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COUGHTON COURT,
WARWICKSHIRE,
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF,
2010

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Coughton Court, Warwickshire

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

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**Coughton Court, Warwickshire
Archaeological Watching Brief 2010**

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Coughton Court, Warwickshire

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SUMMARY

Birmingham Archaeology was commissioned by the National Trust, to undertake an archaeological watching brief of land at Coughton Court, Warwickshire, a Grade 1 Listed Building and Scheduled Monument (centred on NGR SP 080 064; SAM No. 30030), in advance of a flood alleviation scheme. The removal of topsoil was observed during groundworks to identify archaeological deposits or features and to excavate those within the southern area of the site according to the stipulations stated in the brief.

The watching brief found extensive evidence of large medieval boundary ditches with associated termini that formed an entrance to the west of the house. The area related to the deserted medieval village west of the site. The entrance went out of use during the early post-medieval period and the termini were linked by a smaller ditch. The feature is visible on the Domesnes of Coughton Estate map of 1695. Within the northernmost area of the site, evidence was found of the southerly extent of the former fish ponds. Another ditch, of an earlier post-medieval date, on an east-west alignment, was also located meeting the main enclosure or boundary ditch within the southern area of the site.

Marking the southern most extent of the site was a stone built boundary wall dating to the 18th or 19th centuries. Two brick plinths located in the northern area of the site flanked the entrance to Coughton Court house.

Coughton Court, Warwickshire

Archaeological Watching Brief 2010

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Birmingham Archaeology was commissioned by the National Trust to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for a flood alleviation scheme at Coughton Court, Warwickshire, a Grade 1 Listed Building and Scheduled Monument (Fig. 1, centred on NGR SP 080 064; SAM No. 30030).
- 1.2 This report outlines the results of the watching brief carried out between 15th February and 2nd March 2010. The fieldwork conformed to a brief prepared by the National Trust (National Trust 2009) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (Birmingham Archaeology 2010; Appendix 1). The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (IfA 2008).

2 LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1 The site is located within the grounds of Coughton Court, a Grade 1 Listed Building and Scheduled Ancient Monument (centred on NGR SP 080 064; SAM No. 30030) (Fig. 1).
- 2.2 The solid geology of the area consists of Hopwas Breccia at Hints Hill, Mercia Mudstone to the east and Kidderminster and Bromsgrove sandstones to the west. The underlying drift geology consists of silt-clay with gravel towards the south-east.
- 2.3 The present character of the site is pasture to the west of the main house of Coughton Court.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The majority of the archaeological evidence dates to the medieval period with the earliest evidence of occupation relating to the original moat and platform from the 12th/ 13th century (Evans 2001; 2003). The house dates to the early Tudor period and archaeological evidence dating to the 15th and 16th century conforms to a period of extensive redevelopment. Several phases of further redevelopment took place in the period between the 16th and 18th century.
- 3.2 The area surrounding the house was originally investigated in a survey of the Deserted Medieval Village undertaken in the 1980s (Hooke 1985). Further surveys focused on the post-medieval remains of the house and gardens as opposed to the village (Moore and Knox 1990; Fretwell 1991).
- 3.3 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Birmingham Archaeology in May 2009 (Burrows and Hewitson 2009). Nine trenches were excavated following a geophysical

survey. In addition a number of boreholes were monitored for the presence of archaeological deposits. The evaluation recorded a ditch containing medieval pottery sherds at the southern part of the evaluation area, a medieval ploughsoil, a post-medieval cobbled surface and a levelling layer containing ceramic building materials. At the northern part of the site a large water feature was identified. Shallow post medieval deposits were recorded in the central area of the site.

- 3.4 The earliest cartographic evidence is the 1695 Demesnes of Coughton Estate map (Fig. 5). It depicts a long interrupted boundary feature running broadly north – south to the west of the house, within the area of the site. The boundary appears to be still in existence by the time of Thorp’s 1746 Map of Coughton (Fig. 6), although at this time it is depicted as being connected by a short east – west feature. The building that appears on both maps abutting the boundary is just outside the area investigated.

4 OBJECTIVES AND AIMS

- 4.1 The watching brief was undertaken during machine excavation work on the topsoil stripping for the flood alleviation scheme. The objective was to sample and record any archaeological features encountered and due to be affected by the course of the flood alleviation scheme.
- 4.2 This was to be achieved by a series of aims;
- 4.3 to determine the character, extent, date, state of preservation and the potential significance of any buried remains.
- 4.4 to preserve the remains encountered ‘by record’ where they were due to be affected by the proposed scheme.
- 4.5 to improve our understanding of the relationship between the house and the surrounding park and village.

5 METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 An appropriately skilled and qualified archaeologist was on site to observe all groundworks for the development, including topsoil stripping. Any archaeological features exposed were to be recorded by written description, drawing and photography. All topsoil stripping was undertaken by mechanical excavator fitted with a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket, as agreed with the groundworks contractor.
- 5.2 **Areas A to C:** No archaeological excavation was undertaken other than cleaning exposed deposits for better definition. Adequate time was allowed for observation and recording to take place.
- 5.3 **Areas D to F:** An appropriately skilled and qualified archaeologist was on site to observe all topsoil stripping and groundworks for the development. Where archaeological features were exposed, hand excavation took place in order to reveal their extent, character and date. A sampling strategy was agreed with the National

Trust Archaeologist of 5% of identified archaeological features and deposits. Adequate time was allowed for the excavation of archaeological features following soil stripping of the site

- 5.4 Where unexpected significant deposits or finds were encountered a revised scheme of work was agreed with the National Trust General Manager, the National Trust Archaeologist and the English Heritage Inspectorate.

Recording

- 5.5 Any archaeological features exposed were recorded by written description, drawing and photography. All stratigraphic sequences were recorded, even where no archaeology was present. Features were planned at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50, and sections were drawn of all cut features and significant vertical stratigraphy at a scale of 1:10. A comprehensive written record was maintained using a continuous numbered context system on *pro-forma* cards. Written records and scale plans were supplemented by photographs using black and white monochrome and digital photography.

Finds

- 5.6 Finds were retrieved as they were revealed during groundworks or cleaning. Recovered finds were cleaned, marked and remedial conservation work was undertaken as necessary. Treatment of all finds conformed to guidance contained within the Birmingham Archaeology Fieldwork Manual and *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998).

Environmental Sampling

- 5.7 Twenty litre soil samples were taken from suitable datable archaeological features for the recovery of charred plant remains. The environmental sampling policy followed the guidelines contained in the Birmingham Archaeology Guide to On-Site Environmental Sampling and the *Report of the Association for Environmental Archaeology Working Party on Sampling and Recovery*, September 1995.

Archive

- 5.8 The archive comprises the paper record of the archaeological investigations and all recovered artefactual and ecofactual material. Preparation and deposition of the site archive, from both evaluation and excavation has been undertaken with reference to *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage* (Walker 1990) and *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007). The site archive will be deposited with the National Trust.

6 RESULTS

Natural Subsoil

- 6.1 The natural subsoil, orange-brown gravelly sand (1002), was found across the site at heights of between 51.70m AOD to the north and 52.33m AOD to the south. To the east of the site the natural subsoil was overlain by mid-brown stony silty sandy clay subsoil to a depth of 0.20m, this layer was, in turn, sealed by dark brown silty clay topsoil (1000), 0.20m- 0.30m deep. Towards the centre and west of site the natural subsoil 1002 was overlain by grey-brown gravelly clay ploughsoil (1003) to a depth of

between 0.20m-0.50m. This layer, in turn, was sealed by topsoil 1000, 0.20m-0.30m deep.

Phase 1: Medieval Field Boundary

- 6.2 The earliest feature observed and excavated was a north-south aligned ditch (1010, 1015, 1022, 1025, 1028) (Figs. 2 and 3, Plate 2), that curved northwest towards its northern terminal within the southern area of the site, cutting the natural subsoil 1002. The excavated ditch was exposed to a total length of 140m across the southern area of the site and had a stepped profile, but due to heavy truncation by services and a higher water table in this area, a complete and consistent profile was not obtainable within the sections excavated. The most reliable ditch section profile was feature 1015 (Fig. 3, S1, Plate 3), but even this had a small service pipe at the base of the trench with an unobserved trench cut, and, due to flooding, was not fully bottomed. The excavated ditch sections had depths of between 0.50-0.70m and widths of between 3.90-4.30m. All sections had frequent inclusions of tile, brick and general building rubble within the latest contexts.
- 6.3 Section 1010, represented the terminus of the ditch (section not illustrated). It was heavily truncated to the east by a large culvert (1011); therefore the primary fill was never reached. The only context uncovered was the sealing fill (1009), pebbled grey-brown sandy silty clay exposed to a depth of 0.58m and width of 0.84m. To the west the ditch was cut by connecting ditch (1008, 1035) (see below).
- 6.4 Ditch section 1015 (Fig. 3, S1, Plate 3) had a primary fill 1014 of pale orange-brown sandy silt 0.06m in depth and 1.30m in width, a secondary fill (1013) of mid blue-grey gravelly sandy clay, 0.20m in depth and 1.70m in width and a sealing fill (1012) of dark grey brown gravelly sandy silt with frequent small to large pebbles.
- 6.5 Ditch section 1022 had a primary fill (1021; section not illustrated) of mid-grey silt with a depth of 0.12m and a width of 0.60m. This context was overlain by a pebbled pale grey sandy silty clay (1020) 0.14m deep and 2.10m wide, that, in turn, was beneath a pebbled pale grey silty clay (1019) that had a depth of 0.16m, a width of 1.62m and was sealed by pebbled mid-grey-brown sandy silt (1018) to a depth of 0.30m. Contexts 1018, 1019, and 1020 were truncated to the west by a recut (1030) to ditch 1022 that was 0.57m in depth and 0.68m in width and filled by mottled mid-grey sandy silt (1029).
- 6.6 Ditch section 1025 had a primary fill (1024; section not illustrated) of pebbled mid-grey silty clay, 0.20m in depth and 2.00m wide that was overlain by a secondary fill of pebbled mid-brown grey silty clay (1023) 0.50m in depth and 4.00m wide. Due to the high water table the feature was not bottomed.
- 6.7 Ditch section 1028 had a primary fill (1027; section not illustrated) of heavily pebbled dark brown-grey clay silt, 0.20m deep by 2.90m wide that was overlain by a context (1026) of pebbled mid-brown-grey silty clay 0.30m in depth and 3.90m wide. The ditch was cut towards the west by a modern service trench and was not bottomed due to the high water table.
- 6.8 Entering from the northwest, towards the central area of the site, and terminating just to the west of ditch 1010, 1015, 1022, 1025, 1028, was another large ditch (1006, 1011, 1017) (Fig. 3, S2, Plates 6, 7 and 8), on a northwest – southeast alignment, and thought to be associated with the previous ditch (1010, 1015, 1022, 1025, 1028).

The ditch was exposed to a length of approximately 25m. Ditch section 1006 suffered less from flooding and truncation by modern disturbance and therefore, provided a complete, though recut, profile.

- 6.9 Ditch section 1006 (Fig. 3, S2, Plate 7), 3.10m wide and 0.92m deep and stepped, had a single fill of mid-brown pebbled silty sandy clay, 0.92m in depth by 1.84m wide. The ditch was later recut (1011) to the west by a v-shaped ditch 1.26m wide and 0.66m deep and had a single fill (1004) of mid-brown sandy silty clay with finds of building material.
- 6.10 Ditch section 1017 exposed the butt-end of the terminus of the ditch (Fig. 3, S3, Plate 6). The terminus survived to a depth of 0.38m and width of 2.96m and had a single fill (1016) of grey-brown pebbled sandy silty clay. A find of pottery was recovered from the fill. Although a ground plan of the terminus could not be obtained and a direct relationship could not be proved, it is most likely that the terminus was cut by east-west aligned connecting ditch 1008, 1035 (see below). The terminus was also truncated from above by a modern path on an east-west alignment.
- 6.11 At the northern most extent of the site the south-eastern extent of back-filled fish ponds (Fig. 2, Plate 10) were also revealed.

Phase 2: Early Post-Medieval Ditch Realignment

- 6.12 Ditch termini 1010 and 1017 were linked in the early post-medieval period by a connecting ditch 1008, 1035 (Fig. 3, S4 Plates 4, 5), on an east-west alignment, that was exposed to a length of 10m. Ditch section 1008, bowl-shaped, 0.56m in depth and 2.34m in width, had a single fill (1007) of grey-brown pebbled sandy silty clay. One sherd of earlier post-medieval pottery was recovered. Ditch section 1035 was excavated to a length of 3m, a depth of 0.40m and width of 0.60m to find evidence of the relationship between connecting ditch 1008 and ditch terminal 1017, and a section plan of 1017 was recovered during excavation.
- 6.13 Boundary/ enclosure ditch 1010, 1015, 1022, 1025, 1028, was met by an east – west aligned ditch (1032) (Fig. 3, S5, Plate 9) towards the southern area of the site. The bowl-shaped ditch had a mid-grey sandy silty clay fill, 0.30m deep and 1.65m wide, which contained early post medieval building material and medieval pottery. No clear relationship was attained between these two features due to the high water table.

Phase 3: Late Post-Medieval/ Early Modern Structures

- 6.14 At the southern most extent of the site a grey-blue lias limestone wall two courses of rough hewn limestone blocks two courses thick and at least two courses high (1033) (Fig. 3, Plates 12, 13 & 14). It was revealed on a broadly northeast – southwest alignment and was exposed to a length of 16m, a width of up to 0.75m and a height of 0.20m. The wall appeared to have a second phase of construction that consisted of a stretcher bond hand-made red-brick (9x4½x2½ inch) interior with a rendered limestone block facing (1037). The change in phases of construction was marked by a distinct alteration of alignment that may have respected a boundary line. The wall overlay the north-south aligned linear enclosure ditch (1010, 1015, 1022, 1025, 1028) but appeared to terminate in a possible pier construction at the eastern edge of the ditch. A second pier of grey-blue lias limestone was located in the centre of the ditch

(1036). The pier suggested that the ditch was open when the first phase of the wall was in existence, with a possible series of arches over the ditch.

- 6.15 Observation of machining of the northern area of the site (Fig. 3, Plate 11) revealed a number of post-medieval drains and service trenches, as were the remains of two late post-medieval brick plinths (1038, 1039) positioned in front of the entrance to the main house, although slightly askew to it. They were 1.0m by 1.1m in size and constructed in hand-made red brick laid on-side (9x4½x2½ inch).

7 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

Pottery by Emma Collins (Appendix 2; assemblage tables)

- 7.1 The very small assemblage of medieval and post-medieval pottery from Coughton Court consisted of 25 sherds weighting a total of 232g. The majority of medieval sherds were utilitarian cooking pots/jars of Alcester fabric and Malvernian fabric. There was one decorative medieval sherd (**1018**), probably from a jug, which had a rich green glaze on the exterior and was abraded. The fabric was Chilvers Coton 'C' and dated from 14th-15th centuries (Mayes and Scott 1984).
- 7.2 The quantities and dates of the sherds can be seen in Table 1. The earliest medieval pottery was a sherd of Early Malvernian Ware cooking pot/jar dated from the late 12th century to the mid 13th century. The latest was a Late Red Oxidised ware (LROX) from a cooking pot/jar dating to 15th-16th centuries.
- 7.3 Most of the medieval sherds were heavily abraded, suggesting manure scatters, consistent with the pottery evidence from the evaluation (Rátkai in Burrows and Hewitson 2009).
- 7.4 The post-medieval sherd count came to eight, four of which can from a single Yellowware bowl. These four sherds were in a very poor state with a small amount of very flaky, cracked glaze remaining. The other post-medieval wares present were Coarseware, Mottledware, Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware and Creamware, each represented by a single sherd.

Ceramic Building Material by Emma Collins (Appendix 2; assemblage tables)

- 7.5 A total of 111 fragments of tile were recovered from the site weighting a total of 11570 grams. The fragments were examined macroscopically and occasionally at 20x magnification. The fabric series used was from the previous stage of work (Macey Bracken 2009, 8) with the addition of any new fabrics found. The fabrics were as follows;
 - **Fabric One:** orange, slightly sandy with dense well sorted fine quartz, sparse-moderate red ferrous, and sparse grog pellets and elongated voids. This fabric is identical to that described by Rátkai in the report on tile recovered from previous excavations on the site in 1991 (Rátkai 2001, 103).
 - **Fabric Two:** similar to Fabric One, sandy and reddish-brown with frequent grog pellets.
 - **Fabric Three:** brown surface, sandy, with orange-red core, reduced to grey in patches. Very hard-fired.
 - **Fabric Four:** similar again to Fabric One, but with larger occasional grog pellets.
 - **Fabric Five:** Not present in this assemblage
 - **Fabric Six:** mid brownish red, turning light brownish red to surfaces. Slightly sandy feel with occasional large poorly sorted lumps of limestone, well sorted quartz and sparse well sorted rounded black iron stone.
 - **Fabric Seven:** mid reddish brown core with one surface and margin dark grey and the other a mid greyish brown. Slightly sandy feel with sparse large poorly

sorted lumps of limestone, well sorted quartz and sparse well sorted rounded black iron stone.

- **Fabric Eight:** Dark grey core and margins with mid reddish brown surfaces. Rough feel with common poorly sorted angular black basic igneous inclusions, sparse poorly sorted large angular quartzite and very sparse large reddish brown grog lumps. There are also occasional elongated voids with striations down the length suggesting the tiles once contained grass/straw perhaps added as a temper.

7.6 The most common fabric present was Fabric 1 with 62 fragments weighing 6173g. The least common was fabric 7 with two fragments weighting 84g, as shown in Table 2. The majority of forms were flat roof tiles, followed by ridge tiles and one fragment of floor tile (**1007**). Some fragments were small and abraded to it was difficult to assign a definite form. Table 3 shows the quantities of each form present.

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Fabric	Qty	Wgt
1	62	6173
2	12	2020
3	11	1185
4	10	1349
6	3	385
7	2	84
8	11	374

Table 2. Fabric quantities

Type	Qty	Wgt
floor	1	165
ridge	4	800
roof	92	9643
undiag	9	610

Table 3. Fabric quantities

7.7 Most of the fragments were undiagnostic roof tile, although five nibs were noticed (**1009**, **1012**, **1013**, **1023** and **1031**). There were six square holes/remains of square holes were noticed (**1012** x 2, **1013**, **1014**, **1031**) and one circular hole (**1012**). The small size of the fragments meant that for most it was not possible to say whether the tiles had both nibs and peg holes or whether they only had nibs or only peg holes. However, one fairly complete tile from **1031** had one square hole in each top corner. This tile was also much thinner than the rest of the assemblage measuring 8-10mm thick.

7.8 The most interesting fragment present was the floor tile (**1007**) with had remains of an olive green glaze down the sides and was very worn on the surface.

8 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Palaeoenvironmental potential of deposits by Rosalind McKenna

- 8.1 A series of fifteen samples from deposits excavated at Coughton Court, Warwickshire, were submitted for an evaluation of their environmental potential. The excavation was carried out by Birmingham Archaeology between February and March 2010. The samples came from a series of samples associated with ditch features. The samples range in date from the Medieval period to the Eighteenth Century.
- 8.2 A programme of soil sampling from sealed contexts was implemented during the excavation. The aim of the sampling was to:
- assess the type of preservation and the potential of the biological remains
 - identify if any human activities were undertaken on the site
 - reconstruct the environment of the surrounding area

Methods

- 8.3 The material was processed by staff at Worcestershire Archaeological Services. The flot (the sum of the material from each sample that floats) was sieved to 0.3mm in accordance with standardised processing methods such as Kenward *et al.* 1980, and the English Heritage guidelines for Environmental Archaeology and air dried. The heavy residue (the material which does not float) was not examined, and therefore the results presented here are based entirely on the material from the flot. The flot was examined under a low-power binocular microscope at magnifications between x12 and x40.
- 8.4 A four point semi quantitative scale was used, from '1' – one or a few specimens (less than an estimated six per kg of raw sediment) to '4' – abundant remains (many specimens per kg or a major component of the matrix). Data were recorded on paper and subsequently on a personal computer using a Microsoft Access database.
- 8.5 The flot was then sieved into convenient fractions (4, 2, 1 and 0.3mm) for sorting and identification of charcoal fragments. Identifiable material was only present within the 4 and 2mm fractions. A random selection of ideally 100 fragments of charcoal of varying sizes was made, which were then identified. Where samples did not contain 100 identifiable fragments, all fragments were studied and recorded. Identification was made using the wood identification guides of Scweingruber (1978) and Hather (2000).
- 8.6 Taxa identified only to genus cannot be identified more closely due to a lack of defining characteristics in charcoal material.

Results

- 8.7 Table 4 below shows the components recorded from each of the samples.
- 8.8 Of the five samples submitted, charcoal remains were present in three of the samples and scored a '1' on the abundance scale. The charcoal produced by many of the samples was smaller than 2mm or was very badly preserved, and most of the fragments were very brittle, and the material tended to crumble or break in uneven patterns making the identifying characteristics harder to distinguish and interpret.
- 8.9 Root / rootlet fragments were also present within all of the samples. This indicates disturbance of the archaeological features, and this may be due to the nature of some features being relatively close to the surface, as well as deep root action from vegetation that covered the site. The presence of earthworm egg capsules in two of

the samples, insect fragments in one sample and modern plant macrofossils in a single sample further confirms this disturbance.

Sample No. Context No.	1 1005	2 1027	3 1024	4 1020	5 1014
Bone fgts.				1	
Ceramic building material (CBM)				4	
Charcoal fgts.	1		1		1
Earthworm egg capsules		1	1		
Insect fgts.	1				
Plant macrofossils (M/C)		1			
Root/rootlet fgts.	4	4	4	4	4
Sand	2	1	2	3	2

Table 4. Components of the subsamples from deposits recovered at Coughton Court, Warwickshire (BA 2005). Semi quantitative score of the components of the samples is based on a four point scale, from '1' – one or a few remains (less than an estimated six per kg of raw sediment) to '4' – abundant remains (many per kg or a major component of the matrix).

- 8.10 The samples produced no environmental material of interpretable value.
- 8.11 The samples have been assessed, and any interpretable data has been retrieved. No further work is required on any of the samples.
- 8.12 All extracted fossils and flots are currently stored with the site archive in the stores at Birmingham Archaeology, along with a paper and electronic record pertaining to the work described here.

9 DISCUSSION

- 9.1 The watching brief, evaluation and associated excavations have provided evidence for a large medieval enclosure or boundary ditch within the grounds of Coughton Court. During excavation ditch termini were uncovered adjacent to each other within the central area of the site at the point where a present day road and path converge before sweeping to the north in front of Coughton Court. They provide evidence for an entrance into an enclosed area. The ditch was probably originally excavated to form a boundary between the medieval moated settlement and the former extent of the medieval village. It may also have acted as a drainage mechanism for the Cain Brook as examination of Della Hooke's 1981 survey suggest the line of the ditch continues further to the south (Hooke 1985, plan 3, Fig. 6). It is also likely that the entrance would have led directly to the medieval village.
- 9.2 The entrance appears to have fallen out of use sometime in the earlier post-medieval period when the termini were linked by a smaller ditch. The reasons for this are unclear. The closure post-dates the redevelopment of the site suggesting a realignment of the routeways associated with the house with the now partially deserted village becoming nucleated around the crossroad to the southwest and the entrance to the house diverted via the longer driveway. It may be that the enclosure ditch was used as a drainage ditch at this time to help with flood alleviation; it could suggest land-use change to pastoral rearing of livestock and subsequent disuse of the

- entrance; it is possible that the alignment of the enclosure ditches was altered as part of the reworking of the fish ponds and formed part of the drainage system.
- 9.3 The position and alignment of the ditch appears to mirror a boundary feature depicted on cartographic evidence from the 1695 Estate map (Fig. 4). However, at this time it is not totally clear that the termini were linked by the connecting ditch. By 1746 and Thorp's map of Coughton (Fig. 5) it is clear that the termini had been linked. The difference in boundary alignment visible between the 1695 Demesne Map and the 1746 Estate Map (Figs. 4 and 5) suggest a re-working of the landscape at this time.
- 9.4 As with many landscape features the boundary ditch is difficult to date as deposition within its sequences represents the ultimate phase of its lifespan. The ditches produced only a small assemblage of pottery. Most of the medieval pottery was heavily abraded, suggesting deposition through manure scattering, consisted mainly of utilitarian cooking pots or jars made locally. There was just one decorative medieval sherd, possibly from a jug, with a rich green glaze, dating to the 14th or 15th centuries. Combined with the evidence from the evaluation in Trenches I and H that produced assemblage from primary deposits (Rátkai in Burrows and Hewitson 2009, see Fig. 7) the assemblage suggests that the feature may have been open for some length of time possibly starting in the 12th to 13th century with periods of re-cutting and silting. The abraded nature of the pottery suggests that backfilling was undertaken into the post-medieval period. The infilling of the ditches may correspond with a reworking of the formal landscape and house at the end of the 18th century. This may also have included the brick bases (1038 and 1039) that appeared to flank the entrance to the house. The ditch appears to correlate with the large feature visible on the geophysical survey running south – north in the southern of the two areas (Roseveare and Roseveare 2008; Cook 2008, Fig. 7). The boundary ditch has been entirely in-filled by the end of the 19th century (Ordnance Survey 1st Edition, not illustrated).
- 9.5 A large assemblage of tiles and other building materials were recovered from the enclosure ditch within the southern area. These materials were located mainly within the upper fills of the ditch sections, suggesting that deposition occurred during a period of reconstruction to Coughton Court and that there was a deliberate attempt to backfill the ditch at this time. Very little building material was recovered from the northern section of the enclosure ditch suggesting that it may have already been backfilled at this time. Scatters of tile and cobbles seen in Trench G during the evaluation (Macey-Bracken in Burrows & Hewitson 2009, 5, see Fig. 7) were observed during machining and appeared to be confined to the area around this trench, suggesting that they were post-medieval levelling deposits associated with an extension to a yard surface as opposed to collapsed structures. There was no evidence for the extensive barns and structures associated with the plans of the 1745 Estate Map (Fig. 5) and this could suggest they were wood-built and that associated remains have not survived after subsequent landscaping. The tile spread may represent the only remnant of their existence.
- 9.6 A stone wall (1033) was located to the south of the site and may have once provided a southern boundary to the house and park. The wall appeared to have been originally limestone built with a pier and arch over the boundary ditch and possibly continued to the east. The original wall may be part of an earlier wall alignment visible on the Demesne Map of 1695 (Fig. 4) and the Thomas Thorpe map of 1745 (Fig. 5). The scale and accuracy of the maps mean this cannot be positively attributed – but there

is a clear alignment of the boundaries in 1695 and 1745 that has disappeared by the end of the 19th century.

- 9.7 The secondary realignment of the wall appears to occur after this but along a similar alignment to the depicted boundary suggesting it replaced a ditch, hedgeline, wall or other landscape feature. It is pier and panel constructed brick and stone faced wall and may be of a similar type of construction to a short length of boundary wall still extant to the south. It follows a line similar to the church to the east and is faced in the same lias limestone construction material. This may suggest a date by association with that of the building of the church in the 19th century, but is not visible on later 19th century maps (Ordnance Survey, not illustrated) suggesting it was only a short-lived feature.
- 9.8 Observation of the area to the north, in front of the Coughton Court, provided evidence for the extent of back-filled former fish ponds, as a small area of backfill along the very northern edge of the excavated area. This corresponds almost exactly with the interpretation provided by the geophysical survey (Roseveare and Roseveare 2008; Cook 2008, Fig. 7). Apart from the fish ponds, the northern area provided little evidence of settlement activity, apart from drains and service trenches.

10 CONCLUSIONS

- 10.1 The work has added to our understanding of the surrounding land about Coughton Court and its relationship with the medieval village. The ditch probably existed from the medieval period. It is unclear what the purpose of the ditch was initially but may have acted as a boundary between the moated house and the village, stocking enclosure, part of the water system associated with the fish ponds or simply as drainage given our current knowledge of flood patterns and the high water table. An entrance appeared to originally lead directly to the village. The entrance was closed in the post-medieval period between 1695 and 1746 according to cartographic evidence. The entire ditch was filled in during the early modern period as part of a landscaping programme associated with the redevelopment of the house. This corresponded with the construction of the boundary wall at the southern end of the site and the plinths that flanked the entrance to Coughton Court house.

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 11.1 The project was commissioned by the National Trust. Thanks are due to Lucy Reid, Property Manager, Coughton Court, Edmund Hobday, Bea Landscape and for their co-operation and assistance throughout the project. Thanks also go to Guy Salkfeld and Emma Plunkett-Dillon who monitored the project on behalf of the National Trust. The fieldwork was undertaken by Mark Charles, Paul Collins, Sam Hepburn and Emily Lancaster. The report was prepared by Mark Charles and illustrated by Nigel Dodds. The report was edited by Chris Hewitson who also managed the project for Birmingham Archaeology.

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Appendix 2: Tables and Quantification

Context	Qty	Spot date
1004	2	12th-13thC
1005	2	12th-13thC
1007	1	M17th-18thC
1009	1	?
1012	1	15th-16thC
1013	1	18th-19th
1016	1	12th-13thC
1018	7	17th
1023	3	12th-13thC
1024	1	17th-18thC
1027	1	M17th-18thC
1029	1	12th-13thC
1031	2	L12th-M13thC

Table 5 Spot dates and count

Cntxt	Alcester Ware	Early Malvernian Ware	Malvernian Ware	Chilvers Coton 'C'	LROX	Yellowware	Mottledware	Coarseware	Brown salt-glazed stoneware	Creamware	Unidentified	Date	
												Earliest	Latest
1004	1		1									12th-13thC	
1005			2									12th-13thC	
1007							1					M17th-18thC	
1009											1		
1012					1							15th-16thC	
1013									1			18th-19thC	
1016			1									12th-13thC	
1018	1			1		4					1	12th-13thC	17th
1023			2								1	12th-13thC	
1024								1				17th-18thC	
1027										1		M17th-E18thC	
1029			1									12th-13thC	
1031		1									1	L12th-M13thC	
Totals	2	1	7	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4		

Table 6 Ware quantities

Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation

Coughton Court, Warwickshire: Watching Brief and Archaeological Recording.

Written Scheme of Investigation

Client: the National Trust

Archaeological Contractor: Birmingham Archaeology

INTRODUCTION

1. BACKGROUND

- 6.4. This document describes the programme of work required to undertake an archaeological watching brief at the above site. It forms the written scheme of investigation for the work, according to a brief set out by the National Trust (2009). Any variation in the scope of work would be agreed with the National Trust General Manager, the National Trust Archaeologist and the English Heritage Inspectorate.
- 6.5. This WSI is for archaeological observation and recording of any archaeological features exposed by the development and is subject to scheduled ancient monument consent.

7. SITE DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

- 7.4.2. The site is located within the grounds of Coughton Court, a Grade 1 Listed Building and Scheduled Ancient Monument (centred on NGR SP 080 064; SAM No. 30030) (Fig. 1).
- 7.4.3. The underlying drift geology consists of silt-clay with gravel towards the south-east.
- 7.4.4. The present character of the site is pasture to the west of the main house of Coughton Court.

8. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 8.4.2. The majority of the archaeological evidence dates to the medieval period with the earliest evidence of occupation relating to the original moat and platform from the 12th/ 13th century. The house dates to the early Tudor period and archaeological evidence dating to the 15th and 16th century conforms to a period of extensive redevelopment. Several phases of further redevelopment took place in the period between the 16th and 18th century.
- 8.4.3. The area surrounding the house was originally investigated in a survey of the Deserted Medieval Village was undertaken in the early 1980s (Hooke 1985). Further surveys focused on the post-medieval remains of the house and gardens as opposed to the village (Moore and Knox 1990; Fretwell 1991)

- 8.4.4. An Archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Birmingham Archaeology in May 2009 (Burrows and Hewitson 2009). Nine trenches were excavated following a geophysical survey. In addition a number of boreholes were monitored for the presence of archaeological deposits. The Evaluation recorded a ditch containing medieval pottery sherds at the southern part of the evaluation area, a medieval ploughsoil, a post-medieval cobbled surface and a levelling layer containing ceramic building materials. At the northern part of the site a large water feature was identified. Shallow post medieval deposits were recorded in the central area of the site.

9. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 9.4. The principle aim of the watching brief is to determine the character, extent, date, state of preservation and the potential significance of any buried remains.

10. METHODOLOGY

- 10.4. An appropriately skilled and qualified archaeologist will be on site to observe all groundworks for the development, including topsoil stripping. Any archaeological features exposed are to be recorded by written description, drawing and photography. All topsoil stripping will be undertaken by mechanical excavator fitted with a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket, as agreed with the groundworks contractor.
- 10.5. **Areas A-C:** No archaeological excavation will be undertaken other than cleaning exposed deposits for better definition. Adequate time will be allowed for observation and recording to take place.
- 10.6. **Areas D to F:** An appropriately skilled and qualified archaeologist will be on site to observe all topsoil stripping and groundworks for the development. Where archaeological features are exposed, hand excavation will take place in order to reveal their extent, character and date. A sampling strategy will be agreed with the National Trust Archaeologist, expected to be c. 5% of identified archaeological features and deposits. Adequate time will be allowed for the excavation of archaeological features following soil stripping of the site
- 10.7. Where unexpected significant deposits or finds are encountered a revised scheme of work will be agreed with the National Trust General Manager, the National Trust Archaeologist and the English Heritage Inspectorate.

Recording

- 10.8. Any archaeological features exposed are to be recorded by written description, drawing and photography. All stratigraphic sequences will be recorded, even where no archaeology was present. Features will be planned at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50, and sections will be drawn of all cut features and significant vertical stratigraphy at a scale of 1:10. A comprehensive written record will be maintained using a continuous numbered context system on *pro-forma* cards. Written records and scale plans will be supplemented by photographs using black and white monochrome, colour slide and digital photography.

Finds

- 10.9. are to be retrieved as they are revealed during groundworks or cleaning. Recovered finds will be cleaned, marked and remedial conservation work will be undertaken as

necessary. Treatment of all finds will conform to guidance contained within the Birmingham Archaeology Fieldwork Manual and *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998).

Environmental Sampling

10.10. Twenty litre soil samples will be taken from suitable datable archaeological features for the recovery of charred plant remains. The environmental sampling policy followed the guidelines contained in the Birmingham Archaeology Guide to On-Site Environmental Sampling and the *Report of the Association for Environmental Archaeology Working Party on Sampling and Recovery*, September 1995. Recovered finds were cleaned, marked and remedial conservation work will be undertaken as necessary. Treatment of all finds conformed to guidance contained within 'A strategy for the care and investigation of finds' published by English Heritage.

Human Remains

10.11. No excavation of human remains would be undertaken until a Ministry of Justice licence was obtained, and the National Trust Archaeologist, the local Coroner, and the Police consulted.

11. STAFFING

11.4. The project will be managed and directed for Birmingham Archaeology by Chris Hewitson MA BA AIFA (or a Birmingham Archaeology Project Manager of equivalent experience) and supervised in the field by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

11.5. Specialist staff will be, where appropriate:

Prehistoric pottery	Dr Ann Woodward	Research Fellow, Birmingham Archaeology, University of Birmingham
Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery	Stephanie Rátkai	Honorary Research Associate and Finds Researcher, University of Birmingham
Vessel glass	Cecily Cropper	Freelance specialist
Clay tobacco pipe	Dr David Higgins	Freelance Specialist
Coins, brooches	Dr Roger White	Project Manager, Lecturer and Assistant Director (Development), Institute of Archaeology and Antiquity, University of Birmingham
Iron, leather	Quita Mould	Freelance finds specialist
Small finds	Erica Macey-Bracken	Birmingham Archaeology
Animal bone	Dr Ian Baxter	Freelance archaeo-zoologist
Archaeo-botany	Dr Ben Geary	Birmingham Archaeology Environmental

12. REPORT

- 12.4. The results of the archaeological observation and recording will be presented as a written report, containing appropriate illustrations. Six bound hard copies of the report and an electronic copy in pdf format and A CD-Rom will be provided.
- 12.5. This report would be in the format required by the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2006, 2008) guidelines as appropriate, to include:
- 1) Summary
 - 2) Description of the archaeological background
 - 3) Method
 - 4) A narrative description of the results and discussion of the evidence, set in their local, regional and national research context, supported by appropriate plans, sections and photographs
 - 5) Summary of the finds and environmental evidence

13. ARCHIVING

- 13.4. The full site archive will include all artefactual and/or ecofactual remains recovered from the site. Finds and the paper archive will be deposited with the National Trust.
- 13.5. Preparation and deposition of the site archive, from both evaluation and excavation will be undertaken with reference to *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage* (Walker 1990) and *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007).

14. TIMETABLE

- 14.4. A timetable for the work is unknown at present and will be agreed with the National Trust General Manager.

15. PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

- 15.4. Birmingham archaeology is a registered archaeological organisation (RAO) with the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA).
- 15.5. All Birmingham Archaeology staff will follow the code of conduct of the IFA at all times.
- 15.6. The watching brief will be undertaken in accordance with the standards laid down in the 'standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs' (1999).
- 15.7. The archaeological watching brief will follow the specific guidelines and requirements laid down in the design brief prepared by the relevant planning archaeologist, and the particular requirements set down in this document, which will be followed by all project staff. All variations will be agreed in advance with the relevant planning archaeologist and archaeological consultant (as appropriate).
- 15.8. Any human remains encountered will be initially left *in situ* and covered. All finds which may constitute 'treasure' under the Treasure Act, 1997 will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner. If removal is not possible on the same

working day as discovery, appropriate security arrangements will be provided to keep the finds safe from theft.

16. HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 16.4. A detailed risk assessment (and method statement when appropriate) will be prepared prior to the commencement of fieldwork.
- 16.5. All current health and safety legislation, regulations and guidance will be complied with. The excavation will conform to the *Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992*, *Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999*, and *Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007* and any other health and safety legislation were appropriate. Work will be carried out in accordance with guidelines laid out in the *Birmingham Archaeology Health and Safety Manual (revised 2008)* and *Health & Safety in Field Archaeology Manual (SCAUM 2007)*.

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Appendix 2: Tables and Quantification

Context	Qty	Spot date
1004	2	12th-13thC
1005	2	12th-13thC
1007	1	M17th-18thC
1009	1	?
1012	1	15th-16thC
1013	1	18th-19th
1016	1	12th-13thC
1018	7	17th
1023	3	12th-13thC
1024	1	17th-18thC
1027	1	M17th-18thC
1029	1	12th-13thC
1031	2	L12th-M13thC

Table 5 Spot dates and count

Cntxt	Alcester Ware	Early Malvernian Ware	Malvernian Ware	Chilvers Coton 'C'	LROX	Yellowware	Mottledware	Coarseware	Brown salt-glazed stoneware	Creamware	Unidentified	Date	
												Earliest	Latest
1004	1		1									12th-13thC	
1005			2									12th-13thC	
1007							1					M17th-18thC	
1009											1		
1012					1							15th-16thC	
1013									1			18th-19thC	
1016			1									12th-13thC	
1018	1			1		4					1	12th-13thC	17th
1023			2								1	12th-13thC	
1024								1				17th-18thC	
1027										1		M17th-E18thC	
1029			1									12th-13thC	
1031		1									1	L12th-M13thC	
Totals	2	1	7	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4		

Table 6 Ware quantities

Cntxt	Type	Form	Qty	Wgt(g)	Date	Comments
1004	Malvernian ware	CPJ	1	5	12th-13thC	
1004	Unidentified		1	16		Post med?
1005	Malvernian ware		2	14	12th-13thC	Very crude & abraded
1007	Mottledware	Tankard	1	7	M17th-18thC	
1009	Unidentified	CPJ	1	4		Mid brownish orange fab
1012	LROX	CPJ	1	19	15th-16thC	light sooting e
1013	Brown SG		1	7	18th-19thC	
1016	Malvernian ware	CP	1	12	12th-13thC	Heaving sooting exterior
1018	Alcester ware		1	3	12th-13thC	
1018	Chilvers Coton 'C'?		1	7	14th-15thC	abraded
1018	Unidentified		1	15		Rim - gritty fabric
1018	Yellowware	Bowl	4	60	17th	v abraded, glaze flaking
1023	Malvernian ware	CPJ	2	16	12th-13thC	interior surface worn away
1023	Unidentified	CPJ	1	15		Drk purplish brown fab
1024	Coarseware		1	5	17th-18thC	
1027	Creamware	Dish	1	3	1740-1820	Decorated footing base
1029	Malvernian ware	CP	1	7	12th-13thC	
1031	Ealry Malvernian ware	CPJ	3	27	L12th-M13thC	
1031	Unidentified		1	9		v sandy fab. 4/5mm wall

Table 7 Pottery Catalogue

Table 8 Tile Catalogue

Cntxt	Fabric	Qty	Wgt	Nibs ?	Holes?	Shape	Type	Comments
1004	1	1	64			flat	roof	
1004	2	1	120			flat	?	
1007	1	2	143			Curved	ridge tile	
1007	1	2	212			flat	roof	
1007	3	1	165			flat	floor tile	Medieval, some olive green remains down one edge
1007	3	1	67			flat	roof	
1007	3	1	108			flat	roof	
1009	1	1	136	1		flat	roof	
1009	1	1	383			flat	roof	
1009	1	1	144			flat	roof	
1009	3	1	61			flat	roof	odd slight angle on one side
1012	1	1	41		1 half square	flat	roof	half a square remaining 10mmx?
1012	1	1	86		1 square	flat	roof	square hole 10x10mm
1012	1	1	167			flat	roof	
1012	1	1	190			flat	roof	
1012	1	1	17			flat	roof	
1012	2	1	163		1 half	flat	roof	Part of a circular hole remaining
1012	2	1	88			flat	roof	
1012	2	1	206			flat	roof	finger marks
1012	4	1	295	1		flat	roof	
1012	4	1	271			flat	roof	
1012	6	1	135			flat	roof	
1012	6	1	96			flat	roof	
1012	7	1	64			flat	roof	
1012	8	1	32			curved	?	curved one side, changes thickness 15mm to 27mm
1012	8	1	178			flat	roof	
1012	8	1	35			flat	roof?	very abraded
1012	8	1	23			flat	roof?	very abraded
1012	8	1	24			flat	roof?	very abraded
1013	1	1	116		1 square	flat	roof	hole 10x8mm
1013	1	1	128	1		flat	roof	
1013	1	1	165			flat	roof	rounded abraded edges
1013	1	1	90			flat	roof	
1013	1	1	53			flat	roof	
1013	1	1	47			flat	roof	
1013	2	1	234			flat	roof	
1013	2	1	258			flat	roof	
1013	2	1	112			flat	roof	
1013	3	1	45			flat	roof	
1013	4	1	59			flat	roof	

Cntxt	Fabric	Qty	Wgt	Nibs ?	Holes?	Shape	Type	Comments
1013	4	1	94			flat	roof	very clear dog paw impression
1014	1	1	39		1square	flat	roof	
1014	1	3	31			flat	roof	
1014	1	3	29			flat	roof	
1014	1	3	17			flat	roof	
1014	2	1	114			flat	?	
1014	3	1	33			flat	roof	
1014	4	1	77			flat	roof	slight dog print indent
1018	1	1	90			curved	ridge tile	
1018	1	1	116			flat	roof	very thin, 1/2 " / 1cm
1018	1	1	85			flat	roof	
1018	1	1	111			flat	roof	
1018	1	1	214			flat	roof	
1018	3	1	102			flat	roof	
1018	7	1	20			flat	?	very abraded
1020	1	1	14			flat	?	small chunk, very abraded
1020	3	1	61			flat	?	
1020	3	1	160			flat	roof	
1020	4	1	78			flat	?	Very rounded, broken edges, quite thick
1023	1	1	178	1		flat	roof	
1023	1	1	55			flat	?	abraded
1023	1	1	62			flat	roof	
1023	1	1	141			flat	roof	
1023	2	1	270			flat	roof	mortar remains on one side suggesting reuse?
1023	4	1	26			flat	?	abraded
1024	1	1	181			flat	roof	
1024	1	1	79			flat	roof	
1026	1	1	90			flat	roof	
1026	1	1	177			flat	roof	
1026	1	1	140			flat	roof	
1026	1	1	242			flat	roof	
1026	1	1	116			flat	roof	
1026	1	1	100			flat	roof	
1026	1	1	75			flat	roof	
1026	1	1	140			flat	roof	
1026	1	1	61			flat	roof	
1026	1	1	62			flat	roof	
1026	1	1	36			flat	roof	
1026	1	1	44			flat	roof	
1026	1	1	13			flat	roof	
1026	4	1	38			flat	roof	
1027	1	1	110			flat	?	
1027	1	1	567			Curved	ridge tile	

Cntxt	Fabric	Qty	Wgt	Nibs ?	Holes?	Shape	Type	Comments
1027	1	1	133			flat	roof	
1027	1	1	101			flat	?	very abraded
1027	1	1	103			flat	?	very abraded
1027	1	1	14			?	?	very abraded
1027	2	1	114			flat	?	very abraded
1027	4	1	63			flat	roof	
1027	6	1	154			flat	roof	
1029	1	1	55			flat	roof	Pure grey, reduce fired.
1031	1	1	170			flat	roof	
1031	2	1	299			flat	roof	
1031	2	1	42			flat	roof	
1031	3	2	383			flat	roof	2 joining fragments
1031	4	1	348	1	2 square	flat	roof	very thin, 8-10mm, 170mm wide
1031	8	6	82			flat	roof	very low quality, abraded
Totals		111	11570					

Cntxt	Type	Form	Qty	Wgt(g)	Date	Comments
1004	Malvernian ware	CPJ	1	5	12th-13thC	
1004	Unidentified		1	16		Post med?
1005	Malvernian ware		2	14	12th-13thC	Very crude & abraded
1007	Mottledware	Tankard	1	7	M17th-18thC	
1009	Unidentified	CPJ	1	4		Mid brownish orange fab
1012	LROX	CPJ	1	19	15th-16thC	light sooting e
1013	Brown SG		1	7	18th-19thC	
1016	Malvernian ware	CP	1	12	12th-13thC	Heaving sooting exterior
1018	Alcester ware		1	3	12th-13thC	
1018	Chilvers Coton 'C'?		1	7	14th-15thC	abraded
1018	Unidentified		1	15		Rim - gritty fabric
1018	Yellowware	Bowl	4	60	17th	v abraded, glaze flaking
1023	Malvernian ware	CPJ	2	16	12th-13thC	interior surface worn away
1023	Unidentified	CPJ	1	15		Drk purplish brown fab
1024	Coarseware		1	5	17th-18thC	
1027	Creamware	Dish	1	3	1740-1820	Decorated footring base
1029	Malvernian ware	CP	1	7	12th-13thC	
1031	Ealry Malvernian ware	CPJ	3	27	L12th-M13thC	
1031	Unidentified		1	9		v sandy fab. 4/5mm wall

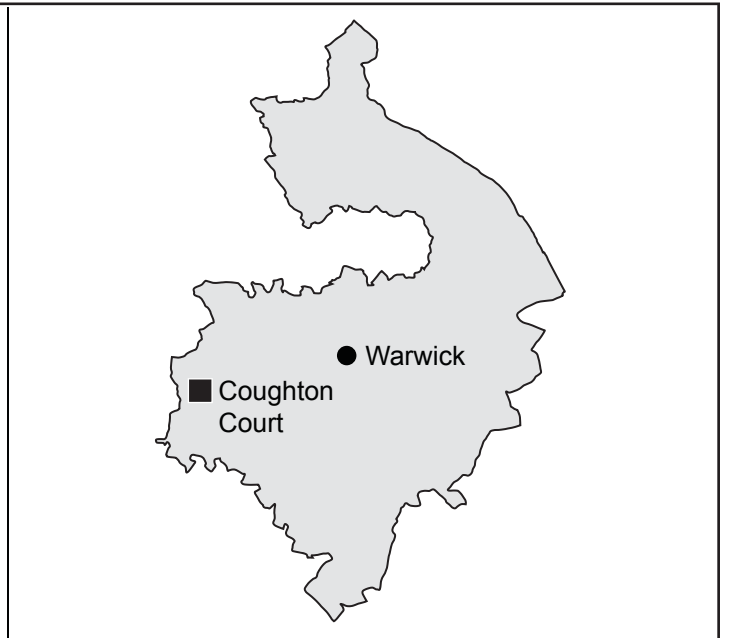
Table 7 Pottery Catalogue

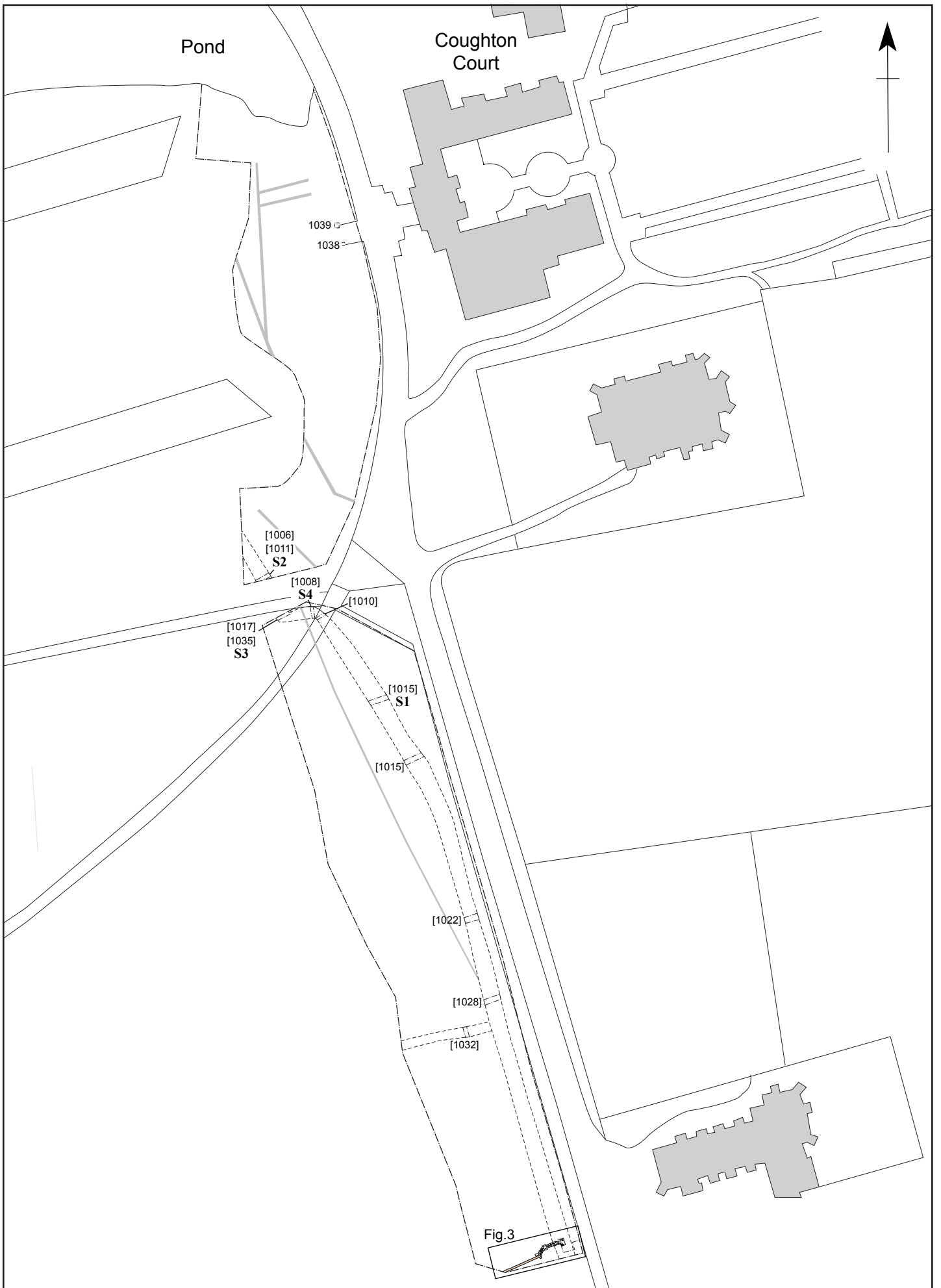
Table 8 Tile Catalogue

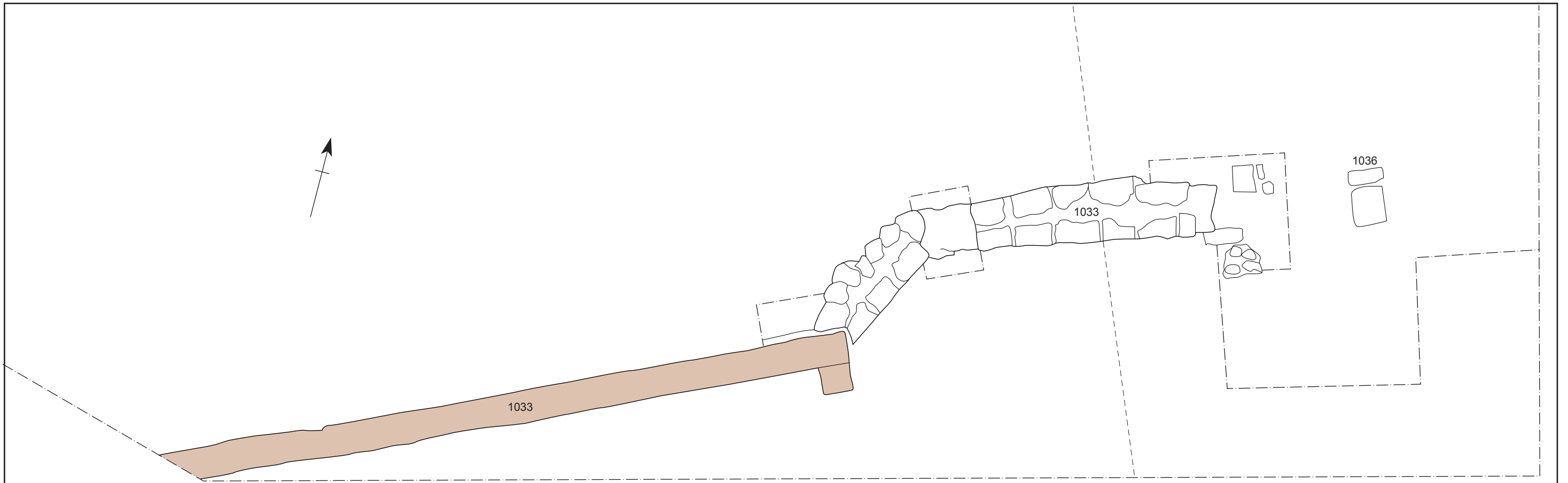
Cntxt	Fabric	Qty	Wgt	Nibs ?	Holes?	Shape	Type	Comments
1004	1	1	64			flat	roof	
1004	2	1	120			flat	?	
1007	1	2	143			Curved	ridge tile	
1007	1	2	212			flat	roof	
1007	3	1	165			flat	floor tile	Medieval, some olive green remains down one edge
1007	3	1	67			flat	roof	
1007	3	1	108			flat	roof	
1009	1	1	136	1		flat	roof	
1009	1	1	383			flat	roof	
1009	1	1	144			flat	roof	
1009	3	1	61			flat	roof	odd slight angle on one side
1012	1	1	41		1 half square	flat	roof	half a square remaining 10mmx?
1012	1	1	86		1 square	flat	roof	square hole 10x10mm
1012	1	1	167			flat	roof	
1012	1	1	190			flat	roof	
1012	1	1	17			flat	roof	
1012	2	1	163		1 half	flat	roof	Part of a circular hole remaining
1012	2	1	88			flat	roof	
1012	2	1	206			flat	roof	finger marks
1012	4	1	295	1		flat	roof	
1012	4	1	271			flat	roof	
1012	6	1	135			flat	roof	
1012	6	1	96			flat	roof	
1012	7	1	64			flat	roof	
1012	8	1	32			curved	?	curved one side, changes thickness 15mm to 27mm
1012	8	1	178			flat	roof	
1012	8	1	35			flat	roof?	very abraded
1012	8	1	23			flat	roof?	very abraded
1012	8	1	24			flat	roof?	very abraded
1013	1	1	116		1 square	flat	roof	hole 10x8mm
1013	1	1	128	1		flat	roof	
1013	1	1	165			flat	roof	rounded abraded edges
1013	1	1	90			flat	roof	
1013	1	1	53			flat	roof	
1013	1	1	47			flat	roof	
1013	2	1	234			flat	roof	
1013	2	1	258			flat	roof	
1013	2	1	112			flat	roof	
1013	3	1	45			flat	roof	
1013	4	1	59			flat	roof	

Cntxt	Fabric	Qty	Wgt	Nibs ?	Holes?	Shape	Type	Comments
1013	4	1	94			flat	roof	very clear dog paw impression
1014	1	1	39		1square	flat	roof	
1014	1	3	31			flat	roof	
1014	1	3	29			flat	roof	
1014	1	3	17			flat	roof	
1014	2	1	114			flat	?	
1014	3	1	33			flat	roof	
1014	4	1	77			flat	roof	slight dog print indent
1018	1	1	90			curved	ridge tile	
1018	1	1	116			flat	roof	very thin, 1/2 " / 1cm
1018	1	1	85			flat	roof	
1018	1	1	111			flat	roof	
1018	1	1	214			flat	roof	
1018	3	1	102			flat	roof	
1018	7	1	20			flat	?	very abraded
1020	1	1	14			flat	?	small chunk, very abraded
1020	3	1	61			flat	?	
1020	3	1	160			flat	roof	
1020	4	1	78			flat	?	Very rounded, broken edges, quite thick
1023	1	1	178	1		flat	roof	
1023	1	1	55			flat	?	abraded
1023	1	1	62			flat	roof	
1023	1	1	141			flat	roof	
1023	2	1	270			flat	roof	mortar remains on one side suggesting reuse?
1023	4	1	26			flat	?	abraded
1024	1	1	181			flat	roof	
1024	1	1	79			flat	roof	
1026	1	1	90			flat	roof	
1026	1	1	177			flat	roof	
1026	1	1	140			flat	roof	
1026	1	1	242			flat	roof	
1026	1	1	116			flat	roof	
1026	1	1	100			flat	roof	
1026	1	1	75			flat	roof	
1026	1	1	140			flat	roof	
1026	1	1	61			flat	roof	
1026	1	1	62			flat	roof	
1026	1	1	36			flat	roof	
1026	1	1	44			flat	roof	
1026	1	1	13			flat	roof	
1026	4	1	38			flat	roof	
1027	1	1	110			flat	?	
1027	1	1	567			Curved	ridge tile	

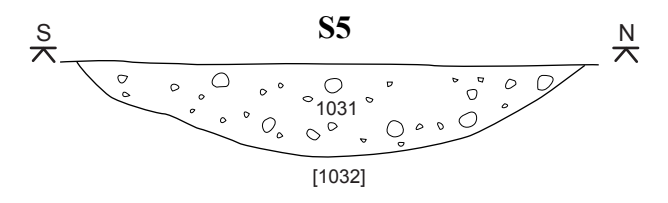
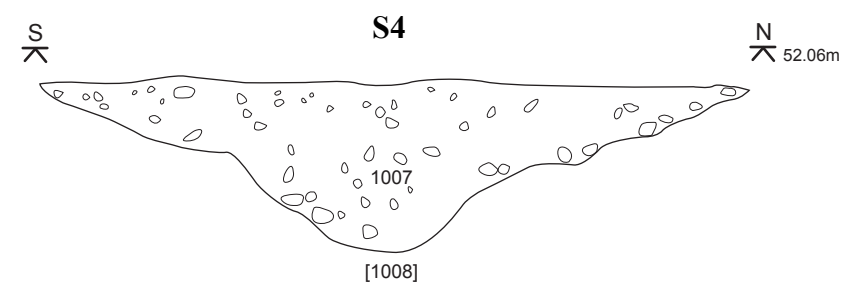
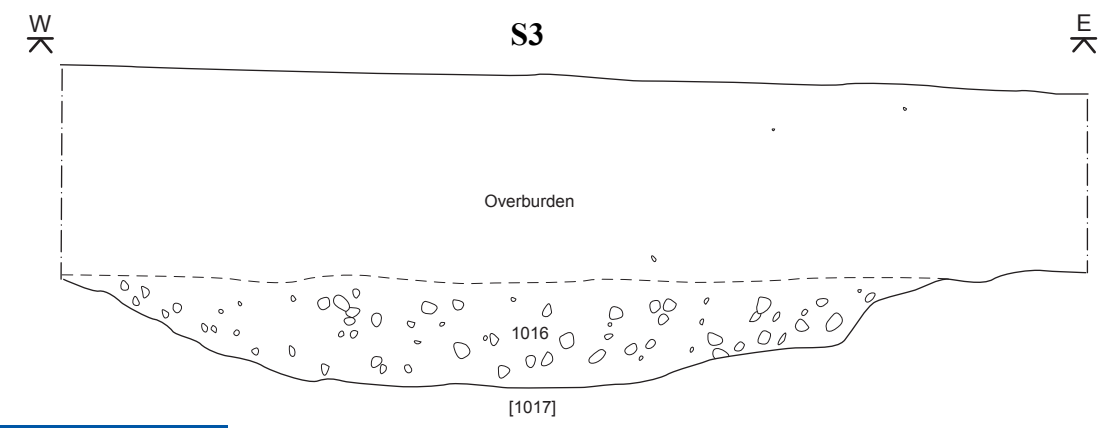
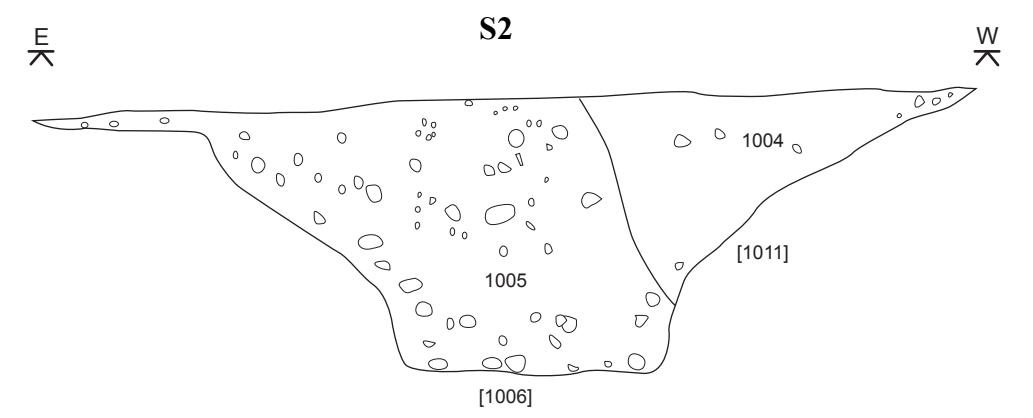
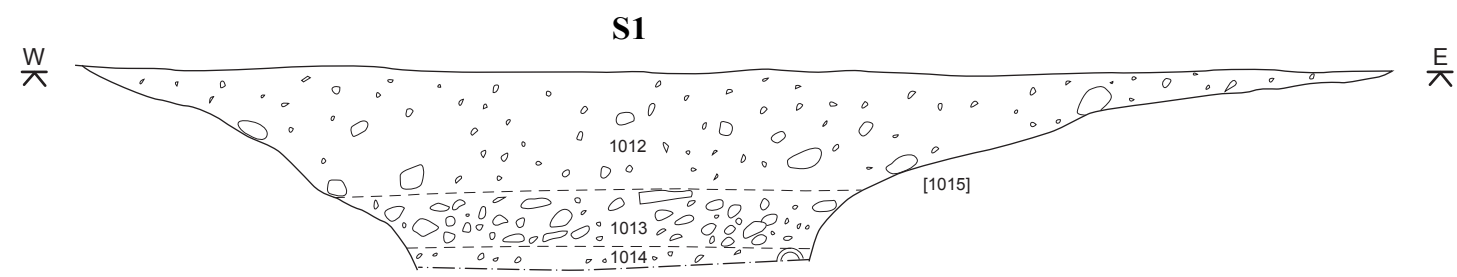
Cntxt	Fabric	Qty	Wgt	Nibs ?	Holes?	Shape	Type	Comments
1027	1	1	133			flat	roof	
1027	1	1	101			flat	?	very abraded
1027	1	1	103			flat	?	very abraded
1027	1	1	14			?	?	very abraded
1027	2	1	114			flat	?	very abraded
1027	4	1	63			flat	roof	
1027	6	1	154			flat	roof	
1029	1	1	55			flat	roof	Pure grey, reduce fired.
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	Totals	111	11570					



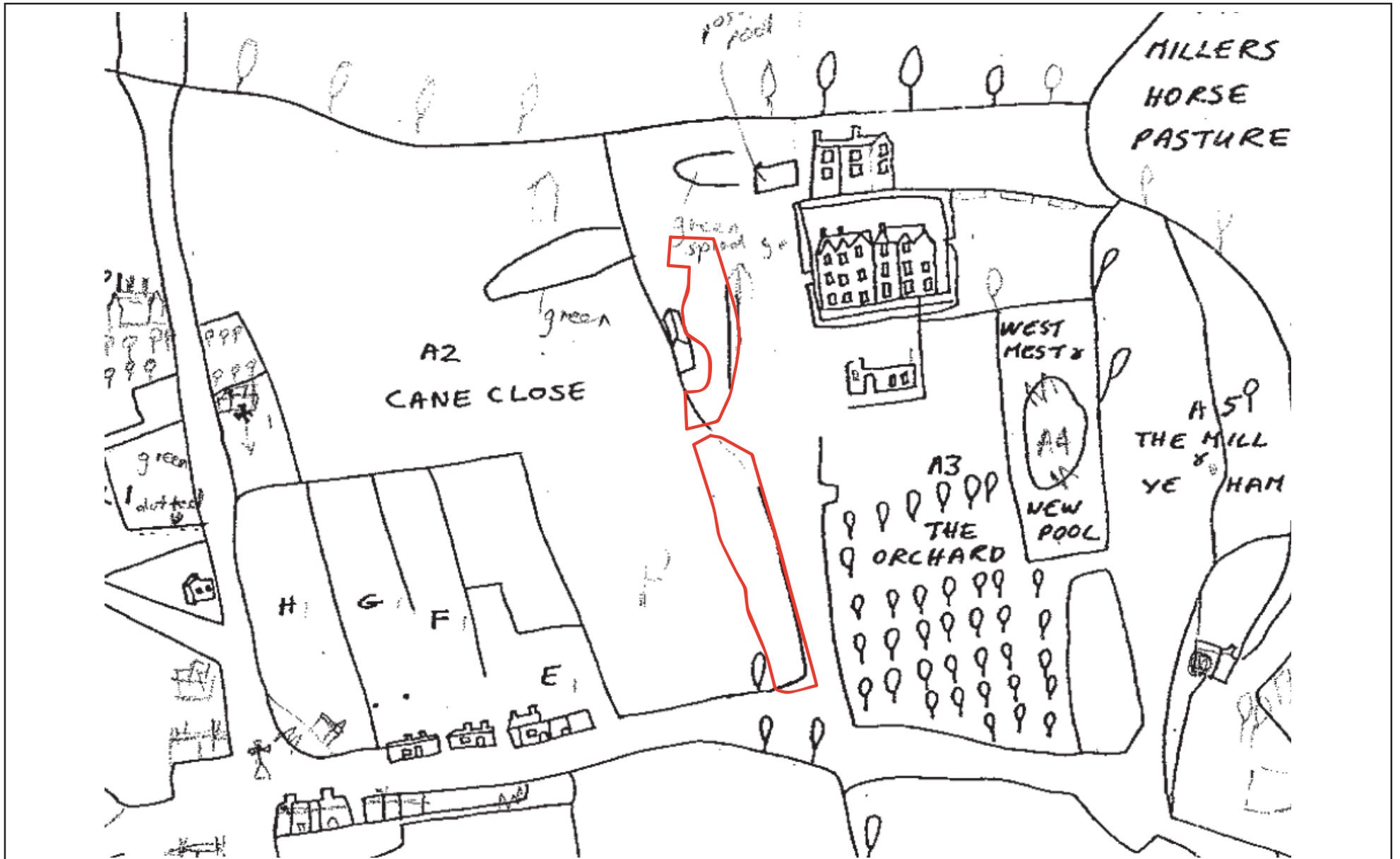


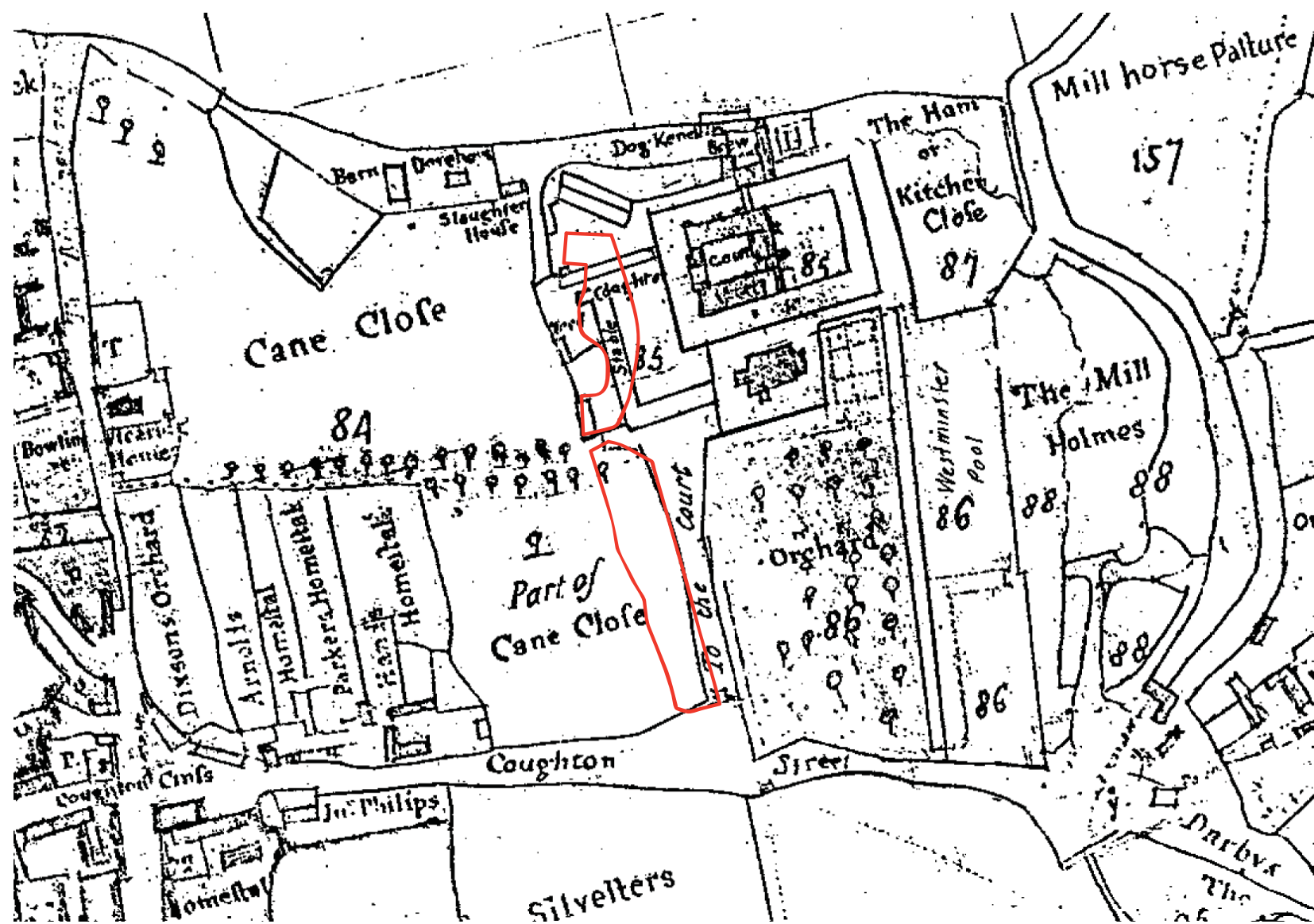


0 2m



0 1m





PRIMARY RECORD NO: WA
SITE: SHRUNKEN MEDIEVAL VILLAGE AND MILL S11
PARISH: COUGHTON
SCALE: 1:1000

Interpretation of the shrunken medieval village earthworks in the W
Park at Coughton. Surveyed by University of Birmingham with
Della Hooke, dated 7th March 1981

