
Other works:		
Site moved: No		
Churchyard:		
Surroundings: Historic hedgerows along Paradise Lane near church		
Site observation	Not visited	
Overall Assessment	By: MH	Date: 20/11/15
No known archaeological potential		

Diocese of Birmingham ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 2015	Parish:	HALL GREEN
	Dedication:	The Ascension
	Grid Ref:	SP 1099 8179
	Local Authority:	Birmingham
	HER ref:	MBM275
<i>Please read the Introduction and Guide that accompanies the Assessment.</i> <i>This assessment is not a substitute for consultation of the relevant Historic Environment Record</i>		
Existing documentation	By: MH	Date: 4/1/15
Sources: VCH Warks Vol 7; Pevsner Warks, 177-78; Pevsner Birm, 269-70; Birm HER		
Earliest date- documentary: 1703		
Earliest date- structural: 1703		
Phasing- extensions and contractions: Chancel and transepts added 1860		
Floor levels raised or lowered:		
Other works:		
Site moved: No		
Churchyard:		
Surroundings:		
Site observation	Not visited	
Overall Assessment	By: MH	Date: 20/11/15
No known archaeological potential		

Diocese of Birmingham ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 2015	Parish: HURLEY	
	Dedication: The Resurrection	
	Grid Ref: SP 246 958	
	Local Authority: North Warwickshire	
	HER ref: None	
<i>Please read the Introduction and Guide that accompanies the Assessment.</i> <i>This assessment is not a substitute for consultation of the relevant Historic Environment Record</i>		
Existing documentation	By: MH	Date: 24/10/15
Sources: VCH Warks Vol 4		
Earliest date- documentary: 1861		
Earliest date- structural:		
Phasing- extensions and contractions:		
Floor levels raised or lowered:		
Other works:		
Site moved: No		
Churchyard:		
Surroundings:		
Site observation	Not visited	
Overall Assessment	By: MH	Date: 20/11/15
No known archaeological potential		

Diocese of Birmingham ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 2015	Parish:	KINGSBURY
	Dedication:	Ss Peter and Paul
	Grid Ref:	SP 2147 9626
	Local Authority:	North Warwickshire
	HER ref:	MWA1
<p><i>Please read the Introduction and Guide that accompanies the Assessment.</i> <i>This assessment is not a substitute for consultation of the relevant Historic Environment Record</i></p>		
Existing documentation	By: MH	Date: 5/1/15
Sources: Birm Mus, Cossins Vol 5, 62; VCH Warks Vol 4, 109-112; Pevsner Warks, 327; Warks HER; TBAS 21, 1895, 77		
Earliest date- documentary: Two priests mentioned in Domesday Book. Possible minster church		
Earliest date- structural: Nave, chancel, arcades and possibly aisles mid 12 th cent. Two possible Norman window scars visible on interior of east wall of chancel.		
Phasing- extensions and contractions: North aisle altered 13 th cent, west tower added late 13 th cent, chancel lengthened in 14 th cent (contradicts Norman dating of windows at east end), north-east chapel and vestry possibly 14 th cent. Porch 15 th cent. West wall of tower rebuilt 17 th cent. Norman chancel arch removed in 19 th cent.		
Floor levels raised or lowered: Floor levels of nave and aisles raised 16 inches in 1821-22.		
Other works:		
Site moved: No		
Churchyard:		
Surroundings: Possible earthworks in field to north of graveyard.		
Site observation	By: MH	Date: 15/4/15
Earliest date (visible structures):		
Phasing- extensions and contractions: Straight joint on east side of arch between chancel and north chapel. At least three phases in this wall, including cut back jambs of original door or arch		
Heating ducts: North-south across east end of nave. Surface pipes in north and south aisles. Heating pipe in duct running west-east across north chapel.		
Internal graves/vaults: Slabs in sanctuary, west part of chancel and north aisle. Vault below north chapel. Memorial slabs on north wall of north aisle are related to burials. Grave slabs in north aisle. Grave slabs in chancel floor.		
Floor levels raised or lowered: Stone flagged floor. Pews on wooden platforms. Wooden platform over original floor in north-east chapel/vestry.		
External drains: whole exterior- brick-lined channel		
Churchyard:		
Surroundings:		
Overall Assessment	By: MH	Date: 17/11/15
Probably good survival of below-floor deposits in nave. Rest of church interior may be heavily disturbed by burials		
Research Questions		
Are there any remains of the pre-Conquest church?		

Diocese of Birmingham ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 2015	Parish:	KINGSHURST
	Dedication:	St Barnabas
	Grid Ref:	SP 170 885
	Local Authority:	Solihull
	HER ref:	None
<i>Please read the Introduction and Guide that accompanies the Assessment.</i> <i>This assessment is not a substitute for consultation of the relevant Historic Environment Record</i>		
Existing documentation	By: MH	Date: 5/1/15
Sources: Diocesan list of church buildings		
Earliest date- documentary: 1957		
Earliest date- structural: 1957		
Phasing- extensions and contractions:		
Floor levels raised or lowered:		
Other works:		
Site moved: No		
Churchyard:		
Surroundings:		
Site observation	Not visited	
Overall Assessment	By: MH	Date: 22/11/15
No known archaeological potential		

Diocese of Birmingham ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 2015	Parish:	LEA HALL
	Dedication:	St Richard
	Grid Ref:	SP 146 870
	Local Authority:	Birmingham
	HER ref:	None
<i>Please read the Introduction and Guide that accompanies the Assessment.</i> <i>This assessment is not a substitute for consultation of the relevant Historic Environment Record</i>		
Existing documentation	By: MH	Date: 11/12/15
Sources: Diocesan list of church buildings		
Earliest date- documentary: 1965		
Earliest date- structural:		
Phasing- extensions and contractions:		
Floor levels raised or lowered:		
Other works:		
Site moved: No		
Churchyard:		
Surroundings:		
Site observation	Not visited	
Overall Assessment	By: MH	Date: 11/12/15
No known archaeological potential		

Diocese of Birmingham ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 2015	Parish:	LEA MARSTON
	Dedication:	St John the Baptist
	Grid Ref:	SP 2046 9271
	Local Authority:	North Warwickshire
	HER ref:	MWA65
<p><i>Please read the Introduction and Guide that accompanies the Assessment.</i> <i>This assessment is not a substitute for consultation of the relevant Historic Environment Record</i></p>		
Existing documentation	By: MH	Date: 6/1/15
Sources: Cossins Vol 2, 112; VCH Warks Vol 4, 115; Pevsner Warks, 332; Warks HER		
Earliest date- documentary: Advowson mentioned 1252.		
Earliest date- structural: South wall of nave late 13 th cent, and possibly some of north wall.		
Phasing- extensions and contractions: Nave extended to west in 15 th cent and south porch added. Chancel rebuilt 1876-77 and tower added. Cossins suggests there was originally a tower at the west end of the nave.		
Floor levels raised or lowered:		
Other works:		
Site moved: No		
Churchyard:		
Surroundings: Isolated location suggests possible former settlement. Former Hams Hall Park to south of church and Ouston Grange, a grange of Merevale Abbey, further south		
Site observation	By: MH	Date: 5/8/15
Earliest date (visible structures): South door jamb mouldings 13 th cent?		
Phasing- extensions and contractions: Build of south wall of nave different to that of north. Blocking and repaired plinth of original nave south door visible on exterior. Clear straight joint marking extension of nave to west. Possible traces of former west door. Possible cut-back former image niche at east end of nave south wall, and possible former hagioscope.		
Heating ducts: Grills at east end of chancel (north-south in front of sanctuary rail) and west end of nave (north-south and east –west)		
Internal graves/vaults: Wall slabs in east part of chancel, sanctuary and east end of nave. Wall slabs on north wall of chancel refer to vault in nave, vault undefined, and burial under slab (i.e. in east part of chancel), slabs on east wall of nave refer to burial in sanctuary, slabs on south wall of chancel refer to 18 th and 18 th cent burials and burials in vault “beneath aisle”. Void under chancel just west of sanctuary- possibly crypt or vault. 14 th cent memorial slab over grave in sanctuary, in front of altar.		
Floor levels raised or lowered:		
External drains: Gravel-filled, probably whole exterior		
Churchyard:		
Surroundings:		
Overall Assessment	By: MH	Date: 17/11/15
Interior deposits probably extensively disturbed by graves but earlier wall footings may survive. Possible remains of former settlement around church.		
Research Questions		
<p>What was the plan of the 13th century church? Was there an earlier church here? How does the church relate to the probable former settlement and to Ouston Grange. Was the settlement relocated from here when Hams Hall was constructed?</p>		

Diocese of Birmingham ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 2015	Parish:	MARSTON GREEN
	Dedication:	St Leonard
	Grid Ref:	SP 173 852
	Local Authority:	Solihull
	HER ref:	None
<i>Please read the Introduction and Guide that accompanies the Assessment.</i> <i>This assessment is not a substitute for consultation of the relevant Historic Environment Record</i>		
Existing documentation	By: MH	Date: 6/1/15
Sources: Diocesan list of church buildings		
Earliest date- documentary: 1938		
Earliest date- structural: 1938		
Phasing- extensions and contractions:		
Floor levels raised or lowered:		
Other works:		
Site moved: No		
Churchyard:		
Surroundings:		
Site observation	Not visited	
Overall Assessment	By: MH	Date: 22/11/15
No known archaeological potential		

Diocese of Birmingham ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 2015	Parish:	MAXSTOKE
	Dedication:	St Michael and All Angels
	Grid Ref:	SP 2359 8686
	Local Authority:	North Warwickshire
	HER ref:	MWA333
<i>Please read the Introduction and Guide that accompanies the Assessment. This assessment is not a substitute for consultation of the relevant Historic Environment Record</i>		
Existing documentation	By: MH	Date: 6/1/15
Sources: Birm Mus; Cossins Vol 3, 35; VCH Warks Vol 4, 141; Pevsner Warks, 350-51; Warks HER; J Holliday, TBAS 1874, 56-105		
Earliest date- documentary: Advowson mentioned 1252; church mentioned 1291		
Earliest date- structural: Mid 14 th cent including blocked north door		
Phasing- extensions and contractions: West door 15 th cent, brick vestry and buttress on south-west are 18 th or 19 th cent, bell tower and stone buttress on south side 19 th cent. Cossins suggests that existing church was built after removal of chantry, which was dissolved when priory was founded. Whole of existing structure is possibly post-Dissolution and built from reused material. Local belief that the church was built out of the ruins of the priory church.		
Floor levels raised or lowered:		
Other works:		
Site moved: No		
Churchyard:		
Surroundings: 14th cent priory adjoins church. Possible remains of deserted settlement around church. Old cottage adjoining church is on site of the ancient vicarage.		
Site observation	By: MH	Date: 12/8/15
Earliest date (visible structures):		
Phasing- extensions and contractions: Coursing on exterior fairly regular but stone size very irregular. Similar build to adjoining Priory precinct wall. No reused mouldings visible as might be expected if it were built wholly of reused stone. West end rebuilt or repaired, but plinth continuous. Offset near east end of south wall suggests rebuild or repair. All of windows may be reset. Possible change in build between west and east parts on north side. Blocked south door corresponding to blocked north door is visible in plaster on interior and its exterior is visible in the vestry.		
Heating ducts: Grill along west part of south wall. Pipes above ground on north and south sides but go underground just inside west door		
Internal graves/vaults: Two wall plaques on south wall refer to nearby burials of two members of Dilke family, 17th cent		
Floor levels raised or lowered: Level floor throughout. Tiles down centre of nave, pews possibly over voids. Reused floor tiles from Priory show that reflooring took place after Dissolution, and probably after 19 th cent excavations of Priory.		
External drains: Whole exterior		
Churchyard:		
Surroundings:		
Overall Assessment	By: MH	Date: 17/11/15
Probably good survival of below-ground deposits inside church. Possible remains of former settlement around it.		
Research Questions		
Are there any remains of an earlier church?		

Diocese of Birmingham ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 2015	Parish:	MEREVALE
	Dedication:	St Mary the Virgin
	Grid Ref:	SP 2904 9772
	Local Authority:	North Warwickshire
	HER ref:	MWA6093
<p><i>Please read the Introduction and Guide that accompanies the Assessment.</i> <i>This assessment is not a substitute for consultation of the relevant Historic Environment Record</i></p>		
Existing documentation	By: MH	Date: 6/1/15
Sources: Birm Mus; VCH Warks Vol 4, 144-47; Pevsner Warks, 351-52; Warks HER		
Earliest date- documentary: Possibly originally built as a temporary church for the monks of Merevale- would account for small size of nave. Capella ante portas to abbey.		
Earliest date- structural: Nave with aisles, and probably chancel, mid 13 th cent.		
Phasing- extensions and contractions: South chancel aisle 14 th cent, north chancel aisle possibly 15 th cent. Arcades about 1500. Probably south chapel with arcade added in 14th cent but arcade later replaced to match north arcade. Nave aisles possibly demolished in 18 th cent, vestries added on site of south aisle about 1850. Much masonry renewed in 1833.		
Floor levels raised or lowered: Vestry floor (i.e. former south aisle) about 40cm higher than exterior ground surface and 57cm above nave floor. Vestry floor over base of piers. Original aisle floor likely to have been level with nave floor.		
Other works: Archaeological observation in 1998 of trench for foul drain recorded stone footings, including a plinth, below the floor in the south west corner of vestry which may belong to the original 13 th cent south aisle. The plinth was in line with the inner edge of the west wall of the nave.		
Site moved: No		
Churchyard:		
Surroundings: Precinct wall of Abbey. Earthworks in fields to east and south-east of churchyard, possibly monastic.		
Site observation	By: MH	Date: 15/4/15
Earliest date (visible structures):		
Phasing- extensions and contractions: Nave piers 14 th cent? South-east nave pier 13th cent.		
Heating ducts: Chancel and possibly north aisle. Also along centre of nave and chancel- grills visible. Grills also in north and south chancel aisles. Possibly north-south duct as well.		
Internal graves/vaults: Grave slab on north side of nave. 15 th cent effigy on south side of nave. Vault on south side of chancel. 15 th cent brass slab at east end of chancel and possibly other grave slabs here. Medieval grave slabs in sanctuary, to both north and south of altar. Slabs on south chancel wall refer to vault.		
Floor levels raised or lowered: Reset medieval floor tiles in chancel, chancel aisles and vestry floor. Many plain glazed tiles, but tiles with inlaid decoration in front of sanctuary rail and in chancel.		
External drains: Whole exterior- brick-lined channel		
Churchyard: Graveyard to north of nave up to 1.5m above wall bases on north-west. Stub of west end of former north wall of north nave aisle visible in churchyard boundary wall and another part of wall visible in graveyard.		
Surroundings: Earthworks to east and south-east, running down to pools. Include possible platforms, and quarry pits possibly associated with pools. Large pit to south-east possibly quarry pit for dam separating two pools, now followed by access track to Merevale Hall.		
Overall Assessment	By: MH	Date: 17/11/15
Probably much disturbance of below-floor deposits by graves. Possibly good survival of early floor deposits on sites of nave aisles. Good survival of earthworks adjacent to churchyard.		

Research Questions

What was the original plan of the church? What are the earthworks adjoining the churchyard?

Diocese of Birmingham ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 2015	Parish:	NETHER WHITACRE
	Dedication:	St Giles
	Grid Ref:	SP 2312 9284
	Local Authority:	North Warwickshire
	HER ref:	MWA69
<i>Please read the Introduction and Guide that accompanies the Assessment.</i> <i>This assessment is not a substitute for consultation of the relevant Historic Environment Record</i>		
Existing documentation	By: MH	Date: 6/1/15
Sources: Birm Mus; Cossins Vol 1, 139; VCH Warks Vol 4, 254-55; Pevsner Warks, 259-60; Warks HER		
Earliest date- documentary: Mentioned 1280 as a chapel.		
Earliest date- structural: Jambs of east window and rubble walling possibly 14 th cent. 14 th cent carved stones (carved corbels, tracery and other fragments) reset in tower walls are possibly from an earlier tower.		
Phasing- extensions and contractions: Tower mid 16 th cent (Cossins says late 15 th cent or early 16 th cent). Restoration 1870 included rebuilding south wall of nave. Church rebuilt in 1870 with exception of tower.		
Floor levels raised or lowered:		
Other works:		
Site moved: No		
Churchyard: No archaeological remains found in evaluation in advance of graveyard extension to west in 2000.		
Surroundings: Possible site of shrunken medieval village.		
Site observation	By: MH	Date: 5/11/15
Earliest date (visible structures): Possibly reset Norman windows in south wall of tower. Possible long and short work at north-west corner of nave		
Phasing- extensions and contractions: Reset 14 th cent window head in west wall of tower. Blocked north door on north side of nave, under window- possibly originally 13 th cent type with two-stone pointed arch. Vestry on north-east side includes large reused stones.		
Heating ducts: Nave floor. Grills at east end of nave and along centre of nave		
Internal graves/vaults:		
Floor levels raised or lowered: Pews on slightly raised boarding- possibly void below		
External drains: Channels around whole exterior		
Churchyard:		
Surroundings:		
Overall Assessment	By: MH	Date: 17/11/15
Probably good survival of below-floor deposits		
Research Questions		
What was the plan of the church before the 14 th century?		

Diocese of Birmingham ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 2015	Parish:	NEWTON REGIS
	Dedication:	St Mary
	Grid Ref:	SK 27926 07471
	Local Authority:	North Warwickshire
	HER ref:	MWA185
<p><i>Please read the Introduction and Guide that accompanies the Assessment.</i> <i>This assessment is not a substitute for consultation of the relevant Historic Environment Record</i></p>		
Existing documentation	By: MH	Date: 6/1/15
Sources: Birm Mus; VCH Warks Vol 4, 162-64; Pevsner Warks, 362-63; Warks HER		
Earliest date- documentary:		
Earliest date- structural: Lower part of tower including arch 13 th cent, possibly added to 12 th cent or earlier church.		
Phasing- extensions and contractions: Nave and chancel rebuilt 14 th cent. South porch 15 th cent. Early 20 th cent interior works.		
Floor levels raised or lowered:		
Other works:		
Site moved: No		
Churchyard:		
Surroundings: Possible ridge and furrow east of churchyard. Ridge and furrow to north-east of church, in school grounds. Medieval settlement around rest of church. Evaluation 1993 in school grounds revealed disturbed remains of probable medieval house platforms, ridge and furrow and a field boundary.		
Site observation	By: MH	Date: 27/3/15
Earliest date (visible structures): Window on north side of tower is 14 th cent (restored) on exterior but has marked interior splay so may be an earlier window opening.		
Phasing- extensions and contractions: North-east buttress of tower intrudes into interior of church		
Heating ducts: Grills just inside south door and in front of sanctuary rail.		
Internal graves/vaults: Two 18 th cent grave slabs just in front of sanctuary step. Tomb recess in north wall of sanctuary and memorial slab on north wall of sanctuary		
Floor levels raised or lowered:		
External drains: Whole exterior		
Churchyard: Possible platforms in area being used for new burials, between former churchyard boundary and school boundary fence.		
Surroundings: Path running south from south-east end of church goes over ridge and furrow.		
Overall Assessment	By: MH	Date: 17/11/15
Probably good survival of below-floor deposits. Possible house platforms of former settlement in west of churchyard.		
Research Questions		
What was the plan of the church before the 14 th century? Was there a church here before the 13 th century?		

Diocese of Birmingham ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 2015	Parish:	POLESWORTH
	Dedication:	St Editha
	Grid Ref:	SK 2632 0245
	Local Authority:	North Warwickshire
	HER ref:	MWA203
<p><i>Please read the Introduction and Guide that accompanies the Assessment.</i> <i>This assessment is not a substitute for consultation of the relevant Historic Environment Record</i></p>		
Existing documentation	By: MH	Date: 6/1/15
<p>Sources: Birm Mus; VCH Warks Vol 4, 194-97; Pevsner Warks, 372-73; Warks HER; interim reports on 2011-13 excavations</p>		
<p>Earliest date- documentary: Nunnery 9th /10th cent, re-established 12th cent.</p>		
<p>Earliest date- structural: Nave early 12th cent. North arcade c1120-30</p>		
<p>Phasing- extensions and contractions: North aisle possibly on site of Saxon church. Existing church is nave of nunnery church, which extended further east. Cloister was to south-east. Aisle widened 14th cent, nave and north aisle shortened at west in 14th cent. West part of south wall of nave and east side of tower rebuilt in 18th cent. Existing chancel built 1869. Much of surviving structure post-medieval.</p>		
<p>Floor levels raised or lowered: Removal of suspended wooden floor over south part of nave observed 2002, exposing loose rubble and brick and stone support walls, probably inserted in 1869 restoration. Towards the east end of the nave one support wall was built over a reburied medieval stone coffin and a there was also a brick vault near the east end of the nave. Rounded base moulding of pier revealed in work to install statue of St Editha. Observation of heating duct trench along east part of north aisle in 2005 revealed, at base, compacted sandy loam with small fragments of sandstone. Excavations outside south-west of church in 2005- evidence for rebuilding of south wall of church down to foundations in 18th cent.</p>		
<p>Other works:</p>		
<p>Site moved: No</p>		
<p>Churchyard: Stone foundations revealed south of church in 2005 in observation of toilet block construction. Medieval burials recorded in trenches along north and east sides of cloister. Mound excavated 2011 and found to be post-medieval in date.</p>		
<p>Surroundings: Possible nunnery boundary ditch located in Mytum excavations. Pre-conquest burials and timber structure found to south-west in 2011-13 excavations.</p>		
Site observation	By: MH	Date: 31/7/15
<p>Earliest date (visible structures): Part of original south wall surviving opposite third arcade bay from east.</p>		
<p>Phasing- extensions and contractions: East part of exterior of south wall- lower plinth and blocked window east of buttress. Buttress has date stone 1591, possibly reset. Blocked door in interior south wall to west of visible arch- corresponds to buttress outside and corresponds to break in build- beginning of 18th cent rebuild of west part. Infilled window near west end of exterior of north wall and discontinuity in buttress shows where building has been reduced in length.</p>		
<p>Heating ducts: Along east part of arcade, and grill towards west end of nave, just east of third bay of arcade, duct running north-south.</p>		
<p>Internal graves/vaults: Two medieval chest tombs in arcade. Wall plaque on north wall of chancel refers to burial under altar.</p>		
<p>Floor levels raised or lowered: Probable void under pews on north side of nave. Arcade pier bases (including observation during statue installation) suggest that present floor is slightly higher than the original. This is slightly more marked at the west end of the arcade. Tiles may overlies earlier floor. Probable original build of south wall slopes to west- narrow string course visible. Sloping original</p>		

floor would account for extent of pier base now visible- 19th century tiling was laid level. Lower plinth by St Editha statue about 9cm high.

External drains: Around all of church

Churchyard:

Surroundings:

Overall Assessment

By: MH

Date: 17/11/15

Probable good survival of below-ground deposits inside church, potentially including remains of pre-Conquest church.

Research Questions

What was the extent of the pre-Conquest nunnery church?

Diocese of Birmingham ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 2015	Parish:	SECKINGTON
	Dedication:	All Saints
	Grid Ref:	SK 2601 0741
	Local Authority:	North Warwickshire
	HER ref:	MWA168
<p><i>Please read the Introduction and Guide that accompanies the Assessment.</i> <i>This assessment is not a substitute for consultation of the relevant Historic Environment Record</i></p>		
Existing documentation	By: MH	Date: 6/1/15
<p>Sources: Birm Mus; VCH Warks Vol 4, 199-200; Pevsner Warks, 372-73; Warks HER; R Meeson report 1997; letter from Rector 1957</p>		
<p>Earliest date- documentary: There was possibly a Saxon hall on the castle site, which may have been accompanied by a church. Advowson mentioned 1205.</p>		
<p>Earliest date- structural: Tower mid to late 13th cent, chancel late 13th cent.</p>		
<p>Phasing- extensions and contractions: Chancel remodelled 14th cent and nave, tower and porch rebuilt. Tower and spire rebuilt 1883.</p>		
<p>Floor levels raised or lowered:</p>		
<p>Other works: Observation of drain trenches to north and south of church in 1997. North trench cut through spread of building debris comprising broken sandstone rubble, red tile fragments and disarticulated bone. East of this, shallow intact burial and at least three other intact burials.</p>		
<p>Site moved: No</p>		
<p>Churchyard:</p>		
<p>Surroundings: Human bones found outside churchyard in 1957, during digging foundations for two cottages to south-east of churchyard and divided from it by a road. Skeletons found in rock no more than 4 feet from surface. Graves cut in pairs in the rock. One lower jaw was of a woman. Larger skeleton buried face-down. Black-glazed 19th cent or earlier pottery found. Motte and bailey castle to north. Ditched feature in garden to north of churchyard. Ridge and furrow to north-west.</p>		
Site observation	By: MH	Date: 27/3/15
<p>Earliest date (visible structures):</p>		
<p>Phasing- extensions and contractions: Socket for screen on each side of chancel arch and grooves of arches which were probably part of the screen.</p>		
<p>Heating ducts:</p>		
<p>Internal graves/vaults: Grave slabs in chancel in front of sanctuary step. Early 17th cent memorial on north side of sanctuary with tomb in recess below it.</p>		
<p>Floor levels raised or lowered: Boarded floor under pews, edges tiled.</p>		
<p>External drains: Whole exterior</p>		
<p>Churchyard: Architectural fragments built into churchyard wall on north side including window fragments with glazing slots.</p>		
<p>Surroundings: Hollow way from west of churchyard to motte and bailey. Hollow to north of north boundary of churchyard is probably outer bailey enclosure of castle.</p>		
Overall Assessment	By: MH	Date: 17/11/15
<p>Probably good survival of below-floor deposits except in the sanctuary.</p>		
<p>Research Questions</p>		
<p>Was there a church here before the 13th century? How does it relate to the castle? What date are the burials to the south-east?</p>		

Diocese of Birmingham ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 2015	Parish:	SHARD END
	Dedication:	All Saints
	Grid Ref:	SP 152 865
	Local Authority:	Birmingham
	HER ref:	None
<i>Please read the Introduction and Guide that accompanies the Assessment.</i> <i>This assessment is not a substitute for consultation of the relevant Historic Environment Record</i>		
Existing documentation	By: MH	Date: 6/1/15
Sources: Pevsner Warks, 203		
Earliest date- documentary: 1955		
Earliest date- structural: 1955		
Phasing- extensions and contractions:		
Floor levels raised or lowered:		
Other works:		
Site moved: No		
Churchyard:		
Surroundings:		
Site observation	Not visited	
Overall Assessment	By: MH	Date: 22/11/15
No known archaeological potential		

Diocese of Birmingham ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 2015	Parish:	SHELDON
	Dedication:	St Giles
	Grid Ref:	SP 1521 8465
	Local Authority:	Birmingham
	HER ref:	MBM145
<i>Please read the Introduction and Guide that accompanies the Assessment.</i> <i>This assessment is not a substitute for consultation of the relevant Historic Environment Record</i>		
Existing documentation	By: MH	Date: 6/1/15
Sources: Birm Mus; Cossins Vol 1, 57-62; VCH Warks Vol 4, 203-04; Pevsner Warks, 203-04; Birm HER; V Skipp, Discovering Sheldon		
Earliest date- documentary: Parson mentioned 1260-61		
Earliest date- structural: Nave early 14 th cent, including roof. Chancel possibly earlier. 13 th cent coffin lid found in churchyard		
Phasing- extensions and contractions: North aisle late 14 th cent, tower 15 th cent (dated by inscription to 1461), nave lengthened 15 th cent. Porch early 16 th cent. North aisle and chancel rebuilt 19 th cent (1867, recorded by an inscription). Chancel probably a reconstruction of the original as old pieces of the capitals and bases can be seen. West bay of timber roof probably modified when tower built in 14 th cent. Mural monuments moved to tower when church restored. Oak porch partly reconstructed from timbers of preceding porch.		
Floor levels raised or lowered:		
Other works:		
Site moved: No		
Churchyard:		
Surroundings: Sheldon medieval settlement. Ridge and furrow to north of churchyard wall. Observation of water pipe trench here in 1995 revealed brick walls of former school and chantry in existence 1865. Deposit containing bone fragments suggest that graveyard formerly extended beyond its present north boundary, as far as ridge and furrow which is 11m north of present churchyard wall. Rectory Farm moat to south, containing in its former northern part the Old Rectory which is 18 th cent but was here in 17 th cent and has 16 th cent timber frame.		
Site observation	By: MH	Date: 14/7/15
Earliest date (visible structures):		
Phasing- extensions and contractions: Two seats of 14 th cent sedilia reset in north wall in 1867 rebuilding of nave and chancel. Piscina in south wall at east end of nave. Same style of roof truss continues into west extension of nave- so possibly not 14 th cent? Not clear on outside where the western extension starts. Reused stone in west part of south wall of nave. Porch possibly 15 th cent		
Heating ducts: South side of nave and north side of north aisle. Grills along both sides of nave walkway, along north wall and chancel walls and along all south wall of nave and north wall of nave west of north aisle.		
Internal graves/vaults:		
Floor levels raised or lowered: Floors rest directly on earth- visible at base of heating ducts		
External drains: Brick-lined channel around whole exterior		
Churchyard:		
Surroundings:.		
Overall Assessment	By: MH	Date: 17/11/15
Probably good survival of below-floor deposits		
Research Questions		
What was the plan of the 13 th century church? Was there an earlier church?		

Diocese of Birmingham ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 2015	Parish:	SHUSTOKE
	Dedication:	St Cuthbert
	Grid Ref:	SP 2427 9098
	Local Authority:	North Warwickshire
	HER ref:	MWA102
<i>Please read the Introduction and Guide that accompanies the Assessment.</i> <i>This assessment is not a substitute for consultation of the relevant Historic Environment Record</i>		
Existing documentation	By: MH	Date: 6/1/15
Sources: Birm Mus; Cossins Vol 3, 229; VCH Warks Vol 4, 208-10; Pevsner Warks, 398; Warks HER; Cossins, Brief notes; Aylesford drawings		
Earliest date- documentary: 1250		
Earliest date- structural: Reset Norman window in north vestry. Norman capital and dog tooth reset in porch. There was originally a small Norman window in the chancel wall. Remains of a Norman church discovered on removal of the north wall of the chancel near west end during 1872 restoration, and fragments of arch found which must have connected with the transept.		
Phasing- extensions and contractions: Aylesford drawing shows basically 14 th cent church. Most of church including lower part of tower early 14 th cent. Tower (like Sheldon) 15 th cent. Chancel and porch rebuilt 1873. Fire 19 th cent followed by restoration 1887. Not clear how extensive the 19 th cent rebuilding was.		
Floor levels raised or lowered:		
Other works:		
Site moved: No		
Churchyard:		
Surroundings: Earthworks to north, hollow way and platforms, possible former settlement. Flat-topped mound or platform 2m high to south and south-east- possible motte and bailey, with large quantities of worked stone in and around it- could be fabric from medieval church discarded during alterations. Part of platform lies inside churchyard. C Hayfield excavations on platform - no features found. Possible shrunken settlement at Church End indicated by 16 th and 17 th cent houses to west and south of church.		
Site observation	By: MH	Date: 5/8/15
Earliest date (visible structures):		
Phasing- extensions and contractions:		
Heating ducts: Grill running north-south across chancel floor. Grill at east end of nave.		
Internal graves/vaults: Chest tomb on north side of chancel (William Dugdale)		
Floor levels raised or lowered: Raised area in south-west corner. Uneven floor at west end of nave- subsidence. Repairs to floor (which had been damaged by mining subsidence) in 1990- tiles removed and reset under pews.		
External drains: Brick-lined channel on north and south sides		
Churchyard: Platform extends into south part of churchyard		
Surroundings: Field to south very overgrown at time of visit		
Overall Assessment	By: MH	Date: 17/11/15
Probably good survival of below- floor deposits. Potential remains of structures on platform which extends into the churchyard.		
Research Questions		
What was the plan of the 12th century church? Was there an earlier church?		

Diocese of Birmingham ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 2015	Parish:	SHUTTINGTON
	Dedication:	St Matthew
	Grid Ref:	SK 2551 0520
	Local Authority:	North Warwickshire
	HER ref:	MWA171
<i>Please read the introduction, summary and guide to sources that accompanies the Assessment. This assessment is not a substitute for consultation of the relevant Historic Environment Record</i>		
Existing documentation	By: MH	Date: 6/1/15
Sources: Birm Mus; Cossins Vol 3, 52-53; VCH Warks Vol 4, 213-14; Pevsner Warks, 398; Warks HER; Aylesford drawings		
Earliest date- documentary: Given to Malvern Priory 1159		
Earliest date- structural: Nave mid 12 th cent. 12 th cent west doorway. Blocked 12 th cent south doorway and blocked north doorway, possibly early Norman. Chancel arch semicircular and may be Norman. Font possibly on earlier pier base.		
Phasing- extensions and contractions: Chancel rebuilt 13 th cent. Restorations 19 th and 20 th centuries- later medieval windows removed and replaced with windows in 12 th cent style. West front entirely reconstructed, possibly with architectural details brought from elsewhere, possibly Alvecote Priory. Line of courses of masonry and jambs and buttresses of east door are not in line, suggesting door has been moved from another site. Aylesford drawing shows north-south valley in roof midway along nave, possibly reflecting phasing.		
Floor levels raised or lowered:		
Other works: Observation of drainage trenches along north and south of church 2004- no features revealed.		
Site moved: No		
Churchyard:		
Surroundings:		
Site observation	By: MH	Date: 27/3/15
Earliest date (visible structures):		
Phasing- extensions and contractions:		
Heating ducts:		
Internal graves/vaults: None visible		
Floor levels raised or lowered: Wood block floors under pews.		
External drains: Shallow trench- appears to have cut away plinth of north and south nave walls. Concrete trench around whole of exterior.		
Churchyard: Steep edge on south side.		
Surroundings:		
Overall Assessment	By: MH	Date: 17/11/15
Probably good survival of below- floor deposits.		
Research Questions		
What was the plan of the 12 th century church? Was there an earlier church?		

Diocese of Birmingham ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 2015	Parish:	TILE CROSS
	Dedication:	St Peter
	Grid Ref:	SP 161 866
	Local Authority:	Birmingham
	HER ref:	None
<i>Please read the Introduction and Guide that accompanies the Assessment.</i> <i>This assessment is not a substitute for consultation of the relevant Historic Environment Record</i>		
Existing documentation	By: MH	Date: 11/12/15
Sources: Diocesan list of church buildings		
Earliest date- documentary: 1968		
Earliest date- structural:		
Phasing- extensions and contractions:		
Floor levels raised or lowered:		
Other works:		
Site moved: No		
Churchyard:		
Surroundings:		
Site observation	Not visited	
Overall Assessment	By: MH	Date: 11/12/15
No known archaeological potential		

Diocese of Birmingham ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 2015	Parish:	WARTON
	Dedication:	Holy Trinity
	Grid Ref:	SK 2822 0358
	Local Authority:	North Warwickshire
	HER ref:	MWA229
<i>Please read the Introduction and Guide that accompanies the Assessment.</i> <i>This assessment is not a substitute for consultation of the relevant Historic Environment Record</i>		
Existing documentation	By: MH	Date: 8/1/15
Sources: VCH Warks Vol 4, 186; Pevsner Warks, 442; Warks HER		
Earliest date- documentary: 1841		
Earliest date- structural: 1841		
Phasing- extensions and contractions:		
Floor levels raised or lowered:		
Other works:		
Site moved: No		
Churchyard:		
Surroundings: Medieval settlement to north-east of churchyard		
Site observation	Not visited	
Overall Assessment	By: MH	Date: 22/11/15
No known archaeological potential		

Diocese of Birmingham ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 2015	Parish:	WATER ORTON
	Dedication:	Ss Peter and Paul
	Grid Ref:	SP 1770 9109
	Local Authority:	North Warwickshire
	HER ref:	MWA40
<i>Please read the Introduction and Guide that accompanies the Assessment.</i> <i>This assessment is not a substitute for consultation of the relevant Historic Environment Record</i>		
Existing documentation	By: MH	Date: 6/1/15
Sources: Cossins Vol 2, 120-121; VCH Warks Vol 4; Pevsner Warks, 466; Warks HER; Aylesford drawings		
Earliest date- documentary: 1879 (Aylesford drawing of old church shows tower, nave and chancel to north of cross-shaft. Apparently brick. Cossins- small brick structure of 18 th cent.)		
Earliest date- structural: 1879		
Phasing- extensions and contractions:		
Floor levels raised or lowered:		
Other works:		
Site moved: Original chapel built 1346, church rebuilt on new site 1879- now only 15 th cent cross and graves remaining on original site which is north of Old Church Lane.		
Churchyard:		
Surroundings: Present church is within medieval settlement.		
Site observation	Not visited	
Overall Assessment	By: MH	Date: 22/11/15
No known archaeological potential on present church site but probably below-ground remains of medieval chapel on original site, occupied by graveyard		

Diocese of Birmingham ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 2015	Parish: WOOD END	
	Dedication: St Michael and All Angels	
	Grid Ref: SP 241 982	
	Local Authority: North Warwickshire	
	HER ref: None	
<i>Please read the Introduction and Guide that accompanies the Assessment.</i> <i>This assessment is not a substitute for consultation of the relevant Historic Environment Record</i>		
Existing documentation	By: MH	Date: 9/1/15
Sources: Diocesan list of church buildings		
Earliest date- documentary: 1906		
Earliest date- structural: 1906		
Phasing- extensions and contractions:		
Floor levels raised or lowered:		
Other works:		
Site moved: No		
Churchyard:		
Surroundings:		
Site observation	Not visited	
Overall Assessment	By: MH	Date: 22/11/15
No known archaeological potential		