

KGDW19



LAND ADJACENT TO KEPPEL GATE, DEFFORD, WORCESTERSHIRE

WATCHING BRIEF

PLANNING REF. 19/00311/FUL
WSM NO. WSM 71713

on behalf of Juliff Homes Ltd

March 2021

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part of the **RSK** Group



PROJECT SUMMARY

Headland Archaeology undertook an Archaeological Watching Brief during the ground works for the erection of 5 dwellings and associated infrastructure on land adjacent to Keppel Gate, Defford, Worcestershire. This took place intermittently between 2nd July 2019 to 19th June 2020.

A previous evaluation on the site had identified a feature interpreted at the time as a burnt mound. On the basis of current evidence it cannot be conclusively determined whether or not the feature identified during the 2016 evaluation was a burnt mound or alternatively resulted from the removal of vegetation.

The monitoring identified evidence for post-medieval land management, represented by a linear drainage ditch and a field boundary.

A number of discrete pits or tree throws were identified in the west part of the development site.

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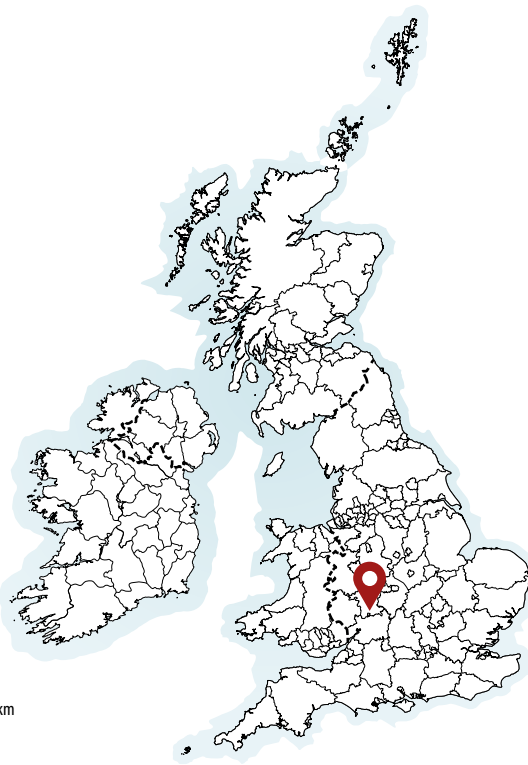
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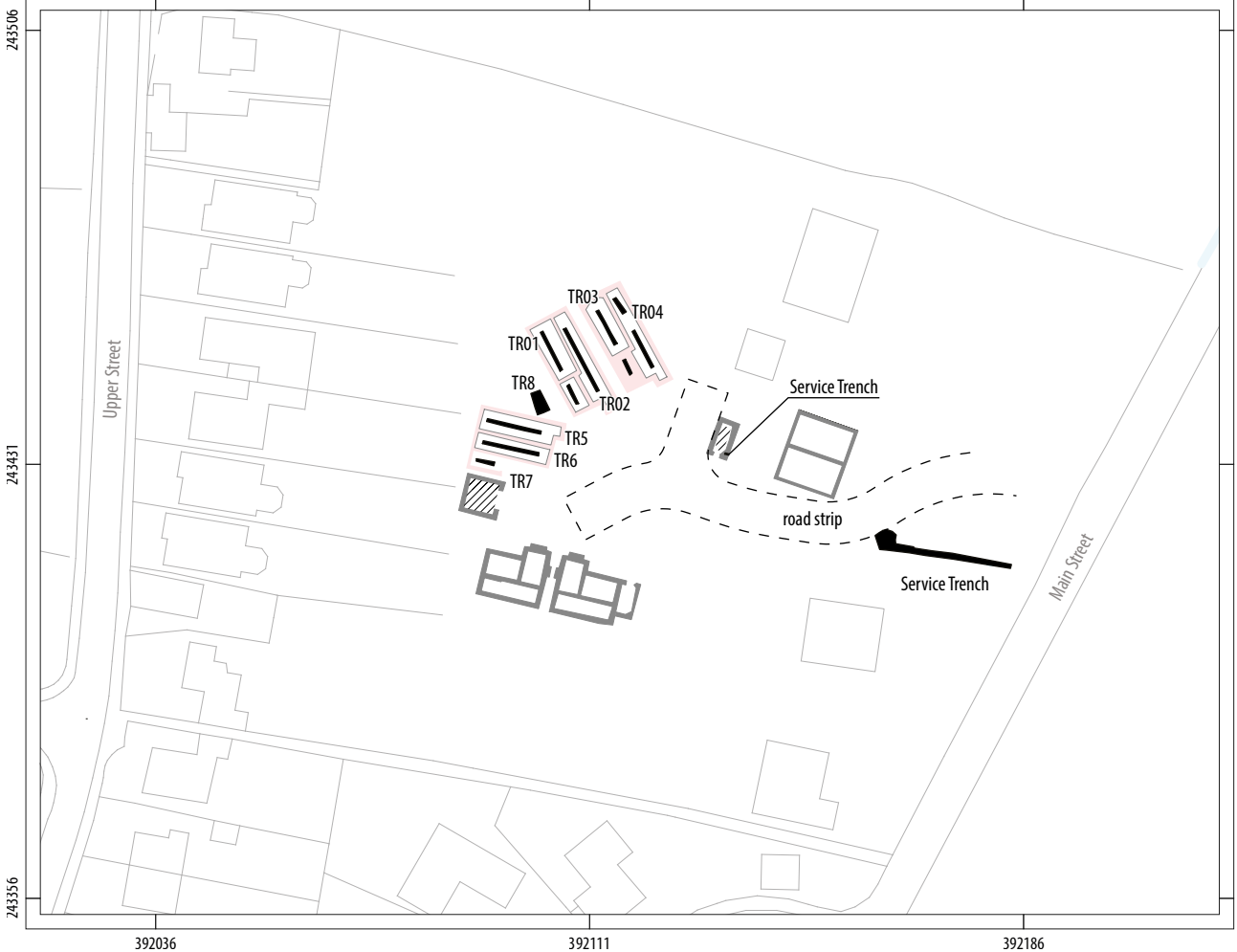
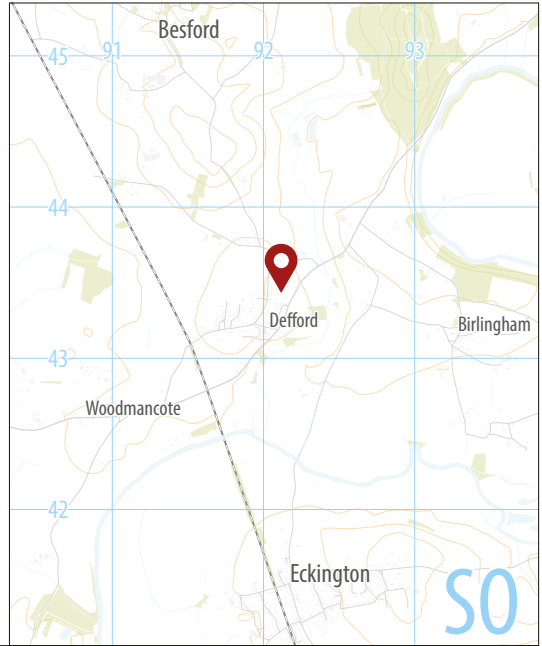
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Land at Keppel Gate
Defford
Worcestershire



0 200km
1:12,500,000 @ A4



0 25m
1:1,250 @ A4

- trench location
- foundation/monitored area
- interior strip monitored
- foundation/not monitored



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ILLUS 1 Site location

LAND ADJACENT TO KEPPEL GATE, DEFFORD, WORCESTERSHIRE

WATCHING BRIEF

1 INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd (part of the RSK Group), was commissioned by Juliff Homes Ltd, to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring during ground works for the erection of 5 dwellings and associated infrastructure on land adjacent to Keppel Gate, Defford, Worcestershire, WR8 9BZ (centred at NGR SO 9212 4343).

The Archaeological Advisor to Wychavon District Council, Aidan Smyth, stated in his planning consultation response that an archaeological programme of work should be carried out, comprising monitoring and recording (watching brief) of all groundworks likely to expose, damage or destroy any archaeological remains that may be present, principally the reduction of ground levels/ topsoil stripping/ drainage and service channels

Condition 4 (planning ref: 19/00311/FUL) states;

- A.** Intrusive groundworks should not commence until a programme of archaeological work, including a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and;
- › the programme and methodology of site investigation and recording.
 - › the programme for post investigation assessment.
 - › provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording.
 - › provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation.

- › provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation.
 - › nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- B.** The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A) and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

Reason: In accordance with the requirements of paragraphs 189 and 199 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2012 (as revised July 2018).

A WSI was submitted by Headland Archaeology (Craddock-Bennett 2019a) outlining the methodology for archaeological monitoring and approved by Aidan Smyth, Archaeological advisor to Wychavon District Council.

An addendum to the WSI (Craddock-Bennett 2019b) was made due to the excavation and subsequent concrete infilling of foundations trenches for building plots 3, 4 and 5 without the works being monitored by an attending Archaeologist. This addendum stated remedial excavation works would be undertaken within the footprints of Buildings 3, 4 and 5 to determine the presence/absence of archaeological deposits at this location. This comprised of slot trenches to be excavated to the archaeological level (see table 1).

1.1 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The development site is to the north-east of the village of Defford, located in an agricultural field previously used for pasture. The site covers an area of 0.4ha (Illus 1)

The site is bound by agricultural fields to the north, Upton Road (A4104) to the east and residential properties to the south and west.

The land is generally flat and is set at approximately 25m above ordnance datum.

The base geology is of Charmouth Mudstone Formation- Superficial deposits of the New Inn Sand and Gravel member are also present (NERC 2020).

The soils are classified in the Soilscape 9 association, characterised as lime rich loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage (Cranfield University 2019).

1.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The following passage is a brief overview of the archaeological potential. This is with consideration to the results of trial a trench evaluation undertaken by Worcestershire Archaeology (Bradley 2016).

The evaluation revealed evidence indicating a potential for activity at the development site from the prehistoric and the post-medieval periods.

A concentration/spread of burnt stone was identified, located in the western part of the development site. This was interpreted as a potential prehistoric burnt mound. The significance of this feature is not fully understood due to limited dating evidence and associated features within the immediate vicinity. These features are often located away from settlement activity, but there is the potential for additional associated features such as a trough for retaining water to survive within proximity to the mound.

The post-medieval period is represented by discrete pits, one of which contained 17th – 18th century pottery. These were also identified in the western part of the site. These features likely represent either small-scale sand and gravel extraction or tree throw pits associated with a small orchard.

1.3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The general aim of the investigation was to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage assets before they were lost. This was to be achieved by determining and understanding the nature, function and character of any remains on the site, disseminating the results of that work and archiving the material and paper records.

The regional research context is provided by the W Midlands Archaeological Research Framework.

The archaeological investigations were carried out in order to:

- › assess extent, layout, structure and date of features and deposits of archaeological interest.
- › place, where possible, the identified features within their local and regional context.

The resulting archive (finds and records) will be prepared in accordance with the requirements of Worcestershire Museums Service and organised and deposited with the local museum to facilitate access for future research and interpretation for public benefit.

2 METHODOLOGY

Fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the above mentioned WSI and in accordance with the following documents:

- › Code of Conduct (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014a)
- › Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014b)

All excavation was carried out by an 8t tracked 360° excavator. Spoil heaps were visually scanned by the monitoring archaeologist for the recovery of potentially archaeological significant materials (artefact/eco-facts).

All deposits encountered were assigned a unique number and were recorded on pro forma recording sheets.

35mm black and white film prints were taken for record purposes and were supplemented by digital photographs. A graduated metric scale was visible in all photographs.

2.1 SITE WORKS

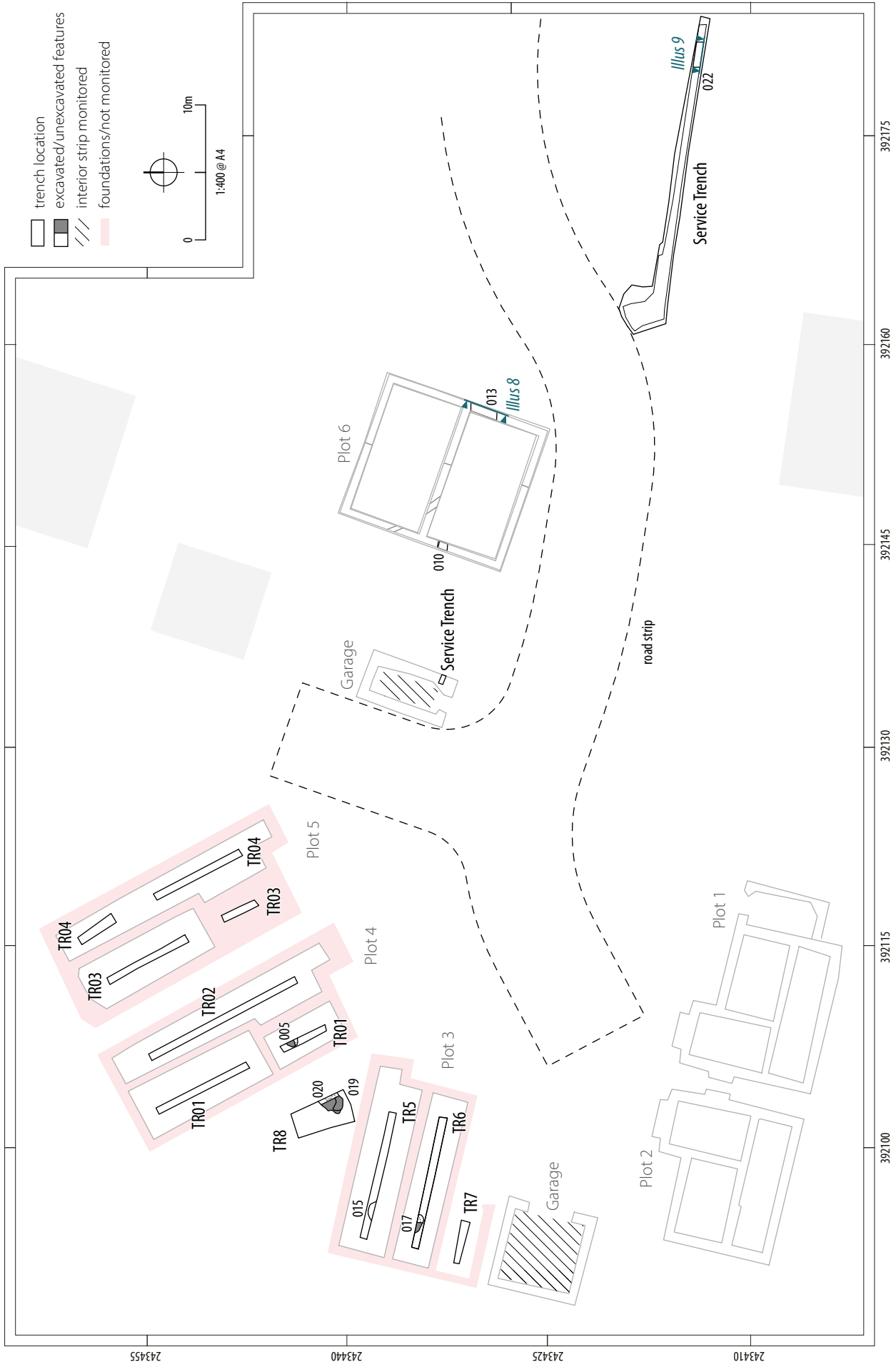
The watching brief took place intermittently between 2nd July 2019 and 19th June 2020 .

The initial phase of works comprised the monitoring of topsoil and subsoil removal for the road construction (Illus 3). The remaining visits involved the monitoring of foundation footings for building Plots 1 and 2, the footprint for a garage and the excavation of a service trench (Illus 4 and 5).

The foundation trenches for building Plots 3, 4 and 5 were concreted with no archaeological monitoring having been undertaken. As such, the Archaeological Advisor requested that a series of trenches (Illus 2) were excavated within the building footprints and between Plots 3 and 4, to ensure no archaeological remains were present.

In addition, the archaeological advisor, Aidan Smyth, requested a change to the methodology, with the remaining structures (garages adjacent to plots 3 and 6) being subject to strip, map and sample excavation across their full footprint. This work was undertaken in two phases, with the interior strip monitored following the excavation of the footings.

ILLUS2 Site plan





ILLUS 3 General view of road construction (topsoil strip), looking north-east **ILLUS 4** General view of garage plot (topsoil strip), looking south-east



ILLUS 5 General view of plot 1 and 2, looking south-east

2.2 RECORDING

All recording followed the ClfA Standard and Guidance for conducting archaeological evaluations (ClfA 2014).

All recording was carried out on Headland Archaeology pro-forma recording sheets that conform to accepted archaeological standards.

All archaeological features and deposits were assigned a unique number (context), a full summary of which is presented in Appendix 1.

- › sections of stratigraphic events/ features were drawn by hand at scale of 1:10 or 1:20 and their location plotted digitally using a Trimble DGPS.
- › a photographic record was compiled of all excavated features and general views of the site.
- › a diary record of the progress of the archaeological works was maintained, including liaison and monitoring meetings, site visits and record of staff working on site.

2.3 REPORTING AND ARCHIVES

All aspects of reporting and archiving was undertaken in accordance with guidelines published by the ClfA on behalf of the Archaeological Archives Forum (July 2007).

Final report contents and format will be in line with the requirements of the Archaeological Advisor to Wychavon District Council, and the report contents will be in line with those outlined in the ClfA Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (2020).

Copies of this report will be sent to the client for onward transmission to the local planning authority; copies (paper & electronic) will also be submitted to the Worcestershire HER upon approval from the Archaeological Advisor for Wychavon District Council, Aidan Smyth.

An OASIS record for the project has been created and will be updated upon acceptance of the final report.

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd actively seeks to encourage landowners to deposit artefacts with an appropriate museum, and agreement will be sought to this effect. Where permission is forthcoming the finds and archive will be deposited with Worcestershire Museum Service.

Summary publication of the results will be in a CBA W Midlands Archaeology in the year following the completion of fieldwork.

If further publication of the results of the excavation and/or watching brief is required, then a specification will be agreed with the Archaeological Advisor and costs will be provided for agreement by the client.



ILLUS 6 Section of ditch [010] (plot 6), looking south-west **ILLUS 7** Plan view of pit [017] in Trench 6, looking east

3 RESULTS

Full context descriptions, including dimensions, depths and orientations, are presented in Appendix 1. Selected technical detail is utilised below in order to describe the remains found and to inform the interpretation and dating presented in this report.

The archaeological remains comprised negative cut features encountered beneath building Plots 3 and 4 (in the western extent of the development site) and building plot 6 and service trench, located to the east.

A paucity of artefactual or eco-factual data from sealed and residual contexts was generally observed.

General Stratigraphy

The geological substrate was relatively consistent across the monitored areas. In general, it was medium red brown clayey sand with pockets of gravel and yellow grey sandy clay (003). This was exposed between 0.47-0.51m below ground level (bgl). The overlying deposits comprise of subsoil, a mid grey-brown silty clay (002) and in turn sealed by mid grey-brown silty clay plough soil (001).

During excavation works, lower geological deposits were encountered, comprising of glacio-fluvial (007) and gley deposits (hydric soil) (006, 1016, 025) indicative of seasonal waterlogging and previous wetland environment. These deposits were identified predominantly in the western and southern extent of the development area at depths between 0.51–1.13m bgl.

Ceramic land drains were also observed, respecting various alignments, most notably in the eastern part of the site (Building Plot 6).

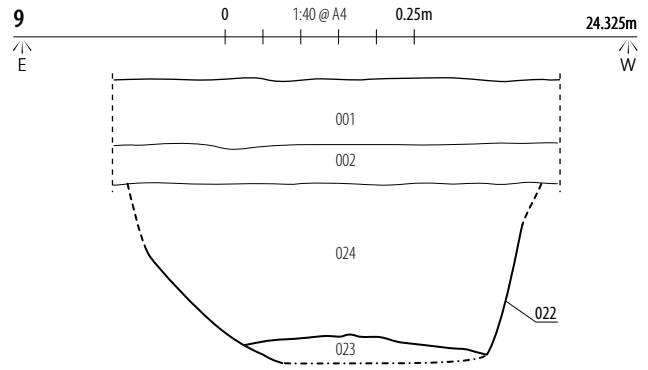
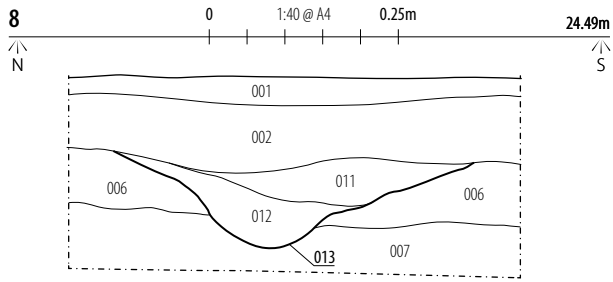
Excavation

Located in building Plot 6, the remains of a linear ditch [010, 013], aligned east to west were identified. This measured between 1.2–1.87m wide and 0.48–0.60m deep. It contained two clear phases of gradual and general sedimentation with frequent flecks of charcoal and iron panning observed throughout the fills. This suggested seasonally fluctuating water levels and a probable drainage function for the ditch (Illus 6 and 8).

Identified in a service trench at the eastern extent of the site, were the remains of a broad linear ditch [022]. This feature was aligned north to south. It measured 2.24m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.95m, also containing two clear phases of deposition (Illus 9).

Located in Plot 3 (Illus 2) a pit [017] was partially exposed measuring greater than 1.49m long and 0.45m wide. A section placed in the pit revealed it to survive to a depth of 0.28m and contain a single fill (016) suggestive of backfilling. A single sherd of pottery dating to the 12th to 14th centuries was recovered.

The regular form of the sides and base of the feature suggested it was intentionally excavated in contrast with the irregular form of probable tree throws recorded in proximity (see below). The pit was interpreted as possibly related to small scale gravel or sand extraction.



ILLUS 8 West facing section of ditch [013] **ILLUS 9** North facing section of ditch [022]

With the exception of the possible pit feature [017], trenching within Plots 3 to 5 revealed no archaeological remains, with two probable tree throws located in Trenches 1 and 5 (Table 1).

TABLE 1 Results of Trenches 1–8 at Plot 3, 4 and 5

TR	LOCATION	FEATURES	L (M)	W (M)
1	Plot 4	[005] Tree throw	11.20	0.60
2	Plot 4	No archaeological remains	11.60	0.60
3	Plot 5	No archaeological remains	9	0.60
4	Plot 5	No archaeological remains	10	0.60
5	Plot 3	[015] Tree throw	10	0.60
6	Plot 3	[017] Pit/Tree throw	10.25	0.60
7	Plot 3	No archaeological remains	3.75	0.90
8	Plot 3/4	Probable tree throw	4	0.90

The two potential tree throws [005] and [015] were irregular in form and their fills suggested deliberate backfilling. The secondary fill (014) of [015] contained fragments of coal and clinker suggesting this may have occurred in the post-medieval period.

Trench 8 was positioned between plots 3 and 4, to further investigate and determine the extent of the possible burnt mound identified by prior evaluation of the site. A layer of evaluation trench backfill (019) was observed to overly a mid greyish- brown sandy clay containing frequent gravels and charcoal fragments (020). The extent of the previous excavation was clearly observed with an excavation section separating the evaluation backfill from deposit (020) indicating the deposit was a continuation of that previously excavated. The deposit was interpreted as representing the probable remains of a further tree throw. No material was recovered from the deposit to enable radio-carbon dating.

3.1 FINDS by Paul Blinkhorn

The finds assemblage numbered one sherd (3g) of pottery found in pit [017], Trench 6. It was of medieval date. A further unstratified

sherd retained as pottery on site was found, on specialist examination, to be either natural stone or modern concrete and was discarded. The pottery was recorded according to standards set out by specialist bodies (Barclay et al 2016; Slowikowski 2001) and using the Worcestershire county type-series (eg Bryant and Evans 2004).

The sherd was of Unglazed Malvernian Ware, fabric F56, and broadly dateable to the late 12th–14th century. Such pottery is a very common find in the region.

The pottery might suggest a medieval date for pit [017] but as a single small sherd it should be used with caution as dating evidence.

Recommendations for further work

No further work is recommended for this find.

Recommendations for archive

The find is of no further archaeological value and might be discarded. The archive has been prepared in accordance with professional standards (AAF 2011).

4 DISCUSSION

The site was considered to have a low to moderate potential for buried archaeological remains, with the likelihood that any remains encountered would reflect potential prehistoric and post-medieval activity. Previous evaluation of the site, undertaken by Worcestershire Archaeology (Bradley 2016) indicated the possibility for the survival of a shallow burnt mound. This was tentatively interpreted based upon character, typology and landscape location.

The results of the monitoring provided no evidence to support the presence or interpretation of a burnt mound. From excavation of Trench 8, it was apparent that the remains identified during evaluation did not significantly extend any further than the initial evaluation had recorded and on-site interpretation during this work suggested that the feature was more likely to have represented the removal and burning of a tree or vegetation. The identification of further tree throws on the site may suggest that this formed part of an act of clearance of the site, potentially for agricultural use, with the incorporation of land division and drainage, as evidenced

by ditches recorded in the eastern side of the site. On the basis of current evidence it cannot be conclusively determined whether or not the feature identified during the 2016 evaluation was a burnt mound or alternatively resulted from the removal of vegetation.

Only a single sherd of pottery was recovered during the watching brief and it is unlikely that any intensive activity took place on the site, with both topsoil and subsoil largely devoid of cultural material. The site, due to seasonal waterlogging, may have been used predominantly as pasture for some protracted time with later addition of formal field boundaries and drainage. This is likely to have occurred during the post-medieval period. The presence of coal and clinker and evaluation evidence of 17th to 18th century pottery in probable tree throws may suggest clearance and a possible change in use of the land at this time.

The levels of iron oxide staining in deposits and soils, together with the recording of variations of the geological substrate, suggest that this landscape location would have previously been a wet or seasonally waterlogged environment. Therefore, it is plausible that the general location would lend itself to the possibility of features, such as burnt mounds, to be constructed, though no evidence of this was directly encountered on the site.

5 CONCLUSION

The watching brief encountered evidence of possible post-medieval agricultural land use, represented by a drainage ditch likely associated with a field system and a field boundary, respecting the alignment of Upton Road (A4104).

Located in the eastern part of the development was a series of discrete features, consistent with the evidence reported in the trial trench evaluation. OS maps dating to c 1886, depict the surrounding areas of Defford as densely populated woodland, with the development site as an open field. It is likely that these pits represent the base remains of tree throws, but small, localised sand and gravel extraction pits cannot be ruled out.

6 REFERENCES

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7 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 SITE AND CONTEXT REGISTERS

Appendix 1.1 Context register

CONTEXT	AREA	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	L (M)	W(M)	D (M)
001	–	Deposit	Plough-soil - Medium grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded gravel flint and fragments of mod. CBM.	–	–	0.29
002	–	Deposit	Subsoil - Medium grey brown sandy silty clay with frequent small sub-rounded gravel flint.	–	–	0.18
003	–	Deposit	Geological substrate - Medium red brown clayey sand with fissures of gravel and yellow grey sandy clay.	–	–	–
004	Plot 4	Fill	Secondary deposit [005] - Medium grey brown clayey sand with rare charcoal flecks and occasional manganese and gravel flint.	–	–	0.39
005	Plot 4	Cut	Tree throw - Partially expose, Sub circular, irregular sided and base.	>0.52	0.90	0.39
006	Plot 6	Deposit	Geological substrate - Light grey brown clayey sand with occasional gravel flint and manganese flecks. Indicational seasonal waterlogging, gley.	–	–	0.36
007	Plot 6	Deposit	Geological substrate - Mottled Light red brown sandy clay with occasional gravel flint. Glacio-fluvial deposit.	–	–	>0.15
008	Plot 6	Fill	Secondary deposit [010] - Light grey brown clayey sand with frequent fe. panning and occasional sub-rounded gravel flint.	–	–	0.30
009	Plot 6	Fill	Primary deposit [010] - Light grey brown clayey sand with frequent fe. panning and manganese flecks and sub-rounded gravel flint.	–	–	0.30

CONTEXT	AREA	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	L (M)	W(M)	D (M)
010	Plot 6	Cut	Ditch - Linear, aligned E/W, gradual sided with concave base. Probable drainage ditch associated with field system.	>0.60	1.20	0.60
011	Plot 6	Fill	Secondary deposit [013] - Medium grey brown clayey sand with rare charcoal flecks and fe. panning and frequent sub-rounded gravel flint.	–	–	0.25
012	Plot 6	Fill	Secondary deposit [013] - Medium blueish grey clayey sand with rare flecks of charcoal and fe. panning and sub-rounded gravel flint.	–	–	0.20
013	Plot 6	Cut	Ditch - Linear, Aligned E/W, gradual sided and concave base. Continuation of ditch [010]	>0.66	1.87	0.48
014	Plot 3	Fill	Secondary deposit [015] - Medium grey brown clayey sand with frequent fragments of coal, clinker, manganese and sub-rounded gravel flint.	–	–	0.21
015	Plot 3	Cut	Pit - Partially exposed, sub-rounded, steep sided and uneven base. Probable remnants of tree throw.	1.45	0.43	0.21
016	Plot 3	Deposit	Geological substrate - Light grey brown clayey sand with occasional gravel flint and manganese flecks. Indicational seasonal waterlogging, gley.	–	–	–
017	Plot 3	Cut	Pit - Partially exposed, sub-circular, steep sided and flat base. Unknown function.	>1.49	0.45	0.28
018	Plot 3	Fill	Deliberate backfill [017] - Medium grey brown clay with occasional charcoal and occasional sub-rounded gravel flint.	–	–	0.28
019	Plot 3/4	Deposit	Eval. Backfill	–	–	–
020	Plot 3/4	Deposit	Mid greyish brown slightly clayey sand containing frequent gravels and charcoal fragments.	>1.50	1.00	0.15

CONTEXT	AREA	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	L (M)	W(M)	D (M)
021	Garage Plot	Deposit	Made ground - Light Orange brown sandy silty clay. Re-deposited natural. Material deposited as part of the ongoing development works.	-	-	-
022	Service Trench	Cut	Ditch - Linear, aligned N/S with gradual sides. Base not exposed. Potentially field boundary ditch.	>0.60	2.24	>0.95
023	Service Trench	Fill	Primary deposit [022] - Light orange grey sandy clay.	-	-	0.16
024	Service Trench	Fill	Deliberate backfill [022] - Light red brown sandy clay with frequent sub-rounded gravel flint.	-	-	0.80
025	Service Trench	Deposit	Geological substrate - Light grey brown clay with occasional gravel flint and manganese flecks. Indicational seasonal waterlogging, gley.	-	-	-

PHOTO	DIRECTION	CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION
012	NE	-	General view of Road topsoil strip
013	S-W	-	General view of Road topsoil strip
014	S	-	General view of Road topsoil strip
015	S	-	N facing representative section of Road strip
016	N-W	-	General view of foundation trenches, Plot 1
017	N-N-W	-	S-south-west facing representative section of footing trenches, plot 1
018	SE	-	General view of foundation trenches, Plot 1 and 2
019	S-S-E	-	General view of foundation trenches, Plot 1
020	N-NE	-	General view of foundation trenches (filled with concrete), Plot 3, 4 and 5
021	N-NE	-	General view of foundation trenches (filled with concrete), Plot 3, 4 and 5
022	N	-	General view of Tr1, Plot 4
023	N	-	General view of Tr1, Plot 4
024	PLAN	-	Pre-ex. possible feature in Tr1, Plot 4
025	E	-	Post-ex. natural feature in Tr1, Plot4
026	N	-	Post-ex. natural feature in Tr1, Plot4
027	E	-	W facing representative section of Tr2, Plot 4
028	N	-	General view of Tr2, Plot 4
029	S	-	General view of Tr2, Plot 4
030	E	-	W facing representative section of Tr4, Plot 5
031	N	-	General view of Tr4, Plot 5
032	N	-	General view of Tr4, Plot 5
033	S	-	General view of Tr3, Plot 5
034	S	-	General view of Tr3, Plot 5
035	S	-	General view of Plot 5
036	NE	-	General view of plot foundation (infilled with concrete), Plot 3
037	E	-	Pre-ex. view of Plot 6
038	NE	-	SW facing representative section of Plot 6
039	E	-	General view of foundation trench, Plot 6
040	S-W	[010]	Section of ditch [010], Plot 6
041	N	-	General view of foundation trench, Plot 6
042	E	-	General view of foundation trench, Plot 6
043	E	[013]	Section of ditch [013], Plot 6
044	E	-	General view of foundation trench, Plot 6
045	S	-	General view of foundation trench, Plot 6
046	S-W	-	General view of Plot 6
047	SE	-	General view of Plot 6

Appendix 1.2 Drawing register

DWG.	SCALE	PLAN OR SECTION	DESCRIPTION
001	1:10	Section	W facing section of ditch [013]
002	1:10	Section	N facing section of ditch [022]

Appendix 1.3 Photographic register

PHOTO	DIRECTION	CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION
001	W	-	General view of site (pre-ex.)
002	NE	-	General view of site (pre-ex.)
003	SE	-	General view of site (pre-ex.)
004	SW	-	View of topsoil strip at entrance from Upton Road
005	S	-	N facing representative section of Road topsoil strip
006	W	-	General view of Road topsoil strip
007	W	-	General view of Road topsoil strip
008	S-W	-	General view of Road topsoil strip
009	SE	-	N-west facing representative section of Road strip
010	NE	-	General view of Road topsoil strip
011	E	-	General view of Road topsoil strip

PHOTO	DIRECTION	CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION
048	NE	—	General view of Plot 6
049	W	—	General view of Plot 3
050	PLAN	[015]	View of Tree throw [015] (unex.)
051	E	—	General view of Tr5, Plot 3
052	E	[017]	View of Pit [017], Plot 3
053	W	[017]	View of Pit [017], Plot 3
054	E	—	General view of Tr6, Plot 3
055	W	—	General view of Tr7, Plot 3
056	E	—	General view of backfilled trench (eval Worc. Arch. 2016)
057	E	—	General view of backfilled trench (eval Worc. Arch. 2016)
058	E	—	General view of Garage foundation trench
059	S	—	General view of Garage foundation trench
060	N	—	S facing representative section of Garage foundation trench
061	W	—	General view of Garage foundation trench
062	S-W	—	General view of Garage plot
063	W	—	General view of Garage plot
064	SE	—	General view of Garage plot
065	W	—	General view of Garage plot
066	N	—	General view of Garage plot (pre-ex.)
067	N	—	Working shot
068	N	—	S facing representative section of service trench
069	N	—	S facing representative section of service trench

PHOTO	DIRECTION	CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION
070	E	—	W facing representative section of service trench
071	W	—	E facing representative section of service trench
072	N	—	General view of Garage foundation trenches
073	S	—	General view of Garage foundation trenches
074	N	—	General view of Garage foundation trenches (infilled with concrete)
075	S	—	N facing representative section of service trench
076	S	—	N facing representative section of service trench
077	S	—	N facing representative section of service trench
078	S	—	Reduced area, central to Garage footprint
079	S	—	Reduced area, central to Garage footprint
080	W	—	E facing representative section through centre of Garage footprint
081	E	—	General view of Service trench
082	S	[022]	Section of ditch [022], Service trench
083	S-W	[022]	General view of ditch [022], Service trench
084	S-W	[022]	General view of ditch [022], Service trench
085	S	—	Oblique view of reduced area, central to Garage footprint
086	W	—	E facing representative section through centre of Garage footprint
087	N	—	Oblique view of reduced area, central to Garage footprint
088	W	—	Plan view of reduced area, central to Garage footprint
089	N-W	—	Oblique view of reduced area, central to Garage footprint

APPENDIX 2 FINDS DATA

Appendix 2.1 Finds catalogue

TR	CONTEXT	CUT	QTY	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE
6	018	017	1	3	Pottery (Medi)	F56	Malvernian Unglazed Ware	L12thC

APPENDIX 3 OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: ENGLAND

*OASIS ID - headland3-408232***PROJECT DETAILS**

Project name	Land adjacent to Keppel Gate, Defford, Worcestershire
Short description of the project	Headland Archaeology undertook an Archaeological Watching Brief during the ground works for the erection of 5 dwellings and associated infrastructure on land adjacent to Keppel Gate, Defford, Worcestershire. This took place intermittently between 2nd July 2019 to 19th June 2020. The monitoring identified evidence for post-medieval land management, represented by linear drainage ditch (within plot 6) and field boundary, in the east of the development site. Furthermore, discrete pits or tree throws were identified in the west part of the development site. No features or materials associated with potential burnt mound feature was encountered during the watching brief.
Project dates	Start: 02-07-2019 End: 19-06-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	KGDW – Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 – Minimal cultivation
Monument type	None
Significant Finds	None
Significant Finds	None
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Planning condition

PROJECT LOCATION

Country	England
Site location	Worcestershire Wychavon Defford Land adjacent to Keppels Gate, Defford, Worcestershire
Postcode	WR8 9BZ
Study area	0.4 Hectares
Site coordinates	SO 9212 4343 52.08874806128 -2.115022880992 52.05 19 N 002 06 54 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Position derived from charts
Height OD / Depth	Min: 25m Max: 25m

PROJECT CREATORS

Name of Organisation	Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd
Project brief originator	Archaeological Advisor to LPA
Project design originator	Luke Craddock-Bennett
Project director/manager	Luke Craddock-Bennett
Project supervisor	Steve Thomson, Tom Cochrane, Chris Sear, Chris Osborne
Type of sponsor/funding body	Juliff Homes

PROJECT ARCHIVES

Physical Archive recipient	Worcestershire Museum
Physical Contents	'Ceramics'
Digital Archive recipient	Worcestershire Museum
Digital Contents	'None'

LAND ADJACENT TO KEPPEL GATE, DEFFORD, WORCESTERSHIRE KGDW19

Digital Media available	'Database', 'Text', 'Images raster / digital photography', 'Spreadsheets', 'Survey'
Paper Archive recipient	Worcestershire Museum
Paper Contents	'None'
Paper Media available	'Diary', 'Drawing', 'Microfilm', 'Photograph', 'Report', 'Section', 'Survey', 'Context sheet'
Entered by	Peter James (Peter.james@headlandarchaeology.com)
Entered on	18 November 2020



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