

**Archaeological evaluation  
at 47-51 High Street,  
Studley,  
Warwickshire, B80 7HN**

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# Archaeological evaluation at 47-51 High Street, Studley, Warwickshire, B80 7HN

## Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at 47-51 High Street, Studley, Warwickshire, B80 7HN (SP 0715 6393; Fig 1) at the request of Mr Alan Smith of Alan Smith Associates (architects) on behalf of his client Philip Bubb, according to a brief provided by Warwickshire Museum Field Services (planning ref 05/01682/FUL). This was undertaken in advance of construction of four dwellings and other alterations.

## Brief background to the site

Documentary research took place on 7th September 2010 at Warwickshire Museum Field Services and on the 14 September at Warwickshire County Record Office.

## The documentary evidence

Studley is a large parish, roughly rectangular in shape and surrounded on the north, east and west by hills rising to about 500 feet (VCH 1945). The river Arrow flows across the south-west corner, through flat ground, but the country north and east of the stream is for the most part undulating and well-wooded. There may have been a settlement of some kind at Studley in Roman times as the main village lies on the west bank of the river, along the Roman Rykniel Way, which is now the Alcester-Birmingham main road; though the fact that the church and the site of the castle are about half a mile away on the opposite side of the river may indicate that the original settlement was at some distance from the Roman road. The Rykniel Street (which between Washford and Ipsley diverges considerably from its original line) was until the end of the 18th century, the main road to Birmingham; the present road between Sperrall Ash (on the southern boundary of Studley parish) and Digbeth in Birmingham was turnpike by an Act of 1721, although this remained ineffective for many years, possibly as late as 1793.

At the southern extremity of the parish a branch road from the Rykniel Street leads north-west to Astwood Bank, through the hamlet of Littlewood Green and is connected with Studley village by another which joins it near the station and is believed to be an ancient saltway from Droitwich [Trans B'ham Arch Soc liv, 13; this is the road on which the present site lies].

It is in connection with the Droitwich salt industry that the earliest reference to Studley is to be found. In Domesday Book (Houghton 1932) it was recorded that there were certain manors having the right to a supply of salt from Droitwich in Worcestershire. In Warwickshire, Studley was one of six such manors. One salt pan was ascribed to the supply of Studley, which was to receive 19 'mitts' of salt. The saltway is thought to have reached Hadzor by a deviation half a mile out of Droitwich and the main track went on to Feckenham. A 'long mile' east of that place, it probably took the line of an existing footpath to Astwood Bank and thence descended to Studley.

Industry in Studley itself began quite early (VCH 1945. Studley was one of the earliest centres of the local industry of needle-making. Needle-makers are frequently mentioned in the parish registers from 1695 onwards though the craft may even then have been long established. The discovery of new scientific processes in the early part of the 19th century brought considerable prosperity to Studley. James Pardow, who first applied steam power to needle-making, established his mill here in 1800 and within 50 years the population had doubled itself, Pardow's mill alone employing 250 hands. The plan and character of the place in 1945, half town, half village with its rows of Victorian houses side by side with notable examples of half-timbered buildings and its outlying artisan colonies of Green Lane [now on the southern edge of Redditch] and Thomas Town reflect very clearly the impact of the Industrial Revolution on a rural economy. Though by this date the centre of the industry had shifted to Redditch there were still two large needle mills and several smaller concerns producing fishing tackle.

Among industries that have vanished may be mentioned tanning [the names of four tanners appear in register and various deeds between 1660-1700 and a tanhouse occurs in the tithe award of 1849] and charcoal burning, both of which flourished here during the 17th and 18th centuries. Malting and

brick-making were also carried on during the 19th century and there was a gasworks established in 1865 (Kelly's Directory of Warwickshire 1854-80).

The earliest available map is the inclosure map of 1824 (WCRO Qs 75/110; Fig 2.1). The relevant area of land is Parcel 57. The inclosure award states:

*One other piece or part of land situate on Studley Common aforesaid numbered 57 on the said plan containing two poles and five perches bounded by allotments awarded to Thomas Cook and William [illegible] by an ancient inclosure belonging to the said Robert [illegible] by the public carriage road and by Garden Ground now or late belonging to the said William [illegible] subject to the public footway over the [illegible] un-numbered.*

In 1824 this field had yet to be sub-divided. There was a dwelling in its south-west corner, apparently with an enclosed garden. This property lies just outside the area of land investigated by this project.

The Ordnance Survey map of 1885 is the next available map (Fig 2.1). This shows that by this time the plot of land identified on the inclosure map of 1824 had been sub-divided, the dwelling in its south-west corner was gone and the street frontage had been developed.

The Ordnance Survey maps of 1905 and 1938 show a very similar picture, with some extensions to the rear of the buildings on the street frontage and some out-buildings being erected alongside the public right-of-way bounding the north-east side of the site.

#### **Information from Warwickshire Historic Environment Record**

Sites identified by Warwickshire Historic Environment Record located near the site of the present development include:

##### *MWA 445 Ryknield Street Roman Road*

The entries comprise numerous observations along the course of the road, identifying its course, episodes of re-surfacing, roadside ditches and, occasionally, boundary ditches aligned upon it.

##### *MWA 572 Studley Priory*

The site of Studley Priory which was founded in the Medieval period. The site has now been levelled, but there have been finds of Medieval tiles and of burials. The site is 100m north east of Saxon Close.

##### *MWA 6163 Site of Fishponds South of Studley Priory*

The site of several medieval and/or post medieval fishponds used for the breeding and storage of fish have been recorded. The site is now built over but is located just north of Studley Bridge.

##### *MWA 6164 Site of Studley Priory Moat*

The site of a medieval moat associated with Studley Priory, now been filled in. It was located 100m north east of the Police Station at Studley.

##### *MWA 6165 Site of hospital at Studley Priory*

The site of a hospital dating to the medieval period. It is known from documentary evidence and was associated with Studley Priory. The site of the hospital lies 750m north west of St Mary's Church, Studley.

##### *MWA 6166 Possible site of Priory Church, Studley*

The possible site of the priory church dating to the medieval period. It is located 750m north west of St Mary's church, Studley.

##### *MWA 7824 Site of Pound*

The site of a pound, which was used for penning livestock during the Imperial period. It is marked on the 1886 Ordnance Survey map, and was located in the vicinity of the Police House in Studley.

*MWA 7825 Site of brewery*

The site of a brewery dating to the Imperial period. It is marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1886. It is situated 600m north west of the cricket ground, Studley.

*MWA 7943 Archaeological Observation at Needle Close, Alcester Road, Studley*

Observation of topsoil stripping at Needle Close, Alcester Rd, Studley, revealed no evidence of the Roman road that is known to run to the east of the site, nor was there any evidence for Romano-British roadside settlement (Coutts 1997).

*MWA 8227 Albion House needle manufactory, Alcester Road*

The site of a needle mill - Albion House needle manufactory, which was in use during the Imperial period. It is known from documentary evidence and is marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1905. It is situated 250m west of the cricket ground, Studley.

*MWA 8603 Studley Manor House grounds*

Studley Manor House at 17th century and grounds, a park dating to the Imperial period. It is marked on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1886 and 1906.

*MWA 8683 Turnpike road from Spernal Ash to Digbeth*

The line of a toll road dating to the Imperial period. It ran from Spernal Ash to Digbeth in Birmingham.

*MWA 9536 Studley medieval settlement*

The probable extent of the medieval settlement based on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1886, and on aerial photographs. Ridge and furrow agriculture has been noted in this connection, there being areas that abut the village, particularly the central part.

A single listed building lies adjacent to the present site. This is 29 High Street, a cottage of the late 17th or early 18th century. It is timber framed; thin framing with whitewashed brick infill. It has an old tile roof; a brick end stack and is of two cell plan.

## **Analysis**

### **The fieldwork**

Fieldwork took place on the 20th, 21st and 22nd September 2010. A single trench, 13.5m long and approximately 1.7m wide, was excavated by a 5 tonne tracked excavator using a wide ditching bucket in the position required by the brief (Figs 1, 3 and 5). There appeared to be no archaeological reason for cleaning one section of the trench rather than the other and the decision, in favour of the south (north facing) section was made for the practical reason that it would be less exposed to the sun and would dry out less during the course of the work. The bottom of the trench was trowled.

### **Description**

The latest phase of activity on the site were concrete structures associated with the former yard of a general hardware and building material suppliers known as Tony's Handyman. This comprised concrete yard surfaces (context 001; Fig 4.2, section 1), concrete flagstone surfaces (context 007 and reinforced concrete slabs lying on a foundation of lean concrete (context 014; Fig 4.2, section 1). Other deposits associated with this period of occupation were a small pit (contexts 009 and 011; Fig 4.2, section 1 and Fig 6) filled with brick and tile rubble and mid grey-brown sandy clay with common small, rounded pebbles, common charcoal flecks and occasional flecks of mortar (contexts 008 and 010) and a mass concrete foundation and its cut (contexts 015 and 016).

During the same phase, at the western end of the trench, was a medium-sized pit with an indistinct cut (context 021), filled with a very dark grey brown sandy clay with lenses of brick rubble, small rounded and angular stones and small brick and tile rubble (context 019).

Beneath these deposits, in the next phase, was a former topsoil (context 002; Fig 4.2, section 1), a very dark grey brown sandy clay with abundant soot/ash, coal flecks and small to medium rounded pebbles.

A single cut was evident upon removal of context 002. This was context 004, a steep-sided, narrow-bottomed cut running north-west to south-east, filled with a mid grey brown sandy clay with occasional small, rounded pebbles and a circular ceramic pipe. It was not apparent at first but it later became clear that similar features elsewhere in the trench (contexts 013/027, contexts 017/018, context 020 - all Fig 4.2, section 1 and contexts 022/023; Fig 4.1) must be contemporary.

The above features were all cut, or must have been cut, through the subsoil, a mid red-brown sandy clay with common small rounded pebbles and occasional charcoal/coal flecks (context 005).

It cannot be conclusively proved but it is believed that the next earliest feature comprised a rectangular cut approximately 1.5m long, a little over 1m wide and 0.4m deep (context 026; Figs 4.1, 4.2, section 2 and 9). This had a small step around its edge and a flat bottom. It was filled with a mid reddy-brown sandy clay with abundant small rounded pebbles, common coal/charcoal flecks and occasional slate fragments (context 024; Figs 4.1 and 4.2, section 2). It was associated with a thin layer of small and medium rounded pebbles (context 025; Figs 4.1 and 8).

The earliest deposit (apart from the natural subsoil; context 006) was a low, shallow crescentic rise (Context 012; Figs 4.2, section 1 and Fig 7) in material very similar to context 006, but slightly greyer and with a greater silt component.

### **The finds**

There were very few finds from anywhere on the site, by far the greatest number coming from the fill (context 024) of the rectangular cut (context 026).

#### *Post-medieval*

A single context (005) had a terminus post quem of late 18th century based on the presence of a single sherd from a creamware jar (fabric CRW).

In addition, further material of residual 18th century date in the form of two sherds of Midlands Blackware (fabric MB02) and two clay pipe stems from context 024.

#### *Modern*

All remaining material was modern and consisted of two sherds of English stoneware (fabric Ste; contexts 002 and 024), a single sherd of mocha ware (fabric MO; context 024) and a small fragment of transfer decorated modern glazed ware (fabric MGW; context 024). All could be dated to the 19th century.

## **Discussion**

### **The fieldwork**

#### *Phase 1: ridge and furrow - 18th century or earlier*

It is believed that the low, shallow crescentic rise (Context 012) is the fragmentary remains of a system of ridge and furrow. The presence of ridge and furrow on the edge of the medieval settlement was noted during the HER search (MWA 9536). Some slight support for this interpretation is given by phase 3 below. The dating is speculative.

#### *Phase 2: cobbled surface and privy - disused by the late 19th or early 20th century*

The rectangular cut (context 026) with the small step around its edge and a flat bottom is believed to be the pit for a privy. Some comparative information, with which the author is familiar, is presented in Fig 10 (the full record is given in Appendix 2). This privy lies in the grounds of Croome Court, Worcestershire, adjacent to the Capability Brown church. It was presumably intended for the estate workers and constructed from timber. It is difficult to date, but it is not unreasonable to expect it to be late nineteenth century, belonging to the time of the 9th Earl Coventry. It cannot be later than 1940 because by then the site had been established for the hospital to RAF Defford and was provided with flushing sanitation. It is likely that any stratigraphy will have been badly disturbed, but from its constructional detail and condition, this would seem to be a rare survivor of what was once a common if ephemeral class of building (Milln 2007).

The example at Studley has been tentatively associated with the dwelling shown on the map of 1824 (Fig 2.1) which lies just outside the area of land investigated by this project. The pottery recovered from the fill, of course, dates the disuse of the feature. It has also been associated with context 025; believed to be a cobbled surface.

#### *Phase 3: land drains - mid to late 19th century*

A system of ceramic land drains was installed in, what must have still been, an agricultural or pasture field. Machine-made, cylindrical ceramic pipes had, by 1908 at least, entirely superseded the older 'horse-shoe designs (Bright 1911 and Scott 1908). They both refer to the excavation of the trenches for these drains and note that the trench should be cut as narrow as possible, with the bottom just wide enough to receive the pipe. This appears to have been the practice followed at Studley, as evidenced by section 1 and contexts 003 and 004. Scott also notes that junctions between the lines of pipes should not be made at right-angles as this impeded the flow. An economy seems to have been made here, or perhaps a less than conscientious workman was employed, as it is clear that in at least one place the pipes at Studley were joined in this unapproved manner (Fig 4.1; contexts 020, 022 and 023).

It may be noted that one such drain (Fig 4.2; contexts 013/027) lies in the centre of the crescentic rise (context 012) noted in phase 1 above. This may provide some slight support for this rise being part of a ridge and furrow system.

#### *Phase 4: soot and ash in topsoil - late 19th century*

There is a very great deal of soot and ash in the former topsoil (context 002). This is believed to be associated with the house on the street frontage (No 47 High Street) which is shown for the first time on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1885 (Fig 2.1). This house was originally a double fronted, double pile dwelling, quite unlike, and of higher status than most of the other dwellings that surround it; these being either double pile terrace houses or single pile cottages. The building has now been converted to flats and a shop but originally, almost certainly, would have had a fireplace in every principal room. In addition, a fire would have been necessary, year-round to provide hot water and cooking facilities. There would have been a very considerable quantity of ash and soot to dispose of throughout the year and this is the presumed explanation for the darkness of the former topsoil, context 002.

#### *Phase 5: concrete structures - late 20th century*

Finally, various concrete structures were erected or laid down when the former garden of the house in phase 4 was converted to a yard for the general builders' merchant Tony's Handyman.

### **The finds**

The material from this site forms a small assemblage of wares commonly identified in domestic contexts dating to the late 18th and 19th centuries.

### **Summary**

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at 47-51 High Street, Studley, Warwickshire, B80 7HN. The earliest deposit was thought to be fragmentary evidence for ridge and furrow agriculture. Subsequently, a dwelling with a small garden was built just outside the current boundaries of the site. Within the current site, a privy, associated with a cobbled surface, was built to serve it. Most of the area of the current site was probably still a field in the mid to late 19th century and a system of ceramic land drains was installed. The plot of land ceased to be a field and became a garden in the later 19th century when dwellings were built on the street frontage. One of these was clearly of superior class to the rest with, presumably, a greater number of fireplaces. The darkness of the associated topsoil is believed to be associated with the disposal of ash and soot from this house. Concrete surfaces and structures are associated with the use of the land as a builders' yard in the later 20th century.

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### **Acknowledgements**

The author would particularly like to thank Mr Alan Smith, Mr Philip Bubb, Anna Stocks and Sara Wear of Warwickshire County Council for their kind cooperation and the staff of Studley Computers for their interest and cups of coffee.

### **Archive**

The archive consists of:

- 2 A3 scale drawings
- 27 Context sheets
- 1 Black and white photographic film negative
- 5 Black and white photographic film prints
- 1 DVD-ROM
- 3 Small bags of finds

It has been deposited with Warwickshire Museum.

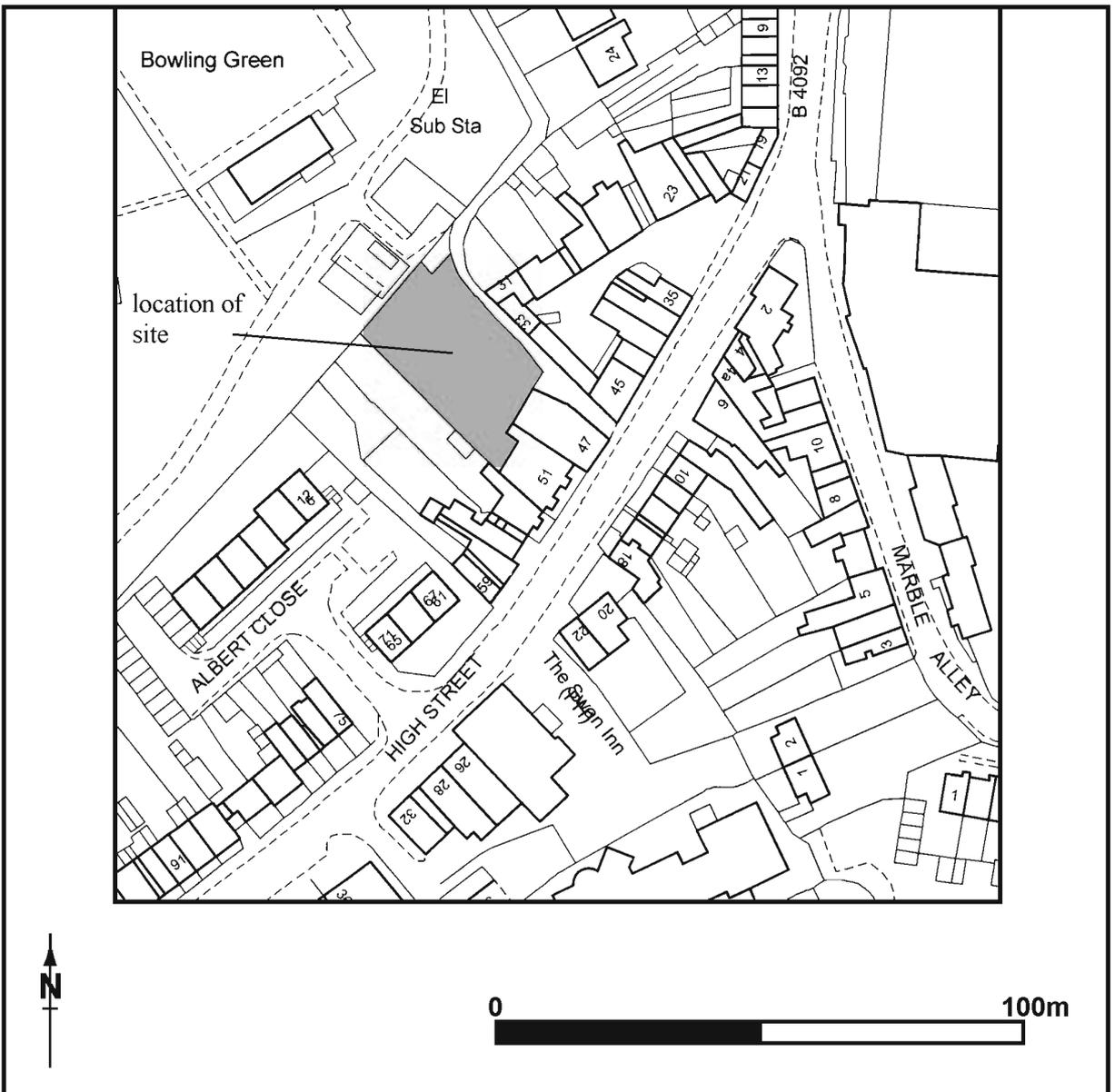
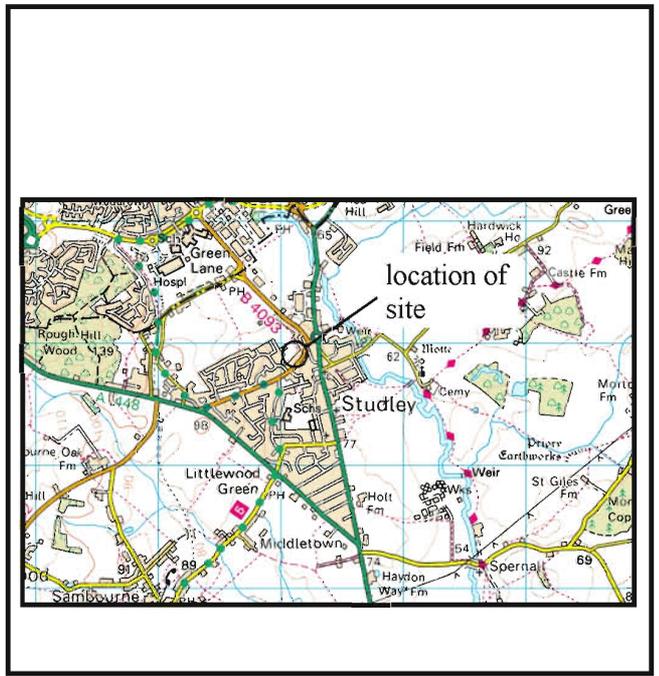
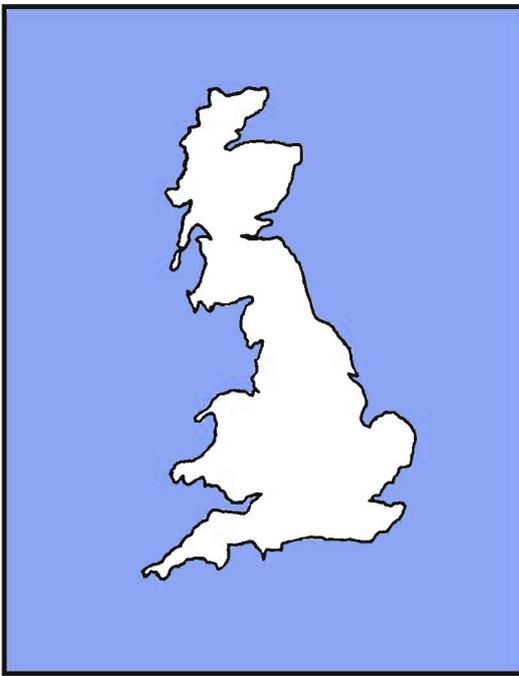
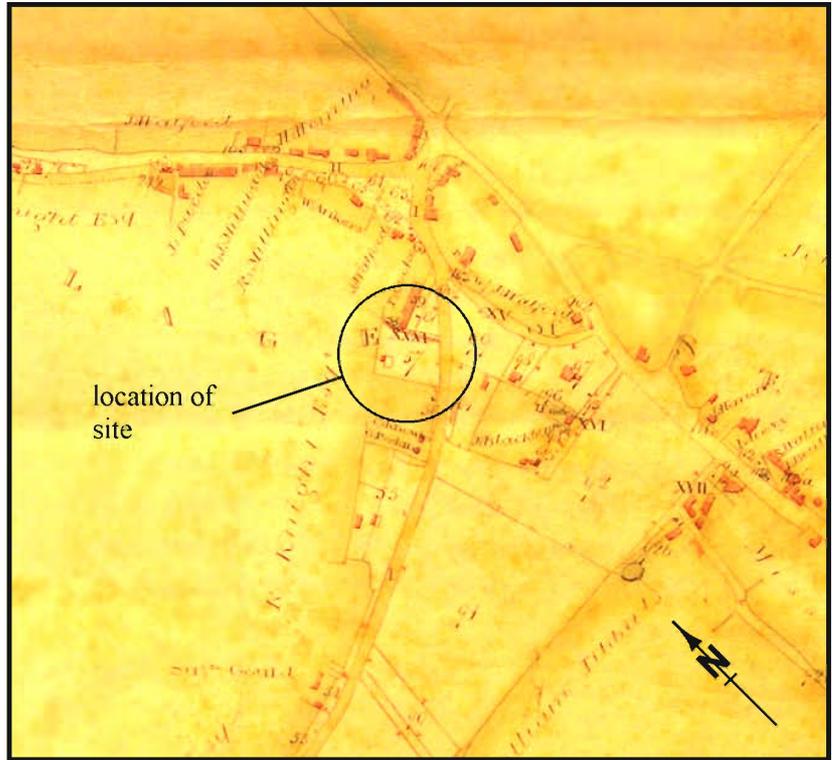


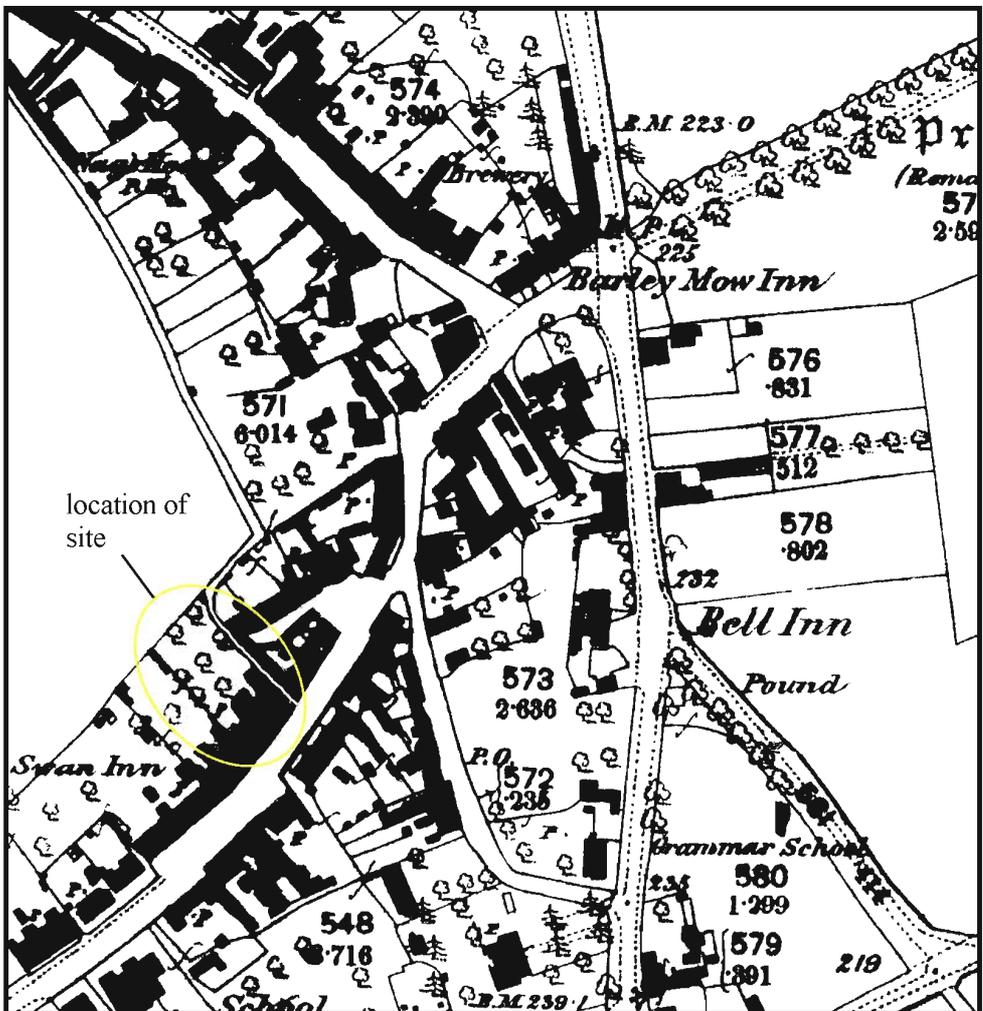
Fig 1: Location of site

1824



not to scale

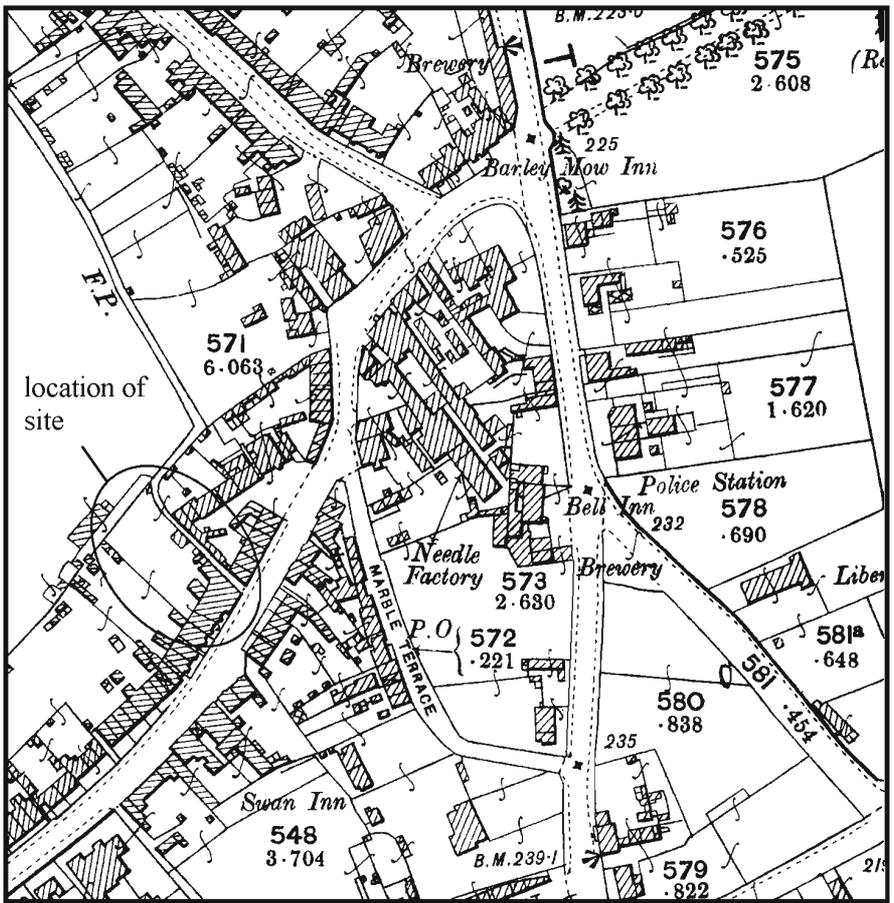
1885



0 200m

Fig 2.1: Historic mapping

1905



1938

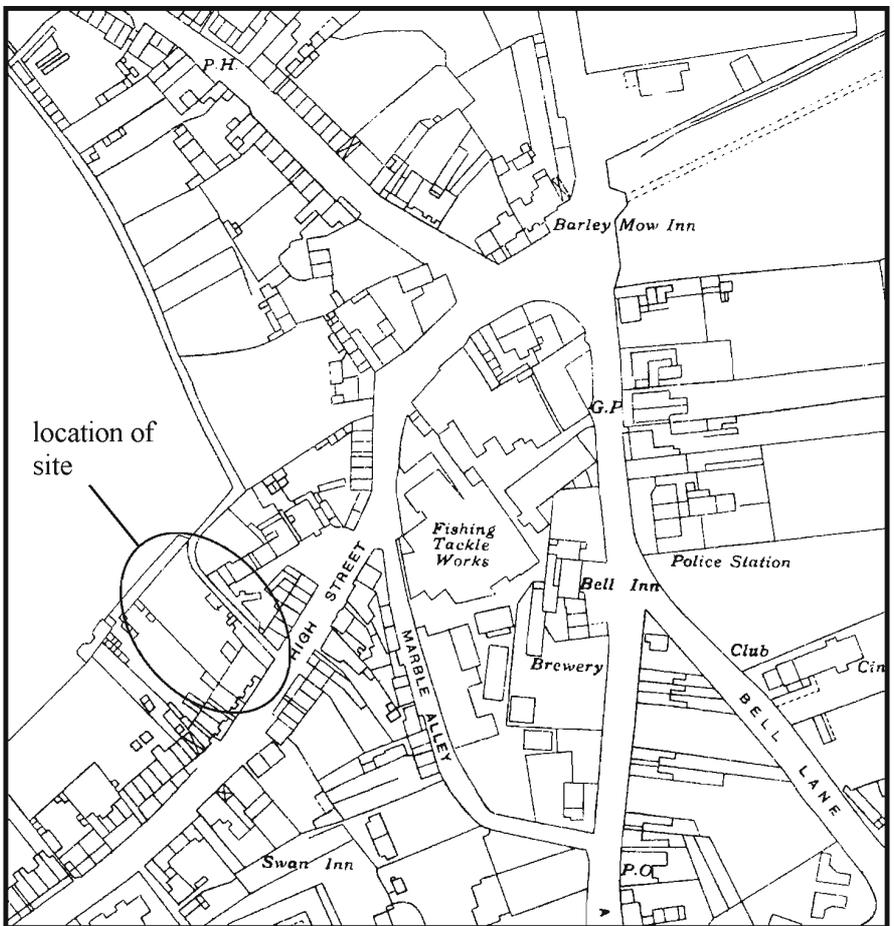
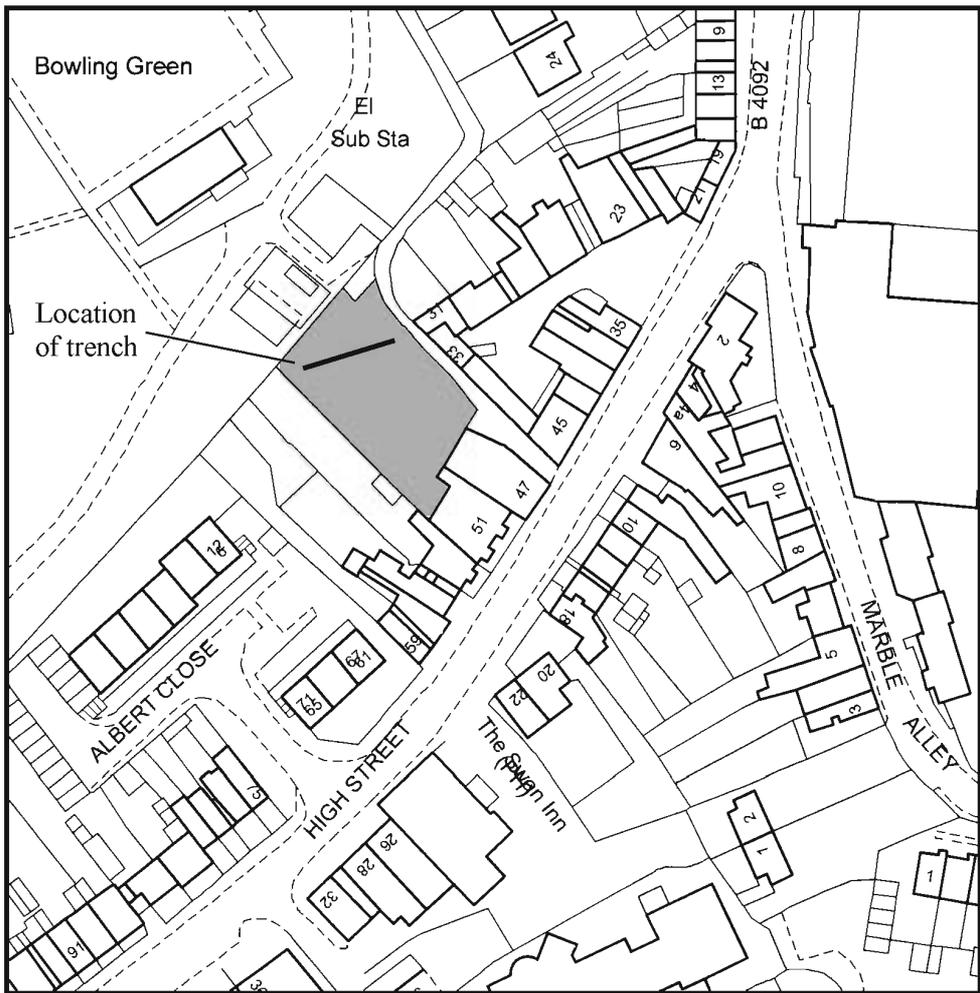


Fig 2.2: Historic mapping



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Fig 3: Location of trench

Trench 1

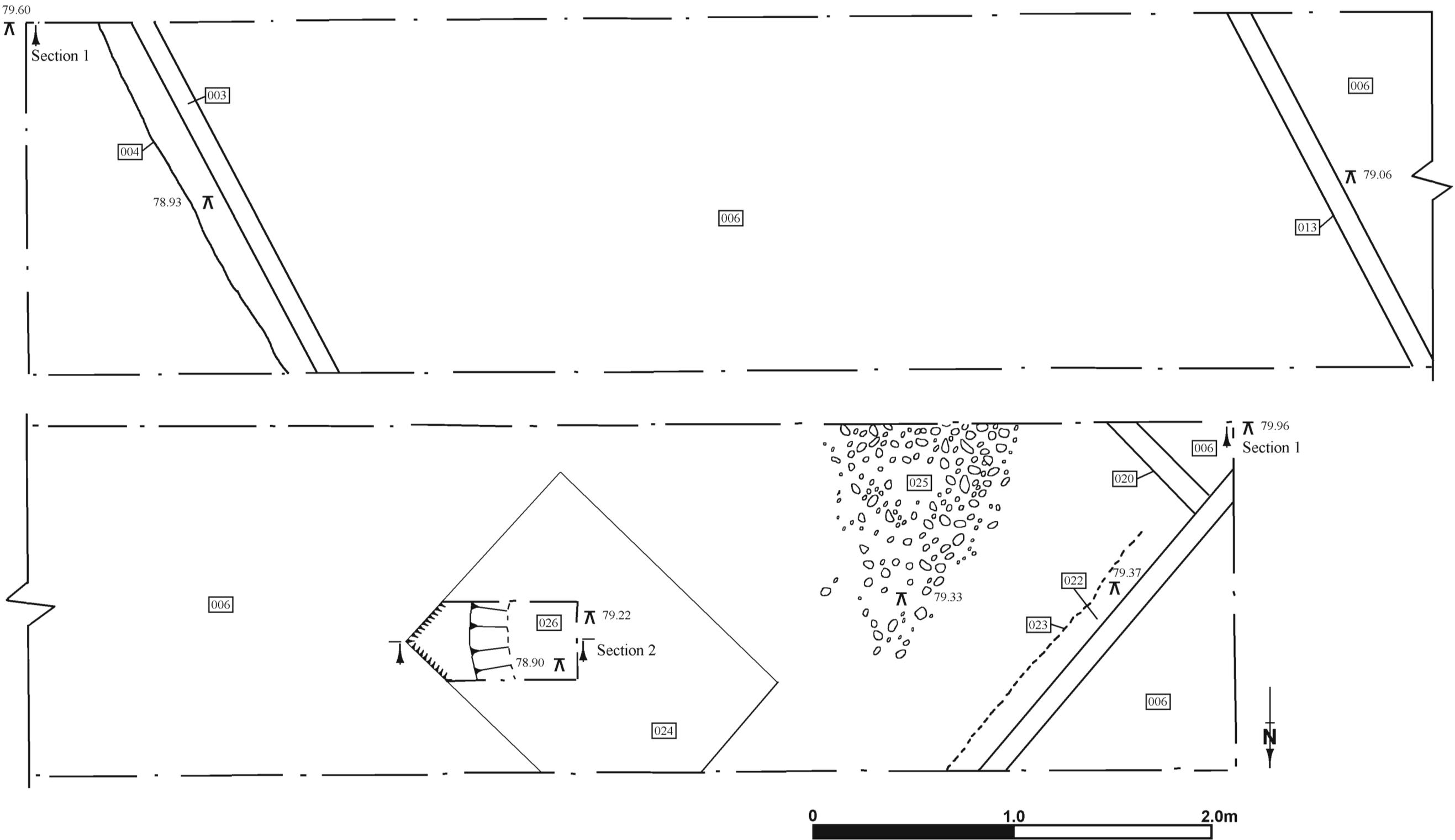
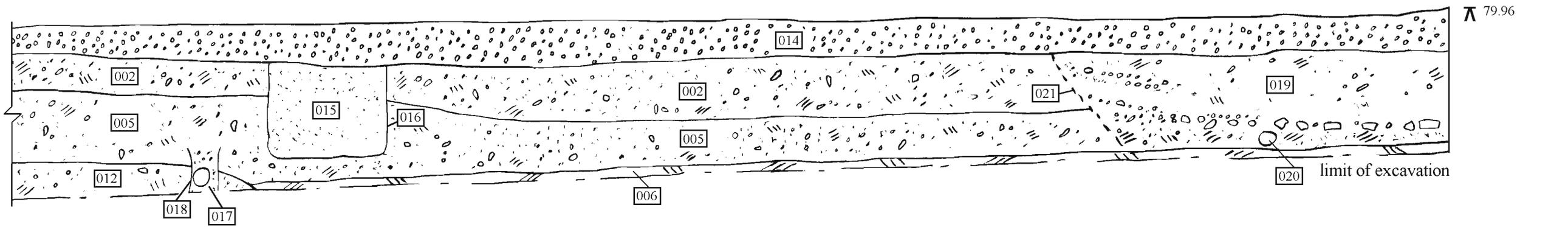
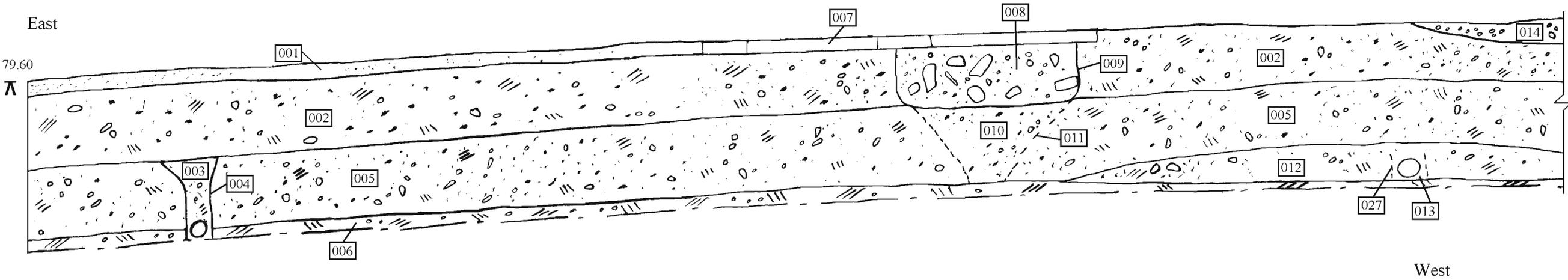


Fig 4.1: Trench plan

# Section 1



# Section 2

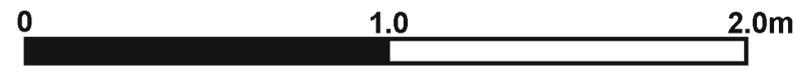
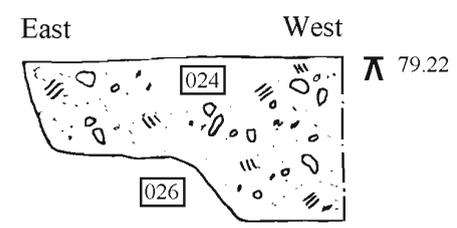


Fig 4.2: North-facing sections of Trench 1 and contexts 024 and 026



Fig 5: General view of Trench 1



Fig 6: Context 008; pit



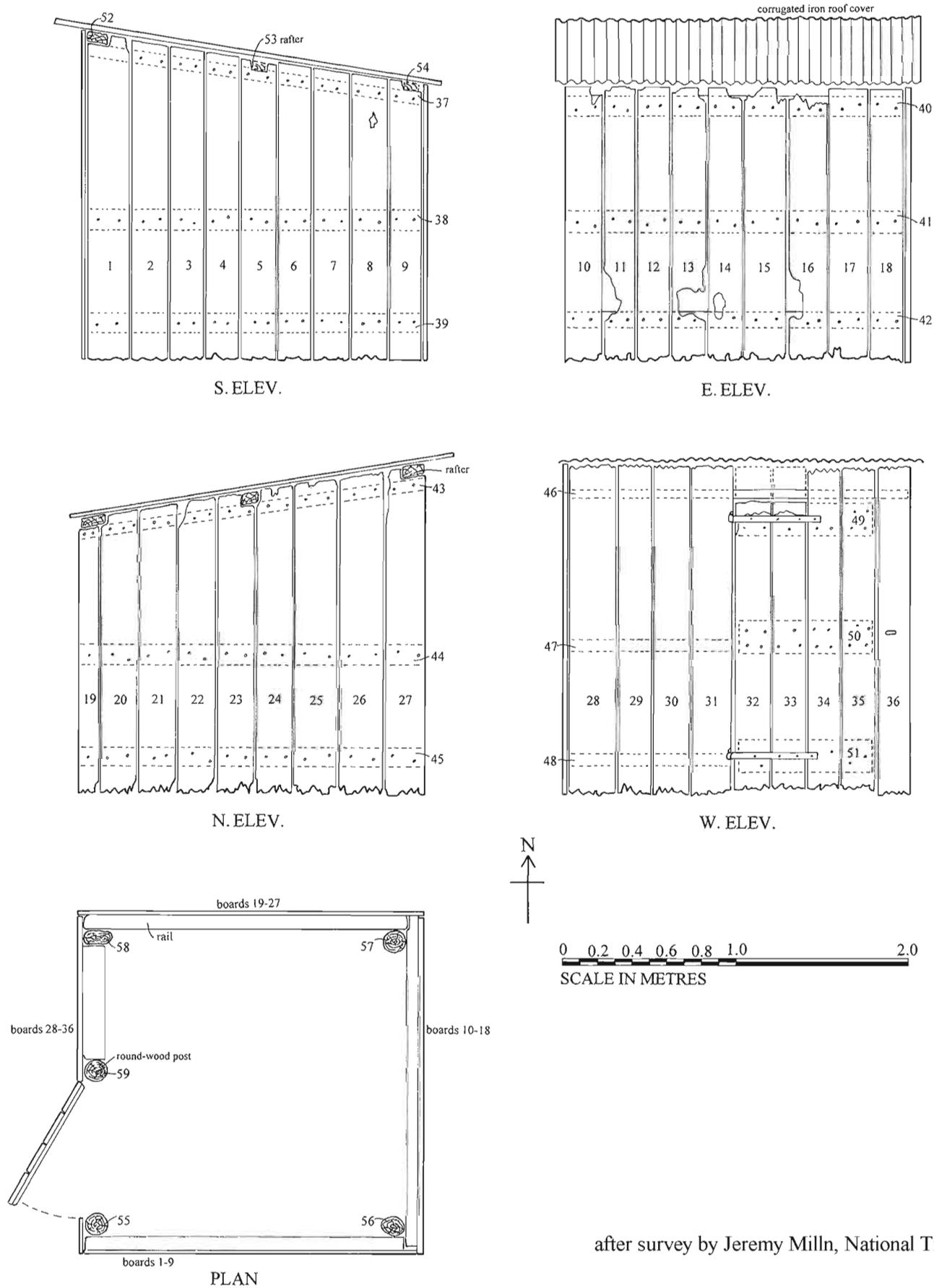
Fig 7: Context 012; possible remains of ridge and furrow



Fig 8: Context 025; cobbled surface



Fig 9: Context 024; fill of privy pit



General view of privy



Detail of door

after survey by Jeremy Milln, National Trust Archaeologist

Fig 10: Comparative information; privy at Croome Landscape Park, Worcestershire

## Appendix 1: List of the contexts

Context number	Description	Interpretation
001	Thin concrete slab	Yard surface - Tony's Handyman
002	Very dark grey brown sandy clay with abundant soot/ash, coal flecks and small to medium rounded pebbles	Former topsoil
003	Mid grey brown sandy clay with occasional small, rounded pebbles and land drain pipe	Fill of 004
004	Steep-sided, narrow-bottomed cut running north-west to south-east	Cut for land drain
005	Mid red-brown sandy clay with common small rounded pebbles and occasional charcoal/coal flecks	Subsoil
006	Light yellow buff to light red-brown tenacious clay	Natural subsoil
007	Concrete flagstones	Yard surface - Tony's Handyman
008	Brick and tile rubble	Fill of 009
009	Shallow, vertically sided, flat bottomed cut	Small pit
010	Mid grey-brown sandy clay with common small, rounded pebbles, common charcoal flecks and occasional flecks of mortar	Fill of 011
011	Indistinct 'V' shaped cut	Lower element of cut 009
012	Crescentic rise in natural-like material	?ridge and furrow
013	Ceramic pipe	Tile land drain with no clear cut
014	Lean mix concrete	Base for reinforced concrete slabs - Tony's Handyman
015	Mass concrete pad foundation	Fill of 016; base for Tony's Handyman shed
016	Cut for mass concrete base	Filled by 015
017	Mid grey brown sandy clay with occasional small, rounded pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks and land drain pipe	Fill of 018
018	Steep-sided, narrow-bottomed cut running north-west to south-east	Cut for land drain
019	Very dark grey brown sandy clay with lenses of brick rubble, small rounded and angular stones and small brick and tile rubble	Fill of 021
020	Ceramic pipe	Tile land drain with no clear cut
021	Gently sloping, indistinct cut	Pit; filled with 019

<b>Context number</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
022	Mid grey-brown sandy clay with occasional small, rounded pebbles and land drain pipe	Fill of 023
023	Linear cut	Filled with 022
024	Mid reddy-brown sandy clay with abundant small rounded pebbles, common coal/charcoal flecks and occasional slate fragments	Fill of 026
025	Thin layer of small and medium rounded pebbles	Cobbled surface
026	Cut breaks vertically from surface and drops to a slightly sloping ledge which itself drops at a shallow angle to a flat bottom	Privy pit; filled with 024
027		

## **Appendix 2: Comparative material; privy at Croome Court, Worcestershire**

### **Croome Park**

#### **The Shed in the Shrubbery: a short report**

##### *Background*

Recording was undertaken on 10th May 2007 of a small timber-built latrine found concealed within the Church Shrubbery at Croome Park. The structure had become completely overgrown by ivy and undermined by the burrowing of badgers and it was considered prudent to record it, lest it become lost. The work was carried out by J. Milln.

##### *Description*

The privy is almost exactly 6 foot 6 inches (2 m) square, standing to a similar height. It is constructed from 59 separate pieces of timber numbered on the drawings as follows:

1 - 36 8" by ¾" sawn elm vertical boards

37 - 48 4" by 2½" horizontal deal(?) rails

49 - 51 Ledges to door in elm

52 - 54 4" by 3" deal (?) rafters

55 - 59 c.5" dia round-wood pine corner posts

The structure supports a roof provided with a sheet of corrugated iron laid to a gently sloping pitch, and a timber door mounted on a pair of plain strap hinges.

Of the seat and pit, nothing survives, but the pattern of decay seen on the boards inside indicate that they was set up against the wall opposite the door.

There is no floor as such and the ground underfoot has been made very uneven by the burrowing of badgers.

##### *Discussion*

The subject of privies locally has been researched by Alan Richards (1999) where possibly the finest example noted is that at Hanbury Hall (NT). That at Croome, being for a 'single-holer', constructed from timber and tucked deep into the shrubbery, can only have been intended for use by garden staff. It is difficult to date, but it is not unreasonable to expect it to be late nineteenth century, belonging to the time of the 9th Earl Coventry. It cannot be later than 1940 because by then the site had been established for the hospital to RAF Defford and was provided with flushing sanitation. The privy is a marked contrast to that behind the Temple Greenhouse at Croome, recently excavated by the Worcestershire Historic Environment Service (Williams et al, 2009). Here the 6th Earl had a 'two-holer' constructed of masonry in the mid-late eighteenth century, of brick, with a long drop direct to a wet ditch. No excavation of Croome Church Shrubbery privy has taken place, and it is likely that any stratigraphy will have been badly disturbed, but from its constructional detail and condition, this would seem to be a rare survivor of what was once a common if ephemeral class of building.

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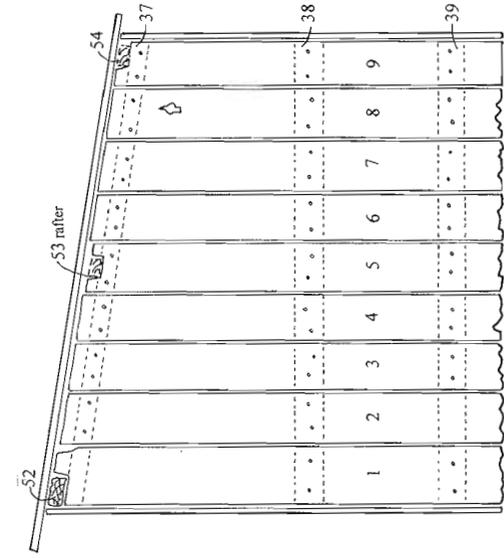
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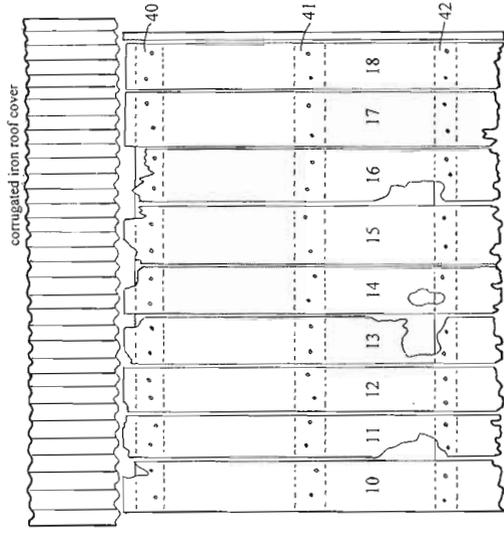
**SONNET TO MY SHED.** (With thanks to Shakespeare's sonnet; - "Let me not to the marriage of true minds".)

Let me not to the architect's design admit acknowledgement.  
Form is not form that follows fixed and fashionable line,  
Or bends its style to architectural norm:  
Oh no; it is of ever changing kind,  
Form follows function and the fit survive.  
Design is not the child of human mind,  
It's forms evolve as best they may contrive.  
So has my archetypal garden shed  
Evolved, surviving criticizing rain.  
There, will my soul return when I am dead.  
Christ. To be in my garden shed again.  
If this be architectural mistake,  
I never loved, nor no man ever spake.

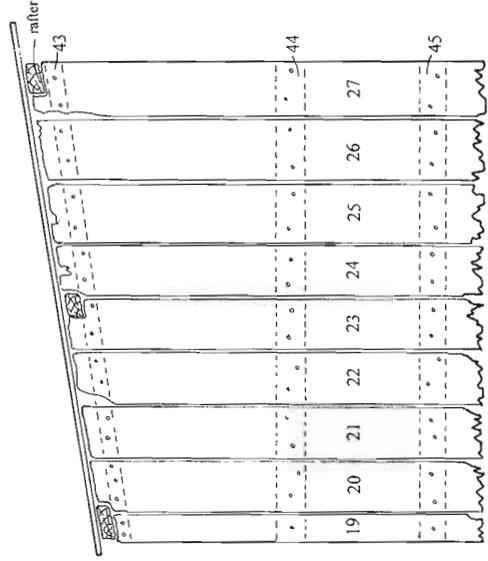
Frank Ryder, Loopholes II, March 2002.



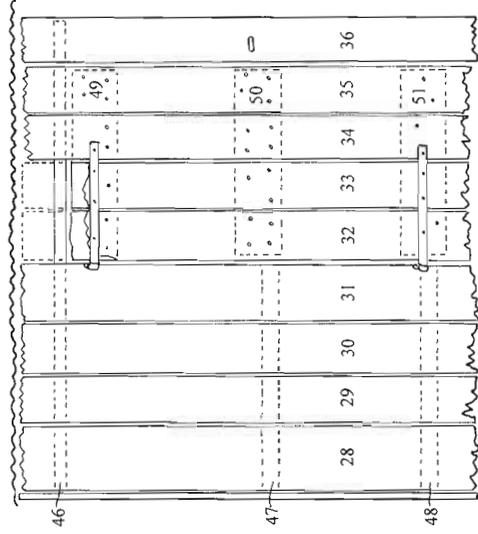
S. ELEV.



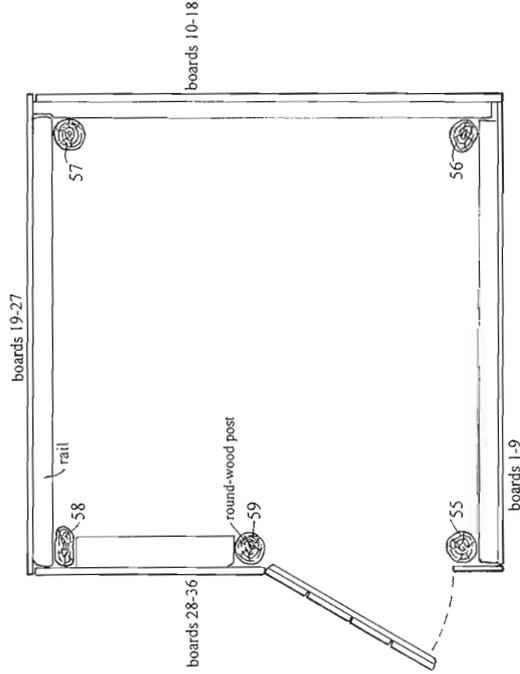
E. ELEV.



N. ELEV.



W. ELEV.



PLAN



**Schedule**

- 1-36 8" by 1/2" sawn elm vertical boards
- 37-48 4" by 2 1/2" horizontal deal(?) rails
- 49-51 Ledges to door in elm
- 52-54 4" by 3" deal(?) rafters
- 55-59 c.5" dia roundwood pine corner posts



The National Trust Archaeological Survey  
Sites and Monuments Record

Region	Property	SMR No
W. Mids (Severn)	Croome Park	
PROJECT: Shed in the Shrubbery		
DRAWING: Survey as existing		
Scale(s)	Date: 10 May 2007	Drawg No: CM/S/0701
1:20	By: J. Millin	Revision(s)

## **Appendix 3: The finds**

## 1. Background

### 1.1 Aims

The brief required an assessment of the quantity, range and potential of artefactual material from the excavation. The aims of the finds assessment were:

- a) to identify, sort, spot date, and quantify all artefacts;
- b) to describe the range of artefacts present;
- c) to preliminarily assess the significance of the artefacts.

This report covers the artefacts of later post-medieval and modern date.

## 2. 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. 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 2000 database.

The pottery was examined under x20 magnification and recorded by fabric type and form according to the fabric reference series maintained by Warwickshire County Council (Soden and Ratkai 1998).

## 3. Artefactual analysis

A small assemblage was recovered and is summarised in Table 1. Material could be dated from the late post-medieval period onwards (see Table 1). Level of preservation was generally good with the majority of pottery sherds displaying only moderate levels of abrasion.

The most abundant material type recovered was pottery for which a breakdown by period and fabric is presented in Table 2. Where possible, diagnostic sherds have been allocated date ranges but have not been cross-referenced to specific form types at this stage of analysis.

period	material class	count	weight (g)
Post-medieval	ceramic	3	71
Modern	ceramic	4	90
Post-medieval	clay pipe	2	5

Table 1 Quantification of site assemblage

period	fabric code	fabric common name	count	weight (g)
Post medieval	MB02	Midlands blackware – later tradition	2	59
Post medieval	CRW	Creamware	1	12
Modern	STE	English stoneware	2	61
Modern	MO	Mocha ware	1	27
Modern	MGW	Modern glazed wares	1	2

Table 2 Quantification of the pottery assemblage by period and fabric-type

context	material class	object specific type	count	wt (g)	context <i>terminus post quem</i> date
002	ceramic	pot	1	36	19 <sup>th</sup> century
005	ceramic	pot	1	12	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century
024	ceramic	pot	5	113	19 <sup>th</sup> century
024	ceramic	clay pipe	2	5	

Table 3 Summary of context dating based on artefacts

#### 4. Discussion

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.

##### 4.1 Post-medieval

A single context (005) had a *terminus post quem* of late 18<sup>th</sup> century based on the presence of a single sherd from a creamware jar (fabric CRW).

In addition, further material of residual 18<sup>th</sup> century date in the form of two sherds of Midlands Blackware (fabric MB02) and two clay pipe stems from context 024.

##### 4.2 Modern

All remaining material was modern and consisted of two sherds of English stoneware (fabric Ste; contexts 002 and 024), a single sherd of mocha ware (fabric MO; context 024) and a small fragment of transfer decorated modern glazed ware (fabric MGW; context 024). All could be dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

#### 5. Significance

The material from this site forms a small assemblage of wares commonly identified in domestic contexts dating to the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

#### References

Soden, I and Ratkai, S 1998 *Warwickshire Medieval and Post-medieval pottery type series*, Warwickshire County Council