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PERSIMMON HOMES (SOUTH MIDLANDS) LTD

BTR LAND, BROCKHILL EAST, REDDITCH, WORCESTERSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION REPORT

FEBRUARY 2018

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PERSIMMON HOMES (SOUTH MIDLANDS) LTD.

BTR LAND, BROCKHILL EAST, REDDITCH, WORCESTERSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

FEBRUARY 2018

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DESK BASED ASSESSMENTS
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
TOPOGRAPHIC AND LANDSCAPE
SURVEY
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
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DRAWINGS	TITLE	SCALE
BM11358-010	Location of site.	1: 5,000
BM11358-011	Plan of Areas 1 & 2	1: 2,500
BM11358-012	Section and Plan of Pit [114]	1: 2,000

APPENDICES

Appendix 1	Context Summary
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SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong LLP was commissioned by Persimmon Homes (South Midlands) Ltd to conduct an archaeological Excavation at BTR Land, Brockhill East, Redditch, Worcestershire (NGR SP 0366 6884; HER ref WSM69362). The Excavation was undertaken by Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service on behalf of Wardell Armstrong LLP.

The archaeological Excavation was undertaken due to the results of previously conducted archaeological mitigation comprising a Geophysical Survey and an archaeological Evaluation; with the purpose to mitigate the impact upon the potential archaeological resource from redevelopment of the Site. Planning permission has been granted for the construction of up to 296 dwellings by Redditch Borough Council.

Two areas measuring c.50m x 22m were excavated, with one revealing a large pit of Bronze Age date. This was filled partially with waste material derived from domestic activity, and is indicative of low level occupation of the landscape during this period. The second area contained evidence for Medieval ridge and furrow, and residual Roman pottery fragments were recovered, suggesting some as yet undiscovered Roman activity in the area.

1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Persimmon Homes (South Midlands) Ltd commissioned an archaeological Excavation to be undertaken at BTR Land, Brockhill East, Redditch, Worcestershire, hereafter referred to as 'the Site' (NGR SP 0366 6884; HER ref WSM69362, Drawing BM11358-010). The Excavation was undertaken by Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service (WAAS) on behalf of Wardell Armstrong LLP (WA) ahead of redevelopment.
- 1.1.2 Outline planning permission has been granted by the Local Planning Authority, Redditch Borough Council (RBC) for the construction of a mixed-use development of 296 dwellings, play area, Community house and public open space and outline application for up to 3,100 square meters of Class B1 (Business) floorspace and access, under planning reference 2017/256/OUT.
- 1.1.3 The project follows on from a Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) (CgMs 2011) and prior to the Excavation an archaeological Geophysical Survey (AP 2014) was carried out followed by an archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching (Lovett and Wheeler 2017; Reference: WSM 67930).
- 1.1.4 The archaeological Evaluation comprising thirty-six trenches was excavated across the entire development area and revealed that whilst much of the Site had been heavily altered through a combination of Post-Medieval open cast quarrying and the cutting of the railway there were two areas where archaeology was present.
- 1.1.5 Due to the known presence of archaeology RBC attached condition number 17 to the permission which states that:
- A) No development shall take place until a programme of archaeological work, including a Written Scheme of Investigation, has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:*
 - a) The programme and methodology for site investigation and recording.*
 - b) The programme for post investigation assessment.*
 - c) Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording.*
 - d) Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
 - e) Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*

f) Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.

B) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A) and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

- 1.1.6 Condition 17 was partially discharged upon the submission of the archaeological Evaluation report (Lovett and Wheeler 2017) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological Excavation (WA 2017a)
- 1.1.7 The definition of an archaeological Excavation is ‘a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area. The records made, and objects gathered during the fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design’ (CIFA 2014a).
- 1.1.8 Following discussions between WA and Adrian Scruby, Historic Environment Advisor at Worcestershire County Council, a WSI was produced (WA 2017a) detailing the excavation of two areas around the archaeological assets recorded during the Evaluation and approved by Adrian Scruby. This is in line with government advice as set out in Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012).
- 1.1.9 The fieldwork was undertaken by WAAS under direct instruction and on behalf of WA who managed all stages of the work and undertook all communications.
- 1.1.10 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 (WA 2017b);
- *Standards and guidelines for archaeological projects in Worcestershire* (WCC 2010).

2 AIMS

2.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation as outlined in the WSI were as follows;

Research Aims 1: Bronze Age deposits

- Research Aim 1.1: Understanding material culture and technologies;
- Research Aim 1.2: Understanding domestic settlement organisation;
- Research Aim 1.3: Understanding regional identities and trade;
- Research Aim 1.4: Investigating landscape use.

Research Aims 2: Romano-British deposits

- Research Aim 2.1: Understanding regional identities and trade;
- Research Aim 2.2: Investigating landscape use.

Research Aims 3: General aims

- Research Aim 3.1: Determine the character, date, extent and distribution of all archaeological deposits and their potential significance;
- Research Aim 3.2: Determine the site evolution, stratigraphic relationship and phasing of all activities within the investigation area;
- Research Aim 3.3: Gain a full understanding of all activities and their place within the wider landscape context;
- Research Aim 3.4: Determine the levels of disturbance of any archaeological deposits through plough damage or any other agricultural/industrial practices;
- Research Aim 3.5: Characterise the spatial distribution of different activities and relationships between them;
- Research Aim 3.6: Ensure the adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed to allow for the detailed study and reassessment of all contexts;
- Research Aim 3.7: Disseminate the results of the fieldwork through an appropriate level of reporting.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Documentary research

3.1.1 An archaeological DBA was undertaken by CgMs (2011), which set out the known archaeological and historical background of the Site, and provided an assessment of the known archaeological and historical potential up to 1km from the development area.

3.2 Fieldwork strategy

3.2.1 A detailed specification for the excavation and recording of the Site was prepared by WA (2017a). For a complete outline of the site-specific methodology please refer to section 4 of the original document.

3.2.2 Fieldwork was undertaken between 4th September and 19th September 2017. The Site reference number used by the Historic Environment Record to record archaeological "events", and site code used in the archive is WSM 69362.

3.2.3 Two areas were excavated; Area 1 and Area 2. Both measured 50m by 21.8m, and were located to incorporate the previous Evaluation Trench numbers 4 (Area 1) and 24 (Area 2) (Lovett and Wheeler 2017). Area 1 was extended by 50m² on its southern edge (Drawing BM11358-011).

3.2.4 Deposits considered not to be significant were removed under archaeological supervision using a 360° tracked excavator, fitted with a toothless bucket. Plan and section surfaces were inspected for potential archaeological features or deposits and selected deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples, as well as to determine their nature.

3.2.5 All deposits and features were assigned a unique identifier (context number) and recorded on standard pro-forma sheets. Drawings were made of plan and section surfaces to an appropriate scale and digital photography played an integral role in the recording of this Site.

3.2.6 The excavated areas were left to 'weather' for a minimum of 24 hours to allow discrete features to become visible.

3.3 Structural assessment

3.3.1 All fieldwork records were checked and cross-referenced. Analysis was affected through a combination of structural, artefactual and ecofactual evidence, allied to the information derived from other sources.

3.4 **Artefact methodology**

3.4.1 The finds work reported here conforms to the following guidance:

- *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014c);
- *Archaeological archives: a guide to the best practice in the creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2011) and
- *A Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe* (Perrin *et al.* 2014).

3.4.2 Recovery of artefacts was undertaken according to the agreed methodology set out within the WSI (WA 2017a) and standard Worcestershire County practice (WCC 2010).

3.5 **Method of assessment**

3.5.1 All hand-retrieved finds were examined. They were identified, quantified and dated to period and, where possible, a terminus post quem date was produced for each stratified context.

3.6 **Palaeoenvironmental methodology**

3.6.1 The palaeoenvironmental assessment conforms to relevant sections of:

- *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Excavation* (ClfA 2014a);
- *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and
- *Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluations. Recommendations concerning the environmental component of archaeological evaluations in England* (AEA 1995).

3.6.2 Samples were taken according to the agreed methodology set out in the WSI (WA 2017a) and standard Worcestershire County practice (WCC 2010).

3.6.3 Four samples (each of 10 to 20 litres) were taken from the fills of pit [114]. A single sample from fill (112) was assessed (Table 4).

3.7 **Processing and assessment**

3.7.1 The sample was processed by flotation using a Siraf tank. The flot was collected on a 300mm sieve and the residue retained on a 1mm mesh. This allows for the recovery of items such as small animal bones, molluscs and seeds.

3.7.2 The residue was scanned by eye and the abundance of each category of environmental remains estimated. A magnet was also used to test for the presence of hammerscale. The flot was scanned using a low power MEIJI stereo light microscope and plant remains identified using modern reference collections maintained by Worcestershire Archaeology, and a seed identification manual (Cappers et al 2012). Nomenclature for the plant remains follows the New Flora of the British Isles, 3rd edition (Stace 2010).

3.7.3 As no environmental remains of significance were noted in the sample assessed, no further work was carried out on these samples.

3.8 **Discard policy**

3.8.1 Remaining sample material and scanned residues will be discarded after a period of three months following submission of this report unless there is a specific request to retain them.

3.9 **Statement of confidence in the methods and results**

3.9.1 The methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved.

4 THE DEVELOPMENT SITE

4.1 Topography, geology and archaeological context

- 4.1.1 The Site lies within agricultural land to the north of Redditch, west of Birmingham Road (A441), on an east-facing slope with elevations ranging from c.130m AOD (Above Ordnance Datum) in the west to c.100m AOD in the east. The Red Ditch watercourse bounds the southwestern side of the Site.
- 4.1.2 The underlying geology of the Site is mapped as mudstone and siltstone of the Mercia Mudstone group (BGS 2017). Some glaciofluvial deposits of sand and gravel are recorded on the west of the Site. The overlying soils are slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged reddish fine loamy over clayey soils, fine loamy and clayey soils, known as Salop soils (Ragg *et al.* 1984).
- 4.1.3 An archaeological DBA (CgMs 2011) was produced on the known archaeological and historical background of the Site and immediate vicinity. It is not intended to repeat that information here and what follows is a brief overview of that document, for more information please refer to the original report. All references where known are provided in relation to the Worcestershire Historic Environmental Records database.
- 4.1.4 The earliest recorded activity within the area of the Site was exposed in Trench 4 of the Evaluation in the form of a pit from which twenty-three sherds of late Bronze Age pottery, possibly representing a single vessel, and fire-cracked stone and charcoal fragments was recorded and possibly represented hot-stone technology (Lovett and Wheeler 2017). Also recorded to the southwest of the Site is an enclosure dating to the Iron Age (Reference: **WSM 46351**), excavated by WAAS (Mann 2012). Although no interior features relating to settlement were identified, a very rare Iron Age cremation, the first to be found in Worcestershire, was found in the upper fill of the recut enclosure ditch. The finds assemblage suggested both habitation and iron working of Middle to Late Iron Age date. No Romano-British pottery was recovered from the enclosure, suggesting it was abandoned before this time (*Ibid.*). To the south and east of the Site was the location of a saltway from Beoley to Droitwich (Reference: **WSM 37590**) which was established in the Romano-British era and is thought to have followed the course of the Red Ditch on its southern side (Cornah 2016).
- 4.1.5 To the north of the Site is a deserted Medieval settlement at Weights Lane (Reference: **WSM 00017**), and to the northwest of the Site two areas of ridge and furrow were present (References: **WSM 09858** and **WSM 57466**), likely to be of the same date. The agricultural use of the area continued into the Post-Medieval period with the

establishment of Lowans Hill Farm in the 18th century (References: **WSM 54852**, **WSM 41577** and **WSM 33278**) and then Ireland Farm in the 19th century (Reference: **WSM 55271**). Evidence of quarrying can be observed within the development area on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, and a number of pits related to the quarrying of marl are also recorded around the area (Reference: **WSM 57467**).

4.2 **Current land-use**

4.2.1 At the time of the archaeological Excavation the site was laid to pasture.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

5.1.1 The natural stratum consisted of a red clay marl with occasional veins of a light blue clay (102) and (202). The clay varied in consistency and compaction from a firm, almost plastic deposit, to being friable and crumbling. In Area 2 there were patches of glacio-fluvial gravels in the south side, (202).

5.1.2 Within Area 1 a 0.9m thick deposit of colluvium was present (103). This had been deposited in a small valley in the landscape, and had filled it up so that it was not discernible from the current ground level. A small amount of colluvium had accumulated in the southeast corner of Area 2, to a thickness of 0.5m (203).

5.2 Phase 2: Bronze Age deposits

5.2.1 A single Bronze Age pit [114] was identified and excavated (Drawing BM11358-012; Plate 2). It was 3.88m long by 2.9m wide and 1.1m deep, and filled by nine deposits. The basal fill was up to 0.2m thick, of a mid-reddish brown silty clay (112). It was irregularly deposited, as if it had been trampled in the base before further fills sealed it. There then followed a sequence of seasonal inwashes of blue clays interleaved with individual dumps of rake-out material mixed with clays. This represents activity followed by hiatus followed by further activity. Above the last of these hiatus deposits was a thin band of charcoal in a silty clay matrix, just 0.04m thick but consisting of c.50% charcoal (106). This was sealed by a low energy seasonal silting event (105), below the final deposit which was a 0.54m thick dump of material to close the pit (104). This deposit included occasional flints and pottery fragments, as well as charcoal and up to a litre of fire-cracked stone.

5.2.2 The pit was 3m south of another Bronze Age pit located during the evaluation stage (Lovett and Wheeler 2017). The slope of the hill levelled off to the south, and an extension to the trench was added to investigate whether any further activity was on this brow of the hill. The contingency area did not reveal any further evidence of activity.

5.3 Phase 3: Medieval deposits

5.3.1 Six furrows were identified in Area 2, aligned northwest to southeast (Drawing BM11358-002, Plate 3). These measured between 1.3m and 1.7m wide, [205], [207], [209], [211], [213] and [215]. Roman pottery was recovered from one furrow, cut [207] and fill (206), though no features of Roman date were identified on the Site.

5.4 **Phase 4: Modern deposits**

5.4.1 The Site was covered in a mid-orange red silty clay subsoil, between 0.1m and 0.3m thick, (101) and (201). This in turn was sealed by a friable mid reddish-brown clay loam topsoil, c. 0.3m thick. (100) and (200).

6 ARTEFACT ASSESSMENT

6.1 The assemblage is summarised in Tables 1-3.

6.1.1 Only a handful of finds were recovered; from the upper fill of a Bronze Age pit (114), from the fill of a furrow (207) and from the colluvium (103). The small assemblage included Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval finds (Table 1). All of the pottery was very abraded.

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage by period						
period	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight(g)	average weight
earlier prehistoric	ceramic	earthenware	pot	3	2	0.7
prehistoric	stone	flint	flake	2	3.2	1.6
Roman	ceramic	earthenware	pot	5	154	31
medieval	ceramic	earthenware	pot	3	10	3

Table 2: Quantification of the pottery by fabric					
period	fabric code	fabric common name	count	weight(g)	average weight
earlier prehistoric	5.3	Quartz and grog	3	2	1
medieval	99	Miscellaneous medieval wares	3	10	3
Roman	12	Severn Valley ware	3	49	4
Roman	34/37	West Midlands/SW England mortaria	2	105	53

Table 3: Summary of the context dating based on artefacts

context	object specific type	count	weight(g)	period	start date	end date	context tpq
103	pot	3	10	medieval	12th	14th	12th-14th
104	pot	3	2	earlier prehistoric			earlier prehistoric (Bronze Age?)
	flint flake	2	3.2	prehistoric			
206	pot	3	49	Roman	2nd	4th	2nd
		2	105	Roman	late 1st	2nd	

6.2 Summary of the artefacts by period

Lithics

6.2.1 Two worked flint flakes were recovered from the upper fill of the Bronze Age pit (114, fill 104). These could not be more closely dated than of broad Prehistoric date.

Prehistoric (Bronze Age?) pottery

6.2.2 Very small fragments of Prehistoric pottery were recovered from the upper fill of a Bronze Age pit (114, fill 104). These were in a coarse fabric, tempered with grog and quartz, similar to finds from previous fieldwork at Brockhill (Evans 2017 and Griffin 2012), the latter dating to the early Bronze Age. Where enough of the sherd survived, it appeared to be oxidised externally with a black core, like these other examples.

Roman

6.2.3 Five sherds of heavily abraded Roman pottery were recovered from the fill of a furrow (207, fill 206). Three sherds were in Severn Valley ware, including the rim from a wide-mouthed jar dating broadly to the 2nd to 4th century. Two further joining sherds came from the rim and spout of a mortarium in a sandy oxidised fabric. This is likely to be from the Severn Valley or south west and probably dates to the 2nd century AD. More specialist analysis would provide a more secure identification and perhaps closer

dating, should further work take place on the Site.

Medieval pottery

6.2.4 Three small fragments of a Medieval cooking pot, including a rim, were found in a deposit of colluvium (103). These were in a sandy fabric, possibly from a source in Warwickshire but not precisely identified for the purposes of this report. This dates broadly to the 12th to 14th centuries.

6.3 Nature of the archaeological interest in the Site

6.3.1 All the finds came from upper deposits; the upper fill of the Bronze Age pit, Medieval furrows and a layer of colluvium. They hint at some level of Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval activity somewhere in the vicinity, but seem most likely to represent a general background scatter, compatible with agricultural activity.

6.4 Further analysis and reporting

6.4.1 The mortarium justifies more detailed analysis should further work be undertaken on the Site.

6.5 Discard and retention

6.5.1 The finds could be considered for discard, with the agreement of the receiving museum.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

7.1.1 The environmental evidence recovered is summarised in Tables 4 and 5.

7.1.2 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.

7.1.3 Only small fragments of unidentified charcoal were recorded, from which limited interpretation could be made.

Table 1: Bulk Sample (112)								
Context	Sample	Feature type	Fill of	Period	Sample volume (L)	Volume processed (L)	Res assessed	Flot assessed
112	1	Pit	114	Early prehistoric	10	0	No	No
112	2	Pit	114	Early prehistoric	10	0	No	No
112	3	Pit	114	Early prehistoric	10	0	No	No
112	4	Pit	114	Early prehistoric	10	10	Yes	Yes

Table 2: Summary of remains from bulk sample							
context	sample	preservation type	species detail		category remains	quantity/diversity	comment
112	4	ch	unidentified wood fragments		misc	+/low	very small fragments
112	4	wa?	unidentified herbaceous root fragments		misc	+/low	

KEY:

preservation	quantity
ch = charred	+ = 1 - 10
?wa = waterlogged or uncharred	* = probably modern and intrusive

7.2 Significance

7.2.1 Environmental remains of low significance were recorded from a single sample.

8 SYNTHESIS

- 8.1.1 The archaeological Excavation of the Site was implemented to investigate the known archaeological resource and to place the results into a wider context. The Excavation recorded four phases of identifiable activity which have been characterised and recorded as per the research aims of this fieldwork.
- 8.1.2 The Bronze Age pit that was excavated during the Evaluation phase contained a quantity of fire-cracked stone, and an assemblage of 23 sherds of pottery, with the evidence suggesting that it was a refuse pit for a single cooking event, and indicative of Bronze Age activity in the immediate vicinity (Lovett and Wheeler 2017, 11). The Iron Age enclosure site excavated c 750m to the south-west returned a single piece of Bronze Age pottery, of a similar fabric to that recovered from the evaluation. Whilst there was no Bronze Age origin to the enclosure, the pottery was considered evidence of some level of human presence in the wider area (Mann 2012). The pit discovered during this phase of works further reinforces this theory, and it can be postulated that further activity may lie in the field to the north, 25m away.
- 8.1.3 The Bronze Age in Worcestershire has remained only sporadically investigated and thus poorly understood, with just a handful of sites of any size excavated (Hurst 2017). Whilst this site does little to remedy that situation, it does suggest that some form of Bronze Age occupation within the wider landscape is present.
- 8.1.4 The Roman pottery that was recovered from the furrows in Area 2 was, as with the assemblage returned from the evaluation stage, indicative of some level of activity from that period. No features from the Roman era could be identified, however. This may be due to truncation by medieval or later farming practices, or by the quarrying that has peppered the hillside. It could also be that the pottery has been transported by colluvial action from higher up the hill, and any Roman activity lies beyond the scope of this development.
- 8.1.5 The Medieval ridge and furrow correlates with the known historical activity in the area, being that of low level agricultural practices over many centuries.
- 8.1.6 The Excavation recorded no further evidence for industrial activity beyond the known truncation from the quarrying and previously identified marl pits.

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PLATES



Plate 1 Area 1 looking south-west (1m scales)



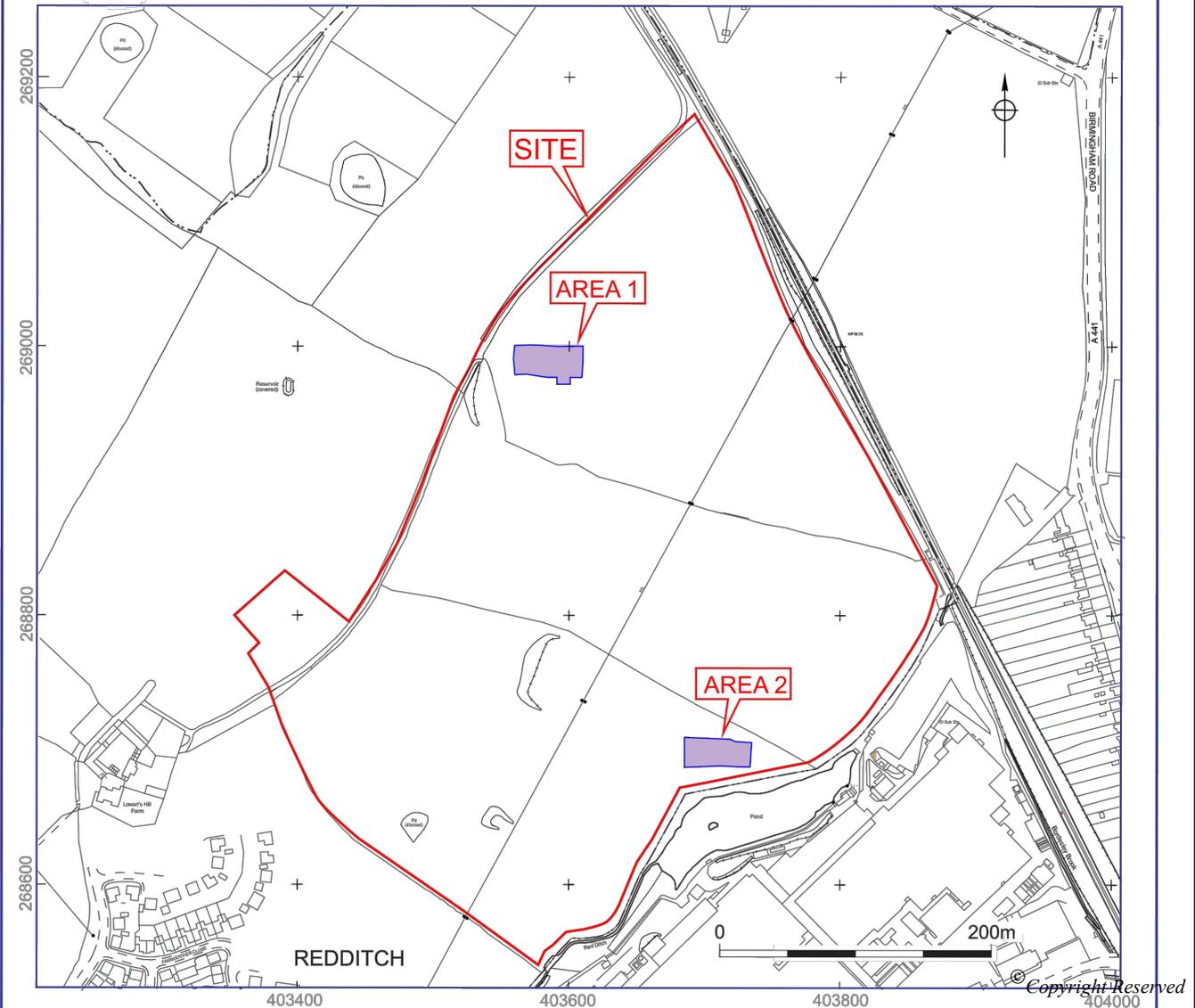
Plate 2 Pit 114, looking north-west (1m scales)



Plate 3 Area 2, looking south-east (1m scales)

DRAWINGS

DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

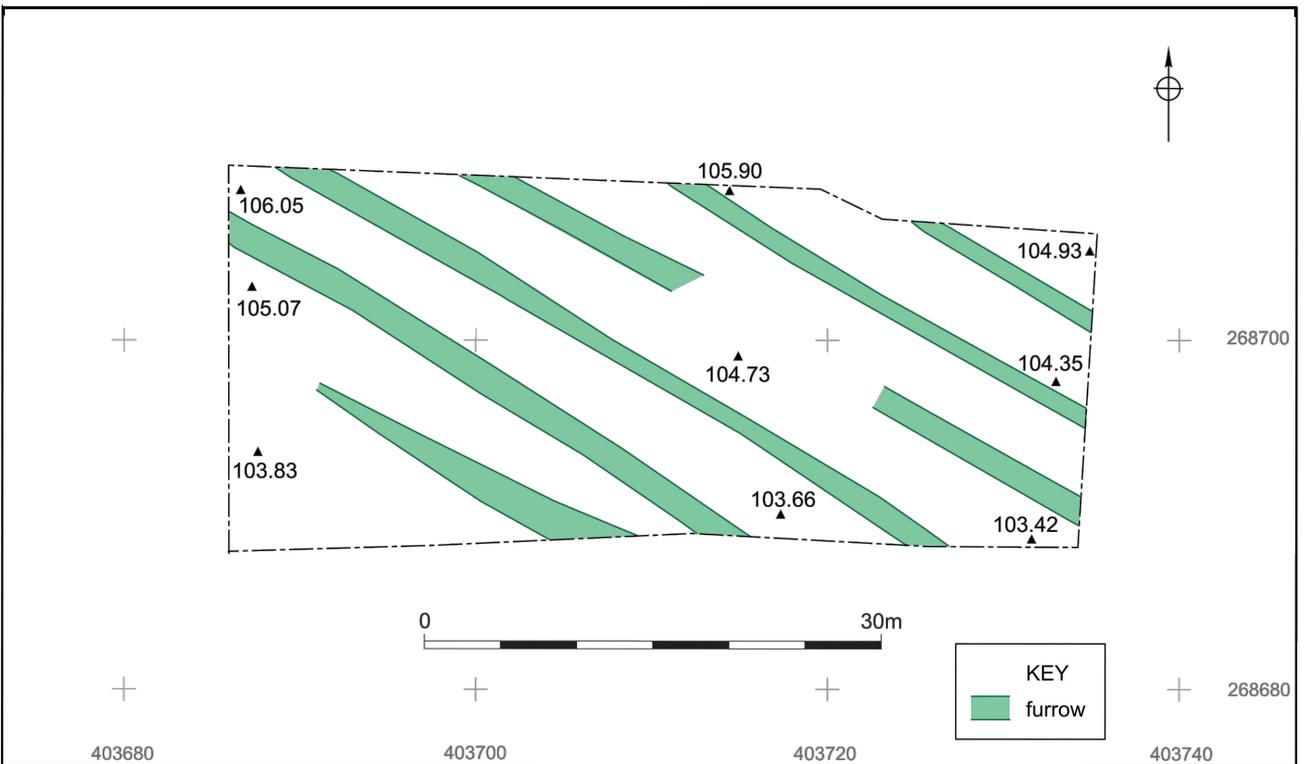


CLIENT	PERSIMMON HOMES SOUTH MIDLANDS		DRG No.	BM11358-010	REV	A		
	PROJECT	BTR LAND, BROCKHILL EAST REDDITCH, WORCESTERSHIRE		SIZE	A4	SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE
DRAWING TITLE		LOCATION OF SITE		DRAWN BY	TJ	CHECKED BY	RJ	APPROVED BY
								

DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING



Plan of Area 1

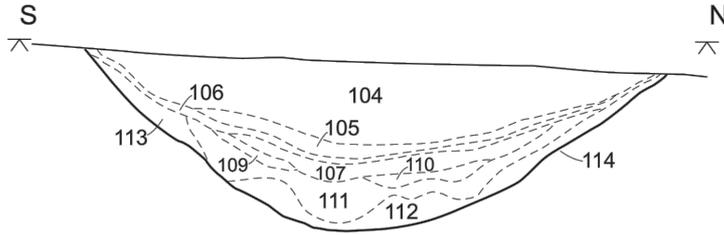


Plan of Area 2

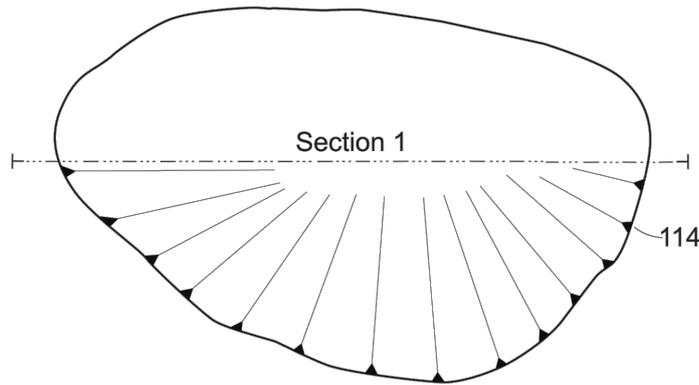
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Figure 2

CLIENT PERSIMMON HOMES SOUTH MIDLANDS	DRG No. BM11358-011		REV A
	SIZE A4	SCALE 1:500	DATE 08/02/18
PROJECT BTR LAND, BROCKHILL EAST REDDITCH, WORCESTERSHIRE	DRAWN BY TJ	CHECKED BY RJ	APPROVED BY RJ
	DRAWING TITLE PLAN OF AREAS 1 & 2		
			

SECTION 1: PIT 114



PLAN OF PIT 114



Plan and section of Pit 114

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CLIENT PERSIMMON HOMES SOUTH MIDLANDS	DRG No. BM11358-012		REV A
	SIZE A4	SCALE 1:50	DATE 08/02/18
PROJECT BTR LAND, BROCKHILL EAST REDDITCH, WORCESTERSHIRE	DRAWN BY TJ	CHECKED BY RJ	APPROVED BY RJ

DRAWING TITLE
SECTION AND PLAN OF PIT [114]



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APPENDIX 1
CONTEXT SUMMARY

Trench 1

Length: 50m

Width: 50m

Orientation: North to south

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/ depth	Deposit description
100	Layer	Layer	Topsoil	0.3m	
101	Layer	Layer	Subsoil	0.3m	
102	Layer	Layer	Natural		
103	Layer	Layer	Colluvium	0.9m	
104	Pit	Fill	Upper fill of BA pit, probably dumped closure material	0.54m	
105	Pit	Fill	Seasonal silting deposit within BA pit.	0.08m	
106	Pit	Fill	Thin charcoal rich fill across whole of BA pit. Intentional dump of rake-out material.	0.04m	
107	Pit	Fill	Hiatus deposit within BA pit, probably seasonal inwash	0.12m	
108	VOID	void	VOID		
109	Pit	Fill	Isolated lenses of dumped material/upcast within BA pit	0.06m	
110	Pit	Fill	Similar to 109, being dumps of rake-out/upcast	0.08m	
111	Pit	Fill	Low energy seasonal inwash representing hiatus of BA pit.	0.3m	
112	Pit	Fill	Basal fill of BA pit. Irregular profile suggests it may have been trampled by feet after deposition.	0.2m	
113	Pit	Fill	As 112 but isolated slumping down side.	0.18m	
114	Pit	Cut	Large oval pit, with a sequence of charcoal dumps and hiatus fills, before being closed with a final deposit of probable spoil heap material.	1.1m	

Trench 2

Length: 50m

Width: 50m

Orientation: East to west

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/ depth	Deposit description
200	Layer	Layer	Topsoil	0.3m	
201	Layer	Layer	Subsoil	0.24m	
202	Layer	Layer	Natural		
203	Layer	Layer	Colluvium, in south-east corner of area	0.5m	
204	Furrow	Fill	Fill of furrow		
205	Furrow	Cut	Furrow		
206	Furrow	Fill	Fill of urrow		
207	Furrow	Cut	Furrow		
208	Furrow	Fill	Fill of furrow		
209	Furrow	Cut	Furrow		
210	Furrow	Fill	Fill of furrow		
211	Furrow	Cut	Furrow		
212	Furrow	Fill	Fill of furrow		
213	Furrow	Cut	Furrow		
214	Furrow	Fill	Fill of furrow		
215	Furrow	Cut	Furrow		

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