



**An Archaeological Excavation at land  
Adjacent to 50 Main Street,  
Sedgeberrow, Worcestershire**

*A Report for*

*Robin Eaton Building Contractor*

February 2004

© Mercian Archaeology and Historic Buildings

**Project: PJ 115**

**WSM: 33549**

*Mercian Archaeology undertake archaeological projects across much of the West Midlands and the Welsh Marches. We specialise in Historic Building Recording and Analysis. We also undertake archaeological watching-briefs, evaluation and excavation, desk-based assessment, historic landscape assessment and osteological analysis. We now also carry out historic reconstruction and can produce illustrations for publication, website or interpretative panels.*

We work with clients to ensure that archaeological considerations are resolved in reasonable time and at competitive rates. Our services are aimed at:

- ❑ **Commercial Developers** who need archaeological provision under current planning legislation
- ❑ **Agricultural Managers and Farmers** who may require archaeological input under grant funded project designs
- ❑ **Architects and Architectural Practices** who seek to alter or demolish listed or locally important historic buildings
- ❑ **Public Utilities** who seek to lay new services in archaeologically sensitive areas
- ❑ **Government and Local Government Bodies** who may wish to subcontract our services
- ❑ **Individuals** who may wish to carry out small-scale development and require the services of an archaeologist according to their local planning department

Mercian Archaeology  
Flat 1 Malvern House  
7 Malvern Road  
Worcester WR2 4LE

Martin Cook  
Tel: 01905 616652  
Mobile: 07875 918755  
E-mail: [mjcook@globalnet.co.uk](mailto:mjcook@globalnet.co.uk)

Paul Williams  
Tel: 01905 420087  
Mobile: 0773 604 1925  
E-mail: [paulwilliams@mercianarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:paulwilliams@mercianarchaeology.co.uk)

Fax: 01905 420087

[www.mercianarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.mercianarchaeology.co.uk)

## Summary of Results

*An archaeological excavation was undertaken on land adjacent to 50 Main Street, Sedgeberrow, Worcestershire in February 2004. The results determined that there were no archaeological deposits on the development site pre-dating the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The excavation and preceding field-walking, however, identified several unstratified shards of pottery dating from the Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods and flint flakes from the Neolithic or Bronze-Age, indicating that this material had been spread across the site during ploughing or other ground disturbance activity. The documentary research revealed that the land had been used as orchard since at least the 19<sup>th</sup> century and that a circa. 17th century timber-frame and thatch cottage stood on the corner of the site until the 1950's, when it was demolished and a new house built on the opposite side of the site. The evidence suggests that there was much levelling carried out at this time and it is likely that most of the post-medieval features encountered during the excavation were totally backfilled during the landscaping process. There was evidence for small-scale cottage industry on the site, probably from the 19th century when cider production was carried out in tubs held in sunken clay lined circular pits.*

# 1. Project Background

## 1.1. Location of the Site

Sedgeberrow lies at 40 metres above sea level (Ordnance Datum) on relatively low-lying land adjacent to the River Isborne, which flows south to north on the eastern side of the village. The village is clustered around the junction of the roads from Winchcombe and the Evesham to Cheltenham road to the north, which has been partly replaced by the A46 bypass to Tewkesbury (Figure 1). The site was until recently used as a market garden and is now empty and awaits development.

## 1.2. Development Details

An outline planning application has been made to Wychavon District Council by Mr and Mrs Harris for the construction of a detached dwelling and garage adjacent to 50 Main Street, Sedgeberrow (reference W/03/0674). The planning process determined that the proposed development lies within an archaeologically sensitive area. As a result, the Planning Archaeologist, Worcestershire County Council, advised that the site should be subject to an archaeological excavation in order to preserve any archaeological remains by record, prior to any development taking place, as required under Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (Section 30). A brief of work was written for the project by The Planning Archaeologist, Planning Advisory Section, Worcestershire County Council (WHEAS 2003).

## 1.3. Topography, Geology and Archaeology

The site lies on flattish land, which rises gently to the north-east towards St Mary the Virgin Church, which stands as the highest and most focal point of the village. The River Isbourne, a tributary of the Avon, flows around the eastern side of the village. The Isbourne, has in the recent past flooded the village.

The local soils are of the Lodgegrove Association, made up of slightly stony calcareous clays over Lower Lias (Beard *et al*, 1986). The geology and soils are ideal for fruit growing, which has become predominant in this area of the Vale of Evesham. Wheat, Rye, Oats and Barley have also traditionally been grown in the area.

The slow flowing River Isborne has been the focus of activity in the Sedgeberrow area since prehistory. Dredging works on the river during the early 19<sup>th</sup> century produced finds from the Neolithic and Bronze Age (WSM 28760), suggesting that the river has been the focus of ritual activity. Parts of two Neolithic polished stone axes were found in the river. The workmen also discovered several 'very large' antlers, which may have been used as digging implements; two copper alloy oval spearheads, still with parts of their staves intact, were embedded in the riverbank; parts of copper alloy and iron body armour were also found. These demonstrated a great degree of craftsmanship (Buteux 2000, 111). These items appear to have been deposited rather than lost if the antiquarian accounts are to be believed. This suggests that the river was a special place, where votive offerings were made to whatever gods, supernatural forces or deity's man regarded as important over what appears to be several thousand years.

It is no surprise then, that there is evidence for prehistoric activity and occupation in the immediate area. Aerial photography around Sedgeberrow has identified cropmarks indicating archaic trackways, enclosures and field boundaries scattered across a wide area around the village (WSM 05504; 05506; 05510; 22927). Archaeological work at Trebor, Main Street, around 100 metres to the south-west of the development site, recovered dating evidence from

ditches that had been noted through aerial photography, the material included Neolithic or Bronze Age flints and late Iron Age pottery from intersecting ditches (Buteux 2000).

The Roman period is also well represented in the area. There is suggestion that a Roman road (WSM 28761) runs along the higher ridge to the west of the modern village and Roman pottery has been collected during archaeological field-walking on the village perimeters (WSM 05502; 05655), Roman metalwork finds have also been found, including a second century brooch and a coin from the same period (WSM 09927).

The Anglo-Saxon period is not well represented within the archaeological data collected from within Worcestershire, or generally from the western side of Britain. Anglo Saxon finds from the Sedgeberrow area are, therefore, intriguing and important to the story of occupation and settlement at both a local and regional scale. An Anglo Saxon *sceatta* (coin) and pottery sherds from the same period (WSM 07518) were found during building work to the old school during the 1930's. The school stood less than 50 metres to the south of the development site. The original Anglo-Saxon estate boundary has been identified from analysis of charter documents concerning the manor of *Segcesbearuue*. This is almost identical to the modern parish boundary. St Mary the Virgin Church, which stands to the north-east of the site, was dedicated in 1328-31, but may be on the site of an earlier Anglo-Saxon foundation (Buteux 2000, 112).

There is much evidence of activity around Sedgeberrow during the medieval period. The plot boundaries on either side of Main Street are thought to have been laid out during the medieval period (Buteux 2000, 114). The earliest surviving buildings date from the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, St Mary the Virgin Church, referred to above and Church House to the west of the village has 13<sup>th</sup> century fabric (WSM 09329). There are several buildings dating from around the 17<sup>th</sup> century remaining in the village. It is likely that the post-medieval mill structure at the eastern end of Main Street has replaced an earlier medieval mill. There were two mills here at the time of the Domesday Survey. The earthworks to the north of the site represent the denuded remains of a moated site (WSM 32732), which is also likely to date from the medieval period.

The Domesday Survey of 1086 shows that Sedgeberrow was held by the monks of Worcester Priory. It had been passed to the monks during the 8<sup>th</sup> century by Aldred, who was bestowed the manor by King Offa of Mercia in 777 AD. At the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1542, the manor was transferred to the Dean and Chapter of Worcester Cathedral, later confirmed by James I in 1609. The parliamentary survey of the lands of the Dean and Chapter indicates that wheat and barley were the main crops being grown in the Sedgeberrow open fields at this time. The rents payable to the Dean and Chapter were around 27 shillings (Cave and Wilson 1924). The manor was sold to Henry Sealy in 1657 by the Commissioners for the Sale of the Lands of the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of Worcester. The Dean and Chapter recovered the land at the restoration. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners took the manor in 1859, they remained lords of the manor into the 20<sup>th</sup> century (VCH III).

The Enclosure Award Map of 1813 shows that the development site lay across two plots. The cottage, which originally stood in the south-western corner of the site, belonged to John Osbourne, the remainder of the site was copyhold to John Grove. The Enclosure Award details refer to '....and also all that old furlong called Weavers Close with the buildings there on. Part of a certain old enclosure called Long Close and ?two several other old enclosures called Pound Close, which said allotment contains in the whole eleven acres, three rood and twenty perch, marked on the plan as number 33' (Figure 2). The former site of Pound Close forms the majority of the development area.

Only the six inch first edition Ordnance Survey map was available for the area. This shows that the cottage and an outbuilding were still in the corner of the site, enclosed within a boundary. The majority of the site was set-aside as orchard (Figure 3).

The later, larger scale 25” Ordnance Survey map of 1938 shows the site to be identical, with the exception of two small outbuildings to the north-west of the cottage (Figure 4).

## 2. Methods and Process

### 2.1. Project Specification

- The archaeological project conforms to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (IFA 1999).
- The project conforms to a brief prepared by the Planning Advisory Section, Worcestershire Historic Environment and Archaeology Section, Worcestershire County Council (WHEAS 2003) for which a project proposal and detailed specification was produced (Mercian Archaeology 2003).
- Mercian Archaeology adhere to the service practice and health and safety policy as contained within the Mercian Archaeology Service Manual (Williams 2003)

### 2.2. Background Research

Prior to the commencement of fieldwork relevant available cartographic sources were consulted. A full search of the Worcestershire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) was commissioned and various archaeological reports were also viewed. The following cartographic sources were specifically consulted:

#### Cartographic Sources

Source	Reference Number
Enclosure Map of Sedgeberrow (1814)	WRO BA345 r264.9
Ordnance Survey 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition 6”(1883)	Worcestershire sheet XLIX.SE
Ordnance Survey 2 <sup>nd</sup> Revised Edition 25”(1938)	Worcestershire sheet XLIX.15
Conjectural map to show pre-1810 open fields	Schofield, J.D (1962)

## Primary Sources Consulted that were of use

Source	Reference Number
Water colour painting of the cottage by W.J. Craven (c.1910) that stood on the corner of the site	Private ownership
Images of England	WWW.imagesofengland.org.uk

Other sources used are referenced within the report.

## 3. The Preliminary Fieldwork

### 3.1. Outline

The fieldwork comprised three key elements, a programme of field-walking, metal detector survey and excavation of an open area. The field-walking was suggested by the brief as collection and analysis of finds may assist in placing the trench in the optimum area for locating buried remains. For example, a scatter of ceramic material or building rubble of a certain period in a localised area may indicate activity from the relevant period below the surface, on or near that spot. The metal detector survey was commissioned, as it is likely that any metal or ferrous items would have been removed unnoticed during the machining process and data from the artefacts lost. The open area excavation was recommended in the brief, as with frequent occurrence, archaeological remains are encountered in narrow trenches, but cannot be fully understood due to the keyhole view port into the deposits. For example, a pit that extends across the width of a trench may be interpreted as a ditch, or a posthole may be part of a series of postholes of a building, which will only be seen if the trench is wide enough.

The fieldwork was undertaken between 24<sup>th</sup> January–10<sup>th</sup> February 2004 by Paul Williams, Martin Cook and Steve Rigby of Mercian Archaeology. Dean Crawford of Metodet undertook the metal detector survey.

### 3.2. The field-walking

A 5 metre square grid was set out across the site in five rows of three squares and one row of two squares, taking into account the location of a telegraph pole at the northern end of the site. One operative then walked each grid for 20 minutes, collecting all visible finds. The collected finds were then analysed and the location of significant finds plotted onto a plan of the gridded area (Figure 5). The results were then used to inform on the best location for the excavation trench.

#### 3.2.1. The field- walking results

The majority of the material collected during the field-walking was non-diagnostic, being material from the past 200 years. These were discarded after the analysis. There were, however, a few ceramic shards of interest; one Anglo-Saxon rim shard of Stamford Ware; one shard of Roman Severn Valley ware and part of a medieval jug handle (for details see the finds report in Appendix 1)

### 3. 3. The metal detector survey

The metal detector survey was carried out across the entire development site. Several signals were received and all were tested. The majority were non-diagnostic ferrous objects; these were discarded after the survey. There were two notable finds, both post-medieval and not significant in locating the trench, medieval or earlier archaeology. These were copper alloy Georgian pennies dating from the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century.

## 4. The Excavation

The excavation area was L shaped with a maximum length of 22 metres and width of 10 metres (Figure 6). The area was stripped by a JCB with a 1.80 metre blade. The natural parent material (orange gravel, sand and buff clay) was encountered at around 20 centimetres below ground level to the south and 45 centimetres below ground level to the north [102].

A build up of around 20 centimetres of topsoil [100] overlay the site. This contained a large quantity of 17<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery and building rubble. This demonstrates how tractor ploughing over recent years has spread material and mixed the ploughed material into a single amorphous layer.

Below the topsoil there was a thin layer of dark greyish-brown loamy subsoil [101], which was very similar in texture and colour to the topsoil.

There was a large amount of features (pits, ditches and post-holes) cut into the natural parent material from above. It was impossible to see any of these features until they were contrasted against the orange coloured natural, as their fills were the same colour as the subsoil. The adverse weather conditions during the stripping process also made visibility difficult. The fills of the majority of the features were dark greyish-brown sandy silty clay (loam) with a similar texture to the subsoil.

In the south-western corner of the site, a chimney base and hearth from the cottage that formerly stood here was revealed (Plate 1). This was of reddish brick and sandy mortar, the bricks measuring 3" x 9" x 3 1/2". Other features associated with the cottage were also revealed. A floor surface of rough oolitic limestone and blue lias pushed into a yellowish buff clay [158] was noted, although this was poorly preserved and had been truncated by shallow plough furrows. A series of postholes appears to have been associated with outbuildings of the cottage [139-146], although no definitive pattern could be made to suggest these were from specific buildings or associated with each other.

Around 5 metres to the north of the chimney base there were a series of related features that indicated some small scale cottage industry activity had been taking place on the site (Plate 2). A circular ring of white clay [127] became visible during the cleaning process after stripping. Initially it was assumed that this was a well and related to the cottage. However, further excavation discovered that the feature was only 20 centimetres deep and had a clay base (Plates 3 and 4). The circular sidewall of clay held an iron ring, with a larger iron plate on one side; the opposite side was damaged, but may also have had an iron plate. In the same area there were several other circular features of the same depth, all were cut by later circular features or were truncated. Some showed evidence of having had clay linings and one had stone packing around at least part of its circumference [130].



At the northern end of the site, there was an extremely large pit feature (Plate 5) around 6 metres wide, at least 8 metres long and around 1.40 metres deep [115]. The pit cut into the natural gravel and buff coloured clay below. The material within the fill of the pit [114] suggests that it was filled rapidly, though not necessarily in one operation, there was a linear dump of redeposited yellow natural within the fill. At least 2 linear features ran down the shallow slope of the site towards this feature [153 and 156], suggesting these were, at least at some stage, used as drainage ditches (Plate 6). It was noted that the water table was very high and was encountered in many of the features. This suggests that the underlying clay made drainage in the area problematic, a fact noted during the excavation when surface water from heavy rainfall remained on the site for several days.

One other notable feature was a limestone and lias drystone wall [149], which was encountered at the bottom of the excavation (Plate 7). The wall was rubble coursed, only the bottom two courses remaining, although somewhat damaged. The alignment of the wall was approximately north-west to south-east.

The features encountered during the excavation all dated to the last three centuries. No significant archaeological features, as defined by the brief, were encountered during the evaluation.

The features and deposits recorded during the excavation are summarised in the context record (Appendix 2).

## 4. Analysis of the Results

The background research and documentary evidence indicates that over the last 200 at least, a cottage and outbuildings have taken up the south-western corner of the site with an orchard extending across the remainder.

The research work managed to locate a watercolour of the cottage that was painted in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (Plate 8). This tells us a little more about the building and puts the south-western corner of the plot into context. The cottage was a timber-framed 1 ½ storey two bay structure with thatched roof. The timber-framing suggests the building was 17<sup>th</sup> century or earlier. The chimneys must have been inserted after the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, as the brick base uncovered during the excavation was built with 3" wide bricks. Bricks of this width generally date from after 1784 when the brick tax was introduced. The windows depicted on the painting are also architecturally stylistic of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and the front elevation appears to be rendered, whilst the timber-framing is still visible on the gable end.

The Ordnance Survey maps show that the plot associated with the cottage had a boundary within the development site. On overlaying the site excavation plan over the 1938 map we were able to determine that the wall located during the excavation was around 3 metres to the west of the boundary as depicted. It is a possibility that the Ordnance Survey data is in error by this distance, however, this is speculation (Figure7).

It is extremely difficult to interpret post-medieval features that are devoid of context. For example, a series of pits next to a salt works may be interpreted as being part of the salt making process. However, the series of round pits are devoid of such definite context, other than being at the edge of an area of orchard and being part of a rural domestic plot. Scrutiny of the census returns for Sedgeberrow from 1841 to 1901 could not shed light on any specific occupation of tenants or occupiers of the site that may indicate a function for of the features. It

is hypothesized that the circular pits were part of a small-scale cider making industry. The clay-lined pit [127] had the remains of an iron band around its circumference; this is possibly the remains of a ring band that was once part of a wooden tub that has rotted away. It is suggested that a wooden tub was sunk into a clay-lined pit in the ground in order to keep it stable during part of the cider making process. It is recorded that prior to the widespread use of scatter rotary mills, apple grinding took place by hand in tubs, with the aid of crushing sticks, rather like a giant pestle and mortar (Quinton 1997, 11). This process would have required the tub to be stable, in order to prevent movement and spillage. The stone packing around the circumference of the circular feature [130] may have related to an earlier attempt to stabilise a sunken tub. The features may also be related to 'travelling cider makers'. During the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries travelling cider makers would spend 3 months of the year turning small farm apple stocks into cider, by using portable grinders and presses attached to carts. Such cider makers were common across the cider making counties of south-west England and the midlands (Quinton 1997, 21)

The large pit [115] at the north end of the site is also difficult to interpret. Local residents indicated that there was small-scale gravel quarrying in the area and that when gravel was needed for trackways or paths etc, it was simply dug up and used from close by. It maybe, therefore, that the pit represents a former gravel quarry. The pit had certainly been cut down into the natural gravel. There is another tentative piece of evidence that may link the pit to the cider making process. William Pitt wrote in his 'General View of the Agriculture of Worcestershire', that in 1784, cider and perry makers began to store their cider in large cisterns in the ground, rather than in barrels (Pitt 1813, 179). This was probably as an experiment in better fermentation. However, Pitt relates that this was a disaster and that the common sewers flowed with local cider. This is a very tentative argument for the use of the pit; however, it demonstrates the problems of interpretation of such features.

#### **4. 1. Negative evidence of significant archaeology**

All the features encountered during the excavation dated from the post-medieval period. A cottage and garden plot appears to have stood on the south-western corner of the site for at least 400 years and the remainder of the site appears to have been fruit orchard for around 200 years. According to local residents, the cottage was demolished during the 1950's and the house to the east of the site built around the same time (Mrs Harris pers comm). This is likely to have involved a certain degree of levelling and soil movement. However, there are still traces of a floor close to the cottage, possibly from a small outbuilding or yard [158], suggesting that the levelling was minimal at the front of the site. Many of the features encountered contained building rubble and it is likely that the outbuildings and boundary walls for the cottage plot were demolished at the same time and the existing pits and ditches levelled with demolition material.

This, however, does not explain the lack of medieval or earlier features on the site. As outlined above, there is much evidence for medieval and earlier activity around the village. There is evidence for Anglo-Saxon and Roman activity less than 50 metres to the south of Main Street on the site of the old school (WSM 07518). Finds from the school site consisted of 6 shards of Anglo-Saxon brownish-black shell tempered ware, which are now in Evesham Museum (Price and Watson 1984). There was also a find of an Anglo-Saxon base silver sceatta (coin). The concentration of Anglo-Saxon finds suggests the possibility of a settlement site close by. It is argued that St Mary the Virgin Church, which has a 1331 dedication, contains older fabric. Survey work at the church in 1986 indicated that there were several areas of probable pre-14<sup>th</sup> century fabric, although the masonry could not be definitely dated to the Anglo-Saxon period (Watson 1986, 121-2). There is, however, documentary evidence to suggest that there was a church at Sedgeberrow during the late Anglo-Saxon period. The Domesday Survey states that Sedgeberrow had a priest at this time (1086 AD) and there are several references to a church at

Sedgeberrow in Bishop Giffard's register of 1268-1301 (Watson 1986, 120). It seems clear from this evidence, that there was an Anglo-Saxon founded church in Sedgeberrow and this is liable to have been the focus of late Anglo-Saxon nucleated settlement, probably around the site of the current church. This and the evidence for contemporary activity to the south of Main Street may indicate that the area of late Anglo-Saxon domestic activity lies around the current church and to the southern side of Main Street, possibly focusing on Winchcombe Road. Earlier Anglo-Saxon settlement is likely to have been of a more dispersed nature, with single, or groups of two to three farmsteads scattered across a wider area. It seems likely that by the late Anglo-Saxon period, the development site lay over one of the open fields that would have supported the village economy, hence the lack of evidence for settlement activity from this period on the site.

It is possible that Main Street may have developed from an Anglo-Saxon trackway that ran from the proposed nucleated village around the edge of one of the open fields. It is noticeable that Main Street swings round to the north-west at the western end of the village, perhaps respecting the boundary of the suggested open field.

It is difficult to interpret or ascribe a date to the laying out of plots along Main Street. These have been proposed as probably medieval (Buteux 2000, 114). However, the evidence is limited and the lack of stratified medieval deposits or finds during the excavation suggests that the development site was not occupied at this time. Most of the historic buildings along Main Street date from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, with some 17<sup>th</sup> century structures. The cottage plot on the development site appears to date from around the 17<sup>th</sup> century and the enclosure award suggests that there was an old enclosure across the rest of the site, which was used as the village pound. It seems likely that Main Street developed piecemeal during the post-medieval period, although this is only hypothesis.

## 5. Conclusion

The results of the fieldwork demonstrate that there were no archaeological deposits or layers dateable to earlier than the 18<sup>th</sup> century within the proposed development area. The site was covered with features that seem to have been contemporary with the lifespan of the cottage that stood in the corner of the site from around the 17<sup>th</sup> century until the 1950's, when it was demolished. These included a series of shallow circular pits, the latest being clay lined, that are likely to have been associated with small-scale cider production, which would have utilised the fruit from the orchard that extended across the remainder of the development site.

## 6. Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Robin Eaton. Thanks are also due to Steve Rigby and Martin Cook for their work on site; Laura Griffin for analysing and reporting on the finds assemblage; Robin Jackson for his comments on the lithics and Victoria Bryant for her comments on the ceramics; Dean Crawford for carrying out the metal detector survey; Mick George for supply and operation of the JCB; Deborah Overton for carrying out the SMR search and Mike Glyde, Planning Archaeologist, Worcestershire County Council. The author would also like to thank the residents of Sedgeberrow, especially Mr and Mrs Harris, Ian Lloyd-Oswell and Cynthia and Carlo Capaldi.

## REFERENCES

**Beard, G.R., Cope, D.W., Jones, R.J.A., Palmer, R.C., & Whitfield, W.A.D** (1986). *Soils of Worcester and the Malverns District, Soil Survey of England and Wales* **150**

**Cave, T & Wilson, R.A (eds)** (1924). *Parliamentary Survey of the Lands of The Dean and Chapter of Worcester*, Worcestershire Historical Society

**Cook, M** (2003). *Proposal and Specification for an Archaeological Excavation at Land Adjacent to 50 Main Street, Sedgeberrow, Worcestershire.*

**Page, W (ed)** (1913). *Victoria County History, Worcestershire Vol III*

**Price, E & Watson, B** (1984). A Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon Site at Sedgeberrow (1984). *West Midlands Archaeology* **27**

**Quinton, M.B** (1997) *Cider Making*, Shire Publications

**Ragg, J M, Beard, G R, George, H, Heaven, F W, Hollis, J M, Jones, R J A, Palmer, R C, Reeve, M J, Robson, J D, and Whitfield, W A D** (1984). *Soils and Their Use in Midland and Western England, Soil Survey of England and Wales*, 12

**Watson, B** (1986). A Possible Anglo-Saxon Church at Sedgeberrow, *Transactions of the Worcestershire Archaeological Society* **3**

**Worcestershire Historic Environment and Archaeology Service** (2003) *Brief for an Archaeological Excavation at Land Adjacent to 50 Main Street, Sedgeberrow, Worcestershire*

## APPENDIX 1

# The Artefacts by L C Griffin

### Artefactual analysis

#### Aims

The brief required an assessment of the quantity, range and potential of artefactual material from excavation and fieldwalking.

The aims of the finds assessment were:

- a) To identify, sort, spot date, and quantify all artefacts
- b) To describe the range of artefacts present
- c) To preliminarily assess the significance of the artefacts

This report covers the Roman, Saxon, medieval, post-medieval and modern material.

### Method of analysis

All hand-retrieved finds were examined. They were identified, quantified and dated to period. All information was recorded on a Microsoft Access 2000 database and a paper copy provided.

Pottery fabrics are referenced to the fabric reference series maintained by the Worcestershire County Council Archaeological Service (Hurst and Rees 1992).

### Results of analysis

The artefactual assemblage was retrieved from both fieldwalking and excavation and consisted of 206 finds weighing 3733g. Fieldwalking finds came from 8 grids and excavated artefacts from 11 stratified contexts and the ground surface. The group was primarily of post-medieval and modern date, although small amounts of Roman, saxon and medieval material were also identified (see Table 1).

Pottery formed the largest material group totalling 138 sherds and accounting for 67% of the assemblage recovered. The majority of sherds displayed moderate abrasion with the fieldwalking finds displaying the highest levels. All sherds have been grouped and quantified according to fabric (see Table 2). The deposits excavated were mainly connected with post-medieval activity on the site and therefore the pottery of this date formed the primary focus for this report.

A number of diagnostic rim sherds were present and could be dated accordingly; the remaining undiagnostic sherds were datable by fabric type to the general period or production span. In general, the assemblage displayed a standard range of form and fabric types for a site spanning the above periods. Other ceramic material consisted of three fragments of flat roofing tile (contexts 133 and 135), which was identified as post-medieval in date on the basis of associated artefacts

Clay pipe formed the second largest material group consisting of 23 stem and 9 bowl fragments and ranged from 17th-18th century in date. One bowl (context 148) had a stamp on the spur in the form of 'II'.

A number of fragments of metalwork were recovered from the site, all of post-medieval or modern date. These included four pieces of iron including 2 nails (contexts 114 and 126) and a hinge attachment (context 150). Three pieces of lead were also identified and included two pieces of sheet metal (grids 6 and 10). In addition, two bronze coins of Georgian date were also recovered (grids 6 and 10).

Remaining finds consisted of five fragments of worked flint (contexts 148, 201 and unstratified; grids 9 and 15), 16 fragments of animal bone (contexts 110, 112, 114, 126, 131, 133, 135 and 148), two fragments of post-medieval vessel glass (grids 10 and 15) and one fragment of coal (grid 15).

## **Discussion of the artefacts**

The discussion below is a summary of the finds and associated location or contexts by period. Where possible, dates have been allocated and the importance of individual artefacts commented upon as necessary.

### **Prehistoric**

Prehistoric activity on the site was represented by five worked flints; all were identified by R. Jackson. None were diagnostic but were probably of either Neolithic or Bronze Age date. One was identified as a core fragment which displayed multi-directional flaking and had been worked to exhaustion (context 201). The remaining pieces were flakes (context 148 and unstratified; grids 9 and 15) with the unstratified example displaying retouch on the left and right dorsal edges and some proximal damage. Both stratified flints were residual within contexts of post-medieval date.

### **Roman**

Two sherds of Roman pottery were identified within the assemblage, one residual within context 135 and the other from fieldwalking grid 15. Both of the sherds were of local manufacture with one identified as being of oxidised Severn Valley ware (fabric 12; grid 15) and the other as fine sandy grey ware (fabric 14). Neither sherd was diagnostic and could therefore only be dated to the general Roman period. However, the sherd of Severn Valley ware appeared to have been deliberately shaped into a disc, possibly for use as a gaming counter.

### **Saxon**

A single rim sherd of Stamford-type ware (fabric 46.2) was recovered from fieldwalking grid 16. The sherd was abraded and burnt and thought to come from either a bowl or crucible form dating to between the 10th and 11th centuries (V.Bryant pers comm.).

### **Medieval**

A total of eight sherds of pottery could be identified as being of medieval date. The assemblage was of a standard domestic nature with all fabrics being of local production, either Worcester or Malvern. Only three sherds were stratified (contexts 135 and 201) and all were residual.

Three sherds were identified as being of sandy Worcester-type fabrics (fabrics 55 and 64.1). A single fragment of unglazed sandy ware cooking pot (fabric 55) was retrieved from grid 15. The remaining sherds were of sandy glazed sandy Worcester-type fabric (fabric 64.1) and consisted of a jug base (context 135) and a handle (grid 9). Both were decorated with a dark green speckled glaze and could be dated to between the 13th and 14th centuries.

Two sherds were identified as being from cooking pot vessels of unglazed Malvernian ware (fabric 56; context 201 and grid 3). Both sherds displayed sooting and blackening, attesting to their use as cooking vessels. The stratified sherd was a rim of an everted folded form, which could be paralleled with those of type 56.3 from Deansway (Bryant 2001, 65) and dated to the mid-late 13th century.

The remaining sherds of medieval date were all of oxidised glazed Malvernian ware (fabric 69) and consisted of two undiagnostic body sherds (context 135 and unstratified) and a strap handle (unstratified) all dating between the later 13th and 15th centuries.

## Post-medieval

Material of post-medieval date formed the majority of the artefactual assemblage from this site and provided a *terminus post quem* for six contexts (contexts 110, 112, 114, 135, 148 and 201).

A total of 68 sherds weighing 1478g of post-medieval pottery were identified within the assemblage. All were of fabrics commonly identified within assemblages from Worcestershire and dated between the late 16th and 18th centuries (see table 3).

The earliest material consisted of four sherds of a North Devon gravel tempered ware (fabric 75; context 126, grids 7 and 8) and two of Midlands yellow ware (fabric 77, context 201 and grid 15). All sherds of gravel-tempered ware had a brownish green-glazed interior, characteristic of this fabric type. None were diagnostic but are likely to have been from cooking pots, the most common form in this region. Vessels of this fabric generally date between the late 16th and 17th centuries. Likewise, neither sherd of Midlands yellow was diagnostic and therefore could only be dated to the general period of manufacture between the late 16th-early 18th centuries.

Three sherds were identified as being of later oxidised glazed Malvernian ware (fabric 69; context 148 and unstratified). The unstratified sherd could be identified as the rim from a flared bowl similar to a number identified from Deansway in Worcester (Bryant 2001, 68; type 69.9) and could be dated to between the late 15th and early 17th centuries.

The dominant fabrics of the post-medieval assemblage were red sandy wares (fabric 78) and buff wares (fabric 91). Both of these fabrics encompassed a wide range of different forms and decoration types including slip-decorated, mottled-glazed and black-glazed types. Black-glazed vessels of both fabrics dating from the mid 17th to 18th century were the main types identified and appear to have been the most popular domestic wares of this period. The most commonly identified forms within the assemblage from this site consisted of cups, jars and bowls (contexts 112, 114 and 201) of 17th century date, with those of late 17th -18th century date appearing to consist primarily of larger vessels such as pancheons and basins (context 133, 148 and 201) rather than tablewares. Remaining sherds of these fabrics included a small number of slip-decorated baking plates (contexts 150 and 201; grids 9 and 15) and four sherds from mottled ware cups or tankards (context 201; grids 6, 9 and 15), all dating between the late 17th and 18th centuries.

The remaining pottery consisted primarily of various undiagnostic sherds dating to the 18th century, including one of tin glazed ware (fabric 82; grid 9), two of porcelain (contexts 135 and 133), two of creamware (fabric 84; grid 9) and one of post-medieval orange ware (fabric 90; unstratified).



The other finds of note dating to this period were the clay pipe fragments. These came from contexts of both post-medieval and modern date with the earliest examples appearing to date to the second half of the 17th century. Unfortunately, no parallel could be found for the stamp identified on a bowl from context 148. However, the piece can be dated to between the late 17th and 18th centuries on the basis of associated material, primarily the pottery.

## Modern

Material of modern date provided a *terminus post quem* for five contexts (contexts 126, 131, 133, 150 and 152). The assemblage included 59 sherds of pottery; all of commonly identified fabric types of late 19th century date onwards. Modern stone china (fabric 85) formed the largest fabric group totalling 54 sherds from a variety of vessels including plates, bowl and cups.

Remaining pottery consisted of three sherds of porcelain (fabric 83; contexts 131 and 150; grid 15) and two of miscellaneous late stoneware (fabric 81.4; context 150).

## Significance

The artefacts from this site formed a standard assemblage of a domestic nature; this is particularly apparent in the narrow range of pottery fabric and forms present during all periods. The presence of a single sherd of Stamford ware from fieldwalking is interesting but not unexpected due to the well-attested occurrence of late Saxon-early medieval pottery in the immediate area.

## Bibliography

Bryant, V, 2001: The medieval and early post-medieval pottery, in Dalwood and Edwards 2001 '*Deansway, Worcester: Excavations by Charles Mundy 1988-89*', County Archaeological Service, Worcestershire County Council, internal report, **920**, sections 7.1-7.3

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

## Appendix 1: Tables

Material	Total	Weight (g)
Roman pottery	2	16
Saxon pottery	1	8
Medieval pottery	8	131
Post-medieval pottery	68	1478
Modern pottery	59	660
Flat roof tile	3	345
Clay pipe bowls	9	50
Clay pipe stems	23	77
Flint	5	41
Iron	4	138
Bronze	2	15
Lead	3	228
Vessel glass	2	14
Coal	1	2
Animal bone	16	530

*Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage*

Fabric number	Fabric name	Total	Weight (g)	Period
12	Oxidised Severn Valley ware	1	8	Roman
14	Fine sandy grey ware	1	8	Roman
46.2	Stamford-type ware	1	8	Saxon
55	Worcester-type unglazed ware	1	1	Medieval
56	Malvernian unglazed ware	2	21	Medieval
64.1	Worcester-type sandy glazed ware	2	13	Medieval
69	Oxidised glazed Malvernian ware	6	207	Medieval - post-medieval
75	North Devon gravel-tempered ware	4	19	Post-medieval
77	Midlands Yellow ware	2	17	Post-medieval
78	Post-medieval red sandy ware	43	1163	Post-medieval
81.4	Miscellaneous late stoneware	2	32	Modern
82	Tin-glazed ware	1	1	Post-medieval
83	Porcelain	5	21	Post-medieval - modern
84	Creamware	2	4	Post-medieval
85	Modern stone china	54	617	Modern
90	Post-medieval orange ware	1	26	Post-medieval
91	Post-medieval buff ware	10	127	Post-medieval

*Table 2: Quantification of the pottery by fabric*

## APPENDIX 2

### CONTEXT RECORD

Context	Type	Level	Thickness	Date Ascribed
<b>100</b>	Topsoil	37.61	Max 0.24	17-20 <sup>th</sup> c.
Comprised of	Silty-sandy clay with moderate root action in top 0.08m			
Compaction	Loose to friable			
Colour	Greyish-black			
Inclusions	Roots; occasional small round pebble			
Finds	Frequent 18 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> century pottery; flints; Anglo-Saxon shard			

Context	Type	Level	Thickness	Date Ascribed
<b>101</b>	Subsoil	37.41	0.20	17-20th c.
Comprised of	Silty-sandy clay			
Compaction	Friable			
Colour	Greyish-dark brown			
Inclusions	Occasional decayed stone/small round pebble; moderate charcoal			
Finds	None			

Context	Type	Level	Thickness	Date Ascribed
<b>102</b>	Natural	37.22-37.35		
Comprised of	Medium gravel and pea grit with patches of buff clay; occasional sand			
Compaction	Various			
Colour	Orange/grey/buff			
Inclusions				
Finds				

Context	Type	Level	Thickness	Date Ascribed
<b>110</b>	Rotted post			Modern
Comprised of	Rotted wooden post			
Compaction				
Colour	Black			
Inclusions				
Finds				

Context	Type	Level	Thickness	Date Ascribed
<b>112</b>	Fill			17 – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
Comprised of	Silty sandy clay			
Compaction	Loose			
Colour	Greyish-brown			
Inclusions	Moderate charcoal and ash; occasional small angular stone			
Finds	18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup> century pottery; clay tobacco-pipe stems; brick/tile fragments			

Context	Type	Level	Thickness	Date Ascribed
<b>113</b>	Cut	37.03		
Comprised of	Cut of circular pit filled by [112]. Post hole for post [110], backfilled with [112]			
Compaction				
Colour				
Inclusions				
Finds				

Context	Type	Level	Thickness	Date Ascribed
<b>114</b>	Fill	37.22	c. 1.30m	17 – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
Comprised of	Sandy silty clay with ash			
Compaction	Friable			
Colour	Greyish-brown			
Inclusions	Frequent charcoal; occasional modern building rubble; occasional small, medium and large angular limestone fragment / block			
Finds	Post medieval pot; bone, iron nail; modern building material			

Context	Type	Level	Thickness	Date Ascribed
<b>115</b>	Cut	36.63		19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> c.
Comprised of	Amorphic cut of pit at least 6m x 8m, possibly cut piecemeal as gravel was extracted for local use			
Compaction				
Colour				
Inclusions				
Finds				

Context	Type	Level	Thickness	Date Ascribed
<b>120</b>	Fill	37.41		Modern
Comprised of	Silty sandy-clay			
Compaction	Friable			
Colour	Greyish-brown			
Inclusions	Pea grit			
Finds	None			

Context	Type	Level	Thickness	Date Ascribed
<b>121</b>	Cut			
Comprised of	Cut of a linear gully filled by [120]. The gully appears to be related to a modern brick ?soakaway encountered in the north-western corner of the site			
Compaction				
Colour				
Inclusions				
Finds				

Context	Type	Level	Thickness	Date Ascribed
<b>122</b>	Fill	0.46-0.55	0.30	Modern
Comprised of	Silty sandy clay			
Compaction	Loose			
Colour	Greyish-brown			
Inclusions	Moderate ash; occasional small round pebble; pea grit			
Finds	None			

Context	Type	Level	Thickness	Date Ascribed
<b>123</b>	Cut		Seen to 1.45	
Comprised of	Oval cut into fill [115], possibly a tree bole			
Compaction				
Colour				
Inclusions				
Finds				

Context	Type	Level	Thickness	Date Ascribed
<b>125</b>	Cut	37.37		17-20 <sup>th</sup> century
Comprised of	Amorphous cut filled by [135] and structure [127]. May be the result of many cuts over a period of time with structure [127] being preceded by earlier similar structures. The base of the cut suggested possible other circular features had been replaced by [127]			
Compaction				
Colour				
Inclusions				
Finds				

Context	Type	Level	Thickness	Date Ascribed
<b>126</b>	Fill			18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century.
Comprised of	Ashy sandy silty clay. Fill of [127]			
Compaction	Friable			
Colour	Blackish grey			
Inclusions	Ash, charcoal, building material, small stone frags,			
Finds	Bone, iron, ceramics			

Context	Type	Level	Thickness	Date Ascribed
<b>127</b>	Structure	37.22		18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
Comprised of	Circular white clay ring around 20 cm deep with a white clay base. An iron ring was carried around the circumference, probably from a wooden tub that had rotted away without trace			
Compaction				
Colour				
Inclusions				
Finds				

Context	Type	Level	Thickness	Date Ascribed
<b>130</b>	?Structure	37.37		19 <sup>th</sup> century
Comprised of	Seen only as a circular ring of brick and mortar rubble within fill [135]. A section through the feature indicated that it was a circular cut with stone packing around the circumference, probably an earlier version of structure [127]			
Compaction				
Colour				
Inclusions				
Finds				

Context	Type	Level	Thickness	Date Ascribed
<b>131</b>	Fill			18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup> century
Comprised of	Demolition rubble and clay. Fill of [132]			
Compaction	Loose			
Colour				
Inclusions	Mortar, brick and tile			
Finds	Pottery			
Context	Type	Level	Thickness	Date Ascribed
<b>132</b>	Cut			
Comprised of	Circular cut seen only as outline in the natural gravel and indicated by a possible circle of building rubble within fill [135]. Similar to [131] about 2 metres further to the south			
Compaction				
Colour				
Inclusions				
Finds				

Context	Type	Level	Thickness	Date Ascribed
<b>133</b>	Fill	GL	Max 0.24	20 <sup>th</sup> c.
Comprised of	Silty-sandy clay with ash and charcoal			
Compaction	Friable			
Colour	Dark greyish-brown			
Inclusions	Gravel, pea grit, shell, angular stone fragments			
Finds	Ceramics, Clay tobacco pipe, bone			

Context	Type	Level	Thickness	Date Ascribed
<b>134</b>	Cut			
Comprised of	Filled by [133], cutting into [135]. Oval cut.			
Compaction				
Colour				
Inclusions				
Finds				

Context	Type	Level	Thickness	Date Ascribed
<b>135</b>	Fill	37.50		18th-20th century
Comprised of	Silty sandy-clay. Fill of [125]			
Compaction	Friable			
Colour	Greyish-brown			
Inclusions	Building rubble, charcoal, shell			
Finds	Ceramic, bone, tile			

Context	Type	Level	Thickness	Date Ascribed
<b>139</b>	Fill	0.46		
Comprised of	Silty sandy clay. Fill of [140] Slightly yellowier than [125] into which, pit [140] cut			
Compaction	Friable			
Colour	Greyish yellowy brown			
Inclusions	Pea grit, charcoal, gravel			
Finds	None			

Context	Type	Level	Thickness	Date Ascribed
<b>140</b>	Cut		0.30	18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup> century
Comprised of	Oval cut filled by [139]. Feature was only seen in part as it was under the western baulk of the excavation.			
Compaction				
Colour				
Inclusions				
Finds				

Context	Type	Level	Thickness	Date Ascribed
<b>141</b>	Fill			
Comprised of	Clay with sand and silt. Fill of [142]			
Compaction	Friable			
Colour	Orangey-grey			
Inclusions	Pea grit			
Finds	None			



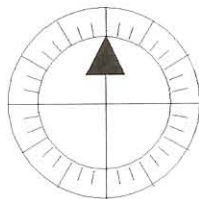
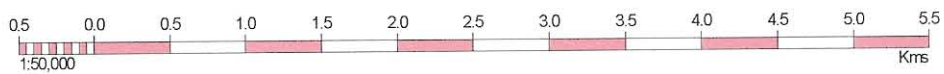
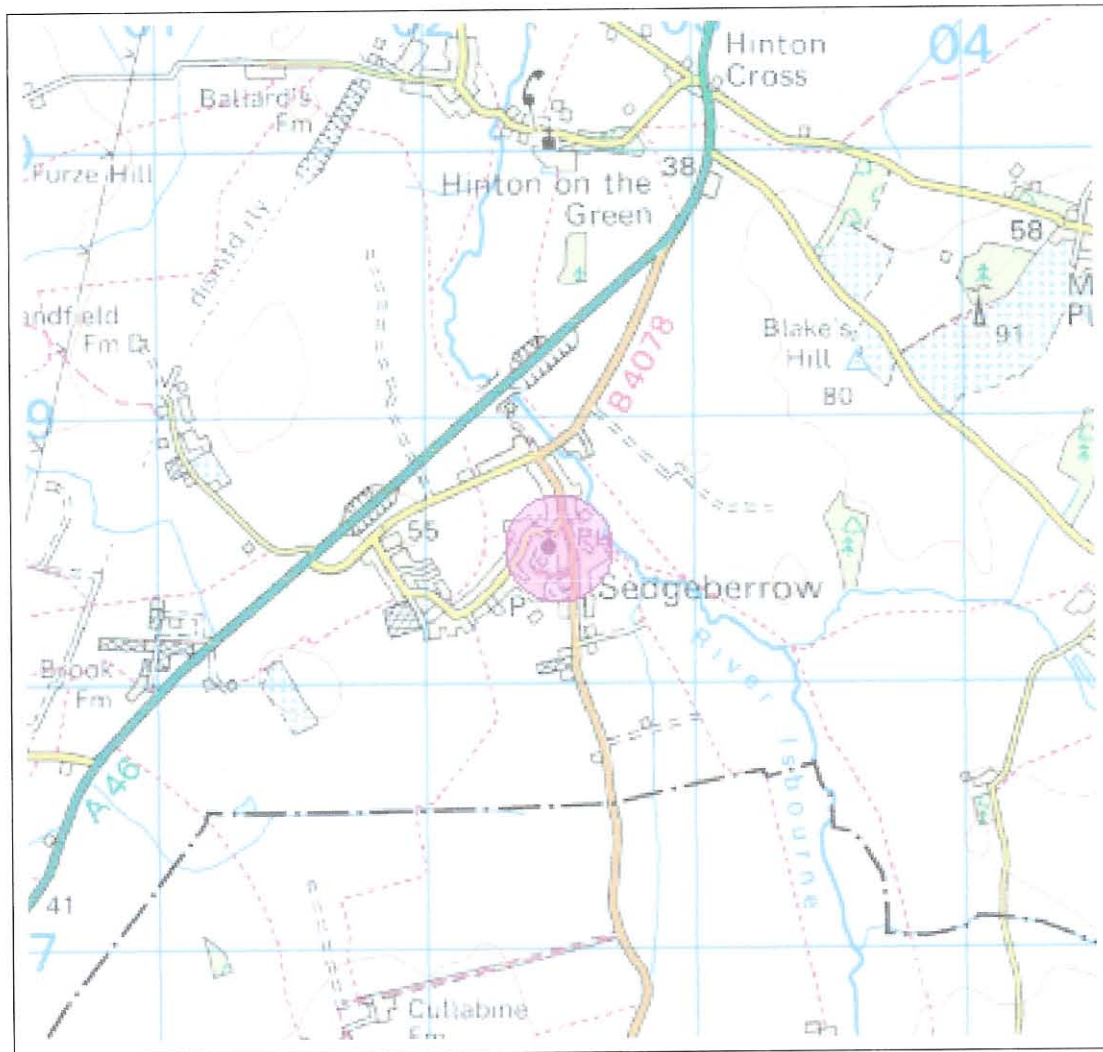
Context	Type	Level	Thickness	Date Ascribed
<b>142</b>	Cut	37.49		
Comprised of	Rectangular cut filled by [141]. Posthole			
Compaction				
Colour				
Inclusions				
Finds				
Context	Type	Level	Thickness	Date Ascribed
<b>143</b>	Fill			
Comprised of	Sandy clay with some ash. Fill of [144]			
Compaction	Friable			
Colour	Orangy-grey			
Inclusions	Pea grit			
Finds	None			
Context	Type	Level	Thickness	Date Ascribed
<b>144</b>	Cut	37.49		
Comprised of	Circular posthole filled by [143].			
Compaction				
Colour				
Inclusions				
Finds				
Context	Type	Level	Thickness	Date Ascribed
<b>145</b>	Fill		0.30	
Comprised of	Clay with some sand. Fill of [146]			
Compaction	Friable			
Colour	Orangey-grey			
Inclusions	Gravel, some charcoal			
Finds	None			
Context	Type	Level	Thickness	Date Ascribed
<b>146</b>	Cut	37.45		
Comprised of	Amorphic and steeply sloping cut suggesting possibly two post holes together. Filled by [145]			
Compaction				
Colour				
Inclusions				
Finds				

Context	Type	Level	Thickness	Date Ascribed
<b>147</b>	Cut	36.95		18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup> century
Comprised of	Concave linear cut running north-east, possibly a drainage ditch, although the southern end was truncated. Filled by [148]			
Compaction				
Colour				
Inclusions				
Finds				
Context	Type	Level	Thickness	Date Ascribed
<b>148</b>	Fill	37.36		18 <sup>-20th</sup> century
Comprised of	Sandy silty clay with some ash content			
Compaction	Friable, but waterlogged at lower level			
Colour	Yellowish-grey			
Inclusions	Gravel, pea grit, rare charcoal			
Finds	Brick and tile, bone, ceramic			
Context	Type	Level	Thickness	Date Ascribed
<b>149</b>	Structure	37.26		
Comprised of	Rough and random drystone wall constructed of limestone and lias			
Compaction				
Colour				
Inclusions				
Finds				
Context	Type	Level	Thickness	Date Ascribed
<b>150</b>	Fill			18 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> century
Comprised of	Fill of [151]. Sandy ash with some silty clay content			
Compaction	Loose			
Colour	Yellowy-brown			
Inclusions	Gravel, pea grit, stone fragments, building rubble			
Finds	Ceramic, iron, tile			
Context	Type	Level	Thickness	Date Ascribed
<b>151</b>	Cut			18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup> century
Comprised of	Shallow scoop like feature filled by [150]			
Compaction				
Colour				
Inclusions				
Finds				

Context	Type	Level	Thickness	Date Ascribed
<b>152</b>	Fill			18 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> century
Comprised of	Sandy silty clay with some ash. Fill of [153]			
Compaction	Friable			
Colour	Greyish brown			
Inclusions	Pea grit and gravel, rare charcoal			
Finds	Ceramic			
Context	Type	Level	Thickness	Date Ascribed
<b>153</b>	Cut	36.92		
Comprised of	L shaped cut in plan filled by [152].			
Compaction				
Colour				
Inclusions				
Finds				
Context	Type	Level	Thickness	Date Ascribed
<b>154</b>	Fill			
Comprised of	Sandt silty clay with gravel and pea grit. Fill of [155].			
Compaction	Friable to loose			
Colour	Orangy brown			
Inclusions	Roots			
Finds	None			
Context	Type	Level	Thickness	Date Ascribed
<b>155</b>	Cut			
Comprised of	Oval shallow and amorphic cut, probably a tree bole or shrub bed. Filled with [154]			
Compaction				
Colour				
Inclusions				
Finds				
Context	Type	Level	Thickness	Date Ascribed
<b>156</b>	Fill		0.30	18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup> century
Comprised of	Sandy silty clay. Fill of [157]			
Compaction	Friable			
Colour	Yellowish-grey			
Inclusions	Building rubble, charcoal, gravel, pea grit			
Finds	None			

Context	Type	Level	Thickness	Date Ascribed
<b>157</b>	Cut			18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup> century
Comprised of	Linear cut feature running to the north-east filled by [156]. Probably a drainage ditch			
Compaction				
Colour				
Inclusions				
Finds				
Context	Type	Level	Thickness	Date Ascribed
<b>158</b>	Structure			
Comprised of	Rough stone fragments pressed into a thin layer of buff clay. Floor layer of a yard surface or outbuilding associated with the cottage that stood in the south-west corner of the site			
Compaction				
Colour				
Inclusions				
Finds				

# Figure 1: Location of Site



Location Sedgeberrow

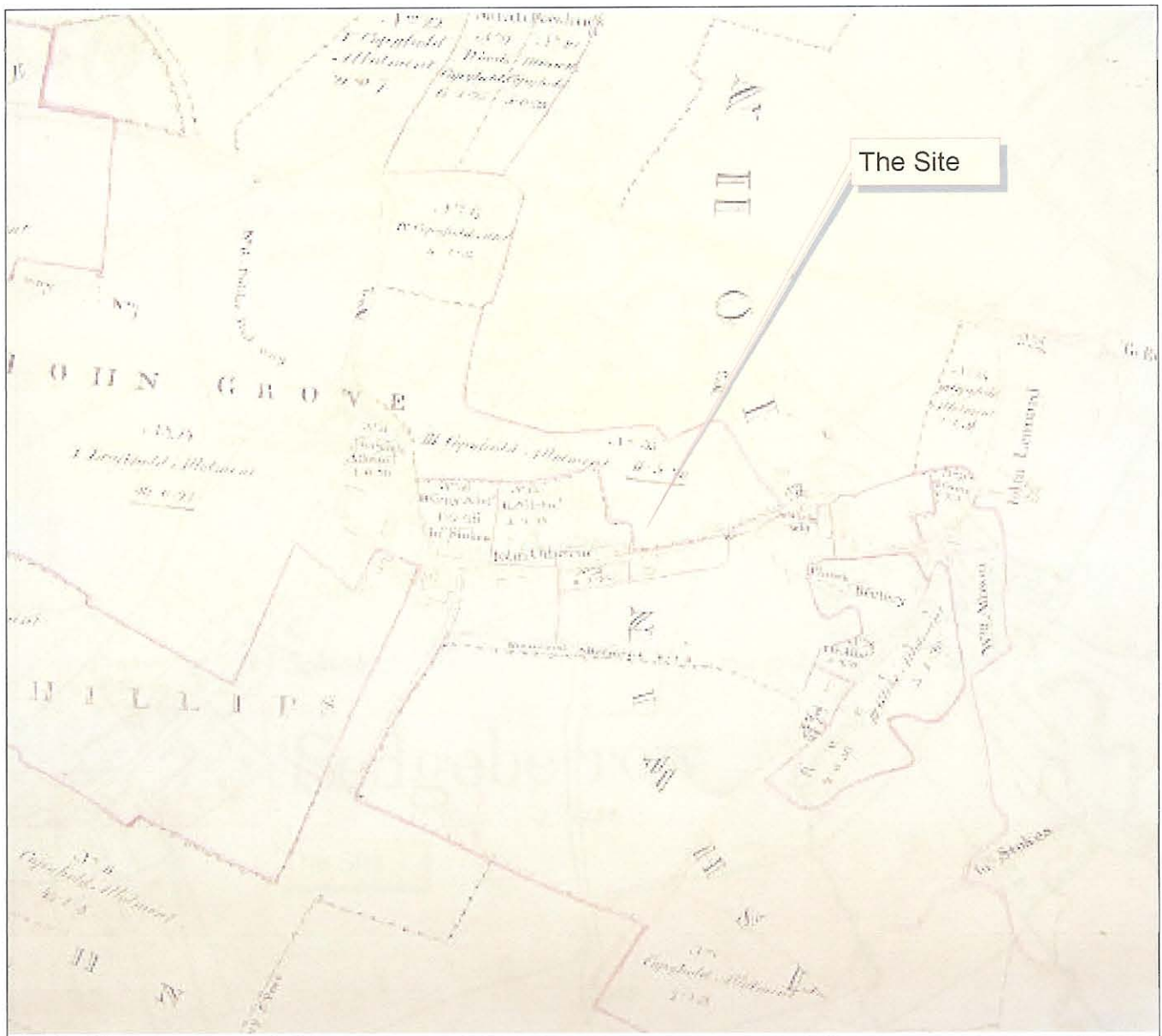
©Crown Copyright. All rights reserved.  
Licence number 100040597

Mercian Archaeology



*taking the past into the future*

**Figure 2. The 1813 Enclosure Map of Sedgeberrow showing the site**



The 1813 Enclosure Map, although of poor quality, shows the cottage and outbuildings in the south-western corner of the site. The land to the north and east has yet to be converted to orchard and is known as Pound Close, the former village pound, where stray animals would have been accommodated until the owners paid a fine.

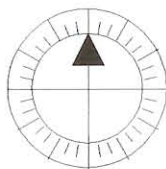
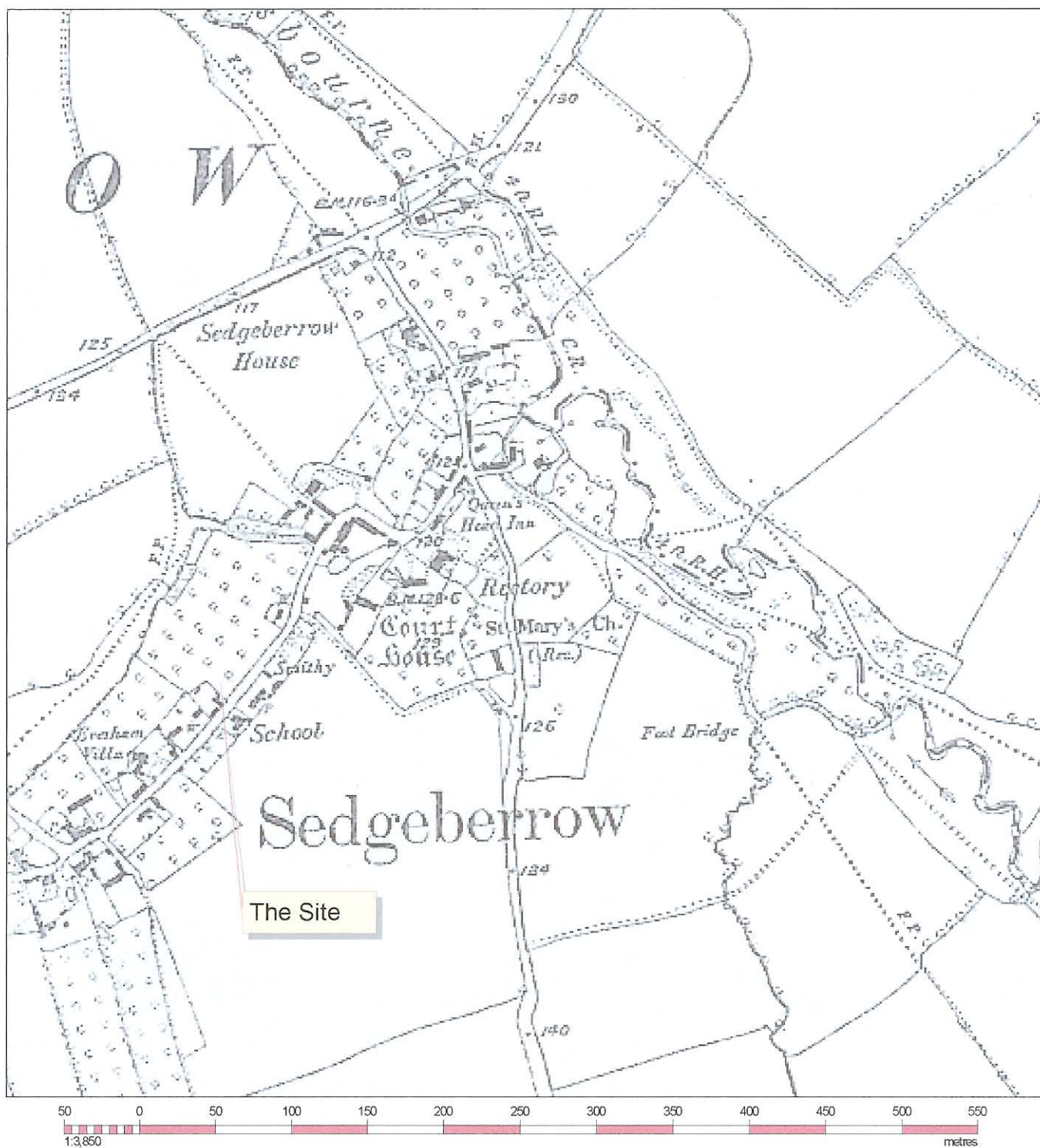
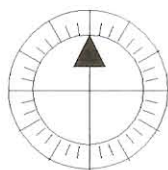




Figure 3. The site at Main Street, Sedgeberrow; 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (1883)



The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map shows that the site was now covered in orchard. The cottage remained on the western side.

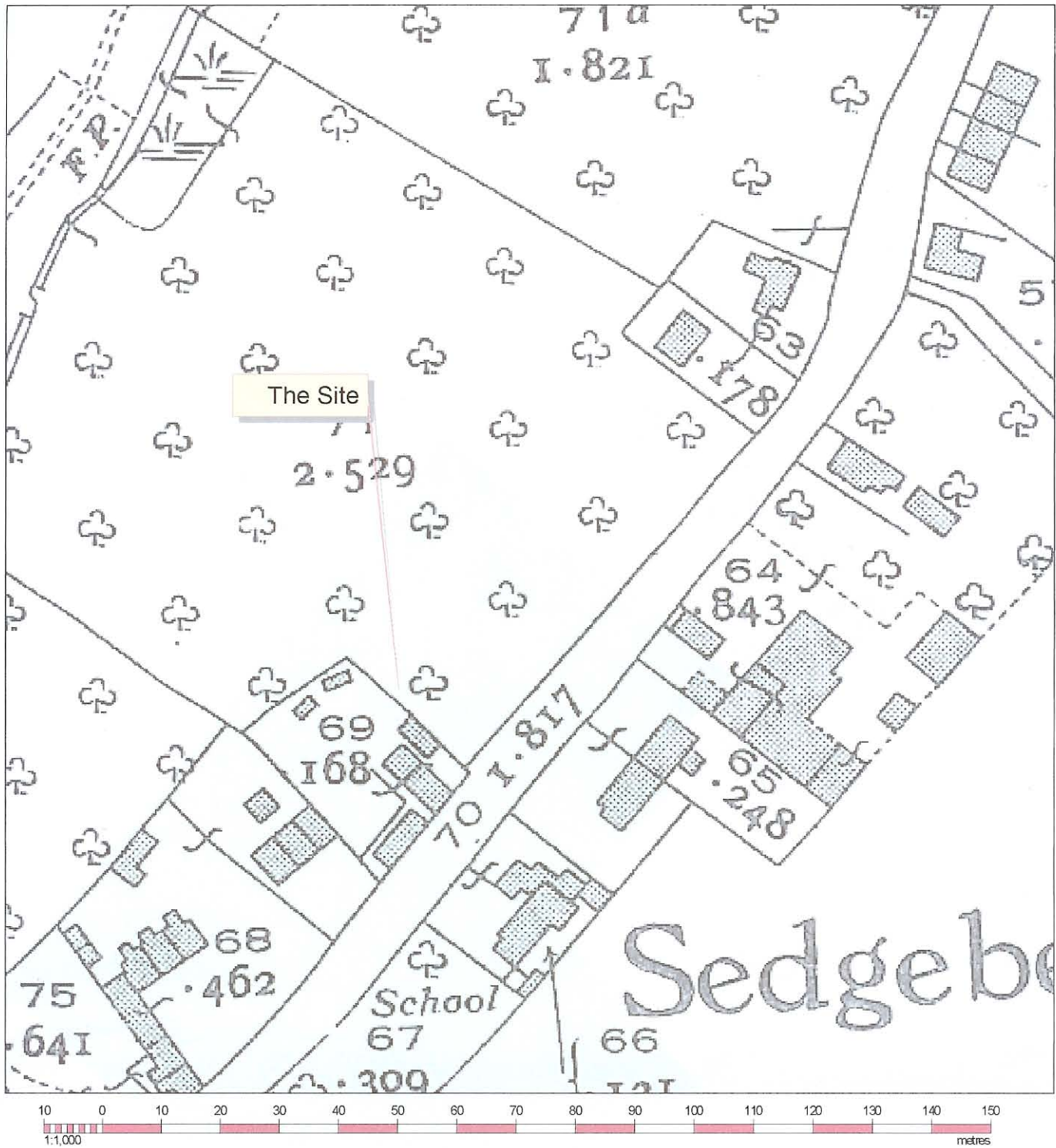


Mercian Archaeology



taking the past into the future

Figure 4. The site at Main Street, Sedgeberrow; 2nd (revised) Edition Ordnance Survey (1938)



The revised 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map shows that the site is still occupied by orchard, cottage and outbuildings.

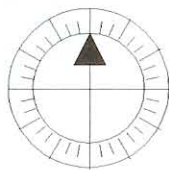
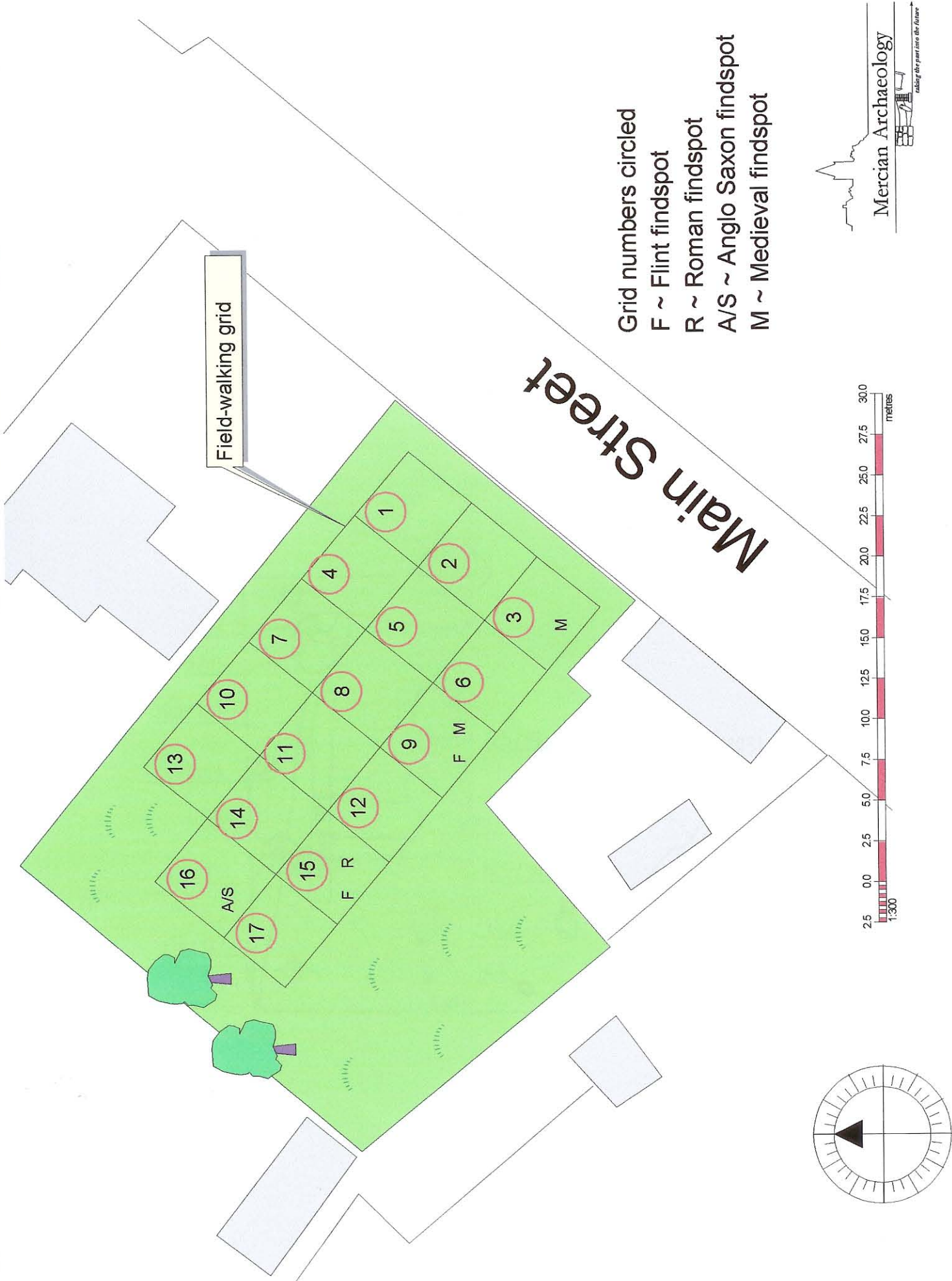




Figure 5. The field-walking grid and findspots



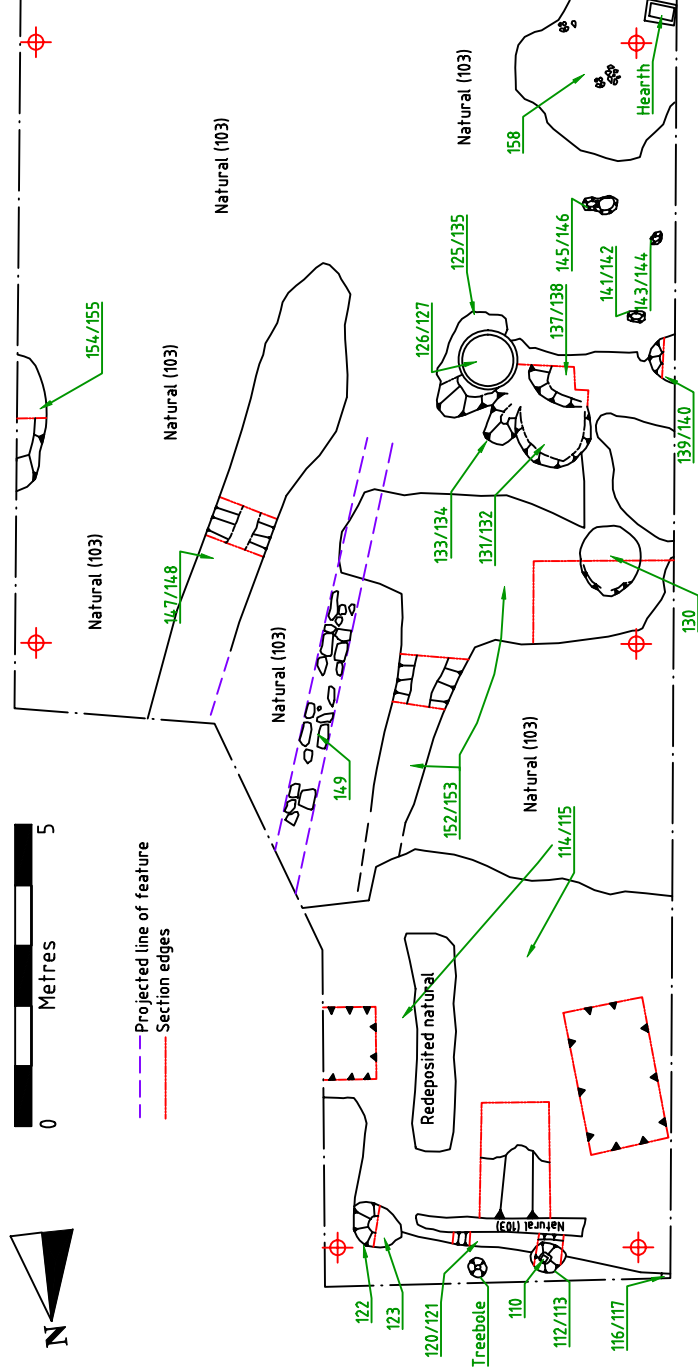
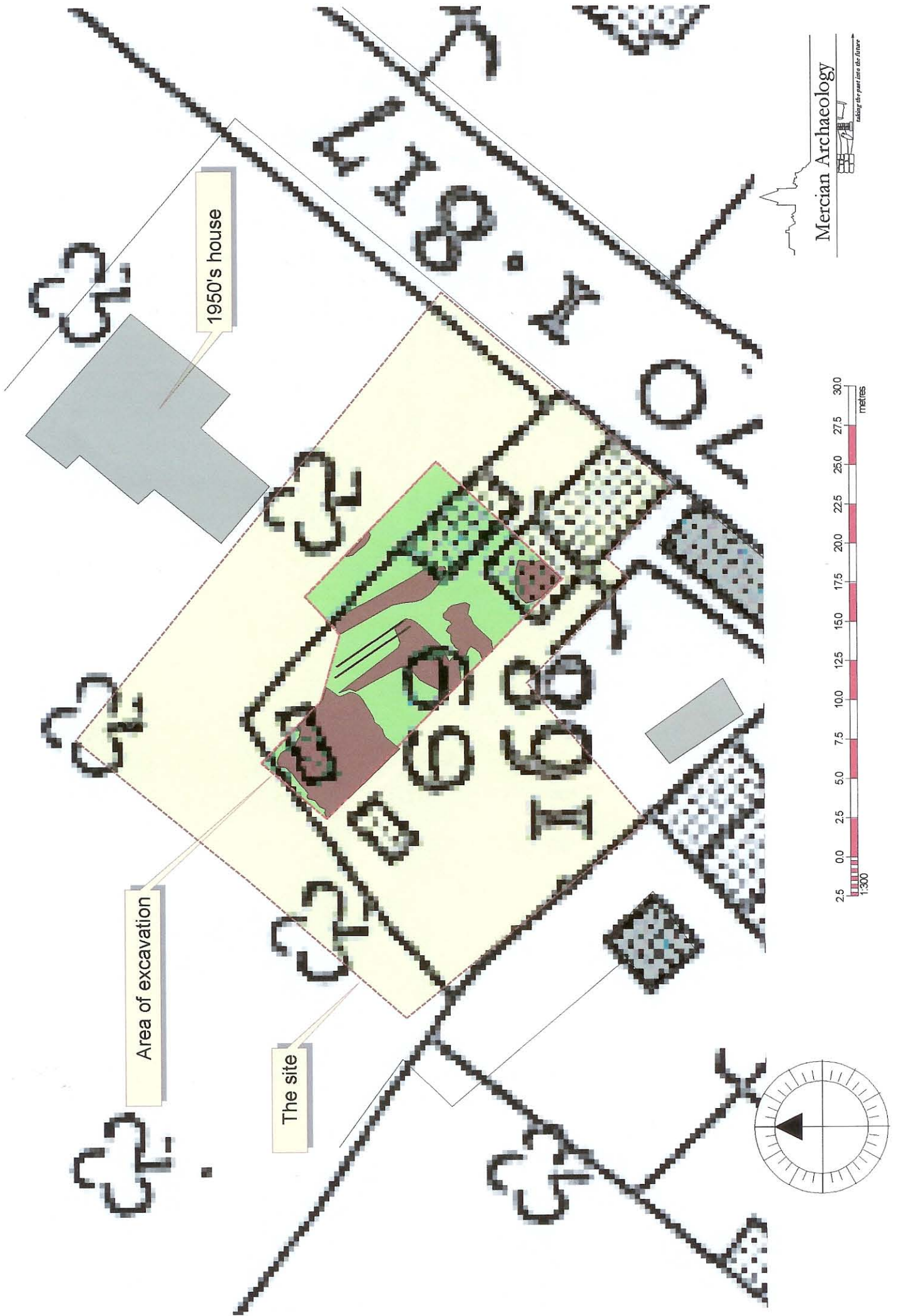


Figure 6: Excavation plan showing features

Figure 7. Detail of excavation overlaid onto 1938 Ordnance Survey map





# Plates

## Plate 1



*The hearth in the south-west corner of the excavation area.*

## Plate 2



*Circular clay feature [127] (Scale 1 metre).*

# Plates

## Plate 3



*Detailed view of circular feature [127] showing the iron band (Scale 1 metre).*

## Plate 4



*Circular feature [130] part excavated. Note the stone packing on the right (Scale 1 metre).*



# Plates

## Plate 5



*Pit feature [115] with waterlogged test-pit (Scale 2 metres).*

## Plate 6



*Linear ditch [147] looking south (Scale 1 metre).*

# Plates

## Plate 7



*The wall [149] during excavation (Scale 1 metre).*

## Plate 8



*Watercolour painting of the cottage that stood on the south-western corner of the site until the 1950's (viewed approximately to the south-east).*