

**Archaeological watching brief
at Pintbar Cottage,
Foredraught Lane
Tibberton,
WR9 7NH**

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20th August 2018

WSM 70383

Oasis ref martinco1-325595

Sundowner
Circus Field Basin
Stocklake
Aylesbury
HP20 1AP

07850 918755

Archaeological watching brief at Pintbar Cottage, Foredraught Lane Tibberton, WR9 7NH

Introduction

An archaeological watching brief was carried out at land adjacent to Pintbar Cottage, Foredraught Lane Tibberton, WR9 7NH (SO 90103 57729; Fig 1) at the request of Mr and Mrs Grimer, the client. This work was undertaken in compliance with a Written Scheme of Investigation approved by Aidan Smyth, Archaeology and Planning Advisor of Wychavon and Malvern Hills District Councils, on 21st June 2018 (planning ref: 17/02173/FUL, event number WSM 70383).

Summary

An archaeological watching brief was carried out at land adjacent to Pintbar Cottage, Foredraught Lane Tibberton, WR9 7NH. A substantial rubbish deposit, dating to the later 17th century onwards was identified. It is believed that this is the result of deposition by a number of households in the village, possibly filling a natural depression in the ground.

A summary will be published in West Midlands Archaeology.

The documentary material

Geology and topography

The search area sits within a rolling lowland landscape based on mudstone and siltstone geology with superficial glacio-fluvial and alluvium deposits. A mixed pastoral and arable agriculture is practised here and the field parcels have undergone amalgamation and reorganisation resulting in the loss of some of the historic character. The village of Tibberton has undergone some modern infill and expansion however the traditional character of scattered farms and clusters of wayside settlements amongst a network of winding lanes persists throughout the landscape.

Historic mapping

The earliest available map is one of 1779 by John Snape. This cannot be reproduced for reasons of copyright but it shows the road that was to become Foredraught Lane. No buildings are shown on this road and it is likely that it existed just to provide access to certain fields. By the time of the enclosure map of 1810 (Fig 2.1) a number of cottages had been built on the eastern side of this lane, now called Far Grove Lane, including one within the land parcel included within the current development. By the time of the Ordnance Survey map of 1885 (Fig 2.2) a cottage replacing the one shown on the map of 1810 had been built and this building is believed to form part of the existing Pintbar Cottage. The main part of the existing development site lies within its curtilage although the garage lies within the adjacent field. The Ordnance Survey maps of 1904 (Fig 2.3) and 1928 (Fig 2.4) show no significant changes.

The Worcestershire Historic Environment Record

There are a number of entries on the Worcestershire Historic Environment Record for the area including or surrounding the development site.

Monuments and buildings

WSM 57335

Black and white cottage, house mid-17th century with mid-19th century and mid-20th century alterations.

WSM 42406

Grundys Cottage: early nineteenth century single pile cottage, with twentieth century alterations.

Landscape components

WSM 42160

Feckenham Forest, 13th century boundary of Feckenham Forest

Historic landscape character

HWR 10820

Settlement: type nucleated row of the post-medieval period (1540 AD to 1799 AD)

The fieldwork

General

Fieldwork took place on the 3rd and the 27th July 2018. The new structures, a domestic property and an associated garage, were to be built on slightly sloping ground and, consequently, significant ground reduction was necessary to produce a level area before the excavation of the footings could take place. This ground reduction resulted in the natural subsoil being exposed over a wide area and no observation of the footings themselves was necessary. A full description of the contexts is given in Appendix 1. Contexts are described in summary form below.

Description

Generally a dark grey brown sandy loam with common small stones (context 001, topsoil) overlay a mid-grey-orange brown sandy clay with occasional small stones (context 002, subsoil) which in turn overlay a mid-brown orange tenacious clay (context 003, natural subsoil; Fig 3, section 2).

However, in the northern corner of the site this sequence was different. Context 002 overlay a very dark grey-brown sandy clay with common small rounded stones, common charcoal flecks and a significant quantity of pottery (see below: **The finds**, context 004; Fig 3, section 1 and plan of stripped areas). This deposit overlay the natural subsoil (context 003) and tapered away to the south.

Interpretation

The southern part of the site lay within an area that has been, or was adjacent to, a field up until the mid 20th century. The northern part of the site lies adjacent to Foredraught Lane, formerly Far Grove Lane. The local topography comprises a rolling landscape, the core of the village sitting on a pair of low knolls between 40m and 50m above sea level. Foredraught Lane crosses the northern end of a low crescentic hill to the north-west of the village, at a similar height, subsequently dropping down its southern side. This is where the current site is located. It is thought that there was a shallow, dry valley cutting into this southern slope which was used for the disposal of domestic rubbish including broken pottery vessels and the ashes from fires.

The finds

A few finds came from the topsoil but the majority from context 004. The assemblage recovered from the site could be dated from the post-medieval period onwards. The level of preservation was generally good, with finds displaying low-moderate levels of surface abrasion and a notably higher than average pottery sherd weight of 15.4g, all suggesting a general pattern of relatively little disturbance since deposition.

The assemblage appears to be the result of the domestic rubbish disposal from the later 17th century onwards.

Acknowledgements

The author would particularly like to thank Mr and Mrs Grimer, the construction contractors, Furber Young Developments Ltd and Aidan Smyth for their kind cooperation.

Archive

The physical archive consists of:

- 4 Context sheets
- 1 Drawing
- 1 Hard copy of the report

- 1 Hard copy of the report illustrations
- 1 Hard copy of the WSI

It will be deposited at Worcestershire County Museum, Hartlebury upon approval of the report.

The digital archive consists of:

- 1 Digital copy of the report (.doc format)
- 7 Illustrations (.bmp format)

It will be deposited with OASIS (Appendix 3) upon approval of the report.

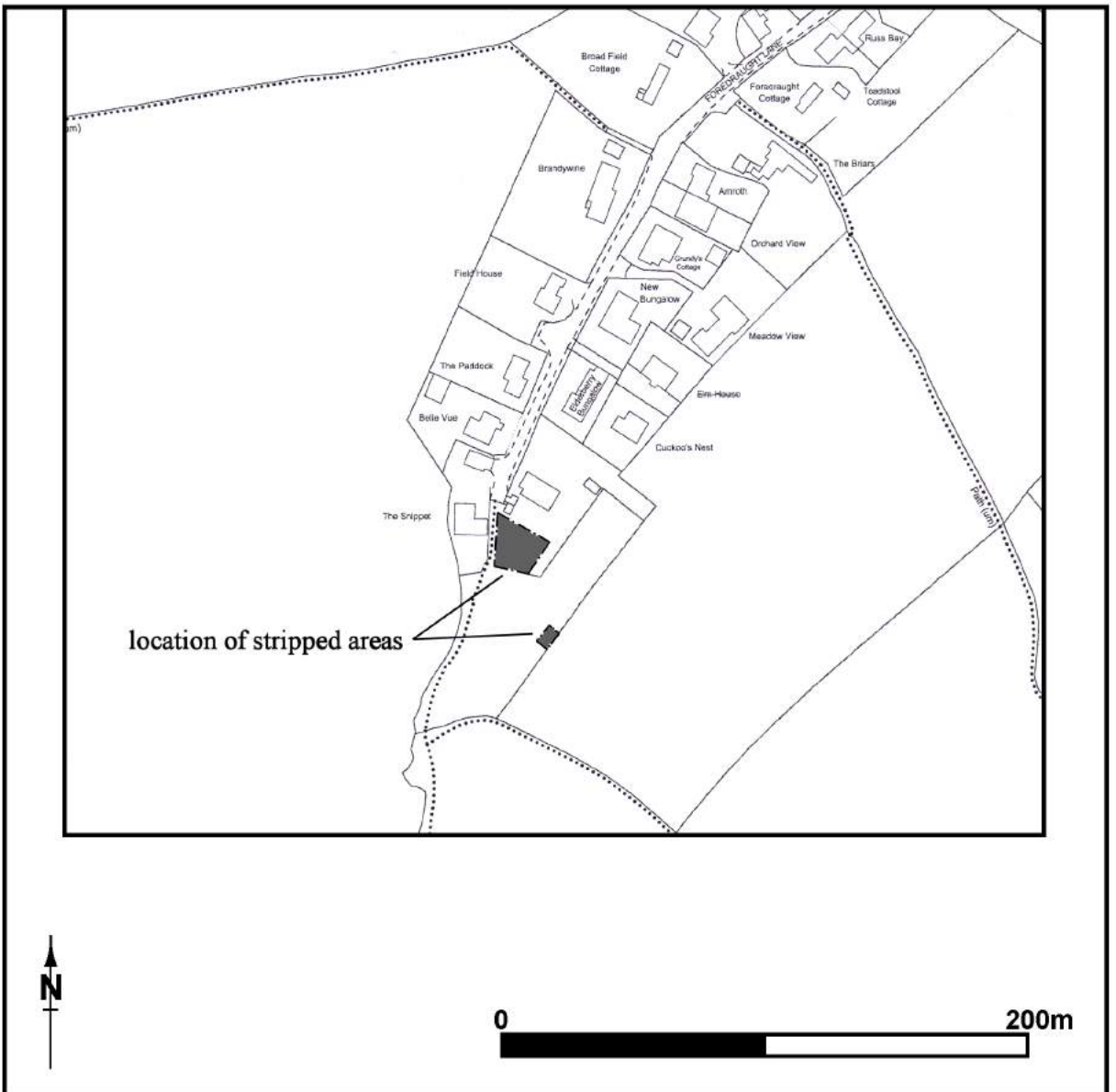
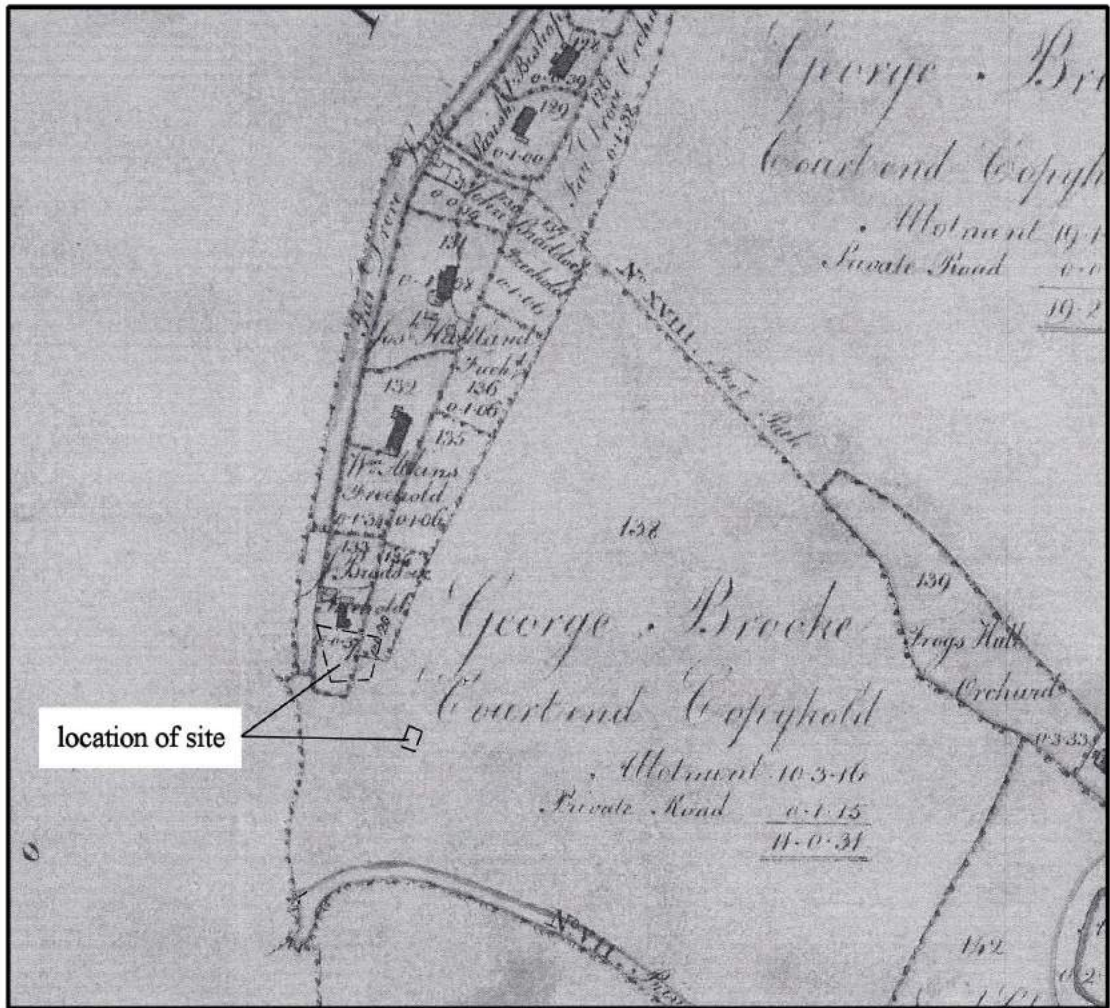


Fig 1: Location of site



location of site

not to scale

Fig 2.1: Tibberton Enclosure map of 1810

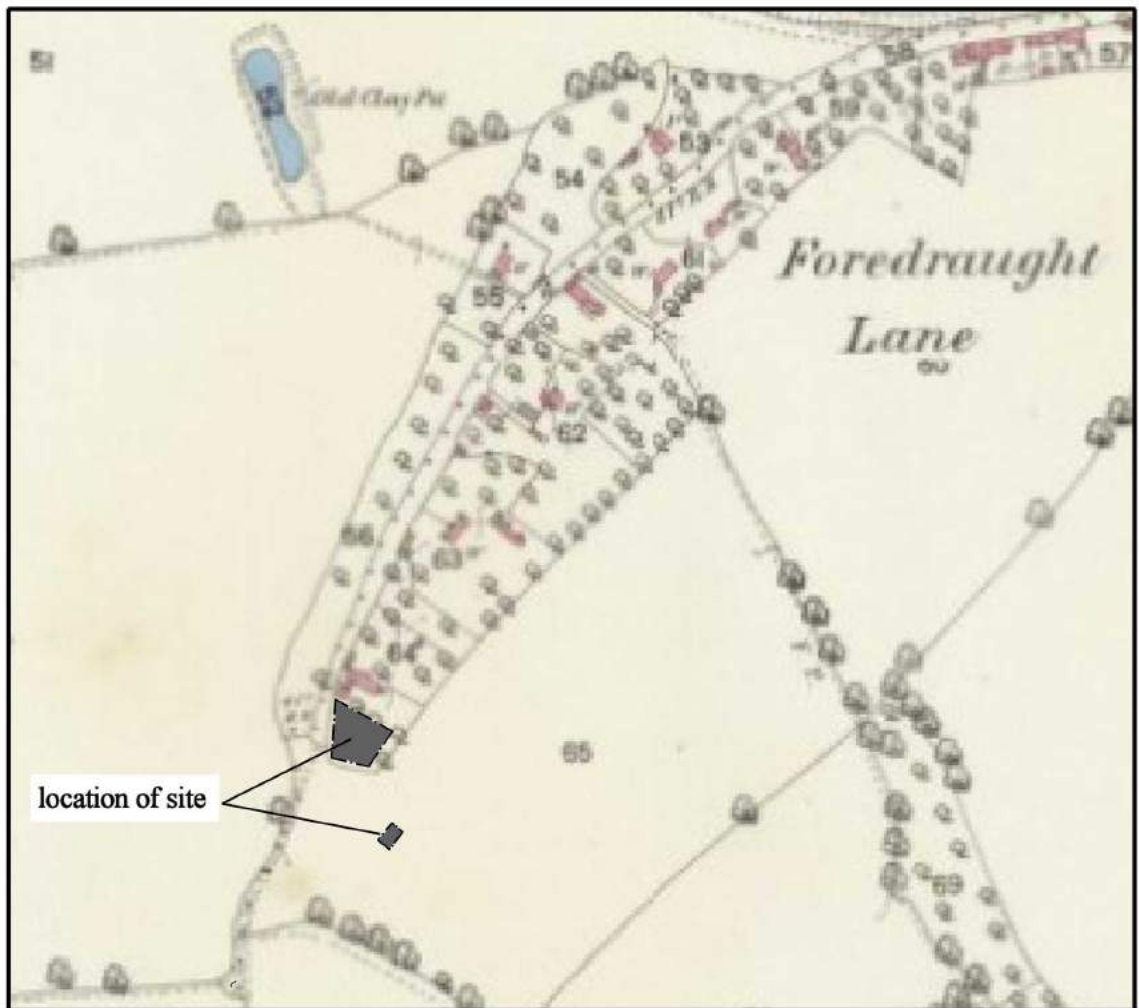


Fig 2.2: Ordnance Survey map of 1885

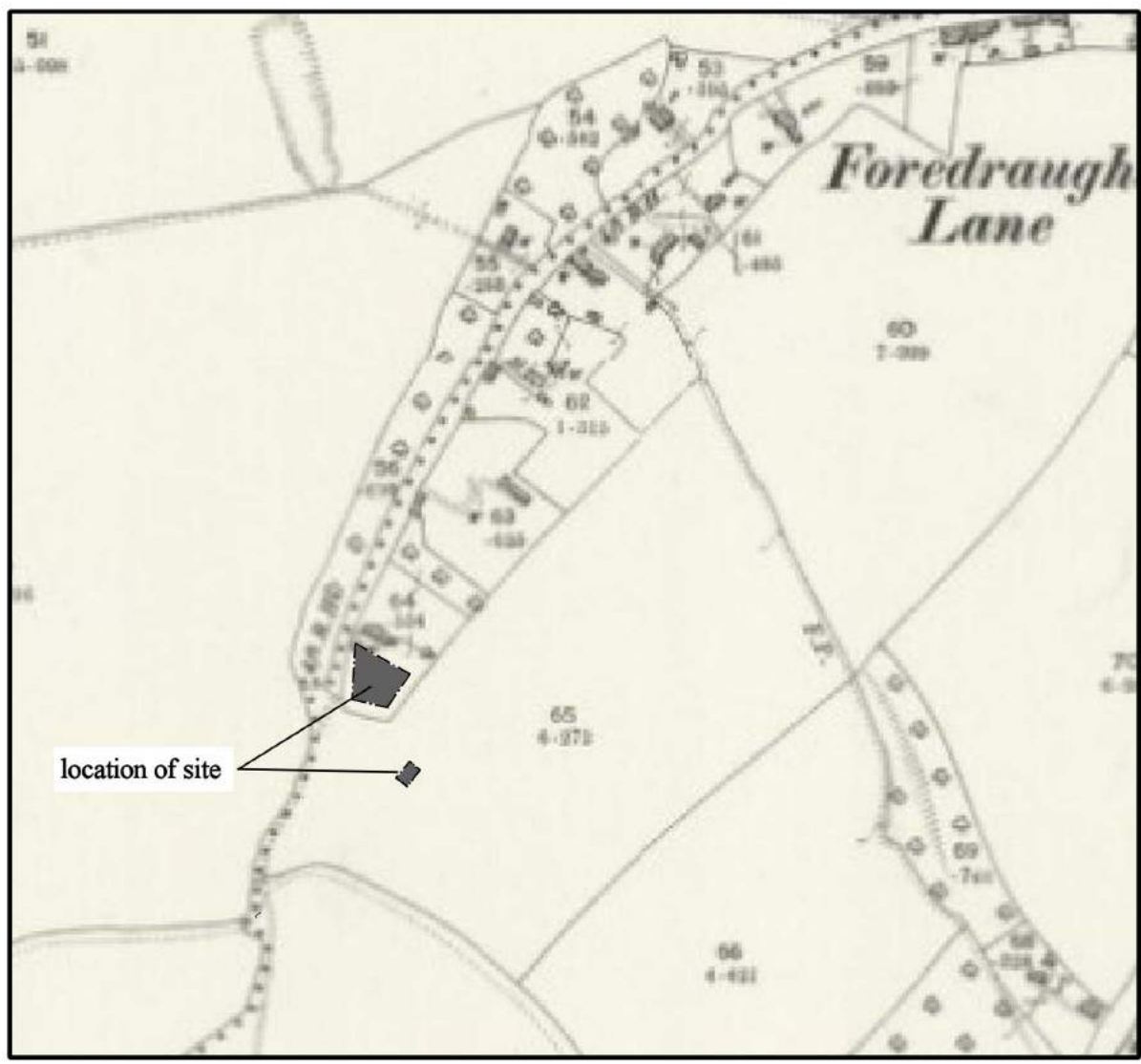


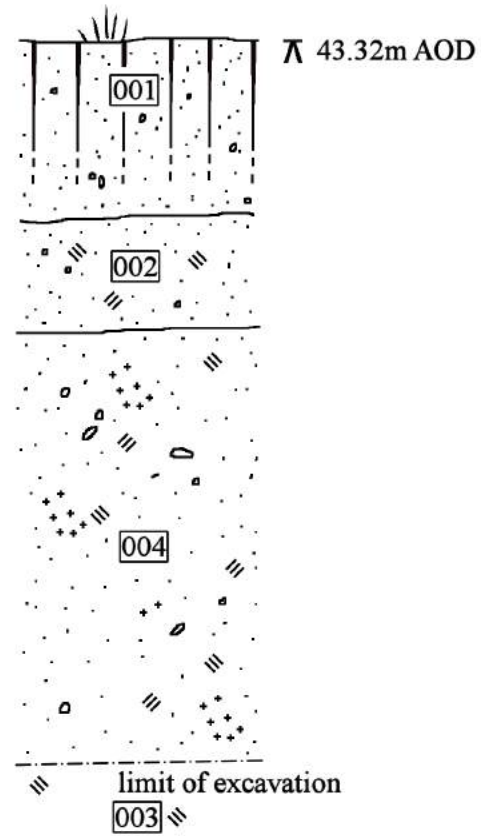
Fig 2.3: Ordnance Survey map of 1904



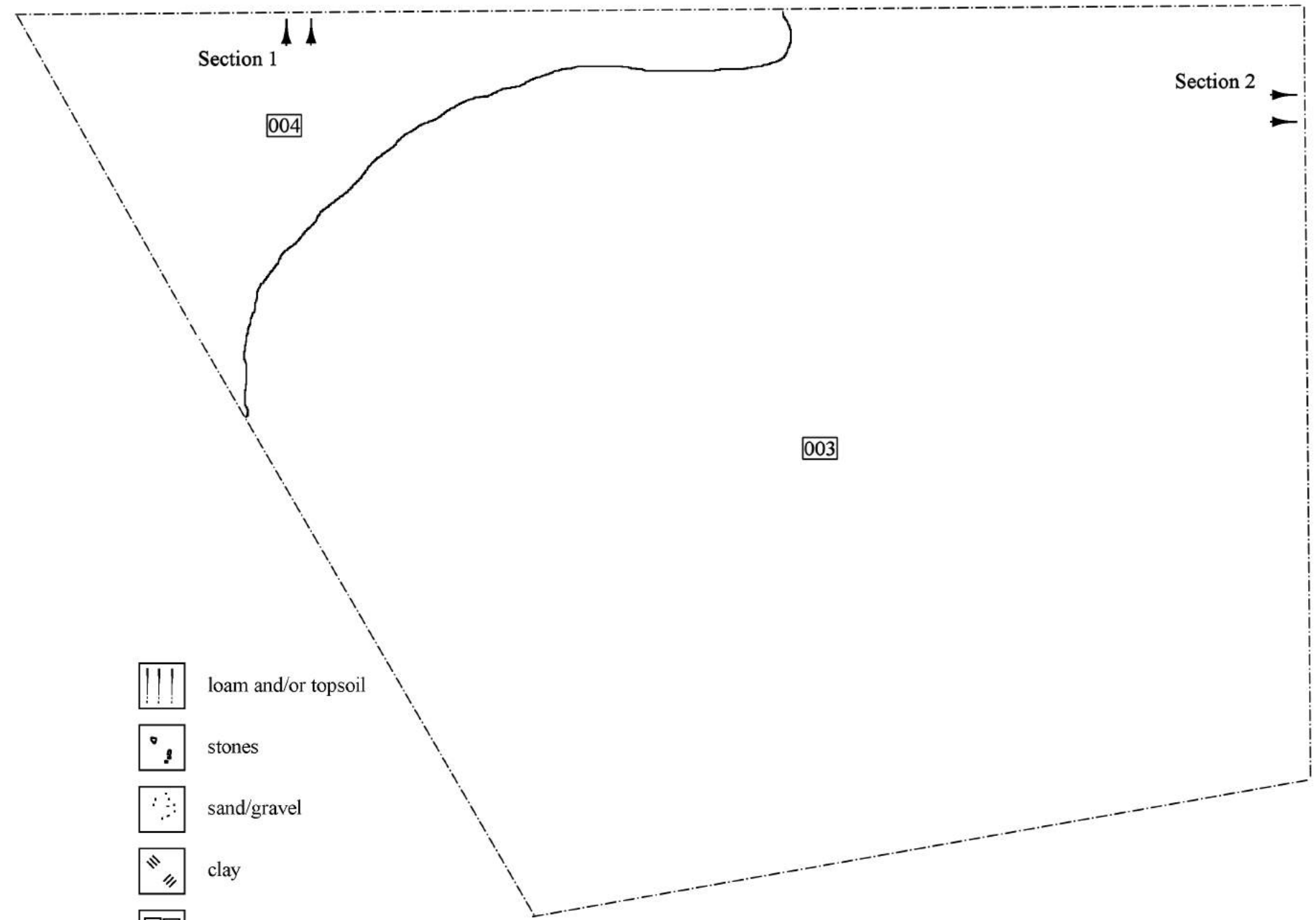
Fig 2.4: Ordnance Survey map of 1928

Section 1

north-west south-east

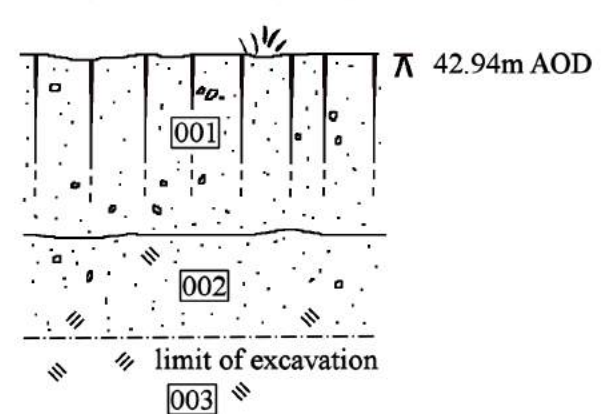










Stripped areas



Section 2

north-east south-east



-  loam and/or topsoil
-  stones
-  sand/gravel
-  clay
-  bricks
-  ash and charcoal
-  limit of excavation
-  height above Ordnance Datum

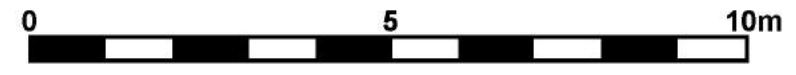
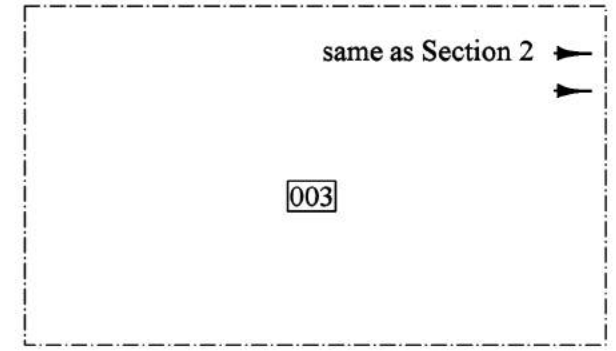
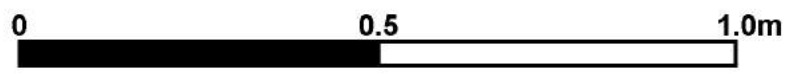


Fig 3: Plans and sections



Fig 4: Stripping and ground reduction of area of house



Fig 5: Full extent of ground reduction

Appendix 1: List of the contexts

Context number	Description	Interpretation
001	Dark grey brown sandy loam with common small stones	Topsoil
002	Mid grey orange brown sandy clay with occasional small stones	Subsoil
003	Mid brown orange tenacious clay	Natural subsoil
004	Very dark grey brown sandy clay with common small rounded stones and common charcoal flecks, tapers away to south	Rubbish deposit, possibly deposited in a natural depression as there was no clear cut

Appendix 2: The finds

Artefactual analysis by Laura Griffin

The finds work reported here conforms to the following guidance: for finds work by ClfA (2014), for pottery analysis by PCRG/SGRP/MPRG (2016), for archive creation by AAF (2011), and for museum deposition by SMA (1993).

Aims

- To identify, sort, spot date, and quantify all artefacts;
- To describe the range of artefacts present;
- To preliminarily assess the significance of the artefacts.

Method of analysis

All hand-retrieved finds were examined. They were identified, quantified and dated to period. A *terminus post quem* date was produced for each stratified context. All information was recorded on a pro forma Microsoft Access 2007 database.

The pottery was examined under x20 magnification and 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).

Results

The assemblage recovered from the site totalled 36 finds weighing 437g (see Tables 1 and 3). Material came from two contexts (001 and 004) and could be dated from the post-medieval period onwards. Level of preservation was generally good, with finds displaying low-moderate levels of surface abrasion and a notably higher than average pottery sherd weight of 15.4g, all suggesting a general pattern of relatively little disturbance since deposition.

period	material class	object specific type	count	weight (g)
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	11	317
post-medieval	ceramic	pipe	3	6
modern	ceramic	pot	16	100
modern	glass	marble	1	5
modern	glass	vessel	5	9

Table 1: Quantification of the artefactual assemblage

Summary artefactual evidence by period

All material has been dated and quantified (see Table 1). Pottery has been grouped and quantified according to general fabric class (Table 2). Sherds were datable by fabric type to their general period or production span.

Post-medieval

Eleven sherds could be identified as being of late 17th-18th century date. These included fragments of press-moulded dishes decorated with inlaid slip in both post-medieval red ware (fabric 78; context 001) and post-medieval buff ware (fabric 91; contexts 001 and 004). Remaining sherds included fragments of black-glazed jar and pancheon forms (fabric 78; contexts 001 and 004) and one sherd of unidentified fabric (fabric 100; context 004).

Other material of post-medieval date consisted of three fragments of clay pipe stem (contexts 001 and 004).

Modern

Remaining finds consisted primarily of modern glazed tablewares, including transfer decorated modern china (fabric 85; contexts 001 and 004), creamware (fabric 84; context 001) and modern stoneware (fabric 81.4; context 001) dated from the late 18th century onwards.

In addition, fragments of bottle glass, a glass bottle stopper and a glass marble were also identified in the topsoil (context 001).

period	fabric code	fabric common name	count	weight (g)
post-medieval	78	Post-medieval red ware	7	274
modern	81.4	Miscellaneous late stoneware	1	3
modern	84	Creamware	1	3
modern	85	Modern china	14	94
post-medieval	91	Post-medieval buff wares	3	34
post-medieval	100	Miscellaneous post-medieval wares	1	9

Table 2: Quantification of the pottery by fabric type

context	material class	object specific type	count	weight (g)	start date	end date	finds tpq
1	glass	marble	1	5		20C	19-20C
1	ceramic	pipe	2	3			
1	glass	vessel	5	9	19C	20C	
1	ceramic	pot	10	53	19C	18C	
1	ceramic	pot	1	3	19C	20C	
1	ceramic	pot	5	248	L17C	18C	
1	ceramic	pot	1	2	L18C	M19C	
1	ceramic	pot	1	3	M18C	L18C	
4	ceramic	pot	1	9			19-20C
4	ceramic	pipe	1	3			

4	ceramic	pot	3	39	19C	20C	
4	ceramic	pot	3	30	L17C	18C	
4	ceramic	pot	2	30	M17C	18C	

Table 3: Summary of context dating based on artefacts

Significance

The assemblage appears to be the result of the domestic rubbish disposal from the later 17th century onwards.

Recommendations

No further work required.

Bibliography

AAF 2011 *Archaeological archives: a guide to the best practice in the creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. Available at <http://www.archaeologyuk.org/archives/>

CIfA 2014 *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*. Available at <http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>

Hurst, J D, and Rees, H, 1992 Pottery fabrics; a multi-period series for the County of Hereford and Worcester, in Woodiwiss, S G (ed), *Iron Age and Roman salt production and the medieval town of Droitwich*, CBA Res Rep, **81**, 200-9

PCRG/SGRP/MPRG, 2016 *A standard for pottery studies in archaeology*

SMA 1993 *Selection, retention and dispersal of archaeological collections*. Available at <http://www.swfed.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/selectionretentiondispersalofcollections1-SMA.pdf>

Summary of data for Worcestershire HER

WSM 70383 (event HER number)

PBC/18

Artefacts

period - note 1	material class	object specific type	count	weight	start date	end date	specialist report? (note 2)	key assemblage? (note 3)
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	6	166	M17C	18C	N	N
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	4	142	L17C	18C	N	N
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1	9			N	N
post-medieval	ceramic	pipe	3	6			N	N
modern	glass	vessel	5	9	19C	20C	N	N

modern	glass	marble	1	5		20C	N	N
modern	ceramic	pot	1	3	M18C	L18C	N	N
modern	ceramic	pot	1	2	L18C	M19C	N	N
modern	ceramic	pot	4	42	19C	20C	N	N
modern	ceramic	pot	10	53	19C	18C	N	N

Notes

- 1) In some cases the date will be "Undated". In most cases, especially if there is not a specialist report, the information entered in the Date field will be a general period such as Neolithic, Roman, medieval etc (see below for a list of periods used in the Worcestershire HER). Very broad date ranges such as late Medieval to Post-medieval are acceptable for artefacts which can be hard to date for example roof tiles. If you have more specific dates, such as 13th to 14th century, please use these instead. Specific date ranges which cross general period boundaries can also be used, for example 15th to 17th century.

period	from	to
Palaeolithic	500000 BC	10001 BC
Mesolithic	10000 BC	4001 BC
Neolithic	4000 BC	2351 BC
Bronze Age	2350 BC	801 BC
Iron Age	800 BC	42 AD
Roman	43	409
Post-Roman	410	1065
Medieval	1066	1539
Post-medieval	1540	1900
Modern	1901	2050

period specific	from	to
Lower Paleolithic	500000 BC	150001
Middle Palaeolithic	150000	40001
Upper Palaeolithic	40000	10001
Early Mesolithic	10000	7001
Late Mesolithic	7000	4001
Early Neolithic	4000	3501
Middle Neolithic	3500	2701
Late Neolithic	2700	2351
Early Bronze Age	2350	1601
Middle Bronze Age	1600	1001
Late Bronze Age	1000	801
Early Iron Age	800	401
Middle Iron Age	400	101
Late Iron Age	100 BC	42 AD
Roman 1st century AD	43	100
2nd century	101	200

3rd century	201	300
4th century	301	400
Roman 5th century	401	410
Post roman	411	849
Pre conquest	850	1065
Late 11th century	1066	1100
12th century	1101	1200
13th century	1201	1300
14th century	1301	1400
15th century	1401	1500
16th century	1501	1600
17th century	1601	1700
18th century	1701	1800
19th century	1801	1900
20th century	1901	2000
21st century	2001	

2. Not all evaluations of small excavation assemblages have specialist reports on all classes of objects. An identification (eg clay pipe) and a quantification is not a specialist report. A short discussion or a more detailed record identifying types and dates is a specialist report. This field is designed to point researchers to reports where they will find out more than merely the presence or absence of material of a particular type and date.
3. This field should be used with care. It is designed to point researchers to reports where they will be able to locate the most important assemblages for any given material for any given date.

Appendix 3: OASIS

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: martinco1-325595

Project details

Project name	Pintbar Cottage Tibberton
Short description of the project	Watching brief at Pintbar Cottage Tibberton
Project dates	Start: 03-07-2018 End: 20-08-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WSM 70383 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	17/02173/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	RUBBISH PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WORCESTERSHIRE WYCHAVON TIBBERTON Pintbar Cottage, Foredraught Lane Tibberton, WR9 7NH
Postcode	WR9 7NH
Study area	400 Square metres
Site coordinates	SO 90103 57729 52.217284801241 -2.144881322673 52 13 02 N 002 08 41 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 42.32m Max: 42.32m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Martin Cook BA MCIfA
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Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Martin Cook BA MCIfA
Project director/manager	Martin Cook BA MCIfA
Project supervisor	Martin Cook BA MCIfA
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Worcestershire County Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	ADS
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Worcestershire County Museum
Paper Contents	"Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological watching brief at Pintbar Cottage, Foredraught Lane Tibberton, WR9 7NH
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cook, M.
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Martin Cook BA MCIfA
Place of issue or publication	Aylesbury
Description	A4 Blue card cover, transparent front cover

Entered by	Martin Cook (office@martinjcook.com)
Entered on	13 August 2018