Cotswold Archaeology

The Old Mill, The Cross Childswickham, Broadway, Worcestershire

Archaeological Evaluation

for
Mr M. Machnicki

CA Project: CR0197
CA Report: CR0197_1
WSM71980

October 2019

Andover Cirencester Exeter Milton Keynes Suffolk

The Old Mill, The Cross
Childswickham, Broadway
Worcestershire

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: CR0197
CA Report: CR0197_1

Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	23 October 2019	Alison Roberts	Laurent Coleman	Internal review		Clifford Bateman
B	25 October 2019	Alison Roberts	Laurent Coleman	External review	To address comments from Aidan Smyth	Clifford Bateman

CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

SUMMARY

Project Name:	The Old Mill
Location:	The Cross, Childswickham, Broadway, Worcestershire
NGR:	407459 238467
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	23-24 September 2019
Planning Reference:	Wychavon District Council 19/00558/PA (pre-application)
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Museums Worcestershire
Site Code:	OMTC19

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in September 2019 at The Old Mill, The Cross, Childswickham, Broadway, Worcestershire. Four trenches were excavated.

Two probable medieval drainage ditches and a probable pit of possible post-Roman (Anglo-Saxon) date were also identified.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In September Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Mr M. Machnicki at The Old Mill, The Cross, Childswickham, Broadway, Worcestershire (centred at NGR: 407459 238467; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to support an application (pre-application Planning Application Ref. 19/00558/PA) that is to be made to Wychavon District Council (WDC) for residential development within the site. Aidan Smyth, archaeological advisor to WDC, requested a programme of archaeological works initially comprising a desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching). The results of the latter are presented in this document.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2019) and approved by Aidan Smyth. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014), and the *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Worcestershire* (WCC 2010).

The site

1.3 The proposed development area is *c*. 330m² and comprises the garden of The Old Mill. The site is bounded by the existing garden/property boundaries to the east and west, by Badsey Brook to the north and the lane leading to St Mary's Church to the south. The site lies at approximately 80m AOD and is generally flat.

1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Charmouth Mudstone Formation – mudstone of the Jurassic period. This is overlain by Head – Gravel, Sand, Silt and Clay of the Quaternary period (BGS 2019). The natural geological substrate identified during the course of the evaluation consisted of gravels.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The site is located within a deserted medieval village (DMV) and to the north of a large scheduled semi-moated site (National Monument No. 31956). The moat arms have now been infilled but archaeological excavation and survey was undertaken prior to these works. The enclosed area was found to be *c*. 150m in length and 50m in width and the internal ditch was 8m in width and 1m in depth, it is therefore one of

the largest moated sites in Worcestershire (HE 2019). The First Edition OS Map (1842) depicts the mill (now The Old Mill) to the west of the site.

2.2 The preceding ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey identified four areas of disturbed ground, scattered clusters of possible structures and two categories of anomalous ground layers (Sumo Geophysics Ltd 2019). None of these potential features were interpreted as being of definite archaeological origin (ibid 2019).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014). This information will enable WDC to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of four trenches each measuring 5m in length and 1.6m in width, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). The location of Trench 3 had to be altered slightly during the course of the fieldwork, with the approval of Aidan Smyth, due to on-site constraints. The trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.

4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

4.3 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* and one bulk environmental sample was recovered and processed. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

4.4 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 Museums Worcestershire along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-5)

5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds, animal bone and palaeoenvironmental evidence are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively.

5.2 The natural geological substrate was identified in Trenches 2, 3 and 4 at depths of between 0.9m and 1.05m below present ground level (bpgl) and was overlain by orange silty clay alluvial deposits measuring between 0.3m and 0.7m in thickness. Archaeological features were observed in Trenches 1, 2 and 4. Within Trenches 2 and 4 the alluvial deposits were cut by archaeological features, the fills of which were sealed by a grey-brown post-medieval garden soil measuring approximately 0.3m in thickness. This was overlain by silty clay subsoil, measuring approximately 0.2m in thickness, which was in turn covered by up to 0.2m of topsoil.

Trench 1 (Figs 2 & 3)

5.3 Probable pit 103 (Fig. 3, section AA) was observed occupying the whole area of the trench. It measured at least 5m long, 1.6m wide and 0.7m deep and the base of the feature was not exposed as the feature was thought to represent part of a pond and/or palaeochannel during the archaeological fieldwork. The feature was re-interpreted as a probable pit during post-excavation works on the basis of the finds and palaeoenvironmental evidence: Lower fill 104 consisted of a mid-yellow silty clay and contained fragments of animal bone and fired clay/daub. Upper fill 105 comprised dark grey-brown silty clay and contained a sherd of Roman pottery,

fragments of animal bones and fired clay/daub. The recovered pottery was a small sherd that could be residual. A sample <1> was recovered from fill 105 and contained a large quantity of charred plant remains, charcoal fragments (including roundwood fragements) and fragments of mollusc shells (Appendix C).

Trench 2 (Figs 2 & 4)

5.4 Within Trench 2, two ditches and a deposit were identified.

5.5 Alluvium 204 was cut by ditch 209 (Fig. 4, section BB) which was aligned east/west and measured at least 0.6m in width, 0.2m in depth and contained silty clay fill 208; fragments of animal bone and fragments of fired clay/daub were recovered from this fill which was cut by ditch 207, along its southern edge. Ditch 207 was north-west/south-east aligned and measured 2.5m wide, 0.53m deep, and contained silty clay fill 206. A sherd of 11th to 13th–century pottery, fragments of animal bone and fragments of fired clay/daub were recovered from this fill. Overlying ditch 207 was deposit 203 which measured at least 2.06m in width and 0.17m in depth; a sherd of 12th to 14th–century pottery and fragments of animal bone were recovered from this deposit.

Trench 4 (Figs 2 & 5)

5.6 Alluvium 405 was cut by ditch 403 (Fig. 5, Section CC) which was aligned east/west and was a continuation of ditch 209. The ditch was 1.05m wide, 0.63m deep and contained single silty clay fill 404; a small sherd of Roman pottery (possibly residual) and fragments of animal bone and burnt daub were recovered from this fill, together with three fragments of ironworking waste relating to either smithing or smelting activities.

6. THE FINDS

6.1 Artefactual material was recorded from seven deposits (Appendix B) which included deposits, ditch fills and the fills of a probable pit. All finds have been recorded directly to an MS Excel spreadsheet. Codes used for the recording of pottery fabrics are given below in parenthesis and are defined in Appendix B. Where appropriate fabric codes correspond to those of the Worcester online pottery type series.

Pottery

6.2 Pottery amounting to six sherds (118g) was recovered from five deposits. Two small bodysherds in oxidised Severn Valley ware (TF12) from probable pit fill 105 (3g) (pit 103) and ditch fill 404 (2g) (ditch 403) are the earliest, but are only broadly dateable to the Roman period (mid 1st to 4th centuries). Pottery of medieval type was recorded from two deposits; deposit 203 and fill 206 (ditch 207). The latter consists of a body or base sherd in an oolitic limestone-tempered fabric (TF57), a type occurring commonly from the Cotswolds region and dateable across the 10th/11th to 13th centuries. The second sherd occurs in an unglazed sandy fabric, possibly of Worcester type (TF55). It is a rim sherd from a vessel (probably a jar) with thickened, everted rim and with impressed fingertip decoration to the outside of the rim top. It probably dates to the 12th to 14th centuries. Post-medieval pottery was recorded as two sherds, both in Rhenish stoneware fabrics, from garden soil deposit 302. Dating in the 16th to 17th centuries range is suggested for this material. The larger sherd is of Frechen type, the base portion of a mug or 'drinking jug'.

Fired clay/daub

6.3 Quantities of fire clay or burnt daub (292g) were recorded from five deposits. Material from ditch fills 208 (ditch 209) and 404 (ditch 403) certainly represent fragments of burnt daub, preserving clear wattle impressions.

Industrial waste

6.4 Three fragments (142g) of ironworking waste were recorded from ditch fill 404 (ditch 403). None of this material is diagnostic of 'process' and might relate to smithing of smelting activities.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal Bone

7.1 Animal bone amounting to 54 fragments (851g) was recovered from six deposits in association with artefacts relating to the medieval period. The material was fragmentary but preserved well enough to make possible the identification of the three major domestic species, cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) and pig (*Sus scrofa*). Each was identified from meat-poor skeletal elements,

suggesting a possible origin in the early stages of butchery however, no cut or chop marks were present. As commonly exploited domestic animals, each is to be expected in assemblages of this period, but with only the 7, 6 and 7 fragments recovered no inference can be drawn other than species identification.

7.2 A limited amount of horse (*Equus callabus*), dog (*Canis familiaris*), goose (*Anser anser*) and partridge (*Phasianus colchicus*) bone was also identified but once again the recovery was too low to provide any information other than the presence of each species.

Palaeoenvironmental evidence

7.3 A single environmental sample (20 litres of soil) was processed from probable pit 103 in Trench 1 to evaluate the preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains in the area and with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of domestic or industrial activity on the site. The sample was processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).

7.4 Preliminary identifications of plant macrofossils are noted in Table 1 in Appendix C, following nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary *et al* (2012) for cereals. The presence of mollusc shells has also been recorded and nomenclature is according to Anderson (2005) and habitat preferences according to Kerney (1999) and Davies (2008).

7.5 The flot was large with around 15% rooty material and modern seeds. The charred material comprised varying levels of preservation.

Trench 1

7.6 The upper fill 105 (sample 1) within probable pit 103 contained a large quantity of charred plant remains. The cereal remains included free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type) grain and rachis fragments, barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grain and rachis fragments, rye (*Secale cereale*) grains, hulled wheat (emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*)) grains, and culm node fragments. A number of the hulled wheat grains were identifiable as being those of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*). There were some traces of germination on a few of the grains.

7.7 The weed seeds included seeds of oats (*Avena* sp.), brome grass *(Bromus* sp.), rye-grass/fescue (*Lolium/Festuca* sp.), Vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus*), celtic bean (*Vicia*

faba), brassica (*Brassica* sp.), mallow (*Malva* sp.), stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), hawk's-beard (*Crepis sp*.), docks (*Rumex* sp.), clover/medick (*Trifolium/Medicago* sp.), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), meadow grass/cat's-tails (*Poa/Phleum* sp.), red bartsia (*Odontites vernus)* and nightshade (*Solanum* sp.). There were also a few monocotyledon stem fragments. A moderate quantity of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm were recovered. These included round wood fragments.

7.8 The moderately small number of mollusc shells recorded included those of the open country species *Vallonia costata* and *Vallonia excentrica*, and the intermediate species *Trochulus hispidus* and *Punctum pygmaeum*.

7.9 The charred assemblage is likely to be representative of domestic waste and indicative of settlement activities taking place in the nearby vicinity. The weed seeds are those of species typical of grassland, field margin and arable environments.

7.10 Free-threshing wheat became the predominant wheat in southern Britain from the Saxon period (Greig 1991) and the presence of rye is also indicative of a post-Roman date for the assemblage. Spelt wheat, however, is typical of a Roman or earlier assemblage. Stinking mayweed becomes more common in assemblages of Saxon and medieval date (Greig 1991) and this is thought to be linked with the increased cultivation of heavier clay soils. The assemblage would suggest a post-Roman (probably Anglo-Saxon rather than medieval) date for this deposit. Although the possibility that the feature is Roman (and the Roman pottery sherd is not residual) cannot be discounted.

8. DISCUSSION

8.1 The evaluation identified a number of archaeological features within the site from which a small quantity of dateable artefactual material was retrieved.

8.2 A probable pit was identified within Trench 1. A sample taken from upper organic fill 105 contained a large quantity of charred plant remains and mollusc shell fragments, the former possibly indicative of a post-Roman (Anglo-Saxon) date. However, it should be noted that the base and extents of the feature were not identified during the archaeological fieldwork (when the feature was thought to represent part of a

pond and/or palaeochannel) and the character and date of the feature are tentatively ascribed (based on the finds and palaeoenvironmental evidence).

8.3 Two ditches of similar form and size were identified in Trenches 2 and 4 and are likely to represent drainage, boundary and/or enclosure ditches probably dating to the medieval period. Ditch 403 had a residual sherd of Roman pottery within. However, due to the similar size and form with ditch 207 they most likely have a broadly contemporary date (although a Roman date cannot be entirely discounted). All ditches were infilled before being sealed by the post-medieval demolition/garden soil.

8.4 The ditch identified in Trenches 2 and 4 correlates with an anomaly identified during the geophysical survey but elsewhere the correlation is less clear.

8.5 It should be noted that, although the quantity of dateable material is relatively small, the quantity of fired clay/daub, fragments of iron working waste and the material recovered from the bulk environmental sample are indicative of Roman, Anglo-Saxon and/or medieval occupation and/or industrial activity in the area of the site. It is entirely possible that this activity is associated with the mill and/or other activity within the historic core of Childswickham.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Alison Roberts, assisted by Morgan Murphy. The report was written by Alison Roberts. The finds, animal bone and biological evidence reports were written by Ed McSloy, Andy Clark and Sarah Wyles respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Esther Escudero. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Laurent Coleman.

10. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay	>5	>1.6	0.22	
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Light grey brown silty clay	>5	>1.6	0.24	
1	102	Layer		garden soil	Mid grey brown silty clay with frequent stones, CBM and bone	>5	>1.6	0.41	
1	103	Cut		probable pit	Extends beyond trench edges. Base not reached.	>5	>1.6	>0.7	
1	104	Fill	103	Lower fill of 103	Light yellow silty clay	>1	>1	>0.4	
1	105	Fill	103	Upper fill of 103	Black brown silty clay	>1	>1	0.3	RB
2	200	Layer		topsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay	>5	>1.6	0.2	
2	201	Layer		subsoil	Light grey brown silty clay	>5	>1.6	0.18	
2	202	Layer		garden soil	Same as 102	>5	>1.6	0.17	
2	203	Deposit		deposit	Mid yellow brown clay with frequent large stones within	>2.06	>1.6	0.17	C12-C14
2	204	Deposit		alluvium	Mid yellow orange silty clay			0.3	
2	205	Layer		natural substrate	Gravels			0.02	
2	206	Fill	207	ditch fill	Mid brown grey silt	>1.6	2.5	0.53	C11-C13
2	207	Cut		ditch	North-west/south-east aligned. Concave sides and a rounded base	>1.6	2.5	0.53	
2	208	Fill	209	ditch fill	Mid grey brown silt	>1.6	>0.6	>0.2	
2	209	Cut		ditch	East/west aligned. Concave side. Base not reached	>1.6	>0.6	>0.2	
3	300	Layer		topsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay	>5	>1.6	0.24	
3	301	Layer		subsoil	Light grey brown silty clay	>5	>1.6	0.2	
3	302	Layer		garden soil	Mid grey brown silty clay with frequent stones, CBM and bone	>5	>1.6	0.36	C16-C17
3	303	Layer		alluvium	Mid yellow orange silty clay	>5	>1.6	0.32	
3	304	Layer		natural substrate	Gravels	>5	>1.6		
4	400	Layer		topsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay	>5	>1.6	0.17	
4	401	Layer		subsoil	Light grey brown silty clay	>5	>1.6	0.18	
4	402	Layer		garden soil	Mid grey brown silty clay with frequent stones, CBM and bone	>5	>1.6	0.2	
4	403	Cut		ditch	East/west aligned. Concave sides and a rounded base	>1.6	1.05	0.63	
4	404	Fill		ditch fill	Mid grey brown silt	>1.6	1.05	0.63	RB
4	405	Layer		alluvium	Mid yellow orange silty clay	>5	>1.6	0.7	
4	406	Layer		natural substrate	Gravels	>5	>1.6		

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Finds concordance

Context	class	Description	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Spot-date
104	fired clay/daub		1	8	-
105	Roman pottery	Severn Valley Ware (TF12) bodysherd	1	3	RB
	fired clay/daub		9	74	
203	Medieval pottery	unglazed sandy fabric (TF55) jar rim	1	23	C12-C14
206	Medieval pottery	limestone-tempered (TF57) body/base sherd	1	24	C11-C13
	Industrial waste	indet. Ironworking slag	3	142	
	fired clay/daub		1	6	
208	fired clay/daub	burnt daub with watttle impsressions	2	148	-
302	post-med pottery	Frechen stoneware (FRE)	1	59	C16-C17
	post-med pottery	Rhenish (?Raeren) stoneware (RHE)	1	7	
404	Roman pottery	Severn Valley Ware (TF12) bodysherd	1	2	RB
	fired clay/daub		5	56	

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table 1: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	SUS	EQ	Canid	Bird sp.	LM	MM	Ind	Total	Weight (g)
103	104	2	2	1				1	4		10	61
103	105	1						1	2		4	72
	203							2			2	49
207	206	1	1		3	1		1			7	244
209	208	1	1	2				3	3		10	135
403	404	2	2	4			3	2	4	4	21	290
Total		**7**	**6**	**7**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**10**	**13**	**4**	**54**	
Weight		**237**	**104**	**62**	**135**	**9**	**37**	**207**	**39**	**21**	**851**	

BOS = Cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; SUS = pig; EQ = horse; Canid = dog; LM = cattle size mammal; Ind = indeterminate

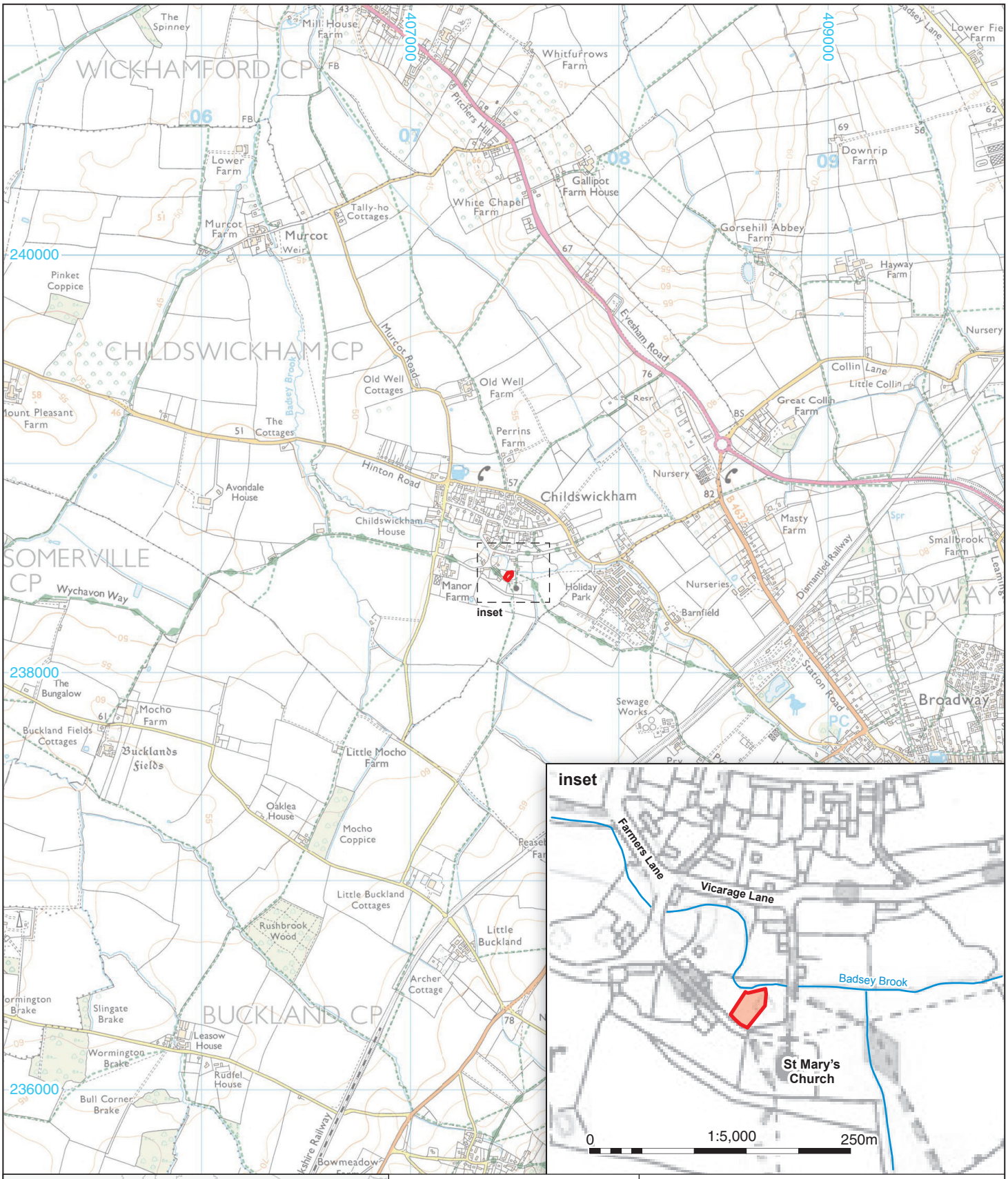
Table 2: Assessment table of the palaeoenvironmental remains

Feature	Context	Sample	Processed vol (L)	Unprocessed vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
Trench 1													
Pit 103	105	1	20	20	100	15	*****	**	Barley, f-t wheat, rye + hulled wheat (inc. spelt) grain frags, some geminatio n, f-t wheat + barley rachis frags, culm nodes	*****	*Avena, Bromus, Vicia faba, Vicia/Lathyrus, Lolium/Festuca, Brassica, Malva, Anthemis cotula, Crepis, Rumex, Trifolium/Medic ago, Chenopodium, Poa/Phleum, Odontites vernus, Solanum,* stem frags	**/***	Moll-t (**)

Key: * = 1–4 items; ** = 5–19 items; *** = 20–49 items; **** = 50–99 items; ***** = >100 items

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	The Old Mill, The Cross, Childswickham, Broadway, Worchestershire	
Short description	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in September at The Old Mill, The Cross, Childswickham, Broadway, Worcestershire. Four trenches were excavated. Two probable medieval drainage ditches and a probable pit of possible post-Roman (Anglo-Saxon) date was also identified.	
Project dates	23 - 24 September 2019	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Geophysical Survey (SUMO 2019)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	The Old Mill, The Cross, Childswickham, Broadway, Worchestershire	
Study area (M^2/ha)	*c*. 330m²	
Site co-ordinates	407459 238467	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Laurent Coleman	
Project Supervisor	Alison Roberts	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Museums Worcestershire	Pottery, animal bone, CBM
Paper	Museums Worcestershire	Trench sheets, context sheets, section drawings, photo registers
Digital	Museums Worcestershire	Database, digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2019 *The Old Mill, The Cross, Childswickham, Broadway, Worchestershire: Archaeological Evaluation.* CA typescript report **CR0197_1**		



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e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

The Old Mill, The Cross, Childswickham, Broadway, Worcestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY	**EE**	*PROJECT NO.*	**CR0197**	*FIGURE NO.*
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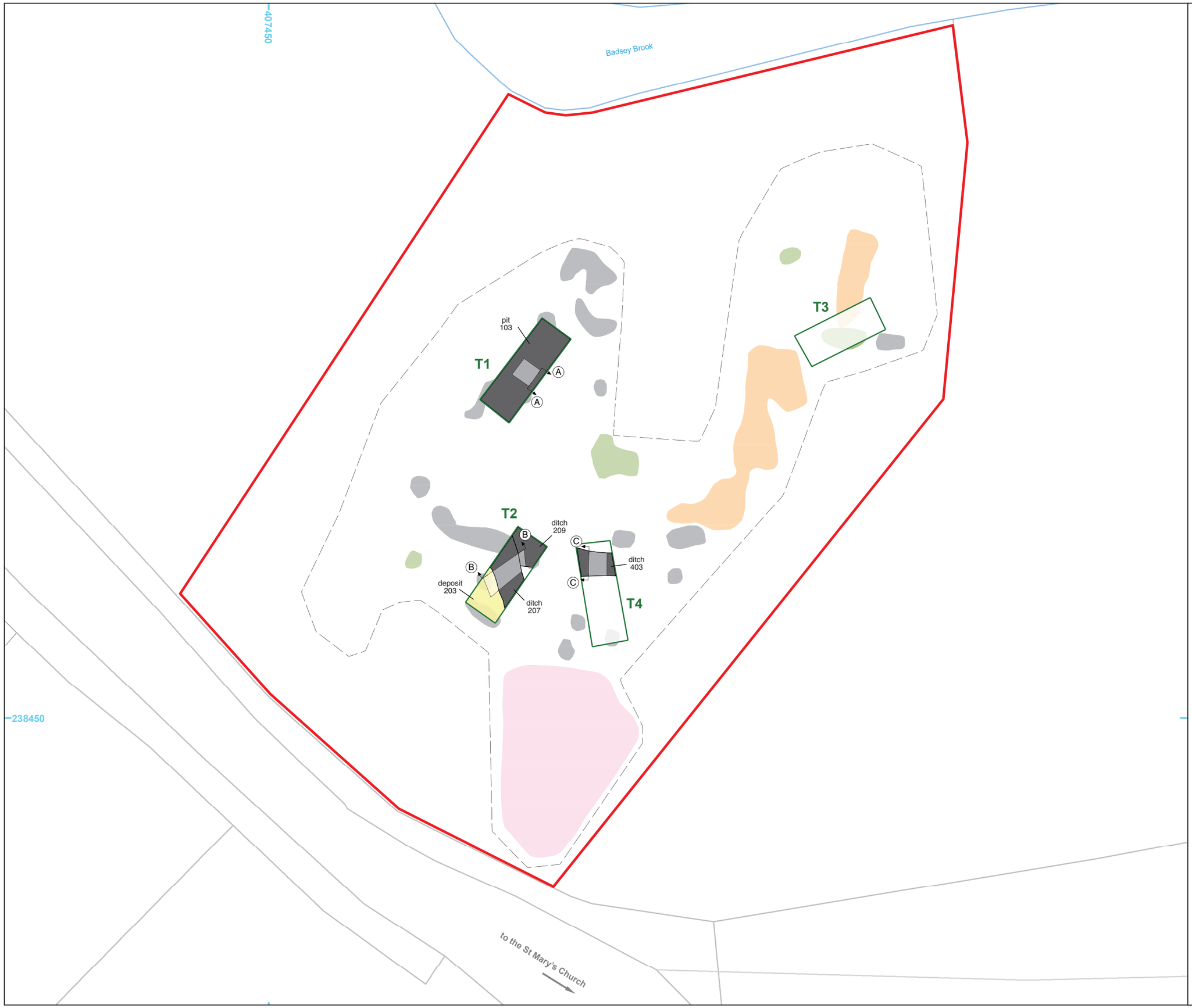
APPROVED BY	**LC**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:25,000**	



N

Site boundary

Evaluation trench

Archaeological feature
(excavated/unexcavated)

Deposit/layer

A A Section location

Geophysical survey results
SUMO (2019)

Survey area

Possible structure

Anomalous layer - type I

Anomalous layer - type II

Disturbed ground

0 1:150 5m

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PROJECT TITLE

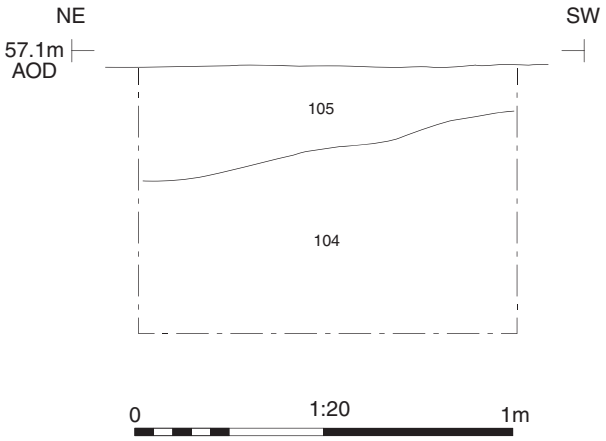
The Old Mill, The Cross, Childswickham, Broadway, Worcestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench location plan showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

DRAWN BY	**EE**	*PROJECT NO.*	**CR0197**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**30/09/2019**	**2**
APPROVED BY	**LC**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:150**	

Section AA



Pit 103, representative section looking east (0.5m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

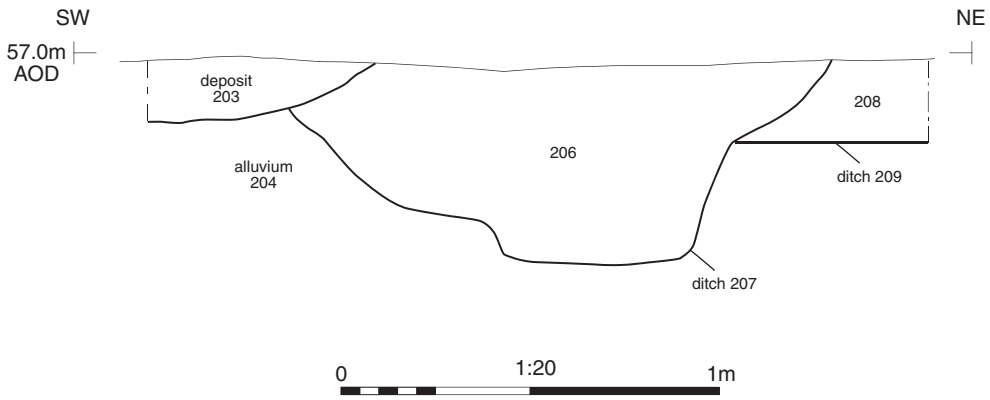
The Old Mill, The Cross, Childswickham, Broadway, Worcestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 1: section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**EE**	*PROJECT NO.*	**CR0197**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**30/09/2019**	**3**
APPROVED BY	**LC**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:20**	

Section BB



Deposit 203 and ditches 206 and 209, looking north-west (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 2: section and photograph

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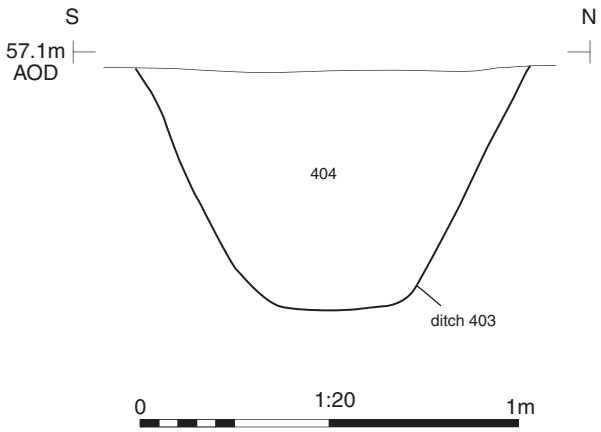
Section CC



Ditch 403, looking west (0.5m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 4: section and photograph

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