

**Land at Church Road
Crowle
Worcestershire**

Archaeological Excavation

for
Cala Homes Ltd


CA Project: 4194
CA Report: 13192
WCC HER Ref: WSM47371

May 2013

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land at Church Road
Location:	Crowle, Worcestershire
NGR:	SO 9217 5574
Type:	Excavation
Date:	18 February – 8 March 2013
Planning Reference:	12/01447
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Worcestershire County Museum
Site Code:	CROC 13

An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February and March 2013 on land at Church Road, Crowle, Worcestershire. Five areas were excavated.

A single pit containing a small assemblage of Iron Age pottery was excavated. Two further small pits may have been contemporary, though they were undated. Medieval activity was represented by a single ditch and three shallow pits interpreted as possible clay extraction pits. These features contained medieval pottery dating to the 12th to 14th centuries, animal bone and a small copper alloy strap-end which may be part of a medieval book fastener. Two further undated ditches were recorded.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In February and March 2013 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological excavation at the request of Cala Homes Ltd on land at Church Road, Crowle, Worcestershire (centred on NGR: SO 9217 5574; Fig. 1). The excavation was undertaken as part of the planning consent for a residential development of 25 dwellings on the site and associated infrastructure granted by Wychavon District Council (WDC, ref: no. planning ref.:12/01447).
- 1.2 The excavation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2013) and approved by Mr Mike Glyde, Historic Environment Planning Advisor, Worcestershire Archives and Archaeology Service, archaeological advisor to WDC. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2009), the *Requirements and Guidelines for Archaeological Project in Worcestershire* (WHEAS 2010), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006).

The site

- 1.3 The development area encloses an area of approximately 1.54ha in total, and at the time of the excavation was agricultural land, with some trees. It is bounded to the east by Church Road, to the north by properties fronting onto Bredicot Lane and to west and south by residential properties and to the south by agricultural land. The site is flat, lying at approximately 60m above ordnance datum (AOD).
- 1.4 The underlying solid geology of the area is mapped as Wilmcote Limestone member and mudstone of the Jurassic and Triassic periods BGS (2013). Light yellowish-brown clays with moderate limestone inclusions were identified across most of the site during the archaeological excavation.

Archaeological background

- 1.5 A search of the Worcestershire County Historic Environment Record (HER ref. WSM47371) indicated that the proposed development area lies adjacent to the historic core of Crowle Village, with the parish Church and the Scheduled remains of

Crowle Court medieval moated site to the north. Church Road has been identified as being of Roman date; during a watching brief on water main installation within the historic village core to the north of the site (WSM 26474), undated cobbled and flagstone surfaces were identified beneath the modern levels (WSM 47336). Romano-British artefacts have been found to the east of the village (WSM12191; 12192), but there are no other recorded buried archaeological remains of the prehistoric and Roman periods within the immediate vicinity of the site. The development site itself contains extant ridge and furrow, indicative of medieval agriculture. Other earthworks, on and around the site, were identified as possibly being house platforms and settlement earthworks of shrunken village of Crowle, although it is noted that these possible settlement earthworks appear to overlie the ridge and furrow (WSM 07880). Investigation of the earthworks within the site and surrounding area has proved inconclusive - an earthwork survey was carried out by Crowle Historical Society in July 1996 which concluded that the earthworks are not of a "classical Deserted Medieval Village" and could be the remains of brickworks (WSM32998). The HER notes that there is no further information on where the evidence for brickworks comes from. Nothing of this kind is shown on the First of Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps, where the site is depicted as orchard.

- 1.6 An archaeological evaluation of the site was carried out in 2012 (CA 2012). Seven trenches were excavated. A small number of archaeological features were identified across the site, along with the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation. Four possible ditches were excavated; medieval tile and pottery suggests a date in the 13th to 14th centuries. The quantity of finds recovered from the ditches or visible on their exposed surfaces within the trenches was low (with the exception of the concentration of animal bone), suggestive of them being field boundary or drainage ditches away from the main concentration of medieval settlement activity, an interpretation reinforced by the absence of features of similar date in the rest of the trenches, and an absence of finds within the topsoil and subsoil. A single sherd of abraded Roman pottery in one of the ditches was probably residual but indicative of Roman activity within the area. An earlier pit or ditch terminal, cut by one of the ditches, was undated. Across the site there was extensive evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation, post-dating the ditches, and the use of the site as an orchard in the modern period. Modern dumping had taken place across parts of the site, and it was this activity which had created the earthworks previously observed and surveyed.

Archaeological objectives

- 1.7 The objectives of the archaeological mitigation were to:
- record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered and consider the depositional and post depositional processes evident on site
 - investigate and record exposed archaeological features/deposits in order to clarify their date, character, and significance and to provide a clear understanding of their chronology
 - identify and assess the environmental significance or potential of the site
 - characterise the nature of later prehistoric settlement on the site
- 1.8 The site had the potential to contribute to key research agenda objectives for the medieval period identified in Hunt (2011) including:
- the nature of the agricultural economy and changes over time, demonstrated by the evidence from the physical remains, including field patterns and the dating and nature of ridge and furrow cultivation
 - seeking to understand the relationship between medieval moated sites (such as Crowle Court) and their agricultural hinterlands
 - understanding the nature of the changing pattern of rural medieval settlement and its chronology, particularly in the 13th to 15th centuries.

Methodology

- 1.9 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of five areas in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). The position and size of these had been physically determined by existing trees on the site, and the requirement for the protection of legally-protected species (Great Crested Newts). The excavation areas were targeted on features found during the evaluation. Area 1 was L-shaped and measured 29m long and 35m wide. Areas 2, 3, and 4 were all rectangular; Area 2 and 3 both measured 14m long and 5m wide, Area 4 measured 24m long and 16.30m wide. Area 5 measured 21m long and 15m wide. Areas were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (2012).
- 1.10 Initially works comprised the mechanical removal of non-archaeologically significant soils, under constant archaeological supervision, using a toothless ditching bucket.

The generated spoil was monitored in order to recover artefacts. Hand-cleaning of the stripped surface, to better define any identified archaeological deposits/features, was undertaken where necessary. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision and ceased when the first archaeological horizon or the natural substrate was revealed. All archaeological features were recorded in plan using a Leica 1200 series SmartRover GPS.

- 1.11 Examination of features concentrated on recovering the plan and retrieving a stratigraphic sequence and details of the phasing of the site. All features were sampled by hand excavations. Discrete features (post holes, pits) were sampled by 50%. Ditches and the spread were sampled by 10%.
- 1.12 All archaeological features revealed were planned and recorded in accordance with Technical Manual 1 *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (CA 2007). Each significant context was recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description. Principal deposits were recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50, or electronically using Leica 1200 series GPS, as appropriate) and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate). Where detailed feature planning was undertaken using GPS, this was carried out in accordance with Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (CA 2012). Photographs (monochrome print and digital colour) were taken as appropriate. All finds were bagged separately and related to the context record.
- 1.13 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003) and, no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (1995).
- 1.14 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Worcestershire County Museum, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.



2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-5)

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the excavation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B. Identification of key relationships and the allocation of individual features to certain phases has been achieved through the combined analysis of the site stratigraphy, spatial patterning of features and the artefactual evidence.
- 2.2 A broadly similar stratigraphic sequence was observed over all the excavation areas. The natural geological substrate (102, 202, 303, 402 and 502) consisting of light yellowish-brown clay with moderate limestone inclusions, mid reddish brown silty clay mottles and occasional bedrock outcrops, was revealed across the excavation areas at an average depth of 0.5m below present ground level. This was overlain by mid yellowish brown clayey silt subsoil (101, 201, 301, 401 and 501) averaging 0.29m in thickness, which was in turn sealed by 0.25m of dark greyish brown clayey silt topsoil (100, 200, 300, 400 and 500). All archaeological features were cut in to the natural substrate and covered by subsoil.
- 2.3 All excavation areas had evidence for the existence of ridge and furrow cultivation remains which were clearly visible from the surface across the site. The furrows were typically 2-3m wide and when excavated were up to 0.65m deep. The alignment of the furrows was generally east-west. The use of the site as an orchard and recently as a horse paddock resulted in numerous tree-throw pits and natural disturbances within some of the areas. No archaeological features were identified in Area 2.

Area 1 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 2.4 A curving narrow ditch (Fig. 2, Ditch A) and three pits were identified within this area. The largest of the three pits 115 was oval in shape measured 1.89m long, 1.28m wide and 0.38m deep. The pit contained two fills, 116 and 117, from which six sherds of handmade Malvernian ware pottery were recovered broadly dating to the Iron Age, and two fragments of fired clay from fill 117.
- 2.5 The narrow ditch, which was found in the evaluation originally, curved and terminated towards the northern limit of excavation. The ditch measured 0.5m wide and 0.12m deep it contained a single fill from which five sherds of Worcester-type

sandy unglazed ware and Malvernian unglazed ware pottery were recovered dating to the medieval period (12th to 14th century). Fragments of animal bone were also recovered from the fill. The majority of the 17 fragments recovered were undiagnostic, however some pieces can be identified as cattle.

- 2.6 Pits 109 and 111 were also identified within Area 1. Both pits contained a single fill from which no finds were recovered.

Area 3 (Fig 2)

- 2.7 A narrow ditch and part of a possible ditch were identified within this area. The narrow ditch, 304, was very shallow and measured 0.61m wide and 0.09m deep. The possible ditch, 306, was only just visible in the southern end of the area. This was excavated to a depth of 0.3m and abandoned due to flooding. Both ditches contained a single fill from which no artefactual material was recovered.

Area 4 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 2.8 A curvilinear feature, a large pit and a spread of silty material were identified within this area. Curvilinear feature 405 could be interpreted as a tree-throw due to the diffuse edges in excavation. It measured 4.44m long, 1.41m wide and 0.24m deep and was truncated by pit 408 at the southern terminus. It contained two fills from which no finds were recovered.
- 2.9 The large pit 408 corresponded to a feature 407 identified as a ditch within the evaluation but stripping of the larger area demonstrated this was not the case. It measured 2.33m in diameter and 0.45m deep, and contained two fills. The lower fill, 409, was fairly silty and contained no finds. The upper fill 410, contained seven sherds of Worcester-type sandy unglazed ware and Malvernian unglazed ware pottery dating to the medieval period (12th to 14th century) and eight fragments of animal bone; the majority of the bone recovered was undiagnostic, but some pieces can be identified as cattle.
- 2.10 The large spread was approximately 7m long, between 0.52m and 2.78m wide and 0.1m deep. This spread seemed to represent an undulation within the natural that had silted up. It was cut by pit 408.

Area 5 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 2.11 Two oval pits, 506 and 507 were identified – these had been initially identified as ditch 511 within the evaluation but stripping of a wider area demonstrated their true character. A relationship was difficult to determine between the two pits due to their similar fills, however it is more likely that pit 507 was cut by pit 506. Pit 507 measured 6.04m long, 1.17m wide and 0.52m deep and contained a single fill. The fill contained 34 sherds of Worcester-type sandy glazed ware, Worcester-type sandy unglazed ware, Malvernian unglazed ware and oxidised glazed Malvernian ware pottery dating to the medieval period (12th to 14th century). A small copper alloy strap-end was also recovered from within this fill. Similar examples are recorded from London and have been dated to the late 14th to early 15th century (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 154-155).
- 2.12 Pit 506 measured 4.81m long, 1.7m wide and 0.39m deep and contained three fills. The lower fill was fairly silty and contained 6 sherds of Worcester-type sandy unglazed ware and Malvernian unglazed ware pottery were recovered dating to the medieval period (12th to 14th century). The middle fill was more like a lens or a tip line potentially part of the upper fill and contained no finds. The upper fill was mottled and looked like a deliberate backfill; it contained seven sherds of Worcester-type sandy unglazed ware and Malvernian unglazed ware pottery, dating to the medieval period (12th to 14th century).

The finds by Angus Crawford

- 2.13 The finds recovered from the excavation are summarised in Appendix B. For this report pottery fabric codes are in accordance with the fabric reference series maintained by Worcestershire County Councils Historic Environment and Archaeology Service (Hurst and Rees 1992; Hurst 1994; and at www.worcestershireceramics.org). A total of 64 sherds of pottery weighing 382g were recorded. In addition fragments of animal bone, fired clay and a copper alloy strap end was also recovered. The assemblage was retrieved from eight stratified contexts and could be dated to the Iron Age and medieval periods.

Pottery

Iron Age

- 2.14 A small quantity of sherds with large inclusions of Malvernian Igneous rock was recorded from deposits 116 and 117 (6 sherds weighing 9g). The fabric was consistent with that of handmade Malvernian ware (fabric 3) and the bipartite firing of the sherds is more typical of wares produced during the Iron Age. As the sherds were unfeatured a broad Iron Age date was attributed to the material.

Medieval

- 2.15 A limited range of medieval fabrics were identified within the assemblage, however all were of types typically recorded from medieval sites in Worcestershire. The dominant fabric was that of Worcester-type sandy unglazed ware (fabric 55) with abundant medium rounded sub-angular quartz inclusions. This ware was produced from the late 11th to the 14th century, though the presence of thickened everted rims indicates a likely date range for this material of 12th to 14th century.
- 2.16 Unfeatured sherds of Malvernian unglazed ware (fabric 56) were also recorded and attributed a broad production date of late 12th to 14th century. It is worth noting that Malvernian unglazed wares are at their widest distribution during the 13th century so a 13th to 14th century date for the material is probable.
- 2.17 The presence of a small quantity of Worcestershire-type sandy glazed ware sherds (fabric 64.1) was probably indicative of jugs amongst the assemblage. None of the sherds could be identified further though, as with the other medieval pottery, a 13th to 14th century date is likely.
- 2.18 Sherds of oxidised glazed Malvernian ware (fabric 69) were poorly represented within the medieval assemblage with only two possible sherds recorded. As this fabric type is produced from the late 13th century onwards, though its scarcity here may indicate it was not widely distributed in the early phase of its production.

Other Finds

- 2.19 A small copper alloy strap-end was recorded from deposit 508. It was possibly of two part construction though only the cast loop remains. The cast section has a flat back with central hole and it terminates in a small loop. Similar examples are recorded from London and have been dated to the late 14th to early 15th century

(Egan and Pritchard 1991, 154-155). There is a prevalence of these items recorded from ecclesiastical sites and the object may be part of a book fastener.

- 2.20 Two small pieces of fired clay were recovered from deposit 117 in association with the Iron Age dated pottery. Both pieces were unfeatured though an Iron Age date is also likely for the material.
- 2.21 The majority of recovered animal bone comprised undiagnostic fragments, though it was possible to identify pieces from *bos taurus* (cattle) from both deposits (104 and 410).

3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 The excavation has usefully clarified the provisional identification of features as ditches within the evaluation. While they were correctly identified as archaeological features, three of the four features were in fact parts of pits which were linear in nature but did not extend far beyond the limits of the original evaluation trenches and so features exposed in the excavation were more limited than expected.
- 3.2 The Iron Age pit identified within Area 1 was an isolated feature; the undated pits 109 and 111 may be contemporary although they were not closely associated physically. Little more can be said about a single pit with a small assemblage of pottery (totalling only 9g), beyond that it indicates the presence of Iron Age activity, with only Roman and later archaeological remains and artefacts previously recorded within the in the immediate vicinity of Crowle.
- 3.3 The other dated features uncovered within the excavation areas lie in the period of the 12th to 14th centuries and are presumably associated with the nearby focus of medieval activity around Crowle Court to the north, as previously identified in the evaluation. The strap end is a notable item, but it was an isolated discarded artefact. A moderate assemblage of medieval pottery, including glazed jug sherds, and a small piece of tile from the evaluation, was found within the features, but there was no clear evidence for settlement or other intensive activity on the site, with only a single shallow ditch and the pits recorded. The finds are indicative of the low-level discard of refuse within the backfills of features. The pits 408 in Area 4 and 506 and

507 in Area 5 were shallow and irregular; the most likely suggestion is that they are extraction pits, presumably for clay.

- 3.3 Although no dating was recovered from the cultivation furrows, the medieval features uncovered seem to pre-date them as ditch 113 within Area 1 was cut by a furrow, suggesting a possibly later medieval date for the establishment of this cultivation methodology on the poorly draining clay in this location.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Sian Reynish, assisted by Luke Brannlund, Jonathan Pick, Alex Portch and Jerry Stone. The report was written by Sian Reynish. The illustrations were prepared by Daniel Bashford. The archive has been compiled by Sian Reynish, and prepared for deposition by James Johnson. The project was managed for CA by Mark Collard.

5. REFERENCES

BGS (British Geological Survey) <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> accessed 3 May 2013.

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2008 *Land at Church Road, Crowle, Worcestershire: Archaeological Evaluation*. CA report **12220**

Hunt, J. 2011 'Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age: a research assessment overview and agenda' in S. Watt (ed.) *The Archaeology of the West Midlands: a framework for research*. University of Birmingham.



APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown clayey silt			0.3	
1	101	Layer		subsoil	mid yellowish brown clayey silt			0.29	
1	102	Layer		natural substrate	light yellowish-brown clay with moderate limestone inclusions, mid reddish brown silty clay mottles and occasional bedrock outcrops				
1	103	Cut		curved narrow ditch	shallow narrow ditch, north/south orientation		0.5	0.12	
1	104	Fill	103	fill of narrow ditch	mid reddish brown silty clay		0.5	0.12	
1	105	Cut		curved narrow ditch	shallow narrow ditch, north-east/south-west orientation		0.49	0.14	
1	106	Fill	103	fill of narrow ditch	mid reddish brown silty clay		0.49	0.14	
1	107	Cut		furrow	shallow furrow, east/west orientated		1.1	0.15	
1	108	Fill	107	fill of furrow	mid yellowish brown silty clay		1.1	0.15	
1	109	Cut		pit	circular steep sided pit		0.7	0.4	
1	110	Fill	108	fill of pit	mixed orangey brown and blackish brown silty clay		0.7	0.4	
1	111	Cut		pit	circular shallow sided pit		0.45	0.05	
1	112	Fill	108	fill of pit	mixed greyish brown silty clay		0.45	0.05	
1	113	Cut		terminus of curved narrow ditch	shallow narrow ditch, north/south orientation		0.52	0.17	
1	114	Fill	103	fill of narrow ditch	mid reddish brown silty clay		0.52	0.17	
1	115	Cut		large pit	large oval pit with steep sides	1.89	1.28	0.38	
1	116	Fill	115	1st fill of large pit	mid reddish brown silty clay	1.89	1.28	0.13	
1	117	Fill	115	2nd fill of large pit	dark reddish brown silty clay	1.47	1.28	0.21	
2	200	Layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown clayey silt			0.28	
2	201	Layer		subsoil	mid yellowish brown clayey silt			0.24	
2	202	Layer		natural substrate	light yellowish-brown clay with moderate limestone inclusions, mid reddish brown silty clay mottles and occasional bedrock outcrops			>0.02	
3	300	Layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown clayey silt			0.24	
3	301	Layer		subsoil	mid yellowish brown clayey silt			0.37	
3	302	Layer		subsoil lens	dark greyish brown clayey silt			0.15	
3	303	Layer		natural substrate	light yellowish-brown clay with moderate limestone inclusions, mid reddish brown silty clay mottles and occasional bedrock outcrops			>0.02	
3	304	Cut		narrow ditch	shallow narrow ditch, north/south orientation		0.61	0.09	
3	305	Fill	304	fill of narrow ditch	dark orangey brown clayey silt		0.61	0.09	
3	306	Cut		partial ditch	large steep sided ditch partially observed north-east/south-west orientation	>3.3	1.68	0.3	
3	307	Fill	306	fill of partial ditch	mid greyish brown clayey silt	>3.3	1.68	0.3	
4	400	Layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown clayey silt			0.19	
4	401	Layer		subsoil	mid yellowish brown clayey silt			0.32	
4	402	Layer		natural substrate	light yellowish-brown clay with moderate limestone inclusions, mid reddish brown silty clay mottles and			>0.05	

					occasional bedrock outcrops				
4	403	Cut		curvilinear ditch	shallow terminus of curvilinear ditch, possible tree throw	4.44	1.41	0.21	
4	404	Fill	403	fill of curvilinear ditch	mid reddish brown clayey silt	4.44	1.41	0.21	
4	405	Cut		curvilinear ditch	shallow curvilinear ditch, possible tree throw	>1.26	1.71	0.24	
4	406	Fill	405	1st fill of curvilinear ditch	mid reddish brown clayey silt	>1.26	1.33	0.13	
4	407	Fill	405	2nd fill of curvilinear ditch	mid reddish brown clayey silt	>1.26	1.71	0.11	
4	408	Cut		Pit	deep oval pit moderate concave sides	2.33	2.22	0.45	
4	409	Fill	408	1st fill of pit	mid reddish brown clayey silt	1.47	1.18	0.15	
4	410	Fill	408	2nd fill of pit	mid reddish brown clayey silt	2.33	2.22	0.3	
4	411	Cut		spread	shallow spread irregular in shape	>1.34	>0.64	0.16	
4	412	Fill	411	fill of spread	mid-light yellowish brown clayey silt	>1.34	>0.64	0.16	
4	413	Cut		spread	shallow spread irregular in shape	>1	2.78	0.12	
4	414	Fill	413	fill of spread	mid-light yellowish brown clayey silt	>1	2.78	0.12	
4	415	Cut		spread	shallow spread irregular in shape	>0.62	>0.43	0.08	
4	416	Fill	415	fill of spread	mid-light yellowish brown clayey silt	>0.62	>0.43	0.08	
4	417	Cut		spread	shallow spread irregular in shape	>1.22	0.52	0.05	
4	418	Fill	417	fill of spread	mid-light yellowish brown clayey silt	>1.22	0.52	0.05	
5	500	Layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown clayey silt			0.25	
5	501	Layer		subsoil	mid yellowish brown clayey silt			0.24	
5	502	Layer		natural substrate	light yellowish-brown clay with moderate limestone inclusions, mid reddish brown silty clay mottles and occasional bedrock outcrops			>0.05	
5	503	Fill	506	3rd fill of pit	mid greyish brown clayey silt	1.39	0.66	0.23	
5	504	Fill	506	2nd fill of pit	mid greenish yellow clay	1.35	0.42	0.09	
5	505	Fill	506	1st fill of pit	mid orangey brown clayey silt	1.5	0.76	0.07	
5	506	Cut		pit	Irregular shaped pit steep sides	1.5	0.76	0.39	
5	507	Cut		pit	Irregular shaped pit steep sides	6.04	>0.89	0.52	
5	508	Fill	507	fill of pit	mid reddish brown clayey silt	6.04	>0.89	0.52	
5	509	Cut		pit	Irregular shaped pit steep sides	>0.7	1.17	0.42	
5	510	Fill	509	fill of pit	mid reddish brown clayey silt	>0.7	1.17	0.42	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Description	Ct.	Wt. (g)	Date
110	Ceramic building material: roof tile	2	2	C13-C15
	vitified material	2	1	
	Bone: animal bone	1	3	
114	Bone: animal	28	616	
116	Medieval pottery: Worcester-type sandy unglazed ware (fabric 55); Malvernian Unglazed ware (fabric 56)	3	10	C13-MC14
121	Roman Pottery: miscellaneous oxidised organically tempered fabric (fabric 98)	1	4	Roman+
	Bone: animal	30	337	
408	Medieval pottery: Malvernian Unglazed ware (fabric 56)	1	30	C13-C14
512	Ceramic building material: roof tile	6	133	
516	Ceramic building material: roof tile	1	10	C13-C15
	Bone: animal	1	17	
521	Bone: animal	8	33	

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land at Church Road, Crowle, Worcestershire	
Short description (250 words maximum)	<p>An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February and March 2013 on land at Church Road, Crowle, Worcestershire. Five areas were excavated.</p> <p>A single pit containing a small assemblage of Iron Age pottery was excavated. Two further small pits may have been contemporary, though they were undated. Medieval activity was represented by a single ditch and three shallow pits interpreted as possible clay extraction pits. These features contained medieval pottery dating to the 12th to 14th centuries, animal bone and a small copper alloy strap-end which may be part of a medieval book fastener. Two further undated ditches were recorded.</p>	
Project dates	18 February – 8 March 2013	
Project type	Excavation	
Previous work	Field evaluation (CA 2012)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Land at Church Road, Crowle, Worcestershire	
Study area	1.54ha	
Site co-ordinates	SO 9217 5574	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Wychavon District Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Mark Collard	
Project Supervisor	Sian Reynish	
MONUMENT TYPE		
	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS		
	Medieval copper alloy strap-end	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Worcestershire County Museum	Pottery, animal bone and a copper alloy strap-end
Paper	Worcestershire County Museum	Trench sheets, context sheets, photographic registers, sections and plan,
Digital	Worcestershire County Museum	Digital plan and digital photographs
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2013 <i>Land at Church Road, Crowle, Worcestershire: Archaeological Excavation</i> . CA typescript report 13192		



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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Church Road, Crowle
Worcestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

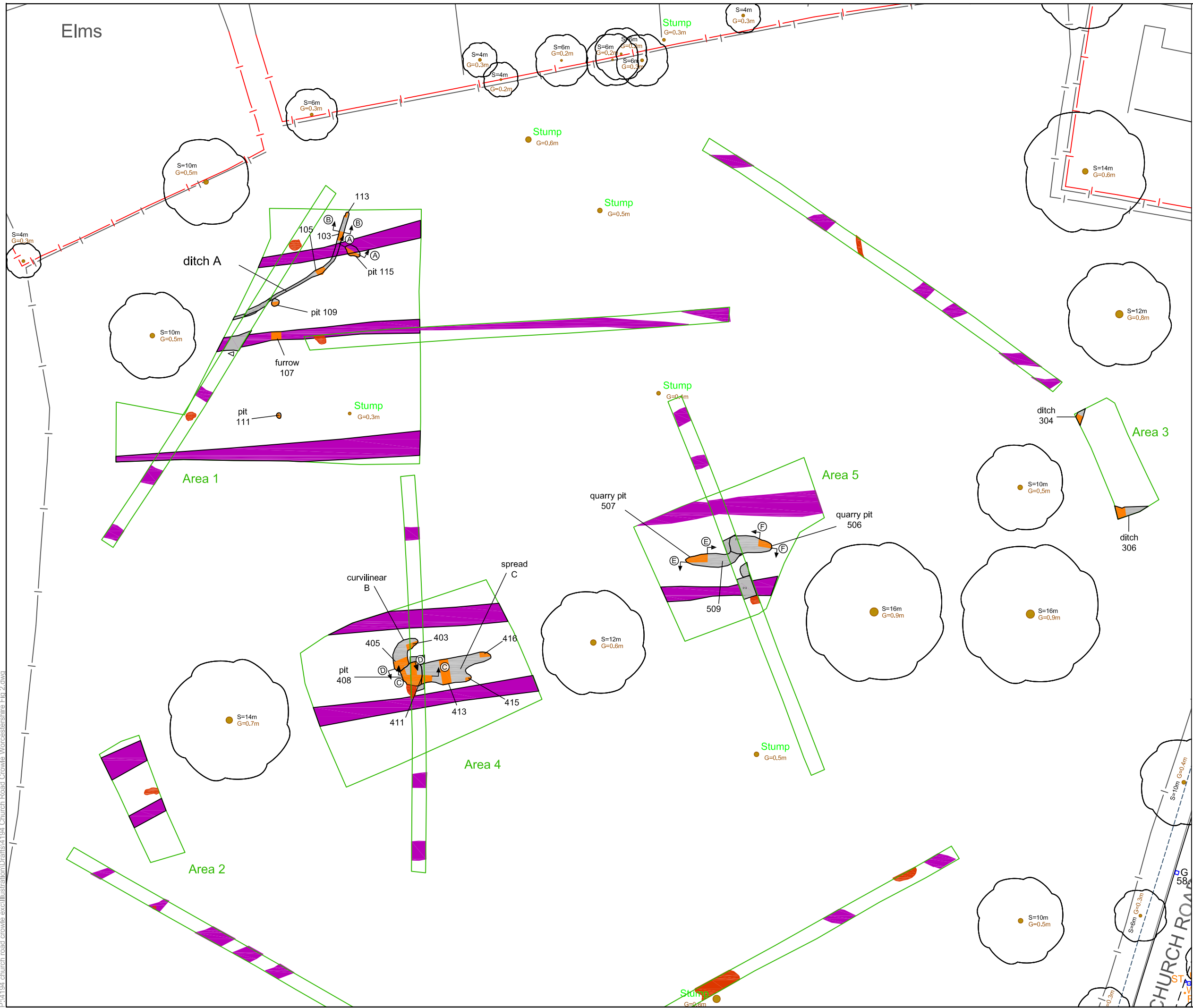
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PROJECT NO. 4194 **DATE** 22-05-2013
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APPROVED BY PJM **SCALE@A4** 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

1



- site
- excavation area
- archaeological feature
- excavated slot
- treethrow
- furrow

0 20m

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PROJECT TITLE
4194 Church Road, Crowle, Worcestershire

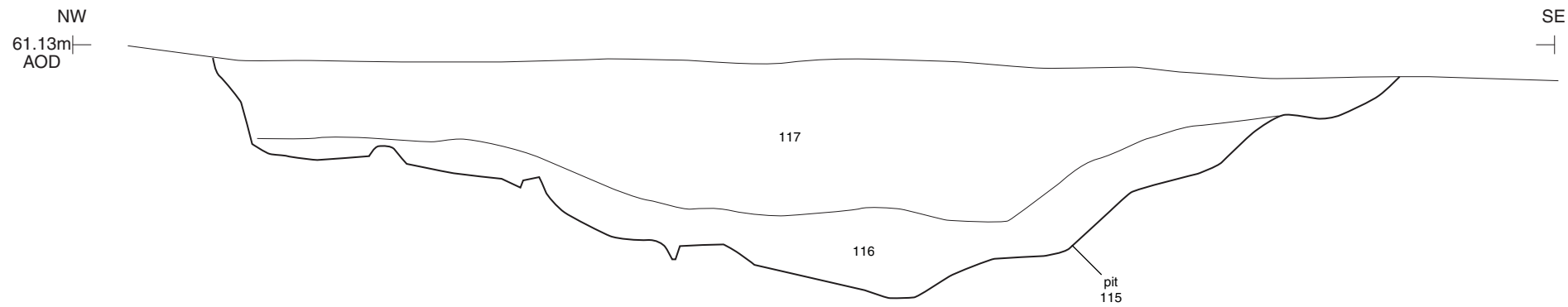
FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan, showing archaeological features

PROJECT NO.	4194	DATE	21-05-2013	FIGURE NO.	
DRAWN BY	DJB	REVISION	01		
APPROVED BY	PRM	SCALE@A3	1:400		2

P:\4194_church_road_crowle_exc\Illustration\Drafts\4194_Church_Road_Crowle_Worcestershire_Fig 2.dwg

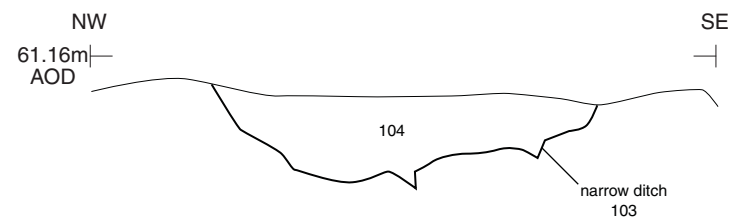


Section AA



Pit 115 looking north-east (scale 1m)

Section BB



Narrow ditch 105 looking north-east (scale 1m)


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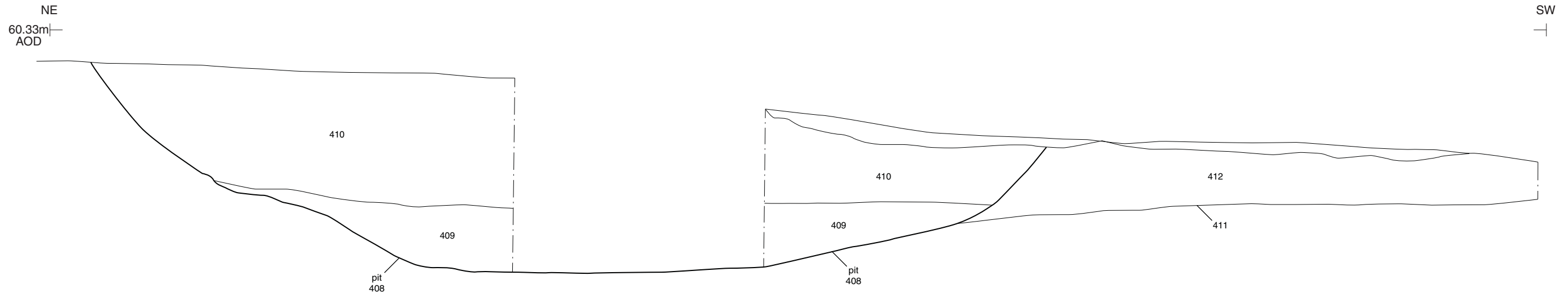
PROJECT TITLE
**Land at Church Road, Crowle
 Worcestershire**

FIGURE TITLE
Area 1, sections and photographs

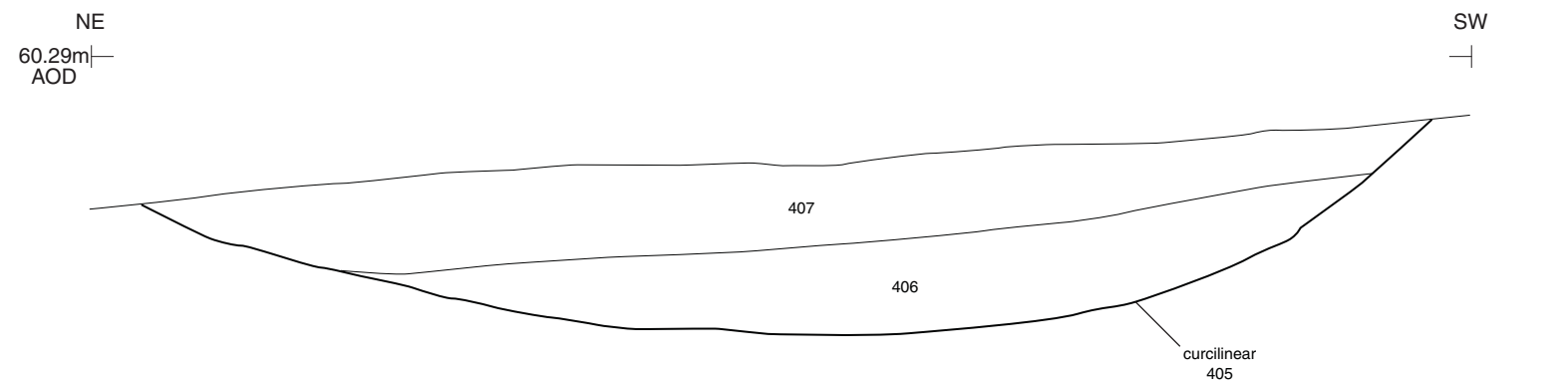
PROJECT NO. 4194	DATE 22-05-2013	FIGURE NO.
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APPROVED BY PJM	SCALE@A3 1:10	



Section CC



Section DD



Pit 408 and natural silting 411, looking north (scales 0.4m & 1m)



Curvilinear 405, looking south-east (scale 1m)


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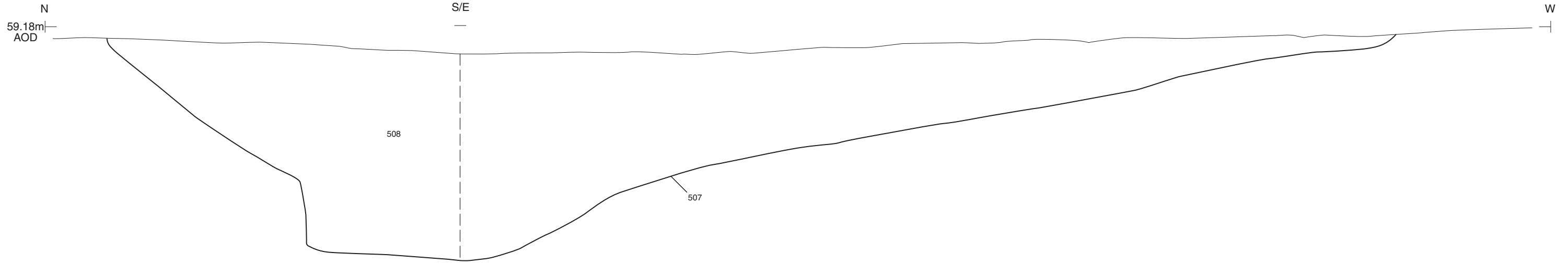
PROJECT TITLE
**Land at Church Road, Crowle
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FIGURE TITLE
Area 4, sections and photographs

PROJECT NO.	4194	DATE	22-05-2013	FIGURE NO.
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Section EE



Section FF




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PROJECT TITLE
**Land at Church Road, Crowle
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FIGURE TITLE
Area 5, sections

PROJECT NO. 4194	DATE 22-05-2013	FIGURE NO.
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