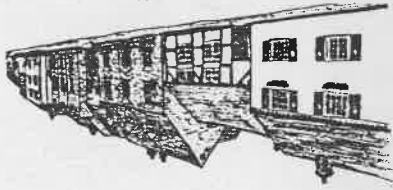


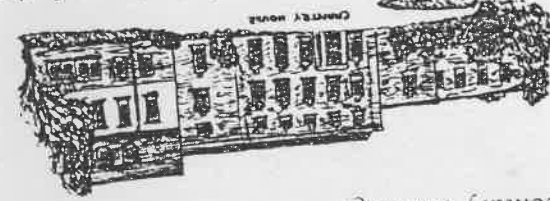
Wingfield Digby family who are still the Lords of the Manor of Coleshill. The cottages either side are earlier and are half-timber framed, mainly covered with stucco.



19. The Coach and Horses was a coaching inn. It has a substantial yard at the back and like most inns on the west side of the High street was and still remains linked to Parkfield Road (Back Lane).

Coleshill Hotel, built recently compliments both the inn and the 16th century half-timbered building next door. This building was formerly the Vine Inn.

20. Maxstoke Lane leads to Maxstoke Castle built in 1345 by the predecessors of the Digby family – the de Clinton family. This is noted as the last sleeping place of Richard III before the Battle of Bosworth and the first sleeping place of his successor Henry VII. The row of four mid-Victorian cottages just in Maxstoke Lane are typical of the 'yard' infill which took place at the back of many of the High Street frontages.



17. Chantry House, formerly Coleshill Vicarage, is a very large and grand 18th century building.

This is because cadet branches of the Wingfield Digby family held the advowson for many years. During the First World War it was used as a convalescence home for wounded soldiers. After the war it reverted to a vicarage until 1938. It then became the main offices for Meriden Rural Council. When these were moved to Atherstone it was sold for office accommodation. The original National School for boys and infants were two separate buildings within the vicarage grounds to accommodate 310 children. They were closed when the new school in 'Back Lane' was built in 1872 and were later demolished.

18. This row of houses includes Coleshill Library, an 18th century house with a parapet roof and a porch with Tuscan columns. The top floor of which is used by the

