

EVALUATION OF APEX SITE A, WARNDON

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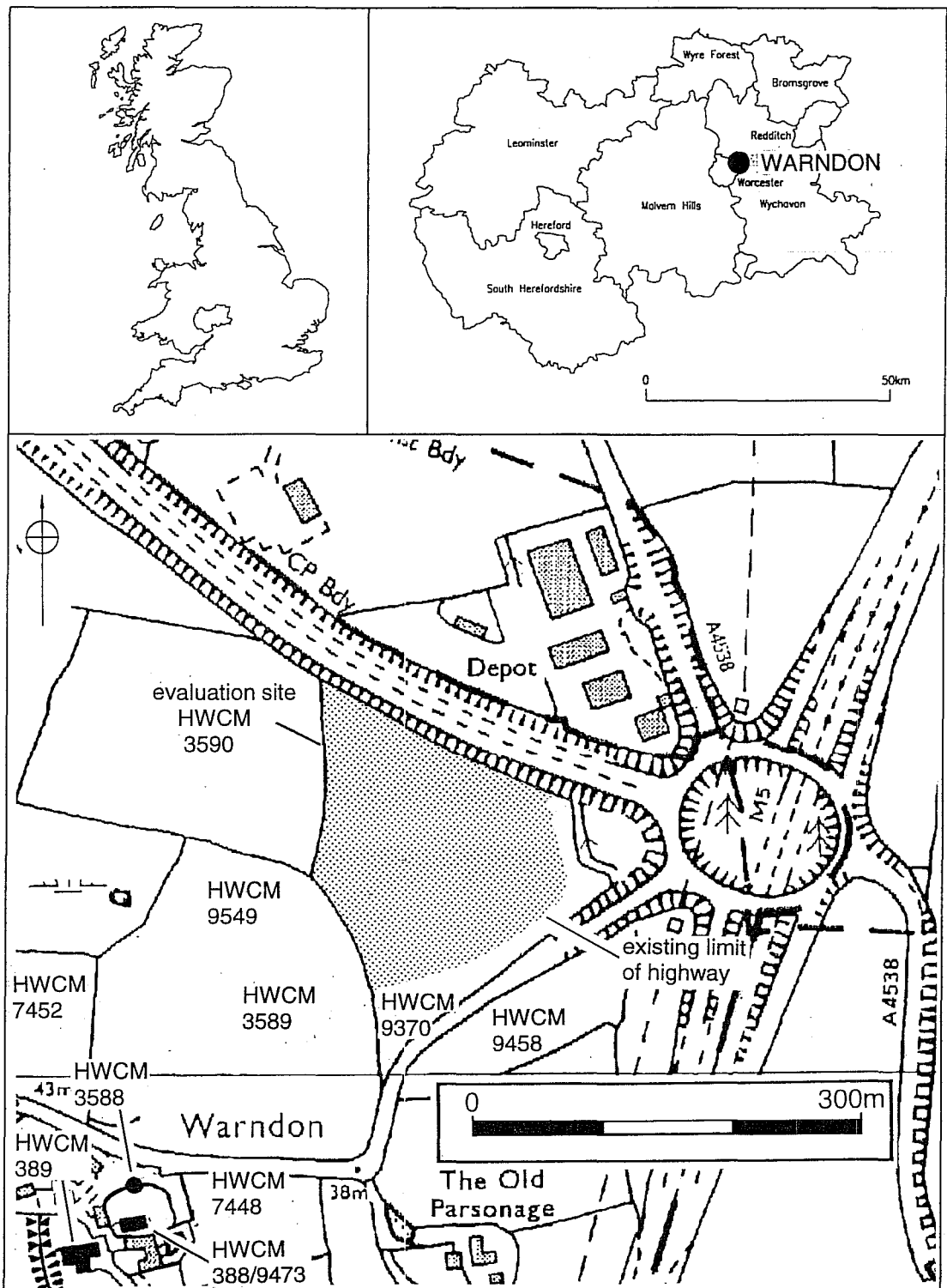


Figure 1: Location of site

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Evaluation of Apex Site A, Warndon

Martin Cook and Derek Hurst

Part 1 Project summary

1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological evaluation was carried out at the request of Chapman Warren, on behalf of the Berkeley Estate, and in response to a brief prepared by Worcester City Council dated 18th March 1997. This was undertaken in advance of a decision on planning permission (P96G0019) for a mixed development consisting of offices, hotel, fast food restaurant and a public house.

The site is registered on the County Sites and Monuments Record as an irregular enclosure of Iron Age or Roman date (HWCM 3590) and the southern part of the site lies within Worcester City Archaeological Area 9.

The site is located to the north-east of Worcester, in the parish of Warndon, immediately adjacent to Junction 6 of the M5. The place-name of Warndon originates as *Wermedun* or *Wermendun* meaning *Wærma* or *Wærmund's Hill* and the village is mentioned in Domesday Book.

Other nearby sites include Warndon Church, a listed building beneath the floor of which finds of Roman date have been reported. The church stands in a sub-circular churchyard which may indicate an early foundation. The churchyard also contains the shaft of a medieval cross. The church, churchyard and the neighbouring brick manor house of c 1600 are enclosed by a moat beyond which are earthworks of ridge and furrow. A square, double-ditched enclosure, showing as a cropmark to the north of the church, has been tentatively dated to the Roman period. Medieval settlement at Warndon, presumed to be associated with the church, has not been precisely located.

2 Outline of results, significance and conclusion

A series of ditches located in five of the trenches are believed to be Roman and medieval field boundaries. These field boundaries were the only features, other than those of obviously modern origin, to which a definite function could be attributed as a result of the evaluation. Ridge and furrow can be demonstrated to post-date the presumed Roman ditches and to be contemporary with at least some of the medieval ones. A number of postholes, stakeholes and pits in four of the trenches are more difficult to interpret as they cannot be demonstrated to form part of any recognisable structure. They are of unknown function but may represent the remains of some agricultural process or possibly some flimsy shelter erected for the needs of the moment.

The medieval settlement that might have accompanied the church has in the past been thought to lie to its north or north-west. Reinterpretation of the aerial photograph suggests that a square Iron Age or Roman double enclosure could in fact be the remains of a trackway or road passing around the ends of the

headlands of a relict medieval field system represented by the ridge and furrow. An Iron Age or Roman irregular enclosure is likely to be a combination of Roman and medieval field boundaries.

The relict field boundaries shown on the aerial photograph were the only features found by the evaluation to which a date and function could be reliably ascribed. The significance of these field boundaries is low.

Part 2 Detailed report

4 Aims

The aims of the evaluation were to define the character and extent of archaeological remains that exist in the area of the proposed development. The purpose of this was to make it possible to recommend an appropriate treatment for preserving them *in situ* or by record which might then be integrated with the proposed development scheme.

5 Archaeological background

The site (HWCM 3590) is located to the north-east of Worcester, in the parish of Warndon, immediately adjacent to Junction 6 of the M5 (SO 890 571; Fig 1). It is recorded as an Iron Age or Roman irregular enclosure. The site lies in the Triassic lowlands where the solid geology is Mercian Mudstone (Keuper Marl) overlain by thin drift deposits (Palmer 1982) although mapping for this area is not detailed. The site is currently derelict land.

The place-name of Warndon originates as *Wermedun* or *Wermendun* meaning *Wærma* or *Wærmund's Hill* (Ekwall 1960, 498; Mawer and Stenton 1927, 175). Domesday Book links Warndon to White Ladies Aston forming one large manor held by Urso d'Abitot from the Bishop of Worcester with a tiny population of two slaves with two ploughs (Thorn and Thorn 1982, 2, 53). It also records that the manor is in 'the Forest', which covered a wide area to the east of Worcester in the medieval period. Urso's descendants, the Beauchamps, seem to have held the manor directly from the crown after the 13th century (VCH III, 552). The Beauchamp arms are represented on surviving 15th century floor tiles within Warndon church (HWCM 388) which is a listed building (grade 1). Finds of Roman date (HWCM 9473) have been reported from the relaying of the floor and the church stands in a sub-circular churchyard which may indicate an early foundation (Barker 1989) although recent research has cast some doubt about such interpretations (*cf* Brook 1992). The churchyard also contains the rectangular limestone shaft of a medieval cross (HWCM 3588).

The church, churchyard and the neighbouring brick manor house of *c* 1600 (HWCM 389) are enclosed by a moat (HWCM 3917) beyond which are earthworks of ridge and furrow (HWCM 7452, 9370, 9458 and 9549). A square, double-ditched enclosure, showing as a cropmark (HWCM 3589) to the north of the church, has been tentatively dated to the Roman period (Woodiwiss 1990). The medieval settlement at Warndon (HWCM 7448) has not been precisely located. The nearest known population centres are the dispersed settlements of Trotshill, Woodgreen and a deserted site near the south-west corner of Warndon Wood (Webster 1988) and it may be that the Warndon settlement was of a similar dispersed character.

Field boundaries on the Warndon tithe map of 1843 (Fig 2) still survive on the western side of the proposal site. Elsewhere substantial changes have taken place. The southern boundary of the field formerly called 'Washbrook' now lies approximately 80m further to the north, formed by the link road to the M5. Similarly, the northern boundary of the development site is now formed by the A449(T), which divides 'Great Washbrook' approximately in half from

north-west to south-east. The boundary between 'Washbrook' and 'Great Washbrook' is no longer a visible landscape feature but it is one of the features (Fig 3; Ditch 1) that appears on an aerial photograph held by the County Archaeological Service (unique reference number 2252).

Previous archaeological work in the vicinity includes a survey which formed part of the Warndon Archaeological Research Project (WARP), carried out by the City Leisure Services Department (CLSD 1988, Webster 1988) which identified earthworks and other landscape features (Fig 2). In the vicinity of the proposed development, the southern and western boundaries of 'Washbrook' were recorded as ditches as was the western boundary of 'Great Washbrook'. Ridge and furrow was identified in the fields known as 'Warndon Leys' and (?) 'Vicarage House' which complements that known from the aerial photograph (Figs 2 and 3). No detailed information concerning the ridge and furrow was recorded by WARP, beyond its approximate orientation. However, the aerial photograph plot (Fig 3) suggests that the ridges occur at approximately 4.0m centres.

Other work includes an assessment of the area surrounding the village of Warndon (Woodiwiss 1990), building recording at St Nicholas' Church (Brown 1991), salvage recording at Warndon Court Farm (Wichbold 1996) and a watching brief at Warndon Court Barn (Napthan 1996).

6 Methods

6.1 Aerial photographs

6.1.1 Collections consulted

The collection held by the County Archaeological Service was searched and one photograph (unique reference number 2252) was found to cover the area of the proposed development. This photograph carries no information regarding its date or by whom it was taken although comparison with the Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map of 1955 suggests that it was taken around the mid-1950s. No other collections were consulted.

6.1.2 Method of analysis

The photograph was plotted using the University of Bradford's *Aerial* program, version 4.2. The definition of the control points available in the photograph varied from good to poor and it is anticipated that the accuracy of the plot (Fig 3) varies between $\pm 1.4\text{m}$ and $\pm 3.4\text{m}$ (Pers comm Mike Glyde).

6.2 Fieldwork

6.2.1 Excavation strategy

Fieldwork took place on seven days between 7 April and 18th April 1997. Initially nine trenches were excavated, eight were 50m long by 1.5m wide and one was 30m long by 1.5m wide, in the positions shown on Fig 4. These were located to test the cropmarks known to exist to the south of the site (HWCN 3590) and the area of unknown potential to the north (Fig 3). Subsequently, Trench 6 was extended to the north and south in order to investigate the extent of a group of features.

Trenches were initially excavated to a depth of approximately 0.5m by mechanical excavator. Selected deposits were then excavated by hand. Recording followed standard practice (CAS 1995)

6.2.2 **Structural analysis**

Structural analysis was effected through a combination of structural, and artefactual evidence.

6.3 **Artefacts**

6.3.1 **Artefact recovery policy**

All finds were retained, except in the case of building materials, which were sampled by retaining a selection of representative examples.

6.3.2 **Method of analysis**

All artefacts were quantified by count and weight and all modern objects were subsequently discarded. Pottery fabrics were identified with reference to the County fabric series (Hurst and Rees 1992).

7 **Analysis**

7.1 **Structural analysis**

General remarks

The plough soil (Contexts 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, and 900) was approximately 0.35 to 0.4m deep, although this varied across the site and locally could be up to 0.5m deep. Beneath this was a deposit of disturbed natural subsoil, typically about 0.1m deep, before an undisturbed horizon, cut by the features described below, was reached. Since no furrows cutting the undisturbed natural subsoil survived, it is presumed that the ridge and furrow, although showing clearly on the aerial photograph, was comparatively slight. This may in part be borne out by the Warndon Archaeological Research Project which, although recording the presence of ridge and furrow in adjacent fields, made no remarks about its unusual or prominent character.

Trench 1

Two undated features were located in Trench 1 (Fig 5). These were an irregular shaped, shallow cut (Context 102) of unknown function and a wide, shallow ditch (Context 104). The latter was not visible on the aerial photograph (Fig 3).

Trenches 2, 3 and 4

No features were identified in any of these trenches.

Trench 5

Three features were located in Trench 5 (Fig 6). These were an undated posthole or small pit (Context 503) and a ditch (Context 502) with a recut (Context 501) running east to west. The original ditch was undated but the recut contained medieval pottery of the 14th or 15th centuries. This ditch is shown on the aerial photograph plot as Ditch 2 (Fig 3).

Trench 6

A total of eleven features were located in Trench 6 (Fig 7). These were all undated and comprised nine post or stakeholes (Contexts 601, 602, 604, 605, 606, 608, 609, 610 and 611), a slot (Context 603) and a small pit (Context 607). The trench was extended to the north and the south to determine whether more features related to those above were present and whether, in total, they formed any identifiable patterns. No further features were identified in the extended area and the function of the postholes and other features in Trench 6 must remain enigmatic. Unstratified pottery from this trench comprised only medieval sherds.

Trench 7

Two features were located in Trench 7 (Fig 8). These were two ditches (Contexts 701 and 702). Context 702 was the earlier, running approximately north-east to south-west and from which came one sherd of Roman pottery. This ditch was cut by the other, Context 701, which ran approximately east to west, turning to the north just before its intersection with Context 702. Context 701 contained one sherd of Roman and four sherds of medieval pottery. It is thought that this junction is the one shown on the aerial photograph plot as the junction of Ditches 2, 3 and 4, (Fig 3) although it is impossible to be certain.

Trench 8

Trench 8 (Fig 9) contained three features, two ditches (Contexts 802 and 806) and a possible pit (Context 804). One of these ditches (Context 802) is almost certainly that shown as Ditch 3 on the aerial photograph plot (Fig 3). The fill (Context 805) of the other ditch (Context 806) was heavily damaged within Trench 8 by a modern gravel land drain but it did contain two sherds of Roman pottery. The possible pit (Context 804) is of unknown function. Unstratified pottery from this trench comprised one sherd of Roman pottery.

Trench 9

Seven features were located in Trench 9 (Fig 10). These were three ditches (Contexts 902, 910 and 912) running east to west, two postholes (Contexts 904 and 906), a possible pit (Context 908) all of which were undated, and a modern drainage ditch (Context 914). The aerial photograph plot (Fig 3) show Ditch 1 crossing the southern end of Trench 9 and it is likely that the cropmark was produced by the combined effects of the two immediately adjacent ditches (Contexts 910 and 912). Unstratified pottery from this trench comprised five sherds of Roman pottery.

Cropmarks and other features

Within the area of the proposed development (Fig 1) the cropmarks are of two types: ridge and furrow and boundary ditches. The ridge and furrow is of the classic 'reversed S' pattern and appears to be continuous across the boundary ditches, suggesting that it post-dates them. Of the four boundary ditches, only Ditch 1 can be identified on a historical map (the tithe map of 1843).

In the field to the west of the proposed development are the cropmarks of the square, double-ditched enclosure (HWCN 3589), field boundaries and additional ridge and furrow. Re-examination of these cropmarks suggest that the identification of the double-ditched enclosure results from a fortuitous juxtaposition of field boundaries and ridge and furrow cropmarks (Mike Glyde pers comm). A re-interpretation is proposed (Fig 2), identifying the enclosure cropmarks as field boundaries, possibly a pre-enclosure alignment of the road

shown running to the north of Warndon church. It is probably significant that the accompanying ridge and furrow is aligned precisely on these cropmarks. By contrast, it is clearly oblique to the gently curving cropmark on the southern side of 'The Haize'.

7.2 Finds analysis

The limited quantity of finds (Table 2) from this site precludes any sophisticated analysis. Many of the finds come from the machine stripping of the trenches and are therefore technically unstratified. All the sherds were small and abraded and no joining sherds were recovered. There are twelve Roman sherds weighing a total of 38g, and six medieval and probable medieval sherds weighing a total of 37g.

All the finds come from the southern side of the site, from Trenches 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. The medieval finds appear to concentrate in the south-west of the site, in Trenches 5, 6 and 7 with the Roman finds concentrating in the south and south-east of the site, in Trenches 7, 8 and 9.

The flint flake (Context 700) has been dated to the Neolithic or Bronze Age and may have been retouched on one edge. Little more can be said about it as it is unstratified and such finds commonly occur in the ploughsoil.

The results of the structural analysis are presented in Table 1, with Table 2 considering the artefact results.

8 Discussion

Roman

Two features (Contexts 702 and 806) contained exclusively Roman pottery, although the number of sherds was small (one and two sherds respectively) and generally abraded. These features were identified as ditches and it is likely that the ditch represented by Context 702 (Fig 8) is the same as the cropmark feature identified as ditch 4 (Fig 3). It is difficult to identify on the aerial photograph a feature that correlates with the ditch represented by Context 806 as only a very small part of this ditch was seen due to truncation by a modern gravel drain. It is possible that ditch 1 is that correlating feature.

If the above is provisionally accepted then it is possible to infer the existence of a rectangular field pattern, aligned approximately north to south/east to west, which may be of Roman date. Other elements of the evaluation may be seen to fit with this pattern. The middle portion of Ditch 2 (Fig 3) and its tentative extension to the west into the field called 'The Haize' (Fig 2), the boundary between 'The Haize' and 'Barn Close', the boundary between 'Warndon Leys' and 'Great Washbrook', the gently curving ditch running east to west across the southern part of 'The Haize' and the broad ditch presumed to run approximately north to south in Trench 1 (Context 104) are all candidates.

Medieval

Features thought to be medieval are Contexts 501 and 502 (Fig 6), interpreted as a ditch and its recut, which appear to correlate with the western end of Ditch 2 where it bends to the south and continues as a tentative alignment into

'The Haize' (Fig 2). Other features that share this alignment are Ditch 3, the reinterpreted square, double-ditched enclosure (HWCM 3589 and the ridge and furrow in 'The Haize' and possibly that in (?) 'Vicarage House'. (Figs 2 and 3).

These field boundaries were the only features, other than those of obviously modern origin, to which a definite function could be attributed as a result of the evaluation.

Undated features

The postholes, stakeholes and pits in Trenches 5, 6, 8 and 9 are more difficult to interpret as they cannot be demonstrated to form part of any recognisable structure, even by a major extension to one of the trenches (Trench 6). They are of unknown function but may represent the remains of some agricultural process or possibly some flimsy shelter erected for the needs of the moment.

Artefactual evidence

Both Roman and medieval finds were present. The latter were potentially slightly more common, if they included ceramic building materials, though it is equally likely that some of these were of early post-medieval date. The Roman material dated broadly to the 1st to 4th century, and the medieval material to the 12th to 16th century. Generally the Roman pottery was abraded, except for a single sherd (from context 805).

Although the quantity of finds is not great, the range of material suggests that a Roman and medieval settlement were located, not on this site, but nearby. This conclusion is supported by the more extensive finds assemblages from Warndon Court Farm (HWCM 389; Fagan 1994 and Wichbold 1996). The low density of finds is probably the result of agricultural activity, more specifically manuring using domestic waste.

Commentary

The possible existence of pre-medieval field systems in the Worcester area has already been raised by Hemingway (1987). He proposed that a circular pattern of field boundaries could be traced, centering on an area close to the junction between Cranham Drive and Windermere Drive and that this might be Iron Age in origin. The evidence from the evaluation suggests that some of the field boundaries in the vicinity of the proposed development have been laid out in a consistent manner along two axes at right-angles to each other. This type of layout has been defined as a 'regular aggregate field system' in the appropriate single monument class description (EH 1988c). Such systems have a long currency, dating from anywhere between the Bronze Age to the 5th century AD.

Superimposed upon this layout appears to be a medieval field system. The traditional picture of medieval cultivation is that of 'open field agriculture' and strip cultivation (Hall 1982). Although by 1300 there were various forms of open or strip-field farming over much of England, this type of cultivation was not employed everywhere. There were large parts of the country where no strip fields existed and agriculture was based entirely on enclosed fields (Taylor 1975). Whatever system prevailed in a given area, ridge and furrow earthworks, commonly following the shape of a 'reversed S' in plan, are typically regarded as the surviving expression of medieval agriculture. Although no traces of ridge and furrow were recorded in any of the trenches

the evidence from the aerial photograph and the Warndon Archaeological Research Project suggests that it was part of an enclosed medieval landscape. It is assumed that the ridge and furrow has been ploughed-out in recent years.

Medieval agricultural expansion appears to have reached its peak during the early 14th century (Taylor 1975). Thereafter the population appears to have declined. Villages migrated, shrank in size, or were abandoned altogether, leading to the phenomenon of a parish church standing alone in the fields or adjacent to a single farm (Beresford 1987), sometimes surrounded by the remnants of ridge and furrow.

This is the situation that appears to pertain at Warndon. St Nicholas' Church (HWCM 388) has been identified as containing late 12th or early 13th century, late 14th or early 15th and late 15th or early 16th century features (RCHME 1987). It lies adjacent to a brick farmhouse dating to c 1600 and may be the earliest brick farmhouse in the county (pers comm F W B Charles in Pevsner 1968). This stands on the site of the medieval manor house, its moat, mostly extant, also enclosing the church. The medieval settlement that might be expected to accompany the church and manor house has in the past been thought to lie to the north or north-west of the farmhouse (Woodiwiss 1990). It does not appear to lie to the south of the road (Fagan 1994) and may lie to its north. This view may be supported by a reinterpretation of the aerial photograph which suggests that the square double enclosure (HWCM 3589) could in fact be the remains of a trackway or road (pers comm Mike Glyde) passing around the ends of the headlands of a relict field system represented by the ridge and furrow (HWCM 7452, 9370, 9458 and 9549) and the field boundaries shown on the aerial photograph. The Iron Age irregular enclosure (HWCM 3590) appears to be the result of a combination of Roman and medieval field boundaries.

Significance

In considering significance, the Secretary of State's criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments (DoE 1990, annex 4), have been used as a guide.

These nationally accepted criteria are used for assessing the importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is appropriate. Though scheduling is not being considered in this case they form an appropriate framework for the assessment of any archaeological site. The criteria should not, however, be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgment based on the individual circumstances of a case.

Roman

From the small area available it was difficult to identify which Single Monument Class Description was applicable in this case. On balance it was felt that that for 'Regular aggregate field systems' (EH 1988c) was the most appropriate.

Field systems of this nature have an extended currency from the Bronze Age to the end of the Roman period and are common, particularly in areas marginal to medieval and modern cultivation. Diversity (form) is low and period (representivity) is medium. The features identified by the fieldwork only

survive as below-ground deposits, although documentary research suggests that some components of the modern landscape may be survivals from this early period.

Medieval

From the small area available it was not possible to decide whether the enclosed field system was of regular or irregular form. However, the criteria given by the Monuments Protection Programme, Single Monument Class Descriptions for both are almost identical (EH 1988a and 1988b).

Both types of medieval field systems have an extended currency and tend to cluster around the 14th (irregular) and early 15th centuries (regular) although the majority in both cases are post-medieval. Regular enclosed systems are rare but irregular enclosed systems are common. In both cases diversity (form) is high and period (representivity) is low. The field systems now survive only as below ground features, scoring low on survival, although there are nine associations, Warndon church (HWCM 388), a medieval cross (HWCM 3588), brick-built manor house of c 1600 (HWCM 389), a moat (HWCM 3917), the medieval settlement at Warndon (HWCM 7448) and earthworks of ridge and furrow (HWCM 7452, 9370, 9458 and 9549), against which group value might be assessed, scoring high.

In summary it is felt that the significance of the features recorded by the evaluation is low.

10

Academic summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out at the request of Chapman Warren on behalf of the Berkeley Estate in response to a brief prepared by Worcester City Council dated 18th March 1997. This was undertaken in advance of planning permission for a mixed development consisting of offices, hotel, fast food restaurant and a public house.

The site is registered on the County Sites and Monuments Record as an irregular enclosure of Iron Age or Roman date (HWCM 3590) and is located to the north-east of Worcester, in the parish of Warndon, immediately adjacent to Junction 6 of the M5.

A series of ditches located in five of the trenches are believed to be Roman and medieval field boundaries. These field boundaries were the only features, other than those of obviously modern origin, to which a definite function could be attributed as a result of the evaluation. Ridge and furrow can be demonstrated to post-date the presumed Roman ditches and to be contemporary with at least some of the medieval ones. A number of postholes, stakeholes and pits in four of the trenches are more difficult to interpret as they cannot be demonstrated to form part of any recognisable structure. They are of unknown function but may represent the remains of some agricultural process or possibly some flimsy shelter erected for the needs of the moment.

The medieval settlement that might have accompanied the church has in the past been thought to lie to its north or north-west. Reinterpretation of the aerial photograph suggests that a square Iron Age or Roman double enclosure could in fact be the remains of a trackway or road passing around the ends of

the headlands of a relict medieval field system represented by the ridge and furrow. An Iron Age or Roman irregular enclosure is likely to be a combination of Roman and medieval field boundaries. The relict field boundaries shown on the aerial photograph were the only features found by the evaluation to which a date and function could be reliably ascribed. The significance of these field boundaries is low.

The Service has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, the Service intend to use this summary as the basis for publication through local or regional journals. The Client is requested to consider the content of this section as being acceptable for such publication.

11 **The archive**

The archive consists of:

- 40 Context records AS1
- 8 Fieldwork progress records AS2
- 2 Photographic records AS3
- 1 Colour transparency film
- 1 Black and white photographic film
- 10 Scale drawings
- 1 Box of finds
- 1 Computer disk

The project archive will be placed at:

Worcester City Council
Archaeology Section
Queen Elizabeth House
Trinity Street
Worcester WR1 2PW

Tel Worcester (01905) 722369

12 **Acknowledgements**

The Service would like to thank Mr Dobson of Chapman Warren (the agent), and James Dinn, Acting Archaeological Officer, Worcester City Council for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project.

13 **Personnel**

The project was coordinated by Simon Woodiwiss BA AIFA, Principal Field Archaeologist and led by Martin Cook BA MIFA, Assistant Archaeological Field Officer. Assistance on site was provided by Nigel Topping PIFA, Archaeological Assistant and David Wichbold, Archaeological Assistant. The finds report was written by Derek Hurst MA AIFA, Project Officer with contributions by Stephanie Ratkai, Finds Officer and Victoria Buteux BA AIFA, Assistant Project Officer. The illustrations were produced by Steve

Rigby BA and Carolyn Hunt PIFA, Illustrators and the aerial photograph was plotted by Mike Glyde BSc PIFA, Landscape Character Assessor. The report was edited by Hal Dalwood BA MIFA, Project Officer.

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15

Abbreviations and glossary

HWCM - Numbers prefixed with "HWCM" are the primary reference numbers
used by the Hereford and Worcester County Sites and Monuments Record.

HWCC - Hereford and Worcester County Council.

HWCRO - Hereford and Worcester County Records Office.

Summary of the structural analysis

Trench 1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Description
100	Layer	Topsoil, etc removed by machine	Dark grey brown sandy loam
101	Fill	Fill of irregular feature	Light grey silty clay
102	Cut	Shallow irregular feature	Irregular feature of unknown function
103	Fill	Fill of ditch	Light grey silty clay
104	Cut	Shallow ditch running north to south	Cut breaks sharply from surface and drops gently to a flat bottom

Trench 5

Context	Type	Interpretation	Description
500	Layer	Topsoil, etc removed by machine	Dark grey brown sandy loam
501	Fill	Fill of recut of ditch	Dark blue grey silty clay
	Cut	Shallow, rectangular re-cut ditch running east to west	Cut breaks sharply from surface and drops steeply to a rounded bottom
502	Fill	Fill of ditch	Dark green brown silty clay
	Cut	Shallow, rectangular ditch running east to west	Cut breaks sharply from surface and drops steeply to a rounded bottom
503	Fill	Fill of posthole or small pit	Medium green grey silty clay
	Cut	Small pit or large posthole	Cut breaks sharply from surface and drops gently to a rounded bottom

Trench 6

Context	Type	Interpretation	Description
600	Layer	Topsoil, etc removed by machine	Dark grey brown sandy loam
601	Fill	Fill of posthole	Light grey silty clay
	Cut	Posthole	Cut breaks sharply from surface and drops steeply to a rounded bottom
602	Fill	Fill of posthole	Light grey brown silty clay
	Cut	Posthole	Cut breaks sharply from surface and drops steeply to a rounded bottom
603	Fill	Fill of slot	Light brown grey silty clay
	Cut	Slot	Narrow, shallow cut, breaks sharply from surface, drops steeply to a pointed bottom
604	Fill	Fill of posthole/stakehole	Light brown grey silty clay
	Cut	Posthole/stakehole	Cut breaks sharply from surface and drops steeply to a pointed bottom
605	Fill	Fill of posthole/stakehole	Light grey silty clay

Trench 6 continued

Context	Type	Interpretation	Description
606	Cut	Posthole/stakehole	Cut breaks sharply from surface and drops steeply to a pointed bottom
	Fill	Fill of posthole/stakehole	Light brown silty clay
607	Cut	Posthole/stakehole	Cut breaks sharply from surface and drops steeply to a pointed bottom
	Fill	Fill of pit	Light green brown silty clay
608	Cut	Pit	Cut breaks sharply from surface and drops gently to a rounded bottom
	Fill	Fill of posthole	Light brown silty clay
609	Cut	Posthole	Cut breaks sharply from surface and drops steeply to a rounded bottom
	Fill	Fill of posthole	Light grey brown silty clay
610	Cut	Posthole	Cut breaks sharply from surface and drops steeply to a rounded bottom
	Fill	Fill of posthole	Light grey brown silty clay
611	Cut	Posthole	Cut breaks sharply from surface and drops steeply to a rounded bottom
	Fill	Fill of posthole	Light red brown
	Cut	Posthole	Cut breaks sharply from surface and drops steeply to a pointed bottom

Trench 7

Context	Type	Interpretation	Description
700	Layer	Topsoil, etc removed by machine	Dark grey brown sandy loam
701	Fill	Fill of ditch	Grey brown silty clay with occasional small, rounded stones
	Cut	Ditch	Cut breaks sharply from surface and drops steeply to a rounded bottom
702	Fill	Fill of ditch	Light grey brown silty clay with occasional small angular stones
	Cut	Ditch	Cut breaks sharply from surface and drops steeply to a rounded bottom

Trench 8

Context	Type	Interpretation	Description
800	Layer	Topsoil, etc removed by machine	Dark grey brown sandy loam
801	Fill	Fill of ditch	Grey brown sandy clay with occasional small pebbles and rare charcoal flecks
802	Cut	Ditch	Cut breaks sharply from surface and drops sharply to a rounded bottom
803	Fill	Fill of ?pit	Red brown, mottled grey, clay with lenses of ash and charcoal
804	Cut	?pit	Cut breaks sharply from surface and drops steeply to a rounded bottom
805	Fill	Fill of ditch	Pale grey brown sandy clay with occasional small pebbles and rare charcoal fleck
806	Cut	Ditch	Cut breaks sharply to surface and drops gently to a flat bottom

Trench 9

Context	Type	Interpretation	Description
900	Layer	Topsoil, etc removed by machine	Dark grey brown sandy loam
901	Fill	Fill of ditch	Grey brown coarse loam, sandy clay
902	Cut	Ditch running east to west	Cut breaks sharply from surface and drops gently to a rounded bottom
903	Fill	Fill of posthole	Green grey brown sandy silty clay
904	Cut	Posthole	Cut breaks sharply from surface and drops sharply to a rounded bottom
905	Fill	Fill of shallow slot/posthole	Light grey brown coarse sandy silty loam
906	Cut	Shallow slot/posthole	Cut breaks sharply from surface and drops gently to a rounded bottom
907	Fill	Fill of pit	Grey brown coarse sandy, silty loam
908	Cut	Pit	Cut breaks sharply from surface and drops gently to a rounded bottom
909	Fill	Fill of ditch	Light grey brown sandy clay silt
910	Cut	Ditch running east to west	Cut breaks sharply from surface and drops steeply to a rounded bottom
911	Fill	Fill of ditch	Grey brown sandy silty clay
912	Cut	Ditch running east to west	Cut breaks sharply from surface and drops steeply to a rounded bottom
913	Layer	Natural subsoil	Reddish clay marl with light grey lenses
914	Fill	Fill of modern drainage trench	Light grey small gravel
	Cut	Modern drainage trench	Cut breaks vertically from surface and drops to a flat bottom

Table 2
Summary of the artefact analysis

Context	Type	Quantity	Weight (gm)	Date	Remarks	Degree of abrasion
200	pottery	1	2	Undated	Unidentifiable - probably brick	not abraded
501	pottery	1	1	14th century +	Malvernian glazed ware Fabric 69	not abraded
502	tile	1	20	13th - 18th century	Flat roof tile	not abraded
600	pottery	1	20	11th-12th century	Cooking pot rim (Fabric 55)	abraded
	pottery	1	12	Medieval	Sandy fabric - possibly glazed	abraded
	tile	2	178	13th to 18th century	Flat roof tile	not abraded
	tile	1	236	Undated	Brick	not abraded
	tile	1	30	Undated	Malvernian tempered	not abraded
	fired clay	6	30		Well fired with a reduced core, 15mm thick, possibly part of a structure	
700	worked flint	1	12	Neolithic/Bronze Age	Flake with possible retouch, may have been a knife	
701	pottery	1	6	Romano-British	Severn Valley ware Fabric 12	abraded
	pottery	2	6	Medieval	Malvernian, oxidised sandy ware Fabric 69	not abraded
	pottery	1	4	Medieval	?Malvernian oxidised Fabric 69	not abraded
	pottery	1	10	Medieval	Sandy with black laminar inclusions	not abraded
	tile	4	42	13th-18th century	Flat roof tile	not abraded
702	pottery	1	2	Roman	Severn Valley ware Fabric 12	abraded
800	pottery	1	2	Romano-British	Severn Valley ware Fabric 12	abraded
801	pottery	1	2	Roman	Fabric 98	abraded

Summary of the artefact analysis continued

Context	Type	Quantity	Weight (gm)	Date	Remarks	Degree of abrasion
805	pottery	1	4	2nd to 4th century	Black Burnished 1 Fabric 22	not abraded
	pottery	1	2	Romano-British	Severn Valley ware Fabric 12	abraded
	?pottery	4	1		Unidentifiable	
900	pottery	3	6	Romano-British	Severn Valley ware Fabric 12	not abraded
	pottery	1	6	2nd - 4th century	Black Burnished 1 Fabric 22	abraded
	pottery	1	4	1st - 2nd century	Malvernian, hand-made, Fabric 3	abraded

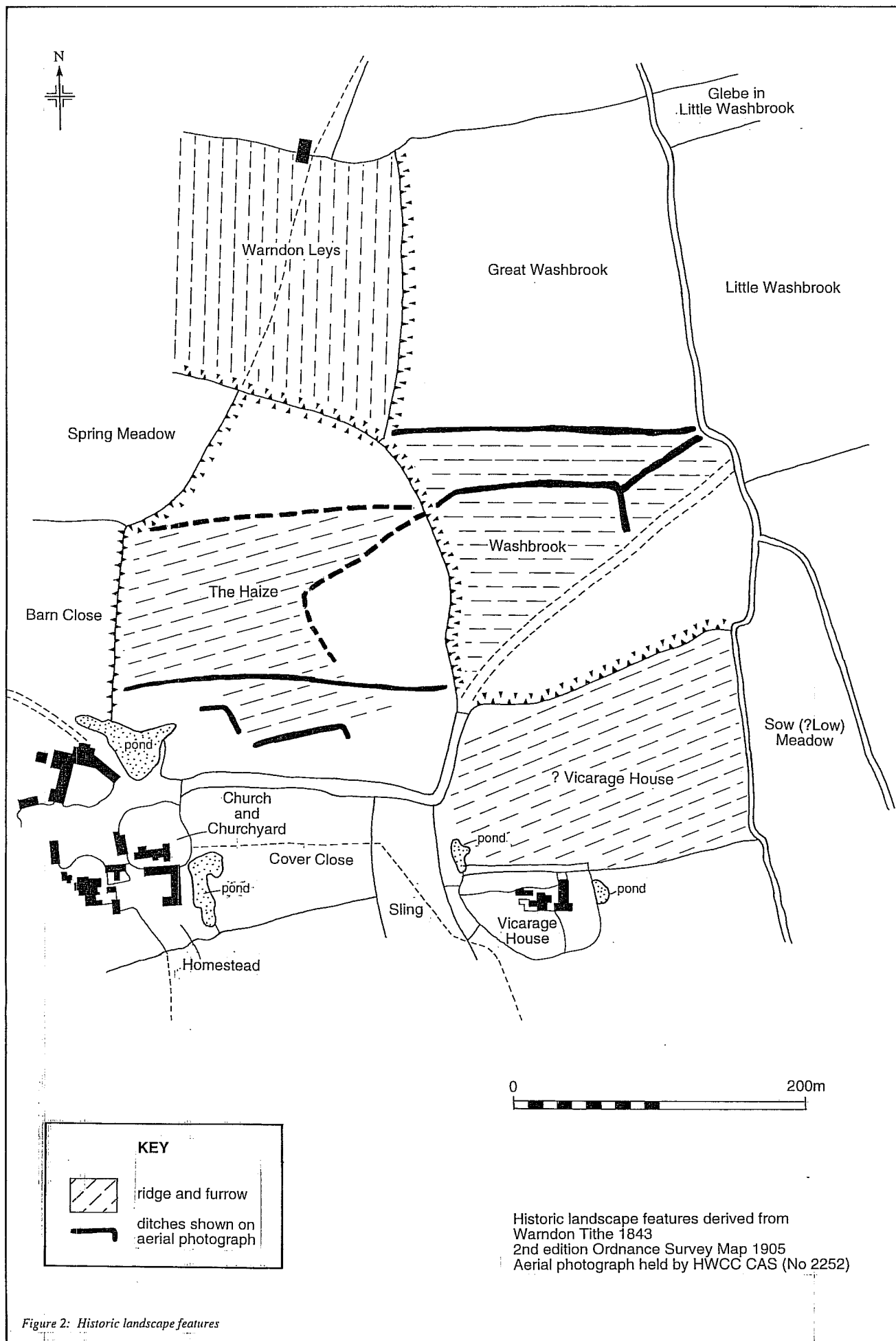


Figure 2: Historic landscape features

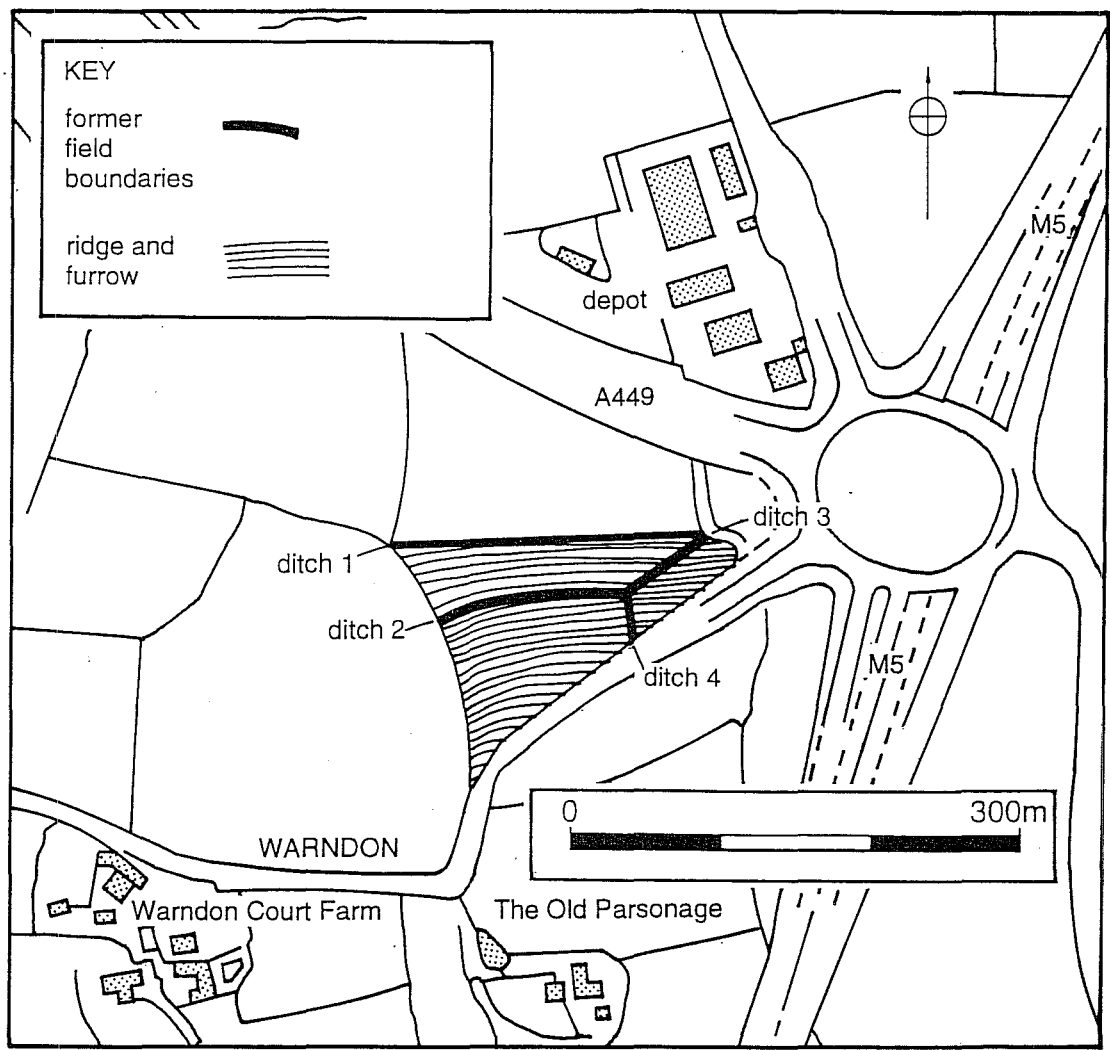


Figure 3: Aerial photography plot

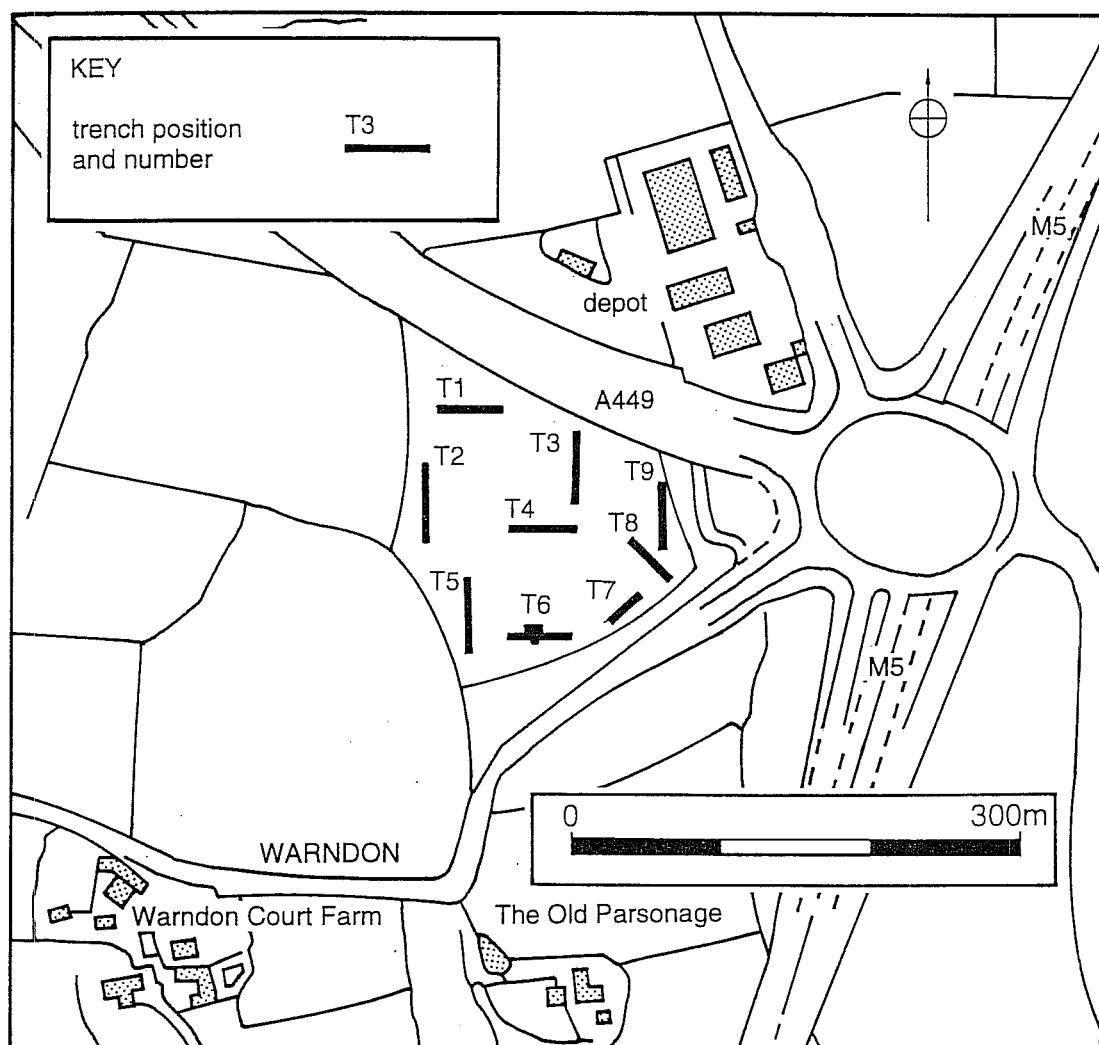


Figure 4: Location of trenches

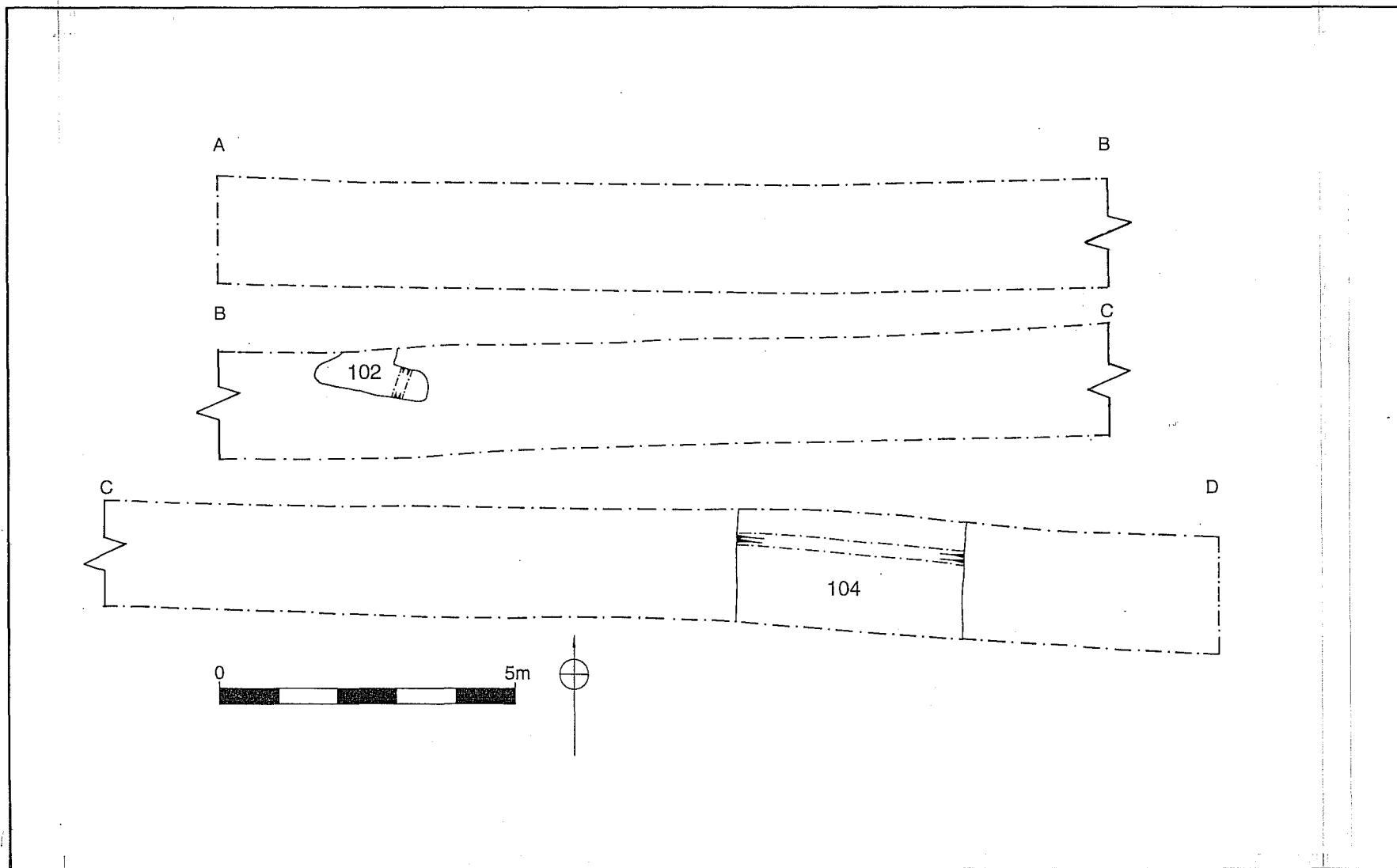


Figure 5: Trench 1, showing location of excavated features

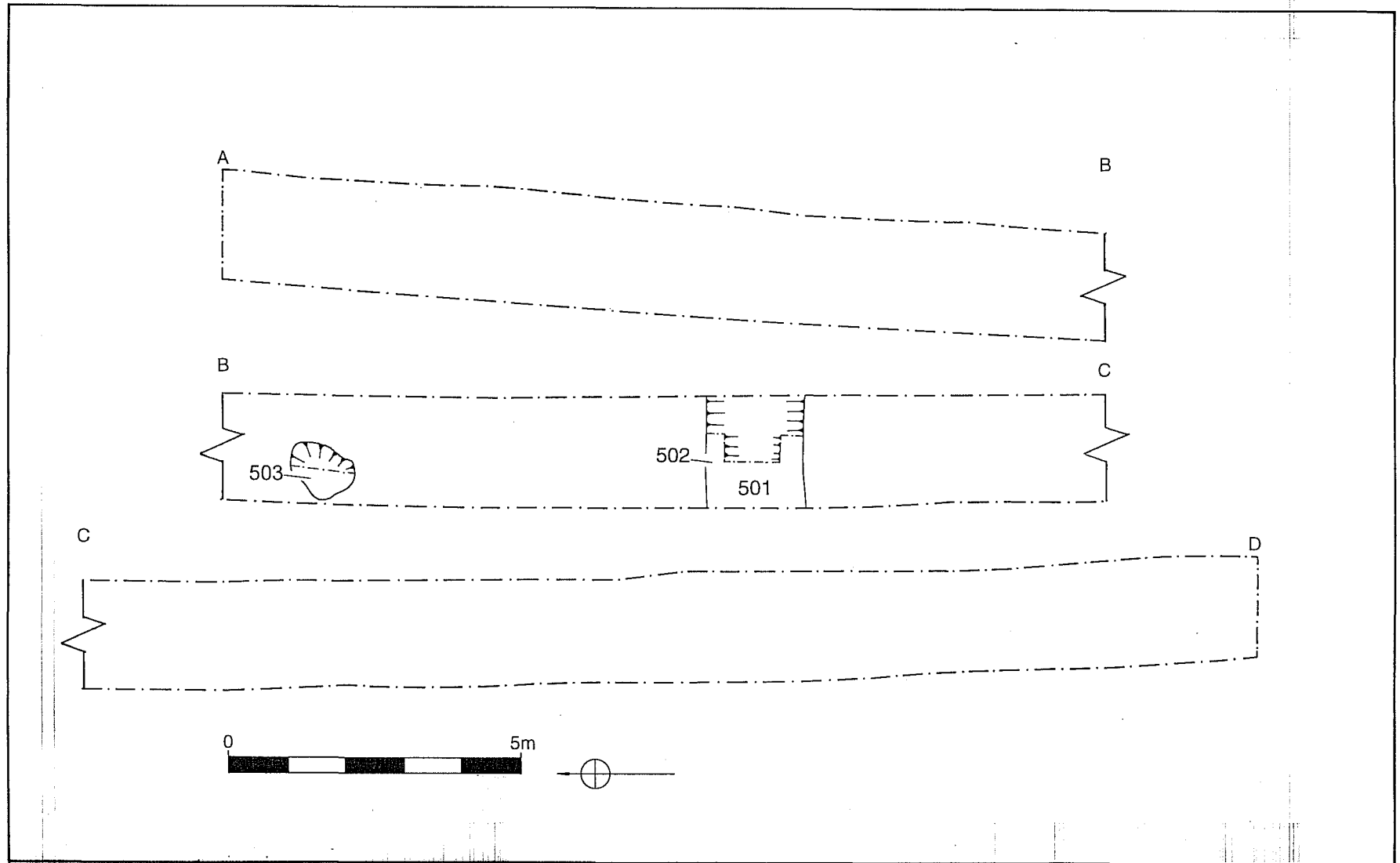


Figure 6: Trench 5, showing location of excavated features

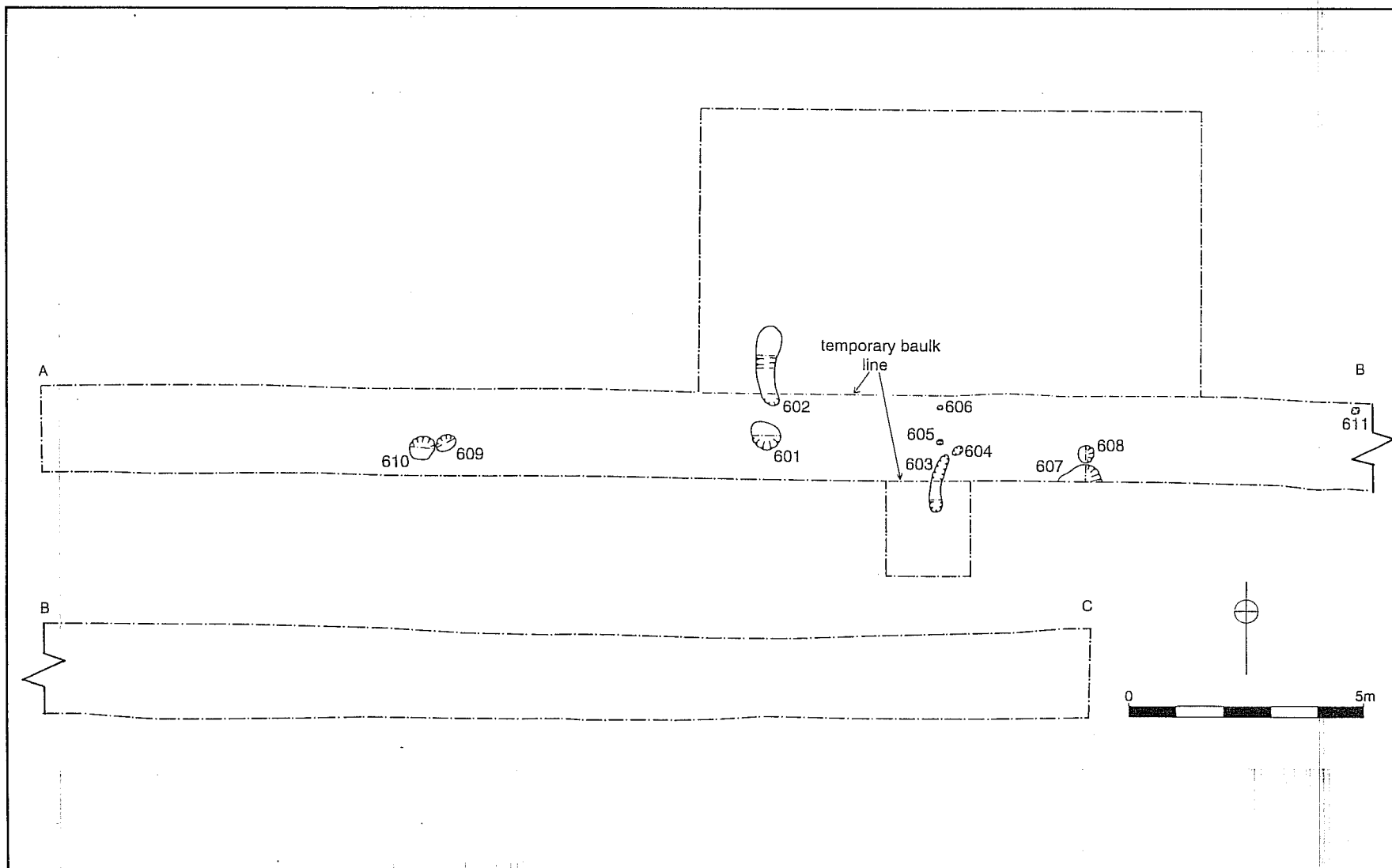


Figure 7: Trench 6, showing location of excavated features

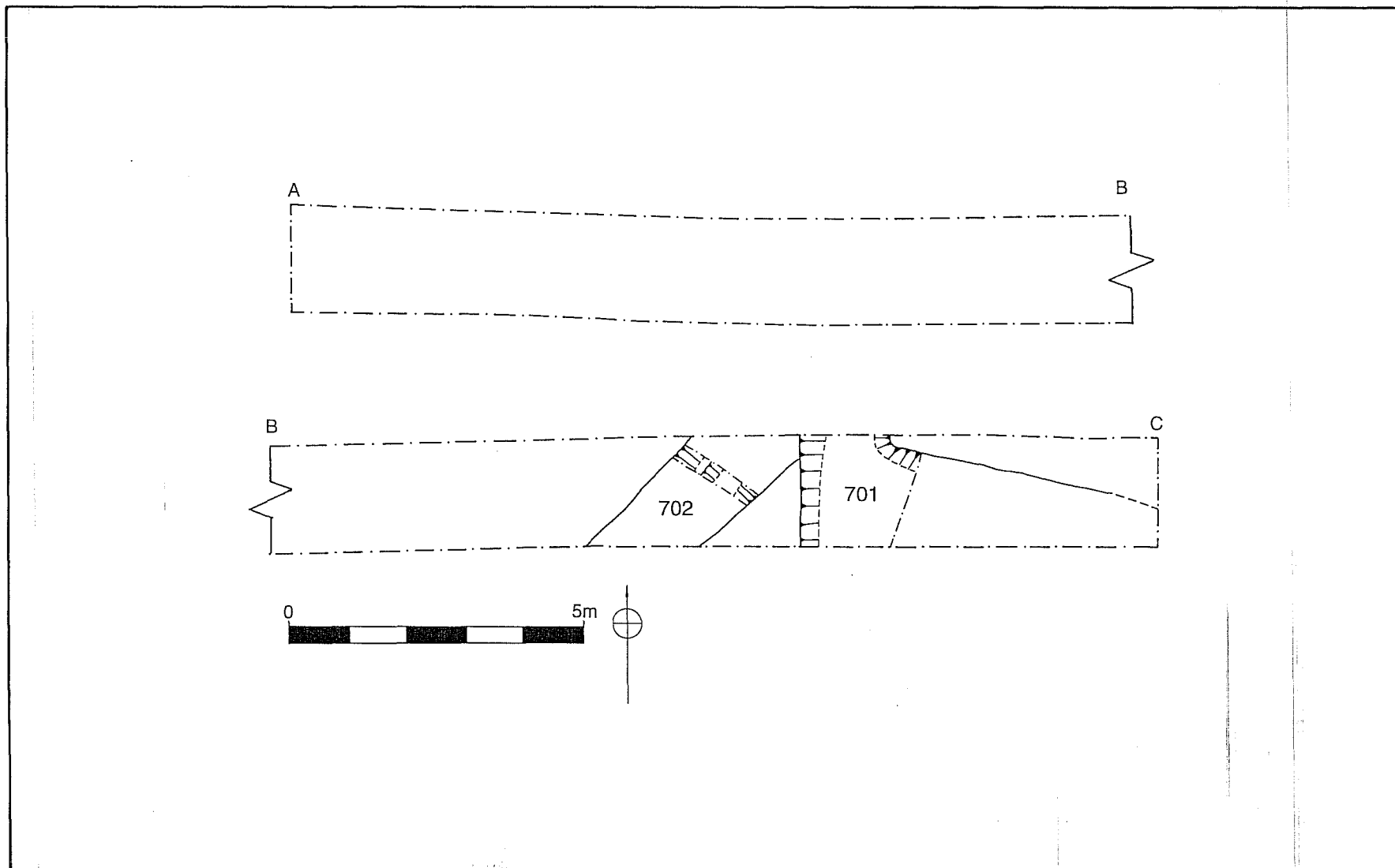


Figure 8: Trench 7, showing location of excavated features

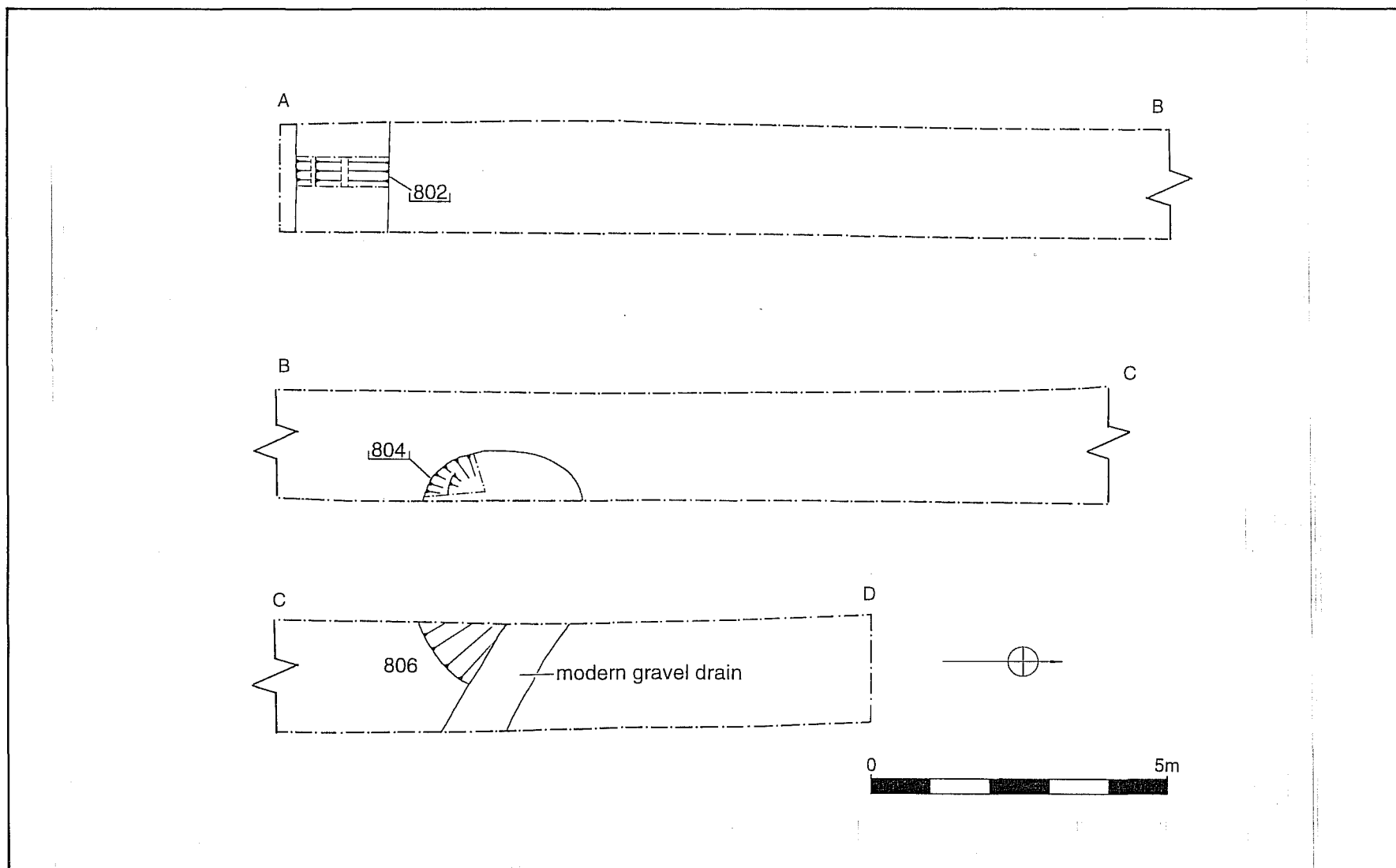


Figure 9: Trench 8, showing location of excavated features

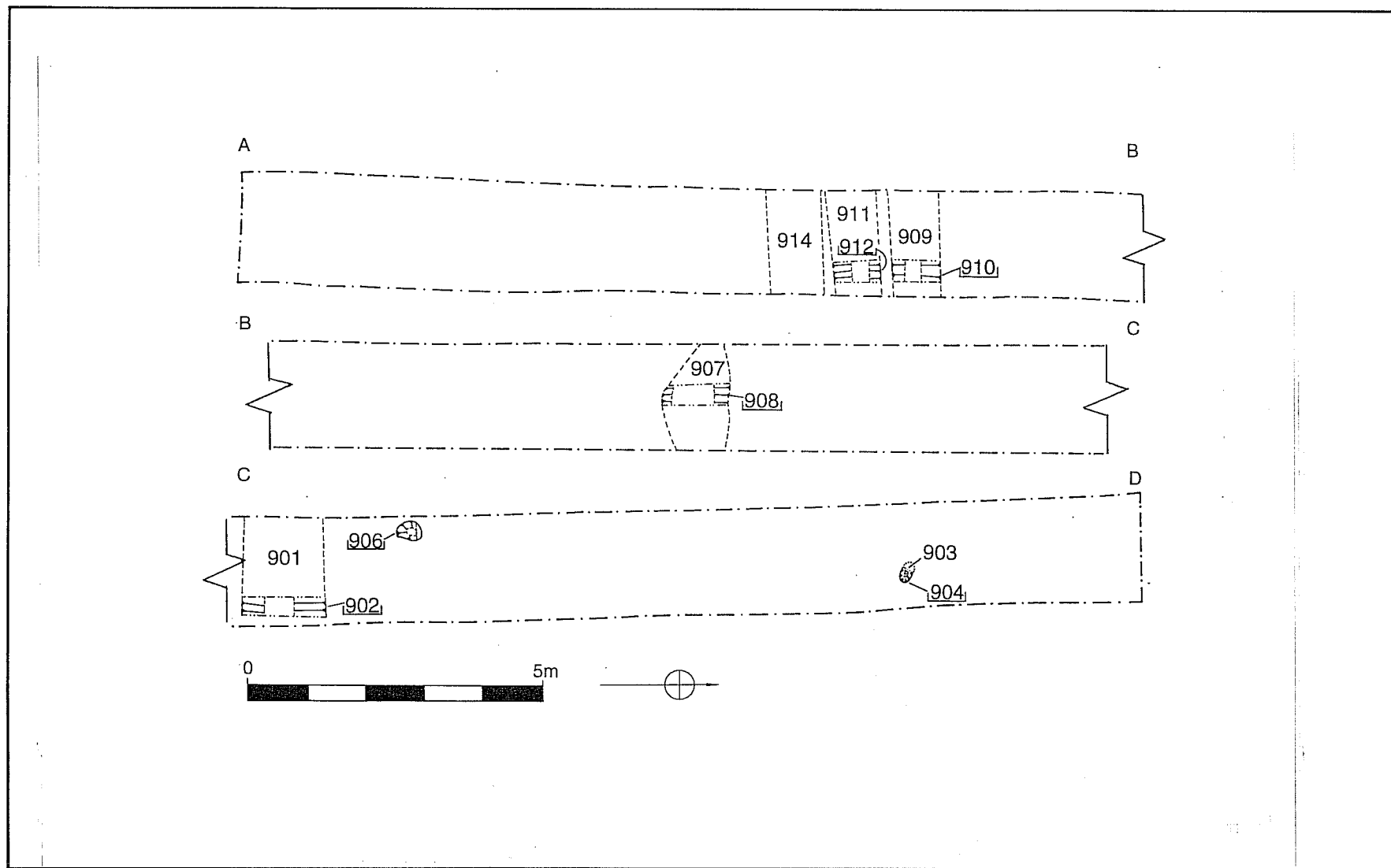


Figure 10: Trench 9, showing location of excavated features