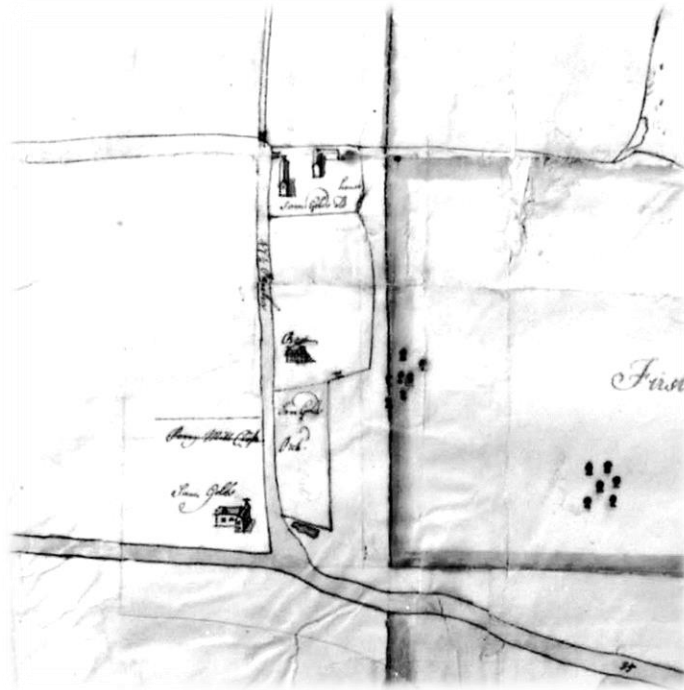




# Archaeological Test Pitting Report

## Croome Court



Project	Croome Test Pits
Client	The National Trust
Doc ref	0002-croome_pl-AER-v2
Author	Matthew Williams
Date	September 19
Site location	388230, 524500
Site area	NA
OASIS ID	fearnher1-368415





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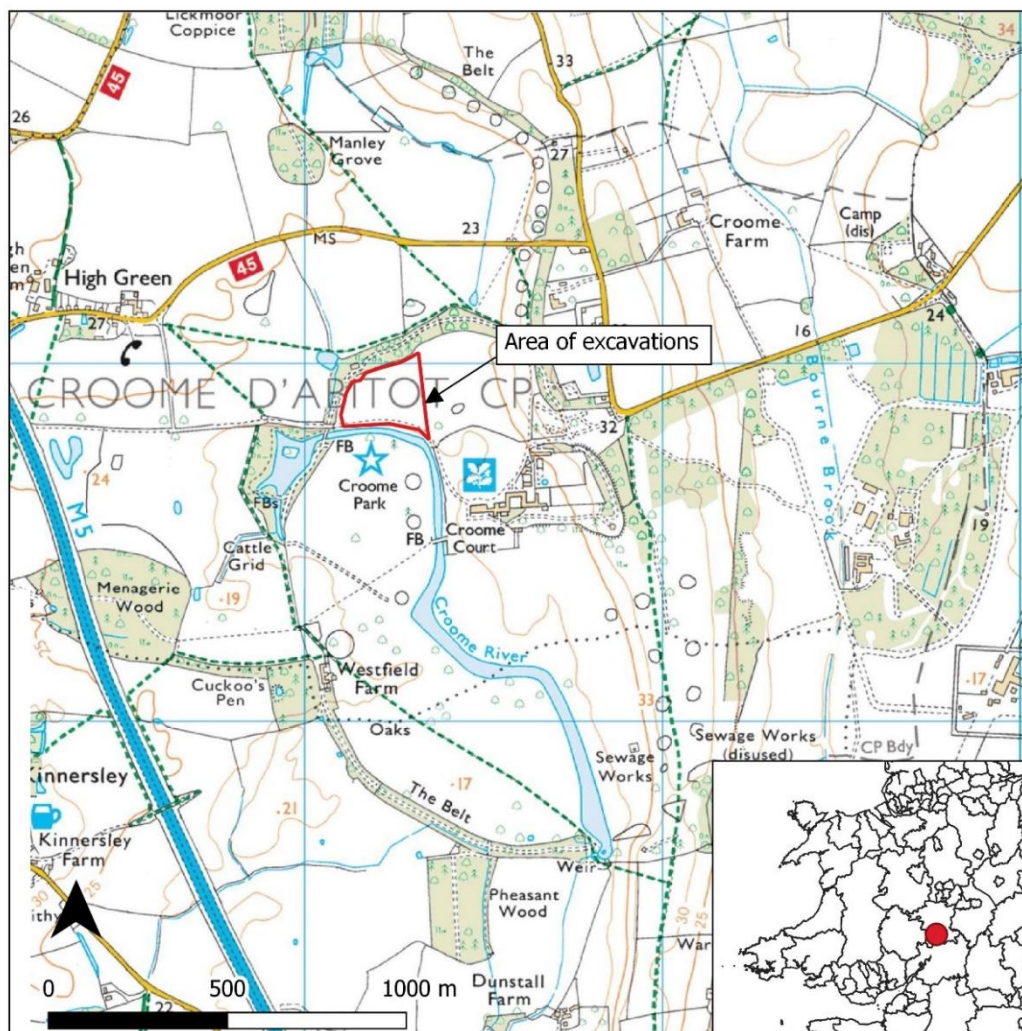


# Archaeological Evaluation Report

## Introduction

This report has been produced by Matt Williams of Fearn Heritage and Archaeology (FHA) on behalf of the National Trust. It describes and interprets the results of thirty test pits and one trench excavated within a field to the north west of Croome Court (Figure 1).

The fieldwork was carried out between 25<sup>th</sup> July and 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2019 by FHA, the South Worcester Archaeology Group (SWAG) and members of the public. All work was carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (doc ref 0003\_croome\_WSI\_test\_pits\_v1.1) prepared by FHA and approved by the National Trust.



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Figure 1 – Site location

The following acronyms are used in this report:

- BGL – Below Ground Level
- FHA - Fearn Heritage and Archaeology
- SWAG - South Worcester Archaeology Group
- TP – Test Pit
- Tr - Trench



# Site Background

## *Geology*

The bedrock is Branscombe mudstone; the superficial geology is alluvium consisting of clay, silt, sand and gravel (BGS 2019). Mudstone was encountered between 0.25 and 0.35m BGL in all TPs except TP11.

## *Location and topography*

The Site is in the western part of a landscaped park field to the north (front) of Croome Court; it is level at approximately 19m aOD. Croome River runs immediately south of the field, the course of the river was changed in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century as part of Brown's landscaping.

## *Site conditions*

The Site is currently meadow with occasional recently planted trees. The Site was heavily landscaped in the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century by Capability Brown. This included redirecting the River Croome, demolishing various structures and redirecting a road that ran to the north of Croome Court. The excavation area was ploughed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

# Aims

1. To locate the features depicted on the Doherty map, specifically Best's house, field boundaries and tracks.
2. To recover evidence for dating and function of the features.
3. To assess the impact of the landscaping and ploughing on archaeological remains.
4. To produce a report on the results.
5. To inspire and educate members of the public on the archaeology of Croome and archaeological techniques.





## Method

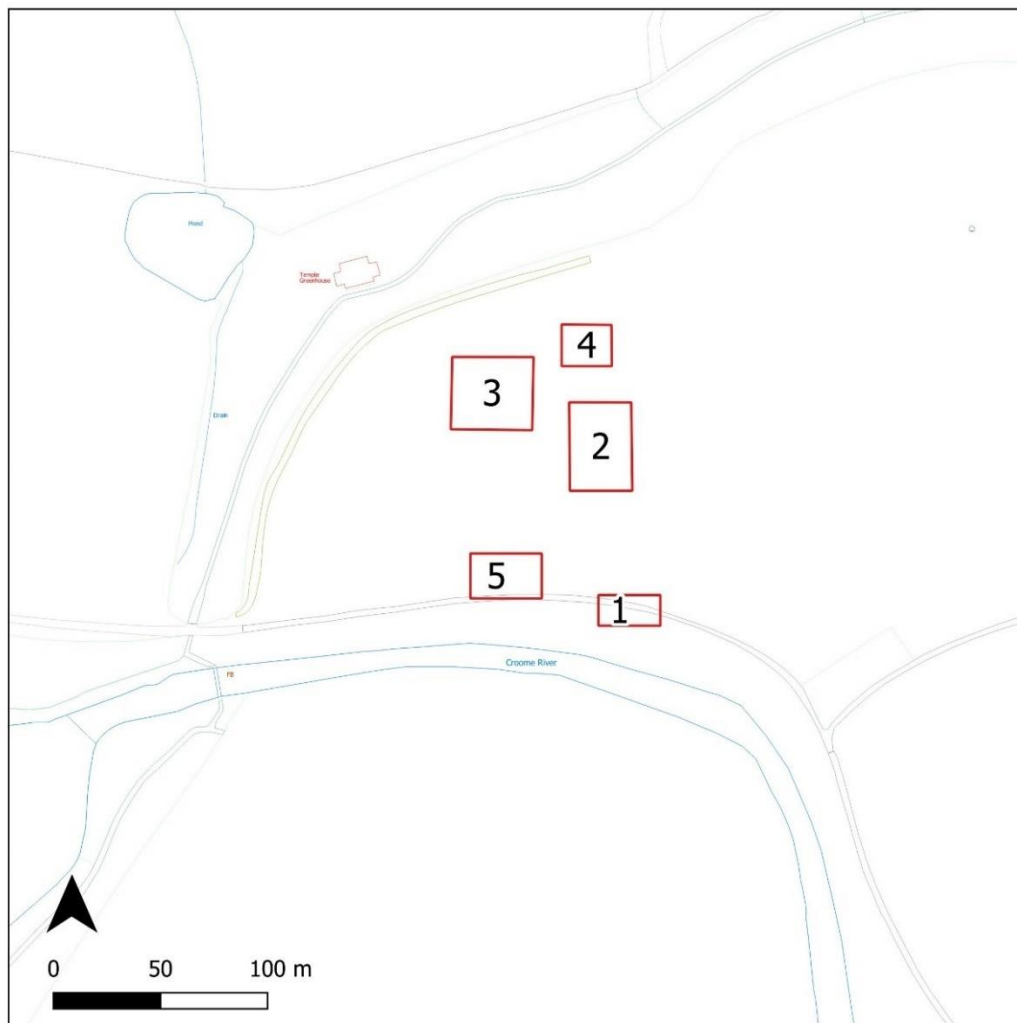
A total of thirty 1m x 1m test pits and one 10m x 1m trench were excavated. The turf was removed using a mini-digger fitted with a 1m ditching bucket. Remaining topsoil and subsequent deposits were removed by hand. Deposits were recorded using pro-forma sheets and on drawing film. A full description of the archaeological methodology is within the WSI (doc ref 0003\_croome\_WSI\_test\_pits\_v1.1). The following changes were made from the WSI methodology:

Trench 27 (10m trench) was not excavated as the mechanical excavator was not available and it was thought that sufficient information had been recovered from Trench 26. No. 27 was assigned to an additional test pit in Area 3.

The test pits in Area 2 were re-organised to avoid trees. Area 3 was extended southeast to include two additional test pits 27 and 31. Two additional test pits 25 and 28 were excavated to the west of Area 1, this new Area is referred to as Area 5.

In some test pits, due to time constraints, only the topsoil was removed and further excavation was concentrated in a square or rectangle within the TP.

The excavation Areas are shown below in Figure 2.



Base data provided by the National Trust

Figure 2 – Test pit and trench Areas





# Results

## Area 1 (TPs 1 – 6)

TPs in Area 1 were located to investigate the east west track shown on the 1751 map (Figure 3). A possible track had been identified by geophysical survey carried out by SWAG. TPs were located based on the geophysics and remains of the track were recorded in several of the TPs.

### TP01

Topsoil (01) 0.20m thick was removed and a 0.30m square pit was excavated in the south east corner of the pit. Below was a 0.10m thick deposit of mid brown subsoil (02) containing frequent mudstone fragments 0.10m thick. Below (02) was a 0.12m thick layer of mid grey brown silt sand with occasional mortar and brick fragments (03). (03) overlay a layer of mid grey brown sand (04). Bedrock was at 0.50m BGL.

(03) probably represents the rubble base of the track. It has been covered by mudstone rubble (02) from the excavation of the new river course.

### TP02

Topsoil (01) 0.20m thick was removed and a 0.30m square pit was excavated in the south west corner of the pit. Subsoil (02) thickness was 0.17m BGL. Below (02) was bedrock.

### TP03

Topsoil (01) 0.18m thick was removed to the top of a layer of rounded flint gravel (03). A 0.30m wide slot was excavated through (03). (03) was 0.12m thick, it overlay a 0.10m thick layer of brick and stone rubble. Bedrock was at 0.40m BGL.

The gravel (03) represents the upper surface of the track and the rubble (04) is the bedding layer. Larger brick and stone fragments were at the base of (04). Diagnostic fragments of hand made brick from (04) date from AD1475 to 1750.



Plate 1 - Tr 3 showing pebble surface (03) on right and rubble base (04) on left

### TP04

Topsoil (01) up to 0.20m thick was removed to the top of mid brown soil (02) containing frequent mudstone fragments. A 0.30m square slot was excavated in the north east of the TP. (02) was up to 0.16m thick. Below was a layer of mixed sandstone rubble with occasional brick fragments (03). Below was mudstone bedrock which sloped down south.



The sequence is similar to that in TP 01, i.e. a rubble base for the track (03) that has been covered by mudstone rubble (02) from the excavation for the new river course.

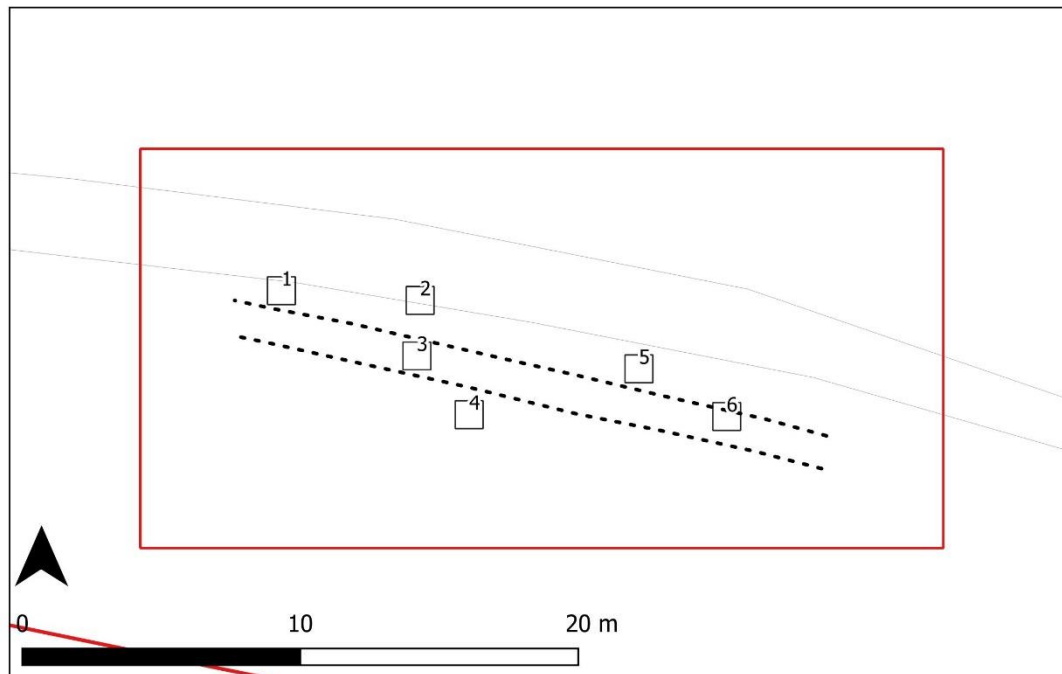
#### TP05

Topsoil (01) 0.22m thick was removed to the top of mid brown subsoil (02) containing frequent mudstone fragments (02). A 0.30m square was excavated in the south east corner. (02) was 0.20m thick and directly overlay the mudstone bedrock.

#### TP06

Topsoil (01) 0.18m thick and mid brown subsoil with frequent mudstone fragments (02) up to 0.20m thick was removed. Below (02) was a compact layer of rounded pebbles and gravel which was present across the TP except the north east corner; this represents the track surface also seen in TP03. A 0.40m pit was excavated over the edge of (03) in the north east corner of the TP. This revealed the edge of a cut [05] sloping down at 45° to a depth of 200mm below the road surface, it was filled with stone and brick rubble (04). [05] was cut into a compact deposit of mudstone rubble and occasional brick fragments (06). Natural bedrock was not reached in this TP. These deposits are interpreted as the northern edge of the track.

Tps 1, 3, 4 and 6 contained evidence for the track and from the results it is possible to project the route (Figure 4). This matches the linear feature recorded in the SWAG geophysics survey.



Base data provided by the National Trust

Figure 4 - Area 1 showing TPs and projected line of pre-Brown track



## *Area 2 (TPs 7 – 18, 29, 30)*

TPs in Area 2 were located to investigate Best's House shown on the 1751 map (Figure 3). Significant archaeological deposits were only found in TP 11, which is described in detail. The other TPs are summarised briefly.

### **TPS 07 – 10, 12 – 18, 29, 30**

The topsoil was removed in all TPs. Thereafter a square or rectangle between 0.30m and 0.50m was excavated in one corner. These TPs all contained the same sequence of deposits: dark brown topsoil 0.10m – 0.18m thick (01) over mid brown sand silt subsoil with occasional flecks of red mudstone 0.16m – 0.28m thick (02). At the base of the sequence was hard orange purple mudstone bedrock.

Finds from these TPs consisted mainly of brick and roof tile which can only be broadly dated to the late Medieval to Post Medieval period. Of interest were fragments of roof tile from the base of the subsoil in TP8 and topsoil in TP 10 which date 1450 -1700, and roof tile from the topsoil in TP9 dated 1200 – 1600.

There was very little pottery found. TP 4 subsoil contained one piece of abraded Roman pottery; TPs 5 and 7 topsoil contained three sherds with a date range of 1590 – 1800.

Fragments of hearth base, fuel ash and slag were found in TPs 3, 7 and 8 which probably date to 1100 – 1750. It suggests small scale iron working, typical of rural farms, was taking place on or near the Site.

There was a noticeably higher concentration of finds in the topsoil and subsoil of TPs 10 and 11. These comprised building material such as brick and tile fragments, as well as some domestic rubbish including pottery and glass which date mostly to the late Medieval and Post Medieval period.

### **TP 11**

The topsoil 0.12m thick (01) was removed. A rectangle 0.45m x 0.80m was excavated in the south west corner. Below the topsoil was 0.18m of subsoil (02) which sealed a pit [05]. Only one edge of [05] was revealed in section, it was steep sided with a rounded top break of slope. [05] was excavated to a depth of 0.70m BGL but the base was not reached due to space constraints. [05] was filled with compact mixed red brown clay and dark brown silt clay with occasional white flecks (possibly mortar), rounded pebbles and fragments of brick building rubble (04). It cut a deposit of mid yellow brown clay silt (06).

Finds from the fill (04) comprised fairly undiagnostic roof tile (1200 – 1800), Post Medieval roof slate, fuel ash slag and a piece of clay pipe stem dating 1600 – 1910.

[05] may be a construction cut for a building that has been demolished and infilled with rubble. (06) resembles the deposit recorded in Tr 26 which contained Medieval pottery.



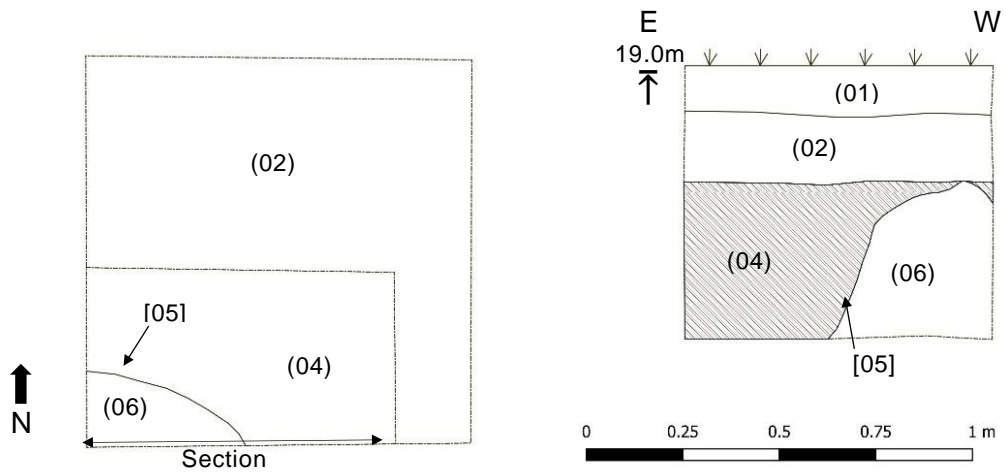


Figure 5 - TP11 plan and section



Plate 2 - TP11 as excavated. 1m scale.

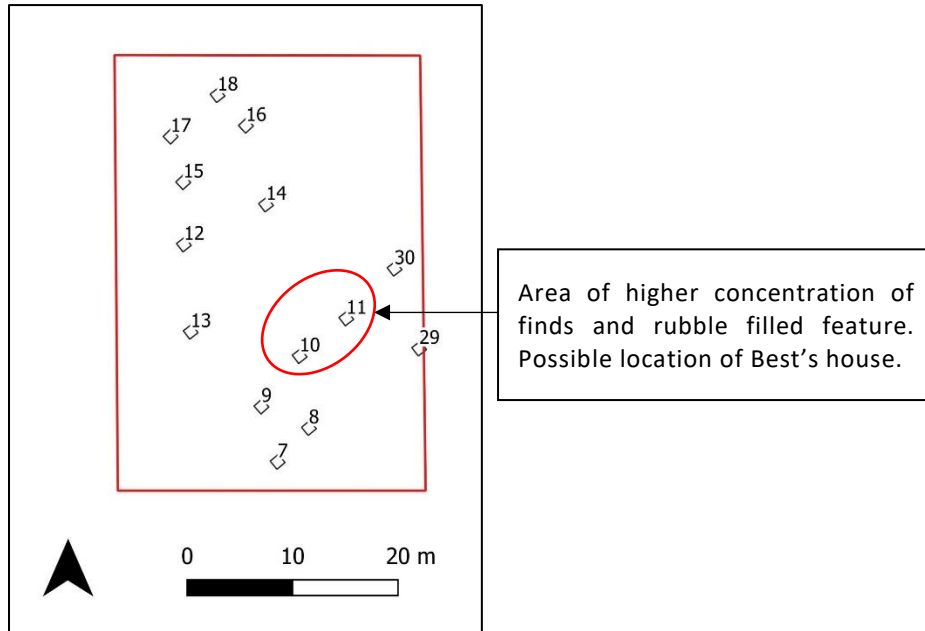


Figure 6 - Area 2 showing TPs and possible location of demolished building



### Area 3 (TPs 19 – 24, 27, 31)

#### TPS 20, 22, 23, 24, 27, 31

Two additional TPs, 27 and 31, were opened in this area to investigate anomalies in the geophysics survey. The topsoil was removed in all TPs. Thereafter a 0.30m square was excavated in the SW corner. These TPs all contained the same sequence of deposits: dark brown topsoil 0.12m thick (01) over mid brown sand silt subsoil with occasional flecks of red mudstone 0.20m thick (02). At the base of the sequence was hard orange purple mudstone bedrock.

#### TP 19

Topsoil (01) 0.1m thick was removed and a 0.30m square excavated in the south west corner. Below was 0.14m of mid orange brown clay silt subsoil (02) which overlay 40mm of orange clay with fragments of grey stone or mortar flecks (03). Below (03) was 0.18m of mid yellow brown sand clay (04) which overlay bedrock. (04) was very homogeneous and contained no finds.

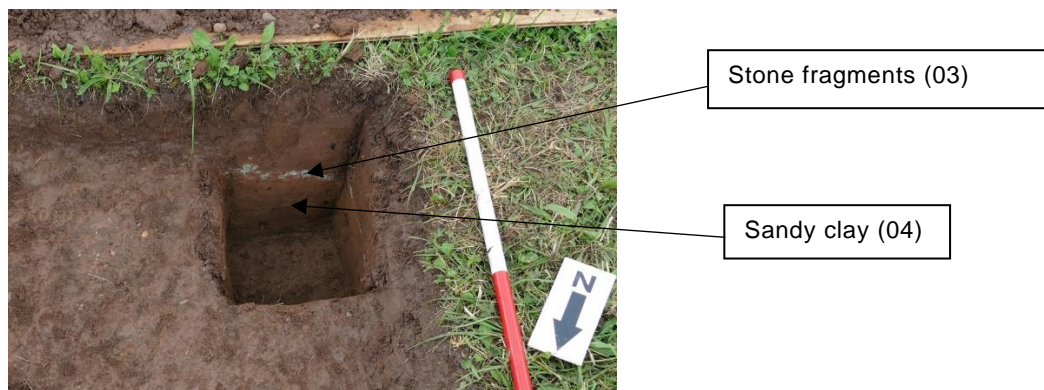


Plate 3 - TP 19 showing stony layer (03) overlying (04). 0.5m scale (white).

#### TP 21

The sequence in this TP was similar to TP 19. Topsoil (01) 0.14m thick was removed and a 0.30m square excavated in the south west corner. Below was 0.20m of mid orange brown clay silt subsoil (02) which overlay 60mm of orange clay with fragments of grey stone or mortar flecks (03). Below (03) was 60mm of the mid yellow brown sand clay (04). No finds were recovered.

TPs 19 and 21 show contain a possible rubble layer (03) of stone and mortar which may derive from buildings in the vicinity. In both cases (03) overlay a clean sandy deposit (04). A similar deposits was recorded in TP 11 where it was cut by a rubble filled pit, and Tr 26 where it contained Medieval pottery.



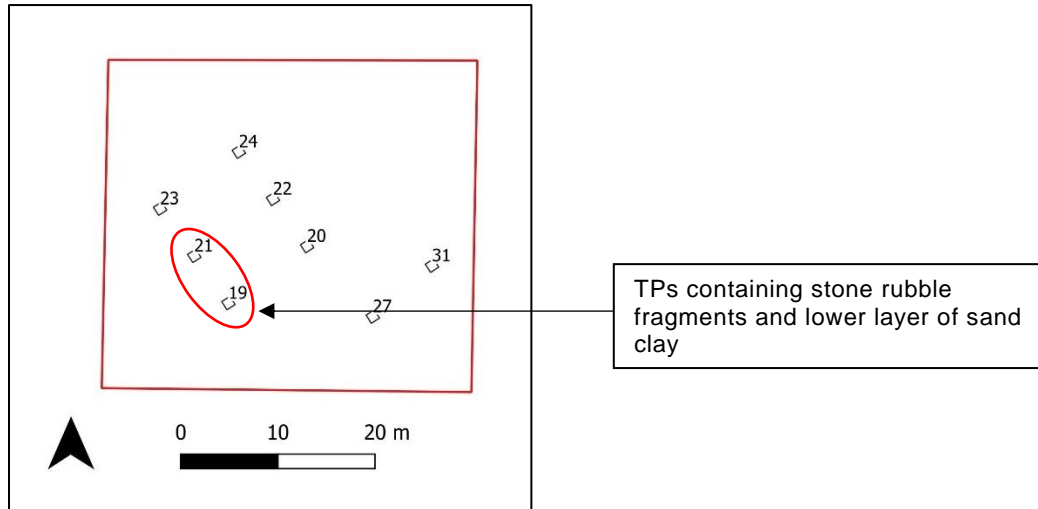


Figure 7 - Area 3 showing rubble/sand clay layers

## Area 4 (Tr 26)

### TR 26

Tr 26 was orientated east – west and measured 2m by 10m. The topsoil (01) was removed by machine. The western 2.50m of the trench was hand excavated and a slot was excavated from the west to the centre of the trench.

During the machine excavation three distinct areas of compact subsoil were noted by the machine driver. These were evenly spaced at about 3m apart along the trench. The topsoil contained two abraded fragments of Roman pottery including a piece of martarium.

Within the hand excavated area, below the topsoil was 0.14m of mid orange brown clay silt subsoil (02). This directly overlay bedrock except in the west part of the trench.

In the west of the trench the bedrock sloped gently down. The depression was filled with mid yellow brown sand clay (05) overlain by redeposited bedrock fragments (04) (Figure 8). (05) contained six relatively small, abraded sherds of Medieval pottery with a date range of 1075 - 1400.

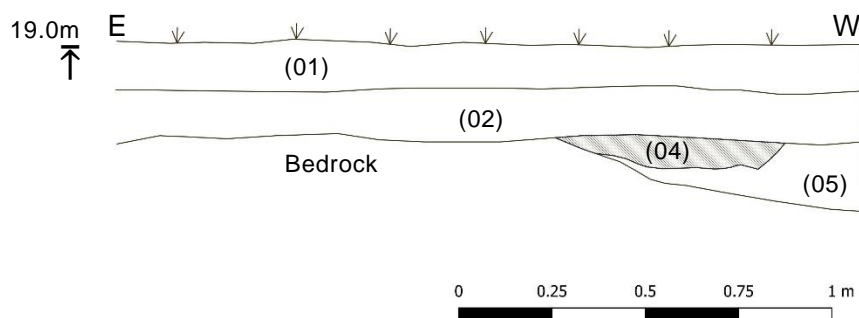


Figure 8 - North facing section of east end of Tr 26

The areas of compact subsoil detected along the trench may be the remnants of north south ridges of Medieval ridge and furrow. If so, the depression containing (04) and (05) may be a furrow and (05) is a buried Medieval soil containing pot sherds from manuring (spreading domestic waste on fields as fertilizer). This is not a confident interpretation as the buried soil



was not present along the length of the trench and the 'furrow' is cut into the bedrock. It is possible, however, that modern ploughing has disturbed the remains.

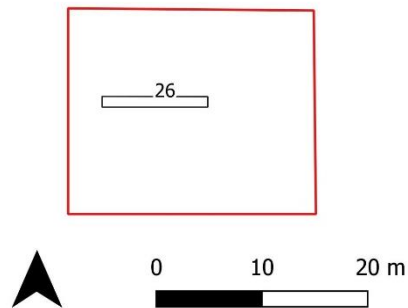


Figure 9 - Area 4

### Area 5 (TPs 25, 28)

The South building is shown on the north side of the track in the 1751 map (see Figure 3). Using the results from the Area 1, two TPs were opened to locate the South building.

#### TR 25

The topsoil (01) was removed. (01) was only 60mm thick; below the (01) was 0.20m of mid brown clay silt subsoil with red mudstone flecks (02) which overlay mudstone bedrock. The sequence in this TP was the same as other 'blank' TPs but the topsoil was noticeably thinner. This may be due to less intensive modern ploughing close to the river. The subsoil contained a decorative copper alloy furniture fitting (1300 – 1800).

#### TR 28

The topsoil (01) was removed and a 0.50m square excavated in the north west of the TP. (01) was 0.17m thick, below was mid brown clay silt (02) containing frequent fragments of brick, tile and mortar. (02) was 0.24m thick and overlay the bedrock which sloped gently down eastwards. The slope may be the edge of a larger feature related to a building that has since been demolished.

The brick and tile within (02) is broadly datable to the Late Medieval to Post Medieval (1800). There was also domestic glass (1600 – 1900) and fuel ash slag.

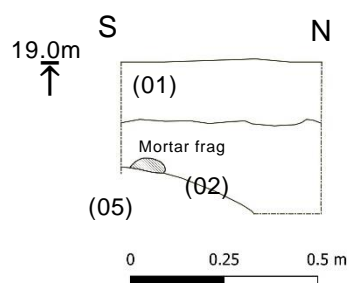


Figure 10 - East facing section of TP 28

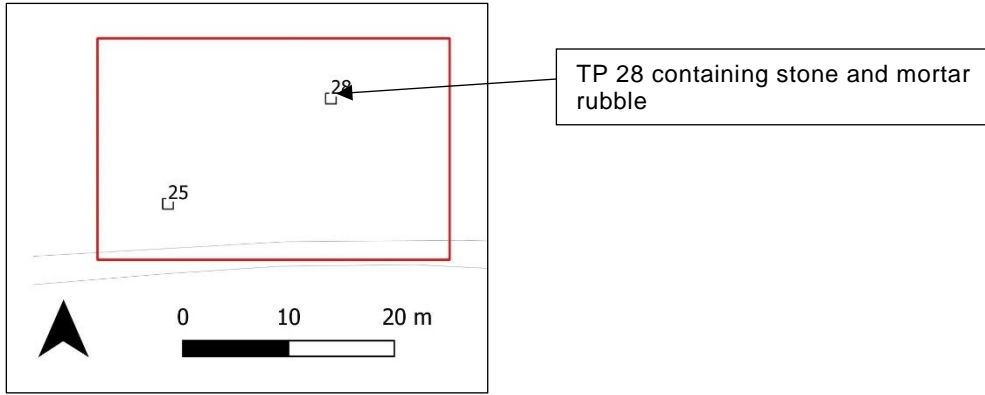


Figure 11 - Area 5



# Finds assessment

by Rob Hedge

## *Methodology*

All finds were examined by eye, supplemented by examination under 10x magnification where necessary. They were quantified, identified by material and object type, and assigned a production date range, where possible. A context date range was produced for each deposit. This is based on production dates for the range of material within each context; where possible, it has been refined based on the most likely date range. It is important to remember that it represents a terminus post quem range: the formation of the deposit may have occurred at any time within the range, or subsequent to it, but it cannot have occurred prior to the stated dates. Pottery is referenced as appropriate by fabric type and form according to the fabric reference series maintained by Worcestershire Archaeology (Hurst and Rees 1992 and [www.worcestershireceramics.org](http://www.worcestershireceramics.org)).

The aims of the assessment were to:

- To identify, sort, spot date, and quantify the pottery;
- To describe its range;
- To preliminarily assess its significance.

This report should be read as an overview and assessment of the assemblage, highlighting key areas and groups. It is not a full analysis. Further refinement of dating and fabric types could usefully be undertaken.

Artefact condition was generally poor. The overall mean weight of pottery sherds was, at 5.3g, significantly below average. Surfaces were abraded. This is consistent with material that has been incorporated into site soils through agricultural processes such as manuring. It is also likely to reflect the fact that the majority of finds were recovered from top/subsoil deposits close to the surface, and have therefore been subject to weathering and organic activity.

## *Results and comments*

### CBM

Ceramic building materials are difficult to date in this region, especially where fragments are small and lack diagnostic features. Generally speaking, brick is rare before the later 15th century, and before the 17th century tends to be restricted to chimneys. From the 17th century onwards it becomes more common, but there are (as yet) few consistent documented trends in fabrics. Flat roof tile is widespread from the 13th century onwards, especially in urban areas. Medieval and early post-medieval fabrics are relatively well-documented but are long-lived. There is, furthermore, a problem of residuality: it is very common to encounter c13th-15th flat roof tile re-used in post-medieval structures.

Small undiagnostic fragments can generally only be assigned a broad 13th to 18th century date. Comprehensive identification requires resources beyond the scope of this assessment. However, there are a number of trends that can be observed among larger fragments.

This assemblage contains a small quantity of sandy roof tile that is most probably 13th to 15th century in date, although an early post-medieval date cannot be excluded. There is a substantial quantity of later roof tile with distinctive white stone pellets. It is thought to be later 15th to 17th century in date, based on its appearance, firing, and comparison with similar fabrics encountered in the Worcester area. It does not, however, match any fabrics yet published in Worcestershire, and is likely to be local to SE Worcestershire.

Flat roof tile with small rounded iron slag inclusions (tile fabric 5) is also present across the site. At sites around Worcester (Griffin 2008), this tile is generally associated with deposits of 16th to 18th century date, and is most common in 18th-century contexts.



## ROMAN POTTERY

Small quantities of Roman pottery were residual within medieval and later deposits. All were highly abraded, rendering identification difficult. Four sherds were in Severn Valley Wares (f12), several of which were probably of Gloucester manufacture. One unusual sherd appears to be the rim of a bowl with exaggerated flange, similar to one described by Rawes (1982) from Haynes, Southam. One sherd of whiteware mortarium was also present.

## MEDIEVAL POTTERY

At 5.9g, the mean sherd weight of the medieval pottery is below average, and the abraded condition of the sherds is consistent with material incorporated into agricultural soils through manuring. Unglazed 12th to mid-14th century cooking pots are dominant, but several small sherds from 13th or 14th century glazed vessels are also present. Croome lies at the junction of a number of sources of medieval pottery, some poorly understood. As would be expected, Malvernian wares (f56 and 69), produced in nearby Hanley Castle from the 13th century onwards, are present. There are also Worcester-type products (f56): the nearest documented kiln producing these wares was at Kempsey. There are a number of unusual sherds, including a coarse sandy fabric with large (<2mm) flakes of gold mica. Evesham unglazed micaceous ware (f148.1) is perhaps a useful parallel, but the pot present here is much coarser. The source of this material is unknown, but may be in the Avon Valley somewhere in the vicinity of Pershore or Evesham. Some sherds containing small nodules of iron ore may be from the potteries operating in the Forest of Dean in the 13th and 14th centuries (Hedge 2018 f1e); wares of this type are rare in Worcestershire but have been documented in Pendock.

Although the sample size is small, it is perhaps notable that there are few late medieval or transitional wares present: the medieval pottery all seems 12th to 14th century, and the post-medieval wares largely date from the 17th to the mid-18th century. The locally ubiquitous later Malvernian wares are absent. This may indicate a local reduction in later medieval activity.

# Discussion and conclusion

Excavation confirmed the anomalies and interpretations of the SWAG geophysical survey. North-south ridges were located in Tr 26 and the TPs in Area 1 confirmed that the linear anomaly on the north side of the river shown is the pre-Brown track. Rubble from the base construction layer indicates a date of 1500 - 1750.

In Area 2 there was no direct evidence of pre-Brown structures, however there was a concentration of early to mid Post Medieval rubble within the subsoil in TPs 10 and 11. TP 11 also contained a deep cut that may be a backfilled construction cut. The cut contained that contained roof tile, fuel ash slag and a fragment of clay pipe. The rubble can only be dated broadly to 1200 – 1800 and could be from Best's demolished house. The clay pipe may have been deposited by workers demolishing the house. Although Best's house was not located, the excavation results suggest that it is most likely within the vicinity of TP11.

The TPs in Area 3 were also located to find Best's house. A thin stone rubble layer, including late Medieval/early Post Medieval roof tile, was recorded in TP 19 in the south west of the Area but there were no features. Below the rubble was a distinctive layer of sand clay that resembled a buried soil or silt deposit. Similar layers were recorded in Tr 26 and in TP 11 (where it was truncated by the rubble filled cut). Pottery from Tr 26 is dated 1075 – 1400 suggesting this is a Medieval layer. Features from the same period may be in the vicinity.

One trench was opened in Area 4 to investigate the north south linear anomalies from the SWAG geophysics survey. The results suggested that these may be disturbed Medieval ridge and furrow. A buried soil deposit was recorded in the west of this trench, it filled a 'furrow' and contained abraded Medieval pottery 1075 - 1400. This may represent a cluster of finds within buried soil associated with the ridge and furrow or it may be the fill of a feature which continues beyond the west end of the



trench. It is very likely that further Medieval deposits and features (which pre-date the latest phase of Best's house) are within the vicinity

Two additional TPs were opened in new Area 5 to locate the South building. No structural remains were found but a thin rubble layer consisting of stone fragments and mortar was recorded in TP 28 which suggests the building may be in the vicinity. Unlike other areas, no diagnostic tile fragments were within the rubble.

Five sherds of abraded Roman pottery were recovered from topsoil or subsoil in TPs/Tr 4, 17 and 26 and the 'furrow' deposit in Tr 26. These are residual sherds which have been redeposited through ploughing over many years; they do not imply any Roman features within the Site but there may be Roman activity within the vicinity of Croome Court.

The earliest phase is the Medieval soil which was present in the north and centre of the site; it was the only evidence for Medieval activity. The size of the excavations means it is difficult to interpret the deposits in detail but there may be significant Medieval features, such as buildings and field systems, west of Tr 26 and possibly in the vicinity of TP 19. The pottery from the soil suggests a date of 1075 – 1400 which pre-dates the buildings shown on the 1751 map.

Post Medieval pre-Brown activity is represented by the track in Area 1 and rubble deposits in TPs 28 and 10. It is likely that Best's house is within or close to TP 10 and any future excavations to locate the building should focus in this area. The rubble also suggests that the South building is within the vicinity of TP 28.

The subsoil and topsoil overlying these deposits is the result of Browns landscaping and subsequent ploughing in the mid to late 20<sup>th</sup> century.



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## *Maps*

Doherty (1751). Plan of Croome showing road diversion

## *Websites*

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> accessed 02/09/2019



# Appendix 1

Finds data



Index Number	context	context2	material class	material subtype	object class	count	weight(g)	Comments	object specific type	period	fabric code	start date	end date
1	101		ceramic		building material	3	33		brick/tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
2	201		ceramic		building material	2	80	Thick flat roof tile with spheroidal iron nodules - this is typical of fabric 5, manufactured c16th-18th, most often found in c18th contexts	roof tile	late med/early post-med	0	1500	1800
3	201		ceramic		building material	3	72		brick/tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
4	201		bone	animal bone		2	3	small frags	mammal bone	undated	0		
5	304	TP3 N-S	ceramic		building material	4	108	Bag labelled N-S Slot - assume this is base of track. Diagnostic pieces of roof tile are f5, 16th to 18th century	roof tile	late med/early post-med	0	1500	1800
6	304	TP3 N-S	ceramic		building material	20	92		brick/tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
7	304	TP3 slot	ceramic		domestic	1	550	2" brick	brick	late med/early post-med	0	1400	1600
8	304	TP3 slot	ceramic		building material	2	1229	handmade brick	brick	late med/early post-med	0	1475	1750
9	304		ceramic		building material	3	1050	handmade brick	brick	late med/early post-med	0	1475	1750
10	304		ceramic		building material	4	781	handmade brick	brick	late med/early post-med	0	1475	1750
11	304		ceramic		building material	1	526	calcareous fabric	brick	late med/early post-med	0	1475	1750
12	304		ceramic		fired clay	1	709	unusual slaggy overfired	hearth base	medieval/post-medieval	0	1100	1750
13	304		stone		building material	4	543		building stone	undated	0		

14	304		ceramic		building material	17	607	undiagnostic flat roof tile	roof tile	late med/early post-med	0	1500	1800
15	401		organic	shell		5	7		oyster shell	undated	0		
16	401		organic	charcoal		6	1		charcoal	undated	0		
17	402		ceramic		building material	3	25		brick/tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
18	402		organic	charcoal		1	1		charcoal	undated	0		
19	402		ceramic		building material	1	6	f5	roof tile	late med/early post-med	0	1500	1800
20	402		glass		domestic	2	9		vessel	post-medieval	0	1700	1900
21	402		ceramic		domestic	1	3	v abraded body sherd Roman SVW	pot	Roman	12	43	400
22	403	section	ceramic		building material	1	20		roof tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
23	403	section	ceramic		building material	1	31		brick/tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
24	403	section	bone	animal bone		1	6		sheep/goat tooth	undated	0		
25	501		ceramic		domestic	1	4	mang mottled	pot	post-medieval	91	1680	1780
26	501		ceramic		building material	1	2		brick/tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
27	502		ceramic		building material	4	8		brick/tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
28	502		ceramic		building material	1	30		brick	late med/early post-med	0	1400	1700
29	601		ceramic		building material	1	169		brick	late med/early post-med	0	1400	1700
30	601		ceramic		building material	7	100		brick/tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
31	601		stone		building material	1	152		building stone	undated	0		

32	601		ceramic		building material	1	31	sandy, some voids round edge of mold	brick	late med/early post-med	0	1400	1750
33	601		ceramic		building material	1	3		brick/tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
34	701		ceramic		building material	1	102	hard-fired poorly-mixed post-med brick	brick	post-medieval	0	1600	1900
35	701		ceramic		building material	1	65	low-fired sandy early brick	brick	late med/early post-med	0	1400	1700
36	701		ceramic		building material	4	19		roof tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
37	701		ceramic		domestic	1	4		pot	post-medieval	78	1600	1800
38	701		ceramic		domestic	1	8	flat tge	pot	post-medieval	82	1590	1730
39	701		bone	animal bone		1	3		mammal bone	undated	0		
42	701		ceramic		building material	2	1		brick/tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
40	702		ceramic		building material	1	8		brick/tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
41	702		slag	slag(fe)	production waste	1	54	hearth base? Iron-rich slag with fired clay underside	hearth base	medieval/post-medieval	0	1100	1800
43	702		ceramic		building material	2	24		brick/tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
44	703		ceramic		building material	1	2		brick/tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
45	703		ceramic		unident	1	2		unident	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
46	703		organic	charcoal		4	1		charcoal	undated	0		
47	704		ceramic		building material	2	12		brick/tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
48	704		organic	charcoal		1	1		charcoal	undated	0		
49	801		ceramic		building material	2	12	fabric 5	roof tile	late med/early post-med	0	1500	1800

50	801		ceramic		building material	2	5		brick/tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
51	801		ceramic		building material	1	26		brick	late med/early post-med	0	1400	1750
52	801		ceramic		domestic	1	1	stem, unmarked	clay pipe	post-medieval	0	1600	1910
53	802		ceramic		building material	1	65		brick	late med/early post-med	0	1400	1750
54	802		organic	charcoal		2	1		charcoal	undated	0		
55	803		slag	fuel slag ash	production waste	5	7		clinker	undated	0		
56	803		ceramic		building material	1	20	White pellets GRIFFIN 2008	roof tile	late med/early post-med	0	1450	1700
57	803		ceramic		building material	2	15		brick/tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
58	804		stone	slate	building material	1	5		roof slate	post-medieval	0	1600	1900
59	901		glass		building material	1	1		window	post-medieval	0	1700	1900
60	901		ceramic		building material	1	58		brick	post-medieval	0	1600	1900
61	901		ceramic		building material	1	26	very sandy, medieval/v early post-med. Prob local - F6	roof tile	medieval/early post-med	0	1200	1600
62	901		ceramic		building material	3	10		brick/tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
63	902		glass		domestic	1	1		vessel	post-medieval	0	1700	1900
64	902		ceramic		building material	1	34	Local F6 - similar to 901 R61	roof tile	medieval/early post-med	0	1200	1600
65	902		ceramic		building material	8	22		roof tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
66	902		ceramic		domestic	1	26		pot	post-medieval	78	1600	1800
67	1001		ceramic		building material	3	82	White pellets GRIFFIN 2008	roof tile	late med/early post-med	0	1450	1700

68	1001		ceramic		building material	2	77	unident hard-fired fabric - one nibbed, seems to have self-glazed	roof tile	medieval/early post-med	0	1200	1700
69	1001		ceramic		building material	17	68		brick/tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
70	1001		stone	slate	building material	2	3		roof slate	post-medieval	0	1600	1900
71	1001		ceramic		domestic	1	3		pot	post-medieval	91	1600	1700
72	1002		ceramic		building material	3	98	local f6 similar to r61	roof tile	medieval/early post-med	0	1200	1700
73	1002		ceramic		building material	1	31		roof tile	post-medieval	0	1600	1800
74	1002		ceramic		building material	2	84		brick	post-medieval	0	1600	1800
75	1002		ceramic		building material	12	25		brick/tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
76	1002		slag	fuel slag ash		1	1		clinker	undated	0		
77	1002		ceramic		domestic	1	3		pot	post-medieval	78	1600	1800
78	1003		ceramic		building material	1	69		brick	post-medieval	0	1600	1900
79	1003		ceramic		building material	4	17		brick/tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
80	1003		bone	animal bone		1	3		mammal tooth	undated	0		
81	1004		ceramic		building material	1	54	fabric 5	roof tile	late med/early post-med	0	1500	1800
82	1004		ceramic		building material	4	122		brick	late med/early post-med	0	1400	1750
83	1101		ceramic		building material	1	29	fabric 5	roof tile	late med/early post-med	0	1500	1800
84	1101		ceramic		building material	4	5		brick/tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800

85	1101		ceramic		building material	2	157	overfired	brick	late med/early post-med	0	1400	1750
86	1102		stone		building material	2	88		building stone	undated	0		
87	1102		stone	slate	building material	2	1		roof slate	post-medieval	0	1600	1900
88	1102		ceramic		building material	1	12		roof tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
89	1102		ceramic		building material	8	48		brick/tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
90	1102		glass		domestic	1	3		vessel	post-medieval	0	1700	1900
91	1102		bone	animal bone		1	8		mammal bone	undated	0		
92	1103		stone	limestone	building material	1	67		building stone	undated	0		
93	1103		ceramic		building material	1	4		roof tile	post-medieval	0	1750	1900
94	1103		ceramic		building material	1	4		brick/tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
95	1103		organic	shell		1	1		oyster shell	undated	0		
96	1104		ceramic		building material	3	64		roof tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
97	1104		ceramic		building material	4	9		roof tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
98	1104		stone	slate	building material	2	3		roof slate	post-medieval	0	1600	1900
99	1104		slag	fuel ash slag		3	3		clinker	undated	0		
100	1104		ceramic		domestic	1	2		clay pipe	post-medieval	0	1600	1910
101	1104		bone	animal bone		1	5		mammal bone	undated	0		
102	1201		stone		tool	1	187		?whetstone	undated	0		

103	1201		ceramic		building material	3	144		roof tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
104	1201		ceramic		building material	1	32		brick/tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
105	1202		ceramic		building material	2	97	unusual hackly fabric	brick	late med/early post-med	0	1400	1750
106	1301		ceramic		building material	1	20		roof tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
107	1301		ceramic		building material	7	10		brick/tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
108	1301		ceramic		building material	1	60	coarse, overfired, early brick	brick	late med/early post-med	0	1400	1700
109	1301		stone	slate	building material	1	1		roof slate	post-medieval	0	1600	1900
110	1301		slag	fuel slag ash		2	5		clinker	undated	0		
111	1301		bone	animal bone		1	5		mammal bone	undated	0		
112	1302		ceramic		building material	6	27		brick/tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
113	1302		ceramic		building material	1	52	fabric 5	roof tile	late med/early post-med	0	1500	1800
114	1401		ceramic		building material	1	49	WHITE PELLETS	roof tile	late med/early post-med	0	1450	1700
115	1401		ceramic		building material	2	2		brick/tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
116	1401		stone	slate	building material	2	2		roof slate	post-medieval	0	1600	1900
117	1401		ceramic		domestic	1	1	unglazed	pot	post-medieval	78	1600	1900
118	1401		ceramic		domestic	1	1	glazed	pot	post-medieval	78	1600	1800
119	1402		ceramic		building material	1	20		brick	post-medieval	0	1600	1900

120	1402		ceramic		building material	2	2		brick/tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
121	1402		glass		domestic	1	10		vessel	post-medieval	0	1700	1800
122	1501		ceramic		building material	1	144		brick	post-medieval	0	1600	1900
123	1501		ceramic		building material	1	17	WHITE PELLETS	roof tile	late med/early post-med	0	1450	1700
124	1501		ceramic		building material	9	27		brick/tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
125	1501		slag	fuel ash		5	2		clinker	undated	0		
126	1501		ceramic		domestic	3	18	unglazed	pot	post-medieval	78	1600	1900
127	1502		ceramic		building material	1	36		roof tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
128	1502		ceramic		building material	1	1		brick/tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
129	1502		glass		domestic	2	3		vessel	post-medieval	0	1800	1900
130	1502		bone	animal bone		1	2		mammal bone	undated	0		
131	1701		ceramic		building material	1	5	WHITE PELLETS	roof tile	late med/early post-med	0	1450	1700
132	1702		ceramic		domestic	1	7	abraded rim sherd. Unusual, poss early, but within f12 range	pot	Roman	12	43	1400
133	1702		ceramic		building material	1	13	WHITE PELLETS	roof tile	late med/early post-med	0	1450	1700
134	1702		ceramic		building material	5	31		brick/tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
135	1702		glass		domestic	1	2		vessel	post-medieval	0	1700	1800
136	1702		glass		building material	1	1		window	post-medieval	0	1700	1900
137	1702		stone	slate	building material	1	1		roof slate	post-medieval	0	1600	1900



138	1702	slag	fuel ash slag		1	1		clinker	undated	0		
139	1702	bone	animal bone		2	3		mammal bone	undated	0		
140	1703	ceramic		domestic	1	5		pot	post-medieval	91	1600	1700
141	1703	ceramic		building material	2	6		brick/tile	medieval/post- medieval	0	1200	1800
142	1901	ceramic		building material	2	3		brick/tile	medieval/post- medieval	0	1200	1800
143	1901	slag	fuel ash slag		2	2		clinker	undated	0		
144	1901	bone	animal bone		1	1		mammal bone	undated	0		
145	1901	glass		building material	1	2		window	post-medieval	0	1800	1950
146	1901	organic	shell		1	1		oyster shell	undated	0		
147	2001	ceramic		domestic	1	1		pot	post-medieval	78	1600	1800
148	2001	ceramic		building material	1	2		brick/tile	medieval/post- medieval	0	1200	1800
149	2002	ceramic		domestic	1	2	Westerwald stoneware - German	pot	post-medieval	81.2	1630	1775
150	2002	ceramic		domestic	1	1	White tin-glaze	pot	post-medieval	82	1590	1730
151	2002	ceramic		building material	3	17		brick/tile	medieval/post- medieval	0	1200	1800
152	2301	ceramic		domestic	1	1		pot	post-medieval	78	1600	1800
153	2301	ceramic		building material	1	3	fabric 5	roof tile	late med/early post-med	0	1500	1800
154	2301	ceramic		building material	9	11		brick/tile	medieval/post- medieval	0	1200	1800
155	2301	stone	slate	building material	1	2		roof slate	post-medieval	0	1600	1900

156	2301		bone	animal bone		1	1	small mammal, pelvis	mammal bone	undated	0		
157	2303		ceramic		building material	1	33	WHITE PELLETS - stone	roof tile	late med/early post-med	0	1450	1700
158	2501		ceramic		domestic	1	2	body sherd, abraded	pot	medieval	55	1075	1400
159	2501		ceramic		domestic	1	8	Staffordshire combed	pot	post-medieval	91	1670	1795
160	2501		ceramic		building material	9	69		brick/tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
161	2501		glass		building material	1	1		window	post-medieval	0	1700	1900
162	2501		slag	fuel ash slag		1	1		clinker	undated	0		
163	2502		metal	copper alloy	fitting	1	1	fragment of furniture fitting, decorative leaf	copper alloy fitting	medieval/post-medieval	0	1300	1800
164	2502		ceramic		building material	1	28		roof tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
165	2502		ceramic		building material	6	16		brick/tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
166	2502		glass		domestic	1	2		vessel	post-medieval	0	1700	1900
167	2502		glass		building material	1	1		window	post-medieval	0	1700	1900
168	2503		ceramic		building material	4	18		brick/tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
169	2600		ceramic		domestic	1	11	mortarium	pot	Roman	98	43	400
170	2600		ceramic		domestic	1	18	fine fabric but Malv inclusions. Odd form with acute inturned acute angle. Resembles SVW	pot	Roman	12	43	400
171	2600		ceramic		domestic	1	2		pot	post-medieval	78	1600	1800
193	2600	"furrow"	ceramic		domestic	3	1		pot	post-medieval	78	1600	1800
172	2601		ceramic		domestic	1	5	abraded body sherd	pot	medieval	55	1075	1400
173	2601		ceramic		building material	2	10		brick/tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800

174	2601	ceramic		building material	1	14	fabric 5	roof tile	late med/early post-med	0	1500	1800
175	2602	ceramic		domestic	1	28	Large bowl	pot	post-medieval	75.1	1575	1800
176	2602	ceramic		domestic	7	12		pot	post-medieval	78	1600	1800
177	2602	ceramic		domestic	1	2	small frag of highly-decorated jar/pitcher	pot	medieval	64.1	1200	1400
178	2602	ceramic		domestic	1	3		clay pipe	post-medieval	0	1600	1910
179	2602	ceramic		building material	1	28	fabric 5	roof tile	late med/early post-med	0	1500	1800
180	2602	ceramic		building material	7	28		brick/tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
181	2602	bone	animal bone		1	12		mammal bone	undated	0		
182	2604	ceramic		domestic	1	15	v sandy stabbed rim of ?pitcher or bunghole jar	pot	medieval/early post-med	69	1200	1630
183	2604	ceramic		domestic	1	6	small rim sherd, type 2-4 jar	pot	medieval	56	1200	1375
184	2604	ceramic		domestic	2	9	abraded body sherds	pot	medieval	56	1175	1375
185	2604	ceramic		domestic	1	2	abraded body sherd	pot	medieval	55	1075	1400
186	2604	ceramic		domestic	1	5	small rim of bowl, surfaces v poor	pot	Roman	12	43	400
187	2604	ceramic		building material	3	31		brick/tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
188	2604	bone	animal bone		1	1		mammal bone	undated	0		
189	2604	glass		domestic	1	4		vessel	post-medieval	0	1700	1900
190	2604	glass		building material	1	1		window	post-medieval	0	1700	1900
191	2604	ceramic		domestic	1	2		clay pipe	post-medieval	0	1600	1910
192	2604	metal	iron	fitting	1	2		nail	medieval/post-medieval	0	1100	1800
194	2605	ceramic		domestic	1	3	abraded body sherd	pot	medieval	55	1075	1375
195	2605	ceramic		domestic	1	8		pot	medieval	56	1175	1375

196	2605		ceramic		domestic	1	14	unusual body sherd, coarse sandy highly micaceous fabric with iron nodules, resembles 148.1 in some respects. South Worcs/FoD origin?	pot	medieval	99	1100	1400
197	2605		ceramic		domestic	2	14	resembles f56 but iron-rich, again S Worcs or FoD?	pot	medieval	99	1100	1400
198	2605		ceramic		domestic	1	3	reduced v coarse fabric with abundant sand and iron	pot	medieval	99	1100	1400
199	2701		ceramic		building material	6	12		brick/tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
200	2701		bone	animal bone		3	1		mammal bone	undated	0		
201	2701		glass		domestic	1	1		vessel	post-medieval	0	1700	1900
202	2701		slag	fuel ash slag		3	2		clinker	undated	0		
203	2702		ceramic		domestic	1	1		pot	post-medieval	84	1760	1820
204	2702		ceramic		building material	4	20		brick/tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
205	2702		slag	fuel ash slag		1	2		clinker	undated	0		
206	2800	spoil	ceramic		building material	1	53		roof tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
207	2801		ceramic		building material	5	32	WHITE PELLETS	roof tile	late med/early post-med	0	1450	1700
208	2801		ceramic		building material	1	17		roof tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
209	2801		ceramic		building material	9	77		brick/tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
210	2801		slag	fuel ash slag		1	1		clinker	undated	0		
211	2801		bone	animal bone		1	3		mammal bone	undated	0		

212	2803		ceramic		domestic	1	6	mang mottled	pot	post-medieval	91	1680	1780
213	2803		ceramic		building material	1	43	fabric 5	roof tile	late med/early post-med	0	1500	1800
214	2803		ceramic		building material	1	20		roof tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
215	2803		ceramic		building material	7	14		brick/tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
216	2803		bone	animal bone		1	3		mammal bone	undated	0		
217	2803		mortar		building material	13	11		lime mortar	post-medieval	0	1600	1850
218	2803		plaster		building material	11	23		wall plaster	post-medieval	0	1600	1900
219	2901		stone	slate	building material	1	7		roof slate	post-medieval	0	1600	1900
220	2901		bone	animal bone		1	16		mammal tooth	undated	0		
221	2902		ceramic		building material	7	23		brick/tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
222	2902		glass		domestic	1	1		vessel	post-medieval	0	1700	1900
223	2902		organic	shell		2	1		oyster shell	undated	0		
224	2902		ceramic		building material	1	1		brick/tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
225	2902		bone	animal bone		1	1		bird bone	undated	0		
226	3001		ceramic		building material	3	9		brick/tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
227	3002		ceramic		building material	1	47		brick	late med/early post-med	0	1400	1750
228	3002		ceramic		building material	2	8		brick/tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800
229	3101		ceramic		building material	1	21		roof tile	medieval/post-medieval	0	1200	1800

230	3101	bone	animal bone		1	5		mammal bone	undated	0		
231	3101	glass		domestic	1	4		vessel	post-medieval	0	1600	1900
232	3101	slag	fuel slag ash		4	1		clinker	undated	0		
233	3102	ceramic		building material	1	2	WHITE CLAY PELLETS	roof tile	late med/early post-med	0	1450	1700