

EVALUATION (STAGE 2) AT  
LAND NORTH OF  
CLIFTON QUARRY,  
SEVERN STOKE AND KEMPSEY,  
WORCESTERSHIRE

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21<sup>st</sup> December 2001  
Revised 8<sup>th</sup> April 2002

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Project 2051  
Report 945  
WSM 30892-6

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## **Evaluation (stage 2) at land north of Clifton Quarry, Severn Stoke and Kempsey, Worcestershire**

**Darren Miller, Erica Darch and Laura Griffin**

### **Part 1 Project summary**

The second stage of an archaeological evaluation of land to the north of Clifton Quarry in Worcestershire (NGR SO 84504700; WSM 30892) was undertaken by the Service on behalf of Entec UK Ltd. The first stage of the evaluation had comprised a desk-based assessment carried out by Entec, and the third stage will comprise trial trenching. The project as a whole was required by Worcestershire County Council, in order to establish the character and significance of archaeological remains in the area, so that this could be considered in relation to a proposed planning application for mineral extraction.

The desk-based assessment identified a moderate potential for archaeological remains being present in the area, which comprises five fields lying between the River Severn and the A38. In Field 1, in the north of the site, aerial photographs showed cropmarks representing a possible rectilinear enclosure adjacent to the river, and a length of ditch towards the south-east. The nineteenth century names of Fields 2-5 to the south and west also indicated aspects of contemporary and historical land-use. In addition, archaeological and documentary evidence from the surrounding area indicated a general background of prehistoric, Roman and medieval settlement and agriculture.

The aim of the second stage of evaluation was to survey the entire area using a combination of geophysical survey, fieldwalking and metal-detecting.

The geophysical survey (WSM 30896) was concentrated in Field 1, but also took in parts of Fields 3, 4 and 5. Field 2 could not be surveyed due to unsuitable ground conditions at the time of the survey. The results of the survey showed the enclosure in Field 1 to be approximately square, with traces of structures (possible roundhouses) in the interior. The cropmark ditch in the same southeast part of Field 1 appeared as indicated on the aerial photograph, without any associated features. In Field 3, the survey showed a circular anomaly (another possible roundhouse) and traces of ditches and banks. In Field 4 a concentration of settlement remains were identified, including several enclosures with internal gullies, pits and hearths. Finally, in Field 5, the survey identified another concentration of features including ditches, a bank, and deposits of ferrous or fired material reworked by medieval ploughing.

Fieldwalking was limited to Fields 1 and 2 (WSM 30893 and 30894), which were the only fields that had been ploughed at time fieldwork was undertaken. In Field 2, high concentrations of Roman pottery and building materials were identified, which coincided with a considerable quantity of iron slag. By contrast, very little Roman material was found in Field 1 (and none over the cropmark enclosure), with the exception of a concentration of building material towards the south-east. A small quantity of prehistoric flint and medieval pottery was also recovered from both fields, as well as a light scatter of modern material.

Finally, the metal-detecting survey (WSM 30895) recovered one later Iron Age coin and three Roman coins close together in Field 2 (coinciding with the highest concentration of Roman material), and a Roman brooch in Field 1.

Taken together, the results of the various surveys strongly indicate the presence of a significant Roman site. The site appears to be concentrated along the river bank, and to have encompassed a substantial (though materially poor) enclosure in Field 1, an area of dense settlement and other activities in Field 2, and a series of enclosures and features in Field 4. From this area, settlement evidence appears to fall off gradually towards the south and east,

although a concentration of building materials in the south-east corner of Field 1 may indicate another focus of activity.

The site as a whole may represent a settlement concerned with agriculture and iron-smelting. However, in view of the concentration of activity along the river bank, and the unusually large quantity of iron slag present, the site may perhaps be considered in the context of river transport in the Roman period, as a landing place and trading post. In this context, the iron slag could represent ballast off-loaded by ships travelling up and down the river, rather than the direct result of iron smelting on the site. The coin finds may also represent commercial activity carried out on the site itself, rather than wealth stored for use in markets elsewhere. At present, the evidence for this interpretation is inconclusive. The existence of a site involved in local trading would be an important discovery, giving insights into patterns of trade and communications in the Severn valley. At all events, however, the evidence is considered to be at least moderately significant, and worthy of further investigation.

Limited quantities of prehistoric flint and medieval and post-medieval pottery were also recovered. However these scatters are likely to represent 'off-site' activity (such as hunting) or manuring, rather than occupation.

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## Part 2 Detailed report

### 1. Background

#### 1.1 Reasons for the project

A field evaluation was recommended by the Planning Advisory Service of Worcestershire County Archaeological Service (the Curator) as a result of consultations with Entec UK Ltd, in connection with a proposed northwards extension to Clifton Quarry by Tarmac Western Ltd. Information held in the County Sites and Monuments Record indicated the presence of archaeological remains on the site, which would be affected by mineral extraction. The aim of the evaluation was to gain further information on the character and significance of the archaeological resource, which would assist the planning authorities in considering the outcome of the proposed planning application.

#### 1.2 Project parameters

The project conforms to a brief prepared by the Planning Advisory Section of Worcestershire County Council (AS 2001a), and to the Field Section's own specification (AS 2001b). The project also conforms to the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IFA 1999).

The Brief specified a three-stage approach for the field evaluation, comprising SMR assessment (Stage 1), walkover survey, fieldwalking, geophysical survey, and metal detector survey (Stage 2), and trial trenching (Stage 3). The desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken by Entec UK Ltd in 2001 (Appendix 1).

The present project (Stage 2 of the evaluation) was commissioned by Entec UK Ltd and comprised geophysical survey, metal detector survey and fieldwalking.

#### 1.3 Aims

The aim of the second stage of the evaluation was to establish the character and significance of archaeological remains in the area by the following means:

- Geophysical survey of areas specified for detailed survey in the Brief (as amended 13 August 2001).
- Fieldwalking of all available fields.
- Metal-detecting of all available fields.

### 2. Methods

#### 2.1 Fieldwork (WSM 30892)

##### 2.1.1 Geophysical survey (WSM 30896)

Geophysical survey was specified for each of the five fields which comprised the evaluation area (Fig 1). The geophysical survey was undertaken for the Service by Archaeophysica Ltd. Details of methodology can be found in the report (Archaeophysica 2002). Field 1 was to be surveyed in its entirety, in order to gain more information on two cropmarks photographed from the air, while Fields 2 to 5 were to be sampled in a number of rectangular blocks. Due to

adverse ground conditions and the requirements of the farmer, it was not possible to survey the whole of Field 1, nor any part of Field 2. However, both of the main cropmarks in Field 1 were surveyed in detail, and a larger sample than specified was obtained in Field 5.

#### 2.1.2 **Fieldwalking (WSM 30893 and 30894)**

Fieldwalking was limited to Fields 1 and 2, which were the only fields available during the period allocated for fieldwork. With the exception of Field 5, which is maintained as set-aside land, all the fields had been recently cultivated, although only Fields 1 and 2 two were ploughed in August, with the rest being left unploughed until the winter and were not available at the time of writing.

Fieldwalking took place several weeks after each field was ploughed, to allow the maximum amount of weathering and artefact visibility. A growing crop in Field 2 and fallen leaves along the southern field boundary affected visibility to some degree, although conditions were generally good, as is attested by the quantity of material recovered. Conditions in Field 1 were also good, although heavy rain on the second day of fieldwalking may have reduced artefact visibility in the western part of the field.

As required by the Brief, both fields were sampled by collecting surface material on either side of transects spaced 25m apart, and divided into 25 intervals. Each collection unit was given a unique reference, expressed as an alpha/numeric code (A1, A2 etc).

#### 2.1.3 **Metal-detecting (WSM 30895)**

The metal-detecting survey was undertaken by Dean Crawford on behalf of the Service. The survey attempted to cover the entire area, although the presence of high crop stubble in Fields 3 and 4, and dense vegetation in Field 5, limited its effectiveness to Fields 1 and 2. In these fields, the survey proceeded on a reactive basis, spreading out from individual find-spots until no further signals were identified. The survey should therefore be regarded as partial, especially in relation to Fields 3, 4 and 5. Finds were located using a GPS.

### 3. **Analysis**

#### 3.1.1 **Geophysical survey**

The methods and results of the geophysical survey are included in a separate report (Archaeophysica 2002), but information on interpretation has been summarised below. Please note that the numbering of fields used in the Archaeophysica report is not the same as used for this report:

Archaeophysica Field 1 = Archaeological Service Field 3

Archaeophysica Field 2 = Archaeological Service Field 2

Archaeophysica Field 3 = Archaeological Service Field 1

Archaeophysica Field 4 = Archaeological Service Field 5

Archaeophysica Field 5 = Archaeological Service Field 4

#### 3.1.2 **Fieldwalking**

Analysis of the fieldwalking assemblage comprised quantification by artefact type and material, and allocation of dates and pottery fabric types where possible, the latter with

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reference to the fabric series maintained by the Service (Hurst 1994). The information was entered into a computer database, and were tabulated (Appendix 2). The fieldwork produced a range of artefactual material (Table 1). The results were integrated with field plans of transects and intervals, allowing selected artefact distribution plots to be produced for each category of material, by number and weight (the latter in ranges approximating to the quartiles of each set of values).

### 3.1.3 **Metal-detecting**

The metal-detected finds were provisionally identified and dated by Dean Crawford. No further work was undertaken on the material, although their distribution was compared with that of the fieldwalking assemblage.

### 3.1.4 **The methods in retrospect**

In spite of the restrictions which applied to all fieldwork methods by particular circumstances, the sum of the evidence is considered to represent a valid data-set, capable of bearing reasonable inferences concerning various aspects of past land-use and activity. In particular, the results of the geophysical survey appear to provide a good indication of the distribution and relative density of activity across the area and the likely presence of buried archaeological deposits, while the fieldwalking produced material evidence of the main periods of activity represented in two of the five fields. The metal-detecting survey also made a significant contribution, by identifying an area of coin-loss co-inciding with the highest concentration of other artefactual materials. Taken together, therefore, the evaluation is considered to have been reasonably successful in achieving its aims, and in providing a basis for the next stage of evaluation.

## 4. **Topographical and archaeological context**

The topographical and archaeological context of the area has been covered in a desk-based assessment undertaken by Entec UK Ltd as part of the first stage of evaluation required by the brief (Appendix 1). The report was based on information held in the County Sites and Monuments Record, and on published sources and historic maps held in the reference library of the Archaeological Service.

In summary, the desk-based assessment indicated the presence of archaeological remains in and around the area. In particular, several aerial photographs showed a rectangular enclosure towards the west of Field 1, and a north-west to south-east aligned length of ditch in the same field to the south-east. No other direct evidence of archaeological remains in the area was identified, although several field names suggested aspects of past land-use and activity. Evidence from the surrounding countryside was also assessed for its possible implications, and a general context of prehistoric to post-medieval settlement and agriculture was identified. In particular, several find-spots of prehistoric flints were noted, as were several cropmarks of prehistoric to Roman date. In the medieval period, the area lay close to the medieval village of Clifton, and later formed part of an enclosed field system with a body of standing water (The Bogs) at its centre.

## 5. **The results**

### 5.1 **Geophysical survey (WSM 30896)**

A summary interpretative plot of the features identified by the geophysical survey is reproduced as Figure 3. Full details of the results and interpretations are contained in the separate report (2002).

### *Field 1*

Two separate areas were surveyed in Field 1, comprising a large area to the north, and a smaller transect to the southeast (Fig 2). Towards the west end of the northern area, the survey gave further definition to the enclosure recorded in aerial photographs, showing it to be approximately square, with an possible entrance in the south-east, and secondary ditches extending from it on either side. The northern side of the enclosure, facing the river, appears to have comprised a wall, rather than a ditch, although a parallel ditch or gully was set back from it by several metres. In the centre of the enclosure, several curvilinear gullies and small rounded features were identified, suggesting the presence of roundhouses of later prehistoric to Roman date. Beyond the enclosure to the northwest, an area of thermomagnetic responses may indicate the presence of highly-fired or ferrous materials.

On the south side of the enclosure, magnetic responses indicated a large feature on a north-east to south-west alignment, which is probably best explained as a former meander (palaeochannel) of the river. This feature appears to be overlain by medieval ridge and furrow, but respected by the enclosure to the northwest. It was suggested that this palaeochannel represented the main channel of the River Severn at the time of occupation of the enclosure (Archaeophysica 2002, 6). However current understanding of the hydrology of the River Severn does not suggest there were major changes in the course of the river in the historic period. It would seem more likely that the palaeochannel was a relict watercourse at the time the enclosure was occupied, though probably subject to seasonal flooding.

To the south-east of the enclosure, the majority of responses were associated with recent ploughing and services, although a northwest to southeast length of ditch was identified to the north of the houses adjacent to the road.

The smaller survey area to the southeast was intended to investigate a northwest to southeast aligned length of ditch visible on aerial photographs. The ditch appeared as a continuous linear anomaly, without any associated features, although several small responses were registered towards the south of the survey area.

### *Field 2*

It was not possible to undertake geophysical survey in this field due to adverse ground conditions.

### *Field 3*

The survey in Field 3 comprised two contiguous areas on a northwest to southeast alignment (Fig 2). In the northwestern area, a circular anomaly (possibly a roundhouse) was identified in association with a ditch and bank, while two more ditches to the south suggest further settlement remains. A bank aligned east to west was identified in the southeastern survey area. Several east-west aligned magnetic responses were also identified in both survey areas, although their potential archaeological significance is uncertain. In addition, the survey registered a significant amount of agricultural disturbance, and the southern continuation of the gas main identified in Field 1.

### *Field 4*

Survey of a substantial area in Field 4 identified a concentration of settlement remains including rectilinear and curving enclosures, smaller lengths of ditch, and discrete rounded features, two of which may represent hearths or kilns (Fig XXX). An area of thermomagnetic responses was also identified towards the northeast, which may represent industrial activity. No significant modern agricultural disturbance was recorded, and the impression given by the



filtered plots was of greater clarity, and probably better preservation than was apparent in Field 1 and Field 3.

#### *Field 5*

The irregular survey area in Field 5 produced further evidence of settlement or related activity in the form of ditches, a bank, and numerous discrete thermomagnetic responses (Fig 2). As with Field 4, there was no evidence of recent agricultural activity, and a better degree of preservation may be inferred.

## 5.2 **Fieldwalking (WSM 30893 and 30894)**

The results of the fieldwalking and related analyses are summarised below in the form of five artefact distribution plots (Figs 3 - 6). The artefact assemblage is summarised in Table 1 and listed fully in Appendix 2.

<b>Material</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>
ROMAN POTTERY	222	2054
MEDIEVAL POTTERY	11	94
POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY	83	882
MODERN POTTERY	110	479
SAGGER	2	80
CLAY PIPE STEM	7	11
UNDIAGNOSTIC TILE	391	6080
FLAT ROOF TILE	15	574
FLOOR TILE	5	333
ROMAN TEGULA	1	31
BRICK	9	866
FIRED CLAY	6	77
SLATE	1	14
STONE	6	324
BUILDING STONE	1	953
BURNT STONE	7	75
WORKED STONE	2	367
FLINT	13	63
BURNT FLINT	1	1
VESSEL GLASS	31	373
WINDOW GLASS	4	17
IRON	4	447
COIN	5	27
COPPER BROOCH	1	6
SLAG	112	2890
TAP SLAG	13	286
ASH	1	3
CHARCOAL	2	9
COAL	2	21
BONE	1	1

*Table 1: Summary of artefact assemblage*

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### *Field 2*

Fieldwalking in Field 2 produced a large quantity of material, the majority of which was of Roman date, and concentrated in the north and northeastern parts of the field (Figs 3-6).

The Roman pottery (Fig 4), was particularly concentrated along the longest northern transect (Appendix 2, A5-13). While an element of collection bias is undoubtedly present here - every second transect was walked by the same individual, and one individual consistently recovered more material - a similar concentration is recorded along the next transect to the south (B3-12), and to a lesser extent, along the transect below that (C2-9). Taken together, therefore, the evidence appears to indicate a significant concentration of pottery in this part of the field. Smaller amounts of Roman pottery were recovered from the area to the south-west, and although fallen leaves may have obscured the area along the southern field boundary, conditions for artefact recovery were generally good, and the relative lack of material is considered to be genuine. In itself, the pottery consisted of small abraded sherds of locally-produced Severn Valley ware (Hurst 1994, fabric 12), with the exception of a single sherd of imported Samian ware. Only a few sherds could be assigned to a sub-division of the Roman period, namely one sherd of 1<sup>st</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> century type, and four characteristic of the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries.

A significant quantity of Roman tile and brick fragments was also recovered, in a distribution partially overlapping that of the Roman pottery (Fig 5). Other fragments were also recovered in the area of the main pottery scatter, but were not sufficiently diagnostic to be classified as Roman. The character of the securely Roman building materials, which includes several flat roof tiles may be taken as evidence of rectangular, Romanized buildings in the vicinity, and the close association with the Roman pottery argues for a focus of such settlement.

The apparent focus of activity in the north-east part of the field represented by the pottery and building materials is further emphasised by the distribution of iron slag, which was recovered in large quantities over a similar area (Fig 6). The slag represents the waste from iron smelting, and was present in small, often broken fragments, in unit densities of up to 550g. Whether the slag is of Roman date is uncertain, although its close association with the Roman pottery and building materials strongly suggests that all three categories of material are broadly contemporary. The question of whether the slag represents smelting on the site, or material imported from elsewhere, is uncertain and is addressed below.

Small quantities of prehistoric flint (Fig 3), and medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery were also found in diffuse scatters across the field. The flints comprised a leaf-shaped arrowhead, two blades and several flakes, two of which showed signs of burning. Only the arrowhead is functionally and chronologically diagnostic, suggesting a hunting episode in the earlier Neolithic. The rest of the flints could belong to any sub-division of the prehistoric period, and the distribution (Fig 3) probably represents 'off-site' activities rather than settlement, although the possibility that they may have derived from buried deposits must be acknowledged. A small gunflint of post-medieval date was also recovered, and probably represents a much later hunting episode. The thin and widespread distribution of medieval and later pottery suggests that it was incorporated into the ploughsoil in a piecemeal fashion, along with midden deposits spread as manure.

### *Field 1*

Fieldwalking in Field 1 produced markedly less material in all categories by comparison with Field 2. Roman pottery was limited to one or two sherds per collection unit where the field narrows towards the south (Appendix 2, intervals Q-T), and two sherds 175m further to the south. The distribution of Roman brick and tile corresponded in part with the pottery, but continued towards the south, where concentrations of up to 302g per collection unit were recovered (Fig 5). In complete contrast with Field 4, practically no slag was present, although the few pieces which were recovered co-incided with finds of Roman material. Taken

together, the evidence suggests a continuation westwards of the of the settlement concentrated in the north-east of Field 2 - though without the same association with slag - and another focus of activity towards the south. Perhaps surprisingly, no pottery or building materials were found on the site of the main cropmark enclosure, although such absences are not uncommon, and may reflect the deliberate disposal of rubbish outside inhabited areas. As in Field 1, the pottery comprised small and abraded sherds of Severn Valley ware, although no sherds could be dated to any particular subdivision of the Roman period.

In addition to the Roman material, two flints were recovered, one sherd of medieval pottery, and a rather larger quantity of later material than was present in Field 2.

### 5.3 Metal-detecting (WSM 30895)

The metal-detecting survey attempted to cover the entire area, although adverse ground conditions limited its effectiveness to Fields 1 and 2, which were scanned several weeks after ploughing, at the same time as the fieldwalking. A number of dateable artefacts were recovered (Table 2). In addition, an extensive scatter of iron slag was noted in Field 2. This material was largely screened out from the metal detector survey, as it was recovered more systematically by fieldwalking.

Grid ref	Identification (provisional)	Illustrated
SO 84555 47214	Coin, Iron Age (Dobunnic)	Fig 8
SO 84484 47233	Coin, Roman (2 <sup>nd</sup> century AD, Commodus or Aurelius)	
SO 84470 47203	Coin, Roman (1 <sup>st</sup> century AD, ?Domitian)	
SO 84525 47245	Coin, Roman (1 <sup>st</sup> century AD, ?Domitian)	
SO 84511 47184	Coin, Roman (3 <sup>rd</sup> century AD)	
SO 84720.47284	Brooch, Roman	Fig 8

Table 2. Finds recovered in metal detector survey

The metal-detecting survey identified one area of coin-loss in the north-east of Field 2, where one later Iron Age Dobunnic coin, and three Roman coins were recovered in close proximity (Fig 7). A Roman brooch was also recovered *c* 175m to the east in Field 1.

The Dobunnic coin, though partially broken in antiquity, was immediately recognisable as such from the character of the stylised Celtic head and horse motifs on the obverse and reverse (Fig 8). Such coins are relatively rare in Worcestershire, which lay at the northern limits of the Late Iron Age Dobunnic territory. In itself, the coin may be regarded as evidence of later Iron Age activity, although its occurrence alongside the Roman coins, and at the heart of the greatest concentration of Roman material, together with the absence of any Iron Age pottery or other metalwork, suggests that it may have been used and deposited in the Roman period. This interpretation is supported by the common occurrence of later Iron

Age coins in Roman contexts, which has led to the suggestion that that Iron Age coins were used as coinage in the years after the Roman conquest.

The Roman coins were heavily corroded, and difficult to identify. However two first century coins (possibly of Domitian), one second century coin (possibly of Commodus or Aurelius), and a third century piece (otherwise unclassifiable) were identified. As with the Dobunnic coin, each coin should indicate activity contemporary with the date of circulation. However the tendency for earlier issues to remain in circulation for long periods suggests that they may have been deposited over a relatively short period of time in the later Roman period.

The full significance of the coins and their context is difficult to assess at this stage of the evaluation. However, in the light of the evidence currently available, the coins may represent commercial activity in part of a settlement concerned with trade, rather than casual losses from wealth held by for expenditure elsewhere.

## 6. Discussion

Taken together, the various fieldwork methods strongly indicated the presence of a significant Roman site within the area of the evaluation. An extensive Roman site appears to be concentrated alongside the River Severn. The evidence includes a substantial though materially poor enclosure in Field 1, an area of dense settlement and other activities in Field 2, and a series of enclosures and features in Field 4. Settlement evidence appears to fall off gradually towards the south and east, although a concentration of building materials in the southeast corner of Field 1 may indicate another focus of activity.

With regard to questions of function, the enclosures, pottery and building materials could represent a settlement primarily concerned with agriculture, as in these respects there is nothing in particular to set the site apart from the general run of Roman rural settlements. However two aspects of the evidence may point to more unusual aspects of settlement function, namely the concentrated focus of settlement along the river bank, and an unusually large quantity of iron slag (which seems likely to be of Roman date). This evidence suggests that this site is potentially highly significant.

The spread of iron slag in Field 1 and 2 derived from iron smelting. Worcester was an important of ironworking in the Roman period, as has been defined through a number of excavations in the city (Barker 1969; Dalwood and Edwards (eds) 2001). Although ironworking is known from Roman rural settlements in Worcestershire, the evidence is for smithing and evidence for iron smelting has not been found at such sites. At present the source of iron ore used at Worcester in the Roman period is not known with certainty, but there is little doubt that the River Severn was used for the transport of iron ore to production centres (Jackson 2001).

It is possible that this site was a local ironworking centre in the Roman period, in which case the site would contribute to knowledge of a significant economic aspect of this period in the region. The iron slag could also represent ballast off-loaded by ships travelling up and down the river, rather than the result of smelting on the site. However it is not clear where such ballast could have come from, or why it might have been necessary to offload it here. Although the evidence is inconclusive, the evidence of the iron slag points to a role of the settlement in river transport and trade, with functions as a landing place or even a trading post.

Finally, there is the much later, but still potentially relevant evidence of the 19<sup>th</sup> century field name 'Landing Place' attached to Field 4 (Herbert 1840). This indicates that this area was suitable for a local landing place on the river at that time, and may reflect earlier historic and possibly Roman arrangements. At present, this interpretation is highly provisional, although

the existence of such a site would be an important discovery, giving insights into patterns of trade and communications in the lower Severn valley.

Taken together, the fieldwork has demonstrated extensive occupation evidence dating from the Roman period. This settlement has unusual features, and is likely to be of more than local significance. Further detailed investigation is required to elucidate the date range and function of the settlement.

There is also considerable potential for the survival of palaeo-environmental materials from the palaeochannel and associated pond ('The Bogs') in the centre of the evaluation area. The fieldwork has only provided limited new information on this aspect of the archaeology of the evaluation area, but the evidence does suggest that the palaeochannel was a significant landscape feature in the Roman period.

## 7. Publication summary

The Service has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, the Service intends 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.

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*The geophysical survey was concentrated in Field 1, but also took in parts of Fields 3, 4 and 5. Field 2 could not be surveyed due to unsuitable ground conditions and the requirements of the farmer. The results of the survey showed the enclosure in Field 1 to be approximately square, with traces of timber roundhouses in the interior. The cropmark ditch in the same field appeared as indicated on the aerial photograph, without any associated features. In Field 3, the survey showed another roundhouse and traces of ditches and banks, while in Field 4 a concentration of settlement remains were identified, including several enclosures with internal gullies, pits and hearths. Finally, in Field 5, the survey identified another concentration of features including ditches, a bank, and reworked deposits of ferrous or fired material.*

*Fieldwalking was limited to Fields 1 and 2, which were the only fields ploughed during the period allocated for fieldwork. In Field 2, high concentrations of Roman pottery and building materials were identified, which co-incided with a considerable quantity of slag. By contrast, very little Roman material was found in Field 1 (and none over the cropmark enclosure), with the exception of a concentration of building material towards the south-east. A small quantity of prehistoric flint and medieval pottery was also recovered from both fields, as well as a light scatter of modern material.*

*Finally, the metal-detecting survey recovered one later Iron Age and three Roman coins close together in Field 2 (and co-inciding with the highest concentration of Roman material), and a Roman brooch in Field 1.*

*Taken together, the various surveys strongly indicate the presence of a significant Roman site. The site appears to be concentrated along the river bank, and to have encompassed a substantial (though materially poor) enclosure in Field 1, an area of dense settlement and other activities in Field 2, and a series of enclosures and features in Field 4. From this focus, settlement appears to fall off gradually towards the south and east, although a concentration of building materials in the south-east corner of Field 1 may indicate a another focus of activity.*

*The site as a whole could represent a settlement concerned with agriculture and iron-smelting. However, in view of the focus of activity along the river bank, and the unusually large quantity of slag present, the site may best be considered in the context of river transport, as a landing place and trading post. In this context, the slag could represent ballast off-loaded by ships travelling up and down the river, rather than the direct result of smelting. The coin finds may also represent commercial activity carried out on the site itself, rather than wealth stored for use in markets elsewhere. At present, the evidence for this interpretation is inconclusive, although the existence of such a site would be an important discovery, giving insights into patterns of trade and communications in the lower Severn valley. At all events, however, the evidence is considered to be at least moderately significant, and worthy of further investigation.*

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## 8. **The archive**

The archive consists of:

- 3 Fieldwork progress records AS2
- 10 Scale drawing
- 1 Box of finds
- 1 Computer disk

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Worcestershire County Museum

Hartlebury Castle

Hartlebury

Near Kidderminster

Worcestershire DY11 7XZ

Tel Hartlebury (01299) 250416

## 9. **Acknowledgements**

The Service would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project: S Atkinson (Entec UK Ltd), R Elliot (Tarmac Western Ltd), C Gittings (farmer) and M Glyde (curator).

## 10. **Personnel**

The fieldwork and report preparation were led by Darren Miller. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Hal Dalwood. Fieldwork was undertaken by Darren Miller, Fiona Norton and Catherine Hopwood, and finds analysis by Erica Darch and Laura Griffin (with comments on the iron slag from Derek Hurst). The illustrations were prepared by Carolyn Hunt and Laura Templeton.

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## **Appendix 1: desk-based assessment**

## 2. Archaeological Background

A cultural heritage desk-based assessment of the proposed quarry extension has been completed and the results are summarised below.

### 2.1 Worcestershire Sites and Monuments Record (WSMR)

There are three entries recorded on the WSMR from within the proposed development. Further sites and areas of potential are recorded in the immediate vicinity.

The features recorded within the proposed development area are shown on **Table 1.1**.

**Table 1.1** Worcestershire Sites and Monuments Record Entries within the Proposed Development

Entec No	WSMR No	Grid Ref.	Name/Description
1	WSM 01352	SO 8460 4740	Enclosure, identified from aerial photographs
2	WSM 01353	SO 8470 4710	Ditch, identified from aerial photographs
3	WSM 23818	SO 8430 4720	Fish weir -medieval, known from documentary sources

The WSMR records a cropmark representing two sides of a large (presumed) rectilinear enclosure (1), which was identified from aerial photographs (see below). In fact three sides of the enclosure appear to be represented on aerial photographs taken in 1986. A second less convincing and less uniform enclosure may be attached to the south, and though the available photographs are far from clear there may be further features within this field. No date is attached to the feature but the sharp corners and general regularity of form suggest it may be the remains of a Roman 'marching' or temporary camp. The site is within c. 150m of the Worcester to Tewkesbury Roman Road (OS 'Roman Britain', 1:625,000). Alternatively, it could be part of an Iron Age or Romano-British agricultural field system.

A linear cropmark (2), c. 60m long, is shown on the same aerial photographs to the east of *The Bogs*. This could not be inspected at the time of the site visit owing to cropping, and no date or function can be supposed from its form.

The presence of a medieval fishery or fish weir (3) is known from documentary sources (see below). The location is inferred from the topography of the River, where a large shoal of rock provides the most likely setting.

Sites recorded within the WSMR that fall within 300m of the boundary of the proposed development are shown in **Table 1.2**.

Table 1.2 Worcester Sites and Monuments Record Entries within 300m of the Proposed Development Boundary

Entec No	SSMR No	Grid Ref	Name/Description	Distance from site
4	WSM 01347	SO 8490 4730	Possible enclosures	10m
5	WSM 07772	SO 8460 4640	Cleeve Cottage, chapel (site), -medieval	200m
6	WSM 07774	SO 8350 4690	Shrunken village -medieval	300m
7	WSM 07778	SO 8380 4730	St Michael, chapel (site) and floor tile -medieval	300m
8	WSM 09631	SO 8478 4640	Country house -17 <sup>th</sup> century	200m
9	WSM 11850	SO 8460 4640	Deserted settlement -medieval	195m
10	WSM 17833	SO 8445 4645	Flint findspot -prehistoric	180m
11	WSM 17834	SO 8460 4640	Flint findspot -prehistoric	195m
12	WSM 20331	SO 8352 4698	Farmhouse -post medieval	300m
13	WSM 22936	SO 8360 4680	Ferry landing stage -post medieval	280m
14	WSM 29234	SO 8462 4639	Cleeve Cottage, cruck house -medieval/post medieval	200m

The entries recorded on the WSMR indicate activity within the vicinity of the application area from as early as the prehistoric period. The most convincing evidence of such activity is the cropmarks (4), recognised from aerial photographs directly on the north-eastern boundary of the site. These appear to represent the north and east ditches of a rectilinear enclosure, visible for c. 45m in each direction, with faint traces of external double ditching. Although no date is suggested for this on the WSMR, the form would suggest a later prehistoric or Romano-British date. Two stray finds (10, 11), each of a single flint flake of indeterminate prehistoric date, are recorded to the south of the application area in the vicinity of Cleeve Cottage.

The earthwork remains of medieval settlement (9) are recorded to the south of the application area within the present hamlet of Clifton. An earth bank, possibly the original village boundary, survives to the west of Cleeve Cottage, and the traces of house platforms are evident within this (to the east). A chapel or 'oratory' (5) is known within the area from documentary sources (see below), and a medieval sandstone stoup was found in 1966 at the back of a fireplace in a cottage adjacent to Cleeve Cottage. The cottage has since been demolished, and the stoup (a vessel for holding holy water) incorporated into a garden wall of Cleeve Cottage.

Medieval settlement is also known from the other side of the River Severn in Clevelode (6). Remains are limited to a few vague earthworks, and no church ruins are known, but documentary sources suggest possible village status, including a church site and a farm (Lay subsidy rolls, 1334/6, cited in Page, 1924). The site of a chapel dedicated to St Michael (7), lies some 420m to the north-east of this, and is evidenced by Medieval floor tile, reputedly often found when the site is ploughed. A single fragment of lettered tile of Malvern type is officially recorded.

Three current buildings are also recorded on the WSMR within 300m of the proposed development. Cleeve Cottage (14), which occupies the site of the former medieval chapel, is grade II listed as a cruck house, and may date back as far as the early medieval period. A Council for British Archaeology (CBA) research report lists the house as a 'true cruck' (Alcock,

1981). The country house of Clifton Court (8) has been substantially rebuilt in modern brick, but retains a 17<sup>th</sup> century timber framed bay. No details are recorded for the farmhouse at Clevelode, and it does not have listed status.

## 2.2 Aerial Photographs

A search was undertaken at the NMR collection held by English Heritage for all vertical and oblique photographs showing the area of the proposed development. The search found 17 oblique and 39 vertical prints dating from 1946 to 1995 and all of these were viewed.

One of the oblique photographs held by the NMR (NMR SO8447\3) shows the cropmark enclosure discussed above (1). Copyright does not permit the reproduction of this print.

Aerial photographs held by Worcestershire County Archaeological Service, and showing the cropmarks (1, 2, and 4) were also viewed. Copyright does not allow the reproduction of the prints.

No other features of potential cultural heritage interest were visible within the proposed development area on those aerial photographs viewed.

## 2.3 Documentary Sources

Published sources and historic maps were consulted at the Worcestershire County Archaeological Service. Tithe plans and apportionment were consulted at Worcester Local History Centre. Worcester County Hall, which holds the County Records, was temporarily closed at the time of this desk-top survey, and a list of the known sources not consulted is found in section 1.1.5.

Historically the application area lies mostly within the parish of Severn Stoke, but the northern end of the site encroaches over the boundary with the parish of Kempsey. The current hedgerow that represents this parish boundary can be regarded as "important" under the Hedgerow Regulations of 1997.

The earliest reference to Severn Stoke is from a document of AD 972 when it is referred to as 'Stoc' (*Cartularium Saxonicum*, Birch, 1885 -93, cited in Mawer and Stenton, 1927). At the time of Domesday, Severn Stoke is listed as 'Stoche', and contained 15 hides, held by the Abbot of Westminster. Clifton is first mentioned in 1256; '*Clifton juxta Sauernestoke*' (*Inquisitions post mortem for the County of Worcester*, 1894, cited in Mawer and Stenton, 1927).

The first reference to Clifton in the Victoria County History (VCH) for the area is that the manor of Clifton was claimed by the Prior of Little Malvern in 1328 (Page, 1924). However Nash (a late 18<sup>th</sup> century historian) records that in 1313, Nicholas de Aston obtained a licence to build a chapel or oratory in his own house at Clifton because '*in foul winter the ways were not to be passed in safety*' (Nash, undated). This forms the basis in the WSMR for the presence of a chapel in Clifton (5).

Early maps of the area which were available for consultation are limited to the Tithe awards and plans for the parishes of Kempsey and Severn Stoke, prepared in 1840, which include field names. For the main part the layout has been retained in the modern field system, although several fields have been incorporated into larger cultivation areas, resulting in the loss of some internal boundaries.

It was not possible to reproduce the Tithe plans as they were available only on microfilm at the time of this study. However, the following field names within the application area may be of interest:

- *Barn Close*, adjacent to the parish boundary, centre of site;
- *Upper Swan Pool*, adjacent east to the above;
- *The Bogs Plantation*, adjacent east to the above;
- *The Bog Piece including Cottage and Garden*, eastern boundary of site;
- *Old House Ground*, southern boundary of site;
- *Hamstead and Landing place*, (north-) west of site;
- *Pool pit*, south-west of site;
- *Gravel Pit Piece*, south-east corner of site

*Barn Close* and *The Bog Piece including Cottage and Garden* may be self explanatory. However, the presence of buildings in these locations is not otherwise known and therefore the names may be of interest. A similar explanation could be given of *Old House Ground*, but more likely this simply refers to grounds belonging or attached to one of the older houses in Clifton.

*The Bogs Plantation* is known subsequently and presently as *The Bogs*. This may represent a piece of land that has historically been poorly drained, where trees have been grown in an

attempt to consolidate the ground. *Upper Swan Pool* probably refers to the proximity of this field to *The Bogs Plantation*, but may suggest that the waterbody had been more substantial in the past.

*Hamstead and Landing place* is potentially of interest owing to the reference (discussed above, this section) to a fishery in this approximate location. This does not necessarily suggest that any structural remains would survive, but this cannot be discounted. The significance of *Hamstead* is discussed below.

*Pool pit*, and *Gravel Pit Piece* are self explanatory and doubtless refer to previous workings within these fields. It would be reasonable to suggest that the potential for unrelated archaeological remains to survive in these locations is greatly reduced.

Several of the field names listed within the application area variously include Hamsted, Hamstead, or Hampstead, and these are probably a reference to the Old English (OE) *hamm*, meaning 'enclosure, land beside a river' (Field, 1989).

The 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map (1887/8) shows few differences to the current situation of the application area. Most of the internal field boundaries shown on the Tithe plan of 1840 and which are not now extant, had already been removed by this time. It is unclear from this map whether the parish boundary, towards the north of the site, is continuously represented by a hedgerow or other physical boundary at this time. At the present time an area between *The Bogs* and the western edge of the site has no physical boundary. The area called *The Bogs* is of a reduced size on this map.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS map shows few changes to the previous. Land adjacent to the River Severn is marked 'liable to floods', which is sympathetic to the current situation. Two extant

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hedgerows, one of which currently marks the south-western extent of the site, are shown neither on this map, nor on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS and are likely therefore to be recent changes.

Subsequent editions show no significant changes.

Part of the boundary between the parishes of Severn Stoke and Kempsey, within the northern part of the application area, is currently marked by a hedgerow. This is an historical boundary and should therefore be considered "important" under Criteria 1 (Archaeology and History) of The Hedgerows Regulations 1997, and where the hedgerow survives it should be given consideration accordingly.

No other internal hedgerows are known to be "important", according to the Regulations.

A site visit was made on 19 June 2001, and no significant boundaries, mature trees or hedgerows were noted that are not indicated on current maps. Changes in land levels observed between fields suggest that some landscaping has taken place. In particular levels within the 'funnel-shaped' area of land towards the centre of the site were in general substantially lower than many of the surrounding fields. To the north of this area was a raised patch of ground, c. 100m across, which may be artificial and relate to the deepening and/or general augmentation of *The Bogs*. Parts of the south-east extent of the site are bounded by substantial ditches, presumably for drainage, which are not marked on any of the maps viewed. Flood defence banks, which run along the River Severn within the site, are shown on all maps viewed. Within the north-west corner of the development area, and coinciding with the general area of the rectilinear cropmark (1), there is a localised rise in the land, probably natural, which (notwithstanding present 'blindspots' caused by vegetation) gives the spot a commanding view over much of the area to the south and east and across the River to the west.

At the time of the site visit, mature crops in fields across the east of the site precluded inspection of these areas. Levels of vegetation in fallow areas of the site were also particularly high.

## Appendix 2: Quantification of fieldwalking assemblage

WSM number for field	Context	Material	Type	Total	Weight (g)	Notes	Date range	Period
30893	A1	TILE	FRT	1	12	Modern? Land drain?		MOD
30893	A10	STONE	WORKED	1	88	Grooves on one side.		
30893	A10	POT	POST MED	2	6	Black glaze.	16 - 18C.	POST MED
30893	A10	POT	ROM	5	104	SVW		RBR
30893	A10	TILE		4	64	Abraded.		
30893	A10	POT	MOD	1	1	Blue and white glaze.		MOD
30893	A11	POT	ROM	9	110	SVW		ROM
30893	A11	TILE		1	25			
30893	A12	POT	POST MED	2	25	Mottled ware.	17 - 18C.	POST MED.
30893	A12	FLINT		1	5			
30893	A12	SLAG	TAP	5	104			
30893	A12	POT	MOD	2	6	Land drain / flower pot and white glaze china.		MOD
30893	A12	FIRE CLAY		2	33			
30893	A12	STONE		1	2	Rock crystal. Probably natural.		
30893	A12	POT	ROM	12	227	SVW and Malv. Ware. Webster 6.	2 - 3C.	ROM
30893	A13	POT	POST MED	1	13	Black glaze		POST MED
30893	A13	FE		1	56	Corroded object?		
30893	A13	POT	ROM	2	11	SVW?		ROM
30893	A13	POT	MOD	1	2	Blue white and green glaze.		MOD
30893	A13	SLAG		1	21			
30893	A13	POT	MED	1	2			MED
30893	A2	TILE		3	53	Roman?		ROM
30893	A2	SLAG		3	59			
30893	A2	POT	MOD	1	5	White glazed china.		MOD
30893	A3	POT	POST MED	1	2	Black glaze.		POST MED
30893	A3	CHARCOAL		1	3	?		
30893	A4	POT	ROM	2	6	SVW?		ROM
30893	A4	SLAG		3	100			
30893	A4	TILE	FRT	1	57			MOD
30893	A4	POT	POST MED	2	24	Yellow and brown stripes	L17 - E18C	POST MED
30893	A5	TILE		8	198	Date?		
30893	A5	STONE		1	94			
30893	A5	FLINT		2	15			
30893	A5	POT	ROM	3	26	SVW.		RBR
30893	A5	SLAG		1	22			
30893	A5	POT	MOD	2	5	White glazed.		MOD
30893	A5	POT	MED	1	1	Med?		MED
30893	A6	POT	ROM	6	70	SVW, Webster 5.	2 - 3C.	RBR
30893	A6	STONE	BURNT	1	9			
30893	A6	FLINT		1	3			
30893	A6	POT	MOD	1	1	Blue and white rim.		MOD
30893	A6	POT	POST MED	4	27	Black glaze.		POST MED.
30893	A6	TILE		7	73	Abraded. Date?		
30893	A7	POT	POST MED	3	42	Black glaze and brown and yellow feathered / combed.	L17 - E18c.	POST MED
30893	A7	SLAG		1	18			
30893	A7	POT	ROM	18	129	SVW.		RBR
30893	A7	TILE		7	69			
30893	A8	SLAG	TAP	4	97			
30893	A8	STONE	BURNT	1	53			
30893	A8	POT	POST MED	1	1	Black glaze.		POST MED
30893	A8	POT	ROM	16	97	SVW.		RBR
30893	A8	POT	MED	1	8			MED
30893	A8	GLASS	VESSEL	1	1	Green.		
30893	A8	TILE		3	32	Much abraded tile or fired clay.		
30893	A8	FIRE CLAY		4	44	Fired clay or abraded tile.		
30893	A9	SLAG	TAP	3	62			
30893	A9	POT	ROM	15	270	SVW Webster 28.	L3 - 4C.	RBR
30893	A9	TILE		6	73	Tile or pot, much abraded		
30893	A9	POT	POST MED	4	24	Black glaze and brown mottled.	L17 - E18C.	POST MED.
30893	A9	TILE	TEG	1	31			RBR
30894	B*1	GLASS	VESSEL	2	7			

WSM number for field	Context	Material	Type	Total	Weight (g)	Notes	Date range	Period
30894	B*1	POT	MOD	4	13	China.		MOD
30894	B*1	TILE		11	81	Abraded. Some brick or tile?		RBR
30894	B*2	FLINT		2	6			
30894	B*2	GLASS	VESSEL	1	22			
30894	B*2	TILE		4	50	3 abraded tile or brick.		RBR
30894	B*3	POT	MOD	1	10			MOD
30894	B*3	TILE	FT	1	45			
30894	B*3	TILE		4	101			RBR
30894	B*3	TILE		1	3	Glazed, pot or tile.		MED
30894	B*4	TILE		2	46			RBR
30893	B1	TIN	OBJ	1	2	Button, modern?		MOD
30893	B10	SLAG		11	161			
30893	B10	TILE		4	42	Abraded tile		
30893	B10	POT	ROM	6	55	SVW. Webster6.	2 - 3C.	ROM
30893	B11	SLAG		7	148			
30893	B11	POT	ROM	6	37	SVW.		ROM
30893	B11	POT	MOD	1	9	White glaze handle.		MOD
30893	B11	STONE	WORKED	1	279			
30893	B12	SLAG		7	251			
30893	B12	POT	ROM	6	48	SVW. Webster 3.	M1 - 2C	ROM
30893	B12	TILE		1	6	Much abraded?		
30893	B12	POT	POST MED	2	11	?		POST MED
30893	B2	POT	ROM	3	9			ROM
30893	B2	POT	MED	1	2	Mottled glaze.		MED
30893	B2	TILE		5	112	Modern tile.		MOD
30893	B3	GLASS	VESSEL	1	4	Green.		
30893	B3	SLAG		1	21			
30893	B3	TILE		1	49			MOD
30893	B3	POT	ROM	1	10	SVW?		RBR
30893	B3	TILE	TEG	5	115	4 ?brick / tile.		RBR
30893	B4	SLAG		2	60			
30893	B4	TILE		1	32			
30893	B4	POT	MOD	1	5	Brown glaze.		MOD
30893	B5	SLAG		1	17			
30893	B5	POT	ROM	2	9	SVW?		RBR
30893	B5	TILE		4	116	3 ?brick / tile.		RBR
30893	B5	TILE		1	15	Modern floor tile?		MOD
30893	B5	POT	MED	1	17	Red slip / paint and trace glaze.		MED
30893	B5	BRICK		1	151			MOD
30893	B6	SLAG		4	294			
30893	B6	POT	ROM	4	22	SVW.		ROM
30893	B6	TILE		3	45	Abraded.		
30893	B6	TILE	FRT	2	58			MOD
30893	B7	GLASS	VESSEL	1	53	Very thick bottle base, green.		
30893	B7	SLAG		14	496			
30893	B7	POT	ROM	11	69	SVW		ROM
30893	B7	TILE		2	14	Abraded.		
30893	B7	STONE		2	197	Probably natural.		
30893	B8	SLAG		27	550			
30893	B8	POT	ROM	5	28	SVW?		ROM
30893	B8	TILE		6	93	Abraded tile.		
30893	B8	STONE		1	29	Natural?		
30893	B9	SLAG		17	389			
30893	B9	POT	MOD	1	1	Hunting scene, purple on white.		MOD
30893	B9	POT	ROM	6	67	SVW, reduced SVW with four dimples in relief.		ROM
30893	B9	TILE		2	23	Abraded tile.		
30893	B9	TILE	FRT	1	88			ROM
30893	B9	POT	MED	1	9	?		MED
30893	C2	TILE		4	26	Roman? Abraded, 3 ?brick or tile.		RBR
30893	C2	POT	ROM	1	3	Abraded.		RBR
30893	C2	POT	POST MED	1	8	?		POST MED
30893	C3	POT	ROM	2	62	SVW.		RBR
30893	C3	TILE		4	96	3? Brick or tile. Roman?		RBR
30893	C3	GLASS	VESSEL	1	14	Green, bottle glass.		MOD.



WSM number for field	Context	Material	Type	Total	Weight (g)	Notes	Date range	Period
30893	C3	BRICK		1	42			
30893	C3	FLINT		1	1	Leaf arrow head.		NEO
30893	C4	TILE		5	39	3? Brick or tile. Abraded. Roman?		RBR
30893	C4	GLASS	VESSEL	1	12	Green bottle glass.		MOD
30893	C4	POT	ROM	1	2			RBR
30893	C4	POT	POST MED	1	7	Black glaze, base and beginning of handle.		POST MED
30893	C4	FLINT		1	3			
30893	C5	TILE		2	52	Abraded. Roman? 1 brick or tile?		RBR
30893	C5	POT		1	1	V small. White glaze.		MOD
30893	C6	POT	ROM	3	28	SVW?		RBR
30893	C6	TILE		2	10	Abraded, Brick?		RBR
30893	C7	POT	POST MED	1	7			POST MED
30893	C7	FLINT		1	3			
30893	C7	POT	ROM	8	73	SVW, rim, Webster 47.	2 - 3C	RBR
30893	C8	POT	ROM	5	30	SVW, Webster 1.	1 - 4C.	RBR
30893	C8	TILE		4	107	Roman? Abraded. Tile or Brick?		RBR
30893	C8	TILE		1	2	Small and abraded.		RBR
30893	C9	POT	ROM	9	44	SVW.		RBR
30893	C9	POT	POST MED	1	3	Inlaid slip decorated ware.		POST MED
30893	C9	POT	ROM?	1	11	Roman? Or Med?		RBR
30893	C9	SLAG		1	6			
30893	C9	PIPE	STEM	1	1			POST MED
30893	D1	TILE	FRT	1	136			MOD
30893	D10	POT	ROM	1	10	SVW?		ROM
30893	D2	POT	POST MED	2	30	Black glaze.		POST MED
30893	D2	SLAG		1	18			
30893	D2	TILE		3	12	Highly abraded.		
30893	D3	POT	ROM	1	4	SVW?		ROM
30893	D3	POT	MOD	1	5	White and yellow glaze.		MOD
30893	D4	TILE		1	16	Abraded tile.		
30893	D4	POT	MED	1	1	Mottled brown glaze.		MED
30893	D5	POT	ROM	1	1	SVW?		ROM
30893	D5	SLAG		1	20			
30893	D6	POT	POST MED	2	36	Black / brown glaze. Ridged rim.		POST MED
30893	D6	SLAG		1	7			
30893	D6	CHARCOAL		1	6	?		
30893	D6	TILE		1	3	Abraded tile.		
30893	D7	POT	ROM	2	27	Part of strap handle. SVW.		RBR
30893	D7	SLAG		1	67			
30893	D7	TILE		1	26			RBR
30893	D8	TILE		2	36	1 brick / tile?		RBR
30894	E*1	POT	POST MED	2	41	Black glaze.		POST MED
30894	E*1	SLATE		1	14			
30894	E*1	GLASS	VESSEL	1	7	Green.		MOD
30894	E*1	TILE		11	302			RBR
30894	E*1	STONE	BURNT	5	13	?		
30894	E*2	GLASS	VESSEL	3	33	2 green and one pink.		MOD
30894	E*2	POT	MOD	2	7	Willow pattern?		MOD
30894	E*2	POT	POST MED	2	20	Inlaid slip decoration.		POST MED
30894	E*2	FLINT		1	1			
30894	E*2	TILE		2	62			MOD
30894	E*2	TILE		5	87	Abraded.		RBR
30894	E*3	POT	MOD	3	3	China.		MOD
30894	E*3	POT	POST MED	3	40	Black glaze. Rim.		POST MED
30894	E*3	SAGGER		1	63			POST MED
30894	E*3	TILE		2	48	Modern?		MOD
30894	E*3	TILE		4	110			RBR
30893	E1	GLASS	VESSEL	1	7	Clear.		MOD
30893	E1	POT	ROM	1	33	SVW rim, Webster 4.	2 - 4C.	ROM
30893	E1	TILE		5	88			
30893	E2	POT	ROM	2	8	SVW?		ROM
30893	E2	POT	POST MED	2	46	Stone ware and black glaze.		POST MED
30893	E3	COAL		2	21			
30893	E3	TILE	FRT	1	47	Modern?		MOD

WSM number for field	Context	Material	Type	Total	Weight (g)	Notes	Date range	Period
30893	E4	SLAG		1	39	Blast furnace slag?		
30893	E4	POT	MOD	1	4	Blue / white glaze.		MOD
30893	E4	POT	POST MED	1	7	Black glaze.		POST MED
30893	E4	TILE		7	71	Abraded tile.		
30893	E5	SLAG		2	70	Blast furnace slag?		
30893	E5	POT	MOD	1	1	White glaze.		MOD
30893	E5	TILE		1	3	Abraded tile?		MOD
30893	E5	STONE	BM	1	953	Tool marks?		
30893	F1	POT	ROM	2	7	SVW?		RBR
30893	F1	TILE		2	12	Roman tile? Fragments, brick / tile?		RBR
30893	F1	POT	MED	1	7	Red slip / paint.		MED
30893	F2	TILE		3	110			MOD
30893	F2	POT	ROM	1	17	SVW rim, Webster 4.	2 - 4	ROM
30893	F2	POT	POST MED	1	16	Brown glaze.		POST MED
30893	F3	FLINT		1	23			
30893	F3	TILE		2	25	Fragments brick / tile?		RBR
30893	F3	POT	POST MED	1	10	Black glaze.		POST MED
30893	F3	POT	ROM	3	29	SVW.		RBR
30893	F4	SLAG		1	11	Blast furnace?		
30893	F4	TILE		1	15	Modern?		MOD
30893	F5	TILE		1	36	Modern?		MOD
30893	I10	POT	MOD	2	3	White and blue and white glaze.		MOD
30893	I10	POT	ROM	1	3	SVW?		ROM
30893	I10	FLINT	BURNT	1	1			
30893	I10	POT		2	1	Abraded, pot, tile or brick.		
30893	I11	POT	POST MED	2	36			POST MED
30893	I11	TILE		6	81	Abraded tile or brick.		
30893	I12	TILE		2	22	Abraded.		
30893	I12	GLASS	VESSEL	1	5			
30893	I12	SLAG		1	13			
30893	I12	POT	MED	2	38	Green glaze.		MED
30893	I12	POT	ROM	7	26			ROM
30893	I7	TILE		2	9	Abraded brick or tile.		
30893	I8	TILE		2	9	Highly abraded.		
30893	I8	POT	ROM	1	1	Samian.		ROM
30893	I9	POT	ROM	5	53	SVW?		ROM
30894	Q1	TILE		2	3	?brick or tile.		
30894	Q10	TILE		2	33			MOD
30894	Q10	TILE		5	11	Abraded. Brick or tile?		RBR
30894	Q10	POT	MOD	2	1	White glaze.		MOD
30894	Q10	FLINT		1	1			
30894	Q11	POT	MOD	1	1	White glaze.		MOD
30894	Q11	POT	ROM	1	2			RBR
30894	Q11	TILE		4	20	Abraded.		
30894	Q12	GLASS	VESSEL	2	1	Green. Bottle glass?		
30894	Q12	POT	MOD	3	6	Modern glazed china.		MOD
30894	Q12	POT	ROM	2	10			RBR
30894	Q12	TILE		2	23	Abraded. Brick or tile.		RBR
30894	Q13	POT	MOD	2	12	White glaze.		MOD
30894	Q14	POT	ROM	3	9			RBR
30894	Q14	TILE		4	23	3 tile or brick? Abraded.		RBR
30894	Q14	POT	ROM	1	26	Abraded. From very thick pot or tile.		RBR
30894	Q2	TILE		1	11	?tile or brick.		
30894	Q2	POT	POST MED	1	1	Black glaze.		POST MED
30894	Q2	POT	MOD	1	1	China. Pink and blue glaze.		MOD
30894	Q3	POT	MOD	1	2			MOD
30894	Q4	POT		1	1	? Highly abraded, tile or pot?		MOD
30894	Q5	TILE		6	32	Abraded, brick or tile.		RBR
30894	Q5	PIPE	STEM	1	1			POST MED
30894	Q5	POT		1	1	Very small and abraded. ?		
30894	Q6	TILE		1	74			RBR
30894	Q6	TILE		1	15			MOD
30894	Q7	POT	ROM	1	11	SVW?		RBR

WSM number for field	Context	Material	Type	Total	Weight (g)	Notes	Date range	Period
30894	Q7	TILE		1	6	Abraded tile, pot or brick.		RBR
30894	Q8	TILE		1	7	Tile with slag attached?		MOD
30894	Q9	TILE		3	33	2 tile or brick?		RBR
30894	Q9	POT	MOD	1	6	White glaze.		MOD
30894	R1	FE	OBJ	1	178	Pipe or bar.		
30894	R1	TILE		1	20	Tile or brick. Abraded.		
30894	R1	POT	ROM	1	5			RBR
30894	R10	POT	MOD	1	1			MOD
30894	R10	TILE		5	56	All ?tile or brick.		
30894	R11	POT	MOD	2	1	White and blue glaze.		MOD
30894	R11	TILE		2	20	Abraded. Tile or brick.		
30894	R11	GLASS	VESSEL	1	11	Clear.		
30894	R11	POT	ROM	1	8			RBR
30894	R11	POT	POST MED	1	5	Inlaid slip decorated ware.		POST MED
30894	R12	POT	MOD	1	5	White glaze.		MOD
30894	R12	POT	ROM	1	17	SVW?		RBR
30894	R12	TILE		1	31	Modern tile.		MOD
30894	R12	GLASS	VESSEL	2	6	Green.		
30894	R2	POT	POST MED	1	51	Black glaze.		POST MED
30894	R2	TILE		3	36	Abraded. Tile or brick?		RBR
30894	R2	STONE		1	2	Slate.		
30894	R3	TILE		3	30	Abraded. Tile or brick.		
30894	R3	POT	POST MED	2	18	Black glaze and inlaid slip decorated ware?		POST MED
30894	R3	POT	MOD	2	24			MOD
30894	R4	TILE		2	73			MOD
30894	R4	TILE		2	22	Tile or brick?		RBR
30894	R4	POT	POST MED	1	13	Black glaze.		POST MED
30894	R4	POT	MOD	1	1	White glaze.		MOD
30894	R4	POT	ROM	1	12	Abraded		RBR
30894	R5	TILE		3	19	2 ?brick or tile.		RBR
30894	R6	POT	MOD	2	4	White glaze.		MOD
30894	R6	TILE		1	5	Modern tile or brick.		MOD
30894	R6	TILE		1	16	Roman. Abraded.		RBR
30894	R7	TILE		2	20	Abraded. Brick or tile?		RBR
30894	R8	POT	MOD	1	1	White glaze.		MOD
30894	R8	POT	ROM	2	2			RBR
30894	R8	TILE		1	5	Abraded. Tile or Brick.		
30894	R9	TILE		1	79			MOD
30894	R9	POT	MOD	1	5	White glaze.		MOD
30894	R9	POT	POST MED	4	25	Inlaid slip decorated ware		POST MED
30894	R9	TILE		1	3	Abraded. Tile or brick.		
30894	S1	TILE		1	15	Abraded. Tile or brick.		RBR
30894	S10	POT	ROM	1	1	V small.		RBR
30894	S10	POT	POST MED	1	3			POST MED
30894	S10	BRICK		1	134	?		
30894	S11					NO FINDS		
30894	S2	TILE		2	27	Abraded, tile or brick.		
30894	S2	GLASS	WINDOW	1	1	Clear and flat, maybe from flat side of vessel?		
30894	S3					NO FINDS		
30894	S4	TILE	FRT	2	54	1 tile or brick?		RBR
30894	S4	POT	MOD	2	2	White and white and blue.		MOD
30894	S5					NO FINDS		
30894	S6	POT	ROM	3	14	SVW.		RBR
30894	S6	TILE		2	19	?		
30894	S7	POT	POST MED	1	23	Black glaze.		POST MED
30894	S7	POT	ROM	1	10			RBR
30894	S8	TILE		3	13	Abraded. Tile or brick?		RBR
30894	S8	POT	ROM	1	24	SVW.		RBR
30894	S9	POT	MOD	1	2	Rim, white glaze.		MOD
30894	S9	TILE	FT	1	67	Medieval or modern?		MOD
30894	S9	POT	ROM	1	18	SVW		RBR
30894	T1	GLASS	VESSEL	1	48	Clear.		
30894	T1	PIPE	STEM	1	1			POST MED

WSM number for field	Context	Material	Type	Total	Weight (g)	Notes	Date range	Period
30894	T1	POT	MOD	3	52			MOD
30894	T1	TILE		1	30	Abraded, tile or brick.		
30894	T1	POT		1	1	?		
30894	T1	PLASTIC		1	1	Part of shot gun cartridge. DISCARDED.		MOD
30894	T2	TILE	FT	1	68	Non slip tile?		MOD
30894	T2	TILE		1	15	Tile or brick?		
30894	T2	GLASS	VESSEL	2	34			
30894	T2	POT	MOD	1	3	Willow pattern, blue on white.		MOD
30894	T2	POT	ROM	1	3			RBR
30894	T3	POT	MOD	1	5	White glaze.		MOD
30894	T3	POT	POST MED	1	6	Black glaze.		POST MED
30894	T3	TILE		1	3	Tile or brick, abraded.		
30894	T4	SLAG		1	3			
30894	T4	TILE		2	26	Roman tile?		RBR
30894	T4	POT		1	1			
30894	T4	POT	MOD	1	1	White glaze.		MOD
30894	T5	PLASTIC		2	41	Shot gun cartridge. DISCARDED.		MOD
30894	T5	SLAG	TAP	1	23			
30894	T5	POT	MOD	2	5			MOD
30894	T5	POT	ROM	3	8	SVW?		RBR
30894	U1	TILE		6	99	Abraded.		RBR
30894	U1	PIPE	STEM	1	1			POST MED
30894	U1	GLASS	WINDOW	1	1	Clear and flat.		
30894	U1	POT	MOD	4	14			MOD
30894	U1	POT	POST MED	1	8	Black glaze.		POST MED
30894	U1	TILE		2	17			MOD
30894	U1	BRICK		1	51			
30894	U2	POT	POST MED	3	19	Black glaze.		POST MED
30894	U2	POT	MOD	3	49			MOD
30894	U2	TILE		7	126	Abraded.		RBR
30894	U2	TILE		1	83	Black. Modern?		MOD
30894	U2	BRICK		1	52	?		
30894	U3	POT	MOD	5	16	China.		MOD
30894	U3	PIPE	STEM	1	4			POSTMED
30894	U3	TILE		3	113			MOD
30894	U3	TILE		7	187			RBR
30894	U3	POT	POST MED	4	45	Inlaid slip decorated ware, black glaze and ?		POST MED
30894	U4	PLASTIC		1	23	Shot gun cartridge. DISCARDED.		MOD
30894	U4	GLASS	VESSEL	1	1	Clear.		
30894	U4	POT	MOD	5	41			MOD
30894	U4	POT	POST MED	3	21	Black glaze.		POST MED
30894	U4	TILE		7	108	Modern?		MOD
30894	U4	TILE		5	35	Abraded tile.		RBR
30894	V1	POT	MOD	1	4	Stoneware.		MOD
30894	V1	GLASS	VESSEL	1	5	Clear.		
30894	V1	POT	POST MED	1	19	Black glaze. Base?		POST MED
30894	V1	TILE		6	24	Abraded.		
30894	V2	TILE		3	26	?		
30894	V2	PIPE	STEM	1	1			POST MED
30894	V3	TILE	FT	1	27	?		MOD
30894	V3	TILE		3	76	2 tile or brick?		
30894	V3	POT	POST MED	2	18	Black glaze.		POST MED
30894	V4	FLINT		1	2			
30894	V4	TILE		3	54	Tile or brick? Abraded.		
30894	W1	BONE		1	1			
30894	W1	POT	MOD	5	13			MOD
30894	W1	GLASS	VESSEL	1	3	Pink.		MOD
30894	W1	SAGGER		1	17			POST MED
30894	W1	TILE		2	39			MOD
30894	W1	TILE		6	70	Abraded.		
30894	W1	TILE		1	60			RBR
30894	W2	GLASS	VESSEL	1	11	Petel (intersecting arcs) decoration.		MOD
30894	W2	TILE		4	139			

WSM number for field	Context	Material	Type	Total	Weight (g)	Notes	Date range	Period
30894	W2	POT	MOD	1	4			MOD
30894	W3	PLASTIC		1	1	Blue, separating in layers. DISCARDED.		MOD
30894	W3	METAL	FOIL	1	1	Aluminium. DISCARDED.		MOD
30894	W3	TILE	FT	1	126	Inlaid slip decorated floor tile.		POST MED
30894	W3	POT	MOD	2	3			MOD
30894	W3	BRICK		2	241	1 abraded brick or tile?		
30894	W3	POT	POST MED	2	17	Black glaze.		POST MED
30894	W3	TILE		3	108	Roman?		RBR?
30894	X1	POT	MOD	1	1	White glaze.		MOD
30894	X1	TILE		1	19	Abraded. Roman?		RBR
30894	X1	POT	POST MED	1	4	Black glaze.		POST MED
30894	X1	TILE		1	4	Tile or brick. Modern?		MOD
30894	X2	TILE		5	48			RBR
30894	X2	TILE		3	10	2 Very thin, land drain? 1 tile or brick?		MOD
30894	X2	PIPE	STEM	1	2			POST MED
30894	X2	POT	MOD	1	1	Pink on white.		MOD
30894	X3	POT	MOD	4	15			MOD
30894	X3	GLASS	VESSEL	1	4			
30894	X3	TILE		3	31			MOD
30894	X3	TILE		6	81			RBR
30894	X4	TILE		8	77	Abraded.		RBR
30894	Y1	POT	MOD	3	8	Flower pot.		MOD
30894	Y1	TILE		14	128	Abraded.		RBR
30894	Y1	TILE		7	136	Tile or brick. Modern?		MOD
30894	Y1	POT	MOD	4	35	China.		MOD
30894	Y1	GLASS	WINDOW	1	14	Textured window glass or flat side of vessel. Clear.		MOD
30894	Y1	SLAG		1	29			
30894	Y1	POT	POST MED	8	83	Black glaze and inlaid slip decorated ware.		POST MED
30894	Y1	TILE		1	24	Med or post med?		
30894	Y2	GLASS	WINDOW	1	1	Clear.		
30894	Y2	POT	POST MED	1	21	Black glaze.		POST MED
30894	Y2	POT	MED	1	9	Green glaze.		MED
30894	Y2	TILE	FRT	1	7	Glazed.		MED / POST MED
30894	Y2	GLASS	VESSEL	2	19			
30894	Y2	POT	ROM	1	4			RBR
30894	Y2	POT	MOD	9	28	China, assorted decoration and stoneware.		MOD
30894	Y2	TILE		5	124			MOD
30894	Y2	TILE		7	197	Abraded.		RBR
30894	Y2	ASH		1	3			
30894	Y3	BRICK		1	130			
30894	Y3	TILE		3	34			RBR
30894	Y3	TILE		2	18	Tile or land drain.		MOD
30894	Y3	POT	ROM	1	5	Roman?		RBR
30894	Y3	POT	MOD	2	10			MOD
30894	Y3	GLASS	VESSEL	1	45	Base of vessel.		MOD
30894	Y4	GLASS	VESSEL	1	20			
30894	Y4	POT	MOD	1	15	Flower pot.		MOD
30894	Y4	TILE		3	59	Abraded.		RBR

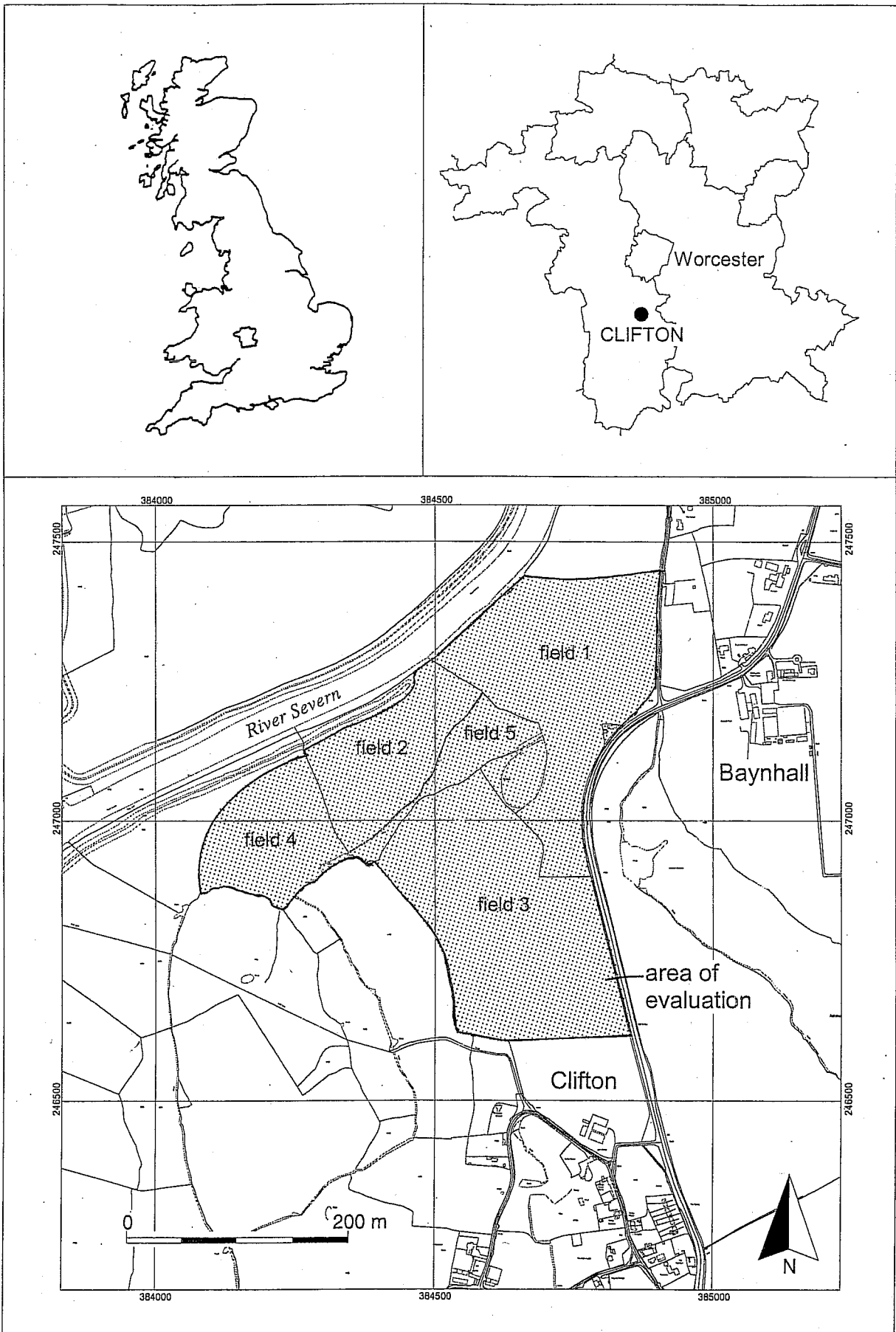
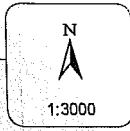


Figure 1: Location of Site



Archaeological Sources			Other Sources	
Neon Red Ditches & Gullies	Sand Magnetic Spreads	Speckled Brown Stony & Paved Surfaces	Faded Green Land Drains	Blue Violet Metal Debris
Gold Pits & Hollows	Brown Earth & Stone Banks	Hatched Brown Quantities of Rubble	Olive Agricultural Disturbance	Ice Blue Pipes & Cables
Peach Small Pits & Holes	Mid Grey Masonry	Faded Pink Voids	Black Outline Anomalous Edges	Pastel Blue Surface Contamination
Deep Yellow Hearths & Kilns	Violet Thermomagnetic Debris		Moss Green Outline Geological Sources	Pale Yellow Uncharacterised

In all cases the interpretation is chosen as indicative of the most likely in that context



Project Code: CLQ20011  
 Project Name: Clifton Quarry  
 Drawing No.: DWG 12  
 Drawing Title: Composite Plan of All Identified Features

Author: MJR  
 Date: 18/11/2001

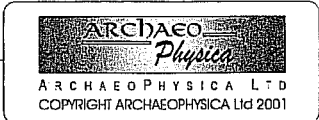




Figure 3 Fieldwalking results: flint artefacts (count)

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# ROMAN POTTERY BY WEIGHT

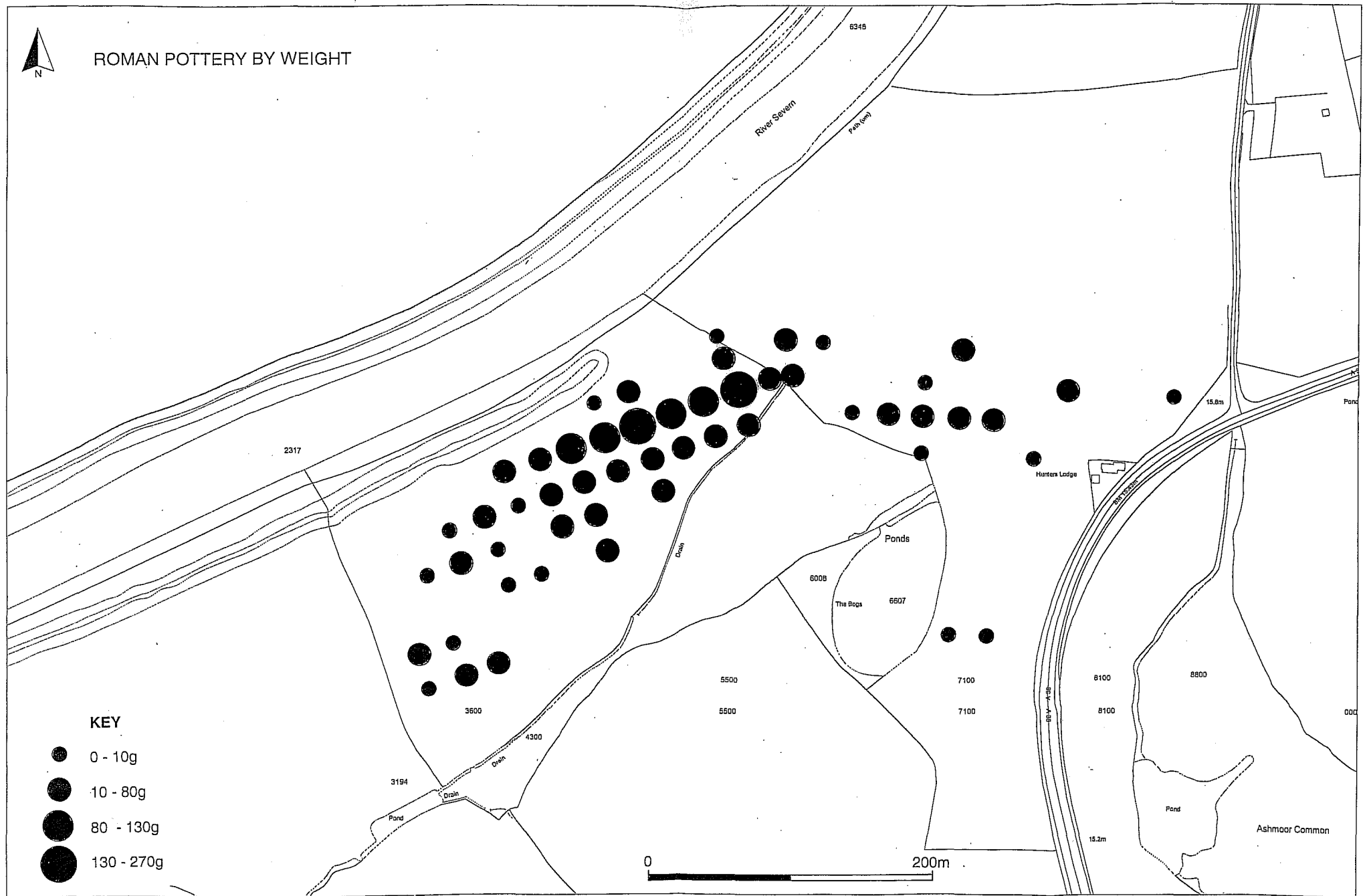


Figure 4 Fieldwalking results: Roman pottery (by weight)

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# ROMAN BRICK AND TILE BY WEIGHT



Figure 5 Fieldwalking results: Roman brick and tile (by weight)

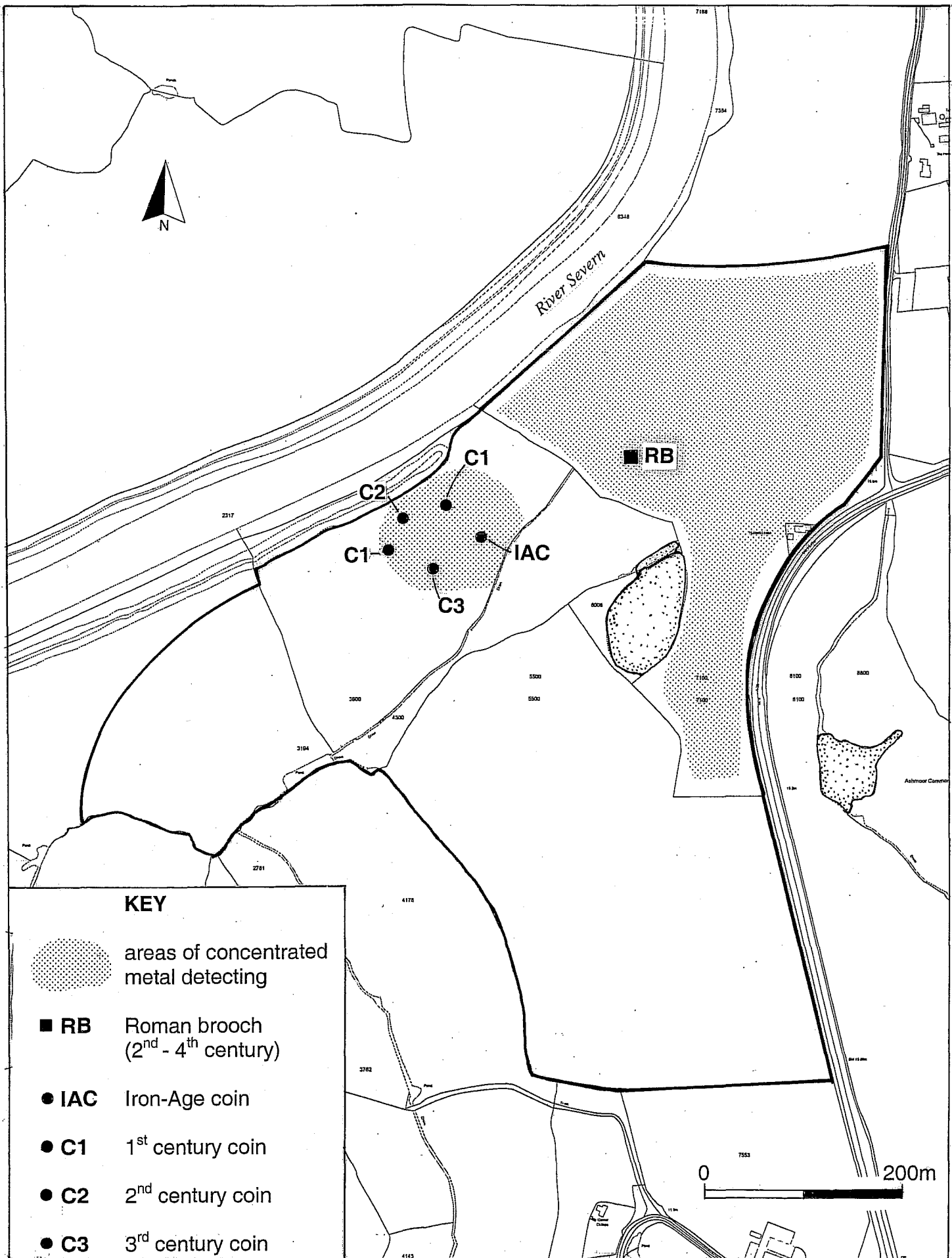


# SLAG BY WEIGHT



Figure 6 Fieldwalking results: iron slag (by weight)

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**KEY**







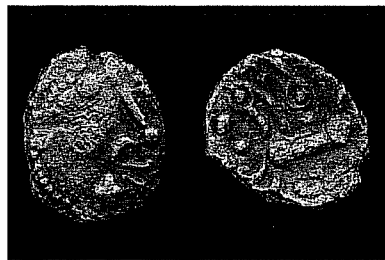
-  areas of concentrated metal detecting
-  **RB** Roman brooch (2<sup>nd</sup> - 4<sup>th</sup> century)
-  **IAC** Iron-Age coin
-  **C1** 1<sup>st</sup> century coin
-  **C2** 2<sup>nd</sup> century coin
-  **C3** 3<sup>rd</sup> century coin

Figure 7 Metal-detecting survey results: Iron Age and Roman coins and metalwork



0 10 mm



0 10 mm

*Figure 8: Scanned images of the Roman brooch and the Dubonnic coin.  
For locations, see figure 7.*

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