

# Northamptonshire Archaeology

Second phase geophysical survey and trial  
trenching on the site of Bentley Hall,  
off Queen Elizabeth Avenue, Walsall  
September - October 2007



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November 2007

Report 07/187

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**OASIS REPORT FORM**

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Geophysical survey and trial trenching on the site of Bentley Hall, off Queen Elizabeth Avenue, Walsall	
Short description (250 words maximum)	Northamptonshire Archaeology conducted geophysical survey and trial trenching on the site of Bentley Hall, off Queen Elizabeth Avenue, Walsall, in September and October 2007. Ground conditions were not conducive to either magnetometer or resistance survey. Modern paths and traces of Victorian drains were the only features revealed. The trial trenches were, however, more successful. Cut features from which medieval pottery was recovered may be associated with a putative medieval hall on the site. The substantial remains of a brick wall discovered adjacent to the modern Bentley Cairn appears to be part of the Jacobean hall which was the home of the Lane family who played a part in Charles II's escape after the Battle of Worcester in 1651. A stone mullioned window set onto the foundation wall may indicate an internal cellar at this position. The Jacobean wall was subsequently re-used to provide provided a footing to the later Victorian Hall. A north-south wall was revealed in two trenches and marks the property and garden boundary of the Victorian Bentley Hall. A brick lined well and two brick or stone lined drains were found to the east of the site.	
Project type	Geophysical survey and trial trenching	
Previous work	Desk based assessment, geophysical survey and trial trenching 2006, Birmingham Archaeology	
Current Land use	Parkland	
Future work	Possible further excavation	
Monument type/ period	Jacobean and Victorian buildings; possible medieval features	
Significant finds	Foundations of Jacobean hall	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	West Midlands	
Site address	Bentley Hall, off Queen Elizabeth Avenue, Walsall	
Study area (sq.m or ha)	1.83ha	
OS Easting & Northing	SO 9855 9899	
Height OD	143m	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Project brief originator	Walsall MBC	
Project Design originator	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Director/Supervisor	Danny McAree	
Project Manager	Iain Soden	
Sponsor or funding body	Walsall MBC, Regeneration Directorate	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	10/09/07	
End date	13/10/07	
ARCHIVES		
	Location	Content
Physical		Pottery, bone, glass, clay pipe, metal
Paper		Report, records, drawings, photos
Digital		CD ROM
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
	Journal/monograph, published, forthcoming, or client report	
Title		
Serial title & volume		
Author(s)		
Page numbers		
Date		

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**SECOND PHASE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY  
AND TRIAL TRENCHING ON THE SITE OF  
BENTLEY HALL, WALSALL  
SEPTEMBER – OCTOBER 2007  
REPORT 07/187**

**Abstract**

*Northamptonshire Archaeology conducted geophysical survey and trial trenching on the site of Bentley Hall, off Queen Elizabeth Avenue, Walsall, in September and October 2007. Ground conditions were not conducive to either magnetometer or resistance survey. Modern paths and traces of Victorian drains were the only features revealed. The trial trenches were, however, more successful. Cut features from which medieval pottery was recovered may be associated with a putative medieval hall on the site. The substantial remains of a brick wall discovered adjacent to the modern Bentley Cairn, appears to be part of the Jacobean hall which was the home of the Lane family who played a part in Charles II's escape after the Battle of Worcester in 1651. A stone mullioned window set onto the foundation wall may indicate an internal cellar at this position. The Jacobean wall was subsequently re-used to provide a footing to the later Victorian Hall. A north south wall was revealed in two trenches and marks the property and garden boundary of the Victorian Bentley Hall. A brick lined well and two brick or stone lined drains were found to the east of the site.*

**1 INTRODUCTION**

Walsall Metropolitan Borough Council are seeking to regenerate Bentley and hope to display evidence of the historic Bentley Hall site as part of that regeneration programme. The site of Bentley Hall is currently open parkland that was previously occupied by a Victorian hall that replaced an earlier Jacobean stately home. A medieval precursor is also believed to lie in the vicinity.

It is bounded to the north by the rear of properties along Churchill Road, to the west and south by the Bentley Emmanuel Church and Queen Elizabeth Avenue, to the east by commercial development and the grounds of a primary school (NGR SO 9855 9899, Fig 1). It is currently open grassland with trees and shrubbery crossed by tarmac access roads.

As part of the planning process, archaeological work was carried out in 2006 comprising desk based assessment, some limited geophysical survey using resistivity and ground penetrating radar, followed by the opening of three targeted trial trenches. The geophysical survey had some limited success but the trial trenches revealed the survival of early cut features and evidence of the Victorian Hall and some outbuildings (Birmingham Archaeology 2006).

As a result of this earlier archaeological assessment and trial trenching, Walsall MBC commissioned a further programme of archaeological work. This was set out in a written brief issued by the Black Country Archaeologist acting on behalf of Walsall MBC (Shaw 2007).

The works were undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology between 10th September and 13th October 2007 and were completed in accord with the methodology agreed at site meetings between the Black Country Archaeologist, Mike Shaw, and Iain Soden and Danny McAree of Northamptonshire Archaeology.

## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Historical and archaeological background

#### *Topography and geology*

The site is situated on a prominence on the South Staffordshire Plateau. The ground is generally flat with a distinct slope from north to south. Steep slopes mark both the east and west boundaries. The site covers an area of about 1.8 ha and is predominantly open parkland with occasional stands of trees and shrubs.

It is crossed by a metalled roadway, Cairn Drive, which provides access to a car park area at the west of the site adjacent to the Emmanuel Church.

The underlying bedrock is composed of shale, grey mudstone and reddish sandstones forming part of the Upper Coal Measures ([www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)).

The surface geology consists of glacial sands and gravel mixed with reddish clay till. The exposed natural sub soil was yellow-orange/brown sand containing ribbons and patches of red or yellow silt clays and bands of orange/red coarse sands and gravel.

#### *Place name evidence*

The name Walsall derives from the *Wealh* or *Wealh's* meaning 'foreigner'. This derives from the Anglo-Saxon who referred to the native Britons as '*wealh*' and it was they who eventually gave the same name to the last bastion of British occupation, Wales. It is also suggested that the second element is '*halh*', 'a hall' or 'a farm-house' (Oakden 1984). E. Ekwall, Concise Oxford Dict. of Eng. Place-names (4th edn.), gives the derivation of the name as '*W(e)alh's halh* or *valley*', the foreigner's hall or foreigner's valley.

Bentley may derive from either a local name 'Bent' and the suffix '*leah*' (Old English) meaning grass or grassy clearing, or may simply mean the clearing in which 'bent' grass grows. Given the location of Bentley on a prominence on the high ground of the South Staffordshire Plateau, it is likely that the prevailing winds would indeed have 'bent' the grass of a clearing in this location.

#### *Historic mapping*

The earliest available map of the evaluation area is the Yates's map of Staffordshire 1775 (Fig 2). The map is at too small a scale to give detail but does show the Jacobean hall as a comparatively large building, with woodland to the north, and a long tree lined avenue to the south.

The tithe map of Bentley, of 1846, (Fig 3) shows more detail. The hall is shown with a range of ancillary buildings or a farm set around a courtyard to the south east of the main house. East of this is a small area of water. An 1858-60 mining map of the area retained in the Walsall Local History Centre records this patch of water as a 'Moat'.

The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:2500 map of 1886 (Fig 4) shows a similar situation but with more detail. The hall and detached complex of buildings are shown surrounded by gardens and tree plantations. However, these features form an isolated block of land surrounded on all sides by an industrial wasteland of quarries, pits, shafts and spoil heaps. The area immediately to the west is part of Deepmoor Colliery. Further to the south is the Bentley Canal and to the east the Anson Canal.

The Bentley Hall site lies to the north of the Bentley Brook where Bentley Mill was historically located. The flour mill still occupied a site on the brook on the 1886 map of the area.

#### ***Sites and Monuments Records data***

A search of Black Country Sites and Monuments Records database was made within a 500m radius of the site producing three records detailed in Table 1. The first two entries relate to the land at Bentley Hall.

*Table 1: Historic environment data*

SMR No	Description
2623	Moat, Bentley
2642	Bentley Hall House
13563	Moat, Bentley

#### ***Documentary research***

Bentley lies around 2.5km to the west of the centre of Walsall. It was, however, part of the large parish of Wolverhampton, which lies 7km to the west, until the 1840s. Subsequently it formed part of Willenhall Urban District which was incorporated within Walsall in 1966. As part of the Local Government Review of 1974 Walsall became a unitary authority, independent from the county of Staffordshire.

The Bentley area remained largely rural and undeveloped until the early 19th century when Lord Lichfield, the major landowner in the area began to develop coal and ironworks in the area (Lewis 1848). Linked to the development of these industries would have been the digging of clay for bricks and the quarrying of limestone, essential as a flux in the iron making process, as well as for burning to create lime for mortar; and its use as cut stone for building.

The Bentley Hall site occupies an elevated position on top of an eminence on the South Staffordshire Plateau. It commands good views in all directions and would have provided an impressive location for a manorial residence. The highest point is to the north with a gentle slope towards the south with steep sides to the east and west

The Bentley manor was originally granted by William the Conqueror to ‘Drew’ whose descendants subsequently adopted the manorial name as their own. In 1427, the manor was sold to Richard Lane who is believed to have built a hall, possibly with a moat on his new acquisition.

If this early house did have a moat, the area of water shown on maps from 1846 onwards and marked as a ‘moat’ may indicate the possible location of the early hall adjacent to the later Bentley Hall.



The attribution of the pool of water as a 'moat' is not conclusive proof of its provenance, as such features often attract romantic associations with lost buildings. There is a tradition that the early hall burnt down in 1580 (Red Book 1882; Walsall Local History Centre)

This early hall was replaced in the early 17th century by a substantial Jacobean residence. The hall is shown in an engraving of 1682 published in Robert Plot's *Natural History of Staffordshire*, 1686 (Plate 1) .

The hall appears to be a fairly typical Jacobean Mansion house with five bays and three storeys. To its west is a small summer house and to the east a most peculiar and elaborate building, possibly a stables (see below) but with chimneys and windows suggesting that it had some residential function. In the foreground to the right is a long low building with dormer windows which may be a terrace of cottages for estate workers.

A later engraving appears to be a copy of the earlier view (Plate 2). In the foreground of this engraving, a party leave the hall on horseback. Most prominent are a man and woman on a horse in the forefront. They are presumably meant to be Charles II and Lady Jane Lane. This is a reference to the most famous incident to have occurred at the hall, when Charles II spent the night here during his escape after his defeat at the Battle of Worcester in 1651. The next day he was smuggled south disguised as a manservant to Lady Jane Lane, the sister of Colonel John Lane, who resided in the hall at that time.

The Lanes held the manor until 1748 when it was sold to Joseph Turton of Wolverhampton. The Turtons were a family of some wealth and status, with Joseph Turton being an ironmaster who owned other property locally, notably The Old Hall at Wolverhampton (Shaw, in Cuttler et al 2006).

By 1801 Stebbing Shaw says that the hall had been 'entirely mutilated' and converted into a modern farm house, but that a summer house on the left and the stables on the right survived (Stebbing Shaw 1801, 95). Around this time the property was acquired by Lord Anson of Shugborough. In 1846 the hall was said to be 'undergoing thorough repairs' (Palmer and Crowquill 1846, 5). Hence the Victorian hall appears to have been constructed at some point in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The summer house and stables had both disappeared by the time of the 1846 tithe map.

The area around Bentley Hall was extensively mined for ironstone in the 1850s to 1860s and for coal in the early 20th century (BCSMR 2642). In addition, local tradition indicates that clay and sandstone were extensively extracted for bricks and building stone. Local people visiting the site recollect that as late as the 1930s, the north and west of the hill were quarried for clay and stone.

The Victorian house survived until the 1920s and is shown on photographs and maps as a long east-west range with a projecting wing on the eastern side. (Plate 3) During the First World War, a shaft to extract coal was sunk immediately outside the front of the main house and many of the ancillary buildings were used for storage and activities related to the mine (Plate 4).

The proximity of the shaft and workings caused the partial collapse of the main house in 1926 and by 1929, the building was in such poor condition that it was demolished (Plate 5). The coal workings were no longer viable and the remaining buildings were levelled by the Walsall local authority at the same time.

A stone cairn was erected in the 1930s by the Local History Society to mark the location of the historic Bentley Hall. The cairn has recently been relocated slightly to the north of its original site and refurbished by the local community group.

In the 1950s, the Emmanuel Church with its vicarage, church hall and offices was erected along the western boundary of the Bentley Hall site. A modern roadway, Cairn Drive was constructed across the site from the south-west off Queen Elizabeth Avenue to the north-east onto Churchill Road. It is clear from map regression evidence that the church and car park overlay at least part of the ancillary buildings of the mapped Bentley Hall site.

### ***Previous archaeological intervention***

Birmingham Archaeology undertook geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation work on the site between May and September 2006 (Horsley 2006, Ramsey 2006). Resistivity survey to the north, east and south of Bentley Cairn had indicated a range of anomalies.

Ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey of two 20m grids to the south of the car park and access road leading to the Emmanuel Church at the west of the park had indicated potential buried features (Fig 5).

Trench 1 exposed a 16th century ditch below the remnant of a cobble stone yard surface. At the north of the trench was a substantial east-west wall on a stepped foundation of mortared rough stone rubble and blocks. A parallel wall to the south may represent the remnants of an internal partition wall (Fig 5). At the south of the trench, a second substantial brick wall on a stone and rubble foundation was abutted by a disturbed and uneven flagstone surface defined by a further parallel brick wall about 4m to the north. The walls and surfaces were identified as forming part of the stable block and ancillary buildings shown on the early mapping of the site.

Trench 2 to the west of the cairn uncovered two walls at right angles abutting a floor of grey flagstones set into lime mortar (Fig 5). These were identified as remains of the 19th century hall shown at this location on the early mapping of the area.

Trench 3 partially uncovered a modern service trench. At the west of the trench part of a brick on edge floor was exposed. At the east of the trench, a brick and sandstone wall was also exposed (Fig 5). It is likely this wall and floor surface also relate to the range of ancillary buildings shown in this location on the early mapping of the site.

Other pits and possible gullies were exposed in the trenches but in the absence of firm dating evidence their date and purpose could not be established.

## **3 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1 Objectives**

The main objective of the second phase of archaeological evaluation was to locate and identify the archaeological remains in order to understand the nature, function and character of the site in its cultural and environmental setting. The specific aims of the project were to:

- To establish the location of the Jacobean Hall
- To identify evidence for the survival of buried archaeological remains of other periods in the area
- To determine the depth of burial, character, date, extent and state of preservation of any such remains

- To recover evidence of the medieval and post-medieval occupation of the Bentley Hall site.

The national framework for research is set out by English Heritage (1997); the Research Aims set out in this document are addressed by the project.

A report on the evaluation project will be published in West Midlands Archaeology, the annual report of the Council for British Archaeology (CBA) West Midlands.

## 3.2 Method statement

### *Geophysical Survey*

The site was sub-divided into 20m x 20m grid squares, laid out manually, using tapes and an optical square.

### *Earth Resistance Survey*

Prospection by earth resistance was carried out utilising Geoscan Research RM15 resistance meters in a 0.5m spaced 'Twin Probe' electrode array. Readings were obtained at 1.0m x 1.0m centres through each grid.

### *Gradiometer Survey*

The intensive magnetometer survey was undertaken using a Bartington Grad601-2 and Geoscan FM256 fluxgate gradiometers. Both magnetometers were set to the highest sensitivity setting of 0.1 nanoTesla (nT). Each grid square was traversed at rapid walking pace in zigzag traverses spaced at 1m intervals with data recorded every 0.25m along these.

The data was analysed using Geoplot 3.00t software. Low resistance and low (negative) magnetism is shown as white and high resistance and high (positive) magnetism as black in the resultant greyscale plots. Resistance data was treated so that the background level of the data in each grid was consistent. Minimal processing was carried out on the magnetometer data. The 'Zero Mean Traverse' function was applied in order to bring the average level of each line of data into a balanced zero.

The processed data is presented here in the form of greyscales highlighting the resistance and magnetic anomalies and are referred to directly in the following Survey Results section (Fig 6-7).

### *Trial Trenching*

Four trial trenches, each nominally 20m in length were located in consultation with the Black Country Archaeologist. One trench was cut as two separate 10m-15m trenches (Trench 6-7, Fig 8 and 10) to establish the alignment of features observed in an earlier trench (Trench 5, Fig 8-9). To avoid any potential confusion, the trenches were numbered from 4-8 following on from the Birmingham Archaeology trenching of 2006.

As a condition of the brief, each trench had to be opened, recorded and backfilled within the course of a single working day. No trenches were left open overnight.

### ***Fieldwork and Recording***

All works were conducted in accordance with the IFA Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations (1994, revised 1999) and the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1985, revised 2000).

Monitoring of the programme of fieldwork was carried out by Mike Shaw, Black Country Archaeologist, acting on behalf of Walsall MBC.

The topsoil and sub soil were removed by a JCB mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, to reveal significant archaeological remains or, where these were absent, the natural substrate. Spoil was stockpiled along the edges of the excavation. This work was carried out at all times under archaeological supervision.

A site plan was established and related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The cairn is believed to be located at about *c* 143m AOD. Due to the absence of a fixed bench mark in the immediate environs of the site, reduced levels have not been provided on the trench plans and sections. The archaeological surfaces were cleaned by hand and planned at a scale of 1:100. All discrete features were sectioned and drawn at 1:20. The character, composition and general depositional sequence of the site stratification were recorded on pro-forma sheets, with a unique context number being allocated to each distinct deposit and feature.

A full photographic record comprising both 35mm monochrome negatives, with associated prints, colour transparencies and digital images was maintained.

All records completed during fieldwork have been compiled into a comprehensive and fully cross-referenced site archive.

## **4 THE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS**

The magnetic results from the gradiometer survey show clear linear markings of the modern, grassed over shale and gravel pathways (Fig 6). For the most part, the remainder of the site is obscured by magnetic interference from the ironstone levelling layer and the mixed demolition material below.

The resistance survey encountered the same difficulties. The ironstone layer limited the potential to identify deep cut features and only the modern tracks show clearly (Fig 7). At the west of the survey area, a possible rectangular feature was identified on the survey. This area was targeted by Trench 4 of the trial trenching (*ibid*).

The presence of two modern layers above any cut features seriously compromised the potential of geophysics to effectively locate early features on this site.

## **5 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE**

### **5.1 The general stratigraphic sequence**

The modern period was marked by the transfer of the site from gardens to industrial use as part of coal mining activity, followed by demolition of the buildings and levelling of the site in the 1920s (*ibid*).

The same general sequence of layers was exposed in all the trenches excavated. The sandy clay natural was sealed below a layer of mid-brown sandy clay sub soil.

This survived as isolated patches and lenses up to 100mm thick. It was overlain by a layer of dark brown or black sandy clay, shale and coal fragments up to 0.5m deep and packed with demolition debris, brick, glass and roof tile.

The debris contained a mix of early thin red brick (Jacobean) and later standard imperial bricks (Victorian). Mixed in with this layer were occasional fragments of 20th century plastic and rubbish.

Above this was a deliberate levelling layer of yellow/grey silt sand containing crushed ironstone and gravel. This varied in depth from 0.2m-0.4m across the excavated area.

Sandy clay loam topsoil up to 0.25m deep was used to build up and level the area for open grassland forming public open space. Gravel paths were laid out and these survive as shallow hollow ways and are clearly visible on the geophysical surveys of the site (Fig 6-7). A vehicle access, Cairn Drive was constructed from the south-west to the north-east of the site with an access road to the west terminating in the car park area adjacent to the Emmanuel Church built in the 1950s (*ibid*).

This was the final phase of building on this site. As part of this development, service trenches for electricity, telecommunications, foul and storm sewers were excavated.

## 5.2 Trench 4

Trench 4 was aligned roughly north to south across the open grass to the east of the Emmanuel Church (Fig 8). At the north of the trench there was a circular construction cut [406] 1.6m in diameter and exposed up to 0.7m deep. It was filled with dark grey/black sandy clay (408) containing a circular brick built shaft (407) curving to form an octagonal ocular opening 0.5m wide at the top (Fig 8-9, Plate 6). It was built of imperial standard bricks (9" x 4½" x 3") bonded with hard white mortar. The shaft had been largely back filled with demolition debris and mixed soil. It remained open to a depth of 1.4m.

Immediately to the south a construction trench [409] was aligned east to west across the trench. It was 0.95m wide and 0.3m deep and was lined with mortared angular lumps of sandstone and dolerite (410) to form two parallel walls and capped with flat stone slabs to form an enclosed drainage channel (Fig 8-9, Plate 7). The channel had silted up with dark grey/brown sandy clay (411). Pottery from the drain is dated to 18th-19th century.

About 8m further south construction trench [412] was aligned east to west across the trench. It was 0.45m wide and 0.3m deep. It was filled with two parallel brick walls with a brick capping forming a covered drainage channel 0.23m wide. The bricks a mix of sizes measuring 8¾"-9½" x 4¼" x 2¼"-2½" and 9"x 4½" x 3" and were bonded with friable yellow/white lime mortar and hard white mortar (Fig 8-9). The smaller bricks are Jacobean displaying distinctive diagonal skintlings. The remainder appear to be imperial bricks of 19th century provenance.

The interior channel was filled with grey/brown sandy clay with occasional flecks of mortar and charcoal. There were no other finds from this feature.

At the south of Trench 4 were two pits. Pit [415] was aligned east-west, 1.1m wide with vertical sides excavated to 0.8m deep (Fig 8-9). It was exposed 1.3m long and extended beyond the limit of the trench to the east. It is unclear if it was a pit or the terminal of a ditch.

It was filled with dark grey/black sandy loam (416) containing fragments of shale and charcoal. A fragment of a 20th century plastic toy gun was found in this fill.

Pit [417] was exposed 3m along the east side of the trench and extended 0.8m into the trench. It had steep near vertical sides and was excavated 0.5m deep but not bottomed. It was filled with grey/black sandy loam (418) containing abundant fragments of shale and charcoal. There was no dating evidence from this feature.

### 5.3 Trench 5

Trenches 5, 6 and 7 were aligned roughly west to east across the northern part of the open grassed area (Fig 8). At the west of Trench 5, a 'V' shaped ditch, 0.5m wide, with a rounded base [506] up to 0.5m deep, was aligned roughly north-east to south-west (Fig 8-9). It was filled with dark brown sandy clay (507) containing flecks of charcoal and occasional fragments of brick or roof tile. There was no dating evidence from this feature.

Immediately to the east was another ditch [508] aligned north-south, it was 1m wide with steep sides and a rounded base 0.4m deep (Fig 8-9). It was filled with brown sandy clay (509) containing occasional gravel and flecks of charcoal. There were no finds from this ditch.

About 2m further east, foundation trench [512] 0.8m wide and cut up to 0.6m deep was aligned north-south across the trench (Fig 8-9, Plate 8). It had vertical sides and contained a foundation wall (511) made up of irregular chunks of sandstone and dolerite bonded with yellow/white lime mortar. The foundation included fragments of broken brick measuring up to 8<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>"-9" x 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" x 2". The foundation formed a flat surface on which was laid a red brick wall (510). Only part of a single course of brickwork survived. The bricks were laid on edge, aligned with each side of the wall, with a single brick stretcher in between the two, this formed a wall base two and a half bricks wide (0.6m). The bricks measured 8<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>"-9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>" x 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" x 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>" and were bonded with hard white mortar. They are probably Jacobean based on the size and distinctive diagonal skintlings and made prior to the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

To the east and continuing through into Trench 7 was a third ditch [515] aligned roughly north-south (Fig 8-9, Plate 9). This ditch was 2.2m wide with steeply sloping sides to a dished base up to 0.7m deep. It was filled with dark grey/brown sandy clay (516) containing occasional flecks of charcoal. A sherd of Midland black pottery from this fill is dated to the 18th century.

Cutting into the natural and partially into the fill of ditch [515] was pit [513] (Fig 8-9, Plate 9). It was exposed 1.2m long and 0.5m wide along the north edge of the trench. It had shallow sloping sides to a dished base 0.3m deep. It was filled grey/brown sandy clay (514) containing the articulated skeleton of a calf.

About 3m further east, a narrow gully [517] was aligned north-south across the trench. It was 0.2m wide and 0.2m deep with steep sides and a dished base. It was filled with brown sandy clay (518) containing frequent rounded gravel and pebbles up to 25mm. There were no finds from this fill.

At the east of Trench 5, there was an irregular oval pit [519], 1.8m long and up to 1.1m wide with shallow sides and an irregular base up to 0.6m deep. It was filled with brown silt sand and clay (520) containing small gravel and pebbles and occasional flecks of charcoal.

## 5.6 Trench 6

At the east of Trench 6, a construction trench [606] 0.7m wide and 0.45m deep was aligned across the trench from north to south. It contained a foundation (607) of angular stone blocks bonded with coarse gritty white lime mortar. Impressions in the upper mortar layer indicate it had supported a brick wall built of bricks measuring 8<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>"-9" x 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" x 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" and laid head to head forming a wall 18" wide (Fig 8 and 10). These are of similar size to the Jacobean bricks observed in Trench 5.

Immediately to the east of this wall was a very disturbed cobbled surface (608) with round river pebbles up to 0.25m diameter set into compact brown sandy clay. Cutting across this surface was a layer of hard yellow/grey lime mortar 0.6m wide and 0.1m thick. To the east of this layer, a further cobbled surface (609) extended along the trench but 0.2m below the level of surface (608) to the west (Plate 10). The combined cobble and mortar surfaces extended 2m long across the width of the trench. It was truncated to the east by the cut of a pit or trench [611] filled with demolition debris and modern 20th century plastic and rubbish (612).

## 5.7 Trench 7

At the west of Trench 7, a 'V' shaped ditch, 0.5m wide, with a rounded base [706] up to 0.5m deep, was aligned roughly north-east to south-west (Fig 8 and 10). It was filled with dark brown sandy clay (707) containing flecks of charcoal and occasional fragments of brick or roof tile. There was no dating evidence from this feature.

To the east was a foundation trench [709] 0.8m wide, cut up to 0.6m deep and aligned north-south across the trench (Fig 8 and 10, Plate 11). It had vertical sides and contained a foundation wall (710) made up of irregular chunks of sandstone and dolerite stone bonded with yellow/white lime mortar. The foundation included fragments of broken brick from bricks measuring 8<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>"-9" x 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" x 2". The upper surface was badly disturbed and no evidence of the superstructure survived. The bricks incorporated into the stone foundation appear similar to the Jacobean bricks noted in the continuation of this feature in Trenches 5 and 6.

About 3m to the east, a narrow ditch [711] 0.6m wide with shallow sides and a rounded base 0.2m deep was aligned north-west to south-east across the trench (Fig 8 and 10). It was filled with brown sandy clay (712) containing occasional small gravel and flecks of charcoal. There were no finds in the feature.

At the east of the trench, ditch [715] was aligned roughly north-south (Fig 8 and 10, Plate 12). This ditch was 1m wide with steeply sloping to a dished base up to 0.7m deep. It was filled with dark grey/brown sandy clay (716) containing occasional flecks of charcoal. Excavation showed the base of ditch tapering and becoming shallower, possibly indicating a terminus beyond the limit of excavation (Fig 8 and 10). A single sherd of pottery recovered from the ditch fill dates to the period 1560-1640.

Located between ditches [711] and [716] was a circular pit [713] exposed 0.8m along the edge of the excavation and extending 0.5m into the trench (Fig 8 and 10). It had shallow sloping sides to a dished base 0.2m deep. It was filled with brown sandy clay (714) containing occasional flecks of charcoal, small fragments of brick and some small gravel. There was no dating evidence from this feature.

## 5.8 Trench 8

In Trench 8, a linear ditch or trench [810] aligned roughly north-south, cut the natural up to 0.25m deep (Fig 8 and 11). It was filled orange-brown sand and clay (809) containing three pieces of unabraded medieval pottery. Set into this fill was a foundation of yellow-white lime mortar and cut blue basalt/dolerite stone blocks (805) measuring up to 0.4m long, 0.2m thick and supporting a red brick wall (803).

It was unclear whether the cut feature [810] was an earlier ditch or merely a construction trench for the foundation and wall (803).

The wall comprised 10 courses of red brick bonded with hard white lime mortar. The wall was 0.79m deep and 0.73m wide (Plate 13).

The bricks were all hard fired brick measuring 8¾"-9" x 4¼" x 2¼". Most displayed diagonal skintlings which are generally thought to indicate a pre 1780 date of manufacture (Norfolk Landscape Archaeology, unpublished data). The bricks were laid as a foundation layer of headers followed by two courses of stretchers. These were followed by three courses of Flemish bond and topped by further courses of stretcher bond.

The lowest four-five courses of brickwork were stained and discoloured from lengthy contact with the soil and much of the lime mortar had leached away. The upper courses all showed evidence of weathering but retained the original mortar. It is probable that the lower courses represent the foundation layers of the wall up to the original ground level. The demolition debris included both bricks matching the surviving walls and also thicker bricks, 9" x 4½" x 3".

At the south of the excavation, wall (803) was 0.45m wide and stepped out on the west side to 0.73m. It formed a right angle with brick wall (804) to the west. Wall (804) was 0.45m wide with a distinct 'splay' on the north side widening out to 1.1m and forming the southern edge to a stone mullioned widow frame (807) set into wall (803) (Fig 11, Plate 14).

The window was built of finely cut and carved sandstone blocks forming a window frame 3 feet wide internally, bisected by a diamond profile stone mullion (Plate 15). The jambs were 10" wide and 7" thick chamfered to taper to 5" from each side of a central 2" wide face. A glazing slot was cut into the inner face of the window jambs and there were roughly cut sockets for the glazing bars, fragments of which were still in situ.

The central mullion was diamond shaped 10" wide, 7" thick and chamfered to produce four 2" faces. The two internal faces both had cut glazing slots and were socketed for glazing bars.

The horizontal sill was formed of a single block of sandstone 4'8" (1.29m) long and bedded on a foundation of cut stone similar to the foundation (805) but some 0.3m deeper into the ground. A single socket was cut into sill to the north of the mullion and contained a remnant of a vertical metal bar. This may mark a hinge support for an opening casement.

It is immediately apparent that the yellow sandstone used for the mullion is different from the red sandstone used for the jambs and sill. In addition, the diamond profile of the mullion is smaller than the carved base for the mullion on the sill. It is also clear that the number of glazing bar sockets cut into the jambs and mullion do not match. The obvious inference is that the mullion is a later replacement.

The stonework of the window survived to the same height as the adjoining walls but had been deliberately blocked by building brick walls (808) against both the internal and exterior face of the stone frame.



The fill between the two walls was filled with dark brown sandy clay (802) containing frequent demolition rubble, broken bottles and animal bone. Still in situ and also loose within the fill were fragments of the iron glazing bars for the window glass. Finds from this feature date from the 18th and 19th and into the early 20th century.

The east of wall (803) clearly formed the external face with the west face forming the interior of a substantial building.

The interior fill (802), between walls (803) and (804) was primarily lime mortar and lime plaster containing abundant broken brick, glass and roof tile. The wall plaster included frequent pieces retaining painted surfaces in deep claret or blue with indications of shrubbery including leaves and red flowers.

To the north of the window (809), the wall had been robbed down to the stone foundation layer (805). The trench was filled with demolition debris, lime mortar and plaster.

Located at the south-west of trench 8 and at right angles to wall (803), a cut stone foundation stone (806) was laid on a foundation of stone rubble and mortar just below the modern ground surface. It had a neatly cut square recess on the north-east corner to take a timber gatepost (Plate 16).

The stone was located 0.7m above the foundation course of wall (803) and at least four courses of bricks above the original ground surface indicated by the weathering on the bricks of the wall. Pottery from the build up of soil on the outside of wall (803) indicates deposition during the period *c* 1620-1900.

## 6 THE FINDS

### 6.1 The Pottery

by Iain Soden

A total of 111 sherds of pottery were recovered from fourteen contexts in five trenches, weighing 2.47 kg.

The early types present were as follows:

There was a single sherd from each of four individual medieval fabrics. All were undistinctive coarsewares of very loose date ranges (c1300-1600); two were non-diagnostic body sherds but two had flared rims of a sort which derive from jars, one having a carination suitable for a lid-seating. This suggests a sixteenth-century date. The fabrics have not been scrutinised more closely.

Midland Purple ware (c1450-1600)

Midland Yellow ware (c1550-1700)

Midland Black ware (c1600-1700). Tygs, posset pots and chamber pots generally

Midland Black (c1700-1900) Pancheon (dairying bowl) tradition, including butter-pot types

Martincamp stoneware (c1550-1650). A north-French import in mammiform flasks, made in halves, joined with neck applied; usually imported with wine in them. Rare outside focal towns. The single example here is part of a neck.

Tin Glazed earthenware (TGE: c1650-1700) Origin unknown, sometimes Dutch, sometimes London/Bristol/Liverpool. Fragile.

Manganese-glazed earthenware (1690-1740). Type fossil for the period. A classic Staffordshire product.

The remaining types were all mass-produced types which, although beginning in the 18th century, carry on into the 19th century (some into the 20th) and are not of value for the site since they are ubiquitous on rural and urban sites alike. All are kitchen or table waste and are to be expected in considerable quantities around the Hall.

The pottery types present identified by context are shown at Table 2 below.

Table 2: Occurrence of pottery types by context

Type/ Context	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	8	8	8	8
	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
	3	0	4	8	3	6	6	9	0	6	2	9	3	5	6
Medieval 1										1					
Medieval 2												1			
Medieval 3												1			
Medieval 4												1			
Midland P							1								
Midland Y													1		
Midland B	1	1			2	1	1						1		
Martincamp					1										
TGE														1	
Manganese							1				3				
Frechen type				1	1										
Later types															
Midland B Pancheon	4	1	4			1		4		1			3		2
Earthenware										1					
Creamware							1			1					
Bone china													1		
China					3		2			2					
Mocha					4										
Notts stoneware					1										
Doulton-type Stoneware					5										
Church Gresley					6										
Art Pottery					6										
					2										

There is a significant presence of early material, including notable numbers of such pottery from Trench 8, closest to the putative Jacobean Hall, strongly suggestive of contemporary and long-lived occupation on or close to this location. During this period it is likely that such broken material would have been disposed of in pits (with the possibility of encountering such pits in evaluation trenches anywhere being slim), so non pit-derived material is useful to have.

Three of the medieval sherds (which are relatively unabraded) actually derive from an only partly-visible context beneath the Hall side wall, suggesting that there may be more extensive medieval remains sealed beneath the Hall footprint.

The later material, generally post-dating 1800, but all post-dating 1700, is far less significant. The sequence of pottery present (together with bottle glass and clay tobacco pipe) is strongly suggestive of occupation on or close to Trench 8 from the medieval period to the 20th century. While earlier material is present elsewhere, it has usually been residual in later contexts. Trench 8 represents a true sequence.

## 6.2 The clay pipe, glass and metal finds

by Tora Hylton

The excavations produced a group of post-medieval finds, represented by fragments of vessel and window glass, clay tobacco-pipe and structural metalwork. The finds were recovered from Trenches 4 (403), 5 (503) and 7 (710), while the majority of material was recovered from the inside of a stone mullion window in Trench 8 (813).

### *Clay tobacco-pipes*

Clay tobacco-pipes are represented by 4 stem fragments, including one with a mouth piece and one bowl. The bowl was recovered from layer (815), it is complete, highly burnished, with a line of finely executed rouletting set just below the lip. A vestige of the makers mark in relief (H) in a heart-shaped stamp survives on the underside of the foot. Stylistically the bowl displays similarities to Oswald's Type G6 (Oswald 1975, 37-41), which dates to c.1660-80. However the bowl is more elongated, a characteristic of Broseley pipes manufactured during the same period (Oswald 48).

### *Glass*

In total 29 fragments of glass were recovered, represented by fragments of vessel and window glass. The majority (19) were recovered from the fill of a stone mullion window (813).

Vessel glass is represented by types of bottle glass which date from the early 18th through to the 19th centuries. Diagnostic forms of wine bottle glass include, a base sherd from an Onion Type bottle in green glass which dates to c.1700-1710, from Trench 4 (403); a base sherd from a mallet type bottle which dates to the mid 18th century from Trench 8 (813) and 3 necks from cylindrical bottles, 2 from Trench 8 (813) dating to the late 18th century and 1 from Trench 5 (503) dating to the 19th century. Other vessel types include a possible tumbler with octagonal base and a bottle with hexagonal base.

There are 7 fragments of window glass, 1 from Trench 7 (710) and 6 from Trench 8 (813), all have laminating surfaces and on one piece, where edges survive (a square quarry), marked lead shadows are evident, indicating the glass was glazed in situ for a significant period of time for surface decay to occur.

### *Metal objects*

There are 4 metal finds, 3 iron and 1 lead, all were recovered from Trench 8 (813). The iron objects include a parallel-sided strap fragment which may be part of a hinge/bracket and 2 nails. In addition there is a fragment of lead, the nature of which is difficult to determine.

*Finds Catalogue*

*Clay tobacco-pipe stems*

- Context 403 2 stem fragments including one with mouth piece  
Context 802 1 stem fragment  
Context 813 1 stem fragment  
Context 815 1 pipe bowl – possibly Oswald Type G6 or Broseley (c.1660-80)

*Fragments of glass*

- Context 403 1 undiagnostic extremely abraded body sherd in green bottle glass  
Context 418 1 base sherd in green glass, possible onion bottle, date c. 1700-1710  
Context 503 1 undiagnostic body sherd in green glass  
1 undiagnostic body sherd in brown glass  
1 neck and 2 body sherds in brown glass – early 19th century  
1 clear glass heavy octagonal base sherd – tumbler or similar vessel  
2 undiagnostic body sherds in green glass  
Context 710 1 clear glass base sherd – mark in relief on the base ....& C.L.C.  
1 clear glass fragment of window glass  
Context 813 3 cylindrical wine bottle bases in green glass  
1 hexagonal base sherd in green glass  
1 base sherd in green glass – possible mallet bottle - mid 18th century  
2 undiagnostic body sherds in brown glass  
4 body sherds in fine glass, 1 hexagonal bottle  
Necks from 2 cylindrical bottles – string protruding beyond rim and pulling lines on neck - date c. 1788 and date c. 1774  
6 fragments of window glass, clear with a bluish tinge. Surfaces laminating, marked shadows around outer edge of squared quarry – caused by lead came

*Iron objects*

- Context 813 Strap fragment, iron. Parallel sided strap fragment measuring 105 x 35mm, possibly part of hinge/bracket  
Nail, iron. Incomplete end of shank missing. Square-sectioned shank with flat head. Length (incomplete): 45mm  
Nail, iron. Long nail heavily encrusted in corrosion products. Circular sectioned shank with small circular head. Length: 80mm

*Lead*

- Context 813 Amorphous fragment of lead. Nature of object difficult to determine.

### 6.3 The animal bone

by Danny McAree

Animal bone was collected from the excavation by hand. The material derived largely from mixed fills and an articulated animal burial in a pit.

Identifiable and unidentifiable bones were separated and the latter were discarded. Bones were identified using reference material and a bone atlas (Schmid 1972).

Only a cursory examination was conducted on the assemblage, the majority of which came from secondary, mixed deposits. The partial remains of an articulated calf was noted. The small collection of bone from the fill (813) inside the blocked cellar window in Trench 8 was examined for species and butchery only.

Fragmentation was high with less than a quarter of bones remaining complete. Only two fresh breaks were noted. The level of canid gnawing was low, which could suggest rapid burial following deposition. This is supported by the low occurrence of weathering on the bone surfaces. Green stains on several bones are probably due to the proximity of metal objects within mixed fills.

Flaking, black stains and mottling were also observed, these can be the result of waterlogging, and in the case of flaking, rapid drying out. No evidence of burning was noted, which suggests it was not a favoured method of disposal.

Butchery was noted on the majority of bone, including knife marks circling the bone shaft; chopping or cleaving of heavy bones and vertebra, and by far the most common, sawing of long bones into joints for cooking.

Table 3: Animal species found in each trench

Species	Name	Trench 4	Trench 5	Trench 6	Trench 7	Trench 8
Bos	Cow	X	X	X	X	X
Ovicaprid	Sheep/ Goat	X	X	X	X	X
Sus	Pig	X		X	X	X
Equus	Horse		X			
Anser	Goose		X			X
Gallus	Chicken			X		X
Canid	Dog			X		
Cervus	Deer					X

Cow (*Bos*) is the most abundant species from all the trenches. Cattle were utilised for meat, milk, skins, horn and traction.

Sheep or goat (*Ovicaprid*) was the second most common species in all trenches. No goat remains were positively identified. Sheep were kept for wool, meat and milk.

Pig (*Sus*) was the third most common species in most trenches. Pigs were husbanded for meat only, but have more catholic dietary habits than sheep or cattle and can feed on acorns, cereal waste, and stubble. It should also be taken into consideration that that pig bones are generally the least well preserved of the major domesticates.

Relative meat proportions for the three major domesticates are cattle seven times more meat than sheep and four times more than pig.

A single bone from a horse (*Equus*) was found in Trench 5. Horses were extensively used for riding and traction (replacing oxen as favoured draught animal by Late Middle Ages) and hides. A Papal injunction against the eating of horse had been made by Pope Gregory 3rd in 732 but horse flesh could be used for dog food. Bones and hooves were commonly used in glue manufacture.

Dog is represented by a single femur, the size of which suggests a small animal. Canid gnawing on a few bones also suggest the presence of dogs.

Two bones are possibly from a Goose (*Anser*). It is difficult to distinguish between domestic and wild types from bones. The goose was a popular food during middle ages. Feathers were also utilised. The advantage of keeping geese was that the birds provided more meat than chickens and could also be driven to market.

Chicken (*Gallus*) bone was found in Trench 6 and 8. Chickens were commonly kept at all levels of society as they could be penned, even in small backyards and fed on kitchen scraps for the production of both meat and eggs.

A single bone from the filled window in Trench 8 appears to be deer (*Cervus*). It has been sawn in half and indicates the eating of a haunch of venison. Perhaps an indicator of the high status of the house and occupants.

A partial calf skeleton was recovered from a pit in Trench 7. This included hind and fore legs and some vertebra. The rest of the skeleton remained buried beyond the limit of excavation. The epiphyses on the long bones were not fused indicating an animal of less than a year old. Unfortunately no teeth were available for more accurate ageing. No evidence of butchery was observed. This was clearly a deliberate burial.

Heavy fragmentation is normally typical of a medieval assemblage. This was due to the prevalence of heavy handed butchery techniques (“hew” and “smite” were popular instructions in medieval cookery books) and the need to fully exploit all available resources. In this instance, the proximity to the known high status Bentley Hall and the preponderance of butchery marks all indicate the bone was from food waste. There is a complete absence of skulls or lower limb bones that would indicate large scale processing or industrial working (tanning, horn working or glue making).

The rapid burial of bone suggested by the preservation (see above) possibly resulted because of the proximity of dwellings and maybe the need to discourage rodents or scavengers. The occasional canid gnawing observed would be consistent with the casting of food bones to domestic dogs.

## 7 CONCLUSION

- 7.1 The documentary evidence suggests at least three periods of building on or adjacent to the site: a medieval phase – the first residence of the Lane family (and possibly the Bentley family before them) which tradition suggests was burnt down in the 1580s.; a Jacobean hall demolished in the early 19th century; and a Victorian hall demolished in 1929. Possible evidence for all three phases was discovered.

## 7.2 The early hall

Although finds useful for dating are few, the presence of stratified medieval pottery suggests that cut features 606, 716 and 809 derive from the period of the putative early hall. Some of the undated features may also belong to this phase.

## 7.3 The Jacobean Hall

The majority of structural features derive from the Victorian period, but a single wall which dominated Trench 8 is made entirely from Jacobean bricks marked with distinctive diagonal skintlings. This wall contained a stone mullioned cellar window, later blocked using 19th century bricks. The fill inside the later blocking of the window contained bottles and glass clearly pre-dating the later Victorian Hall.

A small but good sequence of pottery from the 17th through to the 19th century accompanied this wall, against which a considerable depth of garden soil had been allowed to accumulate.

## 7.4 The Victorian Hall

The evaluation demonstrated that the Jacobean foundations in Trench 8 were re-used for the Victorian east wall of the east wing of the Victorian hall. Set against the Jacobean foundations was a considerable depth of garden soil, over 1m deep. This also covered the cellar window which had already been altered and subsequently blocked up. The garden soil was overlaid by a threshold at a gateway mapped on the early Ordnance Survey maps of the site.

Likewise, most of the outlying boundary wall foundations can be discerned on the early Ordnance Survey mapping so cannot be said with any certainty to pre-date the Victorian Hall, although some may preserve the line of Jacobean boundaries.

Outlying features such as the drains in Trench 4 are likely to derive from the Victorian hall phase.

## 7.5 Future potential

It is clear from the trial trenching both in 2006 and in the present works that there is good survival of buried features from the Jacobean and Victorian phases of the Bentley Hall buildings, and that cut features may represent even earlier, medieval, activity on the site.

The wall exposed in Trench 8 matches exactly the mapped location of the east side of the east wing of the Victorian Hall demolished in 1929 (Fig 8). It is clear, however, from the excavated evidence that the surviving foundation and wall is of Jacobean date with the later building utilising the same foundation. The stone window set into the foundation of the wall and the internal splay of the internal dividing wall both indicate the potential for an internal cellar at this location, probably original to the Jacobean building. If the Jacobean wall is the east wall of the easternmost range of the Jacobean hall the remainder of the hall lies to the west, under the cairn and the northern end of the access road.

The wall exposed in Trenches 5-7 lies exactly on the line of the mapped Victorian garden boundary shown on the early Ordnance survey mapping of the site. It is possible that it also marked a Jacobean boundary as the only surviving brickwork is Jacobean.

The well exposed in Trench 4 is Victorian with the ocular forming the base for a wrought iron pump. The brick lined drain in Trench 4 is also Victorian based on the use of imperial brick. The stone lined drain is a cruder structure and may represent a drain associated with earlier activity on the site.

There is clearly great potential for further archaeological work, especially in the area to the west of Trench 8 where all three phases of hall may be found together, although this may entail the removal of the northern end of the tarmac area and even the cairn itself. Further to the east there is the potential for the recovery of the highly distinctive stables building as well as the possibility of the recovery of further medieval and Jacobean features. These features are not at present threatened by any development proposals, and excavation would only be worthwhile as part of a programme designed to interpret the site and possibly to display parts of the remains in perpetuity.



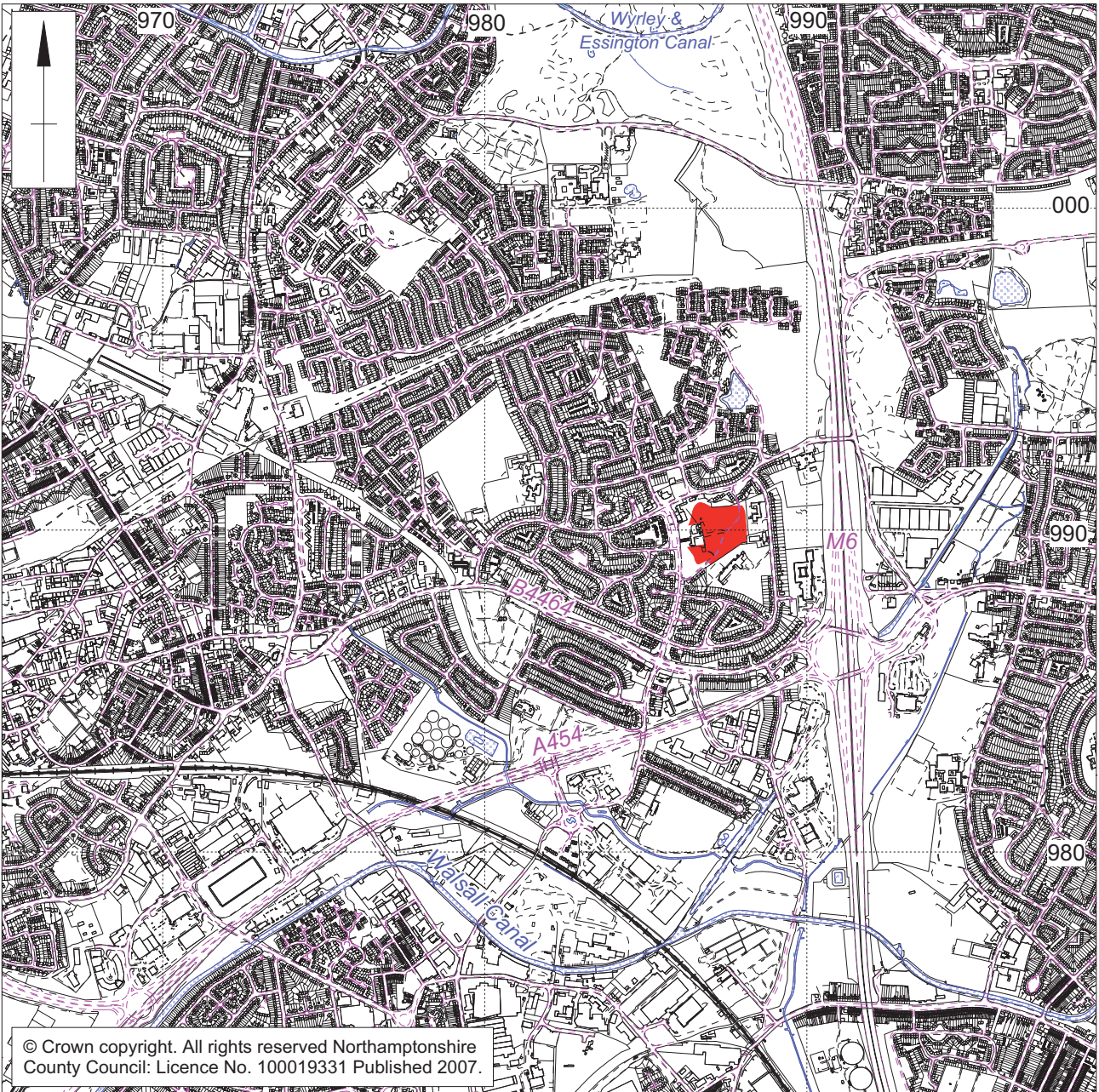
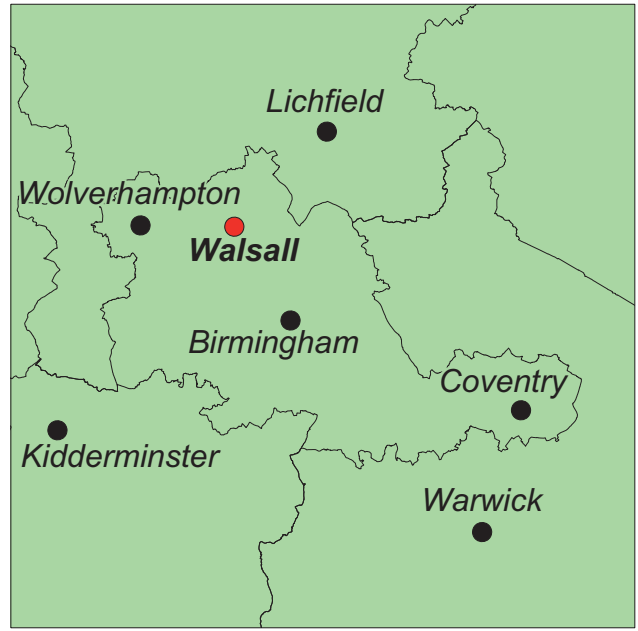
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November 2007

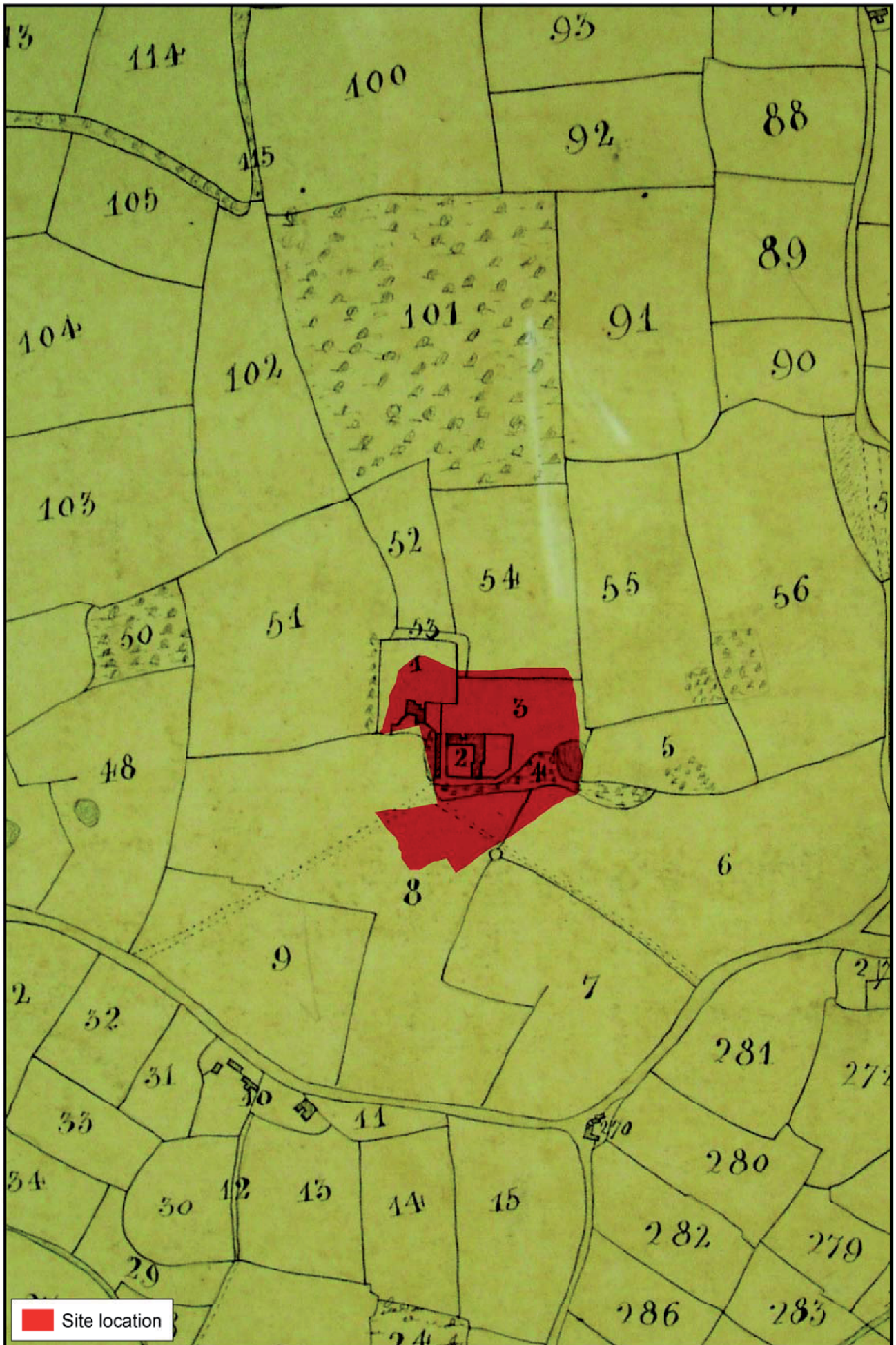


Scale 1:20,000

Site location Fig 1



Yate's map of Staffordshire 1775 Fig 2



Tithe map of Bentley, 1846 Fig 3



1st Edition Ordnance Survey map 1887 Fig 4



Taken from 'Bentley Cairn, Walsall, Black Country Archaeological Trial Trenching 2006' (Fig 2)

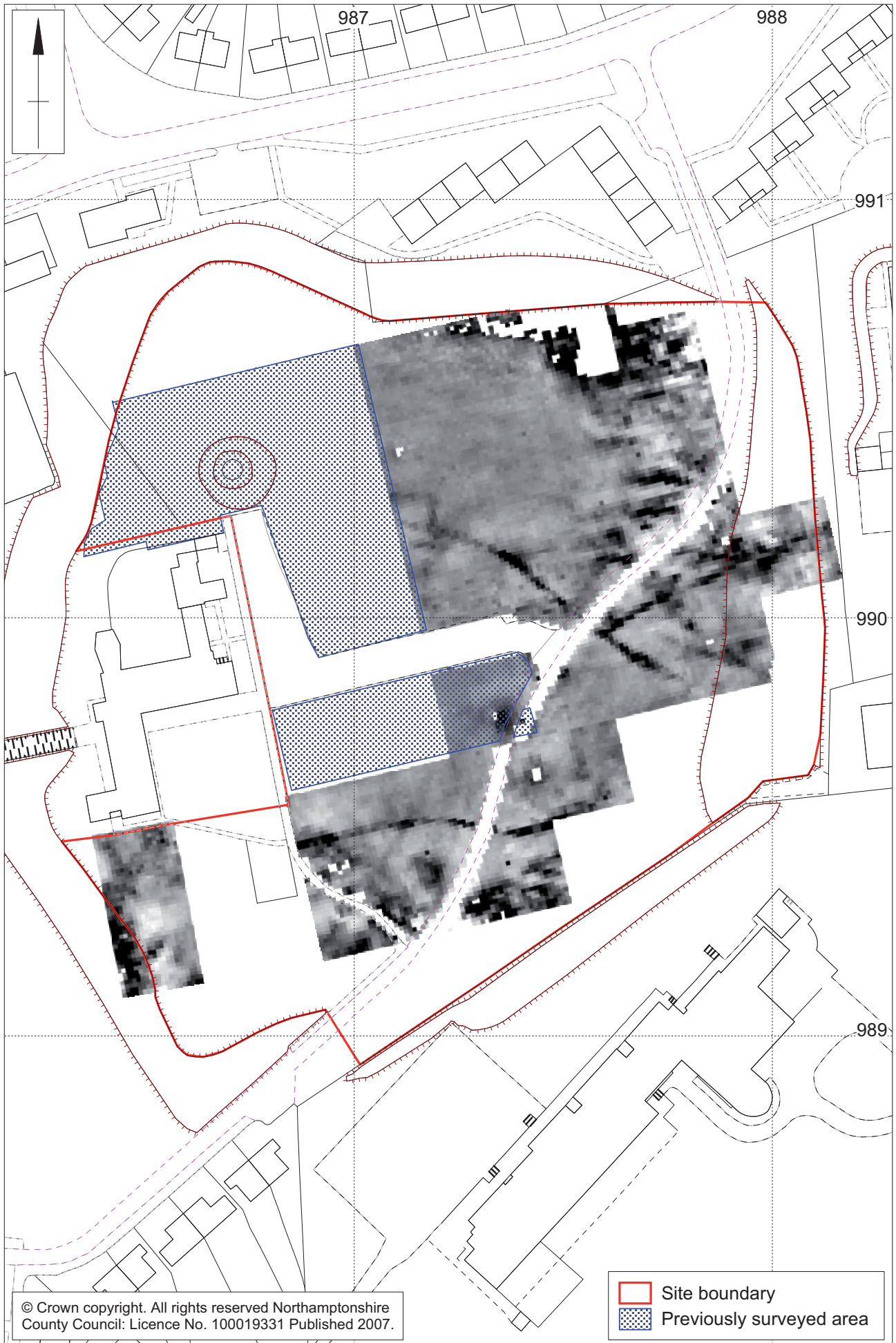


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Site boundary

Scale 1:1250

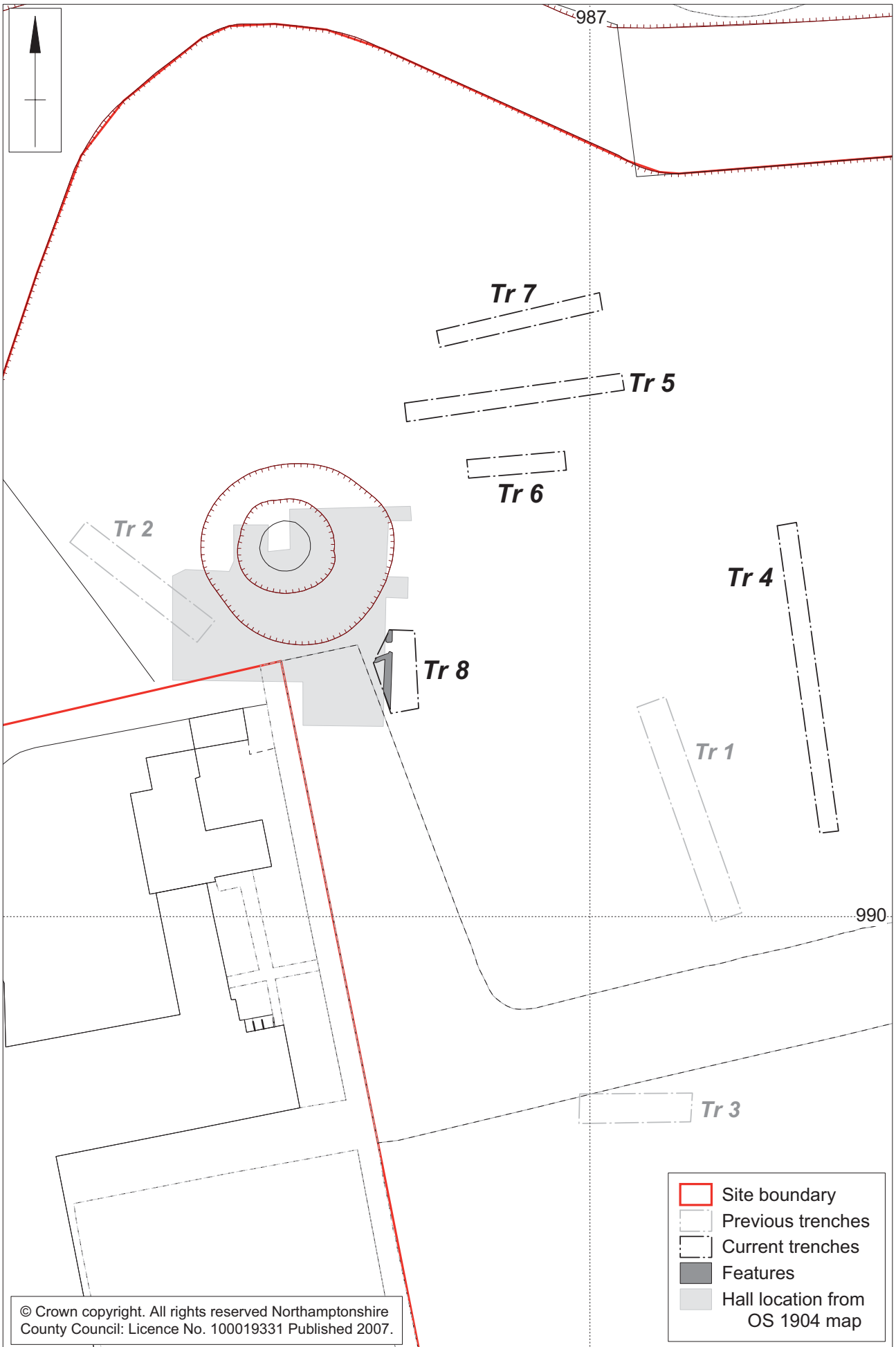
Magnetometry results Fig 6



Scale 1:1250

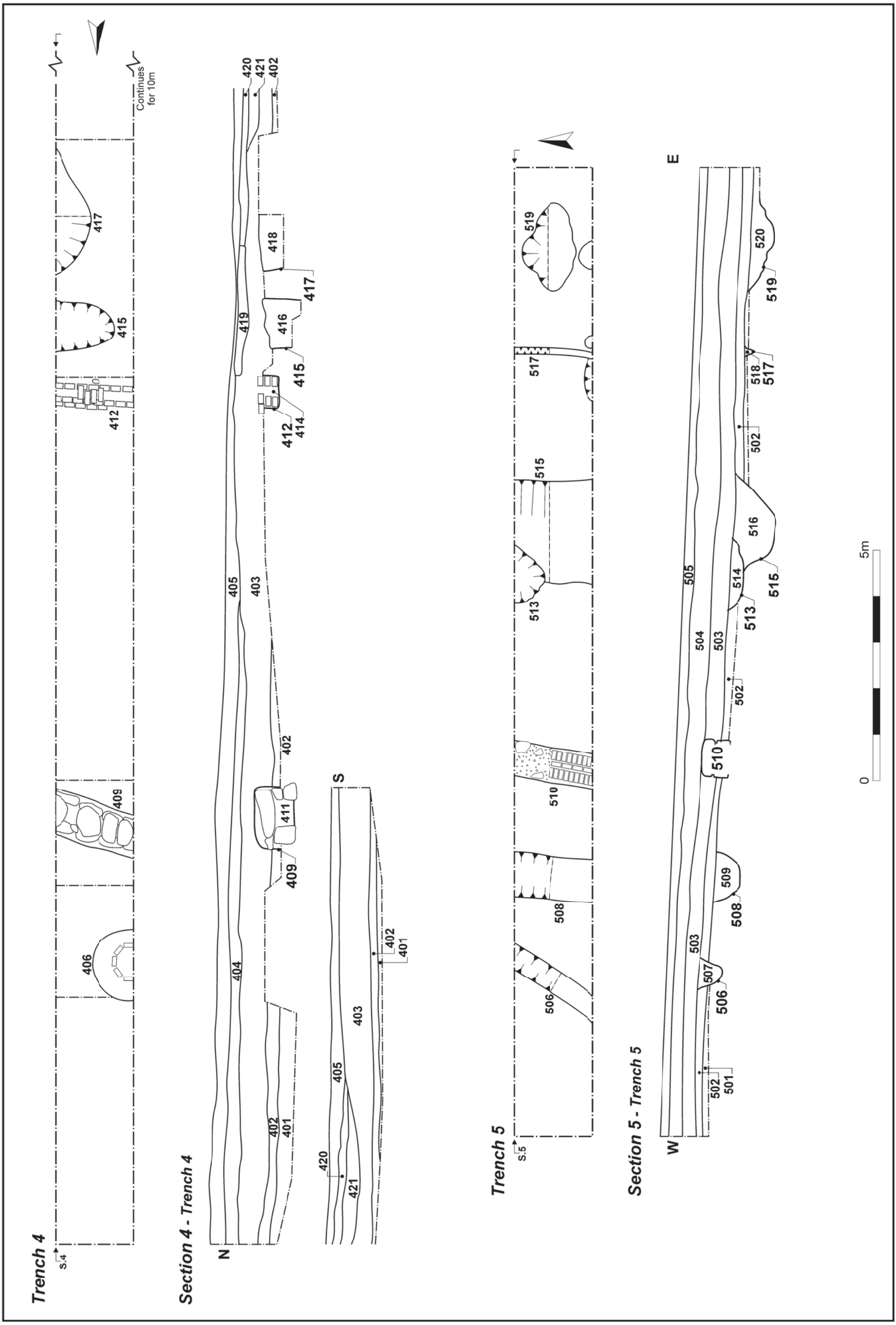
Resistivity results Fig 7





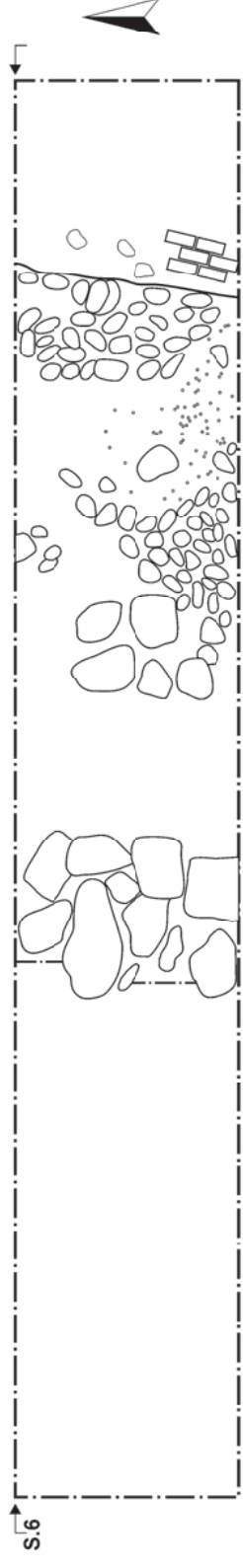
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Trench location Fig 8

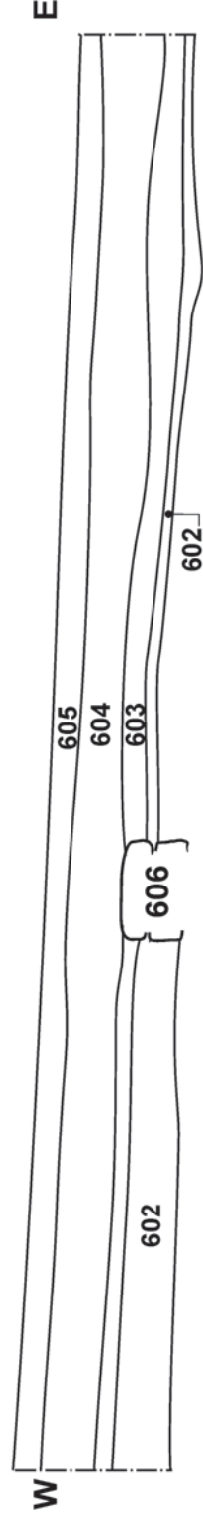


Plans and sections for Trenches 4 and 5 Fig 9

**Trench 6**



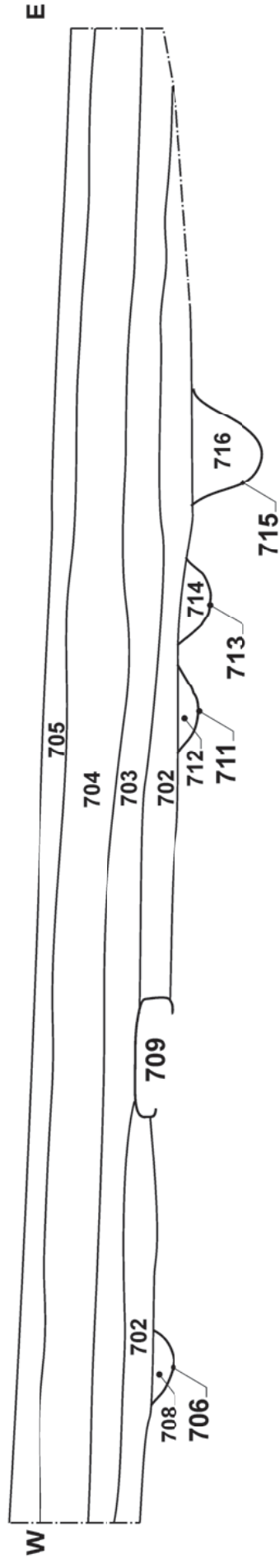
**Section 6 - Trench 6**



**Trench 7**



**Section 7 - Trench 7**



Trench 8

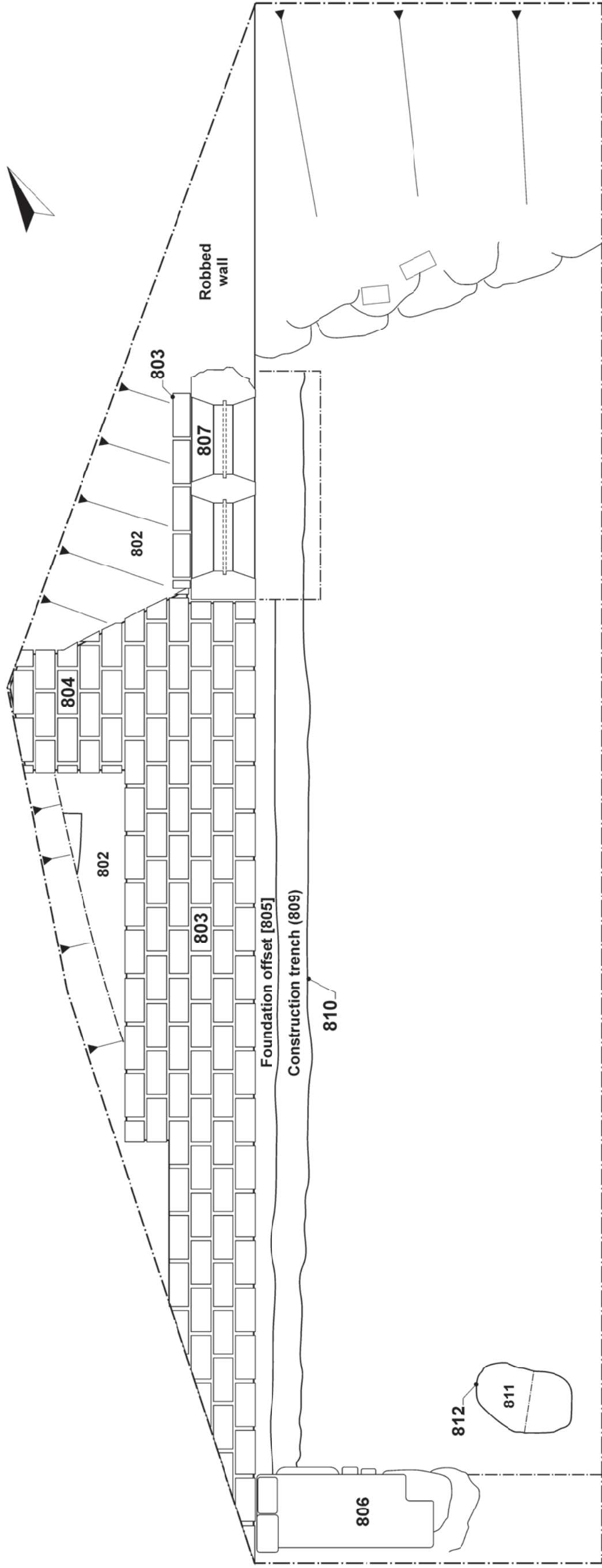




Plate 1: Engraving of Bentley Hall published in Robert Plot's Natural History of Staffordshire (1686)



Plate 2: 19th century engraving of Bentley Hall, copied from Plate 1 but including fanciful scene of Charles II's escape



Plate 3: Bentley Hall circa 1920



Plate 4: Bentley Hall with mine winding gear circa 1926



Plate 5: Bentley Hall demolition 1929  
*(from a photo supplied by Sally Birch)*



Plate 6: Trench 4 – brick lined well (407)



Plate 7: Trench 4 - stone lined drain (410)



Plate 8: Trench 5 – Wall foundation (511)





Plate 9: Trench 5 – ditch [515] with pit [513] to the west (left)



Plate 10: Trench 6 – cobble surface (608) foundation wall (607) to west



Plate 11: Trench 7 – foundation wall [709]



Plate 12: Trench 7 – ditch [715]



Plate13: Trench 8 – wall (803) on foundation (805)



Plate 14: Trench 8 – wall (803), splay of wall (804) and window (807)



Plate 15: Trench 8 – window (807) detail



Plate 16: Trench 8 – window, wall and threshold stone (top left of picture)