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DESK BASED ASSESSMENTS
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
TOPOGRAPHICAL AND LANDSCAPE SURVEY
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
EIA AND HERITAGE CONSULTANCY

TAYLOR WIMPEY WEST MIDLANDS

Land West of Old Worcester Road, Hartlebury, Worcestershire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

JULY 2015

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Taylor Wimpey West Midlands

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July 2015

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SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was commissioned by Taylor Wimpey West Midlands, to undertake an archaeological evaluation at land west of Old Worcester Road, Hartlebury, Worcestershire (NGR: SO 8444 7058). The evaluation by trial trenching was required to investigate the potential of archaeological remains in a landscape known to be rich in prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval activity ahead of the development of the site into domestic properties for which a planning application has been accepted by Wychavon District Council.

Despite the potential no significant archaeological deposits or features were seen, the only feature of note being a single undated posthole or pit that lay along the alignment of the field boundary. Although no artefactual dating was recovered it is clear that the feature post-dated a scarping of the field that according to the known mapping was undertaken at some point after 1973. Although no other archaeology was revealed it was noted that the north and west of the area of investigation contained up to 1.60m of colluvium that had been deposited over an unknown period of time and is thought to be an ongoing process.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology would like to thank Jane Humby and Jason Bennett from Taylor Wimpey West Midlands for commissioning the project, and for all their assistance throughout the work. Also, Aisling Nash, Historic Environment Advisor at Worcestershire County Council for their assistance.

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology also extends their thanks to Peter Lovett and Simon Woodiwiss at Worcestershire Archives and Archaeology Service for their kind assistance in undertaking the fieldwork. Finally, Liam Nugent at MV Kelly and all their staff for their help during this project.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (WAA) was commissioned by Taylor Wimpey West Midlands (hereafter referred to as 'the client') to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land to the west of Old Worcester Road, Hartlebury, Worcestershire (NGR: SO 8444 7058; Figure 1). The evaluation by trial trenching is required to inform upon the potential archaeological resource and the impact upon it from the construction of 92 domestic dwellings with associated services, vehicular access and landscaping for which planning permission has been granted by Wychavon District Council (Ref: W/12/02358/OU).

1.1.2 No archaeological remains were known to lie within the area of investigation but, the surrounding landscape is known to contain primarily prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval features and the proposed works would likely affect below ground archaeological remains should they be present and as a result the Local Planning Authority required a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching to investigate this.

1.1.3 The definition of an archaeological field evaluation is '*a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national and international context as appropriate*' (CIFA 2014a).

1.1.4 This project was prepared in consultation with Aisling Nash, Historic Environment Advisor, Worcestershire Archives and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council on behalf of Wychavon District Council (Pers Comms: dated 01st June 2015). A written scheme of investigation (WAA 2015) was then produced to provide a specific methodology based on the brief provided and approved by Aisling Nash prior to the fieldwork taking place. This is in line with government advice as set out in Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012).

1.1.5 In addition the archaeological evaluation conforms to the guidelines and standards laid down in the following documents:

- *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Evaluation*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIFA 2014a).
- *Code of Approved Conduct for the Regulation of Arrangements in Field Archaeology*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIFA 2014b).

- *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials,* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIfA 2014c).
- *Management of Archaeological Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (Morphe), English Heritage (2006).
- *Wardell Armstrong Archaeology: Excavation Manual*, Wardell Armstrong Archaeology, internal document, edition 1.2 (WAA 2012).
- *Standards and guidelines for archaeological projects in Worcestershire,* Worcestershire County Council (WCC 2010).

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Documentary Research

2.1.1 A previous desk based assessment of the site was compiled by John Moore Heritage Services (JMHS 2012) and this has been augmented by a new search of the Worcestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) as part of the present project. This set out the archaeological and historical background of the site, and provided an assessment of the significance of all known and potential heritage assets up to 1km from the area of investigation.

2.2 The Field Evaluation

2.2.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of eighteen trenches measuring 50m in length by 2.20m in width across the proposed development area that measured 4ha. The trenches were placed using a random arrangement and representing a 4.95% sample of the overall site area.

2.2.2 The general aims of these investigations were:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record these where they were observed;
- to establish the character of those features in terms of cuts, soil matrices and interfaces;
- to establish the levels of disturbance to any archaeological deposits from plough damage or from any other agricultural/industrial practices or activities;
- to assess the impact of the application on the archaeological site;
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes;
- to recover palaeoenvironmental material where it survives in order to understand site and landscape formation processes;

- to provide a sufficient level of information to allow determination of any additional requirements for mitigation;
- to disseminate the results of the fieldwork at an appropriate level.

2.2.3 Deposits considered not to be significant were removed by a 360^0 tracked mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. The trial trenches were subsequently cleaned by hand. All possible features were inspected and selected deposits were excavated by hand to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples. Once completed all features were recorded according to the Wardell Armstrong Archaeology standard procedure as set out in the Excavation Manual (WAA 2012).

2.2.4 All finds encountered were retained on site and returned to the office where they were identified, quantified and dated to period. A *terminus post quem* was then produced for each stratified context under the supervision of the Wardell Armstrong Archaeology Finds Officer, and the dates were used to help determine the broad date phases for the site. On completion of this project, the finds were cleaned and packaged according to standard guidelines (*Ibid*). Please note, the following categories of material will be discarded after a period of 6 months following the submission of this report, unless there is a specific request to retain them (and subject to the collection policy of the relevant depository):

- where unstratified;
- modern pottery;
- material that has been assessed as having no obvious grounds for retention.

2.3 The Archive

2.3.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project specification, and the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2011). The archive will be deposited with Worcestershire County Museum, with copies of the report sent to Worcestershire HER, available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier WSM 66991.

2.3.2 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology supports the **O**nline **A**cces**S** to the **I**ndex of Archaeological Investigation**S** (**OASIS**) project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology as a part of this national project.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Location and Geological Context

3.1.1 The site is situated to the immediate west of Worcester Road just southeast of Hartlebury village. It is limited to both the north and south by domestic properties and arable fields bound the area of investigation to the west. Stourport-on-Severn is situated just under two kilometres to the west and Kidderminster lies roughly 10km to the north.

3.1.2 The area of investigation is approximately 4 hectares in size and is roughly L-shaped with a smaller offshoot situated to the north of the northwest quadrant (Figure 1).

3.1.3 At present the site comprises two arable fields that are separated by a rough brush hedge, treeline and scarp. The two fields are roughly L-shaped in plan and the ground drops gradually from the southwest to the north, ranging from *c.*74m AOD (Above Ordnance Datum) at its southernmost point to *c.*60m AOD at the northern limit. As mentioned above a scarp separates the two fields and reaches its height at the north end of the site where it has a roughly 3m almost vertical drop.

3.1.4 The underlying solid geology is mapped as sandstone of the Bromsgrove Sandstone Formation which was deposited as riverine material between 237 and 251 million years ago during the Triassic period. No superficial geology is known to exist (BGS 2015).

3.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

3.2.1 An archaeological desk based assessment (JMHS 2012) was produced on the historical and archaeological background of the site and immediate vicinity, and has been augmented by a new search of the HER as part of the present project.

3.2.2 The earliest known evidence for human activity in the area comes from a number of unstratified worked flints that are believed to be of Prehistoric date (HER Ref. WSM 34288) and a Bronze Age Dagger found in the general area of Hartlebury (HER Ref. WSM 38653).

3.2.3 Cropmarks near Waresley (WSM 12106) have been tentatively dated to either the Iron Age or Romano-British periods based on morphology, whilst a general background spread of Romano-British activity has been recorded from finds recovered from the general area of Hartlebury (HER Ref. WSM 38653), specifically including finds recovered from the Rectory Gardens to the northeast (HER Ref. WSM 41444).

3.2.4 The same site at Rectory Gardens also produced a small quantity of medieval material, with a quantity of similarly dated material known primarily around the northwest of the historic core of the village. One find of note being a gold 14th century coin (HER Ref. WSM 65490) being recovered by the Portable Antiquities Scheme.

3.2.5 The settlement of Hartlebury itself is historically focused *c*.200m to the northwest and is known to have been present since at least 817AD through documentary evidence referring to a fortification at Hartlebury. The next mention being around 850AD when a manor was granted to the Bishop of Worcester by King Burgred of Mercia and the current castle *c*.1km to the northwest is believed to have been constructed on top of this original site by Walter Cantilupe during the reign of Henry III (1207-1272).

3.2.6 The village remained small and compact throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods and only began to expand in the mid to late 20th century with the development of domestic housing. The landscape mainly comprises a combination of piecemeal enclosure development and later field amalgamations.

3.2.7 In conclusion, the proposed development site lies within an area that historically has been primarily used for agriculture while occupation has been focused to the northwest. The slope upon which the site is situated makes it less attractive than the plateaus to the northwest and southeast for significant activities to take place.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The evaluation was undertaken between the 8th and 12th June 2015, with 18 trenches excavated across the proposed development area (Figure 2). The trenches were placed using a random array to investigate a representative area of the proposed development. Trench 11 was reduced by 3m at its northeast end due to its proximity to the existing property boundaries.

4.2 Results

4.2.1 The archaeological trenching revealed that the majority of the proposed development area comprises a heavily disturbed topsoil that seals a thin subsoil that itself sits atop a silty sand rich natural substrate that descends to the north and northwest from an average height of 73.5m AOD in the southeast down to 68m AOD along the north edge of the site.

4.2.2 The geology also consisted of bands of degraded sandstone in several of the trenches and a much firmer sandstone in Trench 13 (See below). Of specific note was the natural infilling of colluvial material revealed in trenches 9, 12, 14, 15, 17 and 18. This material was seen to

infill a natural bowl-shaped area down to a depth of 63m AOD, and it is thought that the colluvial material infilling it has been deposited over a very long period of time. There was no indication of this material having had any human interference in its deposition although ploughing 'up slope' would have no doubt sped up the process.

4.2.3 The only archaeological features revealed were located in Trench 13 and comprised three pit/posthole type features of unknown date but which were most likely to be modern in origin. Two of them [1305 & 1307] were broadly similar in size and profile, measuring 0.63m and 0.41m in diameter respectively, with steep concaved sides that descended onto a shallow concaved base and infilled with naturally deposited Aeolian derived sands. The third and final pit/posthole feature [1309] was seen in section only and measured 0.54m in diameter while the profile, similar to the other two was seen to truncate the subsoil (1302) and to be at an angle slightly off vertical. Although no dating was recovered from any of these features it is clear that they post-date the landscaping and scarping of the field boundary which map regression suggests happened at some date after 1973.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 All archaeological deposits were investigated for their palaeo-environmental potential and evidence of organic residues. However, in this case, no deposits were deemed suitable and no environmental samples were taken during the investigations.

5.2 Finds Analysis

5.2.1 The artefactual assemblage comprised of 13 finds weighing 406g and came from eight stratified contexts. The assemblage could be dated from the post-medieval period onwards (Table 1). Using pottery as an index of artefact condition, this was generally fair with sherds displaying moderate levels of abrasion.

Period	Material Class	Object Type	Total	Weight (g)
Undated	Ceramic	Brick/tile	5	286
Romano-British	Ceramic	Pot	1	15
Post-medieval	Ceramic	Pot	3	62
Modern	Ceramic	Pot	3	34
Modern	Glass	Vessel	2	9

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

5.2.2 All material has been spot-dated and quantified. Pottery has been grouped and quantified according to fabric type. Diagnostic sherds were dated by form type, whilst remaining sherds were datable by fabric type to their general period or production span.

5.2.3 ***Romano-British:*** A single fragment of Oxfordshire mortaria ware (fabric 33.1) was recovered from context 500 which also contained modern glass. This fragment was heavily abraded and can be demonstrated to have migrated within the plough-soil.

5.2.4 ***Post-medieval:*** Three sherds of pottery could be dated to the post-medieval period. All pottery was of post-medieval buff ware (fabric 91) and was recovered from contexts 101, 903 and 1801. All displayed a dark brown/black glaze characteristic of this ware type and all dated to the late 17th-18th century.

5.2.5 ***Modern:*** Three sherds of pottery were all of late 18th century date onwards. Pottery consisted of modern china (fabric 85) and porcelain (fabric 83). The only other finds were small fragment of bottle glass of the same date recovered from contexts 300 and 500.

Context	Material type	Object type	Count	Weight (g)	Start date	End date	TPQ
101	Ceramic	Brick/tile	1	6			
300	Glass	Vessel	1	4	19C	20C	20C
500	Ceramic	Pot	1	15	3C	4C	
500	Glass	Vessel	1	5	19C	20C	20C
903	Ceramic	Brick/tile	4	280			
903	Ceramic	Pot	2	41	17C	18C	18C
1100	Ceramic	Pot	1	9	18C	19C	19C
1700	Ceramic	Pot	1	14	18C	19C	19C
1800	Ceramic	Pot	1	11	18C	19C	19C
1801	Ceramic	Pot	1	21	17C	18C	18C

Table 2: Summary of context dating based on artefacts

6 CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Conclusions

6.1.1 The archaeological evaluation helped to demonstrate that despite evidence of occupation and activity within the landscape as a whole dating back to prehistory, no significant archaeology was present within the boundary of the proposed development. A single piece

of Romano-British mortaria was revealed but its highly abraded nature helped to demonstrate that it had most likely migrated down the slope from the south within the ploughsoils. Three undated pits were revealed in Trench 13 but these have been interpreted as being part of a former field boundary that post-dated landscaping which is known through map regression to be at some point after 1973.

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APPENDIX 1: TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Orientation: North-South

Depth: 0.92m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
100	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty sand of firm compaction with moderate charcoal flecks and angular to sub-rounded grit throughout.	0.36m	Topsoil heavily disturbed by root action.
101	Subsoil	Light reddish grey silty sand of firm compaction with infrequent charcoal flecks and angular to sub-rounded grit throughout along with very occasional sub-rounded gravels throughout.	0.37m (Avg.) 0.56m (Max.)	Subsoil that gets progressively deeper to the south of the trench from an average of 0.37m across roughly three quarters of the trench before dipping to 0.56m in thickness at the southern end of the trench.
102	Natural Substrate	Light greyish blue silty sand of firm compaction with bandings of gravel throughout.	0.17m+	Natural Substrate

Trench 2

Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Orientation: North-South

Depth: 0.40m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
200	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty sand of firm compaction with moderate charcoal flecks and angular to sub-rounded grit throughout.	0.27m	Topsoil heavily disturbed by root action.
201	Subsoil	Light reddish grey silty sand of firm compaction with infrequent angular to sub-angular grit throughout with very occasional angular cobbles throughout.	0.17m	Subsoil that contained a small quantity of root action that decreased with depth.
202	Natural Substrate	Light yellowish grey silty sand of firm compaction with occasional bands of gravels seen throughout.	0.03m+	Natural Substrate.

Trench 3

Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Orientation: Northeast-Southwest

Depth: 0.47m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
300	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty sand of firm compaction with moderate charcoal flecks and angular to sub-rounded grit throughout.	0.29m	Topsoil that contained large quantity of root action throughout.
301	Subsoil	Light reddish grey silty sand of firm compaction with infrequent charcoal flecks and angular to sub-rounded grits throughout.	0.18m	Subsoil with small quantity of plant rooting that became rare with depth.
302	Natural Substrate	Light yellowish grey silty sand of firm compaction with banding of degraded geological outcrops and patches of gravels towards the southwest end of the trench.	0.07m+	Natural substrate

Trench 4

Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Orientation: Northeast-Southwest

Depth: 0.74m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
400	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty sand of firm compaction with moderate charcoal flecks and angular to sub-rounded grit throughout.	0.42m	Topsoil heavily disturbed by root action.
401	Subsoil	Light reddish grey silty sand of firm compaction with infrequent charcoal flecks and angular to sub-rounded grit throughout along with very occasional sub-rounded gravels throughout.	0.32	Subsoil contains small quantity of plant rooting in upper part that gets progressively rare with depth.
402	Natural Substrate	Light greyish blue silty sand of firm compaction with bandings of gravel throughout.	0.03m+	Natural Substrate

Trench 5

Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Orientation: Northeast-Southwest

Depth: 0.70m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
500	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty sand of firm compaction with moderate charcoal flecks and angular to sub-rounded grit throughout.	0.51m	Topsoil heavily disturbed by root action.
501	Subsoil	Light reddish grey silty sand of firm compaction with infrequent angular to sub-angular grit throughout with very occasional angular cobbles throughout.	0.19m	Subsoil that contained a small quantity of root action that decreased with depth.
502	Natural Substrate	Light yellowish grey silty sand of firm compaction with occasional bands of gravels seen throughout.	0.02m+	Natural Substrate. Silty sand also contains occasional patches of light greenish grey.

Trench 6

Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Orientation: Northeast-Southwest

Depth: 0.73m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
600	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty sand of firm compaction with moderate charcoal flecks and angular to sub-rounded grit throughout.	0.40m	Topsoil that contained large quantity of root action throughout.
601	Subsoil	Light reddish grey silty sand of firm compaction with infrequent charcoal flecks and angular to sub-rounded grits throughout.	0.33m	Subsoil with small quantity of plant rooting that became rare with depth.
602	Natural Substrate	Light yellowish grey silty sand of firm compaction.	0.02m+	Natural substrate
603	Fill of [604]	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare charcoal flecks and sub-rounded gravels throughout.	0.18m	Natural infilling of feature [604].
[604]	Tree throw	Irregular shaped feature with all the hallmarks of tree-rooting.	0.18m	Former tree rooting

Trench 7

Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Orientation: East-West

Depth: 0.38m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
700	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty sand of firm compaction with moderate charcoal flecks and angular to sub-rounded grit throughout.	0.38m	Topsoil heavily disturbed by root action.
701	Natural Substrate	Light greyish blue silty sand of firm compaction with bandings of gravel throughout.	0.04m+	Natural Substrate

Trench 8

Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Orientation: North-South

Depth: 0.52m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
800	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty sand of firm compaction with moderate charcoal flecks and angular to sub-rounded grit throughout.	0.32m	Topsoil heavily disturbed by root action.
801	Subsoil	Light reddish grey silty sand of firm compaction with infrequent angular to sub-angular grit throughout with very occasional angular cobbles throughout.	0.20m	Subsoil that contained a small quantity of root action that decreased with depth.
802	Natural Substrate	Light reddish grey silty sand of firm compaction with occasional bands of gravels seen throughout.	0.05m+	This geology changes 14m into the trench from the south end into a clean light greenish grey silt rich sand of firm compaction with no other inclusions noted.

Trench 9

Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Orientation: Northnortheast-Southsouthwest

Depth: 0.49m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
900	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty sand of firm compaction with moderate charcoal flecks and angular to sub-rounded grit throughout.	0.30m	Topsoil that contained large quantity of root action throughout.
901	Subsoil	Light reddish grey silty sand of firm compaction with infrequent charcoal flecks and angular to sub-rounded grits throughout.	0.14m	Subsoil with small quantity of plant rooting that became rare with depth.
902	Natural Substrate	Light yellowish grey silty sand of firm compaction.	0.05m+	Natural Substrate that descends along a moderately steep slope to the north, descending from a point 15m south of north end of trench.
903	Deposit	Mid brownish grey silty sand of firm compaction with occasional charcoal flecks noted throughout and very rare CBM.	0.70m	Colluvial wash that infilled the natural slope. Thought to have occurred over a long period of time via low energy siltation. Material recovered was post-med in date but thought that origin of deposit is much older.

Trench 10

Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Orientation: Northwest-Southeast

Depth: 0.59m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
1000	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty sand of firm compaction with moderate charcoal flecks and angular to sub-rounded grit throughout.	0.29m	Topsoil heavily disturbed by root action.
1001	Subsoil	Light reddish grey silty sand of firm compaction with infrequent charcoal flecks and angular to sub-rounded grit throughout along with very occasional	0.30m	Subsoil that contained occasional plant rooting in upper part that became rare with depth.

		sub-rounded gravels throughout.		
1002	Natural Substrate	Light yellowish grey silty sand of firm compaction. Eastern 5m of trench contained outcrop of hard geology with bandings of gravel throughout.	0.07m+	Natural Substrate

Trench 11

Length: 47m Width: 2.20m Orientation: Northeast-Southwest

Depth: 0.78m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
1100	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty sand of firm compaction with moderate charcoal flecks and angular to sub-rounded grit throughout.	0.45m	Topsoil heavily disturbed by root action.
1101	Subsoil	Light reddish grey silty sand of firm compaction with infrequent angular to sub-angular grit throughout with very occasional angular cobbles throughout.	0.33m	Subsoil that contained a small quantity of root action that decreased with depth.
1102	Natural Substrate	Light yellowish grey silty sand of firm compaction with banding of degraded geological outcrops and patches of gravels on occasion throughout.	0.05m+	Natural Substrate.

Trench 12

Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Orientation: Northwest-Southeast

Depth: 0.96m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
1200	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty sand of firm compaction with moderate charcoal flecks and angular to sub-rounded grit throughout.	0.28m	Topsoil that contained large quantity of root action throughout.
1201	Subsoil	Light reddish grey silty sand of firm compaction with infrequent charcoal flecks and angular to sub-rounded grits throughout.	0.68m	Subsoil with small quantity of plant rooting that became rare with depth.

1202	Natural Substrate	Light yellowish grey silty sand of firm compaction with banding of degraded geological outcrops and patches of gravels on occasion throughout.	0.04m+	Natural substrate

Trench 13

Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Orientation: East-West

Depth: 1.46m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
1300	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty sand of firm compaction with moderate charcoal flecks and angular to sub-rounded grit throughout.	0.67m	Topsoil heavily disturbed by root action.
1301	Subsoil	Light reddish grey silty sand of firm compaction with infrequent charcoal flecks and angular to sub-rounded grit throughout along with very occasional sub-rounded gravels throughout.	0.80m	Subsoil.
1302	Natural Substrate	Orange-yellow to grey silty sand that became firm sandstone to the west as trench descended across scarp.	0.04m+	Natural Substrate
1303	Void	Void	Void	Void
1304	Fill of [1305]	Thin bands of dark brownish blue course sands alternating with mid yellow brown sandy silts.	0.19m	Fill of [1305] that is thought to be the result of wind blown deposits lain over an unknown period of time.
[1305]	Cut of pit	Small oval measuring 0.63m in diameter with moderate to steep concaved sides that dropped imperceptibly onto a flat base.	0.19m	Sterile feature that truncated through the natural substrate and appeared to even to be of natural origin. Given its location relative to the scarp it is believed to be of later stratigraphic date.
1306	Fill of [1307]	Thin bands of dark brownish blue coarse sands alternating with mid yellow brown sandy silts.	0.19m	Fill of [1307] that appears to be the result of Aeolian low energy deposition that is thought to have been seasonal in date.
[1307]	Cut of pit	Small circular pit measuring 0.41m in	0.19m	Thought to be related to a former fence line

		diameter with steep concaved sides that drop through a moderately concaved bottom base of slope onto a flat base.		demarcating the boundary of the field along the base of the scarp. Stratigraphically it is thought to be of later date than the scarp construction and despite its sterile nature it is thought to be post-med in origin.
1308	Fill of [1309]	Thin bands of dark brownish blue coarse sands alternating with mid yellow brown sandy silts.	0.72m	Sterile fill of post [1309] that is thought to be the result of low energy Aeolian deposition undertaken over a long period of time.
[1309]	Cut of pit	Roughly circular pit 0.54m in diameter that was seen to truncate 1302 at an angle of roughly 15 degrees of vertical.	0.72m	Cut for post that appears to have been placed at a slight angle off vertical suggesting that the post was driven in from above. Thought to relate to the former field boundary.

Trench 14

Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Orientation: Northeast-Southwest

Depth: 1.60m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
1400	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty sand of firm compaction with moderate charcoal flecks and angular to sub-rounded grit throughout.	0.40m	Topsoil heavily disturbed by root action.
1401	Subsoil	Light reddish grey silty sand of firm compaction with infrequent angular to sub-angular grit throughout with very occasional angular cobbles throughout.	0.39m	Subsoil that contained a small quantity of root action that decreased with depth.
1402	Deposit	Mid reddish brown clay rich sand of soft compaction with occasional charcoal flecks and sub-rounded gravels throughout.	0.65m (Min.) 0.80m (Max.)	Band of colluvium that grew thicker to the north. Appears to be a natural infilling of a hollow by material that has come down the slope over an unknown period of time.
1403	Natural Substrate	Mid pinkish brown sandy clay marl of very firm compaction.	0.03m+	Natural Substrate.

Trench 15

Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Orientation: Northeast-Southwest

Depth: 1.60m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
1500	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty sand of firm compaction with moderate charcoal flecks and angular to sub-rounded grit throughout.	0.45m	Topsoil that contained large quantity of root action throughout.
1501	Subsoil	Light reddish grey silty sand of firm compaction with infrequent charcoal flecks and angular to sub-rounded grits throughout.	0.51m	Subsoil with small quantity of plant rooting that became rare with depth.
1502	Deposit	Mid reddish brown clay rich sand of soft compaction with occasional charcoal flecks and sub-rounded gravels throughout.	0.20m (Min.) 0.60m (Max.)	Band of colluvium that grew thicker to the north. Appears to be a natural infilling of a hollow by material that has come down the slope over an unknown period of time.
1503	Natural Substrate	Mid pinkish brown sandy clay marl of very firm compaction.	0.07m+	Natural substrate

Trench 16

Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Orientation: North-South

Depth: 0.37m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
1600	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty sand of firm compaction with moderate charcoal flecks and angular to sub-rounded grit throughout.	0.28m	Topsoil heavily disturbed by root action.
1601	Subsoil	Light reddish grey silty sand of firm compaction with infrequent charcoal flecks and angular to sub-rounded grit throughout along with very occasional sub-rounded gravels throughout.	0.09m	Subsoil with occasional plant rooting that became rare with depth.
1602	Natural Substrate	Light greyish red silty sand of firm compaction with bandings of gravel throughout.	0.01m+	Natural Substrate

Trench 17

Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Orientation: Primarily East/West

Depth: 0.59m average Depth: 1.60m maximum

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
1700	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty sand of firm compaction with moderate charcoal flecks and angular to sub-rounded grit throughout.	0.36m	Topsoil heavily disturbed by root action.
1701	Subsoil	Light reddish grey silty sand of firm compaction with infrequent angular to sub-angular grit throughout with very occasional angular cobbles throughout.	0.17m	Subsoil that contained a small quantity of root action that decreased with depth.
1702	Natural Substrate	Light yellowish grey silty sand of firm compaction.	0.07m+	Natural Substrate.
1703	Deposit	Mid brownish grey silty sand of firm compaction with very occasional charcoal flecks.	1.01m	Natural infilling of natural slope by material coming from higher up the ridge. Gets thicker to the east.

Trench 18

Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Orientation: Primarily East/West

Depth: 0.40m average Depth: 1.57m maximum

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
1800	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty sand of firm compaction with moderate charcoal flecks and angular to sub-rounded grit throughout.	0.38m	Topsoil that contained large quantity of root action throughout.
1801	Subsoil	Light reddish grey silty sand of firm compaction with infrequent charcoal flecks and angular to sub-rounded grits throughout.	0.29m	Subsoil with small quantity of plant rooting that became rare with depth.
1802	Natural Substrate	Light yellowish grey silty sand of firm compaction with banding of degraded geological outcrops and patches of gravels towards the southwest end of the trench.	0.10m+	Natural Substrate.
1803	Deposit	Mid brownish grey silty sand of firm compaction with very occasional	0.90m	Natural infilling of natural slope getting thicker to the east.

		charcoal flecks throughout.		

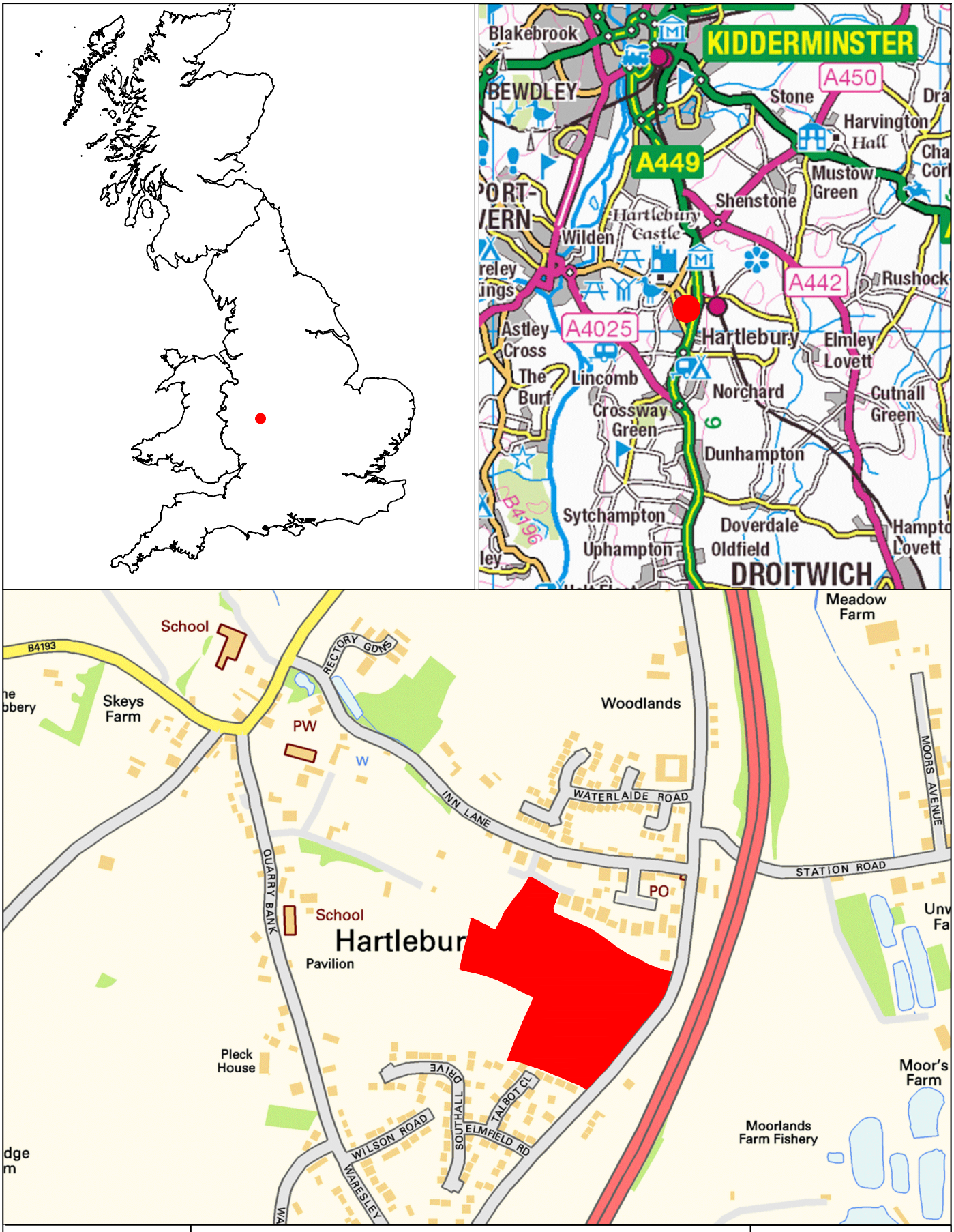
APPENDIX 2: PLATES

Plate 1; Southeast facing section through alluvium in Trench 18. Scale 1m.

Plate 2; Pit/Posthole [1305] looking Southeast. Scale 0.1m.

Plate 3; Pits [1307 and 1309] looking East. Scale 0.1m.

APPENDIX 3: FIGURES



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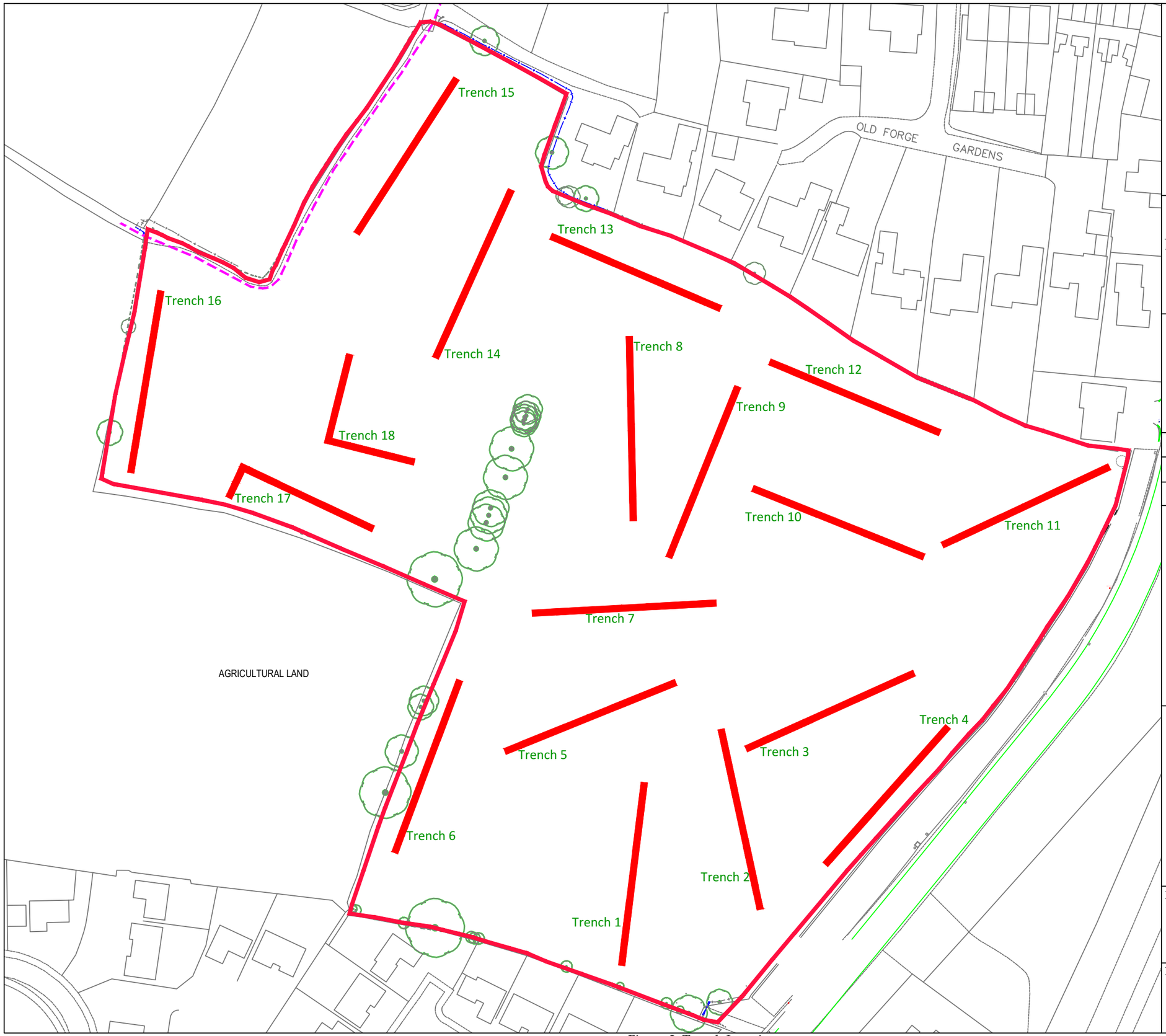
Wardell Armstrong
Archaeology
2015

PROJECT:	Land West of Old Worcester Road, Hartlebury, Worcestershire
DRAWN BY:	JW
PROJECT No:	CP11377
CLIENT:	Taylor Wimpey West Midlands
DATE:	June 2015

Figure 1: Site Location



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Wardell Armstrong
Archaeology
2015

PROJECT:

Land West of Old Worcester Road, Hartlebury, Worcestershire

CLIENT:

Taylor Wimpey West Midlands

SCALE: Do not scale from this drawing

DRAWN BY: JW

DATE: June 2015

KEY:

Trench

REPORT No:

CP11377

FIGURE:

2

Figure 2: Trench Locations

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