Fernhill Heath, Worcestershire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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* I= Internal Draft; E= External Draft; F= Final

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Taylor Wimpey UK, to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land off Dilmore Lane, Fernhill Heath, Worcestershire. The site covers an area of 6.84ha and comprises agricultural pastoral farmland centred on NGR: 38657 25930. The evaluation fieldwork was required to inform a planning application (pre-application reference CWR9693 and planning reference W/14/00367/OU) for residential development and follows on from previous desk-based assessment and geophysical survey.

A total of thirteen trenches were excavated across the site to examine the results from the geophysical survey. The natural geology was found to lie at an average depth of 0.4m below ground level. The only archaeological features or deposits of note were two ditches in **Trench 1**, to the west of the site.

In **Trench 1** an east-west aligned ditch appeared to align with the location of one of the several geophysical anomalies located around this trench. The ditch contained fragments of post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM). A second ditch in the same trench was aligned with a furrow seen on the adjacent field surface.

Evidence of former agricultural practices (ridge and furrow) was observed across the site in **Trenches 3** – **7, 10** and **11**. The fills of the furrows were indistinguishable from the surrounding subsoil, which was also found to extend across the ridges. Fragments of post-medieval clay tobacco pipe uncovered from a furrow in **Trench 5** included a 17th-century type bowl. The alignment of the furrows matched that indicated by the geophysical survey but was only evident on the surface of the fields around **Trenches 1** and **3**.

A 3m wide linear spread of gravel and sandstone in **Trench 10** matched the alignment of a large geophysical anomaly targeted by the trench. Fragments of pottery recovered indicated a 19th century date for this feature. The feature extended away from the current gateway between the fields and was interpreted as an old farm track.

Trenches 2, 6, 8, 9 and **13** contained no archaeological features.

The project archive is currently held by Wessex Archaeology under the project code **102301** and will be transferred to the will be transferred to the Worcestershire County Museum under an accession number to be issued on archive deposition.

The project archive has been compiled according to the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Wessex Archaeology 2013) and is fully cross-referenced and indexed. It is currently held by Wessex Archaeology under the project code **103160** and will be transferred to the Worcestershire County Museum under an accession number to be issued on archive deposition. An online OASIS form has been prepared for the project, which will be completed at the time of deposition.

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Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to carry out the archaeological evaluation by Taylor Wimpey UK, and is grateful to Sarah Milward, Rob Wiggans and Clare Cauldwell (CSa Environmental Planning) in this regard. The fieldwork was directed by Neil Dransfield with the assistance of Charlotte Burton and Mark Hackney. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Richard O'Neill. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Mike Glyde, the Worcestershire County Council Archive and Archaeology Service (WAAS) Planning Officer, for his involvement in the project.

The report was compiled by Neil Dransfield with contributions by Lorraine Mepham (finds) and Sarah Wyles (environmental remains). The illustrations were prepared by Chris Swales.

Fernhill Heath, Worcestershire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Taylor Wimpey UK (hereafter the 'Client'), to carry out a programme of evaluation trenching on land at Land off Dilmore Lane, Fernhill Heath, Worcestershire (hereafter the 'Site', centred on NGR 38657 25930) (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The Site has been subject to a Desk Based Assessment (Archaeological Planning Solutions 2013) and geophysical survey (Archaeological Surveys Ltd 2013). Following discussions between Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service (WAAS), archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, a scheme of archaeological evaluation trenching was proposed to inform a planning application (pre-application reference CWR9693 and planning reference W/14/00367/OU) for residential development (WAAS 2013).

1.1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) setting out the strategy and methodology by which Wessex Archaeology (2013) would implement the archaeological evaluation, in line with national (IfA 2008) and regional guidelines (WAAS 2010) was prepared and approved by WAAS in advance of fieldwork commencing. This report outlines the results of the evaluation.

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The Site comprises 6.84ha of agricultural land within on the northern outskirts of Fernhill Heath Worcestershire (**Figure 1**). The Site is currently in use as agricultural land.

1.2.2 The Site is located on ground which slopes down to the north from around 45m to around 41m AOD. It is bounded to the west by Dilmore Lane, to the north by fields, to the east by residential development and to the south by further residential development and the Grade II listed Upper Tapenhall House. The Site geology consists of Mercia Mudstone overlain by the Kidderminster Station Member of Sand and Gravel (http://maps.bgs.ac.uk).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following section summarises the Site historical and archaeological background as presented in the DBA (APS 2013).

2.1.2 There are non-designated heritage assets recorded within and close to the Site. Northwest to southeast aligned ridge and furrow earthworks and a parallel linear ditch (possibly a hollow way) of potential medieval date are present in the western part of the

Site. A further north-east to south-west aligned ditch is also visible on recent Google mapping crossing the ridge and furrow. Further extant north-west to south-east aligned ridge and furrow earthworks are recorded just to the north of the Site opposite Tapenhall Farm. These earthworks form a surviving remnant of the medieval and/or later agricultural use of the area.

2.2 Prehistoric and Roman

2.2.1 Prehistoric evidence from the surrounding landscape is represented by a findspot of a Bronze Age axe which was discovered along with a Romano-British copper alloy brooch and part of a 9th century Saxon strap end approximately 550m to the west, although the exact findspot location is uncertain.

2.2.2 A possible line of a Roman Road from Worcester to Lickey is located approximately 750m to the east of the Site.

2.3 Saxon and medieval

2.3.1 Land at Tapenhall is recorded prior to the Conquest in 1038 (Hooke 1990, 358-62). A mill is also mentioned at Tapenhall in the 11th century, although this appears to be the same mill recorded on the Salwarpe Brook in 1613. A site known as Tappenhall Mills in 1672 may be associated with Porters Mill located in Lower Town to the north (VCH 1913).

2.4 Post-medieval and modern

2.4.1 The earliest consulted map of the Site was a 1751-3 map of Claines which shows the Site under strip fields to the east (which once may have extended to cover the entire Site) and larger fields to the west. Tapenhall Farm and Upper Tapenhall House are also marked, as are two joined small enclosures aligned NE-SW which may represent a former large fishpond of which the very western tip still survives as a pond.

2.4.2 The wider landscape is characterised by a series of farmsteads, which are mapped by the Ordnance Survey in 1885.

2.5 Previous Archaeological Investigations in the vicinity of the Site

2.5.1 Archaeological fieldwork carried out in 1996 during the excavation of a pipeline near Linacres Farm, approximately 900m to the north-west of the Site, identified part of a Romano-British rural settlement of 2nd to 4th century AD date including pits and a trackway. This was interpreted as one of a scatter of small Romano-British farmsteads along the River Severn which lies approximately 2.2km to the west of the Site (Dalwood et al 1996). An archaeological evaluation of land at 193 Droitwich Road in 2000, approximately 400m to the south of the Site, did not identify any significant archaeology (Ramsey 2000).

2.6 Recent Archaeological Investigations on the Site

2.6.1 Geophysical survey (Archaeological Surveys 2013) of the Site itself revealed a number of anomalies (**Figure 1**) which appeared to relate to former field boundaries and former, or extant, ridge and furrow. No features of clear archaeological origin were identified with most of the anomalies interpreted as of uncertain or agricultural origin. However, of note was a possible north-west to south-east aligned small rectilinear enclosure just outside the northern extent of the Site, along with a parallel linear feature to the east. A cluster of further mostly linear anomalies of unknown origin was located adjacent to Dilmore Lane. The earthwork in the eastern part of the Site, as identified on the 1885 Ordnance Survey map, was also identified and interpreted as a modern infill of a quarry or a depression.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1.1 The following summarizes the methodologies set out in full in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2014).

3.2 Aims and objectives

3.2.1 The aims of the project were:

- *To record, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains observed;*
- *To provide sufficient information to enable an informed decision to be made about the need for additional archaeological mitigation;*
- *To investigate geophysical anomalies revealed by survey; and*
- *To make available the results of the work.*

3.3 Trench rationale

3.3.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of seven trenches measuring 30m by 2m and six trenches measuring 50m by 2m and targeted on geophysical anomalies and to test blank areas. The trenching has been located as follows

Trench no.	Length	Purpose
1	50m	Targeted anomalies 33 which represent potential ditch and pit like features
2	30m	Targeted linear anomaly 20 (west)
3	30m	Targeted linear anomaly 20 (east)
4	50m	Targeted blank area with ridge and furrow
5	50m	Targeted blank area with ridge and furrow
6	50m	Targeted blank area
7	30m	Targeted one of linear anomalies 2
8	30m	Targeted curvilinear anomaly 5
9	30m	Targeted linear anomaly group 25
10	30m	Targeted amorphous anomaly 26
11	50m	Targeted blank area with ridge and furrow
12	50m	Targeted blank area with ridge and furrow
13	30m	Targeted L-shaped anomaly 27

Trench 10 was shortened by 5m at its southern end to avoid truncating a Public Right of Way running across the southern end of the Site.

3.4 Machine excavation

3.4.1 Topsoil and subsoil were removed using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under the continuous direct supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist. Topsoil was removed in a series of level spits down to the level of the natural geology.

3.5 Hand excavation

3.5.1 All potential archaeological features were hand excavated; the complete excavation of obviously modern features was not regarded as necessary.

3.5.2 Natural features were sampled sufficiently to establish their origin and to characterise any related human activity.

3.6 Recording

3.6.1 All recording was undertaken using Wessex Archaeology pro forma recording sheets and a continuous unique numbering system. A stratigraphic matrix was compiled to record the relationships between features and deposits (including those within 'blank' trenches).

3.6.2 All trenches were located in relation to the OS grid.

3.6.3 Photographs were taken of all trenches and included digital images to a resolution of at least 10 megapixels.

3.7 Specialist strategies

3.7.1 All artefacts from excavated contexts, not obviously modern in date, were retained for further assessment.

3.7.2 Environmental samples for general biological analysis were taken from potential archaeological features.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Summary

4.1.1 A total of thirteen trenches were excavated across the Site (**Figure 1**).

4.1.2 The archaeological layers and stratigraphy were very similar in all the trenches, though depths of deposits varied across the Site. Features of note are described by trench below. A full trench context listing is provided in **Appendix 1**.

4.2 General stratigraphy

4.2.1 The natural geology lay at an average depth of 0.4m below ground level and consisted of sandy clay over the majority of the Site with a variation of silty sand within Trenches 2 and 3 at the southwest corner. Some bands of gravel were noted that corresponded with the geophysical results.

4.2.2 The overlying subsoil was around 0.10 – 0.13m in depth. Evidence of former agricultural practices (ridge and furrow) was observed across the site. The fills of the furrows were indistinguishable from the surrounding subsoil, which was also found to extend across the ridges. Post-medieval artefacts (clay pipe and pottery were recovered from the subsoil. The overlying topsoil was on average 0.28m in depth.

4.3 Results

4.3.1 **Trench 1** (**Figure 1**) contained two archaeological features, one of which (**106**) may relate to an extant furrow visible on the surface of the field. **Ditch 104** (**Plate 1**) was aligned east-west, spanning the width of the trench (**Figure 2**). The feature measured 0.66m wide by 0.28m deep with small fragments of post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM)

recovered from the fill **105** (see below). The ditch appeared to align with one of the number of geophysical anomalies located around this trench (see **Figure 1**). A second northwest-southeast aligned ditch **106** ran perpendicularly across the trench (**Figure 2**). The ditch measured 0.72m wide by 0.24m deep and was aligned with one of the surrounding furrows in the field.

4.3.2 Evidence of ridge and furrow agriculture was revealed in **Trenches 3** – **5**, **7**, **11** and **12**. Furrows from medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow agriculture were evident running across or obliquely in these trenches. The ridges in **Trenches 3** and **4** were spaced 6.5m to 8.5m apart on average. The spacing in **Trenches 7**, **11** and **12** was much narrower, measuring 4m to 5m on average. Excavation of the furrows in **Trenches 4** (**Plate 2**) and **5** revealed that the furrows were 0.1m deep by 1.8m wide. The fills were indistinguishable from the surrounding subsoil, which was found to extend across the ridges. Fragments of post-medieval clay tobacco pipe, including a bowl of 17th century type (see below), were uncovered from a furrow (fill **505**) in **Trench 5**. The alignment of the furrows matched that indicated by the geophysical survey (**Figure 1**) but was only evident on the surface of the fields around **Trenches 1** and **3**.

4.3.3 A 3m wide linear spread of gravel and sandstone **1004** in **Trench 10** (**Plate 3**) matched the alignment of a large geophysical anomaly targeted by the trench (see **Figure 1**). Fragments of blue and white transfer printed, cream and white ware pottery in the deposit (not recovered) indicated a 19th century date for this feature. The feature extended away from the current gateway between the fields and was interpreted as an old farm track.

4.3.4 **Trenches 2, 6, 8, 9** and **13** contained no archaeological features. The positive linear anomalies located over **Trench 2**, **3** and **8** were not detectable archaeologically. Similarly, the parallel geophysical features located over **Trench 6**, and the negative linear anomaly in **Trench 7**, were not detectable. The alignment of the trench may not have helped visibility in this regard. The natural geology in this trench was also very variable. Two visible soil stains in **Trench 9** were investigated and found to be the result of bioturbation. A positive linear anomaly to the southern half of **Trench 13** was probably due to a gravel spur within the natural strata (**Plate 4**).

5 FINDS BY LORRAINE MEPHAM

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small number of finds were recovered from three contexts (see **Table 1**), all of post-medieval date. These comprised three small fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) from ditch **104** (drainpipe, roof tile and an undiagnostic fragment) in **Trench 1**, two fragments of clay tobacco pipe from furrow fill **505** (plain stem, and partial bowl of 17th century type with heel stamped FB) in **Trench 5**, and two sherds of post-medieval pottery from the topsoil in **Trench 6** (coarse glazed redware [Worcestershire fabric type 78]; Staffordshire-type marbled slipware [fabric 91]).

Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	CBM	Clay Pipe	Pottery
105	3/26		
505		2/12	
601			2/64
TOTAL	**3/26**	**2/12**	**2/64**

5.2 Potential and further recommendations

5.2.1 Should further fieldwork take place on the Site, these artefacts should be retained for inclusion with the latter archive. Otherwise, these few finds do not warrant long-term curation, and will be discarded prior to archive deposition.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Bulk samples were taken from two ditches **104** and **106** in **Trench 1**, one of which (**104**) contained post-medieval CBM, to evaluate the presence and preservation of palaeo-environmental remains. This information can assist in determining the significance of the archaeological site. The samples were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and wood charcoal.

6.2 Charred plant remains and wood charcoal

6.2.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. The flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains recorded in **Table 2**. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997).

6.2.2 The flots were of moderate size with relatively high numbers of rooty material that may be indicative of stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements. Charred material comprised varying degrees of preservation.

6.2.3 Very little charred material was recovered from these samples. It included a sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) stone fragment and a few small fragments of wood charcoal.

6.2.4 Given the small size of the assemblages it seems unlikely that they relate to settlement activity in the immediate vicinity.

6.3 Further potential and recommendations

Charred plant remains and wood charcoal

6.3.1 There is no potential for further analysis to provide information on the nature of the local environment and woodland due to the paucity of material recovered. No further work is proposed on these samples.

6.3.2 The flots and residues from these ditches, one of which is post-medieval in date, do not warrant long-term curation, and should be discarded prior to archive deposition, if no further work is carried out on the site.

Table 2: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Samples				Flot							
Feature	Context	Sample	Vol. Ltrs	Flot (ml)	% roots	Charred Plant Remains				Charcoal >4/2mm	Other
						Grain	Chaff	Other	Comments		
Trench 1 Ditches											
104	105	101	20	60	70	-	-	C	*Prunus spinosa* stone frag	0/<1 ml	coal
106	107	102	10	50	60	-	-	-	-	0/<1 ml	coal

Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5;

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Summary

7.1.1 Thirteen trenches were excavated across the Site. The trenches were located on geophysical anomalies (Archaeological Surveys Ltd 2013) to assess their potential. Two archaeological ditches were revealed in **Trench 1** which correlated to the location of geophysical anomalies. The artefactual evidence indicated these were likely to be of post-medieval date and the results of environmental processing of samples recovered from the features suggests they are unlikely to relate to settlement activity.

7.1.2 The targeted geophysical anomalies in **Trenches 2**, **3**, **6**, **7**, **8**, and **9** were not detected archaeologically; however, anomalies in **Trenches 3** and **9**, **10** and **13** were attributable respectively to bioturbation, a 19th century farm track and a natural gravel spur.

7.1.3 Evidence of medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow was recorded in **Trenches 3** – **5**, **7**, **11** and **12** and ridges were clear in the field surface around **Trench 1**.

7.1.4 **Trenches 2, 6, 8, 9 and 13** contained no archaeological features.

7.1.5 No further work was recommended on the artefacts or samples recovered from the Site.

7.2 Conclusions

7.2.1 The results from the evaluation demonstrated some correlation with the geophysical survey. In **Trench 1**, two ditches were found in the location of geophysical anomalies; one of these was aligned with an extant furrow. The dating of recovered artefacts suggests the features are of post-medieval date. Bioturbation in **Trench 3** was found in the location of a geophysical anomaly, possibly attributable to a former hedge line. Ridge and furrow recorded in **Trench 7** appears to align with a linear geophysical anomaly. A gravel spur towards the northern third of **Trench 13** would account for a geophysical anomaly in this area. A 19th century farm track in **Trench 10** most likely relates to an extant gateway.

7.2.2 Other geophysical anomalies were undetected in the trenches, possibly because they were the result of changes in the natural geology and/or bioturbation, or because they had been truncated by furrows. However, even with ridge and furrow, deeper and/or linear features would still be expected to be observed if present. The absence of features and the lack of artefactual material recovered would indicate a lack of archaeological activity on the Site.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

8.1.1 The project archive resulting from the evaluation will be deposited with the Worcestershire County Museum. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project, under an accession code to be issued on deposition. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

8.2 Archive

8.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Worcestershire County Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; IfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013). All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises one file document case of paper records.

8.2.2 An online OASIS form has been prepared for the project (**Appendix 2**), which will be completed at the time of deposition.

8.3 Discard policy

8.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA) 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

8.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; IfA 2009).

8.4 Security copy

On completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file, in line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011). PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9 REFERENCES

9.1 Bibliography

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10 APPENDICES

10.1 Appendix 1: Trench context tables

Trench 1		Dimensions: 50 x 2m Max depth: 0.58m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
101	Top soil – Mid greyish brown silty clay	0 – 0.18
102	Subsoil – Mid yellowish brown silty clay	0.18 – 0.3
103	Natural – Light brown clay with occasional well rounded pebbles	0.3 – 0.58+
104	E-W linear ditch	0.3 – 0.58
105	Fill of ditch 104	0.3 – 0.58
106	NW-SE linear ditch	0.3 – 0.54
107	Fill of ditch 106	0.3 – 0.54

Trench 2		Dimensions: 30 x 2m Max depth: 0.35m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
201	Top soil – Mid yellowish brown silty sand	0 - 0.25
202	Subsoill – Light pinkish brown wet clayey sand	0.25 – 0.35
203	Natural – Light orangey brown silty sand with frequent small to medium, moderately sorted round pebbles with the occasional large stone	0.35+

Trench 3		Dimensions: 30 x 2m Max depth: 0.4m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
301	Top soil – Mid yellowish brown silty sand	0 – 0.2/0.3
302	Subsoill – Light pinkish brown wet clayey sand, also filling furrows	0.2/0.3 – 0.4
303	Natural - Light orangey brown silty sand with frequent small to medium, moderately sorted, small to medium sized round pebbles	0.4+

Trench 4		Dimensions: 50 x 2m Max depth: 0.5m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
401	Top soil – Mid yellowish brown clayey sand	0 – 0.27
402	Subsoil – Light reddish brown silty sand, also filling furrows	0.27 – 0.4
403	Natural – Mid orangey pink silty clay with moderately sorted, medium to small round pebbles	0.4+

Trench 5		Dimensions: 50 x 2m Max depth: 0.4m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
501	Top soil – Mid yellowish brown clayey sand	0-0.28
502	Subsoil – Mid brownish red-pink candy clay	0.28 – 0.4
503	Natural – Dark purplish/pink red silty clay with frequent moderatley sorted small-medium rounded pebbles	0.4+

Trench 6		**Dimensions: 50 x 2m Max depth: 0.47m**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
601	Top soil – Mid orangey brown clayey sand	0-0.35
602	Subsoill – Light orangey brown wet clayey sand	0.37-0.47
603	Natural – Highly variable. From west; Light purplish brown wet clay sand (>13m), Light yellow grey silt sand (>14m), Mixed brown/grey gravel in sand (>18m), Pink clay (>20m), very wet light pinkish brown claey sand (.50)	0.37-0.47 (max)

Trench 7		**Dimensions: 30 x 2m Max depth: 0.36m**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
701	Top soil – Mid yellowish brown clayey sand	0-0.24
702	Subsoil – Light yellowish brown sandy clay (also fills suspect furrows)	0.24-0.36
703	Natural – Mid yellowish red snady clay with moderately sorted medium-small round pebbles cut by furrows	0.36+

Trench 8		**Dimensions: 30 x 2m Max depth: 0.4m**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
801	Top soil – Light yellowish brown sandy clay	0-0.28
802	Subsoil – Light reddish brown wet sandy clay	0.28-0.4
803	Natural – Mid yellowish pink sandy clay	0.4+

Trench 9		**Dimensions: 30 x 2m Max depth: 0.04m**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
901	Top soil – Mid greyishh brown wet clayey silt	0-0.25
902	Subsoil – Light yellowish brown clayey sand	0.25-0.4
903	Natural – Mid pinkish orange sandy clay with occasionbal patches of gravel and irregular silting in irregular undulating horizon. Naturally occuring coal noted along the trench in very small fragments	0.4+

Trench 10		**Dimensions: 25 x 2m Max depth: 0.35m**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1001	Top soil – Mid geyish brown clayey sand	0 - 0.25
1002	Subsoil – Light greyish brown clayey sand	0.25-0.35
1003	Natural – Light orange brown sandy clay with 20% rounded stones, poorly sorted	0.35+
1004	3m wide E-W aligned rounde dgravel with burnt stone, cbm and post-medieval pottery in a dark greyisg brown clayey siklt matrix	0.35+

Trench 11		**Dimensions: 50 x 2m Max depth: 0.43m**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1101	Top soil – Mid geyish brown clayey silt	0 - 0.38
1102	Natural – Mid pinkish red sandy clay with 10% subrounded stones, cut by furrows across the trench	0.38-0.43

Trench 12		**Dimensions: 50 x 2m Max depth: 0.45m**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1201	Top soil – Mid geyish brown clayey silt	0 - 0.35
1202	Natural – Light pinkish grey sandy clay with 5% sub-rounded stones cut by furrows across the trench	0.35-0.45

Trench 13		**Dimensions: 30 x 2m Max depth: 0.4m**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1301	Top soil – Mid geyish brown clayey silt	0 - 0.25
1302	Subsoil – Light yellowish brown clayey sand	0.25-0.4
1303	Natural – Mid brownish pink plastic, silty (fine sand) clay with poor;y sorted medium – large rounded pebbles	0.4+

10.2 Appendix 2: copy of OASIS form

Printable version

OASIS ID: wessexar1-172799

Project details

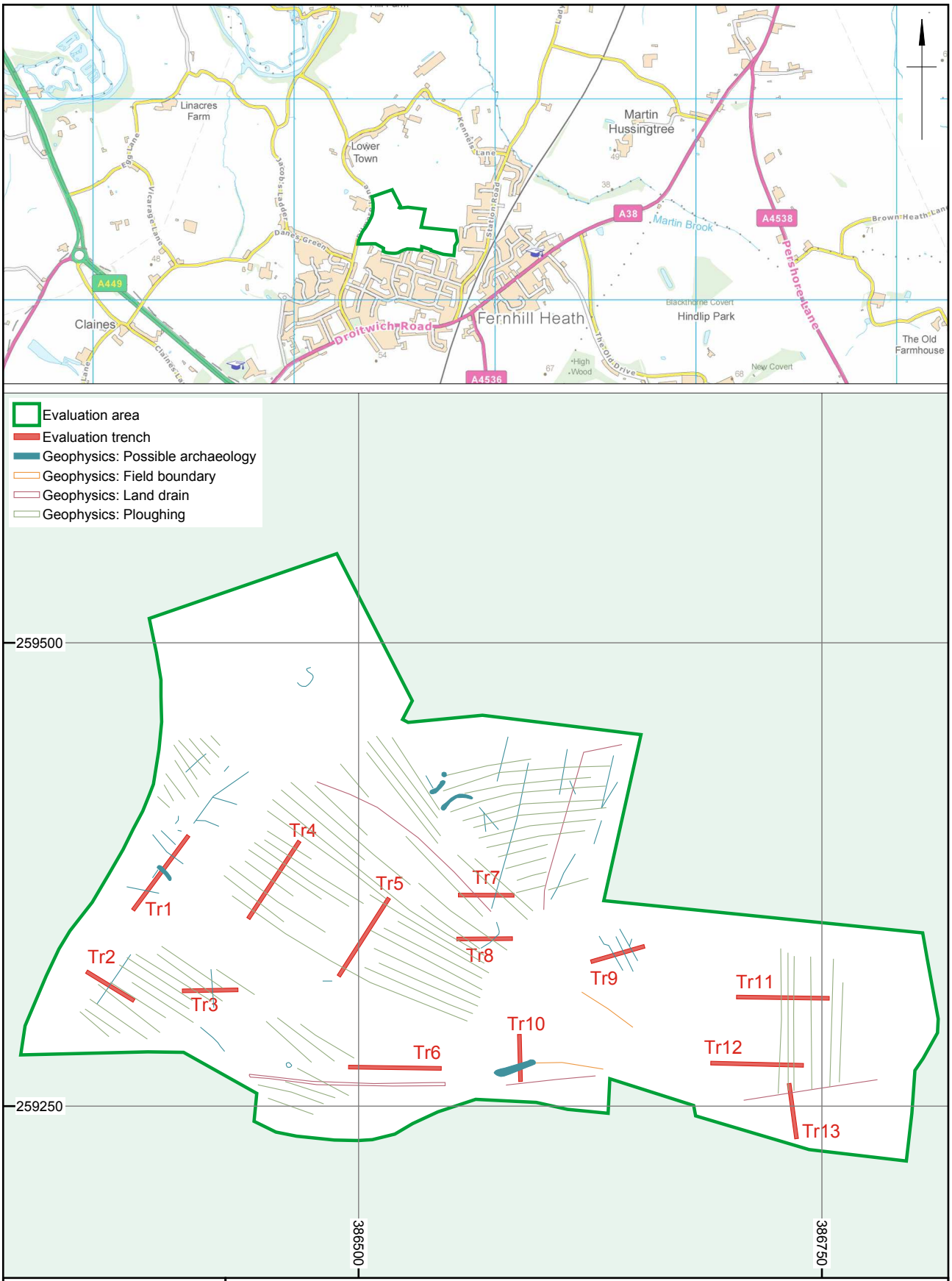
Project name	Fernhill Heath, Worcestershire
Short description of the project	Commercial archaeological evaluation at Dilmore Lane, Fernhill Heath. 6.84ha site on pastoral farmland for residential development. Thirteen trenches, seven measuring 30m x 2m, the rest 50m x 2m. Ridge and furrow, a post-medieval linear and a former post-medieval farm track.
Project dates	Start: 05-02-2014 End: 10-02-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	103160 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	W/14/00367/OU - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 5 - Character undetermined
Monument type	LINEAR Post Medieval
Monument type	FARM TRACK Post Medieval
Monument type	RIDGE AND FURROW Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval

Methods & techniques	''Targeted Trenches''
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	WORCESTERSHIRE WYCHAVON NORTH CLAINES Fernhill Heath
Postcode	WR37XB
Study area	6.84 Hectares
Site coordinates	SO 8657 5930 52.2313353856 -2.19666270953 52 13 52 N 002 11 47 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 41.00m Max: 45.00m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	R. O'Neill
Project supervisor	Neil Dransfield
Type of sponsor/funding	Developer

body	
Name of sponsor/funding body	Taylor Wimpey UK
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Worcester Country Museum
Digital Contents	''none''
Digital Media available	''Images raster / digital photography'',''Text''
Paper Archive recipient	Worcester County Museum
Paper Contents	''Stratigraphic'',''Survey''
Paper Media available	''Context sheet'',''Diary'',''Drawing'',''Miscellaneous Material'',''Photograph'',''Report'',''Section'',''Unpublished Text'',''Unspecified Archive'',''Map''
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Fernhill Heath, Worcestershire: Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Wessex Archaeology
Other bibliographic details	103160.02
Date	2014

Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Sheffield
Description	A4 laserjet print, spiral bound, laminated covers.
Entered by	Ashley Tuck (a.tuck@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	27 February 2014

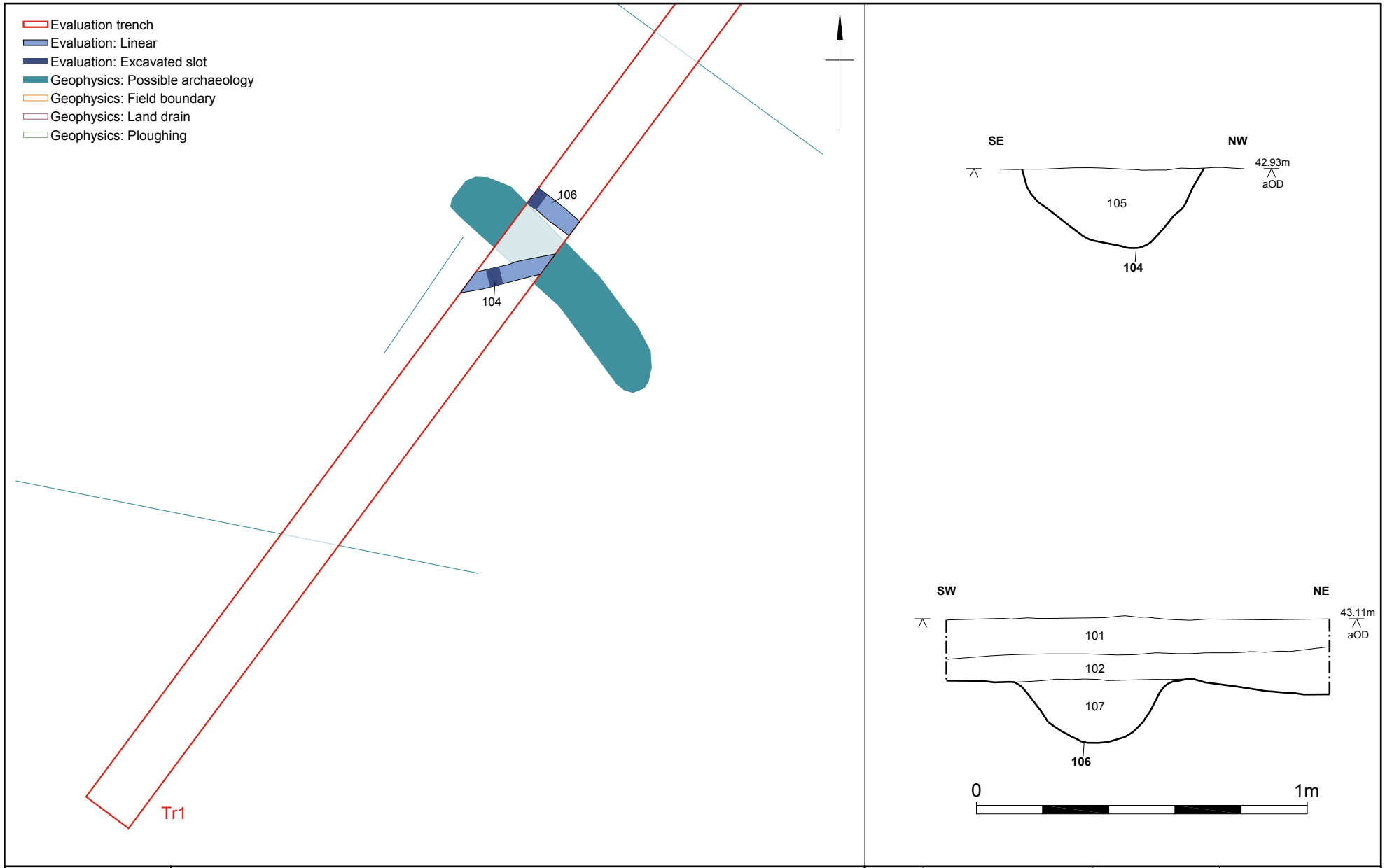
OASIS:



Date:	17/01/2014	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Main graphic - 1:3000 @ A4	Illustrator:	CS
Path:	Y:\Projects\103160_Fernhill Heath\Drawing Office\Report Figs\Eval\2014-02-24		

Site location and plan with geophysical survey interpretation

Figure 1



Date:	27/02/2014	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Plan - 1:200 @ A4 Section-1:20 @ A4	Illustrator:	CS
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Trench 1: Plans and sections

Figure 2

Plate 1: Gravel spur in **Trench 13**

Plate 2: Ditch **106** in **Trench 1**

Date:	25/02/2014	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	CS
Path:	Y:\Projects\103160_Fernhill Heath\Drawing Office\Report Figs\Eval\2014-02-24		

Plate 3: An excavated furrow in **Trench** 4

Plate 4: A 19th century farm track **1004** in **Trench 10**

Date:	25/02/2014	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	CS
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