

wardell-armstrong.com

ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE
ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY
INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITIES
LAND AND PROPERTY
MINING AND MINERAL PROCESSING
MINERAL ESTATES
WASTE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



TAYLOR WIMPEY WEST MIDLANDS

**LAND NORTH OF PIXHAM FERRY LANE,
KEMPSEY, WORCESTERSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

JULY 2017

your earth our world



DATE ISSUED: July 2017
JOB NUMBER: BM11241
OASIS REFERENCE: Wardella2-263871
HER REFERENCE: WSM 68015
REPORT NUMBER: 002

TAYLOR WIMPEY WEST MIDLANDS

**LAND NORTH OF PIXHAM FERRY LANE,
KEMPSEY, WORCESTERSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

JULY 2017

PREPARED BY:

Peter Lovett (WAAS) Project Officer

Pp. 

REVIEWED BY:

Tom Vaughan (WAAS) Senior Project Manager

Pp. 

APPROVED BY:

Allison Pritchard Regional Director



This report has been prepared by Wardell Armstrong with all reasonable skill, care and diligence, within the terms of the Contract with the Client. The report is confidential to the Client and Wardell Armstrong accepts no responsibility of whatever nature to third parties to whom this report may be made known.

No part of this document may be reproduced without the prior written approval of Wardell Armstrong.



Wardell Armstrong is the trading name of Wardell Armstrong LLP, Registered in England No. OC307138.

Registered office: Sir Henry Doulton House, Forge Lane, Etruria, Stoke-on-Trent, ST1 5BD, United Kingdom

UK Offices: Stoke-on-Trent, Birmingham, Cardiff, Carlisle, Edinburgh, Greater Manchester, London, Newcastle upon Tyne, Shaftesbury, Sheffield, Taunton, Truro. International Offices: Almaty, Moscow

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

CONTENTS

Summary	1
1 Introduction	2
1.1 Circumstances of the Project	2
2 Methodology.....	4
2.1 Personnel.....	4
2.2 Documentary Research	4
2.3 The Field Evaluation	4
2.4 The Archive.....	6
3 Background	7
3.1 Location and Geological Context	7
4 Archaeological Evaluation Results	8
4.1 Structural analysis	8
4.2 Phase 1: Natural deposits.....	8
4.3 Phase 2: Iron Age deposits	8
4.4 Phase 4: undated deposits	9
4.5 Phase 5: modern deposits.....	10
5 Finds Assessment.....	11
5.1 Introduction.....	11
5.2 Quantification.....	11
5.3 Summary artefactual evidence by period	12
5.4 Conclusions and recommendations	14
5.5 Discard and retention.....	15
6 Palaeoenvironmental Assessment.....	16
6.1 Introduction.....	16
7 Synthesis	18
8 Significance	19
8.1 Nature of the archaeological interest in the site	19
8.2 Relative importance of the archaeological interest in the site.....	19
8.3 Physical extent of the archaeological interest in the site	19
9 Bibliography	20

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Trench descriptions.....	21
Appendix 2: Images.....	31
Appendix 3: Technical information.....	40
Appendix 4: Summary data for Worcestershire HER.....	41
Appendix 5: Figures.....	45

DRAWINGS	TITLE	SCALE
BM11241-006	Figure 1: Site Location.	1: 5,000
BM11241-007	Figure 2: Trench location and features.	1: 1,250
BM11241-008	Figure 3: Trenches 3, 5, and 16; plans.	1: 250
BM11241-009	Figure 4: Sections 1, 13, 15 and 19.	1: 20

SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Worcestershire Archives and Archaeology Service on behalf of Wardell Armstrong on land north of Pixham Ferry Lane, Kempsey, Worcestershire. The evaluation was undertaken on behalf of Taylor Wimpey West Midlands who have applied to Malvern Hills District Council for planning consent to construct a new residential development.

Seventeen trenches were excavated across the site. A number of probable storage pits were identified, and a sample of them excavated. Whilst the pottery recovered from the features was of later Iron Age or Roman date, the proximity of a probable prehistoric enclosure some 200m to the west would suggest the former date.

The investigation also revealed several undated ditches. One of these is likely to relate to medieval or later land divisions; although predates at least the mid-19th century. The other ditches are likely to be older; possibly contemporary with the storage pits. An undated but probably early prehistoric possible hearth was also excavated. This lay in isolation from the other archaeological features identified.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

- 1.1.1 Worcestershire Archives and Archaeology Service (WAAS) was commissioned by Wardell Armstrong (WA) to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land north of Pixham Ferry Lane, Kempsey, Worcestershire (Site centred NGR: SO 8499 4836; Figure 1). The work was undertaken on behalf of Taylor Wimpey West Midlands (hereafter referred to as 'the client') to inform upon the potential archaeological resource and impact upon it from the construction of up to 113 domestic dwellings with associated car parking, new estate roads and access, associated infrastructure and landscaping for which a planning application is being submitted to Malvern Hills District Council.
- 1.1.2 The proposed development was thought likely to affect below ground archaeological remains, should they be present and as a result the Local Planning Authority (LPA) 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, quantity and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national and international context as appropriate' (CIFA 2014a).
- 1.1.4 The project was prepared in consultation with Adrian Scruby, Historic Environment Advisor, Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council working on behalf of Malvern Hills District Council (Email: Dated 14th September 2016). A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was then produced (WAA 2016a) to provide a specific methodology based on the agreed works and this was approved by Adrian Scruby 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 by trial trenching 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)*, Historic England: London (HE 2015);
- *Wardell Armstrong Archaeology: Excavation Manual*, Wardell Armstrong Archaeology, internal document, edition 1.2 (WAA 2012);
- *Manual of service practice, recording manual*, Worcestershire Archaeology, Worcestershire Archives and Archaeology Service, internal document (WAAS 2012);
- *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Worcestershire*, Worcestershire Archives and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council (WCC 2012).

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Personnel

2.1.1 The archaeological evaluation fieldwork was undertaken by WAAS on behalf of WA. The excavations were led by Peter Lovett (BSc hon.) who joined Worcestershire Archaeology in 2012 and has been practicing archaeology since 2004, assisted by Nina O'Hare (BA hon.) and Morgan Murphy (BA hon.; MA). The project manager responsible for the internal quality of the work undertaken by WAAS was Tom Vaughan (BA hon.); MA; ACIfA). Illustrations were prepared by Carolyn Hunt (BSc hon.; PG Cert; MCIfA). Elizabeth Pearson (MSc; ACIfA) contributed the environmental report. C Jane Evans (BA, MA, MCIfA) contributed the finds report. Jonathan Webster (BA hon.), Project manager from WA led the project and undertook all negotiations and was also responsible for the quality of all work undertaken, he also proof read and edited this report before submission.

2.2 Documentary Research

2.2.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment was prepared by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (WAA 2016b), which set out the known 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 development area.

2.3 The Field Evaluation

2.3.1 Fieldwork was undertaken between the 2nd and 8th May 2017. Seventeen trenches, amounting to just over 1,485m² in area, were excavated over the site area of 3.7ha, representing a sample of 4%. The location of the trenches is indicated in Figure 2. A geophysical survey was carried out over the southern half of the site, the northern half being under crops at the time of the works and thus unable to be surveyed (WAA 2016c). No specific archaeological features could be discerned from the results of this work, so the trench locations were arrayed in a rough grid, to allow for as wide coverage as possible across the site. During the evaluation, several trenches had to be relocated due to overhead cables and the proximity to existing hedges. Trenches 1, 3, 11, and 14 were moved away from hedge lines; Trench 2 was moved slightly north to keep the site access clear; Trenches 8 and 9 were moved due to overhead cables and Trench 9 was shortened to 34m.

2.3.2 A second parcel of land was originally intended to be investigated, with a c.6m wide trench running roughly northwest to southeast in the field on the western side of Old

Road South. This was to enable the construction of a sewer pipe in advance of the housing development. It would have impacted upon a known enclosure site of probable prehistoric date (**WSM 02109**), but this stage of works remains pending. This stage of the project will now be conducted at a later date, and is not reported here.

2.3.3 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 observed;
- to establish the character of any potential features in terms of cuts, soil matrices and interfaces;
- to assess the impact of the application on the archaeological site;
- to recover artefactual materials from as many contexts as possible to allow for a refined chronological sequence of the site to be established;
- to recover palaeoenvironmental material to gain an understanding on site preservations, potential and gain an understanding of formation processes;
- to provide the Local Planning Authority with a characterisation of the potential of the site so an informed decision can be made.

2.3.4 And specifically to:

- to investigate any anomalies noted and quality of data recovered during the previous archaeological geophysical survey (WAA 2016c).

2.3.5 Deposits considered not to be significant were removed by a 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. The trial trenches were subsequently cleaned by hand and all possible features were inspected for their potential, selected deposits were excavated by hand to retrieve artefactual material and palaeoenvironmental samples. All features were excavated and recorded according to professional standards using the format set out in Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (WAA) excavation manual (WAA 2012) and WAAS standard practice (WAAS 2012).

2.3.6 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 and the dates used to help determine the broad date phasing for the site. On completion of the fieldwork, the finds were cleaned and packaged according to standard guidelines (CIFA 2014c). Please note, the following categories of materials 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.

2.3.7 On completion of the investigations the evaluation trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material.

2.4 The Archive

2.4.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the *Guidelines for the deposition of archaeological Digital Archives to Museums Worcestershire* and the *Guidelines for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives into the Worcestershire County Museums Collection* and the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2011). The archive will be deposited with Worcester Museum, with copies of the report sent to Worcestershire County HER, available on request. The original archive can be accessed using the unique project identifier **WSM 68015**.

2.4.2 WA supports the **Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS)** project. This project aims to provide an online 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 on the findings of this project will be made available by WA as part of this national project. The project can be accessed under the unique project identifier **Wardella2-263871**.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Location and Geological Context

- 3.1.1 The study site is located to the south-west of the village of Kempsey. It is bordered on the north and east by a housing estate, on the south by Pixham Ferry Lane, and on the west by Old Road South. The ground is relatively flat, and lies at roughly c.17m AOD.
- 3.1.2 The geology of the site consists of superficial deposits of Worcester Member Sand and Gravel, overlying Sidmouth Mudstone Formation (BGS 2017).
- 3.1.3 The archaeological context has been previously discussed in detail in both the DBA (WAA 2016b) and the WSI (WAA 2016a). Of particular note are the two probable prehistoric enclosures known through both cropmarks and geophysical survey, which lie in the field immediately to the west. The first is a double-ditched enclosure (**WSM 02109**) c.42m west of the western edge of the present site. The second, simpler enclosure (**WSM 02111**) lies c.230m north-west of the western edge of the site.
- 3.1.4 Historic mapping has shown that the site had been agricultural land since at least 1840, when it was divided into four parcels of land. It remained with such divisions until 1970, when only the north-west division remained, with the rest of the land as one field, as it is today.
- 3.1.5 The site at the time of the investigations has been under crops, though is laid fallow currently, with the exception of the northwest parcel, which has a crop in it.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION RESULTS

4.1 Structural analysis

4.1.1 The trenches and features recorded are shown in Figure 2. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1.

4.1.2 Archaeological remains were identified in Trenches 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, and 16.

4.1.3 Trenches 2, 4, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, and 17 were blank.

4.2 Phase 1: Natural deposits

4.2.1 The natural stratum consisted predominantly of a soft yellow orange sand, with occasional striations of a firm pink clay with pebbles. It was observed at an average of c.0.65m below ground surface, in a range of between 0.53m and 0.87m.

4.2.2 A subsoil of between 0.20m to 0.38m in depth lay across the site, consisting of a soft yellowish brown silty sand.

4.3 Phase 2: Iron Age deposits

4.3.1 Ten pits were identified in Trench 3, of which three were sampled by excavation (Plate 2). Pit **304** emerged from the western edge of the trench, with approximately half of the feature visible in plan (Figs 3-4; Plate 3). It was circular, with steep sides and a flat base, measuring 0.25m deep by 0.93m wide by 2.15m long. It contained three fills; a main fill (**303**) of a soft mid brown silty sand containing pottery sherds, and two slumping deposits around the edges, indicative of edge collapse (**307**) & (**308**). There was no indication of specific function from the material within the fills.

4.3.2 Pit **306** was similarly half revealed from the section, and appeared circular in plan (if extrapolated) (Fig 3; Plates 4 and 5). It contained a single fill (**305**) of soft yellow brown silty sand and measured 0.44m deep by 1.24m wide by 2.84m long, containing Iron Age pottery, and some charcoal flecks. The sides were not as steep as that in pit **304**, being a concave edge. The southern side appeared to have suffered from erosion, creating an irregular edge.

4.3.3 The final pit excavated in this trench was **310**, a sub-circular feature measuring 0.28m deep by 1m wide by 1.56m long. It had steep sides and a flat base, with a fill of soft orange brown silty sand (**309**), containing moderate fire-cracked stone.

4.3.4 The remaining unexcavated pits were all circular or sub-circular in plan, and ranged in size from 1.5m to 2.3m in diameter.

- 4.3.5 A large pit, **504**, with steep sides and a flat base was excavated in Trench 5, and whilst it did not contain any dateable material, was morphologically similar to those in Trench 3 and therefore likely to be contemporary (Figs 3-4; Plate 6). It measured 0.24m deep and had a diameter of 1.4m.
- 4.3.6 Two other pits were excavated in Trench 5 (Fig 3; Plate 8), differing to those discussed above in shape, being more elongated. Neither feature was fully revealed within the trench. Pit **506** measured 0.5m deep by 0.86m wide by 0.56m long, and was filled by a soft orange brown sand (**505**) (Plate 7). Feature **508** was probably a pit, though its elongated shape may suggest that it was a linear feature that terminated within the trench. It measured 0.3m by 0.74m wide by 1.3m long, and had moderate to steep sides with a sloping base.
- 4.3.7 A small circular pit in Trench 13, **1306**, had steep sides and was 0.25m deep by 0.75m wide by 0.9m long (Plate 9). No finds were recovered and it is dated by association to the other pits.
- 4.3.8 A possible gully terminus, **1304**, was aligned northwest to southeast, and measured 0.19m deep by 1.28m wide. It was filled by a sterile soft yellow brown silty sand (**1303**) (Plate 10).
- 4.3.9 Three pits of probable Iron Age date were identified in Trench 16, of which two were excavated (Fig 3). All were suggestive of being storage pits. Circular pit **1604** was 0.24m deep by 0.8m wide by 1.24m long, and was filled by a sterile soft reddish brown silty sand (**1603**) (Plate 11). Pit **1606** was oval in shape, and was filled similarly to pit **1604**. It measured 0.38m in depth, 0.58m wide and 1.5m long.
- 4.4 **Phase 4: undated deposits**
- 4.4.1 Five ditches were identified and excavated. Three of these, **320**, **510**, and **1206**, seemed to represent one ditch, east to west across the site. In the excavated section in Trench 5, it appeared to cut the subsoil, suggesting that it is medieval or post-medieval in date. However, it does not align to any of the known field boundaries from the historic mapping, though these are only known from 1840 onwards. Ditch **510** measured at least 0.2m in depth and 0.52m in width, filled by a mid orange brown silty sand (**509**).
- 4.4.2 The two remaining ditches did not match up with any other linear features. **1208** ran roughly parallel to ditch **1206**. Ditch **604** ran northwest to southeast and measured 0.21m by 1.2m wide (Plate 13).

- 4.4.3 Two oval pits were excavated, one in Trench 8, and one in Trench 12. Pit **1204** (Plate 14) was 0.31m deep, 0.42m wide and 0.72m long, whilst pit **704** was 0.16m deep, 0.52m wide and 1.2m long. Both were filled with sterile sands and neither contained any material to suggest a date or function. A third pit **1308** excavated in Trench 13 was irregular in shape, and may have been the result of tree rooting.
- 4.4.4 A posthole (**104**; Plate 15) was excavated in Trench 1. It was small, at 0.16m deep, 0.24m wide and 0.34m long, and had steep sides into a concave base. There were no finds, or evidence of a post pipe or packing, and it lay in isolation.
- 4.4.5 A shallow scoop feature was excavated in Trench 8. At first, due to some scorching seen at the top of the deposit, it was considered to be a potential hearth (**804**) (Plate 16). Upon excavation, little real form could be discerned, and it is likely to have been a shallow depression filled with subsoil, upon which some burning event had occurred. It measured just 0.08m deep, 0.6m wide and 1.4m long.
- 4.5 **Phase 5: modern deposits**
- 4.5.1 A thick topsoil of between 0.29m to 0.50m in depth lay across the site, consisting of reddish brown silty sand.
- 4.5.2 A deposit **605** containing articulated cattle bones was discovered in Trench 6, cutting through the subsoil (Plate 12). It is uncertain as to its date, but due to its good state of preservation and its position stratigraphically above the subsoil, it is suggested that it is relatively recent in date. Due to possible biological hazards inherent with such recent animal remains, it was not excavated.

5 FINDS ASSESSMENT

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The artefactual assemblage recovered is summarised in Tables 1-3.

5.2 Quantification

5.2.1 Finds came from seven of the trenches excavated and from eleven contexts, mainly associated with the topsoil. Much of the pottery was fragmentary and abraded, which sometimes made precise identification difficult. Where finds could be dated they provided evidence for prehistoric, late Iron Age to Romano British, and post-medieval to modern activity (see Table 1).

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage.					
period	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight(g)
Prehistoric	Stone	flint	flakes	2	2.2
Iron Age/Roman	ceramic	earthenware	pot	2	60
Romano-British	ceramic	earthenware	oven plate?	1	105
Romano-British	ceramic	earthenware	pot	1	3
post-medieval	ceramic	earthenware	pot	2	19
post-medieval	ceramic	fired clay	clay pipe	1	9
post-medieval/modern	Glass	pale green	droplet	1	4
Modern	ceramic	earthenware	kiln furniture	1	5
Modern	ceramic	earthenware	pot	1	13
Undated	Bone	animal bone	fragment	3	78
Undated	ceramic	fired clay	brick/tile	1	17
Undated	ceramic	fired clay	fragment	10	15
undated	Stone	flint	fragment	1	17.4

Table 2: Quantification of the pottery by fabric.

period	fabric code	fabric common name	count	weight(g)	average weight(g)
Iron Age/Roman	3	Malvernian ware	2	60	30
Romano-British	3.1?	Slab-built Malvernian ware?	1	105	105
Romano-British	13	Sandy oxidized ware	1	3	3
Post-medieval	78	Post-medieval red ware	2	19	10
Modern	81.4	Miscellaneous late stoneware	1	13	13
total			7	200	29

5.3 Summary artefactual evidence by period

5.3.1 For the finds from individual features, including specific types of pottery, consult Tables 3 and 2 in that order and in combination.

5.3.2 **Prehistoric:** The only evidence for definitively prehistoric activity came from the fill of a possible hearth in Trench 8 (**804**, fill **803**) which produced two burnt, struck flakes of flint. Neither was sufficiently diagnostic to provide closer dating (Rob Hedge pers comm). Another flint fragment was recovered from the topsoil in Trench 14 (fill **1400**), but this was most likely plough-struck rather than worked.

5.3.3 **Iron Age/Romano-British:** A small quantity of Romano-British material was present. A thick sherd in a Malvernian fabric was found in a pit in Trench 3. This might be from the base of a large storage jar or might be a fragment of oven plate. If the former, this could date from the Middle Iron Age to early Romano-British periods. If oven plate, these are most common in late 3rd to 4th century deposits but are known from 2nd century contexts as well. The same pit produced two joining base sherds from a handmade Malvernian jar. This could not be closely dated either; it could be later Iron Age or early Romano-British. Given the presence of other Romano-British material from this area of the site, albeit in very small quantities, a Romano-British date is perhaps more likely. Another, abraded sherd of probable Romano-British pottery came from the topsoil in Trench 11 (fill **1100**).

5.3.4 **Post-medieval and modern:** The remaining finds were post-medieval, modern or undated. Single body sherds in brown glazed, post-medieval red ware were found in the topsoil of Trenches 5 and 13 (fills **500** and **1300** respectively). These date broadly

to the 16th to 17th centuries. The only modern pottery was a sherd of stoneware found in the topsoil in Trench 8.

- 5.3.5 The topsoil in Trench 16 (fill **1600**) produced a complete clay pipe bowl, with a poorly impressed, heart-shaped stamp on the heel. The form dates broadly to the mid-17th century (Oswald 1975, fig 3, G.5). The only other finds of any significance were a kiln spacer, possibly from the Worcester porcelain works, found in the topsoil of Trench 8 (fill **800**) and a droplet of glass from the topsoil in Trench 11 (fill **1100**). Debris from the porcelain works, such as saggar and spacer fragments, was commonly dumped on fields around the city, perhaps to improve drainage. The glass droplet must have been associated with some heat process and was perhaps dumped in the same way.

Table 3: Summary of context dating based on artefacts.

Context	material class	object specific type	count	weight(g)	period	start date	end date	tpq date range
304	ceramic	pot	2	60	Iron Age/ Roman			Iron Age/Roman
305	ceramic	oven plate	1	105	Romano-British	late 3rd	4th	late 3rd-4th
305	ceramic	fired clay	2	10	undated			
500	ceramic	pot	1	8	post-medieval	1500	1699	1500-1699
503	ceramic	fired clay	7	2	undated			undated
509	bone	animal bone	2	56	undated			medieval/ post-medieval
509	ceramic	brick/tile	1	17	medieval/post -medieval			
800	ceramic	kiln furniture	1	5	modern	1750	2000	1800-2000
800	ceramic	pot	1	13	modern	1800	1950	
803	stone	flint flakes	2	2.2	prehistoric			prehistoric
1100	glass	glass droplet	1	4	post-medieval/ modern			post-medieval/ modern
1100	ceramic	pot	1	3	Romano-British			Romano-British
1300	bone	animal bone	1	22	undated			1500-1699
1300	ceramic	pot	1	11	post-medieval	1500	1699	
1300	ceramic	fired clay	1	3	undated			
1400	stone	flint	1	17.4	undated			undated
1600	ceramic	clay pipe	1	9	post-medieval	1640	1660	1640-1660

5.4 Conclusions and recommendations

5.4.1 The finds provide evidence for activity either on site or in the vicinity in the prehistoric,

late Iron Age and Romano-British, and post-medieval to modern periods.

5.4.2 No further analysis is required.

5.5 **Discard and retention**

5.5.1 Due to the known requirement for further works, it is not believed that any finds should be retained although the stamped clay pipe bowl may be worthy of recording the stamp by photography, though the agreement of the receiving museum is required for any course of action.

6 PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The environmental evidence recovered is summarised in Tables 4-6.

6.1.2 Uncharred remains, consisting of mainly root fragments are assumed to be modern and intrusive as they are unlikely to have survived in the soils on site for long without charring or waterlogging.

Table 4: Summary of environmental remains; *occ* = occasional, *mod* = moderate, *abt* = abundant, * = probably modern and intrusive.

context	sample	charcoal	charred plant	uncharred plant	artefacts
305	1	occ		abt*	occ burnt stone
803	3	occ		abt*	
1205	2	occ	occ	abt*	occ coal, clinker, plaster, burnt stone

6.1.3 Preservation of environmental remains was poor in all three samples, consisting of small, unidentifiable fragments of charcoal. A single unidentifiable charred cereal grain in an undated possible hearth fill **(1205) [1206]** was the only example of food or agricultural debris.

6.1.4 Little interpretation can be made of these remains, which suggest limited potential for recovery of environmental evidence in the form of animal bone, charred cereal crop waste or waterlogged organic remains, should further fieldwork be undertaken on this site.

6.1.5 Few samples for environmental remains have been taken as a result of fieldwork in the Kempsey area, and where samples have been taken, for example at Old Road South, Kempsey (Goad, Pearson and Darch 2003) few identifiable remains have been recovered.

Table 5: Plant remains from bulk samples.

context	sample	preservation type	species detail	category remains	quantity/diversity
305	1	?wa*	<i>Fumaria</i> sp, <i>Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus</i> , <i>Chenopodium album</i> , <i>Atriplex</i> sp, <i>Galium aparine</i>	misc	+++/low
305	1	ch	unidentified wood fragments	misc	+/low
803	3	?wa*	unidentified herbaceous root fragments	misc	+++/low
803	3	?wa*	<i>Chenopodium album</i> , <i>Atriplex</i> sp, <i>Galium aparine</i>	seed	+/low
803	3	ch	unidentified wood fragments	misc	+/low
1205	2	ch	Cereal sp indet grain	grain	+/low
1205	2	?wa*	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> , <i>Chenopodium album</i> , <i>Atriplex</i> sp, <i>Galium aparine</i> , <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	seed	+/low
1205	2	?wa*	unidentified herbaceous root fragments	misc	+++/low
1205	2	ch	unidentified wood fragments	misc	+/low

Key:

preservation	quantity
ch = charred	+ = 1 - 10
min = mineralised	++ = 11- 50
wa = waterlogged	+++ = 51 - 100
?wa = waterlogged or uncharred	++++ = 101+
	* = probably modern and intrusive

7 SYNTHESIS

- 7.1.1 The presence of a number of potential storage pits across the northern half of the site, in close proximity to a known enclosure of probable prehistoric date, suggests a likely contemporaneity. Recent work at Clifton Quarry c.1.5km to the south revealed a large Middle Iron Age landscape dedicated to grain processing and storage (Mann and Jackson forthcoming), including 678 postholes and 129 pits. Nearly half the pits were grouped into three distinct clusters. Such grouping could potentially be seen with the pits identified during these excavations. Certainly the northeastern corner of the study site had the greatest density. One solitary posthole was identified, though its location near the edge of the trench does offer the possibility that it does not exist in isolation.
- 7.1.2 The pottery recovered from the pits could not be tightly dated, and could reasonably be from the later Iron Age or Romano-British periods. If it was Romano-British, it would more likely be from the 3rd or 4th centuries. The ditches remain undated, though one at least is likely to be medieval or later. The remaining linear features could represent a field system contemporary with the pits.
- 7.1.3 The undated hearth was likely to be early prehistoric in date, given the presence of flint flakes, and if so, it remains in isolation in regards to the dates of the other archaeological features.
- 7.1.4 The ditches, though all undated, can be interpreted to some extent. The three excavated sections that align are considered likely to be a medieval or post-medieval field boundary, though one that predates the mid-19th century. The remaining features may be contemporary with the storage pits, and themselves represent an aspect of an earlier field system.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

8.1 Nature of the archaeological interest in the site

8.1.1 The archaeological remains identified on the site were mainly dated to either the later Iron Age or late Romano-British periods, and consisted of probable storage pits. Alongside these were a number of undated ditches, some of which were probably medieval or later in date, although this is somewhat conjectural. A solitary posthole was also identified, but due to the restrictions inherent in trial trenching, it could be part of a larger structure that extends beyond the limits of the trench in which it was found.

8.2 Relative importance of the archaeological interest in the site

8.2.1 The proximity of these features to a known enclosure of probable prehistoric date helps to illuminate a possible Iron Age landscape, within the wider context of the later prehistory of the area.

8.3 Physical extent of the archaeological interest in the site

8.3.1 Whilst the pits are concentrated mainly in the northeast corner of the site, such features can be easily missed by evaluation trenching, and therefore may extend further south and west, even into areas that have otherwise shown, by trial trenching, to be blank.

8.3.2 The archaeological features were buried beneath at least 0.50m of top and sub soils, sometimes extending up to 0.85m of overburden. The pits themselves were relatively shallow, often no greater than 0.30m in depth cut into the natural.

9 BIBLIOGRAPHY

AAF 2011 *Archaeological archives: a guide to the best practice in the creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum, <http://www.archaeologyuk.org/archives/>

Association for Environmental Archaeology 1995 *Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluations. Recommendations concerning the environmental component of archaeological evaluations in England*, Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology, **2**

BGS 2017 *Geology of Britain Viewer*, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, British Geological Survey, accessed 15 May 2017

Brown, D.H. 2011 *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum

Cappers, T R J, Bekker, R M, and Jans, J E A, 2012 *Digitale Zadenatlas van Nederland: Digital seed atlas of the Netherlands*, *Groningen Archaeological Studies*, **4**, Barkhuis Publishing and Groningen University Library: Groningen

CIFA. 2014a *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Evaluation*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading

CIFA. 2014b *Code of Approved Conduct for the Regulation of Arrangements in Field Archaeology*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading

CIFA. 2014c *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*, Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists, Reading

DCLG 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*, Department for Communities and Local Government

English Heritage 2011 *Environmental archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines

Goad, J, Pearson, L, and Darch, E, 2003 *An archaeological watching brief at Old Road South, Kempsey, Worcestershire*, Worcestershire County Council Archaeological Service unpublished report, **1116**

HE. 2015 *Management of Archaeological Research Projects in the Historic Environment, (Morphe)*, Historic England, London

Hillson, S, 1992 *Mammal bone and teeth: an introductory guide to methods of identification*, The Institute of Archaeology, University College London

Hurst, J D, and Rees, H, 1992 Pottery fabrics; a multi-period series for the County of Hereford and Worcester, in S G Woodiwiss (ed), *Iron Age and Roman salt production and the medieval town of Droitwich*, CBA Res Rep, **81**, 200-9

Mann, A, and Jackson, R, forthcoming *Clifton Quarry, Worcestershire; Pits, posts and cereals: Archaeological Investigations 2006-2009*, Oxbow Books

Oswald, A, 1975 Clay pipes for the archaeologist, BAR Brit Ser, **14**, Oxford

Perrin, K et al 2014 *A Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe*, EAC Guidelines **1**, Europae Archaeologia Consilium: Namur

Schmid, E, 1972 *Atlas of animal bones for prehistorians, archaeologists and Quaternary geologists*, Amsterdam, London and New York: Elsevier

SMA 1993 *Selection, retention and dispersal of archaeological collections*, Society for Museum Archaeology, <http://www.socmusarch.org.uk/publica.htm>

Stace, C, 2010 *New flora of the British Isles*, Cambridge University Press, (3rd edition)

WAAS 2012 *Manual of service practice, recording manual*, Worcestershire Archaeology, Worcestershire County Council, report **1842**

WAA 2016a *Land north of Pixham Ferry Lane, Kempsey, Worcestershire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching*, Wardell Armstrong Archaeology, unpublished document dated October 2016

WAA 2016b *Land at Pixham Ferry Lane, Kempsey, Worcestershire: Heritage Impact Assessment*, Wardell Armstrong Archaeology, unpublished document dated July 2016

WAA 2016c *Land at Pixham Ferry Lane, Kempsey, Worcestershire: Geophysical Survey Report*, Wardell Armstrong Archaeology, unpublished document dated 21 July 2016

WCC 2010 *Standards and guidelines for archaeological projects in Worcestershire*, Planning Advisory Section, Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council unpublished report **604**, amended July 2012

APPENDIX 1: TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

Length: 50m Width: 1.8m Orientation: East to west

Context	Feature type	Description	Height/ depth bgs	Deposit description
100	Layer	Topsoil	0.38m	mod compact mid reddish brown silty sand
101	Layer	Subsoil	0.2m	mod compact mid orange brown silty sand
102	Layer	Natural	0.56m	firm mid pinky red sandy clay and pebbles
103	Fill	fill of posthole 104	0.16m	soft mid orange brown sand x 0.26m x 0.34m
104	Cut	posthole	0.16m	X 0.26m x 0.34m

Trench 2

Length: 50m Width: 1.8m Orientation: North to south

Context	Feature type	Description	Height/ depth bgs	Deposit description
200	Layer	Topsoil	0.37m	mod compact mid reddish thick brown silty sand
201	Layer	Subsoil	0.22m	mod compact mid orange brown silty sand
202	Layer	Natural	0.59m	soft mid brownish orange and mid pinky grey sand and clay with pebbles

Trench 3

Length: 50m Width: 1.8m Orientation: North to south

Context	Feature type	Description	Height/ depth bgs	Deposit description
300	Layer	topsoil	D: 0.48m	friable light brownish grey sandy silt
301	Layer	subsoil	D: 0.20m	moderately compact

				light greyish orange sandy silt
302	Layer	natural	0.68m	soft light pinky orange with red patches sand with patches of gravel
303	Fill	fill of pit [304]	D: 0.25m W: 0.93m+	soft mid brown slightly silty sand
304	Cut	cut of storage pit	D: 0.25m W: 0.93m+	
305	Fill	Fill of large pit	Depth: 0.44m width:1.24m length: 2.84m	loose /soft light yellowish brown silty sand
306	Cut	Cut of large pit see (305)		
307	Fill	Slumping against east side of pit [304]	D: 0.27m W:	soft mid brownish pink sand
308	Fill	Slumping against north side of pit [304]	D: 0.16m W:	soft mid brownish pink sand
309	Fill	fill of storage pit [310]	depth: 0.28m length: 1.56m width: 1m	soft/ loose mid orange brown silty sand
310	Cut	cut of storage pit	depth: 0.28m length: 1.56m width: Unknown	
311	Fill	fill of pit [312]		
312	Cut	cut of unexcavated pit		
313	Fill	fill of pit [314]		
314	Cut	cut of unexcavated pit		
315	Fill	fill of pit [316]		
316	Cut	cut of unexcavated pit		
317	Fill	fill of pit [318]		
318	Cut	cut of unexcavated pit		

319	Fill	fill of ditch [320]		
320	Cut	cut of unexcavated ditch		
321	Fill	fill of pit [322]		
322	Cut	cut of unexcavated pit		
323	Fill	fill of pit [324]		
324	Cut	cut of unexcavated pit		
325	Fill	fill of pit [326]		
326	Cut	cut of unexcavated pit		
327	Fill	fill of ditch [328]		
328	Cut	cut of an unexcavated ditch		
329	Fill	fill of pit [330]		
330	Cut	cut of unexcavated pit		

Trench 4

Length: 25m

Width: 1.8m

Orientation: North-east to south-west

Context	Feature type	Description	Height/ depth bgs	Deposit description
400	Layer	topsoil	0.42m depth	mod compact mod greyish brown clay sand
401	Layer	subsoil	0.39m depth	soft mod yellowish brown silty sand
402	Layer	natural	Depth unknown total trench depth= 0.87m	loose dark pinkie brown sand\ grit

Trench 5

Length: 50m

Width: 1.8m

Orientation: North-east to south-west

Context	Feature type	Description	Height/ depth	Deposit description
500	Layer	topsoil	D: 0.40m	Friable Mid brownish grey Silty

				sand
501	Layer	subsoil	D: 0.2-0.3m	Moderately compact Mid orangey brown
502	Layer	natural	0.7m	Soft Pale pinkish brown with occasional red mottles Sand with occasional gravel patches
503	Fill	fill of pit [504]	Diameter: 1.40m Depth:	Friable Mid brown Silty
504	Pit	cut of storage pit	Diameter: 1.40m Depth:	
505	fill of [506]		Depth c.0.5m Width: 0.86m Length: 0.56m	Friable Mid orangey brown Gravelly sand
506	Cut	cut of pit or terminus	Depth: c. 0.5m? Width: 0.86m Length:	
507	Fill	fill of [508]	Depth: c.0.30m? Width: 0.74m Length:	Moderately compact Mid greyish brown Silty sand
508	Cut	cut of pit or terminus	Depth: c.0.30m? Width: 0.74m Length:	
509	Ditch Fill	fill of ditch [510]	D: 0.20m+ W: 0.52m	Friable Mid orangey brown Silty sand
510	Ditch Cut	cut of ditch	D: 0.20m+ W: 0.52m	

Trench 6

Length: 50m

Width: 1.8m

Orientation: North-east to south-west

Context	Feature type	Description	Height/ depth	Deposit description
600	Layer	topsoil	0.35m	mod compact mid reddish brown silty sand
601	Layer	subsoil	0.24m	mod compact mid yellow brown silty

				sand
602	Layer	natural	0.54m	soft mid orange red sand and gravels
603	Fill	fill of ditch 604	0.21m t x 1.2mw x 1.28m l	soft mid grey brown silty sand
604	Cut	nw-se ditch	0.21m t x 1.2m w x 1.28m l	
605	Fill	fill of cow burial	0.4m x 1.8m x 3m	soft mid yellow brown silty sand
606	Cut	pit for cow burial	0.4m x 1.8m x 3m	

Trench 7

Length: 50m

Width: 1.8m

Orientation: North to south

Context	Feature type	Description	Height/ depth	Deposit description
700	Layer	topsoil	0.36m	mod compact mid reddish brown silty clay
701	Layer	subsoil	0.32m	mod compact mid yellow brown silty sand
702	Layer	natural	0.65m	soft mid reddish yellow sand with red clay swathes
703	Fill	fill of pit 704	0.16m x 0.52m x 1.2m	soft mid reddish brown silty sand
704	Cut	pit cut	0.16m x 0.52m x 1.2m	

Trench 8

Length: 50m

Width: 1.8m

Orientation: Northeast to southwest

Context	Feature type	Description	Height/ depth	Deposit description
800	Layer	topsoil	0.32m	mod compact mid reddish brown silty sand
801	Layer	subsoil	0.38m	mod compact mid yellow brown silty

				sand
802	Layer	natural	0.69m	firm mid reddish pink sandy clay with gravels
803	Fill	fill of possible hearth 804	0.08m x 0.6m x 1.4m	firm mid yellow brown silty sand
804	Cut	possible hearth cut	0.08m x 0.6m x 1.4m	

Trench 9

Length: 50m

Width: 1.8m

Orientation: North to south

Context	Feature type	Description	Height/ depth	Deposit description
900	Layer	topsoil	Depth: 0.46m	moderately compact mid brownish grey sandy silt
901	Layer	subsoil	Depth: 0.24m	compact mid greyish yellow sandy silt
902	Layer	natural	0.7m bgs	soft light pinky orange with mid red patches sand with gravel patches

Trench 10

Length: 50m

Width: 1.8m

Orientation: North-east to south-west

Context	Feature type	Description	Height/ depth	Deposit description
1000	Layer	topsoil	Depth: 0.44m	friable mid brownish grey sandy silt
1001	Layer	subsoil	Depth: 0.18m	moderately compact mid greyish yellow sandy silt
1002	Layer	natural	0.62m bgs	soft light pinkish orange with red patches sand with gravel patches

Trench 11

Length: 50m

Width: 1.8m

Orientation: East to west

Context	Feature type	Description	Height/ depth	Deposit description
1100	Layer	topsoil	depth: 0.29m	compact mid yellowish brown sandy silt
1101	Layer	subsoil	depth: 0.24	mod compact light yellowish brown silty sand
1102	Layer	natural	0.53m bgs	soft mid pinkie orange silty sand

Trench 12

Length: 50m

Width: 1.8m

Orientation: North to south

Context	Feature type	Description	Height/ depth	Deposit description
1200	Layer	topsoil	depth: 0.39m	mod compact dark yellowish brown sandy silt
1201	Layer	subsoil	depth: 0.33m	compact light yellowish brown silty sand
1202	Layer	natural	0.72m bgs	soft Mid orange yellow sand
1203	Fill	fill of pit [1204]	depth: 0.31m width: 0.42m length: 0.72m	soft mid pinkie brown sand
1204	Cut	cut of small pit see (1203)		
1205	Layer	fill of linear ditch [1206]	depth: 0.16m width: 0.69 length: 1.80m	soft mid greyish brown sandy silt
1206	Cut	cut of linear ditch see (1205)		
1207	Fill	fill of linear ditch	length: 1.80	mod compact mid yellowish brown silty sand

1208	Cut	cut of linear ditch	length: 1.80 width: 0.98m	
------	-----	---------------------	------------------------------	--

Trench 13

Length: 50m

Width: 1.8m

Orientation: North-east to south-west

Context	Feature type	Description	Height/ depth	Deposit description
1300	Layer	topsoil	0.39m	mod compact mid yellowish brown sandy silt
1301	Layer	subsoil	0.35m	soft light yellowish brown silty sand
1302	Layer	natural	0.74m bgs	loose dark pinkie brown silty sand
1303	Fill	fill of gully/pit	depth: 0.19m width: 1.28m length: 0.66m	compact mid yellowish brown silty sand
1304	Cut	cut of pit or gully	same as 1303	full extent unknown figures represent extant in trench
1305	Fill	fill of pit	depth: 0.25m width: 0.75m length: 0.90m	soft mid organic brown silty sand
1306	Cut	cut of pit	same as 1305	
1307	Fill	fill of tree bowl?	depth: 0.24m length: 2.68m width: 0.74m	soft mid yellowish brown silty sand
1308	Cut	cut of tree bowl or circular gully	see 1307	

Trench 14

Length: 50m

Width: 1.8m

Orientation: Northeast to southwest

Context	Feature type	Description	Height/ depth	Deposit description
1400	Layer	topsoil	depth: 0.32m	compact mid greyish brown sandy silt
1401	Layer	subsoil	0.33m	compact mid

				yellowish brown sandy silt
1402	Layer	natural	0.65m bgs	soft/loose dark pinkie brown silty sand

Trench 15

Length: 50m

Width: 1.8m

Orientation: North-east to south-west

Context	Feature type	Description	Height/ depth	Deposit description
1500	Layer	topsoil	0.33m	mod compact mid reddish brown silty sand
1501	Layer	subsoil	0.2m	mod compact mid yellow brown silty sand
1502	Layer	natural	0.53m bgs	soft mid orange red sands and gravels with pinky clay bands

Trench 16

Length: 50m

Width: 1.8m

Orientation: North to south

Context	Feature type	Description	Height/ depth	Deposit description
1600	Layer	topsoil	0.39m	mod compact mid reddish brown silty sand
1601	Layer	subsoil	0.3m	mod compact mid yellow brown silty sand
1602	Layer	natural	0.69m bgs	soft mid orange yellow sand with pinky clay bands
1603	Fill	fill of pit 1604	0.24m x 0.8m x1.24m	soft mid reddish brown silty sand
1604	Cut	oval pit	0.24m x 0.8m x1.24m	
1605	Fill	fill of pit 1606	0.38m d x0.58m w x 1.5m l	soft mid reddish brown silty sand

1606	Cut	circular pit	0.38m d x 0.58m w x 1.5m l	
1607	Fill	fill of pit 1608	2m w x 0.6m l	soft mid reddish brown silty sand
1608	Cut	unexcavated circular pit	2m w x 0.6m l	

Trench 17

Length: 50m

Width: 1.8m

Orientation: North-east to south-west

Context	Feature type	Description	Height/ depth	Deposit description
1700	Layer	topsoil	0.47m	mod compact mid reddish brown silty sand
1701	Layer	subsoil	0.24m	mod compact mid yellowish brown silty sand
1702	Layer	natural	0.7m bgs	soft mid orange yellow sand with pink clay bands

APPENDIX 2: IMAGES



Plate 1 General view of site, looking south-west



Plate 2 Trench 3, looking south (1m scales)



Plate 3 Pit 304, looking west (1m scales)



Plate 4 Pit 306, looking north (1m scale)



Plate 5 Pit 306, looking east (1m scales)



Plate 6 Pit 504, looking west (1m scale)



Plate 7 Pit 506, looking west (1m scale)



Plate 8 Trench 5, looking south (1m scales)



Plate 9 Pit 1306, looking west (0.5m scale)



Plate 10 Gully 1304, looking north-west (0.5m scale)



Plate 11 Pit 1604, looking north-west (0.5m scale)



Plate 12 Cattle bone in pit in Trench 6, looking north (1m scale)

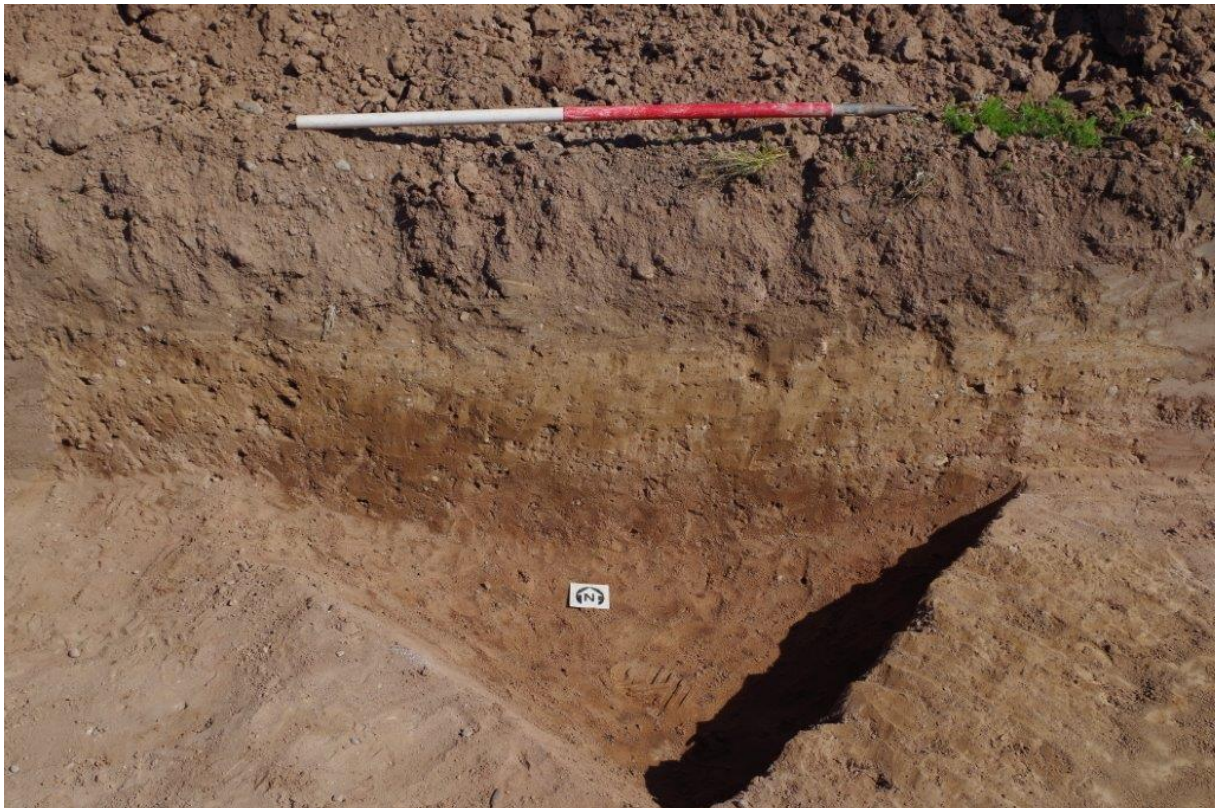


Plate 13 Ditch 604, looking north (1m scale)



Plate 14 Pit 1204 (fully excavated), looking south-west (0.5m scale)



Plate 15 Posthole 104, looking west (0.5m scale)



Plate 16 Possible hearth, looking south (0.5m scale)

APPENDIX 3: TECHNICAL INFORMATION

The archive (site code: WSM 68105)

The archive consists of:

2	Field progress reports AS2
121	Digital photographs
7	Scale drawings
1	Box of finds
1	CD-Rom/DVDs
1	Copy of this report (bound hard copy)

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Worcestershire County Museum
Museums Worcestershire
Hartlebury Castle
Hartlebury
Near Kidderminster
Worcestershire DY11 7XZ
Tel Hartlebury (01299) 250416

APPENDIX 4: SUMMARY DATA FOR WORCESTERSHIRE HER

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage.					
period	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight(g)
prehistoric	stone	flint	flakes	2	2.2
Iron Age/Roman	ceramic	earthenware	pot	2	60
Romano-British	ceramic	earthenware	oven plate?	1	105
Romano-British	ceramic	earthenware	pot	1	3
post-medieval	ceramic	earthenware	pot	2	19
post-medieval	ceramic	fired clay	clay pipe	1	9
post-medieval/modern	glass	pale green	droplet	1	4
Modern	ceramic	earthenware	kiln furniture	1	5
Modern	ceramic	earthenware	pot	1	13
Undated	bone	animal bone	fragment	3	78
Undated	ceramic	fired clay	brick/tile	1	17
Undated	ceramic	fired clay	fragment	10	15
Undated	stone	flint	fragment	1	17.4

Table 2: Quantification of the pottery by fabric.					
period	fabric code	fabric common name	count	weight(g)	average weight(g)
Iron Age/Roman	3	Malvernian ware	2	60	30
Romano-British	3.1?	Slab-built Malvernian ware?	1	105	105
Romano-British	13	Sandy oxidized ware	1	3	3
Post-medieval	78	Post-medieval red ware	2	19	10
Modern	81.4	Miscellaneous late stoneware	1	13	13

total	7	200	29
-------	---	-----	----

Table 3: Summary of context dating based on artefacts.

Context	material class	object specific type	count	weight(g)	period	start date	end date	tpq date range
304	ceramic	pot	2	60	Iron Age/ Roman			Iron Age/Roman
305	ceramic	oven plate	1	105	Romano-British	late 3rd	4th	late 3rd-4th
305	ceramic	fired clay	2	10	undated			
500	ceramic	pot	1	8	post-medieval	1500	1699	1500-1699
503	ceramic	fired clay	7	2	undated			undated
509	bone	animal bone	2	56	undated			medieval/ post-medieval
509	ceramic	brick/tile	1	17	medieval/post-medieval			
800	ceramic	kiln furniture	1	5	modern	1750	2000	1800-2000
800	ceramic	pot	1	13	modern	1800	1950	
803	stone	flint flakes	2	2.2	prehistoric			prehistoric
1100	glass	glass droplet	1	4	post-medieval/ modern			post-medieval/ modern
1100	ceramic	pot	1	3	Romano-British			Roman
1300	bone	animal bone	1	22	undated			1500-1699
1300	ceramic	pot	1	11	post-medieval	1500	1699	
1300	ceramic	fired clay	1	3	undated			
1400	stone	flint	1	17.4	undated			undated
1600	ceramic	clay pipe	1	9	post-medieval	1640	1660	1640-1660

Table 4: List of bulk samples.

context	sample	feature type	fill of	period	sample volume (L)	volume processed (L)	residue assessed	flot assessed
305	1	pit	306	Iron Age	10	10	Yes	Yes
1205	2	linear	1206	undated	10	10	Yes	Yes
803	3	hearth	804	undated	10	10	Yes	Yes

Table 5: Summary of environmental remains; *occ* = occasional, *mod* = moderate, *abt* = abundant, * = probably modern and intrusive.

context	sample	charcoal	charred plant	uncharred plant	artefacts
305	1	occ		abt*	occ burnt stone
803	3	occ		abt*	
1205	2	occ	occ	abt*	occ coal, clinker, plaster, burnt stone

Table 6: Plant remains from bulk samples.

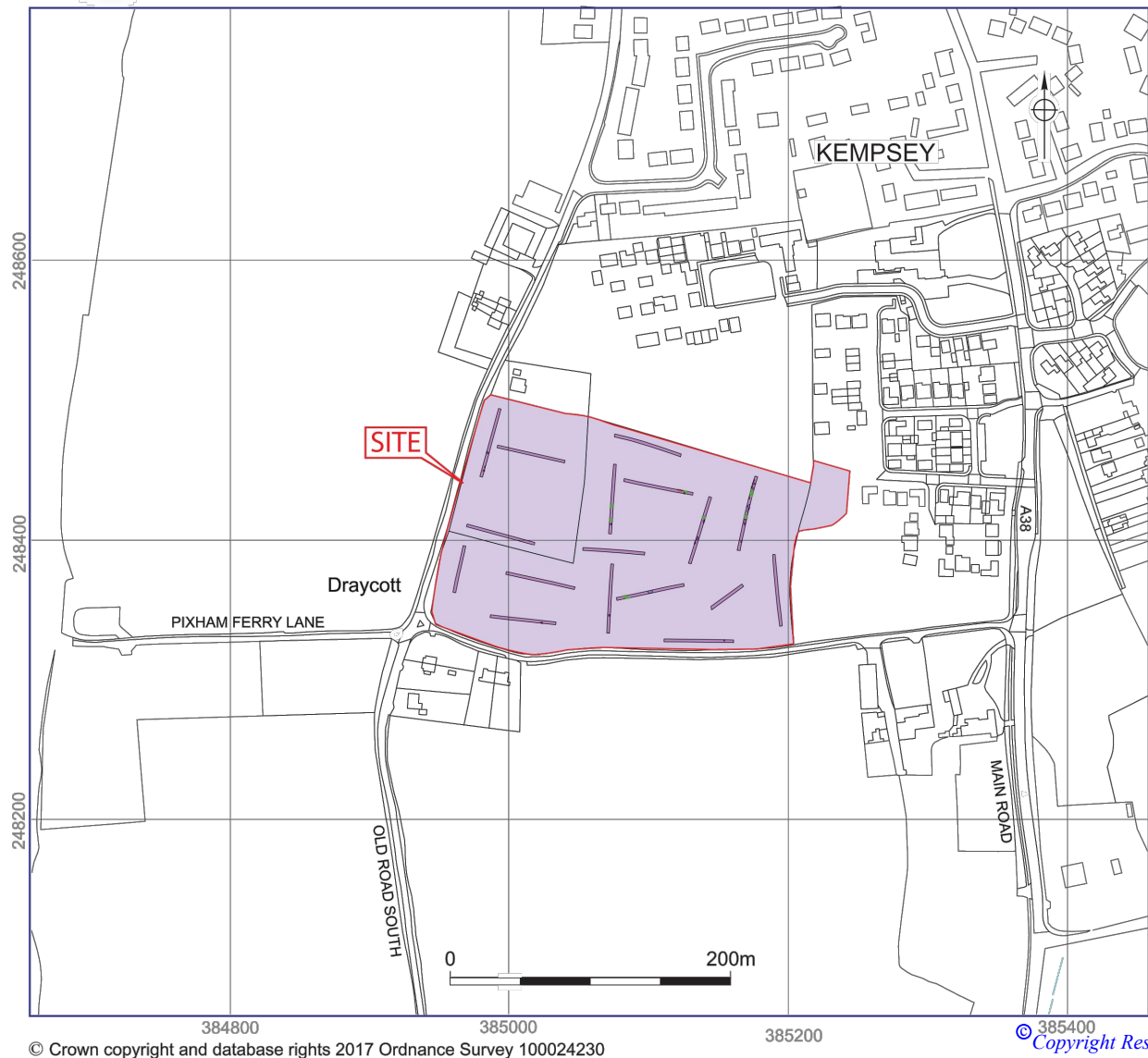
context	sample	preservation type	species detail	category remains	quantity/diversity
305	1	?wa*	<i>Fumaria</i> sp, <i>Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus</i> , <i>Chenopodium album</i> , <i>Atriplex</i> sp, <i>Galium aparine</i>	misc	+++/low
305	1	ch	unidentified wood fragments	misc	+/low
803	3	?wa*	unidentified herbaceous root fragments	misc	+++/low
803	3	?wa*	<i>Chenopodium album</i> , <i>Atriplex</i> sp, <i>Galium aparine</i>	seed	+/low
803	3	ch	unidentified wood fragments	misc	+/low
1205	2	ch	Cereal sp indet grain	grain	+/low
1205	2	?wa*	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> , <i>Chenopodium album</i> , <i>Atriplex</i> sp, <i>Galium aparine</i> , <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	seed	+/low
1205	2	?wa*	unidentified herbaceous root fragments	misc	+++/low
1205	2	ch	unidentified wood fragments	misc	+/low

Key:

preservation	quantity
ch = charred	+ = 1 - 10
min = mineralised	++ = 11- 50
wa = waterlogged	+++ = 51 - 100
?wa = waterlogged or uncharred	++++ = 101+
	* = probably modern and intrusive


APPENDIX 5: FIGURES

DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

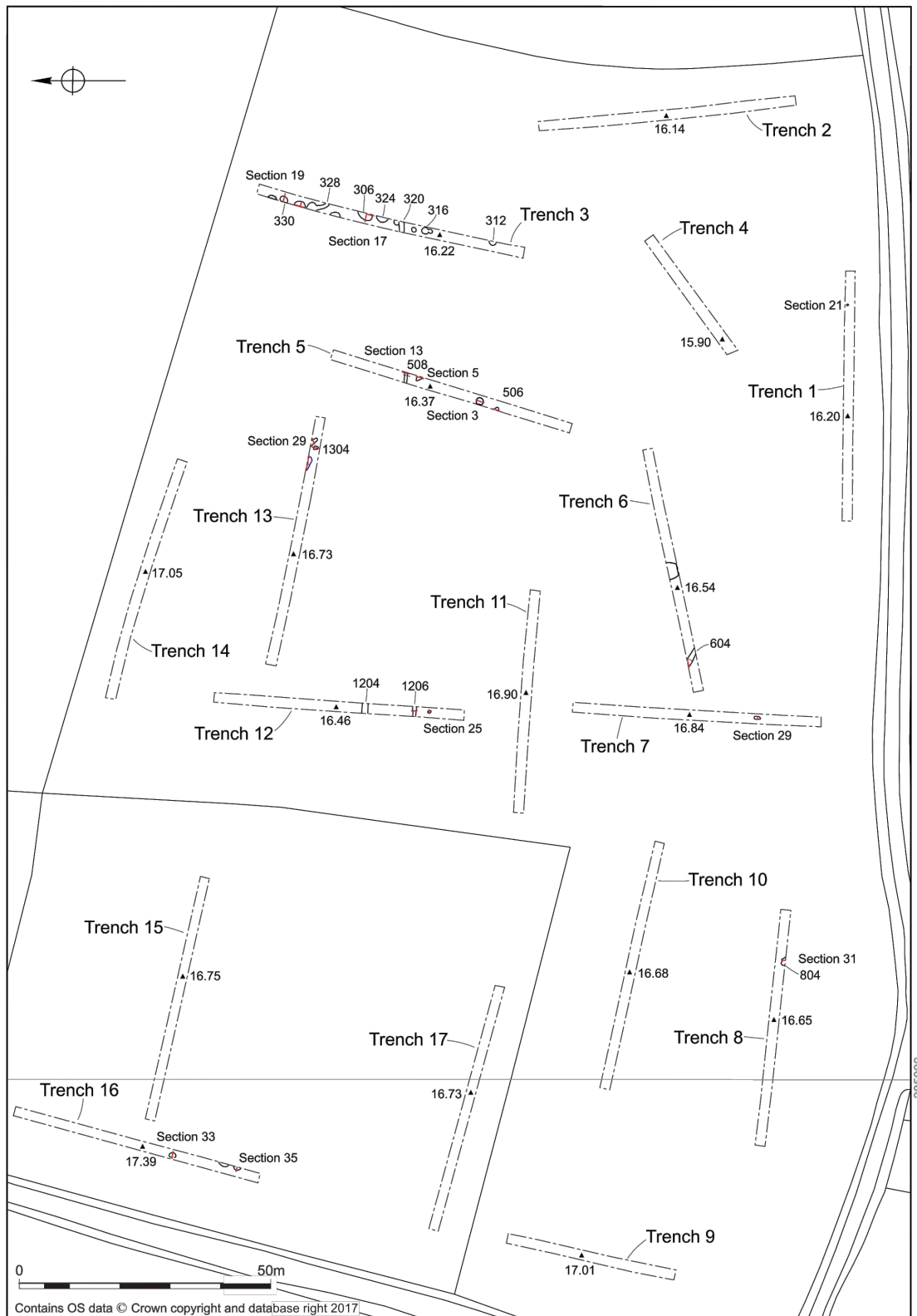


© Crown copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey 100024230


© 385400
Copyright Reserved

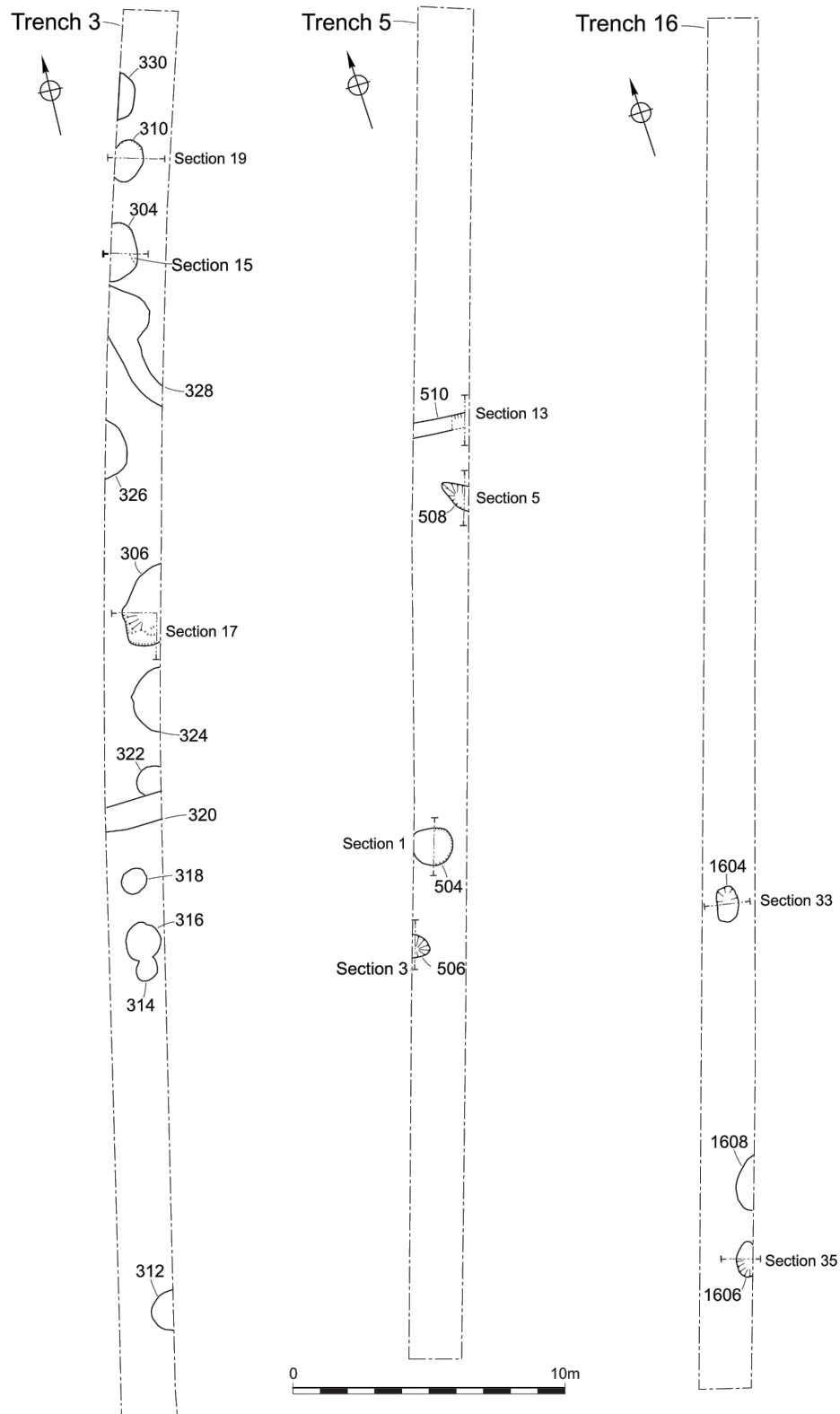
CLIENT Taylor Wimpey West Midlands.	DRG No. BM11241-006	REV 001
PROJECT Land north of Pixham Ferry Lane, Kempsey, Worcestershire.	SIZE A4	SCALE 1: 5,000
	DRAWN BY CH	CHECKED BY JW
DRAWING TITLE Figure 1: Site Location.	APPROVED BY ND	
		

your earth our world




© Copyright Reserved

CLIENT	Taylor Wimpey West Midlands.	DRG No.	BM11241-007	REV	001
PROJECT	Land north of Pixham Ferry Lane, Kempsey, Worcestershire.	SIZE	A4	SCALE	1: 1,250
		DATE	19/06/2017		
DRAWING TITLE	Figure 2: Trench locations and features.	DRAWN BY	CH	CHECKED BY	JW
		APPROVED BY	ND		
		<div><div>wardell armstrong</div><div>your earth our world</div></div>			

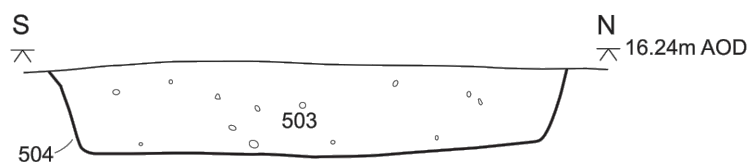


© Copyright Reserved

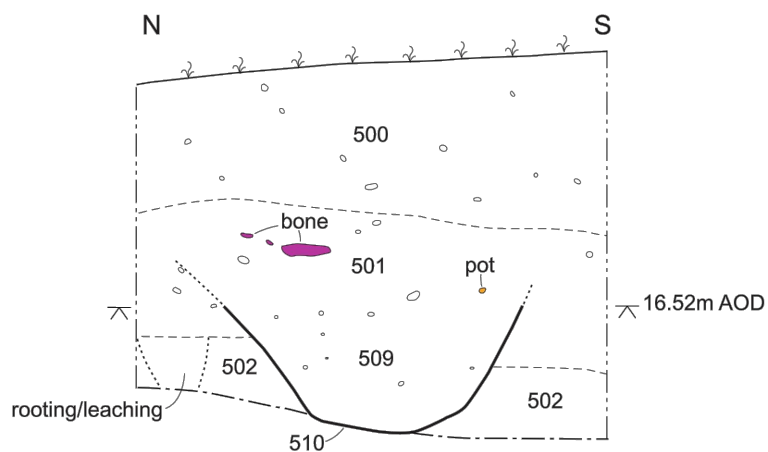
CLIENT Taylor Wimpey West Midlands.	DRG No. BM11241-008		REV 001
PROJECT Land north of Pixham Ferry Lane, Kempsey, Worcestershire.	SIZE A4	SCALE 1: 250	DATE 19/06/2017
	DRAWN BY CH	CHECKED BY JW	APPROVED BY ND
DRAWING TITLE Figure 3: Trenches 3, 5 and 16; plans.	 your earth our world		

SECTION 1: PIT 504

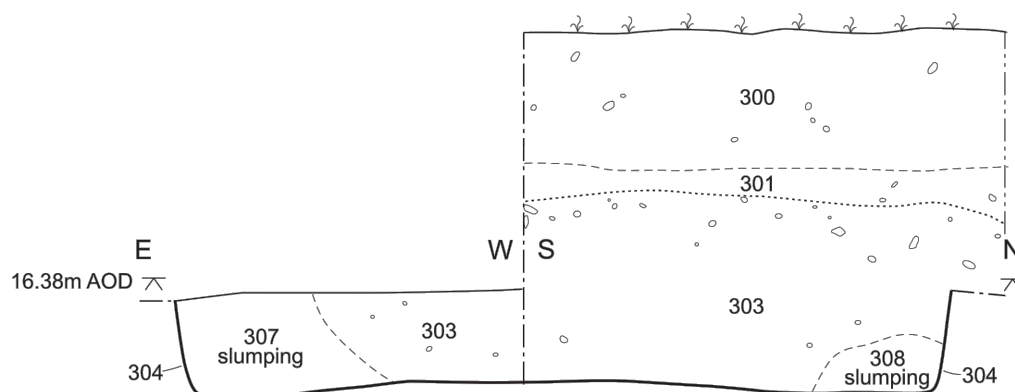
DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING



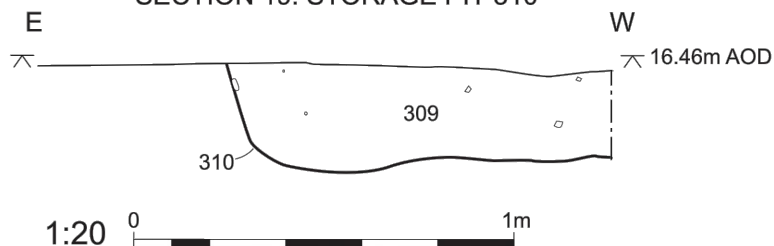
SECTION 13: DITCH 510



SECTION 15: STORAGE PIT 304




SECTION 19: STORAGE PIT 310



1:20 0 1m

© Copyright Reserved

CLIENT	Taylor Wimpey West Midlands.	DRG No.		BM11241-009	REV	001		
		SIZE	A4	SCALE	1: 20	DATE	19/06/2017	
PROJECT	Land north of Pixham Ferry Lane, Kempsey, Worcestershire.	DRAWN BY		CH	CHECKED BY	JW	APPROVED BY	ND
DRAWING TITLE		Figure 4: Sections 1, 13, 15 and 19.						
		<div><div></div><div><div>wardell armstrong</div><div><i>your earth our world</i></div></div></div>						



your earth our world

STOKE-ON-TRENT
Sir Henry Doulton House
Forge Lane
Etruria
Stoke-on-Trent
ST1 5BD
Tel: +44 (0)178 227 6700

BIRMINGHAM
Two Devon Way
Longbridge Technology Park
Longbridge
Birmingham
B31 2TS
Tel: +44 (0)121 580 0909

CARDIFF
22 Windsor Place
Cardiff
CF10 3BY
Tel: +44 (0)292 072 9191

CROYDON
Suite 8 Suffolk House
College Road
Croydon
Surrey
CR0 1PE
Tel: +44 (0)208 680 7600

EDINBURGH
Suite 3/1 Great Michael House
14 Links Place
Edinburgh
EH6 7EZ
Tel: +44 (0)131 555 3311

GREATER MANCHESTER
2 The Avenue
Leigh
Greater Manchester
WN7 1ES
Tel: +44 (0)194 226 0101

LONDON
Third Floor
46 Chancery Lane
London
WC2A 1JE
Tel: +44 (0)207 242 3243

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE
City Quadrant
11 Waterloo Square
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE1 4DP
Tel: +44 (0)191 232 0943

SHEFFIELD
Unit 5 Newton Business Centre
Newton Chambers Road
Thornccliffe Park Chapeltown
Sheffield
S35 2PH
Tel: +44 (0)114 245 6244

TAUNTON
Suite E1 Victoria House
Victoria Street
Taunton
Somerset
TA1 3JA
Tel: +44 (0)182 370 3100

TRURO
Baldhu House
Wheal Jane Earth Science Park
Baldhu
Truro
TR3 6EH
Tel: +44 (0)187 256 0738

International offices:

ALMATY
29/6 Satpaev Avenue
Hyatt Regency Hotel Office
Tower, 7th Floor Almaty
Kazakhstan
050040
Tel : +7(727) 334 1310

MOSCOW
Office 4014
Entrance 2
21/5 Kuznetskiy Most St.
Moscow
Russia
Tel: (495)626-07-67

**Wardell Armstrong
Archaeology:**

CUMBRIA
Cocklakes Yard
Carlisle
Cumbria
CA4 0BQ
Tel: +44 (0)122 856 4820