Wessex Archaeology

Bitterley
Shropshire

Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results

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BITTERLEY, SHROPSHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results

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Summary

In April 2011 an archaeological evaluation, comprising test pits and trenches, was undertaken by Channel 4's 'Time Team' in the village of Bitterley, Shropshire (NGR 356280, 277418). Time Team were assisted by members of the local Bitterley Archaeological Team (BATS) and members of the community in the excavation of test pits to investigate the origins of the village and the site of possible deserted medieval village (DMV) located some 700m to the east. According to tradition, the DMV was located next to the local Manor house (now the site of Bitterley Court) and the 12th century church of St. Mary.

The geophysical and topographical surveys and the evaluation trenches targeted upon supposed area of the DMV identified no traces of an abandoned medieval settlement, and all remains identified were agricultural in origin, and probably belonged to the post-medieval period. However, pottery dating to the 12th to 13th centuries was recovered, concentrated in two trenches and relatively unabraded, and it is possible that medieval structures may still survive in this area¸ sealed below the post-medieval remains. If there was a medieval village here, it appears to have disappeared by the 14th century. Depopulation due to the Black Death may have been one cause, but there were almost certainly other contributory factors.

Within the modern village of Bitterley, the test pits revealed a number of post-medieval structures in the form of metalled surfaces and stone-built drains, but none of medieval date. Twelve of the 18 excavated test pits produced medieval pottery (late 12th or 13th century), all in residual contexts, but with a slight concentration in the southern part of the village. A mill recorded in 1165 may have been located either at Mill Croft, within the village, or at Mill Farm, immediately to the west.

It is hoped that the results of Time Team's work will assist the BATs and act as a springboard for further community archaeological investigations at Bitterley.

The results of the evaluation do not warrant detailed publication, but a summary will be submitted to the *Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Historical Society*, for inclusion in the annual round-up of archaeology in the county.

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Acknowledgements

This programme of post-excavation and assessment work was commissioned and funded by Videotext Communications Ltd, and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank the staff at Videotext, and in particular Val Croft (Production Manager), Jim Mower (Development Producer), Ellie Hunt (Researcher) and Kerry Ely (Locations Manager) for their considerable help during the recording and post-excavation work.

The geophysical survey was undertaken by John Gater, Jimmy Adcock, Emma Wood and Graeme Attwood (of GSB Prospection) and landscape survey and map regression was undertaken by Alex Langlands. The excavation strategy was devised by Mick Aston (Bristol University). The on-site recording was co-ordinated by Steve Thompson, with on-site finds processing by Olly Good, both of Wessex Archaeology.

The excavations were undertaken by *Time Team*'s retained archaeologists, Phil Harding (Wessex Archaeology), Tracey Smith, Matt Williams, Ian Powlesland, Raksha Dave and Cassie Newland, assisted by Julian Thorley, Alison Nicholls, Deborah Forrester, Tony Hanna, Ben Raffield, Charlotte Baron, Andy Johnson and Ken Wychorley. On site finds washing was undertaken by Sue Foster, Jan Holland and Martin Holland of Wolverhampton Archaeological Group and the children of Bitterley C of E Primary School. Pottery identification was by Deb Klemperer with small finds identification by Peter Reavill (Shropshire County Council Finds Liaison Officer).

The archive was collated and all post-excavation assessment and analysis undertaken by Wessex Archaeology. This report was compiled by Steve Thompson with initial historical research by Jim Mower and Ellie Hunt of Videotext Communications, and *Domesday* and ecclesiastical research by Teresa Hall. Specialist reports were prepared by GSB Prospection (Geophysics) and Lorraine Mepham (finds), and the illustrations were prepared by Kenneth Lymer. The post-excavation project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Lorraine Mepham.

This report has benefited from discussion with Mick Aston, Phil Harding, Richard K Morriss, Teresa Hall and Alex Langlands.

Thanks are due to James Wheeler, owner of Bitterley Court, and farmer John Amphlett, for allowing access for geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation. Thanks are also extended to June Buckard and the Bitterley Archaeological Team (BATS) and the villagers of Bitterley for allowing access to their gardens for the digging of test pits, and to Jane Bishop (Head Teacher) and the staff and pupils of Bitterley C of E Primary School, their parents and the villagers of Bitterley for their considerable help in the excavation of the test pits.

Bitterley, Shropshire

Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Videotext Communications Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological recording and post-excavation work on an archaeological evaluation and community test pitting project undertaken by Channel 4's *Time Team* in the village of Bitterley, Shropshire. (hereafter the 'Site') (**Figure 1**). The project aimed to investigate the origins of the village while investigating the site of a possible deserted medieval village (DMV).

1.1.2 This report documents the results of archaeological survey and evaluation undertaken by *Time Team*, and presents an assessment of the results of these works.

1.2 The Site, Location and Geology

1.2.1 Bitterley is approximately 5 km north-east of Ludlow and approximately 3.5 km south-east of Cleedownton, on the western side of Titterstone Clee Hill. The underlying geology comprises sandy clay, variably gravelly (BGS 166). The village is centred on NGR 356280, 277418 at a height of approximately 153m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

1.2.2 The Site was divided into two main areas for investigation: the modern village of Bitterley, and Bitterley Court and the surrounding fields, centred on NGR 356982, 277241 and located some 720m to the south-east of the village. The fields, which are separated from Bitterley Court by a ha-ha wall, contain numerous earthworks which have been interpreted as the remains of the presumed DMV.

1.3 Circumstances of the Project

1.3.1 Bitterley was proposed as the subject of archaeological investigation as a result of an invitation from Mrs June Buckard of the Bitterley Archaeological Team (BAT); an after-school group for the children of Bitterley C of E Primary School, and the villagers of Bitterley. It was hoped that the work by Time Team could be used as a spring board for further community work.

1.4 Historical Background

1.4.1 The present parish of Bitterley appears to be an amalgamation of earlier manorial units, some of which have separate entries in Domesday Book (Thorn and Thorn 1986): Henley (Sa 4,3,48), Upper Ledwych (Sa 4,14,22), and Middleton (Sa 4,14,23) were all separate manors, and Snitton appears to have been part of Caynham at *Domesday* (*ibid.*, note 4,11,4).

The village at Domesday

1.4.2 At *Domesday*, Bitterley is listed in the hundred of Overs (Sa 4,8,13) as a holding of Roger of Lacy under Earl Roger. By 1102, Earl Roger had forfeited his lands and Roger of Lacy held Bitterley directly from the King (*ibid.*, note 4,8).

1.4.3 The *Domesday* entry tells us that in King Edward's day Bitterley had been held by Godwin, a free man. The holding comprised three hides of land, and the Lord of the manor had one plough on the demesne and had four slaves. Settlement on the manor consisted of a church and a priest, six villeins and a smallholder. Between them they had three ploughs, and the *Domesday* scribe tells us that there was room for another three ploughs. Two hedged enclosures are mentioned – these were for capturing deer (*ibid*., note 3c,2). The value of the manor was 60s before 1066 and 40s in 1086, as it had been laid waste in the intervening period.

1.4.4 At the time of *Domesday*, Bitterley was a very minor holding of Roger de Lacy (holding from Earl Roger). His main manor in this area was the nearby Stanton Lacy (Sa 7,4), which comprised 20½ hides with land for 50 ploughs. The manor of Stanton Lacy has 137 people recorded on it (including slaves, villagers and sub-tenants etc) as opposed to the 13 people recorded at Bitterley. This illustrates the insignificant nature of Bitterley in 1086.

Ecclesiastical History

1.4.5 In comparison to the minor nature of Bitterley at *Domesday*, the church appears to have had a much grander status, perhaps as a result of its pre-Norman foundations and associations with a possible Saxon Minster at Stanton Lacy, the main manor of Roger de Lacy.

1.4.6 The church is mentioned in *Domesday* along with one priest (Thorn and Thorn 1986). In the 1291 *Taxatio Ecclesiatica* (Caley 1834, 166b), the church of Buterleye was worth 21 6s 8d, with pensions from the churches of Hope Bagot and Caynham. The payment of a pension from one church to another was often to compensate for loss of monies paid to the mother church, such as burial fees, when a daughter church became independent (Hall 2000, 5).

1.4.7 Bitterley church itself paid a portion of tithes to the Prior of Hereford. This would have been a donation from the lord of manor or owner of the advowson (the right to present or appoint a nominee to a vacant ecclesiastical benefice) to the Priory, and does not necessarily imply previous dependency.

1.4.8 The 1340 *Taxatio Nonarum* (Vanderzee 1807, 188), describes Ledewych as a chapel of Bitterley, and Caynham is recorded as paying Bitterley church a pension of 6s 9d. In addition, Youngs (1991, 381) tells us that Middleton was a chapel of Bitterley, and Upper Ledwich had been consolidated with it before 1535.

1.4.9 On the ecclesiastical front, further comparison with Stanton Lacy is instructive. At *Domesday*, Stanton Lacy's church held 1½ hides of land and had two priests, along with its own villagers and ploughs. This puts it into the category of superior church at this date (Blair 1985, 106, 108), and it is

highly probable that it was an Anglo-Saxon minster church. It is recorded as having a chapel at Hopton Cangeford (Youngs 1991, 387). In addition architecturally, Stanton Lacy church is a significant Anglo-Saxon structure (Taylor and Taylor 1980, 569-571), which had been cruciform before the Norman Conquest, another characteristic pointing to minster status.

1.4.10 As both Bitterley church and its priest are mentioned at *Domesday*, this is perhaps significant. The Shropshire *Domesday* mentions 53 priests and 20 places having churches, out of 440 entries for the county (Saunders 1954, 115, 127, 149) and of these 20 places with churches, by Blair's criteria (1985), 16 were superior churches. Nearly all the churches mentioned in Shropshire, therefore, were superior, and it seems probable that Bitterley church was significant too in 1086.

1.4.11 Its medieval history also supports this argument. It had two chapels, Middleton and Upper Ledwich, and it received pensions from another two churches, Hope Bagot and Caynham, so Bitterley had at least four churches dependent on it, and with its value of over £20 in 1291 it shows many of the classic signs of early superior status of a church of this date (Hall 2000, 4).

1.4.12 The current church of St Mary is a *c*. 12th to 13th century building with 17th and 19th century alterations, constructed in stone rubble with ashlar dressing. The church consists of a chancel, nave with a southern porch and a west tower. Associated with the church is *c*. 14th century standing stone cross with an octagonal shaft and a mutilated four-niched lantern head on a stepped hexagonal base.

Early Medieval Bitterley

1.4.13 In 1165 Roger de Esketot held the Manor as a Knight's fee, and he granted 4s rent out of his mill of Butterleg to Haughmond Abbey (founded in 1135) near Shrewsbury between 1173 and 1177. His descendant Roger de Bitterley was succeeded by Stephen de Bitterley, who in 1240 was recorded has holding one Knight's fee in Buterleg of Walter de Lacy.

1.4.14 At the Inquest of Overs Hundred in 1255 Sir Stephen de Butterleg was Foreman of the Jury; it is recorded that he held three hides in Bitterley of Dame Margery de Lacy, by the service of one knight, and did suit/service at the hundred (court). In 1260-63 he was the King's Escheator in Shropshire and in 1266 he had a royal licence to hunt in all the forests of Shropshire.

1.4.15 In March 1316 another Stephen de Butterleg was certified as Lord of the Vill of Bitterley and in 1324 Stephen and Roger de Butterley, men-at-arms, were summoned to attend council at Westminster (Leach 1891).

Later Bitterley

1.4.16 It is clear that there was an early medieval church and manor in Bitterley, but by the mid 17th century there were two manors, the closest to the village being the moated complex at Park Hall Farm (SAM No.110959). The site was occupied by a brick mansion dated to 1620-30, but may have earlier origins. The second manor, located some 1.5km to the east, is Bitterley Court, adjacent to the church of St Mary. The current house was constructed *c*. 1655 and was occupied by the Walcott family; it was remodelled in the

18th century. In 1899 the Walcotts sold Bitterley Court to the Wheeler family who occupy it to this day.

1.5 Previous Archaeological Work

1.5.1 There is some anecdotal evidence and local understanding that an archaeological investigation was carried out on the site of the putative DMV in the 1920s, although no published records have been found that relate to this.

1.5.2 The Bitterley Archaeological Team (BAT) was formed in 2007 by June Buckard as an after-school group for Year 5 and 6 pupils at the Bitterley C of E Primary School. In 2009, the BATs approached Peter Reavill (Finds Liaison Officer for Shropshire and Herefordshire) to suggest investigating the earthworks immediately to the West of Bitterley Court.

1.5.3 A limited walk-over survey of the earthworks was undertaken by Reavill, and a subsequent small geophysical survey was undertaken by Wolverhampton Archaeological Group (WAG). The BATs excavated two trenches over the earthworks of the presumed DMV. A third trench targeted an east-west linear anomaly from the geophysical survey, and revealed a dense patch of stone with no mortar. Pottery recovered was dated to AD 1100-1300 and a small metal gilded object was identified as medieval.

1.5.4 A number of finds have been reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) from around Bitterley Court and the village. These include a Roman coin; medieval (11th-13th century) finger ring fragments; a medieval coin (1209), a medieval buckle, a medieval seal matrix, a 17th century key, 18th century coins, and a 17th/18th century shoe buckle.

1.5.5 There has been no published record of the work carried out by BATs, and the metal detected finds have been recorded through the normal channels of the PAS.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1.1 A project design for the work was compiled (Videotext Communications 2011), providing full details of the research aims and methods. A brief summary is provided here.

2.1.2 The project aimed to carry out a limited programme of non-intrusive investigations and intrusive excavation. The results of this work will also form an important resource for the future management of the site.

2.1.3 The following general research aims were addressed:

- To characterise the archaeological resource over key areas of the site and address the significance of surviving archaeological remains
- To extend understanding of the potential medieval site
- To contribute to the broader date sequence of the site.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Geophysical Survey

3.1.1 Prior to the excavation of evaluation trenches, geophysical survey was carried out over five areas (Areas 1-5) using magnetic (gradiometer) survey and ground-penetrating radar (GPR). The survey grid was tied in to the Ordnance Survey grid using a Trimble real time differential GPS system.

3.2 *Domesday*

3.2.1 The *Domesday* entry for the manor of Bitterley and the surrounding area was reassessed by Teresa Hall; the resulting information has been incorporated into the 'Historical Background' (see above, **Section 1.4**), and also the concluding discussion (see below, **Section 6**).

3.3 Landscape and Earthwork Survey

3.3.1 A topographical survey of the earthworks to the west of Bitterley Court was undertaken by Emma Wood of GSB Prospection and a landscape survey and analysis of the cartographic evidence was undertaken by Alex Langlands. A summary of the findings has been incorporated into this report.

3.4 Test Pits

3.4.1 A series of 18 test pits was excavated through the modern village (Test Pits 1-16, 19-20). The test pits were excavated in 0.1m spits through the topsoil and subsoil. Where archaeological deposits or features were observed these were investigated. The purpose of these test-pits was primarily to facilitate the recovery of pottery and datable finds. Analysis of the distribution patterns of these finds could then be used to provide information about the development of the village.

3.4.2 The test pits were recorded in the field using a basic test pit recording sheet; listing the spits and the finds that came from them. This was to show the importance of recording archaeological features, deposits and finds to those involved with the community project. Each test pit was subsequently recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* record sheets with a unique numbering system for individual contexts incorporating the spit numbers.

3.5 Evaluation Trenches

3.5.1 Investigation of the earthworks to the west of Bitterley Court was undertaken by the excavation of three trenches (Trenches 30, 31 and 32) of varying sizes, targeted on geophysical anomalies. A fourth trench (Trench 33) was positioned to the north of Bitterley Court (**Figure 1**).

3.5.2 The trenches were excavated using a combination of machine and hand digging. All machine trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision and ceased at the identification of significant archaeological remains or at natural geology if this was encountered first. When machine excavation had ceased all trenches were cleaned by hand and archaeological deposits investigated.

3.5.3 At various stages during excavation the deposits were scanned by a metal detector and signals marked in order to facilitate investigation. The excavated up-cast was scanned by metal detector.

3.5.4 All archaeological deposits within the trenches were recorded using the same *pro forma* record sheets used for the test pits with a unique numbering system for individual contexts. Trenches were located using a Trimble Real Time Differential GPS survey system and Trimble Total Station. All archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:20 with sections drawn at 1:10and 1:20. All principal strata and features were related to the Ordnance Survey datum.

3.5.5 A full photographic record of the investigations and individual features was maintained, utilising digital images. The photographic record illustrated both the detail and general context of the archaeology revealed and the Site as a whole.

3.5.6 At the completion of the work, all trenches were reinstated using the excavated material, although some of the test pits remained open so that the BATs could continue their investigations.

3.5.7 The work was carried out on the 19th-22nd April 2011. The archive and all artefacts were subsequently transported to the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury where they were processed and assessed for this report.

3.6 Copyright

3.6.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. You are reminded that you remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Details of individual excavated contexts and features, the full geophysical report (GSB 2011), the summary of the landscape and earthwork survey and details of artefactual and environmental assessments, are retained in the archive. Detailed descriptions of the excavated sequences and structures can be found in **Appendix 1**.

4.2 Geophysical Results

Introduction and Summary

4.2.1 Geophysical survey was carried out over five areas (Areas 1-5) using magnetic (gradiometer) survey and ground penetrating radar (**Figures 1-4)**

4.2.2 Site conditions over the large fields (Areas 2 and 3) were good as the ground cover consisted of short pasture, as too were the small areas around Bitterley Court. Magnetic data were collected within the grounds of the 17th century manor house (Area 1); however the ground was overgrown, wet and contained a large spread of brick rubble which complicated survey. Topographic data were collected within Area 3; in an attempt to better understand the earthworks across site, the gradiometer data have been placed over the results (**Figure 3B**).

4.3 Magnetic Survey (Figure 2)

4.3.1 Small scale ferrous anomalies ('iron spikes') are present throughout the data; these responses are characteristic of small pieces of ferrous debris in the topsoil and are commonly assigned a modern origin. While the most prominent of these are highlighted on the interpretation diagram, they are not discussed in the text below unless considered relevant.

Area 1

4.3.2 This area is recorded as a medieval moated manor with a later, 17th century dwelling in ruins, lying at the centre of the site. Results here were indeed indicative of building debris and bricks were scattered over the surface. There is no indication of the northern section of the moat, probably due to magnetic responses from the building, but if it had existed it is considered that there would be some indication within the magnetic data.

Areas 2 and 3

4.3.3 Numerous earthworks within Area 3 were initially thought to relate to a medieval village; magnetic data were collected over a large area, but these produced no obvious traces of occupation. The majority of anomalies in both areas relate to probable natural origins, such as geology and differences with the soils.

4.3.4 Negative trend (A) on first glance was thought to be showing wall foundations.

4.3.5 In the centre of Area 3 is a large area of increased magnetic response; again, this is likely to be due to the geology of the site as outcrops of stone could be seen on the surface. This area also lies within a dip in the topography (see **Figure 3**).

4.3.6 Bands of magnetic disturbance (B) follow the topography, as do trends (C) and the swathes of natural responses (D); (B) and (C) may be indicative of former field divisions.

4.3.7 There are a few linear trends within both areas which are likely to be of post-medieval settlement, or they could represent past ploughing or field management. It was thought that a stock building was present within Area 3 and these features may also be associated with this.

4.4 GPR Survey (Figure 4)

Area 4

4.4.1 In the western part of Area 4, a zone of increased response and a rectilinear anomaly (1) may be evidence of a building platform with responses to the north-west possibly related; certainly the adjacent 'quiet' zone has a distinctly rectilinear limit as defined by trend (2). The responses within the region of the potential building platform have a reasonable depth extent, but the presumed natural anomalies recorded through this survey area are quite strong and so there is some question over the legitimacy of this interpretation. Anomaly (1) corresponded with (A) from the gradiometer survey (see **Figure 2**).

4.4.2 The data from the eastern part of Area 4 were dominated by responses from a former well, pipework crossing the lawn and the original line of Bitterley Court's ha-ha. Given that the lawn of the house is considerably higher than the fields to the west, it seems likely that the majority of other responses are from material imported to level the ground.

Area 5

4.4.3 The band of response across the middle of the survey area runs from a gate in the east towards the gap between Bitterley Court and an out-building; this is likely to be consolidation material to firm the ground – there may also be services running through this zone. Similarly, responses along the eastern boundary may be a drain or simply an effect of the adjacent fence. The only anomalies that might be of interest are the rectilinear responses (3) which do not look natural; however, they could be previous garden features rather than of more significant archaeological origins.

4.5 Conclusions

4.5.1 Magnetic data from between Bitterley village and Bitterley Court show no apparent signs of medieval occupation. Natural responses dominate the data and, when combined with the topographic survey, it can be seen that the majority of earthworks are not related to a former Deserted Medieval Village. The most that can be said is that they are natural undulations which may have been remodelled in places by landscaping and agriculture with the potential for at least one building platform in the middle of the field immediately in front of Bitterley Court.

4.5.2 The GPR survey has identified a former well, pipework and the previous line of Bitterley Court's ha-ha in the grounds of the house. However, these features were already known about and the only potential new archaeological features are the possible building platform also identified by the magnetic survey, and some rectilinear responses to the north-east of the house; that said, the latter are far from convincing and could be former garden features or remnants of a previous out-building.

4.5.3 Magnetic survey over the site of a medieval moated manor was compromised by the brick remnants of a 17th century house that was latterly built on the site. No traces of a moat were found on the north side of the building.

4.6 Landscape and Earthwork Survey

Introduction

4.6.1 The topographical survey was undertaken in the field to the west of Bitterley Court to try and help in the interpretation of the geophysical survey, while a landscape study was investigated the surrounding area. No traces of the putative DMV could be traced in the results of the topographical survey (**Figure 3**) and the earthworks appear to be entirely the result of divisions of land for agricultural purposes.

Mill locations

4.6.2 There are two sites within Bitterley which are potentially the location of the mill mentioned in 1165 (at that time owned by Roger de Esketot). Mill Farm on the western extent of Bitterley is one possible location, and sits beneath the confluence of Bitterley Brook and Benson's Brook (see **Fig 5**). To the east of Mill Farm is a small paddock and to the immediate north of this are the remains of a mill pond surviving as a series of raised banks.

4.6.3 Benson Brook was redirected in the 19th century to take water away from the railway works set up to carry stone from the quarries on the Clee to the east. Benson Brook fed into Bitterley Brook and thus this brook now represents the flow of two spring lines.

4.6.4 Mill Croft, on the north-eastern side of the village (see **Fig 5**) is the second possible location of a mill site, as a ditch can be traced leading from an extensive arrangement of ponds defined by a series of large banks, located just to the north of Bitterley Brook. The possible presence of two mills suggests considerable cereal production in the area, but it is highly probable that the two mills (if both existed) were not contemporary.

Ridge and Furrow

4.6.5 Ridge and furrow field systems were observed on aerial photographs from the 1940s of the area to the immediate north-east of Lowbridge Farm, in the vicinity of Lower Court Farm, and in a field immediately east of the modern village of Bitterley. These features seemed very much to radiate from these farms and the village rather than to be related to Bitterley Court.

4.6.6 The place-name 'Butter-ley' (where 'ley' means pasture or grassland) suggests a settlement whose primary source of wealth derived from dairy cattle. A system of transhumance may have existed between the rich meadowland found around the lower reaches of Bitterley Brook and Dog Ditch and the hill pasture of the Clee – to both of which the modern parish of Bitterley has access.

4.7 Test Pits

Introduction

4.7.1 Bitterley village was investigated with the excavation of 18 1m by 1m hand-dug test pits, recorded as TP1-16 and TP19-20. Test pits 17 and 18 were not excavated. The locations of TPs 1-16 were agreed prior to the commencement of works to provide adequate coverage of the village. TP19 was positioned following the success of TP16, and TP20 was positioned adjacent to the Cock Fighting Pit (SAM 110956) following discussions with

Bill Klemperer (English Heritage Inspector of Ancient Monuments) (**Figure 1**).

4.7.2 The table below lists the locations of the Test Pits and those which produced medieval pottery:

Test Pit	Address	Medieval pottery number/weight (g)
1	Stancroft, Clee Stanton Road	2/8
2	Glebe House, Clee Stanton Road	-
3	St Anne's Cottage, Clee Stanton Road	-
4	Carpenter's Cottage, Clee Stanton Road	-
5	2 Clee Stanton Road	1/13
6	1 Clee Stanton Road	-
7	Meadow View, Clee Stanton Road	1/8
8	Millcroft, Clee Stanton Road	2/17
9	Windsor Court, Clee Stanton Road	-
10	Bitterley House	14/78
11	Bridge Cottage	9/31
12	Bitterley C of E Primary School	2/7
13	1 Orchard Lea	11/40
14	Three Ways	7/29
15	Duces Cottage	3/6
16	Lower Court Farm	-
17	No Test Pit	-
18	No Test Pit	-
19	Lower Court Farm	8/35
20	Adjacent to Cock Fighting Pit (SAM No. 110956)	9/25
	TOTAL MEDIEVAL POTTERY	**69/297**

4.7.3 Test Pits 6, 9, 12 and 16 revealed external metalled surfaces comprised of flat local dew stone flags and cobbles set directly into the natural clay geology (**Figure 6, Plates 1-4**); it appears that initially the natural geology was utilised as a surface and later consolidated with the addition of further stones. In TP6 the surface (**604**) had been cut by a stone-lined drain (cut **605**, stone lining **609**). It is unclear to what the drain related, but is likely to be post-medieval in date.

4.7.4 Surface **902** in TP9 was possibly associated with the site of an earlier dairy and piggery located adjacent to the school, while surface **1602** in TP16 was an external surface at the front of Lower Court Farm.

4.7.5 TP12, within the grounds of Bitterley School, also revealed a compact metalled surface (**1204**) which may have been part of a trackway leading roughly north-east – south-west from the junction of the three roads at Three

Ways Cottage, or possibly part of metalled yard surface to the rear of Three Ways Cottage.

4.7.6 Test Pits 2 and 4 contained modern drainage features, comprising plastic piping and sheeting.

4.7.7 Test Pits 1, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 19 and 20 revealed similar stratigraphic sequences of topsoil overlying subsoil, which sealed the natural geology. In TP3 the topsoil lay directly over the natural geology. No archaeological features were observed in these ten test pits.

4.7.8 Ten of the 18 test pits produced medieval pottery sherds within the mixed overlying deposits of topsoil and subsoil (**Figure 5**). Only TP12 contained both archaeological remains (in the form of surface **1204**) and medieval pottery, although the two were not directly associated. In all of the test pits producing medieval pottery, these sherds can be considered as residual finds.

4.8 Evaluation Trenches

Trench 30 (Figure 7)

4.8.1 Trench 30 incorporated the BATs trench which was targeted upon the WAG geophysical survey, and lay over an obvious east-west aligned earthwork.

4.8.2 A substantial rubble deposit **3005** (which contained two sherds of medieval pottery) was observed beneath the topsoil. This was investigated through the excavation of a number of sondages. The stratigraphically earliest deposit observed was the natural geology **3008**, a head deposit, sealed by **3004**/**3006** interpreted as a possible buried ground surface, which produced seven sherds of medieval pottery of probable 12th/13th century date.

4.8.3 Cutting **3006**/**3004** was the foundation trench for wall **3003** which had collapsed, giving rise to rubble deposit **3005** (**Figure 7, Plates 5-6**). No direct dating was recovered for wall **3003**, apart from the *terminus post quem* given by the medieval sherds from the possible buried ground surface.

Trench 31 (Figure 8)

4.8.4 Trench **31** was positioned across a possible building platform as identified in the landscape and topographical survey, and two clear wall lines visible on the surface.

4.8.5 The structure revealed was roughly east-west aligned with the northern and southern walls recorded as **3117** and **3115** respectively (**Figure 8, Plate 7**). The floor of the structure was formed from the natural geology **3105**/**3107** which had been consolidated with the addition of flat slabs of local stone to create a rough surface **3104**/**3118**. A single sherd of Romano-British oxidised ware was recovered pressed into the top of the natural geology **3105**/**3107** but was associated with post-medieval CBM.

4.8.6 Rubble deposit **3106** was taken to be the remains of a collapsed central dividing wall, although no trace of the wall itself was observed.

4.8.7 Cutting surface **3118** was a shallow drain (**3112**). The drain fill (**3113**) was identical to the material (**3103/3119**) which overlay floor surface **3104**/**3118** – it was identified as decayed and well rotted manure. This led to the conclusion that the structure was a cow shed with a possible central wall separating the cow stalls.

4.8.8 Following the abandonment of the cow shed, the southern wall had been cut by another drain (**3110**).

Trench 32 (Figure 9)

4.8.9 Trench 32 was positioned across a clear terrace edge, aligned roughly east-west and sloping south to north. The 1766 estate map shows that the road leading to Bitterley Court originally passed to the west of the main house before being diverted to the east sometime before 1840. Trench 32 was positioned to investigate the possible remains of the rear of building plots which may have fronted on to this earlier road. The trench also covered anomalies (A) and (1) from the geophysical survey (**Figures 2 and 4**).

4.8.10 The underlying geology (**3205**) was sealed by a layer of reworked and disturbed geology (**3204**). Overlying this was a possible buried ground surface (**3203**), and this was sealed in turn by a substantial rubble deposit (**3202**) (**Figure 9, Plate 8**). It was unclear from what the rubble deposit was derived as no trace of walling or mortar to imply a structure was observed within the trench. It is possible the rubble represents a flattened clearance cairn, formed by the deliberate movement of large stones to the edge of the field to facilitate ploughing. Rubble deposit **3202** contained 58 sherds of medieval pottery (12th to 13th century), and further medieval sherds were recovered from the overlying topsoil.

Trench 33 (Figure 10)

4.8.11 Trench 33 was located to the north-east of Bitterley Court and to the south-east of St Mary's Church, in an area of garden.

4.8.12 The natural clay **3310** was sealed by a reworked or redeposited natural layer (**3306**), which was interpreted as possible levelling material laid down during the construction of the current house in the mid 17th century. Pottery recovered from **3306** contained a chronological mixture of Romano-British, medieval post-medieval sherds, the latest dating to the 17th or early 18th century.

4.8.13 Sealing **3306** was a possible buried ground surface (**3305**) which was in turn sealed beneath a possible landscaping layer (**3304**).

4.8.14 A small modern post-hole (**3308**) was revealed beneath **3304** and **3305**. Sealing **3304** was **3302** (which contained a mix of medieval, post-medieval and modern finds) and this was cut by a modern service trench (**3303**).

5 FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Finds were recovered from the 18 hand-dug test pits within Bitterley village; and from four trenches excavated to the east, over an area of earthworks

thought to be the remains of the medieval village (Trenches 30, 31 and 32), and to the north of Bitterley Court (Trench 33). The test pits produced most of the finds. Overall, the assemblage is of medieval to post-medieval date, with a handful of earlier items (prehistoric and Romano-British).

5.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the totals by test pit/trench are given in **Table 1**, grouping quantities from all test pits together; the test pit finds are broken down in **Table 2**. All finds have subsequently been at least visually scanned, in order to provide basic identifications, and to ascertain the date range where possible. Given the modern date of many of the finds from test pits, and their provenance largely within topsoil contexts, a rigorous discard policy has been adopted (see below).

5.1.3 This section discusses the finds briefly within their local and regional context, and assesses their potential to contribute to an understanding of the Site, with particular reference to the history and development of the village of Bitterley in the centuries following *Domesday*.

5.2 Material from test pits

5.2.1 The overwhelming majority of the finds recovered from test pits were of post-medieval date and, from the pottery and glass recovered, mainly belonging to the modern period, i.e. 19th or 20th century. This material will not, therefore, be described in any detail here; full details of the finds from individual contexts within each test pit are held in the project archive.

5.2.2 The most commonly encountered material types within the test pits were pottery; ceramic building material (CBM); which includes brick, tile and drainpipe; and glass, including both vessel and window fragments. Large quantities of CBM were encountered in TPs 8 (5.5 kg, largely brick fragments) and 9 (4.7kg), and the highest totals of pottery came from TPs 12 (281 sherds) and 8 (278 sherds). TP8 also produced the highest quantity of glass (95 pieces). Much of the material from TP8 came from layer **804**, which incorporated cinders and may have been a dump of hearth debris.

Pottery

5.2.3 The breakdown of the pottery assemblage from the test pits is given in **Table 3**, which shows that more than half of the assemblage (by sherd count) dated to the 19th or 20th century, although earlier post-medieval wares are also well represented, and there are 69 medieval sherds, and at least two possible Romano-British sherds. Omitting the modern wares, the pottery was distributed across 17 test pits, with the highest total from TP12 (77 sherds).

5.2.4 Two sherds have been tentatively identified as Romano-British, both oxidised wares, one from TP4, and one from TP10. However, the similarity to the medieval sandy wares is very close, and the identification is by no means certain, but it may the case that other Romano-British sherds remain unidentified amongst the medieval wares.

5.2.5 All of the 69 medieval sherds are in sandy fabrics, ranging from medium- to fine-grained in texture, and including both reduced and oxidised examples.

There is one jug strap handle, and a small number of glazed body sherds probably also derive from jug forms. Otherwise the only diagnostic pieces comprise rims from jar or bowl forms, in a variety of rim profiles (mainly infolded rather than simple everted and expanded: see Barker 1970, 30). The likely date range for the medieval sherds is later 12th to 13th century; parallels can be seen, for example, in the assemblages from Richard's Castle and Brockhurst (*ibid*., figs. 2, 26). All of the medieval pottery can be considered as residual in the contexts in which it occurred, a provenance which is supported by the small sherd size, indicating considerable reworking (mean sherd weight is 4.3g).

5.2.6 As might be expected, the early post-medieval wares consist largely of local coarsewares, supplemented by other wares from the Staffordshire production centre (blackwares, slip coated wares, slipwares, mottled wares, stonewares); most appear to be 17th century or later. Factory produced wares appear from the early 18th century (white salt glaze, creamware, pearlware and finally refined whitewares), supplying tablewares.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

5.2.7 The only other category in which medieval finds were recognised is the CBM, which included fragments of medieval roof tiles, although in most cases the distinction between medieval and post-medieval tiles was not clear-cut, and the two have not been separately quantified. All of the medieval finds from the test pits can be regarded as residual.

Metalwork

5.2.8 Of interest amongst the metalwork (which largely comprises iron nails and other structural items) are a large cast iron vessel, probably a cauldron (TP12); and an early post-medieval plated copper alloy spoon bowl (TP11).

Animal bone

5.2.9 Little can be gleaned from the animal bone assemblage (144 fragments once conjoins are taken into account). Small amounts of kitchen and table waste appears to have been deposited into small midden heaps in back gardens during the post-medieval and early modern period. Most (80%) of the bone fragments are unidentifiable to either species or element. The identified fraction of the assemblage is almost entirely made up of bones from domestic species (**Table 5**), and approximately 83% of identified bones belong to livestock species. Less common species include domestic fowl and rabbit. The butchery noted on some cattle bones are typical of the type seen on post-medieval and early modern material. In the more recent past saws were used to portion carcass into smaller meat joints and this is precisely the type of butchery seen on the bones from Bitterley.

5.3 Material from trenches

Pottery

5.3.1 The pottery from the trenches covers the same date range as that from the test pits, but with a much higher proportion of medieval wares (87% of the total by sherd count). The breakdown of the assemblage is given in **Table 4**.

5.3.2 Three sherds were identified as Romano-British (one greyware and two oxidised wares); as for the test pits, these identifications are tentative. All three are small and abraded; none is diagnostic.

5.3.3 Most of the medieval pottery recovered from the Site came from the trenches (a total of 206 sherds), in particular Trenches 30 and 32. The condition of these sherds, although still abraded, was better than that from the test pits (mean sherd weight 8.7g), and indicates less post-depositional movement. Nevertheless, most sherds derived from post-medieval contexts – 145 sherds from topsoil in Trenches 30 and 32.

5.3.4 Medium- to fine-grained sandy wares, as seen in the test pits, are predominant; some are visibly micaceous. There are also a few sherds of a coarser fabric with a gritty texture, containing quartz and sandstone inclusions. Diagnostic sherds include rims from jars and bowls, again with a range of profiles, mainly infolded, although the 'gritty' wares include at least one rim with an expanded profile and curvilinear combing on top of the rim and on the body. There are also strap handles from jugs, with stabbed or slashed decoration. One body sherd from Trench 30 (possible buried ground surface **3006**) has a small, post-firing perforation, for an unknown purpose. There is a suggestion that this group of material from the trenches includes some which is of earlier date than that from the test pits; a broader date range of 12th to 13th centuries is suggested.

5.3.5 Post-medieval wares were not much in evidence within the trenches (see **Table 4**), but those that were recovered show a date range spanning the post-medieval to modern periods (17th to 20th century).

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

5.3.6 In comparison to the test pits, little CBM was recovered from the trenches. The small assemblage included medieval and post-medieval flat roof tile, one piece of post-medieval field drain and a modern glazed wall tile. Also present, however, were two pieces of undoubted medieval date: a fragment from a decorated floor tile (Trench 32 topsoil) and a fragment from a glazed, crested ridge tile (layer **3306**). The decorated floor tile fragment is small, but the design appears to be that of the arms of England (three leopards passant guardant); the tile is probably later 13th or 14th century in date, as is the ridge tile.

Fired Clay

5.3.7 Two fragments of fired clay from Trench 32 topsoil are partially vitrified, and may have derived from hearth lining, although of unknown date.

Glass

5.3.8 Most of the glass from the trenches came from layer **3302** in Trench 33, which appears to be a late 19th or early 20th century dump of domestic debris. This dump included a complete large green beer bottle, five complete, or near complete, colourless cylindrical medicine bottles, marked with 'teaspoon' gradations, four other small, colourless, squat cylindrical bottles, probably also pharmaceutical, and an almost complete 'Vaseline' jar, as well as fragments of other modern bottles and jars.

5.3.9 Glass from Trench 32 (from topsoil) was also modern, while the fragments from Trench 30 include 17th/18th century bottle glass and, from Trench 31, a small fragment from a thin-walled vessel, probably a 16th/17th century fineware drinking vessel.

Metalwork

5.3.10 There is no reason to suppose that any of the metalwork from the trenches is earlier in date than post-medieval. The copper alloy objects comprised three clock cog wheels, a peg, a tap, a small stud, and a short length of wire, while the iron consisted largely of nails, with one annular buckle, and two small (?furniture) handles.

Other Finds

5.3.11 Other finds from the trenches comprise a few fragments of animal bone (cattle and other large mammal); two fragments of plain clay pipe stem; one prehistoric worked flint (residual in Trench 30 topsoil); one worked bone object (a small mustard spoon from layer **3302**); and a single oyster shell (layer **3306**).

5.4 Potential and further recommendations

5.4.1 Much of the material from the test pits dug throughout Bitterley village proved to be of relatively recent date, although the recovery of a small medieval ceramic assemblage from the trenches dug within the earthworks to the west of Bitterley Court is of interest. Even here, however, more than half of the medieval pottery assemblage was residual in post-medieval contexts, and few other objects of medieval date were recovered.

5.4.2 No further analysis is proposed; the finds have already been recorded to an appropriate archive level, and many have subsequently been discarded (see below).

5.5 Discard policy

5.5.1 Given the date range of finds from the test pits (post-medieval, with an emphasis on the 19th and 20th centuries), and their provenance, mainly from topsoil and subsoil contexts, with none coming from stratified contexts pre-dating the modern period, a rigorous discard policy was adopted. This was also extended to some of the categories from the trenches. Following quantification and initial scanning, the following categories of finds were discarded:

- *Pottery*: all modern industrial wares (refined whitewares, yellow wares, felspathic glazed stonewares, etc);
- *CBM*: all fragments, apart from those of intrinsic interest (any possible Romano-British fragments; medieval decorated floor tile, and medieval glazed ridge tile);
- *Clay pipe*: all plain stem fragments, and bowl fragments too small to date;
- *Stone*: all post-medieval/modern roofing slate;

- *Glass*: all fragments, apart from early post-medieval window and vessel glass (although excluding most undiagnostic 17th/18th century bottle glass);

- *Metalwork*: all iron discarded (mostly nails), with the exception of a few objects of interest (e.g. the profile of a cast vessel); copper alloy objects of obviously modern date (e.g. washers, tap, clock cog wheels, etc).

5.5.2 Full details of all these discarded items are held in the project database.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1.1 The fieldwork carried out by Time Team within Bitterley was only partially successful in its stated aims, due to the paucity of archaeological finds and features. No *in situ* structures or deposits were observed in either Bitterley village or the earthwork field to the west of Bitterley Court which could be definitely dated to the medieval period. It was therefore particularly difficult to track the development of the village from *Domesday* to the present, let alone to determine the causes for the decline of the putative village at Bitterley Court.

6.1.2 From the pottery recovered from the test pits, it was clear there had been activity within the area of the modern village during the later 12th to 13th centuries, concentrating in the southern part of the village. The quantities of medieval finds recovered were small overall (69 sherds of pottery, and a few fragments of ceramic roof tile), and in poor condition; all were residual in later contexts. The site of the mill mentioned in the documentary record in 1165 may have lain within the area of the modern village, and could have acted as a focus for settlement. However, there were no finds of later medieval material, which leaves a potential hiatus in the 14th and 15th centuries, and possibly also the 16th century.

6.1.3 A higher concentration of medieval finds was recovered from the trenches around Bitterley Court, with pottery again of 12th to 13th century date, and possibly including wares dating earlier than those from the village test pits. However, the archaeological deposits within the earthwork field appeared to be entirely agricultural in origin, probably belonging to post-medieval farm buildings and enclosures, established on the natural topography and geological outcrops. The post-medieval remains lay beneath the managed landscape of the manor house parkland. The archaeological features and deposits comprised a possible cow shed, collapsed walls possibly representing further buildings, and a possible levelled clearance cairn, but there was no evidence of domestic dwellings.

6.1.4 Documentary research as part of this project has proved more fruitful. Of particular interest is the inconsistency between the high status nature of the church of St Mary at Bitterley and the apparently low manorial status of the secular settlement. At *Domesday*, Bitterley was a very minor holding of Roger de Lacy whose main manor in this area was Stanton Lacy, some 10km away. The church, however, had a much higher status, possibly as a result of its pre-Norman foundations and associations with a possible Saxon Minster at Stanton Lacy.

6.1.5 One possible explanation for the inconsistency may be that it is a reflection of the British / Saxon ecclesiastical relationship in the area. Bassett (1992, 39) has suggested that when the Saxons arrived in the area they encountered an active British Church and, as the wall of the churchyard at Bitterley shows signs of being curvilinear, it may have been a British foundation which continued to act as a mother church even after the area was annexed by the Saxons.

6.1.6 Bassett has shown that in the Welsh Borders, British churches often held onto to their earlier status (even if slightly diminished), despite the founding of new Saxon minsters such as that at Stanton Lacy. The place-name evidence also supports this argument, with Stanton being a high status Saxon central place-name (Hall 2000, 26) whilst Bitterley, or Buterlie, 'place where butter was made' (Ekwall 1960, 46), implies that it was a dependent member of a Saxon multiple estate.

6.1.7 It is therefore likely there was no direct association between the current village of Bitterley and the Church of St Mary, and that they developed independently of each other. This does not, however, preclude the possibility that there was a medieval settlement close to the church which was subsequently abandoned. It is possible that there were two distinct hamlets; one centred on the current village which grew up around the mill recorded in 1165 (for which two possible locations have been found). An area of ridge and furrow lay to the east of this possible hamlet, while a second hamlet, probably broadly contemporary but perhaps with a slightly earlier origin, grew up around the church and the manor house.

6.1.8 There are a number of possible reasons for disappearance of the hamlet around Bitterley Court, and the absence of pottery dated later than the 14th century could point to depopulation during the Black Death of 1348-50 being one factor. Recent work, however, has shown that some villages initially thought to have shrunk or disappeared due to the Black Death were in fact in decline well before the middle of the 14th century as a result of piecemeal enclosure of open fields leading to depopulation, decay and site abandonment (Jones 2010, 22). A similar process of shrinkage could also have taken place in the hamlet on the site of the modern village, as suggested by the lack of later medieval pottery, although here the presence of the later village suggests that settlement here never entirely died out.

6.1.9 Subsequently (although at an unknown date) the lands around Bitterley Court were enclosed, giving rise to the earthworks visible today, within the managed parkland of the Court. It is likely that by the time of the emparkment of the area most traces of the medieval village had already been swept away, or left sealed beneath the agricultural buildings and enclosures.

6.1.10 It is, however, also possible that the medieval finds identified in Trenches 30-33 relate solely to the Manor House and not to any deserted village. The 13th-14th century decorated floor tile from Trench 31 and the glazed, crested roof-tile from Trench 33 are indications of a high status structure; these items, as well as the other medieval finds, could represent waste dumped during renovations to the Manor House and not to domestic waste from an adjacent settlement.

6.1.11 Time Team were invited to Bitterley to help the Bitterley Archaeological Group (BATs) investigate the origins of their village and expand upon their earlier evaluation within the earthwork field. Time Team were unable to provide all the answers but were able to provide evidence of medieval activity within the modern village and around the Bitterley Court. Hopefully the BATs will be able take this information and build upon it with their continuing community project.

7 RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1.1 The results of the evaluation do not warrant detailed publication, but a summary will be submitted to the *Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Historical Society*, for inclusion in the annual round-up of archaeology in the county.

8 ARCHIVE

8.1.1 The project archive, which includes drawn plans and sections, photographs, written records, artefacts and digital data is currently held at the Wessex Archaeology offices under the project code 77501. It is intended that the archive should ultimately be deposited with Shropshire County Museum Service.

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9.2 Online resources

Portable Antiquities Scheme database: http://finds.org.uk/database, accessed April 2011

http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archsearch/record.jsf?titleId=78788
Church of St Mary

http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archsearch/record.jsf?titleId=82491
Church yard cross of St Mary's

http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archsearch/record.jsf?titleId=75070
Park Hall Farm moated manor

Table 1: Finds totals by area (number / weight in grammes)

Material	TPs	Tr 30	Tr 31	Tr 32	Tr 33	Total
Pottery	1513/6095	121/1026	7/131	92/788	16/205	1747/8241
Roman	*2/4*	-	*1/18*	*1/3*	*1/7*	*3/28*
Medieval	*69/297*	*113/980*	-	*90/784*	*3/30*	*275/2091*
Post-Medieval	*1442/5794*	*8/46*	*6/113*	*1/1*	*12/168*	*1469/6122*
Ceramic Building Material	415/17,557	2/40	5/78	10/71	7/459	439/18,205
Fired Clay	-	-	-	2/26	-	2/26
Clay Pipe	81/139	-	1/1	-	1/2	83/142
Stone	19/941	-	-	-	-	19/941
Flint	-	1/3	-	-	-	1/3
Burnt Flint	1/7	-	-	-	-	1/7
Glass	342/1672	2/6	1/1	4/13	17/2025	366/3717
Slag	22/1121	-	-	75/5877	1/87	98/6885
Metal (no. objs)	280	46	-	43	10	379
Copper Alloy	*17*	*2*	-	-	*5*	*24*
Lead	-	*1*	-	*1*	-	*2*
Iron	*263*	*43*	-	*42*	*5*	*353*
Worked Bone (no. objs.)	1	-	-	-	1	2
Animal Bone	144/693	5/7	1/3	10/13	3/55	163/771
Shell	-	-	-	-	1/1	1/1

Table 2: Breakdown of finds from Test Pits 1-20

TP	Pottery	CBM	Clay Pipe	Stone	Glass	Slag	Cu alloy	Animal Bone	Other Finds
TP1	48/112		1/1		6/20		12 Fe		
TP2	6/17	7/262		1/6	3/8		4 Fe		
TP3	27/133	1/13	1/1		1/2		4 Fe	9/14	
TP4	160/282	56/1644	3/6		42/151		1 Cu; 11 Fe	17/174	
TP5	30/60	8/64	4/9		6/13			1/2	
TP6	107/287	18/189	3/5		15/30		1 Cu; 15 Fe	12/40	
TP7	68/164	14/547	9/12		6/19		1 Cu; 21 Fe	15/36	
TP8	277/2160	86/5542	11/29	9/726	95/809	15/1033	6 Cu; 77 Fe	12/14	
TP9	1/2	53/4649		1/143	15/47		16 Fe		
TP10	140/289	59/976	8/12		27/39	1/40	1 Cu; 11 Fe	7/23	1 burnt flint
TP11	29/150	1/35	2/2		2/4		4 Cu; 3 Fe	1/18	
TP12	280/1161	4/57	6/5		36/212	2/17	1 Cu; 31 Fe	3/10	1 worked bone
TP13	125/561	60/2775	13/19		38/164	1/2	28 Fe	22/64	
TP14	74/242	8/102	11/20		9/32		1 Cu; 3 Fe	5/8	
TP15	70/199	4/219	6/14	4/23	27/82	3/29	15 Fe	14/26	
TP16	52/214	35/406	3/4	4/43	12/35		1 FCu; 9 Fe	14/23	
TP19	9/36				2/5		3 Fe	10/239	
TP20	10/26							2/2	
TOTAL	**1513/6095**	**414/17480**	**81/139**	**19/941**	**342/1672**	**22/1121**	**17 Cu; 263 Fe**	**144/693**	

Table 3: Pottery totals from Test Pits 1-20

Ware type	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Date Range
All possible Roman wares	2	4	Romano-British
All medieval wares	69	297	medieval
Midlands Yellow ware	2	19	C16/C17
Staffs blackware	41	162	C17-mid C18
Coarse earthenware	101	1720	C17-C19
Staffs slipware	53	379	mid C17 – c.1780
Staffs stoneware	6	40	1680s – 1760s
Staffs mottled ware	53	116	c.1680-1780
Notts stoneware	3	9	C18
Slip-coated ware	52	234	C18
Porcelain	4	10	C18+
White saltglaze	12	51	c.1720 – 1770+
Refined redware	7	81	c.1720 - C19
Creamware	54	163	1740s – late C19
Blackware/Jackfield-type	2	7	mid C18 – C19
Pearlware	42	109	1770s – mid C19
Bone china	42	78	c.1800+
Modern stoneware	21	181	c.1800+
Modern redware	33	211	c.1800+
Refined whiteware	787	1883	c.1800+
Yellow ware	126	340	c.1800+
Majolica	1	1	mid C19
TOTAL	**1513**	**6095**	

Table 4: Pottery from Trenches 30-33

Ware type	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Date
All RB wares	3	28	Romano-British
Medieval wares *Sandy wares* *Gritty wares*	206 *190* *16*	1794	medieval
Staffs blackware	1	1	C17-mid C18
Coarse earthenware	4	105	C17-C19
Staffs slipware	1	1	mid C17-*c*.1780
Staffs mottled ware	3	11	*c*.1680-1780
Notts stoneware	2	31	C18
Slip-coated ware	3	6	C18
Creamware	3	14	1740s-late C19
Pearlware	1	7	1770s-mid C19
Bone china	1	1	*c*.1800+
Modern redware	1	38	*c*.1800+
Refined whiteware	6	79	*c*.1800+
White-slipped redware	1	34	*c*.1800+
TOTAL	**236**	**2150**	

Table 5: Number of identified specimens present (or NISP)

Species	**NISP**
cattle	13
sheep/goat	8
pig	4
domestic fowl	3
rabbit	2
Total identified	**30**
large mammal	24
medium mammal	14
small mammal	1
mammal	73
bird	2
Total unidentified	**114**
Overall total	**144**

Appendix 1: Test pit and Trench Summaries

bgl = below ground level

Test Pits 1-16 and 19-20

Test Pit 1			**Coordinates**	356376.37, 277621.63
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max Depth:** 0.60m	**Ground Surface**	155.35 m aOD
Context	**Description**			**Depth (bgl)**
101	Topsoil	Current topsoil and turf of garden, mid brown-grey silty loam with charcoal flecks and sub angular pebbles <0.03m. Incorporates spits 1-3.		0-0.28
102	Layer	Redeposited or reworked natural layer, mid orange-brown clay deposit. Incorporates spit 4.		0.28-0.58m
103	Natural	Natural geology, Head deposit, clay with large angular dew stone blocks.		0.58m+

Test Pit 2			**Co ordinates**	356320.25, 277593.87
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max Depth:** 0.50	**Ground Surface**	153.42 m aOD
Context	**Description**			**Depth (bgl)**
201	Topsoil	Current topsoil and turf of garden, mid brown-grey sandy silt. Incorporates spits 1-3.		0-0.28m
202	Fill	Mid grey brown sandy silt fill of modern soak-away, drainage structure **203**. At the base of the feature was a layer of plastic. Incorporates spit 3.		0.28-0.50
203	**Cut**	**Cut of modern drainage channel or soak way feature, contains plastic sheeting. Filled with 202.**		**0.28-0.50**
204	Natural	Natural geology, Head deposit, clay with large angular dew stone blocks.		0.38m+

Test Pit 3			**Co ordinates**	356324.00, 277569.31
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max Depth:** 0.50m	**Ground Surface**	153.76 m aOD
Context	**Description**			**Depth (bgl)**
301	Topsoil	Current topsoil and turf of garden, mid grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. Incorporates spits 1 & 2.		0-0.30m
302	Natural	Natural geology, Head deposit, clay with large angular dew stone blocks. Incorporates spits 3, 4 and 5		0.30m+

Test Pit 4			**Co ordinates**	356365.21, 277579.04
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max Depth:** 0.68m	**Ground Surface**	155.89 m aOD
Context	**Description**			**Depth (bgl)**
401	Topsoil	Current topsoil and turf of garden, mid grey-brown silty loam with mixed orange clay patches. Incorporates spits 1 and 2.		0-0.20m
402	Fill	Mixed mid grey and orange silty clay fill of backfilled service trench for water pipe.		0.20-0.68m+
403	Cut	Cut of modern water pipe trench which contains 402; the plastic water pipe and backfill. Cuts through 404.		0.20-0.68m+
404	Layer	Dark grey sandy silt layer with charcoal inclusions, possible levelling layer associated with the construction of the house and landscaping of the garden. Incorporates spits 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.		0.20-0.68m+

Test Pit 5			**Co ordinates**	356350.82, 277526.40
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max Depth:** 0.95m	**Ground Surface**	155.35 m aOD
Context	**Description**			**Depth (bgl)**
501	Topsoil	Current topsoil and turf of garden, mid grey silty clay. Incorporates spits 1 and 2.		0-0.20m
502	Fill	Fill of modern drainage pipe trench 503. Incorporates spit 3.		0.20-0.95m

503	Cut	Cut of modern drainage pipe trench which contains pipe and backfill 502.	0.20-0.95m
504	Natural	Mid orange-brown clay layer, probable natural. Incorporates spits 4, 5 and 6.	0.20m+

Test Pit 6			**Co ordinates**	356380.36, 277522.77
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max Depth:** 0.75	**Ground Surface**	156.27 m aOD
Context	**Description**			**Depth (bgl)**
601	Topsoil	Current topsoil and turf of garden, mid grey silty clay. Incorporates spits 1, 2, 3 and 4.		0-0.38m
602	Layer	Red-brown silty clay with charcoal and mortar inclusions. Incorporates spit 5.		0.38-0.45
603	Layer	Red-brown silty clay with common fragments of dew stone creating rubble rich layer. Incorporates spit 6.		0.45-0.50m
604	Surface	Compact clay and flat dew stone surface, initially the natural geology used as surface and consolidated as surface. Cut by drainage channel **605**. Incorporates spit 6. Not fully excavated.		0.50m+
605	**Cut**	**Cut of drainage channel which is cut through surface 604. Lined with unworked dew stone blocks 609 and infilled with 607 and 606.**		**0.50-0.65m**
606	Fill	Upper fill of drainage channel **605**, overlies 607. Red-brown silty clay. Material deposited as a result of water action.		0.5-0.61m
607	Fill	Lower fill of channel **605**, overlies stone lining 609 and sealed by 606. Mid red sandy clay. Incorporates spit 7.		0.61-0.67m
608	Natural	Natural basal geology, head deposit of red-brown clay with sub angular stone inclusions.		0.67m+
609	Structure	Dew stone lining of drainage channel **605**. Forming both edges to the drain		0.07m thick

Test Pit 7			**Co ordinates**	356294.55, 277504.66
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max Depth:** 0.76	**Ground Surface**	153.86 m aOD
Context	**Description**			**Depth (bgl)**
701	Topsoil	Current topsoil and turf of garden, dark grey silty clay. Incorporates spits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.		0-0.60m
702	Layer	Mid grey-brown interface between 701 and 703.		0.60-0.76m
703	Natural	Natural mid orange-brown clay with sub-angular stones. Head deposit.		0.76m+

Test Pit 8			**Co ordinates**	356323.62, 277487.27
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max Depth:** 0.90m	**Ground Surface**	156.27 m aOD
Context	**Description**			**Depth (bgl)**
801	Topsoil	Current topsoil and turf of garden, mid grey silty clay. Incorporates spits 1 and 2.		0-0.21m
802	Layer	Very dark brown-black silty loam appears to be deliberately dumped waste material, potentially as levelling or landscaping material. Incorporates spits 3, 4 and 5.		0.21-0.51m
803	Layer	Dump of redeposited natural geology, light yellow clay material.		0.51-0.60m
804	Layer	Dump of cinders and brick rubble, possible evidence of hearth clearance waste.		0.60-0.80m
805	Natural	Natural mid orange-brown clay with sub angular stones. Head deposit.		0.80m+

Test Pit 9			**Co ordinates**	356265.89, 277423.70
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max Depth:** 0.58m	**Ground Surface**	153.23 m aOD
Context	**Description**			**Depth (bgl)**
901	Surface	Modern surface of courtyard to house. Gravel and broken brick and tile creating make up layer for the surface. Incorporates spit 1.		0-0.20m
902	Surface	Surface formed of poorly sorted dew stone cobbles creating yard surface to area known on historical maps to have been set of		0.20-0.24m

		stables and piggery. Surface appears to be consolidated natural geology, with stone inserted to fill the voids in the natural head material. Incorporates spit 2.	
903	Natural	Natural geology revealed beneath surface 902, dark brownish-grey silty clay natural, but dirty.	0.24-0.58m+

Test Pit 10			**Co ordinates**	356317.66, 277435.07
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max Depth:** 0.46m	**Ground Surface**	155.29 m aOD
Context	**Description**			**Depth (bgl)**
1001	Topsoil	Mid dark brownish-grey quite friable silty clay with charcoal flecks with sub-angular small stones. Incorporates spits 1 and 2.		0-0.18m
1002	Subsoil	Mid brownish-grey silty clay. Incorporates spit 3.		0.18m-0.30m
1003	Natural	Mid orange-brown with reddish hue. Silty clay with occasional stone inclusions. Incorporates spit 4.		0.30m+

Test Pit 11			**Co ordinates**	356349.62, 277401.63
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max Depth:**	**Ground Surface**	153.59 m aOD
Context	**Description**			**Depth (bgl)**
1101	Topsoil	Mid dark brownish-grey quite friable silty clay with charcoal flecks with sub-angular small stones. Topsoil and turf of garden. Incorporates spits 1.		0-0.11
1102	Layer	Subsoil mid to dark greyish-brown silty clay. Incorporates spits 2, 3 and 4.		0.11-0.50m
1103	Natural	Natural geology, reddish-brown silty clay head deposit.		0.50m+

Test Pit 12			**Co ordinates**	356182.50, 277431.34
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max Depth:** 0.60m	**Ground Surface**	150.74 m aOD
Context	**Description**			**Depth (bgl)**
1201	Topsoil	Current topsoil and turf of area of school playing fields, dark brown silty loam. Incorporates spits 1, 2 and 3.		0-0.27m
1202	Layer	Dark grey-brown silty layer with occasional charcoal flecks. Probable dumped material/levelling deposit to create playing fields. Incorporates spits 4, 5 and 6.		0.27-0.54m
1203	Layer	Red clay layer which seals metalled surface 1204, appears to be redeposited natural. Incorporates spit 7.		0.54-0.60m
1204	Surface	Metalled surface; appears to have utilised the natural geology and consolidated it to create a surface. Surface is potentially part of trackway shown on map.		0.60-0.67m
1205	Natural	Mid orange-brown silt clay natural with common large dew stone inclusions. Head deposit.		0.67m+

Test Pit 13			**Co ordinates**	356180.47, 277384.84
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max Depth:** 0.70m	**Ground Surface**	150.36 m aOD
Context	**Description**			**Depth (bgl)**
1301	Topsoil	Current topsoil and turf of area of lawn. Dark greyish-brown silty clay. Incorporates spits 1, 2 and 3.		0-0.31m
1302	Subsoil	Dark grey-brown silty clay which is more compact than the topsoil. Incorporates spits 4, 5 and 6.		0.31-0.65.
1303	Natural	Mid to dark reddish-brown silty clay. Head deposit.		0.65-0.70m+

Test Pit 14			**Co ordinates**	356200.13, 277400.67
Dimensions: 1m by 1m		**Max Depth:** 0.56m	**Ground Surface**	151.52 m aOD
Context	**Description**			**Depth (bgl)**
1401	Topsoil	Current topsoil and turf of area of lawn. Dark greyish-brown silty clay. Incorporates spits 1and 2.		0-0.14m
1402	Subsoil	Dark grey-brown silty clay which is more compact than the topsoil. Incorporates spits 3, 4 and 5.		0.14-0.48m
1403	Natural	Mid to dark reddish-brown silty clay. Head deposit.		0.48-0.56m

Test Pit 15			**Co ordinates**	356165.13, 277366.81
Dimensions: 1m by 1m	**Max Depth:** 0.60		**Ground Surface**	149.43 m aOD
Context	**Description**			**Depth (bgl)**
1501	Topsoil	Current topsoil and turf of area of lawn. Dark greyish-brown silty clay. Incorporates spits 1, 2, 3 and 4.		0-0.38m
1502	Subsoil	Dark grey-brown silty clay which is more compact than the topsoil. Incorporates spits 5 and 6.		0.38-0.59m
1503	Natural	Mid to dark reddish-brown silty clay. Head deposit.		0.59-0.60m+

Test Pit 16			**Co ordinates**	356069.22, 277466.33
Dimensions: 1m by 1m	**Max Depth:** 0.30m		**Ground Surface**	146.57 m aOD
Context	**Description**			**Depth (bgl)**
1601	Topsoil	Current topsoil and turf of area of lawn. Dark greyish-brown silty clay. Incorporates spits 1, 2 and 3.		0-0.26m
1602	Surface	External courtyard surface formed of poorly sorted dew stone pebbles and flat slabs. Sits directly upon the natural geology.		0.26-0.30m
1603	Natural	Natural geology, orange-brown silty clay with common small stones. Head deposit.		0.30m+

Test Pit 19			**Co ordinates**	356057.98, 277423.67
Dimensions: 1m by 1m	**Max Depth:** 0.75m		**Ground Surface**	146.38 m aOD
Context	**Description**			**Depth (bgl)**
1901	Topsoil	Current topsoil and turf of area of lawn. Dark greyish-brown silty clay. Incorporates spit 1.		0-0.10m
1902	Subsoil	Very dark grey-brown silty clay which is more compact than the topsoil. Incorporates spits 2, 3 and 4.		0.11-0.46m
1903	Natural	Mid to dark reddish-brown silty clay. Head deposit. Incorporates spits 5 and 6.		0.46m+

Test Pit 20			**Co ordinates**	356354.66, 277350.99
Dimensions: 1m by 1m	**Max Depth:** 0.74m		**Ground Surface**	152.37 m aOD
Context	**Description**			**Depth (bgl)**
2001	Topsoil	Current topsoil and turf of area under pasture adjacent to Scheduled Adjacent Monuments the Cock Pit and Parkhall Farm. Mid brown silty clay loam. Incorporates spits 1 and 2.		0-0.26m
2002	Layer	Mid reddish-brown silty clay, possible subsoil or reworked natural, Incorporates spits 3 and 4.		0.26-0.46m
2003	Natural	Natural mid reddish-brown clay with common dew stone inclusions. Head deposit.		0.46m+

Trenches 30-33

Trench 30			**Centre Co ordinates**	356958.27, 277229.74 356956.47, 277244.46
Dimensions: 15m x 4m	**Max Depth: 1.20m**		**Ground Surface**	179.19-1.78.28m aOD south to north
Context	**Description**			**Depth (bgl)**
3001	Topsoil	Current topsoil and turf of pasture field. Field has not been ploughed in living memory. Light to mid yellow-brown fine sandy loam with occasional flat dew stone inclusions. Seals 3002.		0-0.39m
3002	Layer	Mid to light yellow-brown sandy loam. Material is the same as the topsoil 3001 but removed from amongst 3005.		0.10m thick
3003	Wall	Roughly east-west aligned collapsed wall. Constructed from irregular, unworked dew stone blocks. Appears to have been constructed in dry stone manner. Only the base of the wall, possibly the footing left. Wall revealed in earlier geophysical survey (WAG), and observed in trench excavated by the BATs.		

		2.10m long, 0.70m wide and 0.20m high; two rough horizontal courses of stones observed. The extent of the wall implies an agricultural boundary as opposed to a building. Wall had collapsed, resulting in the spread of material forming 3005. Constructed within foundation trench 3007.	
3004	Layer	Equivalent to 3006 observed in south-west corner.	-
3005	Layer	Rubble deposit composed of unworked dew stone blocks derived from wall 3003. Forms a spread *c*. 7m by 4m. This implies that 3003 was a substantial structure.	0.20m thick
3006	Layer	Mid yellow-brown silty loam with occasional small dew stone pebbles. Possibly an old buried ground surface pre-dating wall 3003. 3006 cut by **3007**, construction cut for wall 3003.	0.15m thick
3007	**Cut**	**Construction cut for wall 3003 which cuts through 3006.**	**-**
3008	Natural	Natural geology. Mid to dark reddish-brown sandy clay, becoming more clayey towards the base of the deposit. Head deposit.	-

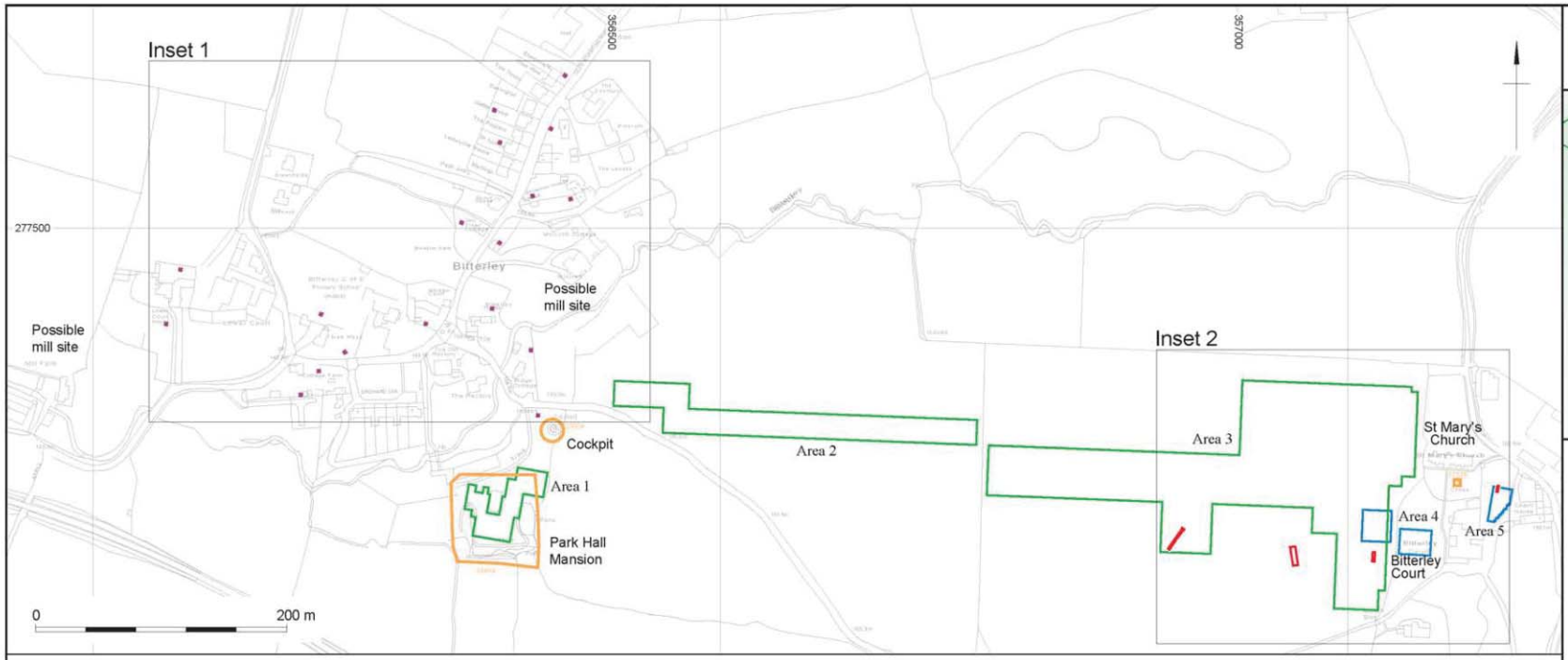
Trench 31			**Centre Co ordinates**	356868.75, 277259.08 356857.18, 277242.52
Dimensions: 20m x 1.7m max		**Max Depth: 0.40m**	**Ground Surface**	174.69-175.09m aOD (SW-NE)
Context	**Description**			**Depth (bgl)**
3101	Topsoil	Current topsoil and turf of pasture field. Field has not been ploughed in living memory. Light to mid yellow-brown fine sandy loam with occasional flat dew stone inclusions. Seals 3102		0.26m thick
3102	Layer	Very light yellow-grey, almost white, fine silty material. Initially thought to be layer of lime scattered over decayed manure deposit 3103, but now identified as the upper levels of manure deposit 3103 which has dried out so much it has turned white.		0.15m thick
3103	Layer	Very dark brown-black organic, almost peaty material. Interpreted as layer of decayed manure which had been allowed to dry out, upper level becoming desiccated and white, resulting in the formation of 3102. Layer 3103 lay directly upon floor surface 3104 and appeared to butt wall 3117.		0.25m thick
3104	Surface	Layer of local stones set into natural clay to form a rough floor. Possibly formed directly from the natural geology but was consolidated with the addition of flat stones to create a useable surface. Rough nature and deposit 3103 suggest agricultural activity, most likely a cow shed of some kind. Set into the natural geology 3105 and butts wall 3115.		0.10m thick
3105	Natural	Mid grey clay, appears to be the natural geology with the stone within it utilised as a floor surface and consolidated with the addition of 3104.		0.10m+
3106	Layer	Large scale rubble deposit composed of unworked local dew stone blocks of varying sizes. 5m by 1.40m in size and at least 0.30m thick. Probably derived from east-west wall, possibly an internal division within the cow shed, separating stalls to the north and south. Wall was not revealed due to time constraints.		0.30m thick
3107	Natural	Natural grey clay, equivalent to 3105 and sealed beneath 3118, floor surface similar to 3104.		-
3108	Natural	Revealed at the southern end of the trench, external to the cow shed. Interpreted as natural geology, but this material is oxidised whereas the material within the cow shed (3105 and 3107) has been affected by the overlying decayed manure deposits 3103 and 3119.		-
3109	Layer	Dark grey-brown silty loam, with common small dew stone inclusions, possible buried ground surface cut by **3114** the construction cut for the southern cow shed wall 3115. Not shown in drawn section due to truncation by later feature **3110**. Seals 3108.		0.09m thick
3110	**Cut**	**Cut of modern feature which cuts cow shed wall 3115. Feature associated with modern land drain fragments and in-filled with redeposited clay. 1.40m long by 0.72m wide and**		**0.42m+ deep**

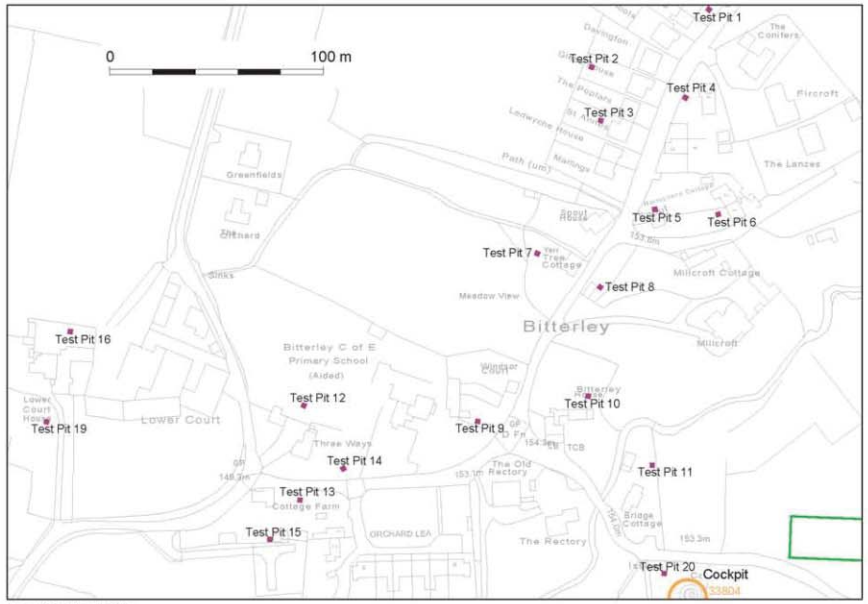
		0.42m+ deep.	
3111	Fill	Mixed and mottled mid brown silty loam and mid yellow-brown clay. Mix of what appears to be topsoil material mixed with redeposited natural. Appears that what ever was within cut **3110** has been removed resulting in 3111 falling in. Modern land drain fragments recovered.	0.42m+ thick
3112	**Cut**	**Cut of drain associated with the cow shed, cuts floor surface 3118 and infilled with 3113. 1.40m long by 0.40m wide and 0.15m deep.**	**0.15m deep**
3113	Fill	Very dark brown-black organic, almost peaty material. Identical to 3103 and 3119. Decayed manure filling drain.	0.15m thick
3114	**Cut**	**Construction cut for wall 3115. Appears to cut possible old ground surface 3109.**	**-**
3115	Wall	East-west possible southern wall to the cow shed, 1.40m long by 0.62m wide and c. 0.40m high. Constructed of unworked dew stone blocks bonded in mid brown clay in rough horizontal courses, appear as mortared dry-stone construction. Butted by floor surface 3104.	0.40m high
3116	**Cut**	**Arbitrary cut assigned to foundation trench for wall 3117, the northern wall of the cow shed.**	**-**
3117	Wall	East west possible northern wall to the cow shed. Only revealed in plan; 1.40m long by 0.55m wide, constructed of local dew stone blocks.	-
3118	Surface	Equivalent to 3104 and overlies 3107 and sealed by 3119.	-
3119	Layer	Equivalent to 3103, seals 3118 and sealed by 3101.	

Trench 32			**Centre Co ordinates**	357020.48, 277232.80 357020.98, 277240.29
Dimensions: 7.6m x 1.8m		**Max Depth:**	**Ground Surface**	181.75-181.25m aOD (south to north)
Context	**Description**			**Depth (bgl)**
3201	Topsoil	Current topsoil and turf of pasture field. Field has not been ploughed in living memory. Mid yellow-brown fine sandy loam with occasional flat dew stone inclusions. Seals 3202.		0.24m thick
3202	Layer	Rubble spread filling the whole trench, abundant dew stone blocks; no apparent mortar, suggestive of collapsed stone wall or possible clearance cairn. Matrix consists of topsoil material in amongst the rubble. Sealed by 3201 and overlies 3203.		0.30m thick
3203	Layer	Dark yellow-brown silty loam with occasional small local stone fragments. Possible old ground surface. Sealed by 3203 and overlies 3204.		0.22m thick
3204	Layer	Reworked and disturbed natural geology, mid yellow-reddish brown sandy silt clay with occasional stones. Head deposit. The upper geology has been reworked slightly, most likely as a result of ploughing in antiquity. Sealed by 3204 and overlies 3205.		0.23m
3205	Natural	Natural geology revealed in sondage excavated through 3204. Clean natural reddish clay head deposit.		-

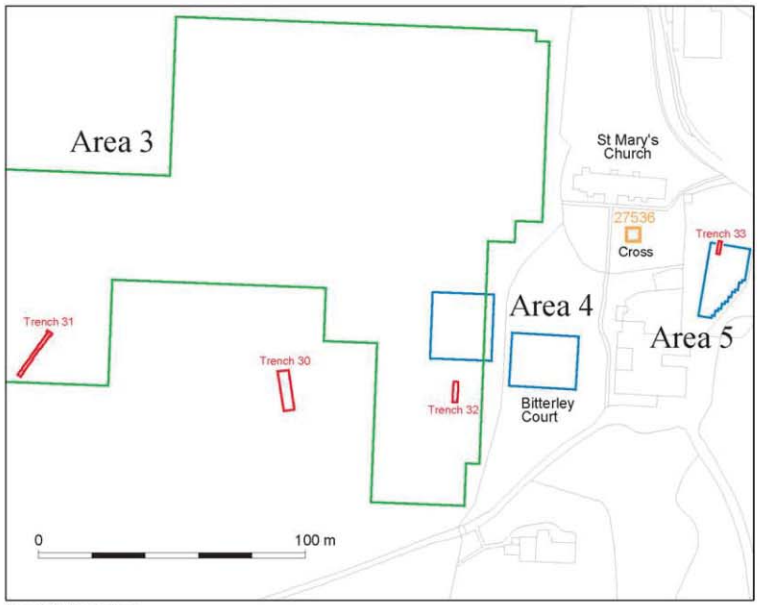
Trench 33			**Centre Co ordinates**	357119.80, 277293.30 357118.96, 277288.58
Dimensions:		**Max Depth:**	**Ground Surface**	183.73-183.59m aOD (north to south)
Context	**Description**			**Depth (bgl)**
3301	Topsoil	Current topsoil and turf of area of lawned garden, light grey silty loam with occasional small dew stone fragments.		0-0.15m
3302	Layer	Dark grey-brown light silty loam with occasional small to medium local dew stone fragments. Late Victorian/early 20th century domestic dumped layer; spread of glass, ceramics etc. cut through by modern service **3303**, and seals 3304.		0.12m thick
3303	**Cut**	**Cut of modern service trench containing water pipe and electricity cable, cuts 3302, filled with 3307. Not excavated.**		**-**

3304	Layer	Spread of grey-brown silty loam with abundant large to medium stone fragments. Layer of stone rubble, possible levelling /landscaping material infilling depression. Sealed by 3302 and overlies 3305.	0.16m thick
3305	Layer	Greyish-brown friable silty loam with small dew stones, possibly buried ground surface or just bioturbation between 3304 and 3306, with silt working its way through the stones of 3304 to settle above 3306	0.04m thick
3306	Layer	Mottled red-orange clay silt material. Appears to be redeposited natural, or reworked natural. Origin of this material is uncertain, possibly landscaping associated with the construction of Bitterley Court in the 17th century. Revealed in sondage	0.3.7m thick
3307	Fill	Modern fill of **3303**.	-
3308	**Cut**	**Cut of small feature in south-east corner of trench, possible modern post hole. Not investigated.**	**-**
3309	Fill	Fill of possible post-hole	-
3310	Natural	Natural reddish-brown clay head deposit.	-





Inset 1: Test pits



Inset 2: Trenches

Scheduled Monument
Evaluation trench
Test pit
Gradiometer survey area
GPR survey area

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Revision No.:	0
Scale:	1:4000, 1:2500 & 1:2000
Illustrator:	KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\77501TT\Drawing Office
	\Report Figs\eval\12_02\77501_eval_f1.dwg

Site location, trench location and location of survey areas

Figure 1

Date:	27/02/12	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:2500	Illustrator:	KL
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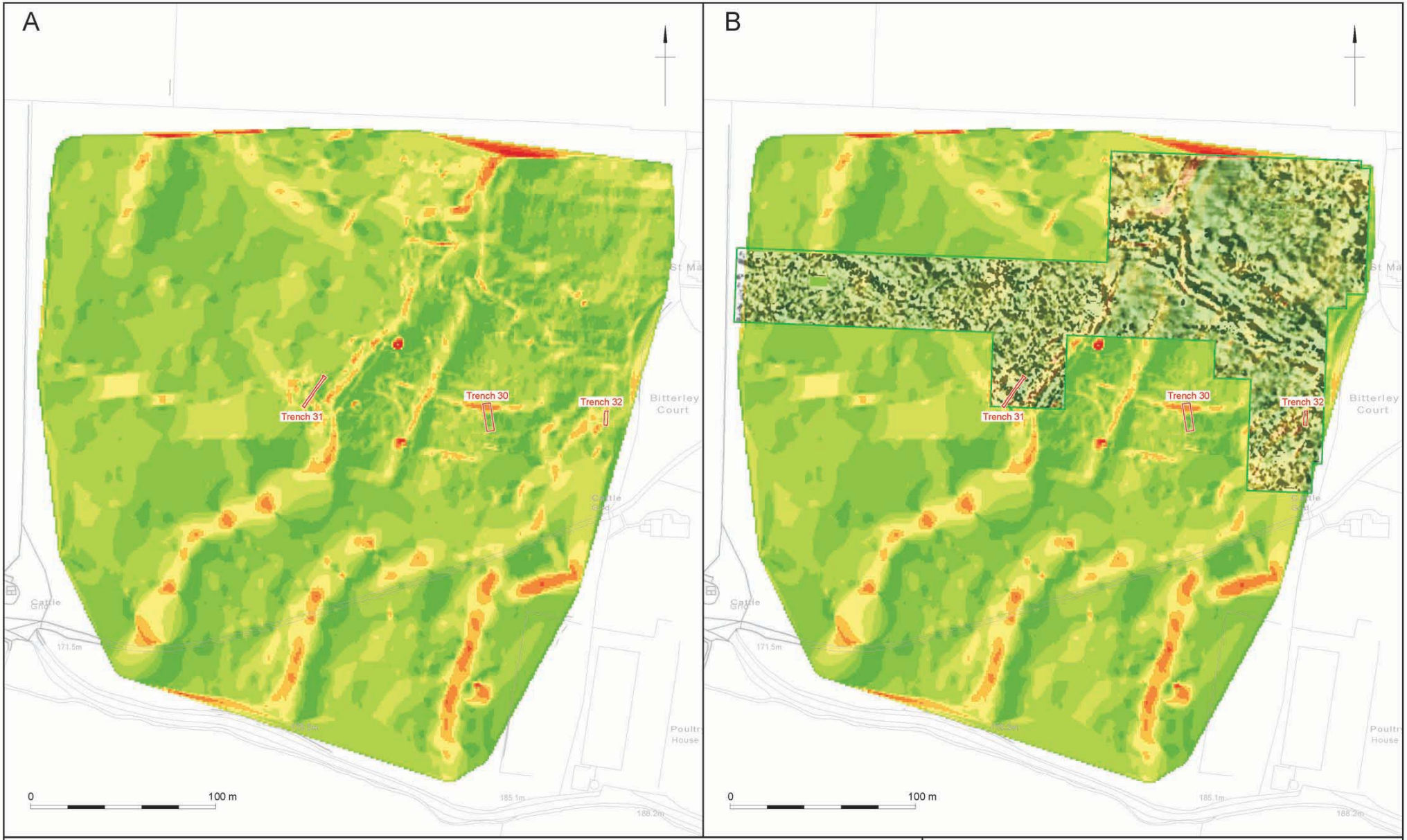
Summary gradiometer interpretations

Figure 2



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Date:	27/02/12	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:2500	Illustrator:	KL
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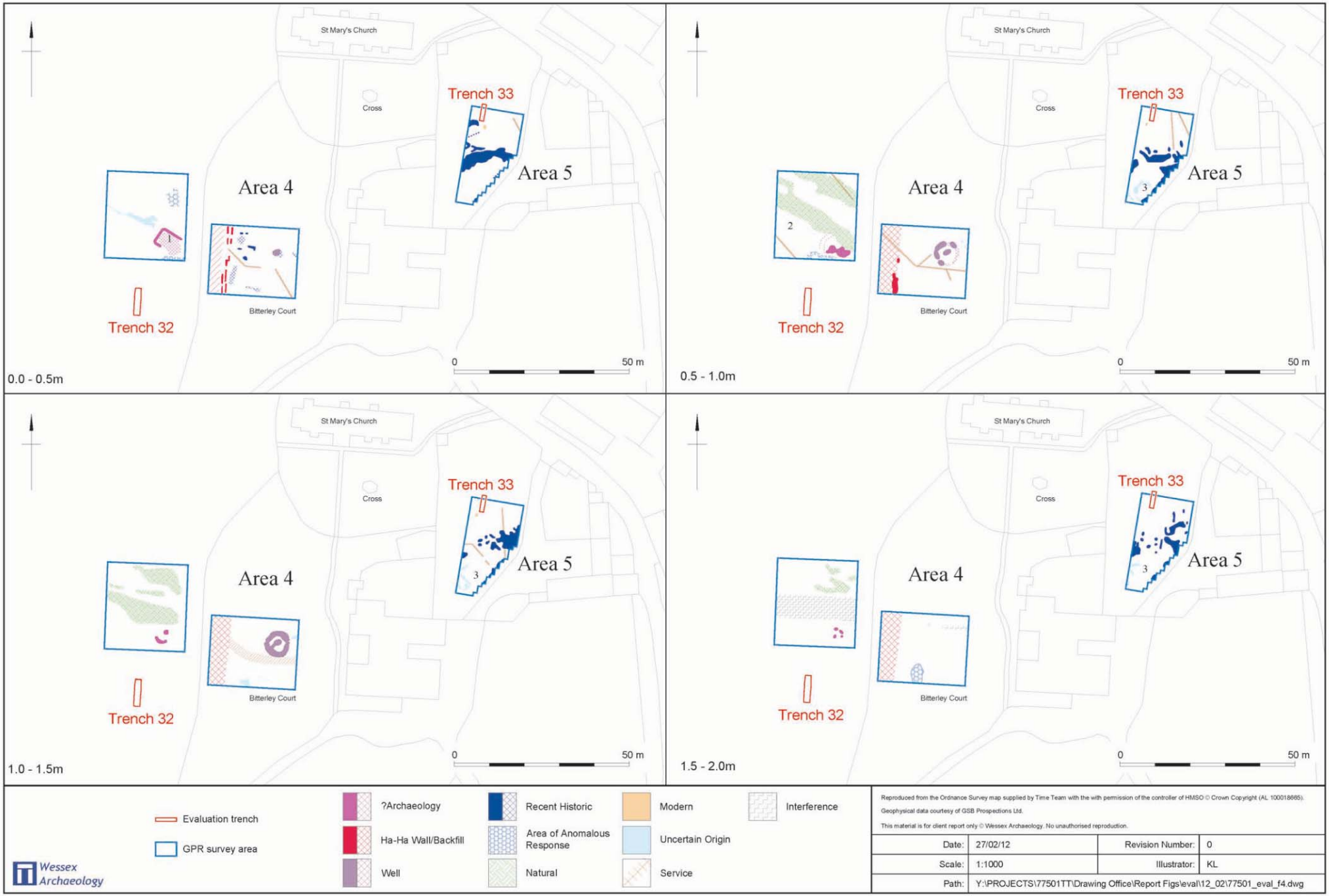
A. Topographic data; B. Topographic data with gradiometer overlay

Figure 3



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Summary GPR interpretations

Figure 4

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Test pit
Medieval pottery

Date:	27/02/12	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:1250	Illustrator:	KL
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Test pits within Bitterley

Figure 5

Plate 1: Stone-lined drain 605 in Test Pit 6, from the west

Plate 2: Surface in 902 in Test Pit 9, from the west

Plate 3: Surface 1204 in Test Pit 12, from the south

Plate 4: Surface 1602 in Test Pit 16, from the west

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Date:	27/02/12	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	n/a	Layout:	KL
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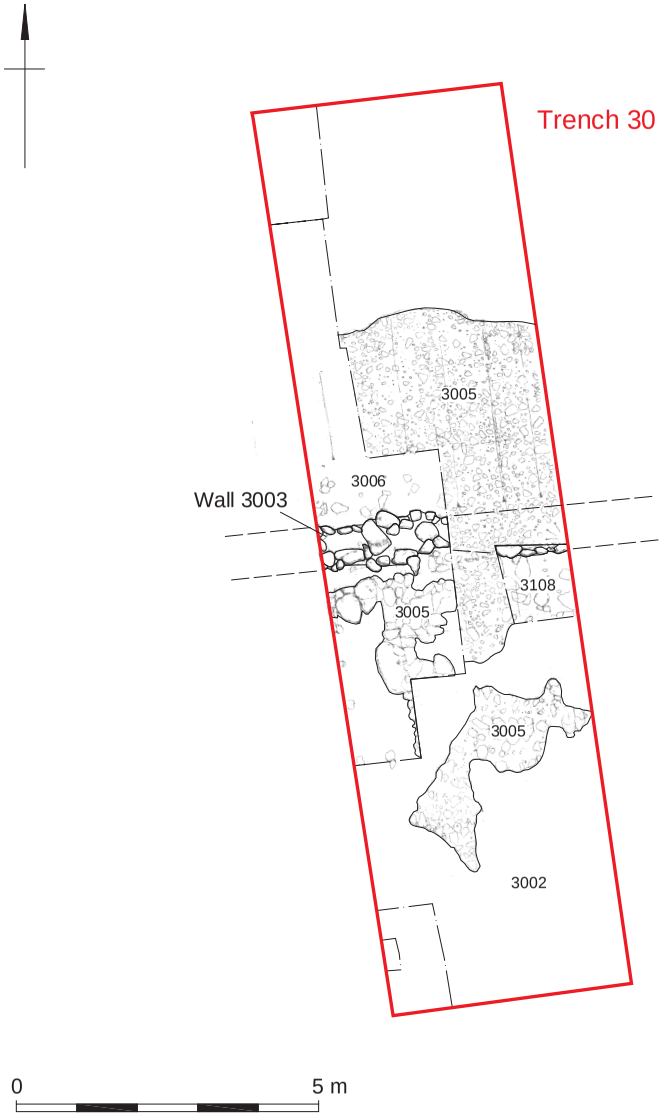

Plate 5: Trench 30, view from south

Plate 6: Trench 30, standing wall 3003, view from south

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Evaluation trench

Date:	27/02/12	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:125	Illustrator:	SDT/KL
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Trench 30: plan and photographs

Figure 7

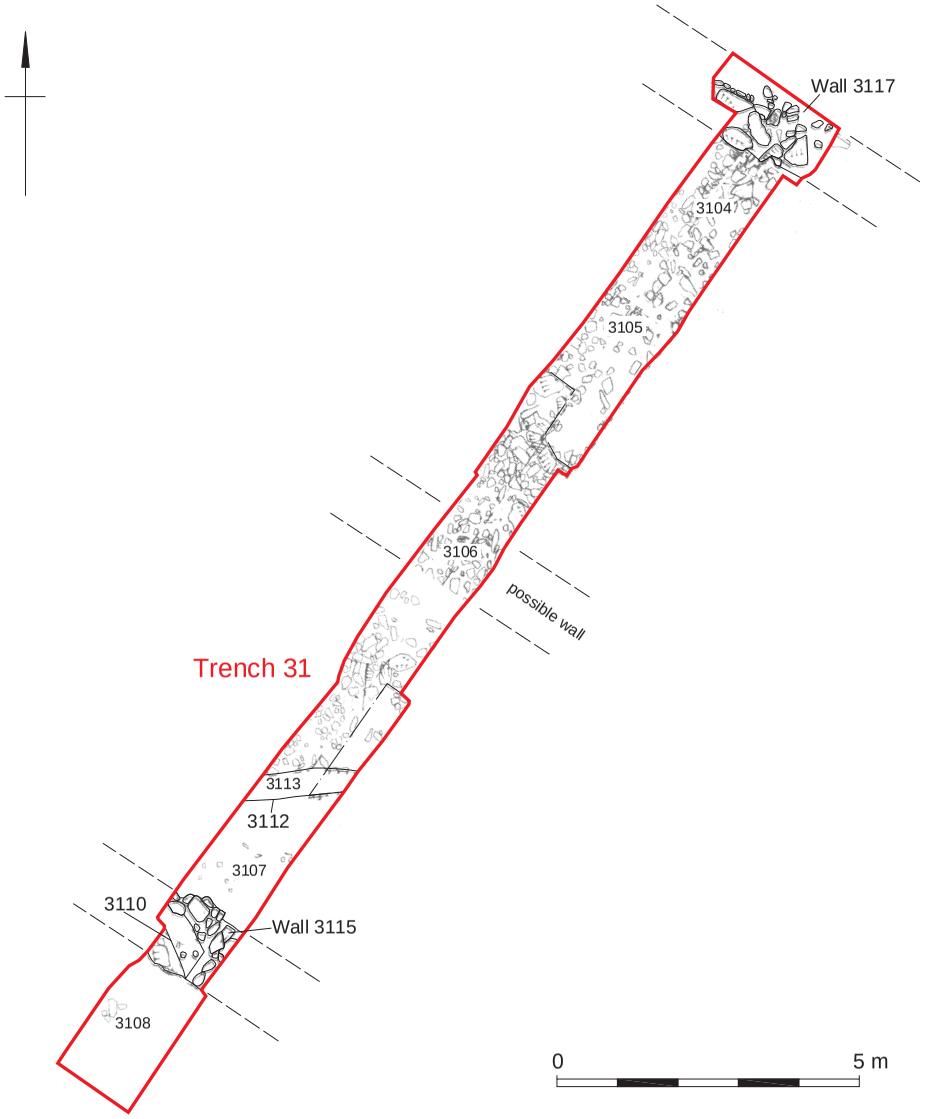

Plate 7: Trench 31, view from south-west

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Evaluation trench

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Trench 31: plan and photograph

Figure 8

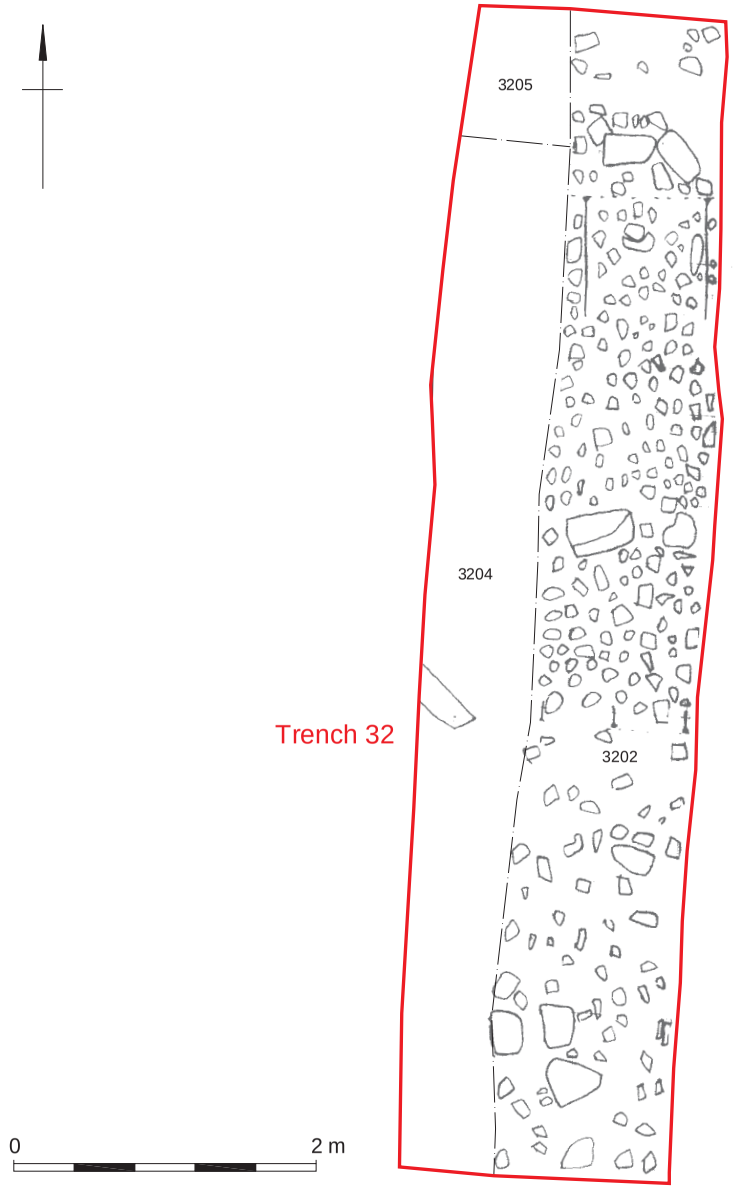

Plate 8: Trench 32, view from north

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Evaluation trench

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Trench 32: plan and photograph

Figure 9

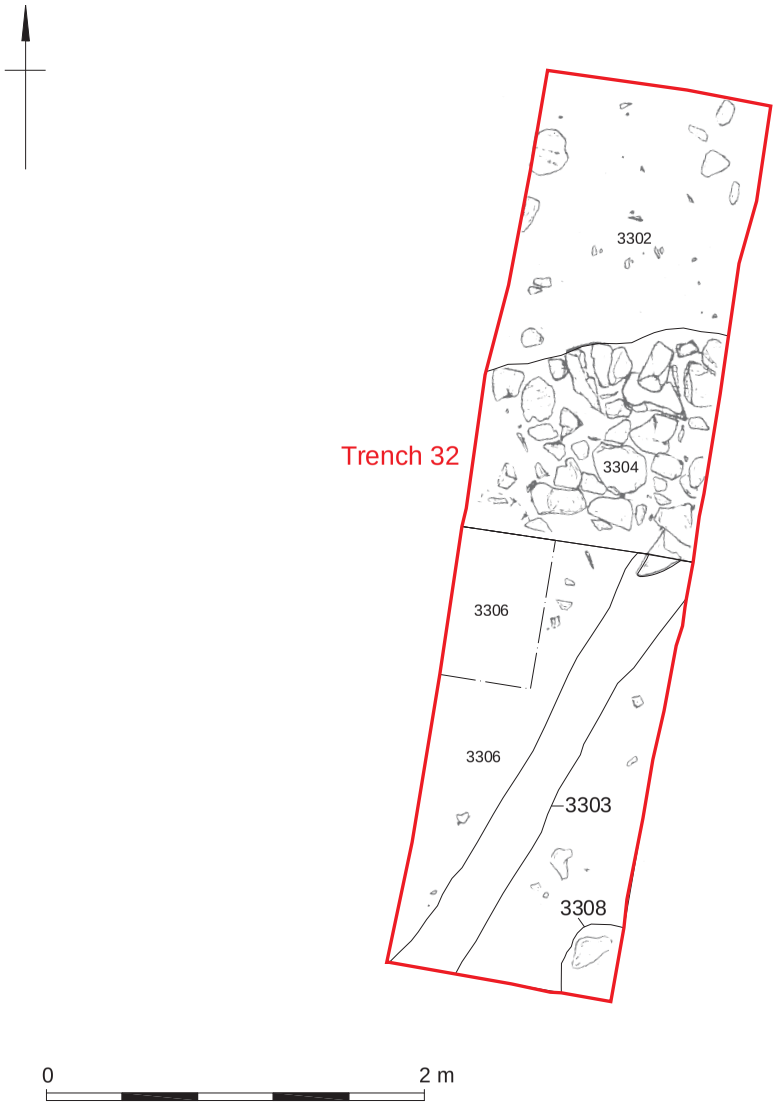

Plate 9: Trench 33, view from north

Evaluation trench

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Trench 33: plan and photograph

Figure 10

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