

**Archaeological watching brief
at land adjacent to 'Leafields',
Ryall Meadow,
Ryall,
Upton-upon-Severn,
Worcester,
WR8 0PJ**

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18th October 2020

WSM 72800

Oasis ref martinco1-405890

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Archaeological watching brief at land adjacent to ‘Leafields’, Ryall Meadow, Ryall, Upton-upon-Severn, Worcester, WR8 0PJ

Introduction

An archaeological watching brief was carried out at land adjacent to ‘Leafields’, Ryall Meadow, Ryall, Upton-upon-Severn, Worcester, WR8 0PJ (SO 86249 40467; Fig 1) at the request of Mr Daniel Cronk. This work was undertaken in compliance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) provided by Martin Cook BA MCIFA. The WSI was based upon a Heritage Consultation Response to an Application for Planning Permission, made to Malvern Hills District Council, dated 12th August 2019, by Aidan Smyth, Archaeology and Planning Advisor Malvern Hills District Council (planning ref 19/01103/FUL).

Summary

An archaeological watching brief was carried out at land adjacent to ‘Leafields’, Ryall Meadow, Ryall, Upton-upon-Severn, Worcester, WR8 0PJ. The project identified a boundary ditch, which may equate with a boundary shown on the Ripple inclosure map of 1807. However, pottery and pipe bowls from the lower fills of this ditch suggest a date of disuse of the late 17th century. The character of the fills of the ditch suggest that it was deliberately back-filled and the possibility that the ceramics are residual in later contexts cannot be discounted.

A summary will be published in West Midlands Archaeology.

The documentary material

Geology and topography

The search area sits within a flat, low lying river terrace based on bedrock geology made up of mudstone, with small deposits of sandstone. Superficial geology is made up of alluvium, that follows the course of the River Severn, and large deposits of sand and gravel, one of which forms a river cliff upon which the site itself sits. The surrounding area is made up of large regular, arable fields, a result of field amalgamation, and localised gravel extraction, which has eroded the former historic landscape of piecemeal enclosure to a large degree. Settlement within this area is generally clustered with isolated farmsteads. Within the search area modern expansion is surrounded by interrupted row settlement, meadow, field amalgamation and gravel extraction and smaller areas of orchard and modern subdivision.

Historic mapping

The earliest available mapping is the inclosure map for Ripple of 1807 (Fig 2.1). The area of the site is approximately occupied by the land parcels 398d, 398e and part of 398c. Land parcels 398d and 398e each have a building located approximately centrally within each plot. This division between them will be referred to again below – **Discussion**.

The inclosure map has an apportionment attached and it indicates that in 1783 this land was owned by a Mr Francis Welles, an Attorney at Law, in Upton-upon-Severn (Anon 1783). An ‘Attorney at Law’ is a practitioner in a court of law who is legally qualified to prosecute and defend actions in such a court on the retainer of clients. The term is first known to have been used in 1702.

The Ordnance Survey map of 1904 (Fig 2.2) shows the location of the site as being part of the grounds of Ryall Hill, a house on the banks for the River Severn. To its east is what appears to be a kitchen garden. The Ordnance Survey map of 1928 (Fig 2.3) shows nothing different.

The Worcestershire Historic Environment Record

There are a number of historic environment components possibly associated with or nearby the site. These are:

Historic buildings surrounding the site

WSM 47952

Ryall Hill House - Listed Building (II) – 1099088 - 17th century. L-plan timber-frame and painted brick with a much larger, c 1850, red brick and stone addition on the north side.

WSM 47953

Outbuildings to Ryall Hill House - presumed to be contemporary with the 17th century farmhouse

WSM 52382

Ryall House Farm - Ryall House Farm, Ripple. Extant 19th century (?) unlisted farmstead with converted buildings. Loose courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the fourth side of the yard. Prominent L-plan regular courtyard in association, with four sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings, and detached elements to the main plan. The farmhouse is detached and set away from the yard.

WSM 52383

Farmstead - Ryall Hill, Ripple. Partially extant 17th century listed farmstead with converted buildings. Regular courtyard of U-plan. Additional, prominent detached elements to the main plan. The farmhouse is attached to the agricultural range.

Monuments adjacent to the site

WSM 23819

Possible site of fishery -In 1613 many of the fishermen in the counties of Worcester and Shropshire complained that the men of Ripple, Holdfast and other places on the Severn were destroying the fish in the river by netting them 'with forestalling nets which reach from one side of the river to the other and from the top to the bottom,' taking about sixty salmon at a time. Ripple Lock Stake was a well-known point on the River Severn, above which only nets of a certain mesh might be used (Page 1913)

WSM 25273

Medieval settlement - Ryall is a documented medieval settlement and is one of a number of settlements, in the manor Ripple, documented in c 1170. Ryall was the largest settlement in Ripple during the late 12th century with seventeen or more tenants.

Ryall is a place name documented from 1182. It comprises the elements 'Rye-heahl' (where rye grows).

Landscape components adjacent to the site

WSM 60033 – Ryall Hill

Ryall Hill, Ripple. Partially extant 17th century listed farmstead with converted buildings. Regular courtyard of U-plan. Additional, prominent detached elements to the main plan. The farmhouse is attached to the agricultural range. Located within or in association to a hamlet.

Geology

WSM 56937 - Area of Palaeolithic potential, Holt Heath Sand and Gravel Member

Stourbridge beds containing Ipswichian (Marine Isotope Stage 5e) fauna including Hippopotamus at base of Holt Heath in Stour Valley. It is unknown whether this presence occurs elsewhere in the Severn system. Interbedded organic beds occur within the Holt Heath gravels elsewhere, particularly noteworthy being Upton Warren where Devensian faunal and palaeo-environmental remains were recovered. Chronology of deposition of the Holt Heath Member is poorly understood but Luminescence Dating has been successful, therefore refining the chronology of this member is a priority. The deposits are dated to Marine Isotope Stage 5d to Stage 2 (Daffern and Russell 2014).

Historic landscape character

HWR 8872 – Fields and enclosed land

Meadow, post-medieval to 18th century.

The fieldwork

General

Fieldwork took place on the 10th and 18th August and the 9th September 2020. It comprised, in different parts of the site, monitoring of stripping to the natural subsoil and excavation for a retaining wall and footings trenches (Fig 3). A full description of the contexts is given in Appendix 1. Contexts are described in summary form below.

General site observations

It was noted that on the south-eastern periphery of the site were a few trees of a decorative nature which are usually associated with the kind of manufactured, informal parkland popularised by Capability Brown and others. To the north-east of the site was a tall, brick wall, aligned north-west to south-east. This is one of the boundaries of the former kitchen garden referred to above (**Historic mapping**). It has been retained and reused as a boundary to the gardens of the modern properties fronting Ryall Meadow. This wall is not referenced on the Worcestershire HER.

Description of deposits

Stripping to natural subsoil and excavation for a retaining wall

This took place in the part of the development that will oversail the steep drop at the top of the valley side, to the south-west of the proposed retaining wall. The stripped area is shaded in grey on Fig 3. The typical deposits for this area (Fig 3; section 1) were observed at the north-west end of the excavation for the retaining wall: a mid reddy-brown sandy loam (context 001; topsoil) which overlay a reddy-brown slightly sandy clay with occasional small rounded stones and charcoal flecks (context 003; subsoil) which in turn overlay a light yellow-buff sandy clay (context 004; natural subsoil). For archaeological purposes, excavation for the retaining wall was terminated at the level of the natural subsoil. In due course, excavation will be continued to a greater depth to accommodate the retaining wall itself.

At the other end of the excavation for the retaining wall a cut feature was identified and excavated by hand (Fig 3; section 2). A mid reddy-brown sandy loam (context 001; topsoil) overlay the highest recognisable fill of the cut, a very mixed layer of plaster, brick and charcoal (context 005). Below this was a layer of light yellow-buff sandy clay (context 006; redeposited natural subsoil) and below this a mid grey-brown clayey sand with abundant charcoal flecks (context 007; fill). This layer contained large amounts of clay pipe, including bowls). The lowest fill was a mid-grey-brown clayey sand with common charcoal flecks, which included two sherds of glazed pottery (context 008; lower fill of ditch). These deposits were contained within a cut that, in its lower part, was vertically-sided and flat bottomed and which then sloped-up to the base of the topsoil (context 009; cut of ditch). The ditch ran at a slight angle to the fall of the valley side. Its alignment was picked-up by a change in the character of the topsoil to a dark grey brown sandy loam (Fig 3; context 002) and in the side of one of the footing trenches (Fig 3; section 5; see below). The ditch was not identified in the area of stripping to the south-west and it appears to have ceased at the break of slope that forms the upper part of the valley side. However, its alignment was continued by the boundary between contexts 001 and 002.

Excavation of the footings

A number of sections were drawn during the course of the excavation of the footings. At the south-western extremity of the development, where there was a considerable slope (Fig 3; section 3), a mid reddy-brown sandy loam (context 001; topsoil) overlay a light yellow-buff sandy clay (context 004; natural subsoil). This in turn overlay a deposit of light yellow angular stone fragments in yellow-orange sandy clay (context 010; natural bedrock – Mercian Mudstone). Near the north-eastern extremity of the development (Fig 3; section 4) the same mid reddy-brown sandy loam (context 001; topsoil) overlay a reddy-brown slightly sandy clay with occasional small rounded stones and charcoal flecks (context 011; subsoil) which in turn overlay a light yellow-buff sandy clay (context 004; natural subsoil). Finally, near the eastern extremity of the development a section (Fig 3; section 5) identified the same ditch as section 2. A mid reddy-brown sandy loam (context 001; topsoil) overlay a light yellow-buff sandy clay (context 012; redeposited natural subsoil) which in turn overlay a mid grey-brown clayey sand with abundant charcoal flecks (context 013; fill of ditch). Beneath this was a mid grey-brown clayey sand with common charcoal flecks (context 014; lower fill of ditch). As before, these deposits were contained within a cut that, in its lower part, was vertically-sided and flat bottomed and which then sloped-up to the base of context 012 (context 009; cut of ditch).

The finds

General

The full finds report is given in Appendix 2. A summary is given below.

Method of analysis

All hand-retrieved pottery finds were examined. They were identified, quantified and dated to period. A *terminus post quem* date was produced for each stratified context. The date was used for determining the broad date of phases defined for the site. All information was recorded on a *pro forma* Microsoft Access database.

The assemblage recovered from the site totalled 43 finds weighing 378g (see Appendix 2; Table 1). Material came from the topsoil (contexts 001 and 002) and two stratified contexts from a boundary/drainage ditch (contexts 007 and 008). Level of preservation was very good, with finds displaying very low levels of surface abrasion, as reflected in a notably high average sherd weight of 20.75g. Material dated from the later 17th century onwards.

Post-medieval

Material of mid 17th-18th century date formed the bulk of the assemblage and consisted of ten sherds of pottery, one fragment of bottle glass and 29 pieces of clay pipe.

The pottery was all of earthenware fabrics commonly identified within domestic assemblages of this period (Appendix 2; Table 2). Diagnostic sherds included fragments of cup handle and pancheon in black glazed red sandy ware (fabric 78; contexts 001 and 002), a body sherd from a very fine buff ware drinking mug with a manganese mottled glaze (fabric 91; context 002) and two sherds from the base of a large orange ware jar or bowl (fabric 90; context 008). Although the date range of this latter fabric type runs into the later 18th and possibly 19th century, the tight dating of the deposit directly above that in which it was found, indicates that this particular vessel dates to the second half of the 17th century (see Table 3).

The clay pipe assemblage was notable both for its size and for largely coming from a single fill within the ditch (context 007). The majority of fragments were pieces of stem. However, the group also included five bowls, all of which had a flat, stamped heel featuring the initials of the maker (Appendix 2; Table 3). All stamps were of types previously recorded within the large assemblage from Newport Street, Worcester (Peacey 2015, 169). They indicated the pipes to be of Broseley production, with those from the ditch fill being of Broseley type 2 form and produced between 1660 and 1680. The remaining stamped bowl from the topsoil (context 002), was of slightly later date, being of Broseley type 5 and dated 1680-1730. All bowls of type 2 were milled around the mouth. The example of type 5 was too fragmentary for this to be observed.

The single fragment of bottle glass was dark green in colour and had a wide diameter, possibly indicating it to be from an onion bottle form. It was retrieved from the same context as the clay pipe (context 007) and therefore also thought to be of late 17th century date.

Modern

All material of modern date was retrieved from the topsoil (context 002). It consisted of one fragment of high fired roof tile and two sherds of pottery. These sherds could be identified as refined whitewares of late 18th-20th century date and included one small fragment of modern china (fabric 85) and one of creamware (fabric 84).

Discussion

The only feature identified during the watching brief was a ditch (context 009; Fig 3.1) running approximately west-south west to east-north-east. This ditch did not continue across the fully-stripped area to the west of section 2, which occurred at the first break of slope at the top of the valley side although it did continue to the east-north-east and was identified again in section 5. The fills of this ditch were unusual in two respects:

- they were horizontal (Fig 3.1, sections 2 and 5)
- the fill in the middle of the sequence (section 2, context 007) contained an unusual number of clay pipe bowls

The horizontal nature of the layers suggests that this ditch was deliberately back-filled, rather than silting naturally and it would be tempting to conclude that the pipes, represented by the bowls and stem fragments, were smoked by the labourers who carried out the work.

These pipe bowls, and the pottery in the underlying layer (section 2, context 008), could be dated to the second half of the 17th century with the pipe bowls being more closely dated to 1660 to 1680. These pipes were fragile, were treated as disposable by the people who smoked them, and thus it is likely that, if they are contemporary with the back-filling of the ditch, they provide a close date for this activity. The removal of this ditch as a boundary, whenever it occurred, may be associated with Ryall Hill, a partially extant 17th century listed farmstead (WSM 52382 and WSM 60033). There is some evidence that this farm was becoming gentrified with a walled kitchen garden and decorative trees.

Whilst it is believed that this ditch is the boundary shown between parcels 398d and 398e on the inclosure map, dated to 1807 (Fig 2.1), the difficulty that then arises is how could a boundary, obliterated in the late 17th century, appear on a map dated to 1807? A couple of possibilities exist.

The pipes, and the pottery in the layer below, are residual in later contexts. Since it is clear that the ditch must have been deliberately back-filled, it is possible that the pipes formed part of the fill that was either imported or scraped-up from the surroundings. If this is the case, it is therefore likely that the ditch dates to the late 18th or early 19th century.

The pipes and pottery give the true date of the back-filling of the ditch. If this is the case then the ditch dates to the mid to late 17th century and a different sort of boundary, such as a fence or hedge, replaced it while its alignment was still apparent, known or required. Therefore, it is this later form of the boundary that appears on the map of 1807.

Within the boundaries of parcels 398d and 398e, the inclosure map of 1807 shows rectangular buildings. No sign of such structures was found during the watching brief. It is possible that these were little more than sheds, sitting on the surface of the ground with little or no foundations. However, recent work by the author on the Wey & Arun Canal restoration in Surrey (Cook, MacLeod and Johnson 2020) demonstrated that even a substantial brick structure, such as a lock, can be so completely removed that almost no trace of it remains.

Conclusion

The project identified a boundary ditch, which may equate with a boundary shown on the Ripple inclosure map of 1807. However, pottery and pipe bowls from the lower fills of this ditch suggest a date of disuse of the late 17th century. The character of the fills of the ditch suggest that it was deliberately back-filled and the possibility that the ceramics are residual in later contexts cannot be discounted.

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Acknowledgements

The author would particularly like to thank the client, Daniel Cronk and his father and Aidan Smyth, Archaeology and Planning Advisor Malvern Hills District Council for their kind cooperation.

Archive

The physical archive consists of:

- 14 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. It is anticipated that the finds, which provide primary dating evidence for two stratified deposits will be of interest to the museum. The museum will be consulted in this respect.

The digital archive consists of

- 1 Digital copy of the report (.docx format)
- 9 Illustrations (.bmp format)

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

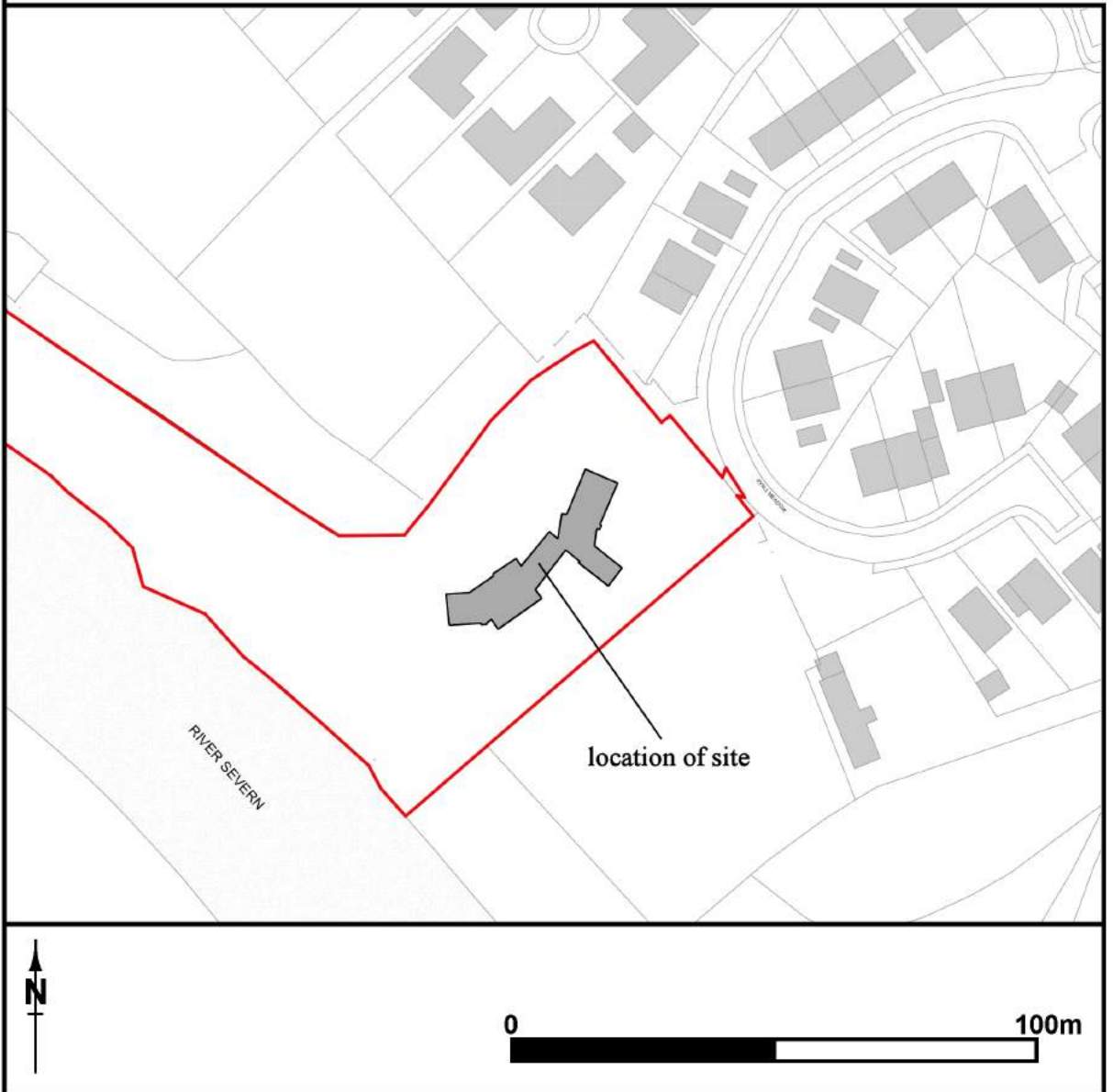


Fig 1: Location of site



not to scale

Fig 2.1: Ripple inclosure plan, 1807 (r 009.1, BA 5403, parcel 5)

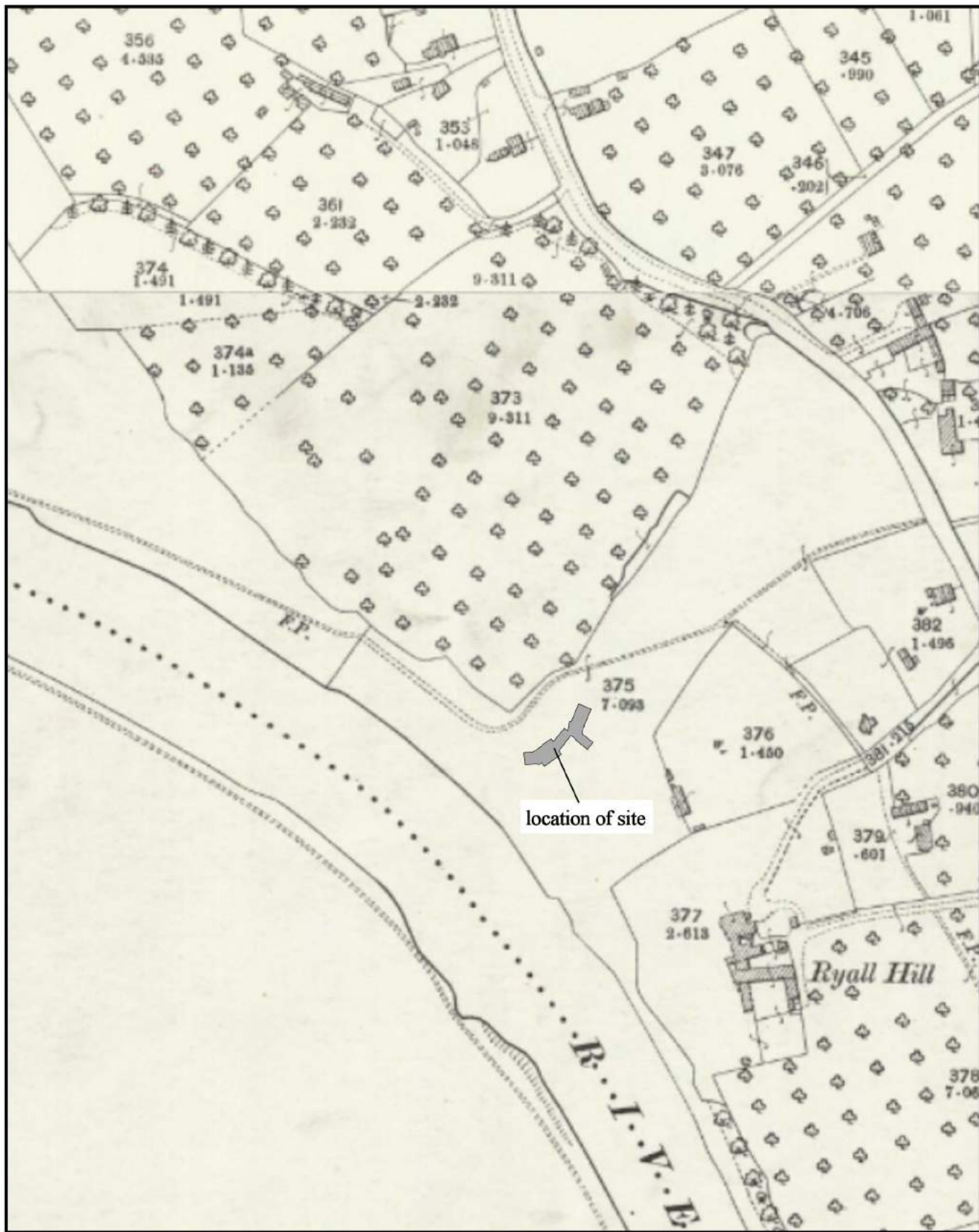


Fig 2.2: Ordnance Survey map of 1904

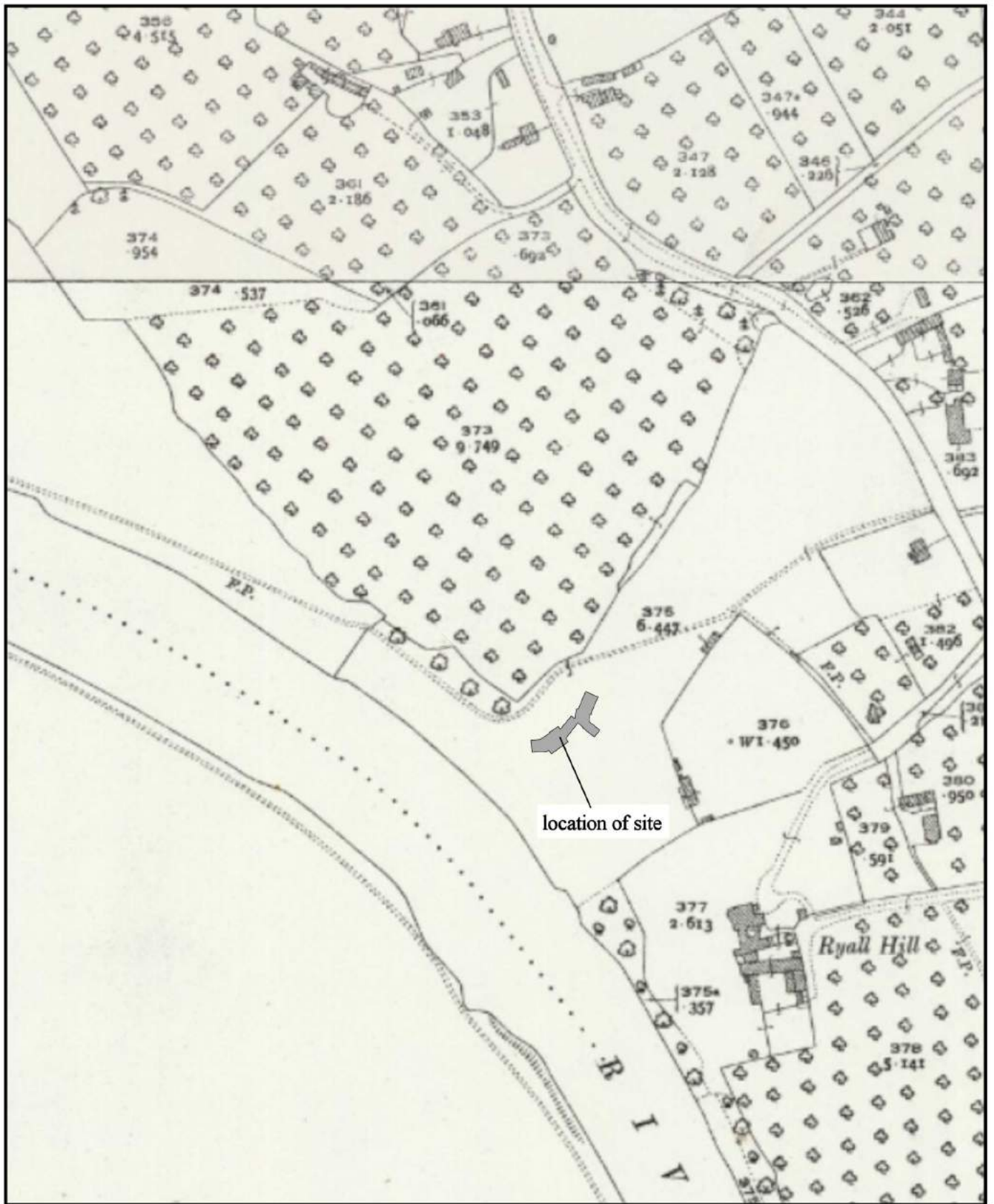


Fig 2.3: Ordnance Survey map of 1928

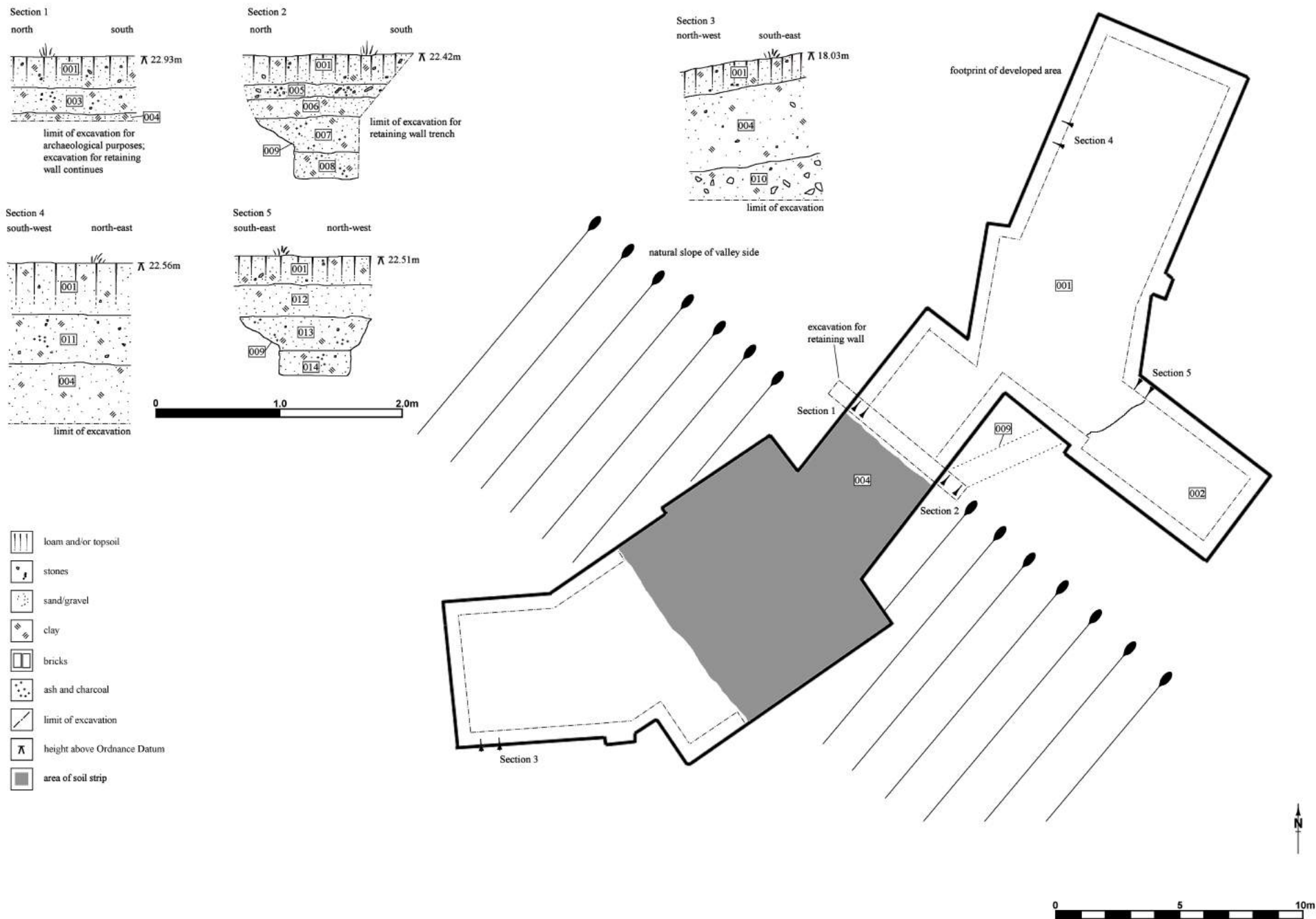


Fig 3: Recorded deposits and features



Fig 4: General view across the site from the north-east



Fig 5: General view across the site from the south-west



Fig 6: Section 2 showing cut of ditch; context 009



Fig 7: The finds; context 001



Fig 8: The finds; context 002



Fig 9: The finds; context 007



Fig 10: The finds; context 008

Appendix 1: List of the contexts

Context number	Description	Interpretation
001	Mid reddy-brown sandy loam with abundant tree roots and occasional small fragments of brick and tile	Topsoil
002	Dark grey-brown sandy loam	Topsoil
003	Reddy-brown slightly sandy clay with occasional small rounded stones and charcoal flecks	Subsoil
004	Light yellow-buff sandy clay	Natural subsoil
005	Mixed layer of plaster, brick and charcoal	Upper fill of ditch 009
006	Light yellow-buff sandy clay	Redeposited natural subsoil, same as 012
007	Mid grey-brown clayey sand with abundant charcoal flecks, also large amounts of clay pipe	Fill of ditch, same as 013
008	Mid grey-brown clayey sand with common charcoal flecks, also two sherds of glazed pottery	Lower fill of ditch, same as 014
009	Flat-bottomed, vertically sided cut with sloping sides above	Ditch running parallel to slope of valley
010	Light yellow angular stone fragments in yellow-orange sandy clay	Natural bedrock – Mercian Mudstone
011	Reddy-brown slightly sandy clay with occasional small rounded stones and charcoal flecks	Subsoil
012	Light yellow-buff sandy clay	Redeposited natural subsoil, same as 006
013	Mid grey-brown clayey sand with abundant charcoal flecks	Fill of ditch, same as 007
014	Mid grey-brown clayey sand with common charcoal flecks	Lower fill of ditch, same as 008

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. All information was recorded on Microsoft Access for 365, with tables generated using Microsoft Excel.

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 43 finds weighing 378g (see Table 1). Material came from the topsoil (contexts 001 and 002) and two stratified contexts from a boundary/drainage ditch (contexts 007 and 008). Level of preservation was very good, with finds displaying very low levels of surface abrasion, as reflected in a notably high average sherd weight of 20.75g. Material dated from the later 17th century onwards.

period	material class	object specific type	total	weight (g)
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	10	242
modern	ceramic	pot	2	7
post-medieval	ceramic	pipe	29	84
post-medieval	glass	vessel	1	15
modern	ceramic	tile	1	30

Table 1: Quantification of the artefactual assemblage

Summary artefactual evidence by period

All material has been dated and grouped and quantified (Tables 1 and 4). Pottery sherds were datable by fabric type to their general period or production span (Table 2).

period	fabric number	fabric name	total	weight (g)
post-medieval	78	post-medieval red ware	7	156
post-medieval	90	post-medieval orange ware	2	83
post-medieval	91	post-medieval buff wares	1	3
modern	84	creamware	1	1
modern	85	modern china	1	6

Table 2: Quantification of the pottery by fabric type

Post-medieval

Material of mid 17th-18th century date formed the bulk of the assemblage and consisted of ten sherds of pottery, one fragment of bottle glass and 29 pieces of clay pipe.

The pottery was all of earthenware fabrics commonly identified within domestic assemblages of this period (Table 2). Diagnostic sherds included fragments of cup handle and pancheon in black glazed red sandy ware (fabric 78; contexts 001 and 002), a body sherd from a very fine buff ware drinking mug with a manganese mottled glaze (fabric 91; context 002) and two sherds from the base of a large orangeware jar or bowl (fabric 90; context 008). Although the date range of this latter fabric type runs into the later 18th and possibly 19th century, the tight dating of the deposit directly above that in which it was found, indicates that this particular vessel dates to the second half of the 17th century (see Table 3).

The clay pipe assemblage was notable both for its size and for largely coming from a single fill within the ditch (context 007). The majority of fragments were pieces of stem. However, the group also included five bowls, all of which had a flat, stamped heel featuring the initials of the maker (Table 3). All stamps were of types previously recorded within the large assemblage from Newport Street, Worcester (Peacey 2015, 169). They indicated the pipes to be of Broseley production, with those from the ditch fill being of Broseley type 2 form and produced between 1660 and 1680. The remaining stamped bowl from the topsoil (context 002), was of slightly later date, being of Broseley type 5 and dated 1680-1730. All bowls of type 2 were milled around the mouth. The example of type 5 was too fragmentary for this to be observed.

The single fragment of bottle glass was dark green in colour and had a wide diameter, possibly indicating it to be from an onion bottle form. It was retrieved from the same context as the clay pipe (context 007) and therefore also thought to be of late 17th century date.

context	form type	initials	Newport	date range
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			Street stamp no.	
2	Broseley type 5	TH	173	1680-1730
7	Broseley type 2	MD	149	1660-1680
7	Broseley type 2	WH	153	1660-1680
7	Broseley type 2	TI	159	1660-1680
7	Broseley type 2	MD	160	1660-1680

Table 3: Clay pipe bowl forms and stamps

Modern

All material of modern date was retrieved from the topsoil (context 002). It consisted of one fragment of high fired roof tile and two sherds of pottery. These sherds could be identified as refined whitewares of late 18th-20th century date and included one small fragment of modern china (fabric 85) and one of creamware (fabric 84).

context	material class	object specific type	total	weight (g)	start date	end date	finds TPQ
1	ceramic	pipe	4	11	17C	18C	late 18th century
1	ceramic	pot	2	4	L17C	18C	
1	ceramic	pot	1	1	M18C	L18C	
2	ceramic	pipe	3	4	L17C	18C	19th-20th century
2	ceramic	pipe	1	4	1680	1730	
2	ceramic	pot	3	142		18C	
2	ceramic	pot	2	10	M17C	E18C	
2	ceramic	pot	1	6		19C	
2	ceramic	pot	1	3	E18C	M18C	
2	ceramic	tile	1	30	19C	20C	
7	ceramic	pipe	17	34		L17C	later 17th century
7	ceramic	pipe	4	31	1660	1680	
7	glass	vessel	1	15			

8	ceramic	pot	2	83	L17C		later 17th century
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Table 4: Summary of context dating based on artefacts

Recommendations

No further work required, although illustration or photography of the stamps would form a useful record.

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Summary of data for Worcestershire HER

WSM 72800 (event HER number)

RMR 20

Artefacts

period - note 1	material class	object specific type	count	weight	start date	end date	specialist report? (note 2)	key assemblage? (note 3)
modern	ceramic	pot	1	6		19C	N	N
modern	ceramic	pot	1	1	M18C	L18C	N	N
modern	ceramic	tile	1	30	19C	20C	N	N
post-medieval	ceramic	pipe	17	34		L17C	Y	Y

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post-medieval	ceramic	pipe	4	31	1660	1680	Y	Y
post-medieval	ceramic	pipe	1	4	1680	1730	Y	Y
post-medieval	ceramic	pipe	4	11	17C	18C	Y	Y
post-medieval	ceramic	pipe	3	4	L17C	18C	Y	Y
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	3	142		18C	N	N
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1	3	E18C	M18C	N	N
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	2	83	L17C		N	N
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	2	4	L17C	18C	N	N
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	2	10	M17C	E18C	N	N
post-medieval	glass	vessel	1	15			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: The OASIS form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Printable version

OASIS ID: martinco1-405890

Project details

Project name	Ryall Meadow Ryall
Short description of the project	Watching brief at Ryall Meadow, Ryall, Worcestershire
Project dates	Start: 10-08-2020 End: 18-10-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	19/01103/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	WSM 72800 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WORCESTERSHIRE MALVERN HILLS RIPPLE Land adjacent to 'Leafields', Ryall Meadow, Ryall, Upton-upon-Severn, Worcester, WR8 0PJ
Postcode	WR8 0PJ
Study area	450 Square metres
Site coordinates	SO 862 404 52.061387623087 -2.201312975204 52 03 41 N 002 12 04 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 17.33m Max: 21.76m

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 watching brief at land adjacent to 'Leafields', Ryall Meadow, Ryall, Upton-upon-Severn, Worcester, WR8 0PJ
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cook, M.
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Martin Cook MCIfA
Place of issue or publication	Braunston
Description	A4 blue card cover with transparent front cover

Entered by	Martin Cook (office@martinjcook.com)
Entered on	19 October 2020

