

**Archaeological evaluation
at Bear Hill House
Alvechurch
Birmingham
Worcestershire
B48 7JX**

Martin Cook BA MCIfA

5th July 2019

WSM 71636

Oasis ref martinco1-358252

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Archaeological evaluation at Bear Hill House, Alvechurch, Birmingham, Worcestershire, B48 7JX

Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out at Bear Hill House, Alvechurch, Birmingham, Worcestershire, B48 7JX (SP 02786 72511; Fig 1) at the request of Alan Smith of Alan Smith Associates on behalf of his client Jarvis Construction Group Ltd. This work was undertaken in compliance with a brief from Emma Hancox of Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service (dated 30th May 2019, planning ref 16/1140) and according to a written scheme of investigation and proposed trench plan provided by Martin Cook BA MCifA and approved by Emma Hancox (site code BHA/19, event no WSM 71636).

The archaeological evaluation was to comprise a trench 10m long by 1.6m wide across each of the proposed three houses. One of these houses lay substantially on the footprint of the existing house and, in an email correspondence between Alan Smith and Adrian Scruby (28th June 2017), it was agreed that no trench was required in this location. This was confirmed with Emma Hancox, his replacement, and it was further agreed between her and the author that an assessment of the extent of basements would be made in this location.

The objectives of the evaluation were to:

- determine the presence/ absence of any archaeological remains and the depth at which they occur;
- identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit together with its likely extent and quality of preservation;
- evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, including the extent of any ground disturbance/ truncation arising from the previous use of the site, and the possible presence of any masking deposits;
- establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence;
- provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, if required.

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out at Bear Hill House, Alvechurch, Birmingham, Worcestershire, B48 7JX. The project identified that extensive terracing had occurred across the site for the purpose of establishing a garden and that deep excavation had taken place in order to provide a subterranean garage for the existing house. No significant archaeological features were identified in either of the two trenches although a small collection of unstratified finds was recovered, thought to be domestic rubbish disposal from the later 17th century onwards. A single Roman sherd was also identified.

A summary will be published in West Midlands Archaeology.

The documentary material

Historic mapping

The earliest available map was the tithe map of Alvechurch of 1843 (Fig 2.1). This shows the site as an undeveloped field with a footpath running across it from north-west to south-east. It is un-named on the tithe map. The Ordnance Survey maps of 1904, 1927 and 1938 (Figs 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4) show no significant differences.

The Worcestershire Historic Environment Record

Topography

The search area sits within an undulating topography based on a bedrock geology of mudstone and superficial geology of a large deposit of sand and gravel and alluvial material that follows the course of the River Arrow. The surrounding area is made up of a mix of 20th century development, including the M42 motorway, and piecemeal and Parliamentary enclosure that has been later amalgamated and reorganised, with settlement made up of farmsteads and strings of wayside dwellings, which are dispersed, and 20th century expansion. The land use around the 20th

century expansion is mainly pastoral with surviving blocks of ancient woodland and large areas of relict and remaining historic parkland.

There are a number of historic buildings, monuments, landscape components and archaeological events nearby or adjacent to the site. By type these are:

Historic buildings

WSM 01830

St Laurence's Church, 5th century AD to 20th century AD

WSM 02042

The Lawns Residential Home (former Rectory), south of church, 19th to 20th century AD

WSM 02044

Old House, 32 Bear Hill, Alvechurch, 17th to 21st century AD

WSM 16074

Vine Cottage, 16 and 18 Bear Hill, Alvechurch, 19th to 21st century AD

WSM 16075

24, 26, 28 Bear Hill, Alvechurch, 15th to 21st century AD

WSM 37598

Windsor Memorial Cross, Church of St Laurence, 19th to 21st century AD

WSM 37957

Churchyard Cross Church of St Laurence, 15th to 21st century AD

WSM 67569

20-22 Bear Hill, Alvechurch, 19th to 21st century AD

Monuments

WSM 02040

Churchyard Cross, 1066 to 1539 AD

WSM 17221

Inferred Pre-Conquest Settlement site, south-west of Alvechurch, 411 to 1065 AD

WSM 17715

Churchyard, Church of St Laurence, 1066 to 1900 AD

WSM 33606

Site of burial vault at Church of St Laurence, 1540 to 1800 AD

WSM 67335

Ridge and furrow, east of Church of St Laurence, 1066 to 1539

Landscape components

WSM 42160

Feckenham Forest, late 11th to 17th century

Settlement components

WSM 17713

Tenement plots west of Swan Street, south of Bear Hill, planned development, 13th to 21st century

Archaeological events

WSM 30531

Evaluation in 2001, Church of St Laurence churchyard

WSM 30935

Geophysical survey in 2001, land south-east of Church of St Laurence

WSM 30936

Evaluation in 2001 land south-east of Church of St Laurence

WSM 30937

Evaluation in 2001, Church of St Laurence

WSM 33545

Watching Brief in 2004, Church of St Laurence

WSM 41773

Tree-Ring Analysis, Church of St Laurence

WSM 67934

Watching Brief on land at The Shrubbery, Bear Hill, ongoing

Desk-based assessments

WSM 30060

Archaeological desk-based assessment Church of St Laurence

WSM 47573

Worcestershire Villages Historic Environment Resource

WSM 67200

Archaeological desk-based assessment on land at The Shrubbery, Bear Hill, ongoing

WSM 67974

Archaeological desk-based assessment at Bear Hill House off Bear Hill

Historic landscape character

HWR 14396

The site lies within an historic landscape characterisation zone which comprises probable former private fields and land enclosed during the post-medieval period (1540-1799 AD) and later new town settlement from the 18th to the 20th centuries.

Summary of information of direct relevance to the current site

WSM 17221

The location of a pre-conquest settlement is inferred from the location of the parish church (WSM 01830) some 200m south- west of the medieval planted borough of Alvechurch. The extent of the settlement is uncertain.

WSM 17713

Narrow regular tenement plots shown on OS map 1884, defined by Swan Street and Bear Hill and regular boundaries on west and south. Field investigation (1994) showed south limit likely to be the southern limit of medieval occupation (Dalwood 1996).

WSM 30531

Fieldwork undertaken between the 17th and 20th March 2001 (Miller and Jones 2001). Three trenches were excavated, one to the north of the church, one across an earthwork in the churchyard, and one in overgrown ground to the north-west of the church. In the first trench, 16 graves were located, 5 of which contained human remains at a depth of 0.70m below existing ground level. The earliest graves appeared to be between the 12th and 14th centuries. The second trench, across the earthwork, proved that this feature was of relatively recent origin, though it was found to overlie an earlier ditch which corresponded with the post-medieval boundary and was probably of medieval origin. The third area did not produce any archaeological features, though several sherds of medieval pottery and tile were recovered suggesting that medieval activity extended into this area, possibly domestic in nature.

WSM 30935

A geophysical survey in 2001 of land to the south-east of St Laurence's Church produced faint magnetic anomalies of ridge and furrow oriented north-east to south-west (Masters 2001). A pipeline was detected running parallel to the eastern field boundary, heading north-to-south.

WSM 30936

An evaluation in 2001 on land to the south-east of St Laurence's Church found no significant archaeological deposits though the site contained well-preserved ridge and furrow cultivation earthworks, dating before 1701 (Williams 2001 (1)).

WSM 30937

An evaluation was undertaken in 2001 undertaken by Worcestershire County Council Archaeology Service (Williams 2001 (2)). Two trenches were excavated, neither of which produced evidence for burial. A modern pit was partially exposed in the western edge of one trench. In addition, earlier courses of a pedestrian path were located slightly to the north of its current alignment and two undated gullies were observed. All are likely to be post medieval to modern features.

WSM 33545

A watching brief between January and March 2004 by WHEAS (Mindykowski and Griffin 2004) recorded vaults and burials was from the surface only. A medieval burial was partially disturbed which was excavated archaeologically. The skeleton was that of an adult but no evidence of a coffin was observed. A sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the fill. It was clear that the burial pre-dated the 14th century building of the north aisle. Two 19th century burial vaults were revealed. Both were of red brick.

Within one, two individuals were observed. Inscriptions from the associated gravestones were recorded. The second vault was surmounted by a monumental sarcophagus. The inscriptions of 16 individuals were recorded but heavy erosion resulted in many incomplete entries. Both vaults were re-capped and the remains preserved *in situ*.

WSM 41773

Tree-ring analysis of timbers in the belfry at Church of St Laurence (Arnold and Howard 1999) showed that these timbers were probably replaced when the tower was rebuilt in AD 1676.

WSM 67200

A desk based assessment on land at The Shrubbery, Bear Hill, Alvechurch (Benchmark Archaeology 2015) concluded that the potential for the survival of archaeological remains on that site was low to medium. If present, such remains were likely to be associated with pre-conquest (Post-Roman / Early Medieval 410 AD – 1065 AD) settlement activity. The potential for archaeological remains pre-dating the Post-Roman / Early Medieval period was currently unknown. Based on mapping evidence there was also some potential for Post-Medieval (1540 AD – 1900 AD) archaeological remains to be present. The potential for the survival of c 19th Century structural remains on the application site is deemed to be medium although none of the mapped structures lie within the development footprint.

WSM 67934

Watching brief on land at The Shrubbery, Bear Hill, Alvechurch – work on-going

WSM 67974

Desk based assessment in 2016 at Bear Hill House, off Bear Hill, Alvechurch – work on-going

Commentary on information of direct relevance to the current site

Dalwood (1996) considered that the southern limit of medieval occupation was likely to be the ends of the narrow tenement plots which border the current site on its north-eastern side (WSM 17713 and Fig 1). This conclusion was broadly followed by Benchmark Archaeology (WSM 67200) which concluded that the potential for early to late medieval remains on a site known as The Shrubbery, about 100m to the west of the current site, was low to medium. Archaeological work to the south of the current site (WSM 30935 and WSM 30936; Masters 2001 and Williams 2001 (1)) identified well-preserved ridge and furrow cultivation earthworks, dating before 1701.

The fieldwork

General

Fieldwork took place on the 17th and 18th June 2019. Two trenches, 10m long and 1.6m wide were excavated across the footprints of two of the three proposed new houses. It was necessary to very slightly adjust the positions of the trenches to accommodate surface obstructions (Fig 3.2). The third new house is to occupy the site of the existing building (Bear Hill House). This includes a substantial subterranean garage and associated excavation to make it accessible to vehicles (see below *Walk-over survey*) and this was not trenched. The trenches were excavated to the natural subsoil, with records (drawing, written description and photographs) made as appropriate. A full description of the contexts is given in Appendix 1. Contexts are described in summary form below.

Description

Trench 1: Figs 3.1 trench 1 and section 1 and Fig 4

A mid grey-brown sandy loam with occasional to moderate small rounded pebbles (context 001; topsoil) overlay a dark grey-brown sandy loam with occasional to moderate small rounded pebbles (context 002; subsoil) which in turn overlay a light orange-yellow clayey sand which varied to green grey tenacious clay with large rounded cobbles (context 003; natural subsoil). Cut into 003 was a narrow linear cut (context 009) filled with a reddish-brown tenacious clay with occasional brick and tile fragments (context 008). This was clearly a modern service trench which aligned with a small inspection cover just beyond the northern corner of the trench.

Trench 2: Figs 3.1 trench 2 and section 2 and Fig 5

A dark grey-brown sandy loam with occasional to moderate small rounded pebbles (context 004; topsoil) overlay a thin layer of yellow sand (context 005; possible builder's debris) which in turn overlay a dark grey-brown tenacious clay (context 006; subsoil). Beneath this was a reddish-brown tenacious clay (context 007; natural subsoil). Cut into context 006, and ceasing at the upper surface of context 007, was a narrow linear cut (context 011) filled with a very dark grey pea grit and segmented clay pipe (context 010; land drain).

Walk-over survey

The site is on a significant slope and has been extensively terraced, both for the creation of the garden and the construction of the house and driveway. In addition, substantial excavation has been undertaken on the site of Bear Hill House for a subterranean garage and its approach. A walk-over survey to identify the extent of truncation was undertaken. The terracing in the vicinity of Bear Hill House varied from around 0.7m to a little over a metre (Figs 3.5, 8 and 9) and elsewhere up to 0.5m (Figs 3.5 and 10). The excavations for the subterranean garage were very extensive (Figs 3.5, 3.5, 6 and 7) exceeding 2m in places.

The finds

Results of analysis (Figs 11 and 12)

The complete finds report has been presented as Appendix 2.

All the material was dated and quantified (Appendix 2, Table 1). The pottery was quantified according to general fabric class (Appendix 2, Table 2). Sherds were datable by fabric type to their general period or production span.

Roman

A single sherd of fine sandy greyware (fabric 14) was retrieved from trench 2.

Post-medieval

All seven sherds could be identified as being of late 17th-18th century date. All were of black-glazed post-medieval red ware (fabric 78; trench 2) and came from jar and bowl forms. Other material of post-medieval date consisted of two fragments of clay pipe stem (trenches 1 and 2).

Modern

Remaining finds consisted primarily of modern glazed tablewares, including transfer decorated modern china (fabric 85; trench 1), creamware (fabric 84; trench 2) and modern stoneware (fabric 81.4; trench). All dated from the late 18th century onwards.

In addition, fragments of vessel glass were also identified in the topsoil (trenches 1 and 2).

Commentary

The assemblage appears to largely be the result of domestic rubbish disposal from the later 17th century onwards. Although unstratified, the single sherd of Roman pottery would indicate activity of this period in the vicinity.

Assessment

Presence/absence of any archaeological remains and the depth at which they occur

The only archaeological deposits were a modern service trench associated with the existing house and a land drain, which may have related to comparatively recent agricultural practice or the creation of the existing garden. These occurred at a depth of around 1.0m (Trench 1) and 0.7m (Trench 2).

Date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit together with its likely extent and quality of preservation

Both recorded features, a service trench associated with the existing building and a land drain, are modern or post-medieval in date, both are linear and narrow and neither have any significant archaeological potential.

Likely impact of past land uses

Preceding the construction of Bear Hill House, which appears to have taken place in the mid 20th century, it is likely that the site was used at various times for agriculture or grazing. This is supported by the recorded presence of ridge and furrow to the east of the church of St Laurence (WSM 67335) and the nature of the finds, which were interpreted as domestic rubbish disposal, and could easily have been derived from a manuring scatter. There is also the evidence of the land drain but this could relate to the establishment of the garden.

Severe truncation has clearly taken place on the site of the existing house where a subterranean garage, its access and the access track to the front of the House were constructed (see above: *Walk-over survey*). The effects of the garden terracing may be mixed. Generally speaking, for any such terrace, the up-hill side is likely to have been truncated where the hillside was excavated but, conversely, the down-hill side may have been built-up and sub-surface deposits protected. However, Trench 2 was located on the downhill side of its terrace and its soil profile (Fig 3.1; section 2) was significantly shallower than that recorded in a similar section in Trench 1 and no significant archaeological deposits were identified.

Potential for the survival of environmental evidence

No significant features from which environmental evidence could have been derived were identified in the trenches. Although the site could have been subject to agricultural use in the medieval period, as noted above, the extensive re-working of the site to form a mid 20th century garden, the possibility that material, including topsoil was imported to create this garden and, with the exception of the single Roman sherd, the absence of finds earlier than the late 17th century, suggest that the possibility of finding early environmental evidence is low.

Archaeological mitigation strategy

It is not considered that any archaeological mitigation strategy is required.

Bibliography

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Acknowledgements

The author would particularly like to thank Alan Smith of Alan Smith Associates, Trevor and Danny of Jarvis Construction Group Ltd, Suzanne MacLeod for her assistance on site and Emma Hancox of Worcestershire Archives and Archaeology Service for her kind cooperation.

Archive

The physical archive consists of:

- 11 Context sheets
- 1 Drawings
- 1 Hard copy of the report
- 1 Hard copy of the brief
- 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 (.docx format)
- 16 Illustrations (.bmp format)

It will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service upon approval of the report.

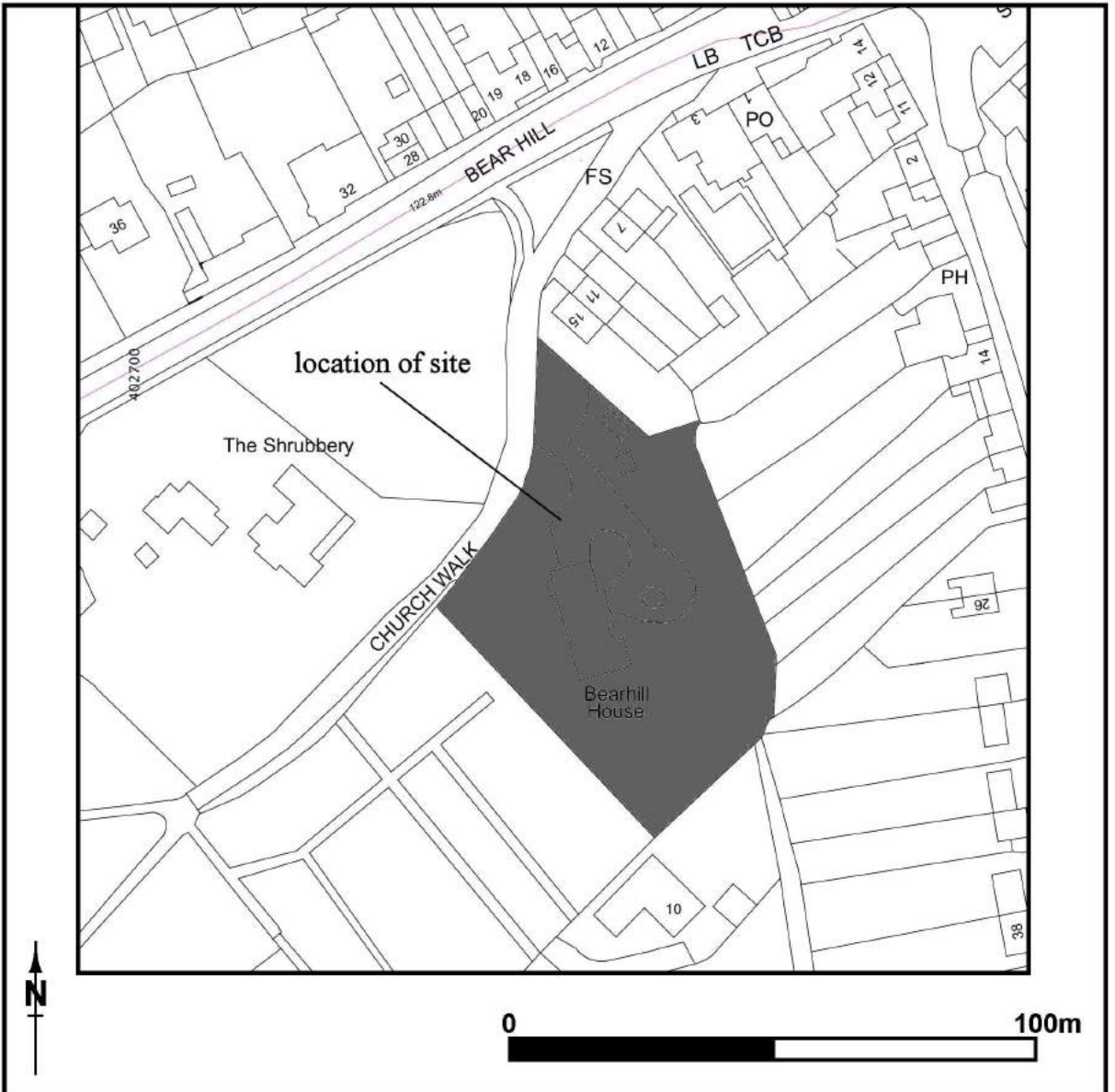
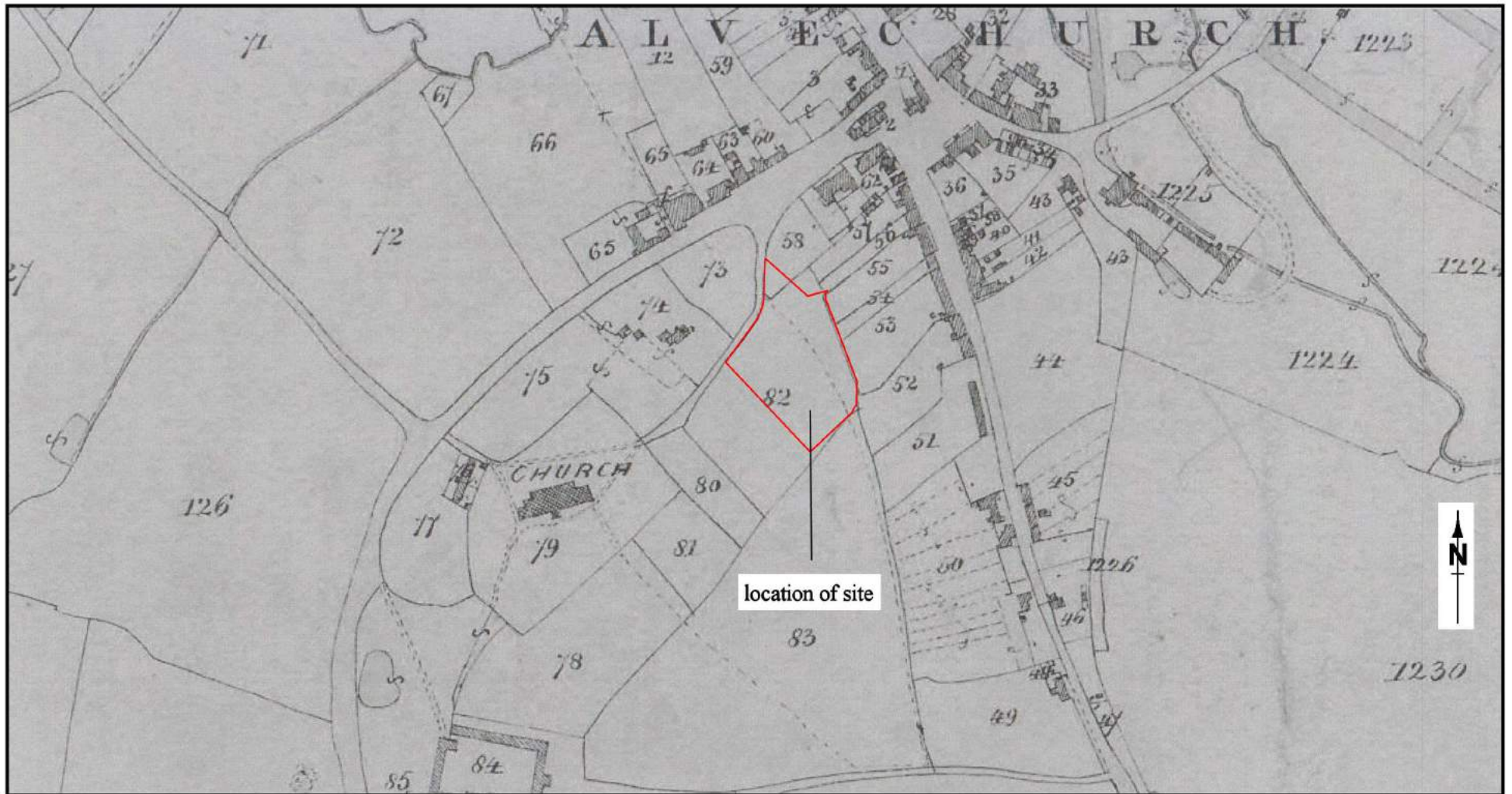


Fig 1: Location of site



not to scale

Fig 2.1: Alvechurch tithe map of 1843

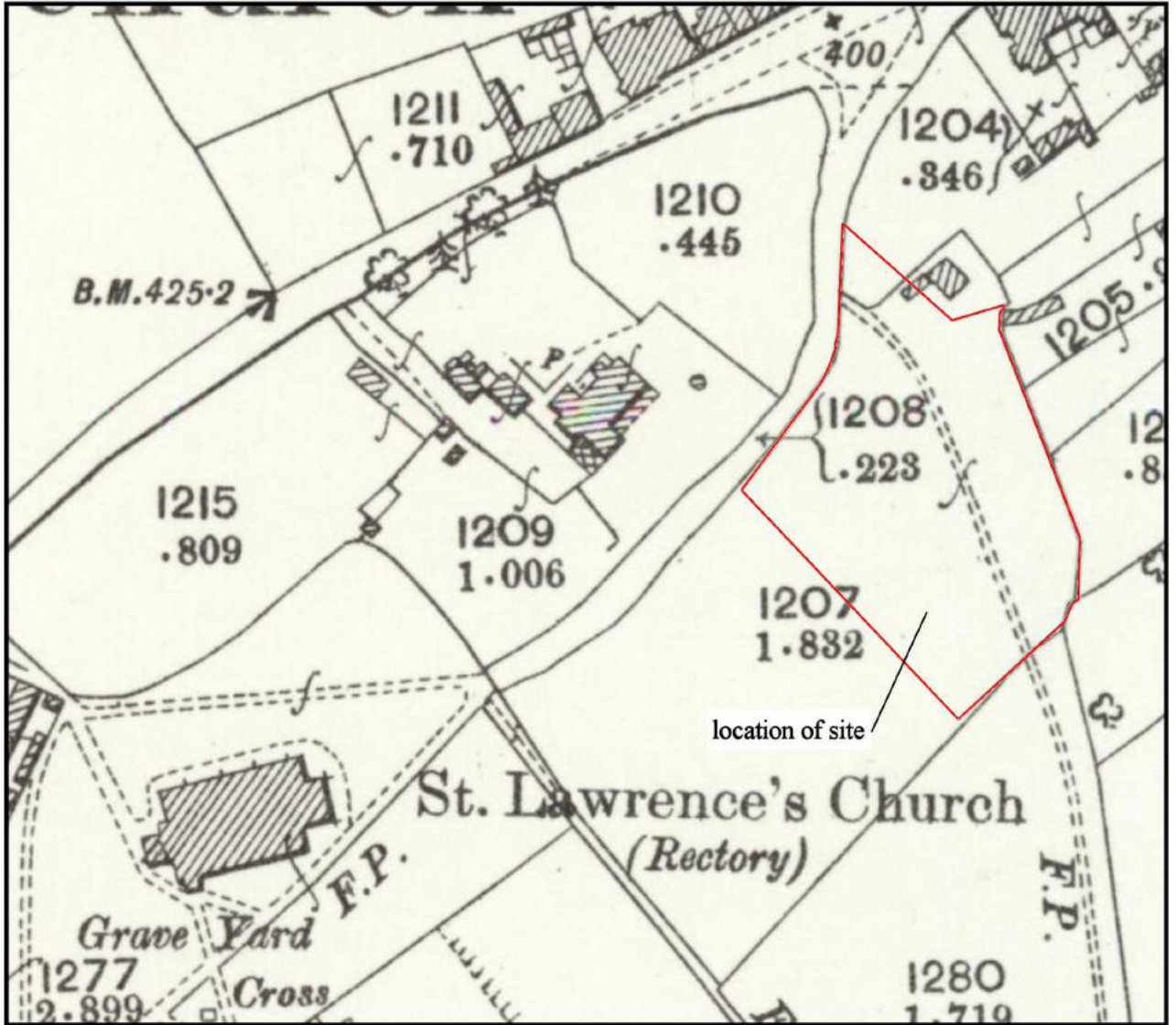


Fig 2.2: Ordnance Survey map of 1904



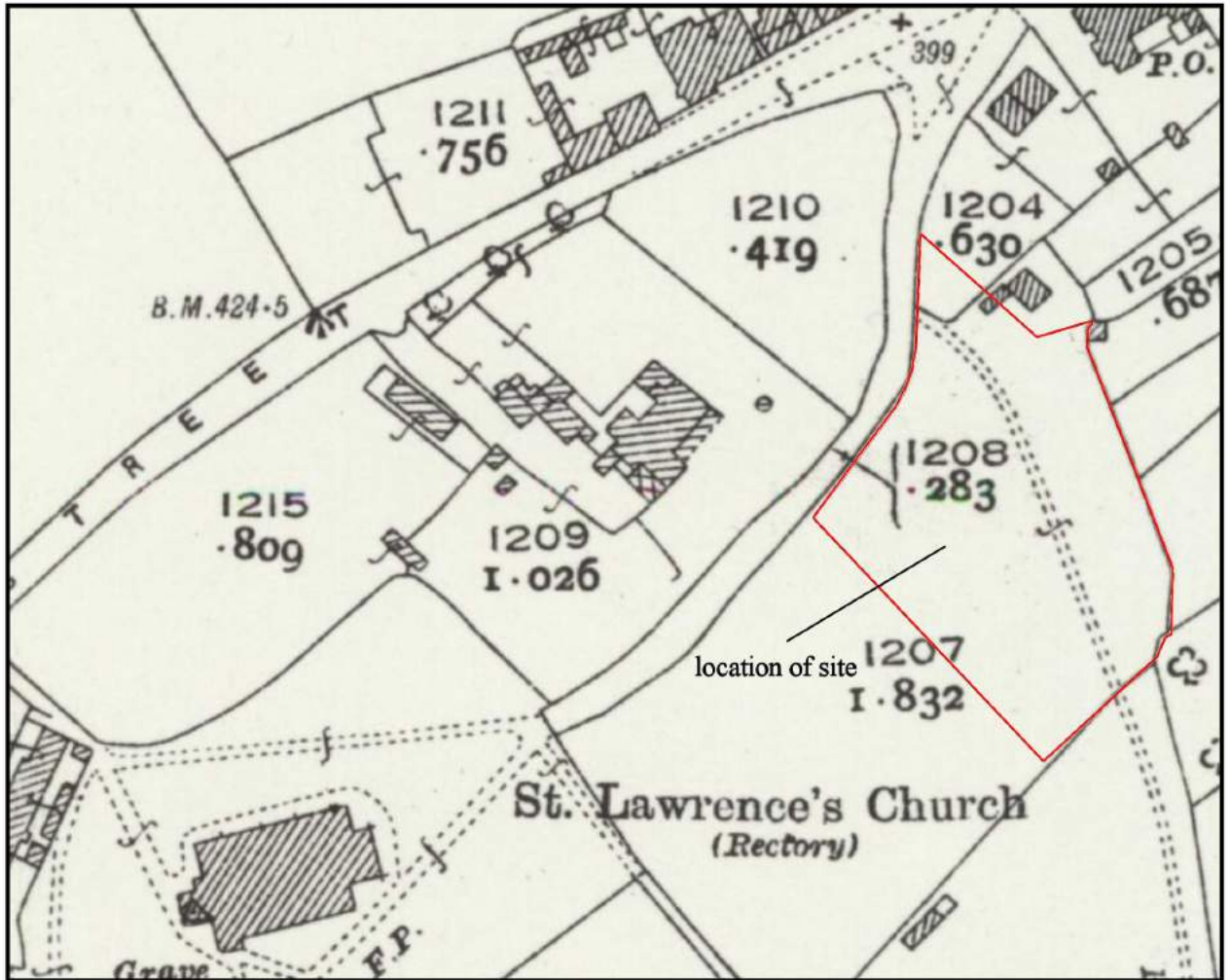


Fig 2.3: Ordnance Survey map of 1927



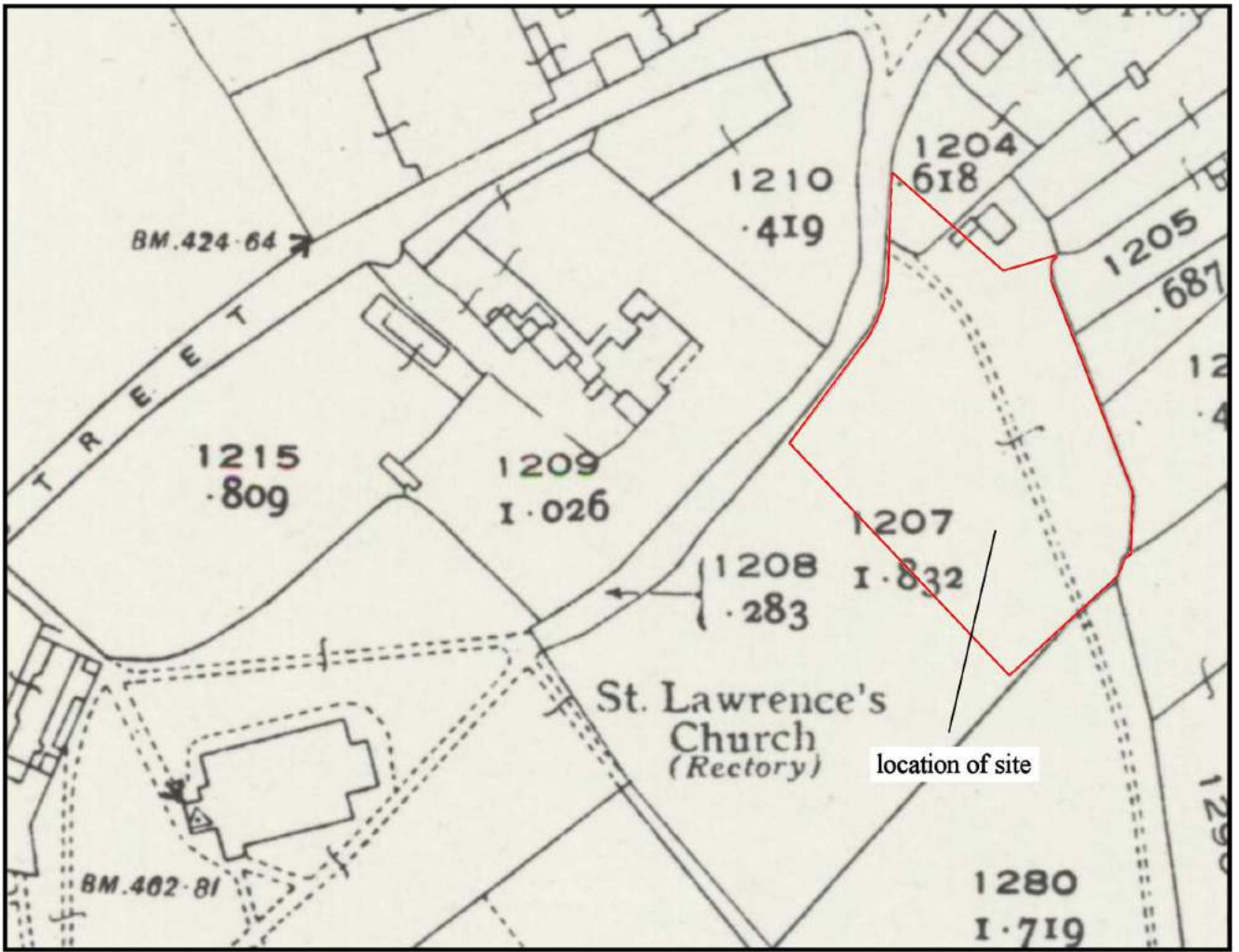
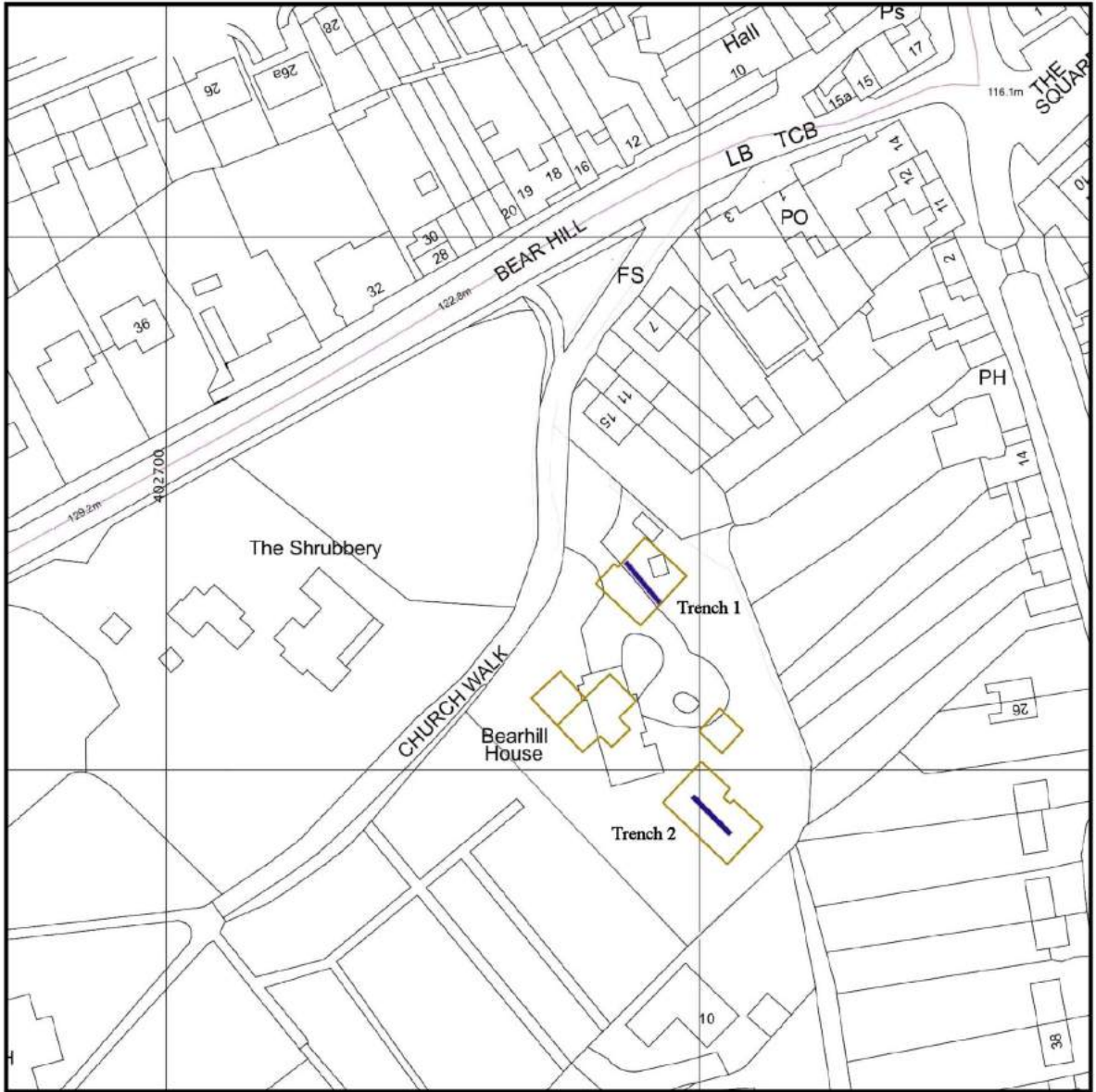


Fig 2.4: Ordnance Survey map of 1938



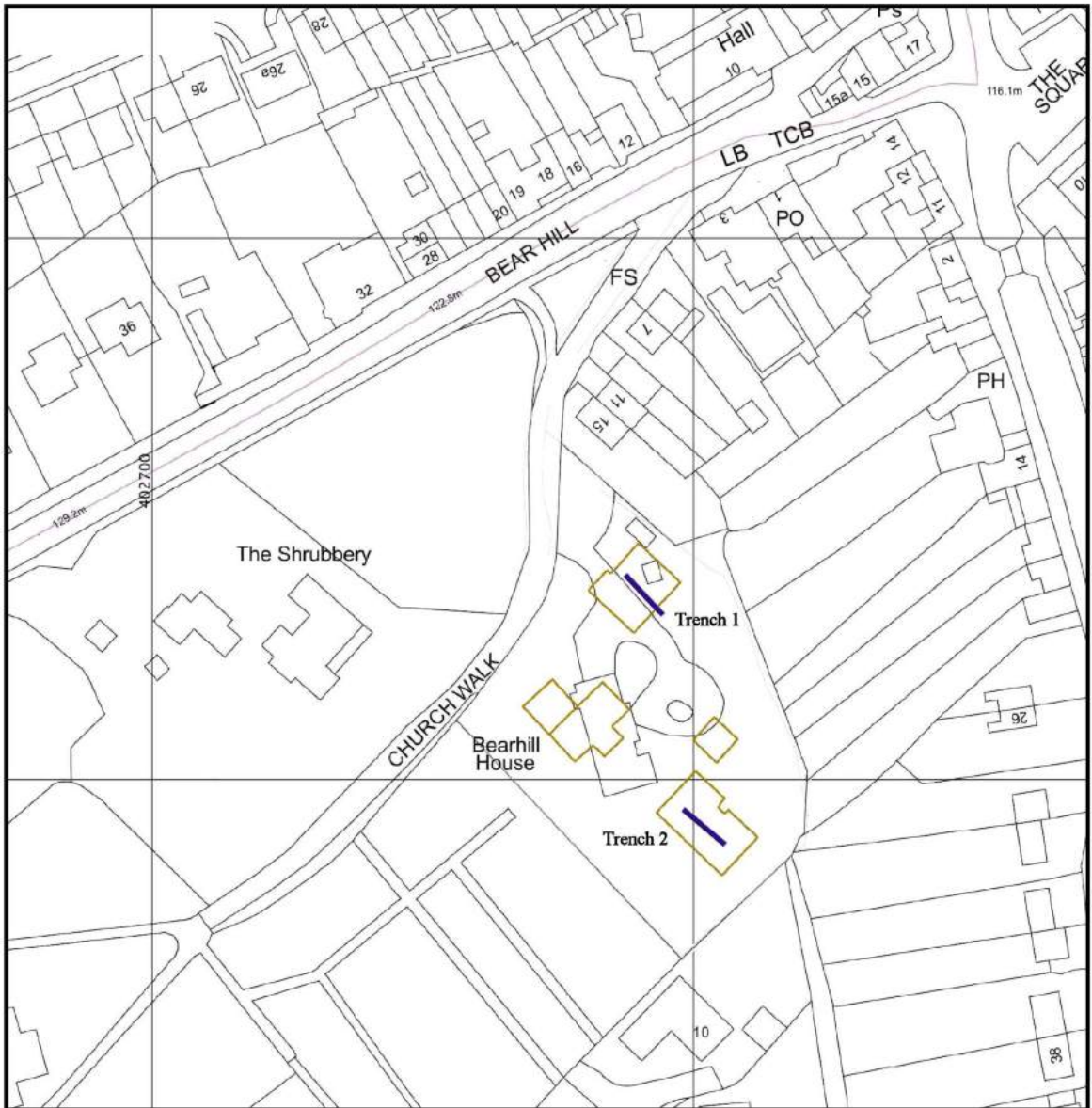


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- New development
- Proposed position of trench

Fig 3.1: Approved position of trenches





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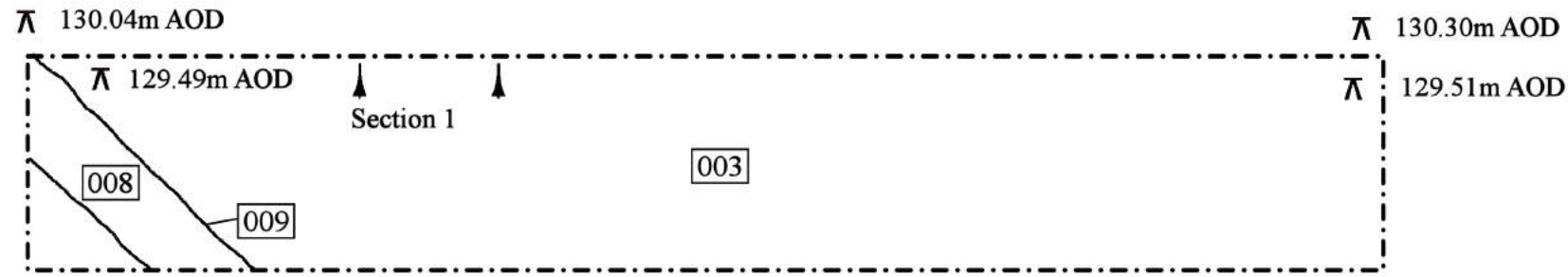
- New development
- Proposed position of trench



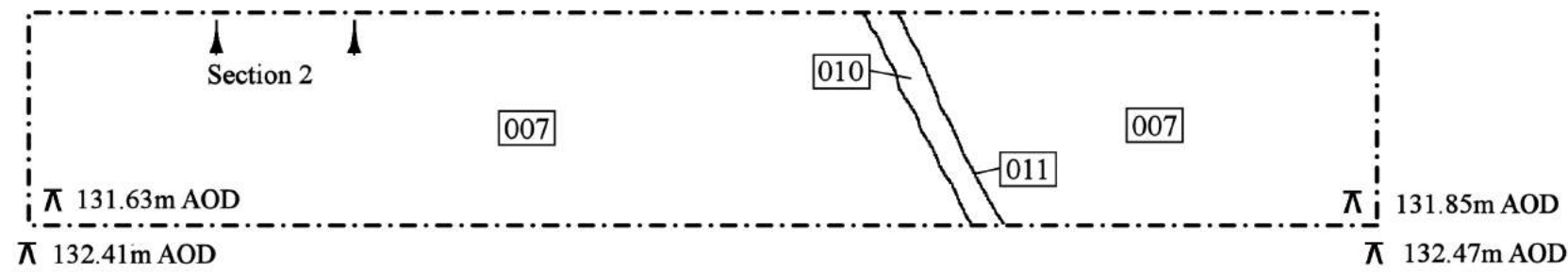
Fig 3.2: Actual position of trenches



Trench 1



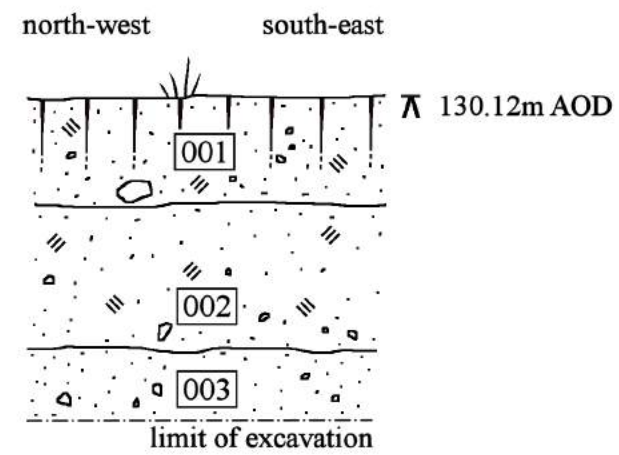
Trench 2



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



Section 1



Section 2

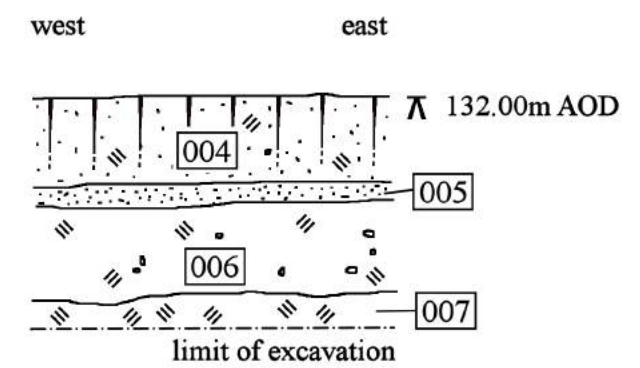
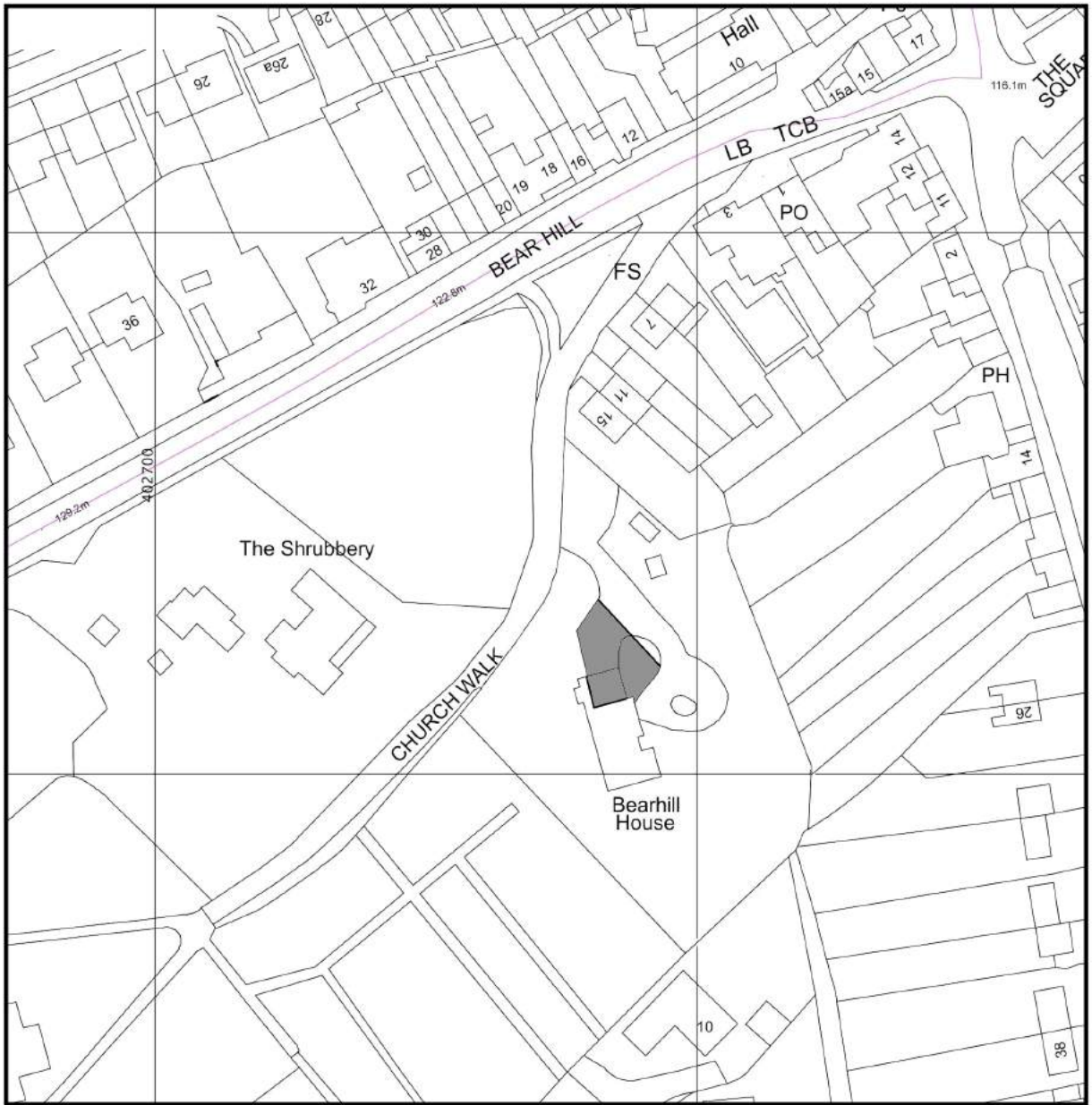


Fig 3.3: Plans and typical sections of trenches



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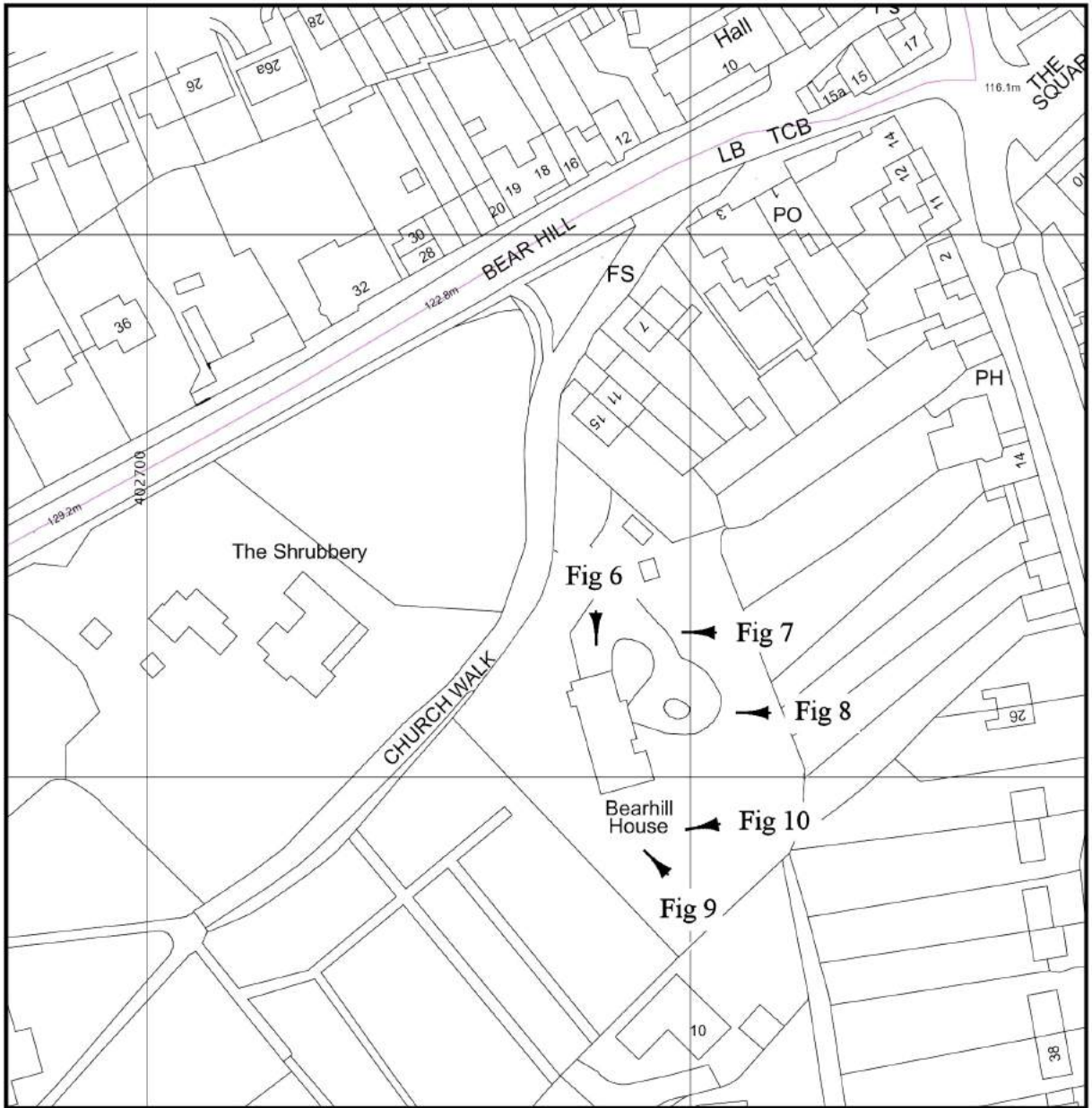
 area of deep excavation



Fig 3.4: Extent of deep excavation associated with the subterranean garage



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Fig 3.5: Location of photographs around the site



Fig 4: Trench 1; context 008



Fig 5: Trench 2; context 010



Fig 6: View of existing building looking south, showing excavation for subterranean garage



Fig 7: View of existing building looking west, showing excavation for subterranean garage



Fig 8: View of existing building looking west, showing terracing for existing access road

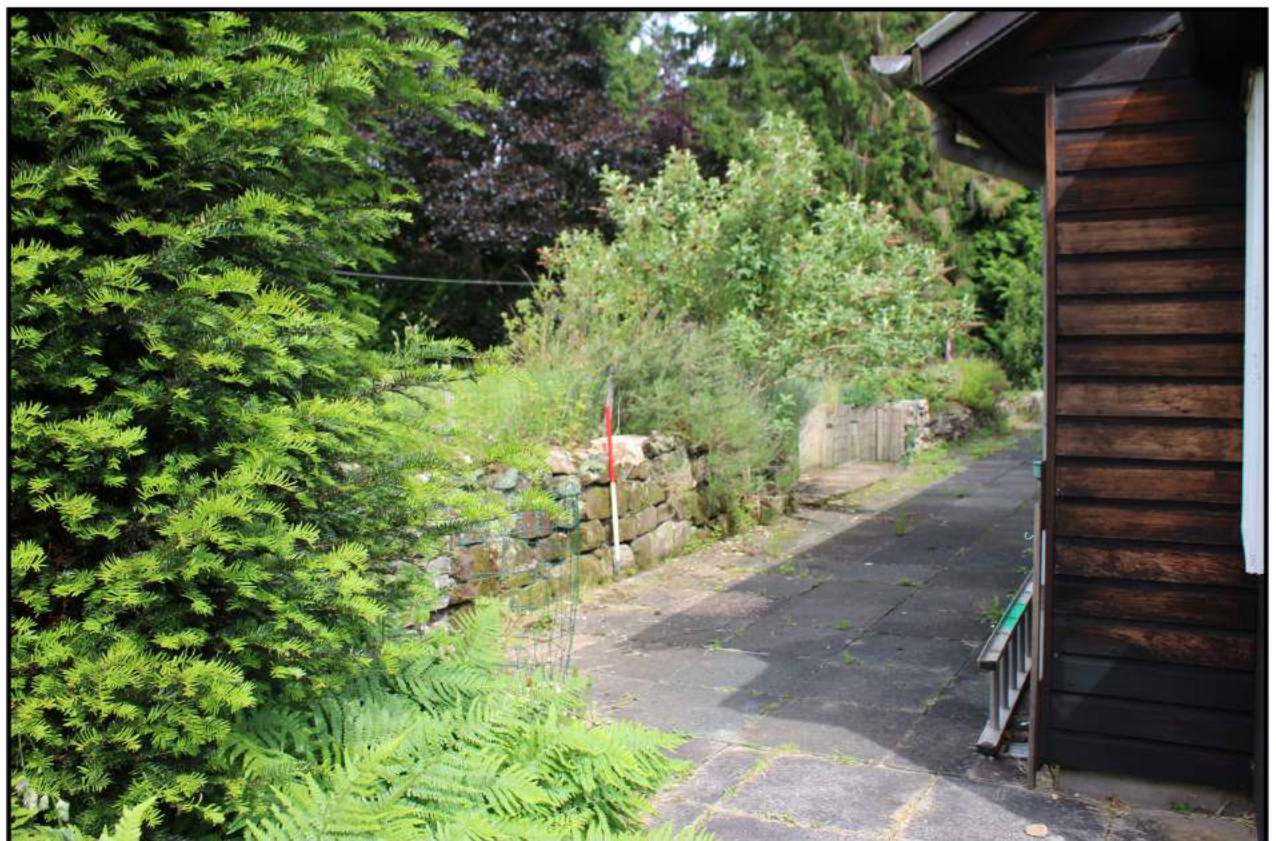


Fig 9: View of existing building looking north-west, showing terracing



Fig 10: View of successive levels of terracing looking west-south-west



Fig 11: Unstratified finds from Trench 1



Fig 12: Unstratified finds from Trench 2

Appendix 1: List of the contexts

Context number	Description	Interpretation
001	Mid grey-brown sandy loam with occasional to moderate small rounded pebbles	Topsoil
002	Dark grey-brown sandy loam with occasional to moderate small rounded pebbles	Subsoil
003	Light orange-yellow clayey sand, varies to green grey tenacious clay with large rounded cobbles	Natural subsoil
004	Dark grey-brown sandy loam with occasional to moderate small rounded pebbles	Topsoil
005	Yellow sand	Layer, ?builder's debris
006	Dark grey-brown tenacious clay	Subsoil
007	Reddy-brown tenacious clay	Natural subsoil
008	Reddy-brown tenacious clay with occasional brick and tile fragments	Fill of 009
009	Linear cut	Modern service trench, filled with 008
010	Very dark grey pea grit and segmented clay pipe	Fill of land drain
011	Narrow linear cut	Cut for land drain, filled with 010

Appendix 2: The finds report

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. All information was recorded on pro forma sheets.

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 discussion below is a summary of the finds and of their associated location or contexts by period. Where possible, dates have been allocated and the importance of individual finds commented upon as necessary.

The assemblage recovered from the site totalled 18 finds weighing 166g (see Tables 1 and 3). All material was unstratified, coming from the topsoil of trenches 1 and 2. Level of preservation was fair, with finds displaying moderate levels of surface abrasion as reflected in a slightly higher than average pottery sherd weight of 11.4g.

The majority of finds were of late post-medieval and modern date, with the exception of a single sherd of Roman pottery from Trench 2.

period	material class	object specific type	count	weight (g)
Roman	ceramic	pot	1	33
post-medieval	ceramic	pipe	3	5
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	7	89
late post-medieval/modern	glass	vessel	1	6
modern	ceramic	pot	5	26
modern	glass	vessel	1	7

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.

Roman

A single sherd of fine sandy greyware (fabric 14) was retrieved from trench 2.

Post-medieval

All seven sherds could be identified as being of late 17th-18th century date. All were of black-glazed post-medieval red ware (fabric 78; trench 2) and came from jar and bowl forms.

Other material of post-medieval date consisted of two fragments of clay pipe stem (trenches 1 and 2).

Modern

Remaining finds consisted primarily of modern glazed tablewares, including transfer decorated modern china (fabric 85; trench 1), creamware (fabric 84; trench 2) and modern stoneware (fabric 81.4; trench). All dated from the late 18th century onwards.

In addition, fragments of vessel glass were also identified in the topsoil (trenches 1 and 2).

period	fabric code	fabric common name	count	weight (g)
Roman	14	Fine sandy grey ware	1	33
post-medieval	78	Post-medieval red ware	7	89
modern	84	Creamware	2	1
modern	85	Modern china	1	6
modern	81.4	Miscellaneous late stoneware	2	19

Table 2: Quantification of the pottery by fabric type

context	material class	object specific type	count	weight(g)	start date	end date
100	ceramic	pot	1	6	L18C	20C
100	glass	vessel	1	7	19C	20C
100	ceramic	pipe	2	3		
200	ceramic	pot	7	89	L17C	18C
200	ceramic	pot	2	1	M18C	L18C
200	ceramic	pot	2	19	19C	20C
200	glass	vessel	1	6	19C	20C
200	ceramic	pipe	1	2		

200	ceramic	pot	1	33	M1C	4C
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Table 3: Summary of dating based on artefacts

Significance

The assemblage appears to largely be the result of the domestic rubbish disposal from the later 17th century onwards. Although unstratified, the single sherd of Roman pottery would indicate activity of this period in the vicinity.

Recommendations

No further work required.

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Summary of data for Worcestershire HER

WSM 71636 (event HER number)

BHA 19

Artefacts

period - note 1	material class	object specific type	count	weight	start date	end date	specialist report? (note 2)	key assemblage? (note 3)
late post- medieval/modern	glass	vessel	1	6	L18C	20C	N	N
modern	ceramic	pot	2	19	19C	20C	N	N
modern	ceramic	pot	2	1	M18C	L18C	N	N
modern	ceramic	pot	1	6	19C	20C	N	N
modern	glass	vessel	1	7	19C	20C	N	N
post-medieval	ceramic	pipe	1	2			N	N

post-medieval	ceramic	pipe	2	3			N	N
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	7	89	L17C	18C	N	N
Roman	ceramic	pot	1	33	M1C	4C	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 Palaeolithic	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: The OASIS form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: martinco1-358252

Project details

Project name	Bear Hill House, Alvechurch
Short description of the project	Evaluation at Bear Hill House, Alvechurch
Project dates	Start: 17-06-2019 End: 05-07-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WSM 71636 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	16/1140 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	LAND DRAIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Documentary Search", "Photographic Survey", "Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WORCESTERSHIRE BROMSGROVE ALVECHURCH Bear Hill House, Alvechurch, Birmingham, Worcestershire, B48 7JX
Postcode	B48 7JX
Study area	3250 Square metres
Site coordinates	SP 02786 72511 52.350276139546 -1.959093711032 52 21 00 N 001 57 32 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 129.49m Max: 131.85m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Martin Cook BA MCIfA
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 evaluation at Bear Hill House, Alvechurch, Birmingham, Worcestershire, B48 7JX
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cook, M.
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Martin Cook MCIfA
Place of issue or publication	Aylesbury
Description	A4, blue card cover with transparent front cover

Entered by	Martin Cook (office@martinjcook.com)
Entered on	5 July 2019