

BLBW12



LAND ADJACENT TO BREWERS LANE, BADSEY

Archaeological Evaluation

for Crest Nicholson PLC

W/09/01690/OUT

May 2012

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CONTENTS

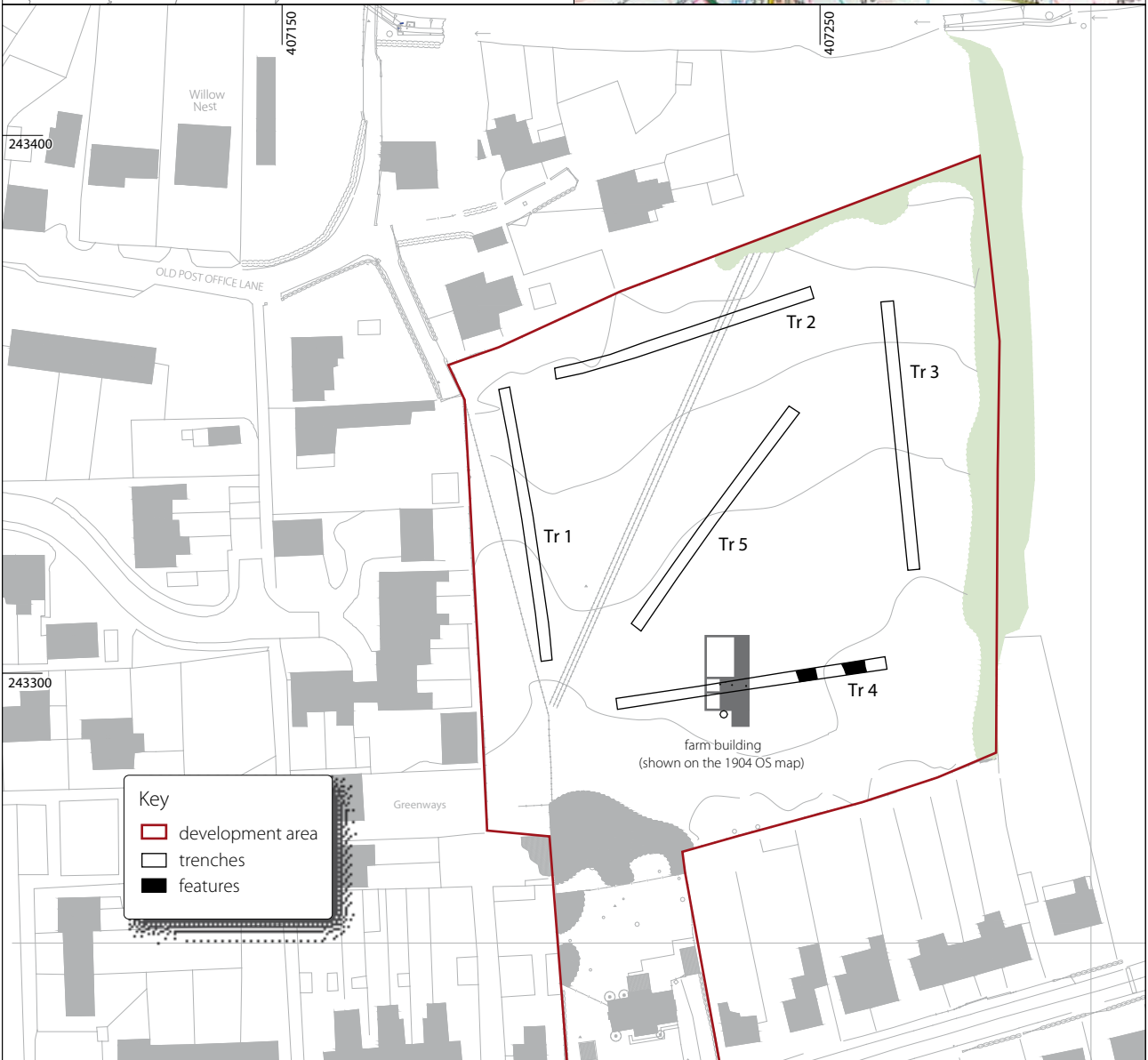
1.	INTRODUCTION	1
2.	LOCATION AND GEOLOGY	1
3.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	1
4.	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	2
5.	METHOD	4
6.	RESULTS	4
	6.1 Trenches containing no archaeological deposits or features	4
	6.2 Trenches containing archaeological features	4
7.	CONCLUSION	5
8.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	5
9.	APPENDICES	6
	Appendix 1 – Site registers	6
	<i>Trench register</i>	6
	<i>Context register</i>	6
	<i>Photographic register</i>	6
	Appendix 2 – Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation	7

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

<i>Illus 1</i>		viii
	<i>Site location</i>	
<i>Illus 2</i>		2
	<i>1904 Ordnance Survey map</i>	
<i>Illus 3</i>		3
	<i>Plan of excavated trenches showing features and well in south</i>	
<i>Illus 4</i>		4
	<i>Post holes [407] (foreground), [404] & [403]</i>	
<i>Illus 5</i>		5
	<i>Well feature</i>	



viii



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Scale 1:1,250 @ A4



Illus 1

Site location

LAND ADJACENT TO BREWERS LANE, BADSEY

Archaeological Evaluation

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd. excavated five evaluation trenches on a plot of land adjacent to Brewers Lane in Badsey, Worcestershire. The trenches were excavated as a planning condition related to development of the site for housing. Evidence for ridge and furrow agriculture was revealed, along with structural post holes and a well related to early 20th century farm buildings which are visible on a 1904 map of the site.

1. INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd. was commissioned by Atkins (acting on behalf of Crest Nicholson PLC) to undertake an archaeological evaluation on a site adjacent to Brewers Lane in Badsey, Worcestershire.

The client had submitted a planning application (W/09/01690/OUT) to construct up to 39 dwellings on the site to Wychavon District Council. Planning condition was granted subject to conditions.

Condition 4 states:

No development shall take place until the developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the planning authority.

A brief for the works was issued by the council's archaeological advisor (Glyde 2012) and a Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by Headland Archaeology (Kimber 2012) and accepted.

2. LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

The Development Area (DA) is 1.5 hectares in size and is located on land to the northern side of Brewers Lane in Badsey (site centre SP 07240 43321). The site was previously used as pasture.

The site is underlain by mudstones of the Blue Lias Formation and Charmouth Mudstone Formation and superficial deposits of glacial head dating to the Quaternary period. The site lies at approximately 37m OD.

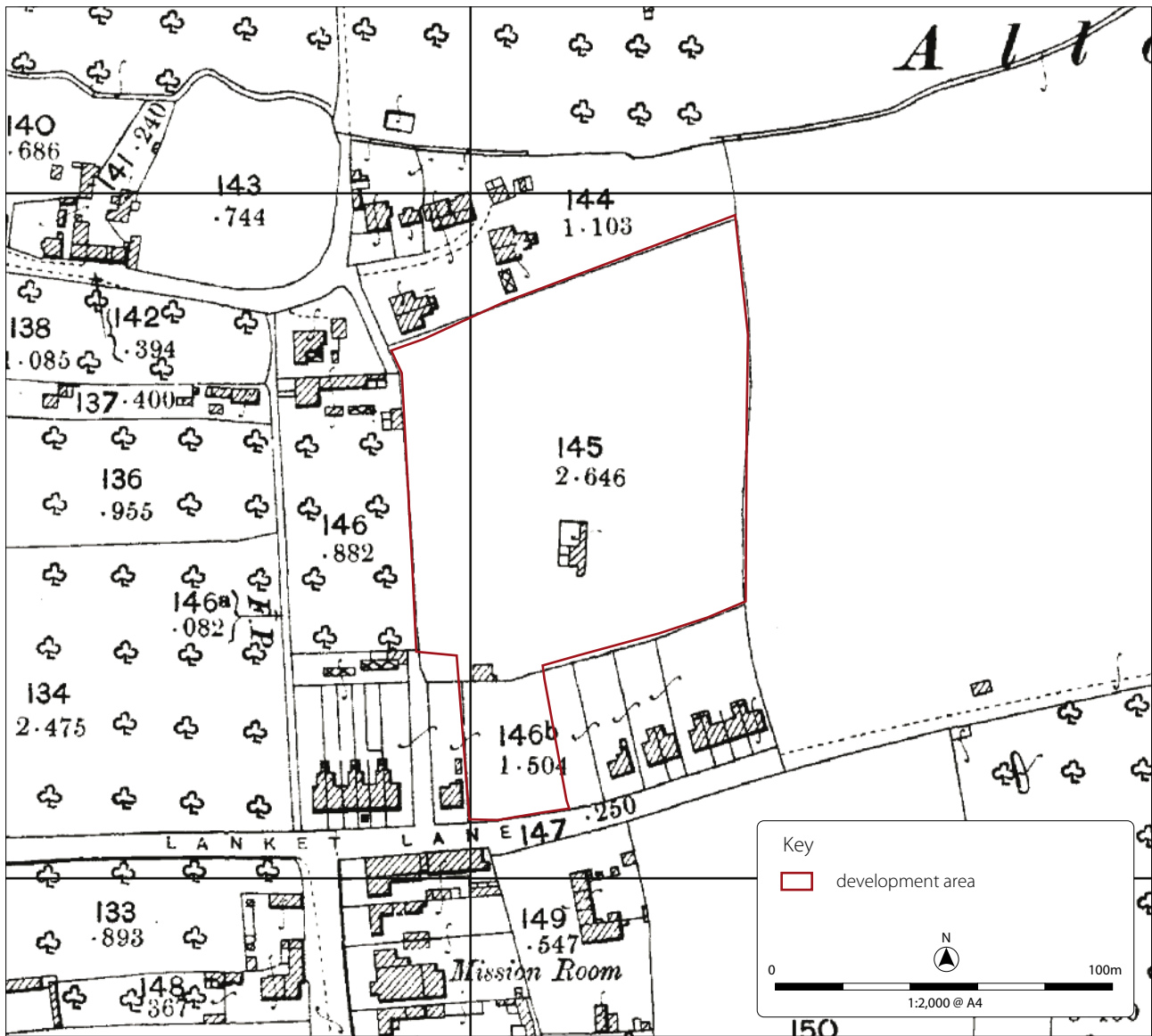
3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Enclosure cropmarks in the vicinity of Bretforton (2 miles east of Badsey) and scatters of Roman material from Badsey itself suggest a well populated late prehistoric and Roman landscape. At Badsey Fields to the east of the village a Romano-British occupation site includes an inhumation.

Badsey is mentioned in the Domesday Book and the extent of the medieval settlement has been conjectured from the 1812 Tithe map. It is not thought to have extended into the development area. Previous archaeological projects carried out within the historic core of Badsey have reported a low density of archaeological remains and residual prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval artefacts (WSM 33915, 33517).

Ridge and furrow field systems have been identified from aerial photography on land to the east of the development area (WSM 28768) and in the course of an archaeological evaluation on land to the south of Brewers Lane (WSM 36080).

According to the Worcestershire Tithe and Inclosure map project, the development area was owned in 1812



Illus 2

1904 Ordnance Survey map

by Joseph Jones, and spanned two separate fields. Parcel G068, Townside Close, is closest to Badsey and identified as 'old inclosure' in use as pasture. Parcel W035, 'In Hadshill Field', lies further east and is identified as allotments, in use as common land. Neither parcels appear to have formed part of the core settlement of Badsey.

A small collection of buildings is depicted within the development area on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1904 (Illus 2) and appears to have survived at least until the time of the edition of 1938. The location of these structures within the centre of the field suggests that they are agricultural buildings.

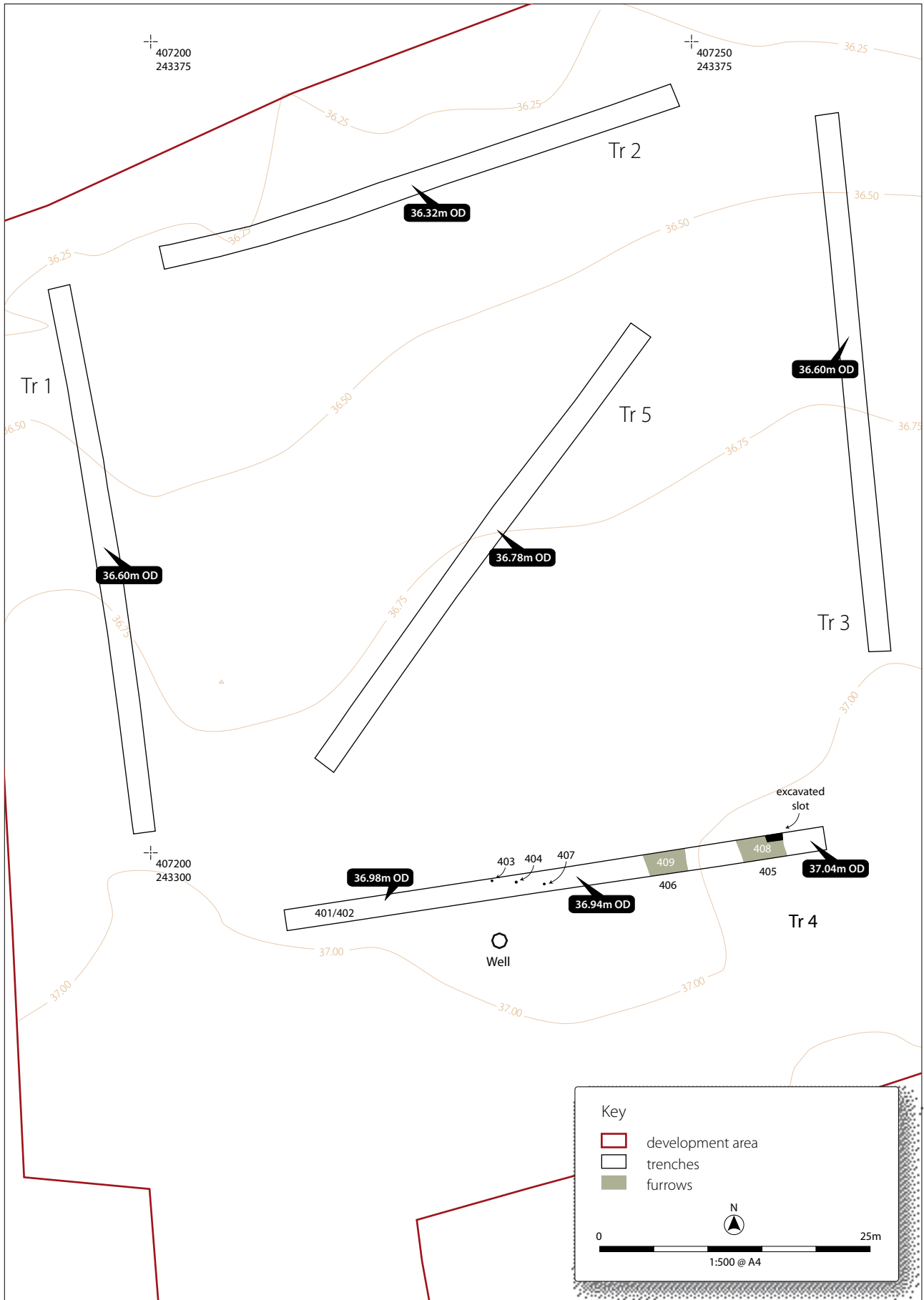
4. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the evaluation was to provide sufficient evidence to assess the impact of the proposal by establishing

the extent, nature and importance of any heritage assets within the affected area.

Specifically the evaluation aimed to:

- Establish the location, extent, nature and date of archaeological features or deposits that may be present within the areas proposed to be disturbed during the development.
- Establish the integrity and state of preservation of archaeological features or deposits that may be present within the areas proposed to be disturbed during the development.
- Establish the date and nature of any medieval or post-medieval rural settlement on the site.



3

Illus 3

Plan of excavated trenches showing features and well in south



Illus 4

Post holes [407] (foreground), [404] & [403]

4

5. METHOD

The fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the following documents:

- Brewers Lane, Badsey, Worcestershire. Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation (Kimber 2012) (Appendix 2).
- Requirements and guidelines for archaeological projects in Worcestershire (WHEAS 2010),
- If/A Standards and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (2008).

Five trenches, each measuring 50m by 1.8m were excavated within the development area. Trench 4 was positioned to target the group of buildings identified on the 1904 map of the site. The other four trenches were located to obtain maximum coverage of the remainder of the development area. In total 450m² of the site was excavated, amounting to a 4% sample of the development area.

Trenches were excavated under archaeological supervision, with topsoil being removed by machine and excavation terminating at the uppermost significant archaeological horizon or when geological deposits were encountered.

All trenches were planned using a Trimble differential GPS system. A record sheet was completed for each trench, even where no deposits of archaeological significance were present. Identified archaeological features were subject to sample hand excavation, carried out to a sufficient degree to meet the objectives of the evaluation.

All recording followed If/A Standards and Guidance. All contexts and samples were given unique numbers and recording was undertaken on *pro forma* record cards. Colour transparencies and black and white photographs were taken to record archaeological contexts and to illustrate the progress of the trial trenching. Digital photographs on a 7.2mp camera were taken for illustrative purposes but will not form part of the site archive.

6. RESULTS

6.1 Trenches containing no archaeological deposits or features

Trenches 1, 2, 3 & 5 contained no evidence for archaeological activity. Topsoil was removed to reveal a natural deposit of glacial head at a depth of 0.25–0.4m. The natural material varied in character across the site but was predominantly a grey/light brown heavy clay [101, 201, 301, 401, 502] with patches of orange clayey gravel [102, 202, 402, 501] dispersed throughout.

To confirm the nature of the natural geological deposits, a sondage was machine excavated in the northern end of Trench 1. This revealed a deposit of grey clay [101] containing patches of orange clayey gravel [102] continuing from beneath the top soil to a completed excavation depth of 0.72m below ground level.

6.2 Trenches containing archaeological features

Trench 4 was positioned to target the location of a group of farm buildings present on the 1904 OS map of the development area. In the postulated position of the farm buildings a line of three post holes [403, 404, 407] was revealed on an east–west orientation. The post holes each measured 0.2m in diameter and contained the broken bases of wooden posts. The posts appear to have been packed with a heavy clay. Post hole [403] was excavated to a depth of 0.2m, the wooden post continued below this depth but could not be removed. No dating evidence was recovered.

To the east of the post hole alignment were two linear features [405, 406] on a north–west / south–east alignment. The features measured between 4.5m and 4.7m in width and were filled with deposits indistinguishable from the overlying topsoil. The fill [408] of the easternmost linear

**Illus 5***Well feature*

contained fragments of a 20th century stoneware jar. A narrow slot excavated into the eastern edge of the feature established that it was 0.06m deep.

A water well was visible to the south of trench 4. The feature was uncapped and consisted of a modern brick-built shaft descending 0.6m to an earlier brick shaft on a different orientation. The earlier shaft contained standing water and rubbish. When probed with a ranging rod, the standing water was found to exceed 1m in depth.

7. CONCLUSION

The evaluation revealed evidence for ridge and furrow agriculture in trench 4 and post holes which are likely to relate to the farm buildings identified on the second edition Ordnance Survey map. The water well to the south of trench 4 is also likely to relate to the farm building complex.

The appearance of ridge and furrow within a small part of the site, but not elsewhere, is likely to be the result of later ploughing. The furrows revealed in trench 4 were extremely shallow and appear to have been extensively truncated. Elsewhere on the site it appears that later truncation has been even more extensive, with no further evidence of the furrows continuing into trench 5 or elsewhere on site. The presence of 20th century pottery within furrow [405] attests to modern disturbance of the feature.

Although no dating material was recovered from the post holes, the excellent condition of the wood within the post holes suggests that they are relatively modern in date. The location and alignment of the post-holes would appear to confirm that they relate to the late 19th / early 20th century structures identified on the second edition OS map of 1904. The archaeological and cartographic evidence is suggestive of an insubstantial timber-built structure constructed for agricultural use.

8. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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9. APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Site registers

Trench register

Trench no.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. Depth (m)	Max. Depth (m)
1	50	1.8	0.4	0.77
2	50	1.8	0.3	0.46
3	50	1.8	0.4	0.4
4	50	1.8	0.4	0.53
5	50	1.8	0.4	0.45

Context register

Trench no.	Context no.	Description	Depth (below surface m)
1	100	Mid brown clay topsoil	0-0.25
1	101	Light brown/grey clay	0.25-0.77+
1	102	Orange gravelly clay	0.3-0.4+
2	200	Mid-dark brown clay topsoil	0-0.3
2	201	Light brown clay	0.3-0.36+
2	202	Orange gravelly clay	0.3-0.36+
3	300	Mid-dark brown clay topsoil	0-0.3+
3	301	Light brown clay with orange gravel inclusions	0.3-0.4+
4	400	Mid-dark brown clay topsoil	0-0.3
4	401	Light brown clay	0.3-0.53+
4	402	Orange gravelly clay	0.3-0.53+
4	403	Post hole (furthest west) 0.2m diameter. Excavated to depth of 0.2m, remains of wooden post prevented further excavation.	0.4-0.6+
4	404	Post hole (centre). Not excavated.	0.4+
4	405	Cut for eastern furrow (4.7m wide) and spanning width of trench.	0.4-0.46
4	406	Cut for western furrow	0.4+
4	407	Post hole (furthest east) 0.2m diameter. Not excavated.	0.4+
4	408	Topsoil fill of furrow [405]. Contained remains of 20th century stoneware jar.	0.4-0.46
4	409	Topsoil fill of furrow [406].	0.4+
5	500	Mid-dark brown clay topsoil	0-0.3
5	501	Orange gravelly clay with white chalk inclusions	0.3-0.4+

Trench no.	Context no.	Description	Depth (below surface m)
5	502	Light brown clay	0.3-0.45+

Photographic register

Photo no.	C/S	B&W	Digital	Direction	Description
1	624/1	657/1	01	N	Trench 1 – Plan
2	624/2	657/2	02	W	Trench 1 – Section
3	624/3	657/3	03	S	Trench 1 – Plan
4	624/4	657/4	04	E	Trench 2 – Plan
5	624/5	657/5	05	N	Trench 2 – Section
6	624/6	657/6	06	W	Trench 2 – Plan
7	624/7	657/7	07	S	Trench 3 – Plan
8	624/8	657/8	08	E	Trench 3 – Section
9	624/9	657/9	09	N	Trench 3 – Plan
10	624/10	657/10	10	E	Trench 4 – Plan
11	624/11	657/11	11	NW	Trench 4 – Furrow [405]
12	624/12	657/12	12	W	Trench 4 – Plan
13	624/13	657/13	13	NW	Trench 4 – Post holes [403], [404] & [407]
14	–	–	14	N	Trench 4 – Slot through furrow [405]
15	624/14	657/14	15	NE	Trench 5 – Plan
16	624/15	657/15	16	NW	Trench 5 – Section
17	624/16	657/16	17	SW	Trench 5 – Plan
18	624/17	657/17	18	Plan	Well
19	–	–	19	N	Well
20	–	–	20	NW	Well

Appendix 2 – Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation

Introduction

An application for development (W/09/01690/OUT), by Crest Nicholson PLC (the client), for construction of up to 39 dwellings at Brewers Lane, Badsey was submitted to Wychavon District Council. Planning permission was granted in accordance with the terms of the application and subject to conditions.

The client is currently ensuring that all planning conditions are taken into account ahead of construction works. Condition 4 states:

No development shall take place until the developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by planning authority.

The client has commissioned Andrew Croft of Atkins to agree a programme of archaeological work with Worcestershire County Council Historic Environment and Archaeological Service. A Brief has been issued and Headland Archaeology has been commissioned to encapsulate that programme within a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI - this document) to be submitted for agreement.

An HER search relating to the development has been undertaken in line with the requirements of the brief. This Written Scheme of Investigation takes this work into account.

The evaluation will provide further information about the archaeological resource, to enable appropriate decisions to be reached regarding the most effective mitigation strategy. It is stage 1 of the conditioned programme of works and will inform any further measures taken to satisfy the planning condition.

This document is designed to conform with the outline contained in Appendix 2 of the Management of Archaeological Projects and takes into account relevant IfA and County Standards and Guidance.

Description of the site

The proposed development site is located at National Grid Ref SP 072 433 (site centre) and covers a total of 1.5 ha. It is located to the east of the historic core of Badsey, and is currently occupied by pasture (according to most recent information). It is bounded by the rear gardens of existing houses to the north, west and south and by open fields to the east. It lies around 40m OD.

The site is underlain by mudstones of the Blue Lias Formation and Charmouth Mudstone Formation and superficial deposits of glacial head dating to the Quaternary period (British Geological Survey website; <http://www.bgs.ac.uk>).

Archaeological background

Badsey is mentioned in the Domesday book; the extent of the medieval settlement (WSM24404) has been conjectured from the 1812 Tithe map. It is not thought to have extended into the development area. Only a small number of archaeological projects have taken place within the historic core of Badsey (WSM33915 – watching brief along High Street; WSM33517 – Excavation at 25 High Street) have reported a low density of archaeological remains and residual prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval artefacts.

Ridge and furrow field systems have been identified from aerial photography on land to the east of the development area (WSM28768) and in the course of an archaeological evaluation on land to the south of Brewers Lane (WSM36080).

According to the Worcestershire Tithe and Inclosure map project, the development area was owned in 1812 by Joseph Jones, and spanned two separate fields. Parcel G068, Townside Close, is closest to Badsey and identified as 'old inclosure' in use as pasture. Parcel W035, In Hadshill Field, lies further east and is identified as allotments, in use as common land. Neither parcels appear to have formed part of the core settlement of Badsey.

A small building (or buildings) is depicted within the development area on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1904 and appears to have survived at least until the time of the edition of 1938. These structures are thought to have been agricultural buildings. The OS grid reference of this structure as calculated from historic mapping is 407230 243293.

The archaeological potential of the site is assessed as low, although it is likely that remains relating to medieval and later agricultural practices will be located.

Objectives

In general, the purpose of the evaluation is to provide sufficient evidence for confident prediction of the impact of the proposal by establishing the extent, nature and importance of any heritage assets within the affected area (following PPS 5 Planning for the Historic Environment Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide 2010).

More specific aims of the evaluation include:

- Establishing the location, extent, nature and date of archaeological features or deposits that may be



present within the areas proposed to be disturbed during the development.

- Establishing the integrity and state of preservation of archaeological features or deposits that may be present within the areas proposed to be disturbed during the development.
- Establish the date and nature of any medieval or post-medieval rural settlement on the site.

The local and regional research contexts are provided by The Archaeology of the West Midlands: A Framework for Research. Any evidence retrieved during the works will be analysed in light of the objectives contained in these frameworks.

Although there are no specific research objectives related to post-medieval rural settlement in the research framework, the themes of enclosure and improvement are appropriate priorities for this project.

The results of the evaluation will be used to inform a strategy for further archaeological mitigation if appropriate.

The project will be undertaken in line with the Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Worcestershire, issued by Worcestershire Historic Environment and Archaeology Service.

The resulting archive (finds and records) will be organised and deposited in Worcestershire Museum to facilitate access for future research and interpretation for public benefit.

Schedule

Subject to receipt of the necessary approval from Mike Glyde, the archaeological advisor to Wyre Forest District Council, the programme of trial trenching will be completed within 2 days (on-site). A draft report will then be delivered to the client and, on approval, to Wyre Forest District Council within two weeks of the completion of fieldwork.

Fieldwork is currently scheduled to be undertaken in on 26th–27th March 2012.

Project team

The project will be managed for Headland Archaeology by Mike Kimber (Project Manager); the field team will consist of Luke Craddock-Bennett (Project Officer) with 1 other staff members from Headland Archaeology and an additional sub-contracted excavator driver. *Curricula vitae* of key personnel can be supplied on request. The project team will familiarise themselves with the background to the site and will be aware of the project's aims and methodologies.

Specialist artefact analyses will be managed by Julie Franklin who is Headland's Finds Manager. Julie will undertake finds assessment within her areas of competence (medieval and post-medieval metalwork, glassware, clay pipes, ceramic building material and other small finds) and assisted by Julie Lochrie (lithics, prehistoric pottery). Further consultation will be sub-contracted to recognised period specialists familiar with finds from this geographical area as appropriate, notably Kath Crooks (medieval pottery). All ceramic types will be related to the County Fabric Type series.

Environmental analysis will be managed by Dr Scott Timpany. Headland has in-house specialists who can undertake analysis of pollen, plant macrofossils, insect remains and thin sections. Faunal remains will be assessed by Sheila Hamilton-Dyer and human remains by Tegan Daly (although it is not anticipated that the latter will be removed during an evaluation project).

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd is a Registered Organisation and abides by the Codes of Conduct and Approved Practice and Standards of the Institute for Archaeologists. The company has all the necessary technical and personnel resources for the satisfactory completion of the evaluation.

Insurance & copyright

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd is fully indemnified and all necessary insurances can be presented on request.

Copyright will be retained by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd. Headland will licence the client, Worcestershire County Council and other bodies as necessary for use in matters relating to the project and for use of the project archive by the relevant museum. This licence will also extend to non-commercial use.

Health & safety

All of Headland's work is undertaken in accordance with current H&S legislation. A risk assessment and method statement will be prepared prior to the commencement of fieldwork. All staff will wear appropriate PPE and this will include high-visibility clothing, hard hats and safety footwear. Suitable site welfare facilities will be located at an appropriate location after consultation with the landowner.

Access & services

Service information has been provided by the client. Existing overhead powerlines crossing the site will be diverted and taken down prior to the evaluation.

It may be necessary to cross beneath overhead powerlines to access the site. No machine movements beneath electrical cables or within the exclusion zone will take place on site without the presence of a banksman.

An excavator will be selected with regard to safe clearance heights as defined by Western Power Distribution and HSE guidance, and will be able to pass safely beneath the cables under supervision.

This PD is submitted on the understanding that there will be unhindered access (including machine-access) to all areas of the site. Any livestock/cars/spoil heaps *etc.* will be removed.

Strategy

The development area measures approximately 1.5 ha, and the Brief has specified a sample of five evaluation trenches measuring 50m long and 1.8m wide. Two of these trenches are placed to target the location of the C19th agricultural buildings.

A contingency for excavating an additional 50m² of trenches has been agreed with the client in the event features are exposed that cannot be adequately understood within the confines of a narrow trial trench.

The contingency will be activated on instruction from the Archaeological Advisor and the client's representative.

Method

Fieldwork

An activity number for the fieldwork (WSM46441) has been obtained from the Worcestershire Historic Environment Record.

An HER search has been undertaken for an area of 500m surrounding the site centre to provide context and relevant background information for the work. Historic Ordnance Survey plans have been consulted as part of this process. The online Worcestershire Tithe & Inclosure map project has been consulted to ascertain ownership and land use in the 19th century and identify any land divisions of potential historic significance.

The County Records will have been searched for information relevant to the site – this mainly comprises historic plans of the area. Due to refurbishments many of the records are unavailable to consult, however it is proposed to consult available historic plans in the course of the fieldwork.

All trenches will be set-out using differential GPS, which will also be used to provide absolute heights above OD. Service plans will be consulted in advance of excavation and safe digging techniques will be observed.

Trenches will be opened with a wheeled excavator, suitably equipped with a toothless ditching bucket of adequate width. All trenches will be excavated by machine under direct archaeological supervision to remove topsoil

and deposits of modern make-up and will be excavated in controlled spits. Machine excavation will terminate at the top of the natural geology or the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever is encountered first. Further investigation of deep depositional sequences may be undertaken by machine-dug sondage at selected locations as considered necessary. Spoil will be stored beside the trench; topsoil and subsoil will be kept separate by putting topsoil on one side of the trench and subsoil on the other.

Excavation of archaeological deposits and features required to satisfy the objectives of the evaluation will continue by hand (except where agreed otherwise with the archaeological advisor). On completion of machine excavation, all faces of the trench that require examination or recording will be cleaned using appropriate hand tools where required. The stratigraphic sequence will be recorded in full in each of the trenches, even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.

A sufficient quantity (to adequately evaluate the site) of identified features will be investigated and recorded. This will typically involve excavation of 50% of discrete features, and a 1m slot of linear features. Where features form a definite arrangement a sample of features within the arrangement will be sample excavated with the agreement of the curator. Features not suited to excavation in evaluation trenches will be investigated in plan only. This would typically apply to areas of complex, intercutting features such as structures with in-situ floor surfaces, kilns and other 'special' features, all of which benefit from open area investigation and suffer when excavated during trial trench evaluations. No features will be wholly excavated; similarly, structures and features worthy of preservation will not be unduly excavated.

Due to Health and Safety considerations, excavations will normally be limited to a maximum depth of 1m below existing ground level. Test pits may be machine-excavated to greater depths; any such test pits will be located within blank areas of existing trenches, will not be entered by site staff, and will be backfilled immediately after excavation.

Recording

All recording will follow IfA Standards and Guidance for conducting archaeological evaluations. All contexts, small finds and environmental samples will be given unique numbers. All recording will be undertaken on *pro forma* record cards. In the event that stratified deposits are encountered, a 'Harris' matrix will be compiled. 35mm colour transparencies and black-and-white prints will be taken; a graduated metric scale will be clearly visible. Digital images may be taken for illustrative purposes.

A site plan including all identified features, areas of excavation and other pertinent information will be recorded digitally. The site plan will be accurately linked to the National Grid and heights to OD. Where



appropriate, sections and stratigraphic sequences will be recorded digitally. Digital recording will be undertaken using a differential GPS or an EDM linked to a hand-held computer in order to allow data checking while in the field. If additional detailed recording of features and sections is required (*ie* where their complexity means that archaeological information could be lost if recorded digitally) then plans and sections will be hand-drawn on permatrace at an appropriate scale (normally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections).

Samples & artefacts

Finds will be routinely recorded by context and recorded 3-dimensionally where appropriate (*ie* where their position within a context can provide further significant information or the find is of particular significance). Any artefacts retrieved during the evaluation will be cleaned using appropriate techniques and packaged and stored in accordance with First Aid for Finds (Watkinson & Neal 1998). All artefacts recovered during the evaluation will be cleaned, marked and catalogued. Headland's in-house finds specialists will be available to provide advice remotely or on site if necessary. Conservation will be undertaken by Scottish Conservation Studio (for metalwork) and AOC Ltd (for organics).

The terms of the Treasure Act 1996 will be followed with regards to any finds which might fall within its scope. Any finds will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures laid down in the 'Code of Practice'. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

Deposits identified as archaeologically significant will be sampled for environmental material and other finds (*eg* bone, pottery *etc.*). Bulk samples will be taken from selected deposits for wet sieving and floatation in order to recover any environmental material. A bulk sample will typically be 40 litres. However, where large deposits are encountered more than one bulk sample may be taken. Similarly, small deposits such as the fill of postholes may contain less than 10 litres of sediment and will be fully sampled. A representative proportion of samples taken on site will be processed and assessed with the results and recommendations for any further work included in the evaluation report.

Where waterlogged deposits are encountered (such as peat) appropriate sampling techniques will be employed so as to maximise the environmental information gained from such deposits. This may include the taking of monolith or core samples for pollen and non-pollen palynomorphs (*eg* testates and fungal spores) and large specialist samples for plant macrofossil, wood (including waterlogged wood) and insect analyses.

Headland's Environmental Specialist, Dr Scott Timpany, will liaise with English Heritage's Regional Advisor on

Archaeological Sciences (EHRSA) to agree the strategy for the recovery and sampling of environmental remains prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

Monitoring

Access to the site will be afforded to the archaeological advisor for monitoring purposes.

Reporting & archive

All aspects of reporting and archive will be undertaken in accordance with guidelines published by the IfA on behalf of the Archaeological Archives Forum (July 2007) and the Worcestershire Historic Environment and Archaeology Service standards and guidelines. On completion of the evaluation Headland will produce a site archive and, if appropriate, an Updated Project Design in line with the MAP2 specification and MoRPHE Guide. This will include all relevant specialist assessments of excavated material. An online OASIS report will be completed and will be accompanied by a pdf report and boundary file.

Copies of the report will be sent to the client for onward transmission to the local planning authority; copies (paper & electronic) will also be submitted to the HER Officer, to be deposited in the Worcestershire HER. Finds and environmental reports will include a summary table as per WHEAS standards and guidance. An electronic copy will be sent to the Archaeological Advisor. All reports will be submitted within one month of the completion of fieldwork.

The finds and archive will be deposited with Worcestershire Museum, as per standard conditions, and arrangements have been put in place. Provision has been made for storage costs. Deposition will be undertaken within one year of the completion of fieldwork.

If the museum or repository is able to accept and maintain digital archives, these will be transferred with the rest of the archive following the museum's guidelines and packaged appropriately. Metadata forms will accompany all digital archives. If the museum or repository does not have the means to curate digital material any survey files and digital photographs forming part of the primary record will be deposited with the report and boundary file at ads (<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk>), accompanied by the relevant metadata.

Human remains

All finds of human remains will be reported to the consultant/client/coroner/curator. None will be excavated during the course of the present program of work. If human remains are to be excavated during subsequent work, a license will be gained from the Ministry of Justice in accordance with Section 25 of the 1857 Burial Act. All excavation and treatment of cremated and inhumed

human remains will be undertaken in cognisance of IfA Technical Paper Number 13 (Brickley & McKinley & 2004) and relevant English Heritage guidelines (2005).

Reinstatement

Upon completion of fieldwork and after any monitoring visit by the curator, all trenches will be backfilled by machine and tamped down as tidily as practicable.

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- English Heritage Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: the MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (2006).
- IfA Standards and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (revised October 2008).
- PPS 5 Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide (2010).
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