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Archaeological Field Evaluation

For

Jason Richards Esq

Concerning

Land to the N of the Red Lion Hotel

Weobley

Herefordshire

HR4 8SD

June 2018

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ISO 9001 | ISO 14001 | OHSAS 18001

REPORT SPECIFICATION

Compilation:

K. H. Crooks BA (Hons)

Report Reference:

BA1819RLH

Artwork:

Stewart Hawthorn BA & Owain Connors
MA PhD

Grid Reference:

NGR: SO 40201 51773

Editing:

George Children MA MCI^fA

OS Licence Number:

100055758

Final Edit & Approval:

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Date:

June 2018

Cover: View east-southeast showing foundations of structure with concrete floor in Trench 1

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1 Executive Summary

Border Archaeology (BA) was instructed by Jason Richards Esq to carry out Archaeological Field Evaluation of land to the north of the Red Lion Hotel Weobley Herefordshire HR4 8SD in connection with the proposed construction of a new dwelling. The site is located within the core of the Weobley Conservation Area.

Two trenches, each measuring 10m × 2m, were opened to record the nature and extent of any archaeological remains present on the site. The trenches were positioned with reference to features and structures shown on historic maps.

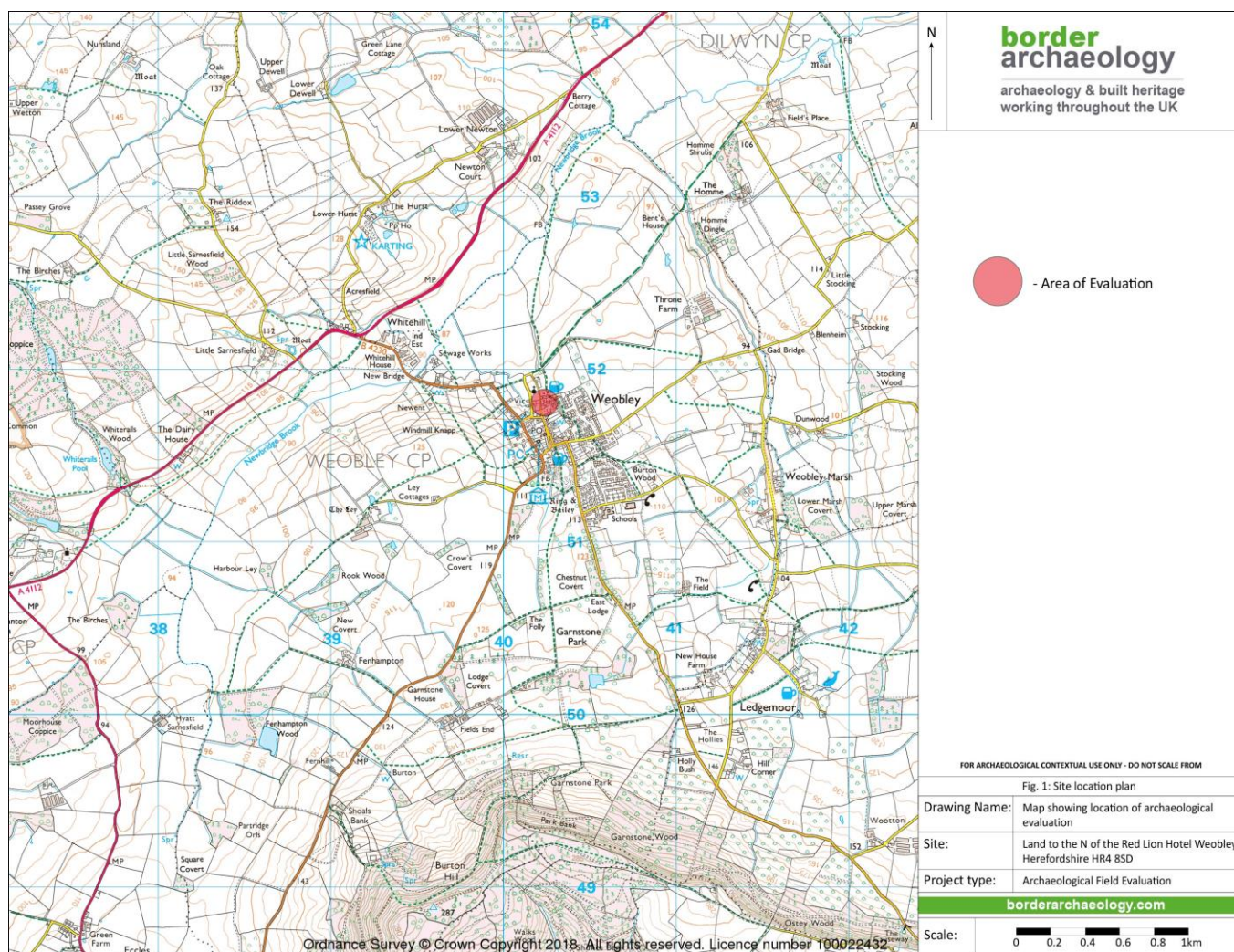
Features and deposits were encountered in both trenches, together with sherds of pottery confirming the presence of medieval activity. Trench 2, on the eastern side of the site, revealed a potentially medieval feature cut by post-medieval linear features, possibly relating to buildings occupying this area up to the early 19th century.

Medieval pottery was found in a pit in the north-eastern corner of Trench 2. The medieval features may relate to burgage plots known to have occupied the site. In Trench 1, a linear feature contained pottery dating to the 14th to 15th centuries.

2 Introduction

Border Archaeology (BA) was instructed by Jason Richards Esq to carry out a programme of Archaeological Field Evaluation (AFE) of land to the N of the Red Lion Hotel Weobley Herefordshire (NGR: SO40201 51773) (*fig. 1*) in connection with the proposed construction of a new residential property (Planning No. P180279/F).

Fieldwork was carried out on 26th and 27th February 2018.



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3 Site Description

The site of the proposed development comprises three small enclosed areas to the N of the Red Lion Hotel. It lies at approximately 98m AOD and is bordered to the N by the churchyard and to the E and W by Church Road. Of the three enclosed areas of the site, the southernmost represents the former bowling green and as such constitutes a large flat grassed area.

3.1 Soils and Geology

The local soils are typical argillic brown earths of the ESCRICK 1 series (571p) generally composed of deep well-drained reddish coarse loamy soils overlying reddish till (SSEW 1983).

4 Historical and Archaeological Background

A Heritage Impact Assessment (Archaeology & Built Heritage) has been submitted by Border Archaeology (BA Jan. 2018). The results are summarised below.

4.1 Prehistoric and Romano-British

No prehistoric or Romano-British were identified within the specific study area on the HER, and no evidence of prehistoric activity has been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the site. Possible Roman activity in the area surrounding Weobley is suggested by field-name evidence in the W of the parish (Richardson 1996, 458) and a small number of Roman coins have been found within the village itself (Lewis *et al.* 2004).

4.2 Medieval

Weobley is recorded as *Wibelai* in the Domesday survey, a place-name which translates as 'Wibba's clearing' (Coplestone-Crow 1989, 200). After the Conquest, Weobley was held by Walter de Lacy, a member of the household of William fitz Osbern, and became the centre of a substantial lordship, chiefly encompassing lands in north Herefordshire and south Shropshire.

The site is located immediately S of the Church of St Peter and St Paul, the origins of which probably date back to the pre-Conquest period as Domesday records the presence of a priest at Weobley. The earliest fabric dates to the 12th century; however, most of the existing building is 13th -14th century (RCHME 1934, 192).

The foundation of the borough Weobley cannot be accurately dated, although documentary records attest to shops, a town ditch and a small Jewish community being present by the end of the 13th century (Salt 1954, 11, 19-20).

The site lies within the former medieval defences, which were documented in the 13th century and are believed to have consisted of a bank and palisade with an outer ditch. The site also lies within an area of medieval and post-medieval tenements (Dalwood 1996, 4) and this raises the possibility that the foundations of buildings associated with burgage plots may be encountered.

It should be noted that a single row of burgage plots facing onto Church Road may provide an explanation for the distinctive 'thin horseshoe' shape of this road.

4.3 Post-medieval

By the late 17th century, the borough was in economic decline and by c.1800, Weobley was no longer regarded as a town (O'Donnell 1971, 191; Salt 1954, 41, 64).

The borough was represented in Parliament between 1295 and 1307, as one of only three medieval parliamentary boroughs in Herefordshire (Salt 1954, 19; Merewether & Stephens 1835, 2277). It was re-enfranchised in 1628 and Parliamentary representation continued until the Reform Act of 1832 (Hillaby 1967), when Weobley was disenfranchised as a 'rotten borough', most of the burgage, or 'vote houses', being in the ownership of the Marquess of Bath, lord of the manor and borough of Weobley. Following the Reform Act, many of these 'vote houses' fell into disuse and 84 buildings were subsequently demolished.

Documentary and cartographic evidence suggests that 'vote houses' lay within the boundary of the site and were demolished prior to 1838.

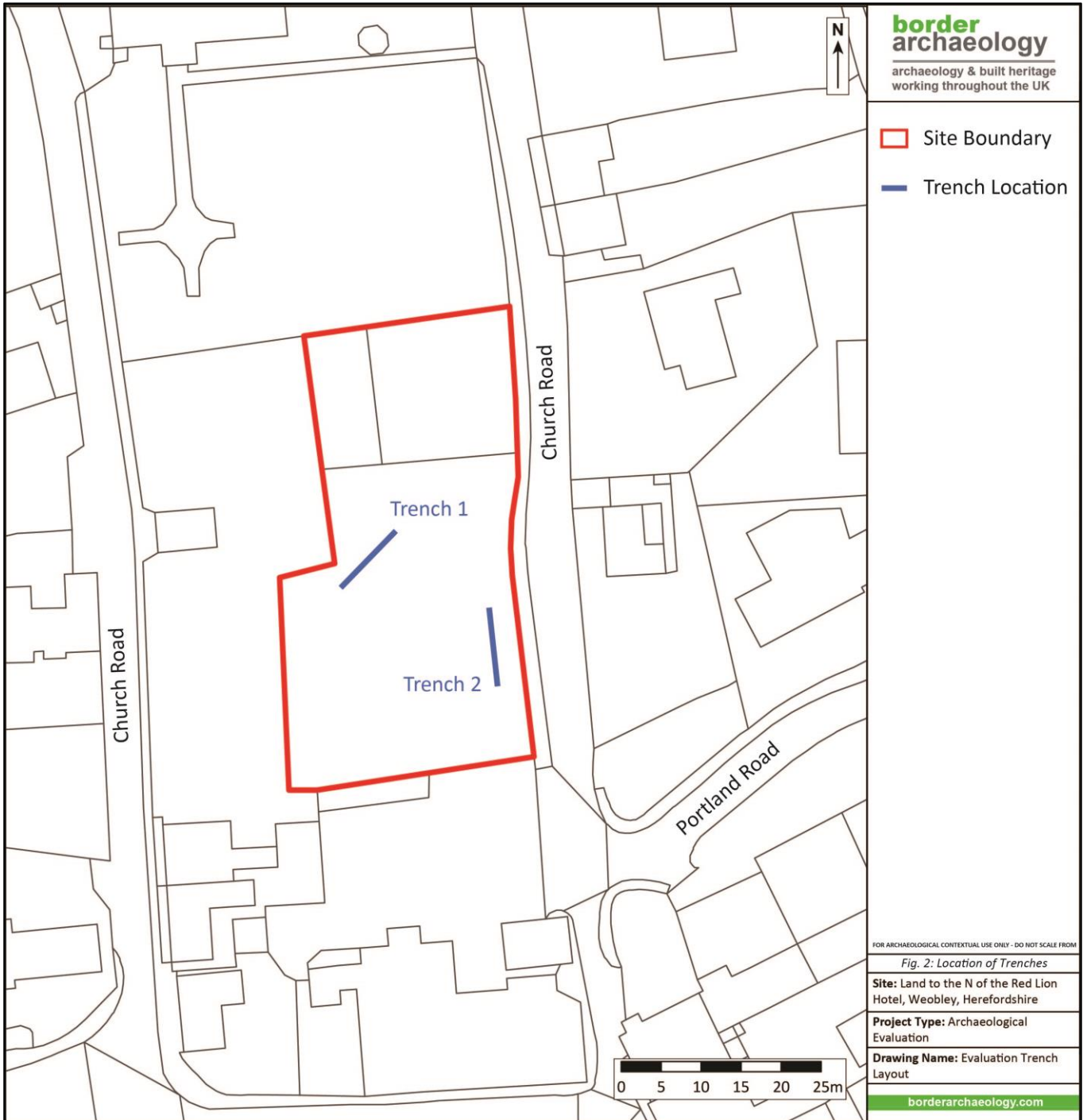
5 Methodology

The programme of archaeological work was carried out in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (MoRPHE) (Lee 2015) and practices set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) in *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014) and *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014), in addition to *Requirements for Archaeological Projects in Herefordshire* (Herefordshire Council, 2017).

Two evaluation trenches, each measuring 10m × 2m, were opened by machine and toothless bucket (*fig. 2*), with topsoil removed in successive, level spits down to the first archaeological horizon. Investigation thereafter proceeded manually.

Full written, graphic and photographic records were made in accordance with BA's *Field Recording Manual* (2017). A written record was compiled using numbered context record sheets.

A high-resolution digital photographic record was made and photographs indexed and cross-referenced to written site records, with details of subject and direction of view recorded in a photographic register, indexed by frame number.



The drawn record was produced on gridded, archive-stable polyester film. Plans of each trench showed the extent of the area (tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and located on a 1:2500 plan), the extent of all stratigraphic units and appropriate detail within stratigraphic units.

Sections or profiles (at a scale of 1:10 in areas of detailed excavation) were prepared as appropriate. A temporary benchmark (TBM) was established and plans, elevations and sections were levelled relative to Ordnance Survey data. Drawings were numbered, listed in a drawing register and cross-referenced to the written records.

5.1 Palaeoenvironmental/Paleoeconomic sampling

Samples for palaeoenvironmental/palaeoeconomic purposes were collected according to guidance set out in *Environmental Archaeology* (Campbell, et al., 2011) and the BA *Palaeoenvironmental Manual* (BA, 2017) and following on site guidance from Amy Bunce BSc MA ACIfA Director: UK Operations & Palaeoenvironmental Sciences.

6 Results

6.1 Trench 1

Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
					Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
100		Deposit	Topsoil.	Friable dark greyish-brown sandy silt; 0.20m thick, trench-wide. Overlying (101).	-	-	-	-	-	-
101		Deposit	Base for turf for former bowling green.	Pinkish-brown coarse sand/fine gravel; 50mm thick, trench-wide. Underlying (100). Overlying (102).	-	-	-	-	-	-
102		Deposit	Made ground.	Mid-to-dark brown silt clay; occasional CBM fragments, small-to-medium stones, charcoal & white flecks; <0.50m thick, trench-wide. Underlying (101). Overlying (104).	-	-	-	-	-	-
103		Cut	Ditch.	Linear in plan; aligned NW/SE; sides sloping to concave base; >2m × 1m (max width) × 0.30m. Cut (105). Filled by (104).	-	-	-	-	-	Extended beyond trench to NW & SE.
104		Deposit	Fill of [103].	Firm dark reddish-brown silt clay; occasional angular & sub-angular stones, black/white flecking; >2m × 1m (max width) × 0.30m. Fill of [103]. Underlying (102).	-	✓	-	-	<2>	-
105		Deposit	Natural.	Strongly reddish-brown clay; patches of angular & sub-angular sandstone (in base of trench); >0.10m thick. Cut by [103].	-	-	-	-	-	-
106		Structure	Two parallel lines of brick, forming a possible duct/flue.	Masonry; brick; aligned SW/NE; >4.20m (length) × 0.90m (width); unexcavated. Filled by (109). Underlying (101). Overlying (102).	-	-	-	-	-	Part of modern structure.

Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
					Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
107		Structure	Concrete slab floor of outbuilding.	Indurated concrete; >3.60m × >1.40m; unexcavated. Contemporary with (106), (109). Underlying (101).	-	-	-	-	-	Part of modern structure. Extended beyond NW side of trench.
108		Structure	Modern stone structure associated with (106) etc - possibly steps into building.	Masonry; stones roughly squared; size of materials (av.) 350mm × 200mm; 1m × 0.74m. Filled by (110).	-	-	-	-	-	Part of modern structure.
109		Deposit	Fill of (106) - considerably darker than (102) etc, suggesting burning.	Very dark greyish-brown silt clay; frequent charcoal; >3.60m (length) × 0.50m (width) (depth not ascertained). Fills (106), Underlying (101).	-	-	-	✓	-	Fill of modern structure – modern finds
110		Deposit	Fill of (108) – possible consolidation for step into building.	Compact brown silt clay; frequent cement/mortar; 0.50m × 1m (bounded by (108)). Underlying (101).	-	-	-	-	-	Part of modern structure.
111		Structure	Wall associated with, & at right-angles to, (106).	Masonry; aligned NW/SE; >2.40m long and max 0.40m wide. Contemporary with (106), (108) etc. Underlying (101).	-	-	-	-	-	Part of modern structure.

6.2 Trench 2

Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
					Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
200		Deposit	Topsoil.	Friable dark greyish-brown sandy silt; 0.20m thick, trench wide. Overlying (201).	-	-	-	-	-	-
201		Deposit	Base for turf for former bowling green.	Loose, friable pinkish-brown coarse sand/fine gravel; 50mm thick, trench-wide. Underlying (200). Overlying (202).	-	-	-	-	-	-
202		Deposit	Subsoil.	Firm greyish-brown silt clay; sandstone inclusions; >0.10m thick, trench-wide. Underlying (201). Overlying (215), (217).	-	-	-	-	-	-
203		Deposit	Natural.	Strongly reddish-brown clay; occasional sub-angular sandstone (in base of trench); >0.30m thick, trench-wide. Cut by [208], [212].	-	-	-	-	-	-
204		Cut	Linear feature.	Linear in plan; aligned E/W; sides steeply sloping sides to concave base; >2.0m x 0.40m x 0.40m. Filled by (205). Cuts (209).	-	-	-	-	-	-
205		Deposit	Fill of [204].	Fairly compact dark greyish-brown silt clay; CBM & charcoal flecking; >2.0m x 0.40m x 0.40m. Fill of [204]. Underlying (202).	-	✓	-	✓	-	-
206		Cut	Linear feature.	E/W aligned linear cut at S end of trench, >2.0m long x 0.60m wide x 0.30m deep. Steeply sloping sides – steeper to N, curve to concave base. Cuts (219). Filled by (207)	-	-	-	-	-	-
207		Deposit	Fill of [206].	Fairly compact dark greyish-brown silt clay; CBM & charcoal flecking; >2.0m x 0.60m x 0.30m.	-	✓	-	-	-	-
208		Cut	Linear feature.	Linear in plan; aligned NNW/SSE; sides sloping gradually to concave base; >6.40m x 0.50m x 0.20m. Cuts (203). Filled by (209).	-	-	-	-	-	-

Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
					Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
209		Deposit	Fill of [208].	Compact mid greyish-brown silt clay; occasional CBM (?daub) & charcoal flecking, moderate small-to-medium sub-angular & rounded stones; >6.40m × 0.50m × 0.20m. Cut by [204], [210].	-	-	-	-	<3>	-
210		Cut	Linear feature.	Linear in plan; aligned E/W; sides gently sloping to slightly concave base; >0.80m × 0.40m × 0.15m. Cuts (209). Filled by (211).	-	-	-	-	-	Extended beyond limit of excavation to the W
211		Deposit	Fill of [210].	Fairly loosely compacted very dark grey/brown silt clay; abundant charcoal (lump wood) & daub; >0.80m × 0.40m × 0.15m. Underlying (202).	-	-	-	-	<4>	-
212		Cut	Possible posthole at N end of trench.	Sub-circular in plan; bowl-shaped profile with sides sloping to concave base; 0.32m × 0.38m × 0.11m. Filled by (213). Cuts (203).	-	-	-	-	-	-
213		Deposit	Fill of [212].	Compact dark greyish-brown silt clay; moderate charcoal & burnt daub flecking; 0.32m × 0.38m × 0.11m. Underlying (202).	-	-	-	-	<1>	-
214		Cut	Possible posthole at E end of [210].	Sub-circular in plan; sides steeply sloping to flat base; 0.26m × 0.29m × 0.12m. Cuts (203). Filled by (215).	-	-	-	-	-	-
215		Deposit	Fill of [214].	Compact mid-to-dark greyish-brown silt clay; occasional CBM/daub flecks, occasional charcoal; 0.26m × 0.29m × 0.12m deep. Underlying (202).	-	-	-	-	<5>	-
216		Cut	Possible pit in the NE corner of Trench 2.	Circular in plan; sides moderately sloping, base not ascertained but possibly flat; >0.60m diameter. Cuts (203). Filled by (217).	-	-	-	-	-	Excavated to depth of 0.30m. Feature extended beyond limits of the trench.

Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
					Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
217		Deposit	Fill of [216].	Compact fairly clean mid-brown silt clay; occasional charcoal flecking & white flecks. >0.60m diameter. Underlying (202).	-	✓	-	-	<6>	Excavated to 0.30m depth.
218		Cut	Probable circular feature in SW corner of Trench 2.	Circular in plan; >0.65m in diameter. Cuts (203). Filled by (219).	-	-	-	-	-	Not excavated
219		Deposit	Fill of [218].	Compact mid-greyish-brown silt clay; occasional charcoal flecking & small stones; >0.65m diameter, depth not ascertained. Cut by [206].	-	-	-	-	-	-

7 Discussion

Archaeological features of medieval and later date were encountered in both trenches. Later features in both trenches probably relate to structures shown on historic mapping.

7.1 Trench 1

7.1.1 Late medieval/early post-medieval (Fig. 3 Plate 1)

The earliest feature encountered in Trench 1 was a linear [103] running NW/SE across the SW end of the trench, the fill of which (104) contained a heavily sooted, internally glazed sherd of Malvern Chase ware probably derived from a skillet which was used on an hearth/open fire (*Appendix 1*). Whilst this form remained in production into the 16th century, it is most likely to date to the 14th to 15th centuries. A single charred wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grain was recovered from this deposit together with a fragment of possible sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) stone (*Appendix 2*). Charcoal was abundant and slag and bone were also present.



Plate 1: View NE of Trench 1 showing ditch [103] at SW end of trench

The abraded in-turned rim of a cooking pot or jar in Malvernian fabric B1 of 12th to mid-13th century date was unstratified in Trench 1, indicating some level of activity on or around the site at this time (*Appendix 1*).

7.1.2 Late post-medieval/modern

The foundations of a modern structure with a concrete floor were present (*fig. 2*) at a depth of 0.50m beneath existing topsoil. It appears likely that this was a fairly utilitarian structure, probably the remains of the building shown on the 1904 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map (BA 2018, 19, 20), which had been demolished by 1973. The fact that a narrow, charcoal-rich brick channel (106) or flue was associated with the concrete base (107) and brick surround (111) suggests the structure may have been a heated greenhouse, an interpretation supported by the fairly abundant plate glass present on the S side of (106). Modern finds, including a bone-handled toothbrush and part of a cartridge case, 19th or 20th century pottery and fragments of a 'Sankey' flowerpot (post-1855), were recovered from its fill (109). On the S side of the structure, four flat stones (108) seem to have been foundations for a step into the building.

Structure (106-111) was left *in-situ* but is unlikely to have substantial foundations and earlier features could survive beneath it.

7.2 Trench 2

7.2.1 Medieval (Fig. 4 Plate 2)

A single possible pit [216] 0.40m beneath the existing topsoil in the NE corner of the trench contained a sherd of A7B pottery, which, based on the presence of kiln waste associated with this fabric in Weobley, is probably of local manufacture and dated to the 13th to 15th centuries (*Appendix 1*). The compact grey fill (217) contained charcoal flecking but was otherwise fairly clean. The pit had irregular sloping sides and extended beyond the NE corner of the trench. It is not known, therefore, whether its full depth was established.

A NNW/SSE-aligned linear feature [208] 0.50m wide and 0.20m deep ran along much of the length of the trench. The compact grey fill contained fragments of burnt clay, thought to be daub, but no dating evidence. Wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and oat (*Avena* sp.) grains were present in sample <3> from fill (209) together with charcoal, hammerscale, pottery, CBM and mammal bone (*Appendix 2*).

The feature was cut by two later linears, [204] and [210] (see below), one of which contained 18th century pottery, suggesting that [208] could potentially be of medieval or early post-medieval date.

7.2.2 Post-medieval

The E/W -aligned features [204], [206] and [210] were considered likely to be associated with the building known to have occupied the site until the early part of the 19th century. They were of similar form and two contained dating evidence, with a fragment of mid-to-late 18th century Staffordshire mottled slipware recovered from fill (205) in [204] and 17th century A7D cup or tyg from fill (207) in [206] (*Appendix 1*). Fill (207) also contained a fragment of greenish, slightly opaque window glass thought to be of 17th century date (Dungworth 2011, 26). Sample <4> from fill (211) in [210] yielded abundant charcoal fragments, with some evidence of slag, 15th-17th

century tin-glazed pottery and bone (*Appendix 2*). A construction date sometime in the 17th century therefore seems likely.

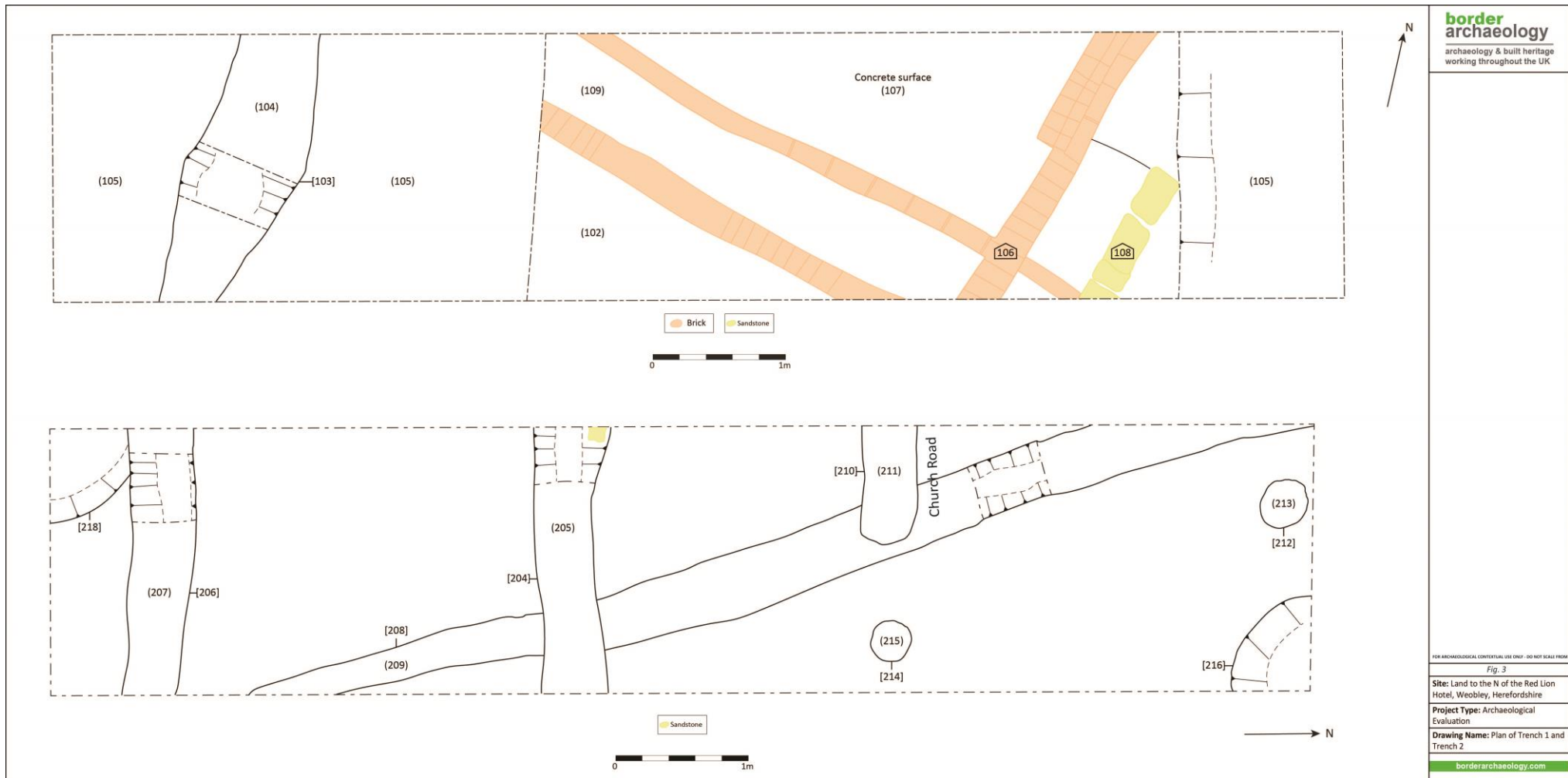
The palaeoenvironmental evidence from this trench was fairly consistent in terms of the range and quantities of materials present. These are characteristic of general urban waste, with domestic refuse including cereal grains of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and oat (*Avena* sp.) and bone, together with some evidence for hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*). A background signature of slag and hammerscale is indicative of general metalworking activity in the vicinity of the site (*Appendix 2*).

The fill (211) of the third E/W linear feature [210] contained abundant charcoal and burnt clay, together with a wheat cereal grain, indeterminate slag, pottery, glass and unburnt mammal bone; it is suggested that the burnt clay may be related to the charcoal. The composition of the charcoal suggests wood selection and preparation/seasoning and it is considered likely that the arthracological assemblage as a whole represents a specific fire event or process. Overall, whilst no dating evidence was recovered from this feature, the arthracological evidence strongly supports a medieval or post-medieval date (*Appendix 2*). Moreover, the feature's shared alignment and similarity of form to [206] and [204] suggests that it was probably both associated and contemporary with them.



Plate 2: View S of Trench 2 showing linear feature [208] cut by E/W-aligned [206], [204] and [210]

Posthole [214] at the E end of [210] may have also have been associated with this structure. Its fill (215) was darker than the fill (209) of [208]. A further posthole at the N end of the trench [212] contained a firm greyish-brown silty



clay (213) contained 18th century creamware and a fragment of clay tobacco pipe suggesting that it, too, could be associated with the post-medieval buildings on the site or their demolition (*Appendices 1 & 2*).

Fill (209) of linear [208] contained abundant archaeobotanical material, including clean oat and wheat grains, with possible barley, presumed to represent subsistence cereal crops brought into a domestic setting as winnowed grain (*Appendix 2*). Other components of this domestic waste deposit included spheroidal hammerscale, pottery, CBM, glass and burnt and unburnt mammal bone.

8 Conclusion

The results point to there being activity on the site from the 13th century onwards. If ditch [208] is a medieval burgrave plot boundary, there is further potential for the discovery of features associated with occupation of these plots, in addition to features such as pit [216] and ditch [103]. These features could include minor structures, pits, such as cesspits, or features associated with industrial activity.

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10 Appendix 1: The Medieval and Post-medieval Pottery

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10.1 Summary

A total of 15 sherds of pottery (112.9g) were recovered from the two evaluation trenches ranging in date from as early as the late 12th century to the 19th/20th century. This total excludes three fragments of flowerpot (127.7g) from the fill (109) of flue of the probable greenhouse in Trench 1. Although limited to three sherds, two of which were stratified, the medieval pottery confirms activity on the site, or very close by, during the medieval period.

10.2 Method

The pottery was washed and sorted by fabric and form according to work by Vince (1985, 2002) and Bryant (2004).

10.3 The Pottery

10.3.1 Trench 1 (*Table 1*)

The in-turned rim of a jar or cooking pot in Malvernian fabric B1 was unstratified in machine spoil from Trench 1 but dated to the later 12th to mid-13th century. The piece was heavily abraded; however, it does indicate activity on or close to the site during this period.

The fill (104) of linear feature or ditch [103] at the SW end of the trench contained a single sherd of Malvern Chase ware, which was the dominant fabric found across the region during the later medieval and early post-medieval periods. The sherd was glazed internally and heavily sooted on the exterior, suggesting use on a hearth or open fire. It seems likely to be from a skillet, a form most likely to date to the 14th to 15th centuries, although it may still have been produced into the 16th century (Bryant 2004, 306).

A variety of 19th/20th century wares was recovered from the backfill of (109) of the flue for a greenhouse or similar structure

10.3.2 Trench 2 (*Table 2*)

Pottery was recovered from the fills of four features in Trench 2. The sherd of A7B from (217), the fill of a small pit, could be of local manufacture, as kiln waste associated with this fabric has been found in Weobley (Vince 1985, 43), although it is becoming increasingly clear that pottery of this type was manufactured on a number of sites in Herefordshire. It is dated to the 13th to 15th centuries.

No pottery was recovered from (209), the fill of a linear feature running along much of the length of the trench. However, it was cut by two linear features, the fill of one of which (205) contained a very small sherd of Staffordshire mottled slipware dating to the mid to late 18th century.

It was thought likely that contexts [204], [206] and [210] were associated with buildings known to have occupied the eastern side of the site, probably until the 1830s (BA 2018). Local 17th century pottery was recovered from fill (207), the fill of linear [206], together with a piece of glass, also probably 17th century, while pottery from the fill (205) of [204] dated to the 18th century. Fill (213) in posthole [212] also produced two sherds of 18th century pottery suggesting this feature might also have been associated with the buildings or their demolition.

Context	Wt (g)	Date	NoSh	Comments
U/S	7.0	C12 to C13	1	B1; inturned rim. Greatly abraded
104	8.4	C14 to C15	1	B4; patchy internal green speckled glaze; heavy sooting exterior; almost certainly from a pipkin
109	6.4	C19	2	Transfer printed ware. Pink underglaze 1830s or later
109	1.6	C20	1	Blue Cornishware (1864 or later)
109	78.7	C19-C20	4	Miscellaneous modern white wares including a sherd of feather edged earthenware and sherds with fluted decoration
109	127.7	C19 +	3	Flowerpot; one Sankey's
109	6.7	C19-C20	1	Late Bristol type stoneware

Table 1: Pottery from Trench 1

Context	Wt (g)	Date	NoSh	Comments
205	0.9	C18	1	StMO; engine turned grooves, mottled glaze.
207	3	C17	1	A7D; highly fired internal & external brown glaze. Cup or tyg.
213	0.9	C18	1	Creamware.
213	1.0	C18	1	Staffordshire; internal/external brown slip/clear glaze.
217	3.1	C13-C15	1	A7B; external reduced green/green speckled glaze.

Table 2: Pottery from Trench 2

10.4 Assessment

The pottery included stratified sherds of medieval date suggesting probable back-plot activity. Should further work take place on the site, material from the evaluation, with the exception of the 19th and 20th century material from Trench 1, should be incorporated into the pottery report.

10.5 References

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11 Appendix 2: Palaeoenvironmental Report

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This report has been prepared by the Palaeoenvironmental Department at Border Archaeology (BA) to facilitate and elucidate the palaeoeconomic interpretations of a sequence of features discovered during Archaeological Evaluation of Land to the North of the Red Lion Hotel Weobley Herefordshire HR4 8SD.

A total of six samples, comprising 70ℓ of material, were processed by flotation having originated from a sequence of linears, postholes and a pit largely identified as of medieval to post-medieval date and related to the occupation of the village.

The palaeoenvironmental assemblage strongly supports the medieval and/or post-medieval interpretation, with the materials present suggesting a later and partially urbanised provenance.

11.1 Introduction

This report details the results derived from six samples, constituting a total of 70ℓ of soil, retrieved from three ditches or linears, two postholes and one pit.

In accordance with national sampling guidelines (Campbell *et al.* 2011), 40ℓ-60ℓ or 100% of the deposits were intended for sampling. However, discretion on site and the restrictions of trenching resulted in six samples comprising 70ℓ of material being received by the Palaeoenvironmental Department and processed through flotation with the resultant archaeological and archaeobotanical material sorted and identified.

The samples were processed by means of flotation and any potential archaeobotanical remains from both the floating element and the heavier residue/retent were sorted and visually identified. The nature and interpretative significance of the recovered remains is detailed in 12.6.1 below.

The six samples were taken in multiples of 10ℓ sample buckets and derived from six contexts, from which between 10ℓ and 20ℓ were taken dependent on the ability to sample secure contexts. The results are presented by context in Section 12.7 below.

11.2 Site Description

The land comprising the evaluation was located in three enclosed grassland areas to the immediate N of the Red Lion Hotel in Bell Square Weobley Herefordshire HR4 8SD and bordered by Church Road. One of the areas was formally the Weobley and District Bowling Club.

At the time of evaluation, the land was grassed and flat with no overgrowth.

11.2.1 Soils and Geology

The surrounding geology comprised red loamy well-drained soils (SSEW 1983), unlikely to have significant taphonomic impacts.

11.3 Objectives of analysis

The purpose of the palaeoenvironmental sampling strategy implemented during archaeological evaluations is the retrieval of non-specific palaeoenvironmental remains and the further characterisation of features that cannot be fully investigated due to the confines of the evaluation parameters. An additional purpose to palaeoenvironmental reporting in the case of archaeological evaluations is the recommendation of further, potentially specific, palaeoenvironmental sampling in further archaeological mitigation.

11.4 Sampling methodology

Sampling methodology followed the *Palaeoenvironmental Department Manual* (BA, 2017) for environmental sampling and processing and with reference to Historic England guidance (Campbell *et al.* 2011). On site, the samples were collected in sample buckets and identified by context and sample number. Following receipt into the Palaeoenvironmental Department, they were assigned bucket numbers for tracking purpose. The samples were not subject to sub-sampling and their entirety was processed by means of flotation.

Flotation was undertaken in Siraf-style tanks (Williams 1973) with a 500µm retent mesh and 250µm flot sieve. No refloating was required for these samples. Retents were initially scanned by magnet to retrieve any archaeometallurgical debris and a sieve bank was used to facilitate visual sorting with the smaller fractions sorted by means of magnifying lamp and/or illuminated stereo zoom microscopy ($\leq \times 10$). The flots were sorted entirely by means of illuminated stereo zoom microscopy ($\leq \times 10$). The results of this analysis are reported with the flot and retent data recombined, due to limited to no variance in the species being reported.

11.5 Personnel

Flotation and primary analysis was undertaken by staff within BA's Palaeoenvironmental Department managed by Kath Hunter-Dowse BA and supervised by Robin Putland BSc MSc. The Palaeoenvironmental Department is managed under the post-excavation remit of Janice McLeish MA and consists of a minimum of 10 members of staff, predominantly with postgraduate palaeoenvironmental qualifications. This work was further assisted by BA's field staff as part of a programme of Continuing Professional Development (CPD). Analysis and identification was only undertaken by the palaeoenvironmental department under the guidance of Kath Hunter-Dowse BA, Robin Putland BSc MSc and Amy Bunce BSc MA ACIfA, who additionally maintains directorial control.

External and internal specialists were consulted for all archaeological finds and faunal material recovered from palaeoenvironmental samples. Archaeological, archaeometallurgical and archaeozoological assemblages from the palaeoenvironmental material were recombined with the full site assemblages to ensure unbiased and broader specialist reporting on those materials.

11.6 Description of Results

11.6.1 Description and implications of materials recovered

Detailed below are the general implications of the discovery of certain materials within the palaeoenvironmental samples. Section 12.7 details such information by context.

- **Finds**

Archaeological finds within palaeoenvironmental samples are fairly common and help confirm that the sampling of the material was not biased in any manner.

Pottery, CBM and glass was present in many of the samples supporting the medieval to post medieval suggested dating.

- **Bone**

Both burnt and unburnt bone may be present within palaeoenvironmental samples, with taphonomic conditions occasionally proportionately affecting their preservation. Burnt bone is reasonably conclusively of anthropogenic origin, deriving from domestic activities as well as some industrial and funereal practices. Unburnt bone may additionally have become incorporated due to animal death in the vicinity of the context while it was forming and therefore cannot always be used as an indicator of human activity. Incidences of the inadvertent inclusion of unburnt bone from decomposed individuals, especially of small mammals and reptiles, can highlight specific ecological niches. However, it is by no means the case that all unburnt bone derives from such cases and unburnt bone from large mammals is a good indicator of nearby settlement and potential butchery.

A sizable faunal assemblage was present of both burnt and unburnt large mammals as well as unburnt small mammals and bird bone. It is highly likely the faunal assemblage represents a domestic provenance.

- **Shell**

Terrestrial shell comprises that from snails that may have been present in the area during deposition of the fills. Identification of the species represented highlights any ecological niches preferred by certain species in the environments they inhabited.

Archaeomalacological identification is undertaken in-house by Robin Putland BSc MSc, additionally utilising reference texts (Cameron 2008; Evans 1972; Kerney & Cameron 1979; Welter-Schultes 2012). Environmental interpretations were based upon a combined autecological and synecological approach, as advised by Davies

(Davies 2008), using ecological groups for terrestrial and freshwater species as designated by Evans (Evans 1972) and Sparks (Sparks 1961), respectively. The ecological preferences of each species were inferred by reference to Kerney & Cameron (1979) and Welter-Schultes (2012).

Interpretations of palaeoenvironments using mollusca are limited by taphonomic uncertainty, due to the effects of gravity, bioturbation and re-deposition by hydrological processes affecting the distribution of shells within sediments, processes which are understood only superficially (Lowe & Walker 1997). Additionally, only well-preserved shells are suitable for identification; therefore, the recovered fauna may not be representative of the true fauna. Limitations of autecology and synecology, relating to uniformitarianist assumptions, the poorly understood factors influencing the distribution of a particular species, the broad ranges of environments inhabited by many molluscan species (Davies 2008), unknown associations between past molluscan fauna (Bush 1988) and the lack of applicable modern analogues for past environments limits the extent with which palaeoenvironments can be reconstructed using this method.

Only one identifiable snail shell was present; however, the familial identification could not be specific enough.

- Charcoal

Charcoal is ubiquitous in palaeoenvironmental samples as it is used in domestic, funerary and industrial settings or may be present as a result of accidental firings. Identification of the wood species making up the charcoal assemblage can add valuable data as to wood selection for the varying purposes.

While often relied upon for dating, in particular C^{14} , charcoal is not the best material to use. Charcoal is subject to the 'Old Wood problem', whereby wood is known to be frequently reused and charcoal redeposited. In addition, wood grows over many years and it is not possible to know precisely where within the tree a charcoal fragment has derived.

Anthracological analysis is undertaken in-house by Amy Bunce BSc MA ACIfA additionally utilising reference keys (Hather 2000) (Schweingruber 1990). Anthracological analysis was generally undertaken at $\times 100$ magnification although higher magnifications to $\times 400$ were used where necessary. Lighting was by incident lighting with transmitted lighting where necessary. Charcoal was transversally sectioned with tangential or radial sectioning undertaken where required. Any waterlogged wood present will be presented in a separate Wood Identification and Technology report.

The anthracological assemblage showed strong support for a medieval or post medieval date, with selected and likely seasoned well-burning native species represented.

- Slag

Archaeometallurgical debris may be present in the form of unspecific slag fragments, diagnostic slag fragments, vitrified structures and, more commonly for environmental samples, as hammer scale of the spheroidal or flake variety. Slag may be retrieved from both the flots and retents; this apparent contradiction, in that slag would

normally be too heavy to float, is due to vesicles containing air in the spheroidal hammerscale and the smaller fragments of slag. Droplets of slag become spheroidal if they cool while travelling through the air after having been propelled during ironworking.

Occasional slag and spheroidal hammerscale was present throughout the samples, suggesting a general presence of metalworking within the vicinity. Due to the ubiquitous presence, it is unlikely that the slag identifies any features specifically associated with metalworking.

- Charred archaeobotanical material

Charred archaeobotanical material is generally the most illustrative palaeoeconomic remnant. Charring is generally accepted to be almost solely of anthropogenic origin and the material can therefore be used to directly reconstruct the past agricultural or consumer economy and diet. Caution must be taken by the intrinsic bias a charred assemblage presents over the uncharred plant remains of palaeoeconomic utility. However, such variance is built into the study of charred plant remains.

Archaeobotanical identification is undertaken in-house by the Palaeoenvironmental Department under the guidance of Kath Hunter-Dowse BA and Robin Putland BSc MSc utilising reference texts that include the most valid to the British assemblages (Anderburg 1994; Berggren 1969; Berggren 1981; Groningen Institute of Archaeology 2006-present; Jacomet 2006; Martin & Barkley 2000; Renfrew 1973; Schoch *et al.* 1988) with classification following Stace (Stace 2010).

Charred plant remains were present and occasionally abundant, which can partially reconstruct the palaeodiet but not the palaeoenvironment.

11.7 Description of palaeoenvironmental remains by selected context

Detailed below are the palaeoenvironmental remains from each context; an assessment of the localised palaeoenvironment reconstruction is attempted. Results for all contexts can be observed in the table in Section 12.8 below.

11.7.1 (104)

Context (104) was the fill of ditch [103] and contained occasional charcoal that included birch and hazel, as well as indeterminate slag, frequent unburnt bone and occasional burnt bone. This assemblage likely represents a background signature of activity.

11.7.2 (209)

Context (209) was the fill of linear [208] and included abundant charred plant remains and materials such as spheroidal hammerscale, pottery, CBM, glass and mammal bone (both burnt and unburnt). This domestic assemblage was supported by a fairly limited anthracological assemblage that included occasional birch, pine,

indeterminate charcoal and one instance of oak. The archaeobotanical material included clean grains of oat and wheat with possible barley, as well as indeterminate grains: it is highly likely these represent domestic waste and reflect the subsistence cereal crops imported to their domestic setting as winnowed grains. The only recovery of molluscan remains were from this sample but the familial identification added little further to the interpretation.

11.7.3 (211)

Context (211) was the fill of linear [210] and contained one instance of wheat cereal grain, as well as indeterminate slag, pottery, abundant CBM, glass and unburnt mammal bone. However, the anthracological assemblage was particularly large and was assessed through means of a 100 count that likely represented one third of the assemblage within the sample. The inclusion of CBM in the sample may be related to the charcoal and may, in fact, represent burnt clay. Ash dominated the charcoal assemblage, with fragments showing uncurved growth rings with at least three, four or five years' growth being most prevalent, suggesting they had fractured from larger pieces of multiple years growth. The abundance of stemwood and fairly limited inclusion of branches or twigs further suggests wood selection and preparation/seasoning. In addition to ash, alder/birch/hazel was present, as well as very occasional pine, but frequent inclusions of fruit-bearing woods such as apple but also including hedgerow species, such as rowan. The hedgerow species *Prunus* was separately identified. A small quantity of oak and other indeterminate ring porous woods were present resulting in an overall native assemblage whereby the prolific but well-burning ash dominated. It is likely the assemblage represents a specific fire event or process.

11.7.4 (213)

Context (213) was the fill of posthole [212] and included only oak or indeterminate species within the charcoal assemblage. Spheroidal hammer scale and CBM was present, as well as burnt and unburnt bone, but the assemblage generally likely only provides a background signature of activity.

11.7.5 (215)

Context (215) was the fill of posthole [214] and contained only very occasional indeterminate charcoal, indeterminate slag and occasional burnt and unburnt mammal bone. The limited assemblage is therefore suggestive that the post was not removed from the posthole during occupation of the site.

11.7.6 (217)

Context (217) was the fill of pit [216] and contained a significant assemblage of cereal grains that were largely indeterminate, except for identifiable oat and wheat, which may be related to repeated redeposition of the material. Charcoal included birch, a stone fruit variety like sloe, oak and indeterminate fragments. Additionally, both spheroidal hammer scale and indeterminate slag was present, as well as unburnt mammal and bird bone and burnt mammal, including probable small mammal bone.

11.8 Table of results

The following table details the abundance results from both the archaeobotanical material and the archaeological finds. Weight and quantity records have been recorded but are not presented here due to the variation between materials.

Abundance key: + = rare; ++ = occasional; +++ = common; ++++ = abundant.

Context no.			104	209		211	213	215	217
Sample no.			2	3		4	1	5	6
Sample part			1/1	1/2	2/2	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
Bucket no.			E14356	E14352	E14353		E14355	E14357	E14358
Sample vol. (mL)			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% sample analysed			100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Waterlogged?			N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Refloated?			N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Latin name	Common name	Plant part							
Carbonised cereal									
<i>Avena</i> sp.	Oat	caryopsis		3	2				2
<i>Avena</i> sp. (cf)	Oat	caryopsis			1				
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	Wheat	caryopsis		9	7	1			3
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (cf)	Wheat	caryopsis		1	1				
<i>Triticum/Hordeum</i> sp.	Wheat/Barley	caryopsis		1	1				
Cereal indet.	Indeterminate	caryopsis		19	16				28
Carbonised palaeodietary taxa									
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazelnut	pericarp fragments		2	3				
Charcoal									
<i>Alnus/Betula/Corylus</i> sp.	Alder/Birch/Hazel	roundwood (whole, 3 years)				1			
<i>Alnus/Betula/Corylus</i> sp.	Alder/Birch/Hazel	roundwood (partial, 6+ years)				1			
<i>Alnus/Betula/Corylus</i> sp.	Alder/Birch/Hazel	stemwood (4+ years)				1			
<i>Betula</i> sp.	Birch	stemwood (2+ years)		1					1
<i>Betula</i> sp.	Birch	stemwood (1+ years)	1						
<i>Corylus</i> sp.	Hazel	stemwood (3+ years)	1						
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	roundwood (whole, 12 years)				1			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	roundwood (partial, 18+ years)				1			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	roundwood (partial, 17+ years)				1			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	roundwood (partial, 7+ years)				1			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	roundwood (partial, 6+ years)				2			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	roundwood (partial, 5+ years)				1			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	roundwood (partial, 4+ years)				1			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	roundwood (partial, 3+ years)				1			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	stemwood (17+ years)				1			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	stemwood (9+ years)				2			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	stemwood (8+ years)				1			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	stemwood (7+ years)				1			

<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	stemwood (6+ years)				2			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	stemwood (5+ years)				3			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	stemwood (4+ years)				5			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	stemwood (3+ years)				9			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	stemwood (2+ years)				11			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	stemwood (1+ years)				1			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	stemwood				1			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp. (cf)	Ash	roundwood (whole, 11 years)				1			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp. (cf)	Ash	roundwood (whole, 5 years)				1			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp. (cf)	Ash	roundwood (partial, 13+ years)				1			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp. (cf)	Ash	roundwood (partial, 8+ years)				1			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp. (cf)	Ash	stemwood (5+ years)				1			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp. (cf)	Ash	stemwood (4+ years)				2			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp. (cf)	Ash	stemwood (2+ years)				5			
<i>Pinus</i> sp.	Pine	stemwood (2+ years)	1	1					
<i>Pinus</i> sp.	Pine	stemwood (1+ years)	1						
<i>Pinus</i> sp.	Pine	stemwood		1	1				
<i>Pinus</i> sp. (cf)	Pine	stemwood		1	2				
Pomoideae	Fruit	roundwood (whole, 3 years)				1			
Pomoideae	Fruit	roundwood (partial, 5+ years)				1			
Pomoideae	Fruit	roundwood (partial, 3+ years)				1			
Pomoideae	Fruit	roundwood (partial, 2+ years)				1			
Pomoideae	Fruit	stemwood (6+ years)				1			
Pomoideae	Fruit	stemwood (3+ years)				2			
Pomoideae	Fruit	stemwood (2+ years)				2			
Pomoideae	Fruit	stemwood				3			
<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Fruit	stemwood (1+ years)							1
<i>Prunus</i> sp. (cf)	Fruit	roundwood (whole, 5 years)				1			
<i>Prunus</i> sp. (cf)	Fruit	roundwood (whole, 3 years)				1			
<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	roundwood (whole, 13 years)				1			
<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	roundwood (whole, 4 years)				1			
<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	roundwood (partial, 3+ years)				1			
<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	stemwood (6+ years)				1			
<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	stemwood (3+ years)		1	2				
<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	stemwood (2+ years)							1
<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	stemwood (1+ years)					1		1
<i>Quercus</i> sp. (cf)	Oak	stemwood (3+ years)					1		
<i>Quercus</i> sp. (cf)	Oak	stemwood (2+ years)					1		
<i>Quercus</i> sp. (cf)	Oak	stemwood					1		
Ring porous species	-	roundwood (whole, 4 years)				1			
Ring porous species	-	stemwood (5+ years)				2			
Ring porous species	-	stemwood (4+ years)				1			
Ring porous species	-	stemwood (2+ years)				5			
Ring porous species	-	stemwood				1			
Indeterminate dicotyledonous species	Non-coniferous	roundwood				1			
Indeterminate dicotyledonous species	Non-coniferous	stemwood				3			
Indeterminate <2mm	Indeterminate	fragments	++	+	+		+	+	
Indeterminate 2-4mm	Indeterminate	fragments		++	++		++		
Indeterminate >4mm	Indeterminate	fragments			1		1		2

Archaeometallurgical									
Spheroidal scale	-	-			+		+		+
Slag	-	-	+			++		+	+
Artefactual									
Ceramic/pottery	-	-			+	++			
CBM	-	-		+	+	++++	++		
Glass	-	-			+	+			
Faunal									
Mammal (unburnt)	Indeterminate	-	+++	++	++	++	++	+	++
Small mammal (unburnt)	Indeterminate	-	++				+		
Bird (unburnt)	Indeterminate	-							+
Mammal (burnt)	Indeterminate	-	+	+	++		+	+	+
Small mammal (burnt)	Indeterminate	-							+
Molluscan									
<i>Clausilidae</i>	Door snails	-		1					
Terrestrial	Indeterminate	-		+	+				

			Context no.	104	209		211	213	215	217
			Sample no.	2	3		4	1	5	6
			Sample part	1/1	1/2	2/2	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
			Bucket no.	E14356	E14352	E14353		E14355	E14357	E14358
			Sample vol. (mL)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			% sample analysed	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
			Waterlogged?	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
			Refloated?	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Latin name	Common name	Plant part								
Charcoal										
<i>Alnus/Betula/Corylus</i> sp.	Alder/Birch/Hazel	roundwood (whole, 3 years)					1			
<i>Alnus/Betula/Corylus</i> sp.	Alder/Birch/Hazel	roundwood (partial, 6+ years)					1			
<i>Alnus/Betula/Corylus</i> sp.	Alder/Birch/Hazel	stemwood (4+ years)					1			
<i>Betula</i> sp.	Birch	stemwood (2+ years)			1					1
<i>Betula</i> sp.	Birch	stemwood (1+ years)	1							
<i>Corylus</i> sp.	Hazel	stemwood (3+ years)	1							
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	roundwood (whole, 12 years)					1			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	roundwood (partial, 18+ years)					1			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	roundwood (partial, 17+ years)					1			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	roundwood (partial, 7+ years)					1			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	roundwood (partial, 6+ years)					2			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	roundwood (partial, 5+ years)					1			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	roundwood (partial, 4+ years)					1			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	roundwood (partial, 3+ years)					1			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	stemwood (17+ years)					1			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	stemwood (9+ years)					2			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	stemwood (8+ years)					1			

<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	stemwood (7+ years)				1			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	stemwood (6+ years)				2			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	stemwood (5+ years)				3			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	stemwood (4+ years)				5			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	stemwood (3+ years)				9			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	stemwood (2+ years)				11			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	stemwood (1+ years)				1			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	stemwood				1			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp. (cf)	Ash	roundwood (whole, 11 years)				1			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp. (cf)	Ash	roundwood (whole, 5 years)				1			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp. (cf)	Ash	roundwood (partial, 13+ years)				1			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp. (cf)	Ash	roundwood (partial, 8+ years)				1			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp. (cf)	Ash	stemwood (5+ years)				1			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp. (cf)	Ash	stemwood (4+ years)				2			
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp. (cf)	Ash	stemwood (2+ years)				5			
<i>Pinus</i> sp.	Pine	stemwood (2+ years)	1	1					
<i>Pinus</i> sp.	Pine	stemwood (1+ years)	1						
<i>Pinus</i> sp.	Pine	stemwood		1	1				
<i>Pinus</i> sp. (cf)	Pine	stemwood		1	2				
Pomoideae	Fruit	roundwood (whole, 3 years)				1			
Pomoideae	Fruit	roundwood (partial, 5+ years)				1			
Pomoideae	Fruit	roundwood (partial, 3+ years)				1			
Pomoideae	Fruit	roundwood (partial, 2+ years)				1			
Pomoideae	Fruit	stemwood (6+ years)				1			
Pomoideae	Fruit	stemwood (3+ years)				2			
Pomoideae	Fruit	stemwood (2+ years)				2			
Pomoideae	Fruit	stemwood				3			
<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Fruit	stemwood (1+ years)							1
<i>Prunus</i> sp. (cf)	Fruit	roundwood (whole, 5 years)				1			
<i>Prunus</i> sp. (cf)	Fruit	roundwood (whole, 3 years)				1			
<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	roundwood (whole, 13 years)				1			
<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	roundwood (whole, 4 years)				1			
<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	roundwood (partial, 3+ years)				1			
<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	stemwood (6+ years)				1			
<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	stemwood (3+ years)		1	2				
<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	stemwood (2+ years)							1
<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	stemwood (1+ years)					1		1
<i>Quercus</i> sp. (cf)	Oak	stemwood (3+ years)					1		
<i>Quercus</i> sp. (cf)	Oak	stemwood (2+ years)					1		
<i>Quercus</i> sp. (cf)	Oak	stemwood					1		
Ring porous species	-	roundwood (whole, 4 years)				1			
Ring porous species	-	stemwood (5+ years)				2			
Ring porous species	-	stemwood (4+ years)				1			
Ring porous species	-	stemwood (2+ years)				5			
Ring porous species	-	stemwood				1			
Indeterminate dicotyledonous species	Non-coniferous	roundwood				1			
Indeterminate dicotyledonous species	Non-coniferous	stemwood				3			
Indeterminate <2mm	Indeterminate	fragments	++	+	+		+	+	
Indeterminate 2-4mm	Indeterminate	fragments		++	++		++		
Indeterminate >4mm	Indeterminate	fragments			1		1		2

			Context no.	104	209	211	213	215	217	
			Sample no.	2	3	4	1	5	6	
			Sample part	1/1	1/2	2/2	1/1	1/1	1/1	
			Bucket no.	E14356	E14352	E14353		E14355	E14357	E14358
			Sample vol. (mℓ)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			% sample analysed	100	100	100	100	100	100	
			Waterlogged?	N	N	N	N	N	N	
			Refloated?	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Latin name	Common name	Plant part								
Carbonised cereal										
<i>Avena</i> sp.	Oat	caryopsis		3	2				2	
<i>Avena</i> sp. (cf)	Oat	caryopsis			1					
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	Wheat	caryopsis		9	7	1			3	
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (cf)	Wheat	caryopsis		1	1					
<i>Triticum/Hordeum</i> sp.	Wheat/Barley	caryopsis		1	1					
Cereal indet.	Indeterminate	caryopsis		19	16				28	
Carbonised palaeodietary taxa										
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazelnut	pericarp fragments		2	3					
Archaeometallurgical										
Spheroidal scale	-	-			+		+		+	
Slag	-	-	+			++		+	+	
Artefactual										
Ceramic/pottery	-	-			+	++				
CBM	-	-		+	+	++++	++			
Glass	-	-			+	+				
Faunal										
Mammal (unburnt)	Indeterminate	-	+++	++	++	++	++	+	++	
Small mammal (unburnt)	Indeterminate	-	++				+			
Bird (unburnt)	Indeterminate	-							+	
Mammal (burnt)	Indeterminate	-	+	+	++		+	+	+	
Small mammal (burnt)	Indeterminate	-							+	
Molluscan										
<i>Clausilidae</i>	Door snails	-		1						
Terrestrial	Indeterminate	-		+	+					

11.9 Conclusions and recommendations

The intention of the non-specific palaeoenvironmental sampling was largely successful in supporting the archaeological interpretations, especially in terms of likely date and probable domestic and slightly urbanised origin.

It is likely the material derives from domestic waste from the medieval and post-medieval occupation of the village. There is a possibility that (211) includes the dumping of waste from a particular fire event or process.

11.9.1 Recommendations

Due to the nature of the materials recovered and full analysis undertaken, no further work is recommended.

Retention of the materials detailed above as an incorporation of the site archive for deposition with the museum is recommended.

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Report Title		Report Reference	
Archaeological Field Evaluation for Jason Richards Esq concerning Land to the N of the Red Lion Hotel Weobley Herefordshire HR4 8SD.		BA1819RLH	
Report compiled by	K. H. Crooks BA (Hons)		
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Issue No.	Status	Date	Approved for issue
1	Final	June 2018	George Children MA MCIfA