

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND
EVALUATION AT
UPPER HOUSE FARM,
MORETON ON LUGG,
HEREFORDSHIRE

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Contents

Part 1 Project summary

1

Part 2 Detailed report

1.	Background	3
1.1	Reasons for the project.....	3
1.2	Project parameters.....	3
1.3	Aims.....	3
2.	Methods	3
2.1	Documentary search.....	3
2.2	Fieldwork methodology.....	4
2.2.1	Fieldwork strategy.....	4
2.2.2	Structural analysis.....	4
2.3	Artefact methodology, by Alan Jacobs.....	4
2.3.1	Artefact recovery policy.....	4
2.3.2	Method of analysis.....	4
2.4	Environmental archaeology methodology, by Elizabeth Pearson.....	5
2.4.1	Sampling policy.....	5
2.4.2	Method of analysis.....	5
2.5	The methods in retrospect.....	5
3.	Topographical and archaeological context	5
3.1	Prehistoric.....	6
3.2	Undated cropmark sites.....	6
3.3	Roman.....	7
3.4	Other.....	8
4.	Results	8
4.1	Structural analysis.....	8
4.1.1	Phase 1 Natural deposits.....	8
4.1.2	Phase 2 Prehistoric deposits.....	8
4.1.3	Phase 3 Romano-British deposits.....	8
4.1.4	Undated deposits.....	9
4.2	Artefact analysis, by Alan Jacobs.....	10
4.2.1	Pottery.....	10
4.2.2	Other artefacts.....	10
4.2.3	Significance.....	11
4.3	Environmental analysis, by Elizabeth Pearson.....	11
5.	Synthesis	11
5.1	Prehistoric.....	11
5.2	Roman-British.....	11
5.3	Medieval/Post medieval.....	12
5.4	Undated.....	12
5.5	Research frameworks.....	12
6.	Significance	12
6.1	Archaeological.....	12
6.2	Environmental.....	13
7.	Publication summary	13
8.	Acknowledgements	14
9.	Personnel	14
10.	Bibliography	14

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Evaluation at Upper House Farm, Moreton on Lugg, Herefordshire

With contributions by Elizabeth Pearson and Alan Jacobs

Part 1 Project summary

An archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation was undertaken at Upper House Farm, Moreton on Lugg, Herefordshire. The site itself lies in the parish of Burghill and is centred on NGR 3492,2460. The work undertaken on behalf of Mercian Waste Management, who intend to develop a green waste facility and this report will accompany and inform the planning application for this site. The project aimed to determine if any significant archaeological site was present and if so to indicate what its location, date and nature were.

The site lies on the second terrace of the River Lugg and is a flat field, currently under arable. Nine trenches were excavated in the footprint of the proposed development. Archaeological features were recorded in all nine trenches including ditches, pits, two buried Roman soils or occupation layers and a metalled trackway. Features to the west of the site were largely undated while those to the east yielded Romano-British pottery, of 1st-3rd century date. A single beam slot filled with charcoal provides evidence that timber structures stood at the north east corner of the site. It is thought that the distribution of pottery indicates that occupation lay to the east of the site in the vicinity of the enclosure while features to the west may either represent field boundaries and drainage gullies associated with Roman agriculture or an earlier settlement. A fragment of flint debitage and a scraper recovered from a shallow ditch and a further fragment of debitage recovered from the fill of a probable pit is evidence of earlier activity in the vicinity.

The site lies immediately west of an irregular D shaped enclosure (HSM 10375), thought to be Romano-British in date which is visible as a cropmark and survives as a slight earthwork. Archaeological evaluation carried out in 1998, which included the subject site, and a several fields to the north (HSM15268) revealed evidence of Roman activity including metalled surfaces, ditches and gullies associated with finds of 2nd to early 4th century date. A trench situated on the eastern boundary of the current site revealed two metalled surfaces and a number of drainage ditches and gullies.

The site evaluated represents a component of what may be seen as the settled landscape of the lower Lugg valley in the Roman period. It lies some 6km north east of Kenchester, the Roman town of Magnis and between the hillforts of Credenhill 4km to the west and Sutton Walls 3km to the east. Some 2km to the north east, archaeological mitigation ahead of gravel extraction at Wellington quarry has revealed significant Roman archaeology findings including a probable villa and a metalled road.

Part 2 Detailed report

1. Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological desk based assessment and evaluation was undertaken at Upper House Farm (centred on NGR: SO 493 497), Moreton on Lugg, Herefordshire (Fig 1), on behalf of Ian Barber of Mercia Waste Management. The site lies on the far eastern side of the parish of Burghill. The client proposes to develop a facility to compost green waste and this report will accompany and inform the planning application for this site. A Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Number was allocated to this project (SMR 44997).

1.2 Project parameters

The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessments* (IFA 1999) and the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IFA 1999).

A brief was not prepared by the archaeological advisor at Herefordshire County Council, but in a telephone conversation with the archaeological advisor the work was outlined as comprising of a archaeological desk based assessment and field evaluation of c. 5% of the site (Cotton pers. comm.). A project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced (WHEAS 2007).

1.3 Aims

The aims of the desk based assessment and evaluation were to locate archaeological deposits and determine, if present, their extent, state of preservation, date, type, vulnerability and documentation. The purpose of this was to establish their significance, since this would make it possible to recommend an appropriate treatment, which may then be integrated with the proposed development programme.

2. Methods

2.1 Documentary search

Prior to fieldwork commencing a search was made of the Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). In addition to the sources listed in the bibliography the following were also consulted:

Cartographic sources

- 1st Edition Ordnance Survey, 1886, 6 inch Plan

Aerial photographs

Photographs held at the Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record Office:

- Vertical aerial photograph of HSM 103075, Chris Musson, 96 MB 0388
- Oblique aerial photograph of HSM 103075, Chris Musson, 90 C 240

2.2 **Fieldwork methodology**

2.2.1 **Fieldwork strategy**

A detailed specification has been prepared by the Service (WHEAS 2007). Fieldwork was undertaken between 20th August 2007 and 30th August 2007. The site reference number and site code is HSM 44997.

Nine trenches, amounting to just over 814m² in area, were excavated over the site area of c 16640m² ha, representing a sample of c 5%. The location of the trenches is indicated in Figure 2.

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed using a 360° tracked excavator, employing a toothless bucket and under archaeological supervision. Subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. Clean surfaces were inspected and selected deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples, as well as to determine their nature. Deposits were recorded according to standard Service practice (CAS 1995). Levels were taken on the site but were not tied into an Ordnance Survey Benchmark due to the isolation of the site. On completion of excavation, trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material.

As part of an earlier project the eastern part of the site has been fieldwalked during 1998 (Jackson, *et al*, 1999)

The following techniques were considered for use but were not considered to be appropriate for this project; geophysical survey and topographic/earthwork survey.

2.2.2 **Structural analysis**

All fieldwork records were checked and cross-referenced. Analysis was effected through a combination of structural, artefactual and ecofactual evidence, allied to the information derived from other sources.

2.3 **Artefact methodology, by Alan Jacobs**

2.3.1 **Artefact recovery policy**

The artefact recovery policy conformed to standard Service practice (CAS 1995; appendix 2).

2.3.2 **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 *pro forma* sheets.

Artefacts from environmental samples were examined, but none were worthy of comment, and so they not included below, nor included in the Table 1 quantification.

Pottery fabrics are referenced to the fabric reference series maintained by the Service (Hurst 1994).

2.4 **Environmental archaeology methodology, by Elizabeth Pearson**

2.4.1 **Sampling policy**

The environmental sampling strategy conformed to standard Service practice (CAS 1995, appendix 4). Large animal bone was hand-collected during excavation. Samples of 10 litres were taken from 8 contexts (Table 1), from pit and ditch features which were of prehistoric and Roman date, or were undated.

2.4.2 **Method of analysis**

The samples were processed by flotation using a Siraf tank. The flot was collected on a 300µm sieve and the residue retained on a 1mm mesh. This allows for the recovery of items such as small animal bones, molluscs and seeds.

The residues were fully sorted by eye and the abundance of each category of environmental remains estimated. The flots were scanned using a low power EMT stereo light microscope and plant remains identified using modern reference collections maintained by the Service, and seed identification manual (Beijerinck 1947). Nomenclature for the plant remains follows the New Flora of the British Isles, 3rd edition (Stace 2001).

A magnet was also used to test for the presence of hammerscale.

2.5 **The methods in retrospect**

The methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved

3. **Topographical and archaeological context**

This section draws, in part, from previous work by Jackson *et al* (1999).

The site is situated at the northern end of a field at Upper House Farm and covers an area of c 16640m² (figs 1 and 2, plates 1 and 2). The western limit of the site is defined by a fence with a ditch on the western side and the northern boundary follows a hedge with a ditch running along the other side of the hedge. A track running alongside a hedge and ditch forms the eastern boundary. There is no formal boundary for the southern edge of the site. The land is fairly flat at c 65m O.D. and the field was under wheat which has been cropped leaving stubble.

The soils are of the Escrick 1 Association (Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1:250,000 Series, Sheet3: Midland and Western England), deep well drained coarse loamy soils developed in reddish till and Head deposits (Ragg *et al* 1984). These overlie sand and gravel drift deposits of the second terrace of the River Lugg (Brandon, 1989). The underlying geology is Old Red Sandstone (British Geological Survey, 1990, 1:250,000 Series, Sheet 52°N - 04°W: Mid-Wales and Marches).

The area around the site, although not extensively surveyed, includes a number of sites registered on the Herefordshire County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). As part of the project a rapid SMR search of the surrounding parishes (Burghill, Credenhill, Marden, Moreton on Lugg, Pipe and Lyde, Sutton and Wellington) has been undertaken and those sites relevant to the study area are summarised below. Taken together these show a considerable wealth of prehistoric and Roman activity in the area.

3.1 Prehistoric

A number of significant prehistoric sites are known in the vicinity of the site. The most prominent of these being the Iron Age hillfort at Credenhill (HSM 906 and 7332), 4km to the west, and that at Sutton Walls, 3km to the east (HSM 912). These have both been the subject of excavations which have produced evidence of Iron Age occupation from about the 4th century BC onwards (Stanford 1970, Kenyon 1953). Roman occupation has also been recorded at both sites (HSM 7147 and 7332) although at Credenhill this does not appear to extend beyond the 1st century AD.

Beyond these hillforts, and a number of other hillforts in the region, very little excavation has been undertaken of Iron Age settlement sites. Locally, excavations just to the west of the town of Kenchester have produced evidence of a phase of Iron Age occupation pre-dating the Roman settlement of the site (Wilmott and Rahtz 1985). This site represented the first firm evidence of lowland Iron Age occupation in the County. Since then, salvage recording at Wellington Quarry, Marden (HSM 5522), only about 2km north-east of the site, has recovered evidence of Iron Age occupation. Again, this pre-dated Roman settlement at the site (Clark et al 1988; Edwards 1989 and 1990). Apart from the sites near Kenchester and at Wellington, work on Iron Age sites locally has been very limited and is largely limited to findspots, as at Marden (HSM 6546). However, many of the numerous undated cropmark enclosures which have been recorded in the County are likely to have Iron Age origins (see below).

For the earlier prehistoric period, it is also the case that very few sites have been investigated in this area. The most significant deposits, which are some of the most important in the County as a whole, have been recorded at Wellington Quarry. Here, apart from the Iron Age and Roman deposits described above, salvage recording has identified a Mesolithic flint scatter, Neolithic pits, ring-ditches, prehistoric field boundaries and a wealthy Beaker burial (Napthan et al 1997, Jackson and Griffin forthcoming). Also of significance is the site of a standing stone several kilometres to the south-east (HSM 929).

An evaluation, one of which trenches (Trench 29) was within the study area, at St Donat's Farm, Burghill, Herefordshire, (HSM 15268) produced two sherds of potentially Neolithic pottery and a scatter of worked flints (Jackson, et al, 1999) (Fig.2).

Other prehistoric finds in the area include a carved stone (HSM 6307), flint finds (HSM 8416 and 9087) and a Neolithic axe (HSM 8429).

3.2 Undated cropmark sites

Several undated cropmark sites are also known locally, of which the majority are likely to be prehistoric or Roman in date. The most important of these in relation to the site lies to the east of the site in the adjacent field (HSM 10375). It occupies the area of slightly higher ground noted above and slight linear depressions can be seen along its western edge which may represent the infilled ditches of the enclosure. The cropmark shows a double ditched enclosure which appears to be broadly D-shaped in plan (Fig.2, plates 3, 4 and 5). Although no excavations have taken place on this site, its morphology suggests that it is liable to be of Iron Age or Roman date. A major cropmark survey of the central Welsh Marches (to the north) has shown that enclosures are the commonest cropmark form and these are assumed to have been predominantly "constructed and occupied within the first millennium BC or during the Romano-British period" (Whimster 1989). Further, probably similarly dated, enclosures are known at Canon Pyon (HSM 10376), Marden (HSM 8526), Sutton (HSM 10857) and Wellington (HSM 5523). Cropmarks of enclosures and ditches surrounding the D-shaped enclosure have been identified from aerial photographs (Bapty, 2007). One of the cropmarks, a right-angled feature, is situated partially within the study area (Fig. 2).

Other cropmarks are known at Marden (HSM 8525 and 20527), Moreton on Lugg (HSM 22872 and 22875), Pipe and Lyde (HSM 7065), Burghill (HSM 6301 and 6884), Sutton

(HSM 7062, 10,000) and Wellington (HSM 7054, 7591 and 7592), the latter group being three ring-ditches of probable later Neolithic/early Bronze Age date.

3.3 Roman

Roman sites are known at several locations, the most important being the town of Kenchester (Magnis) about 6km to the south-west. Here excavations immediately to the west of the main settlement suggested possible Iron Age occupation, but the town does not seem to have been fully developed until the mid 2nd century when its defences were built (Wilmott 1980). The town subsequently flourished with a potential peak in its wealth in the mid-3rd century. This site was a major local centre and would have formed an economic and possibly political focus for the area.

Beyond Kenchester, as already mentioned, a number of Iron Age sites have produced Roman remains. Immediately to the west of Kenchester, Iron Age occupation was followed by a complex sequence of Roman occupation during which a corn producing and milling establishment was constructed. Subsequent to a fire, this was replaced by a settlement focussed around a winged corridor villa and corn production and iron working formed the basis of the economy (Wilmott and Rahtz 1985). At Wellington, the remains of a substantial Roman stone founded building have been recorded along with extensive evidence of activity surrounding it including field boundaries, pits and a number of burials (Clark et al 1988; Edwards 1989 and 1990, Jackson and Griffin, forthcoming). To the south of Wellington a Roman track or road has been uncovered which appeared to be running towards the settlement site at Wellington (Mann, 2007).

Roman occupation has also been identified in both of the local Iron Age hillforts, at Credenhill and Sutton Walls (HSM 7147 and 7832), at the latter continuing as late as the 3rd century AD (Kenyon 1953).

Roman finds have been recorded at Credenhill (HSM 6287: coins), Marden (HSM 6543 and 6545: pottery), Pipe and Lyde (HSM 9149: pottery), Sutton (HSM 6547: coin) and Wellington (HSM 6897: pottery). The status and character of these sites is not known, however, at the latter several hundred sherds were reported and a settlement focus seems probable.

Fieldwalking over the eastern part of the site in 1998, which formed part of an evaluation of land at St Donat's Farm, Burghill, Herefordshire, (HSM 15268) produced one sherd of Roman pottery (Jackson, et al, 1999). Furthermore the evaluation identified significant deposits of a Roman date. One trench situated within the study area (Trench 29), along the trackway on the eastern boundary produced evidence of a metalled minor road or track, further surfacing representing another track or small yard, and a series of ditches and gullies which would have provided drainage and bounded areas of activity and/or small fields (Fig. 2). An area of buried Roman soil was also recorded, along with a single posthole which suggests that evidence for timber structures may survive (*op cit*).

Deposits were associated with artefacts indicative of occupation from the later Iron Age or early Roman period (1st century AD). The main period of activity was in the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD and the site appears to have been abandoned in the 4th century. These remains are clearly related to the previously known cropmark site (HSM 10375) lying to the east of the site.

On morphological grounds this enclosure was already felt to represent the site of an Iron Age or Roman settlement and this evaluation confirmed this identification. The metalled track or minor road ran south-west towards the route of Watling Street West while in the opposite direction it appears to be heading towards a known Roman site at Wellington.

3.4 **Other**

There are a number of other historic sites known in the area relating to medieval and post-medieval activity but none in the immediate vicinity of the site. The First Edition Ordnance Survey Plan of 1886 (not illustrated) shows the site as being part of a larger field running westwards with a field boundary just to the south of the study area. The northern and eastern boundaries are unchanged.

4. **Results**

4.1 **Structural analysis**

The trench locations are shown in Fig 2: the features recorded are shown in figs 3-12. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1.

4.1.1 **Phase 1 Natural deposits**

The natural matrix varied from trench to trench and was observed at varying depths. In the north the natural matrix tended to be more mixed with red/yellow clays and sandstone fragments. In the south the natural tended to be pink gravel with reddish clays. However, even within a single trench there were variations. In the south, south-west and east of the site the natural was seen about 0.50m below the ground surface (trenches 2,4,5 and 9) whilst in the north, north-west, north-east and south-east the natural was seen at a deeper depth of up to 0.85m (1,3,6,7 and 8). This suggests that the ground at one time was more undulating than it is today.

The natural deposits were cut by prehistoric and undated features in the west of the site. In the east of the site the Romano-British features and deposits were overlain by later cultivation soils. In all of the trenches land drains were identified cutting the later cultivation soils.

4.1.2 **Phase 2 Prehistoric deposits**

A fragment of flint debitage and a scraper were recovered from a shallow ditch 7006 in Trench 7 (Plate 7) and a further fragment of debitage was recovered from the fill of a probable pit 3014 in Trench 3. These artefacts date from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age. It is highly likely that some of the undated pits, ditches, gullies and post holes cutting natural in the west of the site are prehistoric in date.

4.1.3 **Phase 3 Romano-British deposits**

The Romano-British deposits and features were concentrated in the eastern part of the site in Trenches 6-9.

Trench 6 (fig. 9, plates 9 and 10)

In the east of the trench an occupation layer 6003 dating from 120-200 AD (2nd century) was identified from a quantity of pottery pressed into the surface of this soil. In the west of the trench no distinct occupation layer was visible at the same depth as 6003 but as layer 6009 is at the same level as 6003 it must be of a Romano-British date even though no finds were recovered from it.

A burnt beam 6004 was set into occupation layer 6003 which could represent part of a wooden building. Although no other features were identified cutting this soil it is likely that this layer had built up over a period of time and some patches of burning and stones within the layer may indicate that other features exist at a lower level. Sealing 6003 was a soil horizon 6002 with a similar date to 6003.

To the west of the occupation layer was a ditch 6018 running approximately north to south which produced one sherd of Roman pottery. A probable pit 6014, which was partially in section, was cut by 6018 so must be either Romano-British in date or earlier.

Trench 7 (fig. 10)

One feature in Trench 7 produced Roman pottery which was an irregular ditch running north to south in the centre of the trench.

Trench 8 (fig.12, plate 8)

In the east of the trench an occupation layer 8002/8015 dating to 120-300 AD was identified. This may be contemporary with 6003 in Trench 6. To the east of 8002/8015 a further layer 8016, which although was not dated, must be contemporary with 8002/8015.

Trench 9 (fig.11, plate 11)

In the east of the trench an occupation layer 9002 was identified from which pottery of 1st-4th century was recovered. Set into this layer was a spread of small sandstone fragments and although the edges of this were not clearly defined, this may represent a surface or a trackway running approximately north-east to south-west.

4.1.4 **Undated deposits**

All of the features in the western part of the site apart from the two that contained flint (3014 and 7006) are undated. In the eastern part of the site a Romano-British occupation layer was seen at a minimum depth of 0.30m and a maximum depth of 0.60m below the present ground surface. Therefore the Romano-British ground surface must have been at a similar level in the western part of the site. The undated features are in the main shallow where they cut natural so it is highly likely that most of these features were cut from much higher up but the tops of these features have been cultivated out. It is therefore probable that most of the undated features are of a Romano-British date with some dating from the prehistoric period.

The documentary evidence for the post Roman period suggests that the site was under cultivation and it is highly unlikely that any other activity was taking place in the study area. Therefore the only features likely to date from this period are perhaps a small number of ditches or gullies relating to field boundaries.

Trench 1 (figs 3 and 4)

Two ditches running approximately north-east to south-west and a small pit were identified in this trench.

Trench 2 (figs 3 and 4)

One small sub-circular pit and an irregular pit were excavated in this trench.

Trench 3 (figs 5 and 6, plate 6)

In Trench 3 there were seventeen undated features consisting of four ditches, six pits and seven post holes. Several groups of features can be identified along the trench. Three ditches aligned roughly north to south are situated in the central western part of the trench. To the east of these ditches are three groups of pits and postholes and in the far part of the trench there is another ditch which is aligned approximately north-west to south-east.

Trench 4 (fig. 7)

Trench 4 contained nine undated features. No distinct groups of features were identified in this trench. As well as a ditch, two pits and four post holes there were two gullies, one of which cut the other.

Trench 5 (fig.8)

One pit and two probable post holes were excavated in this trench.

Trench 6 (fig. 9)

Five features, a ditch, gully, post hole and two pits were undated in Trench 6. All of these were to the west of the Romano-British occupation layer.

Trench 7 (fig. 10)

Three features within Trench 7 were undated. One of these was either a natural depression or a pit. In the centre of the trench was a ditch aligned approximately north to south. Cutting the top of the prehistoric ditch 7006 was a shallow linear feature which was possibly a land drain.

Trench 8 (fig. 11, plate 8)

A gully, ditch and an irregular shaped feature cutting natural were excavated in Trench 8. A patch of burnt material 8012 which was probably within a cut cutting the Romano-British occupation layer 8002/8015 was not dated.

Trench 9 (fig. 12)

Three pits directly to the east of the Romano-British occupation layer 9002 were identified. All had similar greyish fills and are probably contemporary.

4.2 **Artefact analysis, by Alan Jacobs**

The artefactual assemblage recovered is summarised in Table 1.

This assemblage consisted of 99 objects weighing 1.396 kg. The only pottery type recovered dated to the Roman period and consisted of 91 sherds weighing 1.187kg. The artefacts largely displayed little evidence of abrasion with relatively good surface survival in many cases.

4.2.1 **Pottery**

Only a limited range of fabrics was represented within this assemblage, which was dominated by Severn valley ware (fabric 12). A limited range of forms was present consisting mainly of wide mouthed jars including A Webster type 22, dating to the 2nd-3rd centuries and an averted rim bowl of similar date. A substantial element of black burnished ware was also present (fabric 22) consisting of an early flanged rim bowl dating to 120-200 AD and several examples of cooking pots. Malvernian metamorphic ware (fabric 3) was present but with no definable forms most likely fragments of cooking pot. The only other fabric recovered consisted of a few abraded sherds of grey ware (fabric 14) dateable to the 1st-2nd century.

4.2.2 **Other artefacts**

Other finds consisted of fragments of bone and an undateable iron object as well as two fragments of flint debitage and a scraper.

4.2.3 **Significance**

This is an unusual assemblage with the Severn valley ware in particular displaying little variation in form. The group is however, closely dateable, and may represent relatively short-lived activity in this area during the mid 2nd-early 3rd century, or indeed a single depositional episode. There are clearly good indications of the survival of significant archaeological deposits in this area.

4.3 **Environmental analysis, by Elizabeth Pearson**

The environmental evidence recovered is summarised in Tables 2 and 3.

All four samples contained only small, undiagnostic fragments of large mammal bone and modern intrusive roots, cereal chaff and occasional seeds, such as sedge (*Carex* sp) and selfheal (*Prunella vulgaris*). Two small molluscs were noted in context 7005 and unidentified fragments in 3029, 7005 and 9006.

The fragmented animal bone and mollusc remains may be contemporary with the deposits, but have little potential to provide information on human activities or the surrounding environment, respectively, on the site in the prehistoric and Roman periods.

5. **Synthesis**

5.1 **Prehistoric**

Two features contained flint artefacts. These can be dated from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age. It is likely that a percentage of the undated features also date from the prehistoric period (see section 5.4 below). Equally however, it is possible that the flints were residual within contexts that are Roman but were not dated in the evaluation. From the evidence it is possible to infer that prehistoric activity was taking place on the site but it is not possible to be more specific in the type of activity that was occurring. No evidence of Iron Age activity was excavated on the site but it is possible that some of the undated features could be assigned to this period.

5.2 **Roman-British**

The majority of dateable features and finds from the site are of Roman date. The features securely dated as Roman comprise two ditches, one pit three buried soils or occupation layers and a possible trackway which all occur in the eastern part of the site. It is probable that focus of settlement during this period was the D shaped enclosure directly to the east of the site (HSM 10375) but that there was occupation or settlement activity occurring outside the enclosure to the west, the side on which the entrance appears to be (fig. 2). Occupation layers dating from the mid 2nd –early 3rd century were recorded here and a possible beam slot may represent a building perhaps burnt down in the 3rd century. The pottery pressed into the top of the occupation layer in Trench 6 displayed little evidence of abrasion which perhaps indicates that the Romano-British occupation was short lived.

The trackway in Trench 9 may have led out of the settlement area into the fields associated with the settlement or may represent part of a network which also incorporates the trackway identified in trench 29 of the 1998 evaluation which was excavated to the east of this field.

Undated features identified in the west of the site may represent enclosure ditches and field boundaries associated with the enclosure, less rich in cultural material being further from the focus of settlement.

The evaluation in 1998 (HSM 15268), identified occupation from the Iron Age to the Romano-British period with the main focus for occupation in the 2nd and 3rd centuries with

abandonment sometime in the 4th century (Jackson, et al, 1999). These dates tie in well with the findings from the 2007 evaluation although an earlier date for abandonment is suggested. However, it is possible that the settlement shrank in the 3rd century and to the east of the site occupation continued into the 4th century.

Although a cropmark of a right angled feature is visible on aerial photographs within the site (Fig. 2) no features were picked up in the evaluation that correspond with the cropmark.

5.3 Medieval/Post medieval

A single fragment of brick or tile was recovered from context 3000, the topsoil from trench 3. This is likely to be domestic waste transported by manuring of the field. No features of medieval date were recorded in the evaluation.

5.4 Undated

The majority (12 ditches 16 pits and 14 post holes) of features on the site were undated, and these were generally to the west of the fringe of Roman activity which lay closest to the enclosure. In trenches 3 and 4 concentrations of post holes suggest the presence of structures. The information gathered in this stage of work has not been sufficient to determine whether these features represent Romano-British activity which, being away from the focus of settlement is less rich in cultural material or an earlier pre-Roman phase of the settlement. The fact that flint tools/debitage was recovered from two features within this area may suggest the latter.

5.5 Research frameworks

Under the English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme, this type of site has a designated Monument Class Description (MCD): the Farmstead (Romano-British) (EH 2000, 22). Farmsteads are defined as:

‘... a discrete group of not more than four circular or rectilinear domestic buildings and associated structures of an agricultural character, which sometimes lie within a rectilinear or curvilinear enclosure. The main components include enclosure ditches, banks, palisades and/or walls; dwellings; yards; and pits. Farmsteads were a common characteristic of the rural landscape throughout the Roman period. They were the dwelling places and small-scale production and processing centres of individual families or small kinship groups involved in mixed farming, often at a subsistence level.’ <http://www.english.gov.uk/mpp/mcd/mcdtop1.htm>

The importance of the archaeological investigation and understanding of this type of site is highlighted within the West Midlands Regional Research Framework, seminar three. Ray (2002) includes the enclosure at St Donats Farm as a part of the settled landscape of the Lugg valley during this period and draws attention to the paved surface uncovered in the 1998 evaluation, suggesting that this may represent part of a branch network connecting both the enclosure and the settlement at Wellington to Watling Street west, which runs some 5km west of this site. The surface uncovered in trench 9 may also be a part of this network.

6. Significance

6.1 Archaeological

In considering significance, the Secretary of State's criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments (DoE 1990, annex 4), have been used as a guide.

These nationally accepted criteria are used to assess the importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is appropriate. Though scheduling is not being

considered in this case they form an appropriate and consistent framework for the assessment of any archaeological site. The criteria should not, however, be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of a case.

Period The site has a high value for period as enclosures of the type represented here would have been a characteristic and important element of the Roman settlement pattern.

Rarity. It is clear that the site may be best understood as a part of a settlement centred on the D shaped enclosure which lies immediately to the east of the evaluated area. Sites such as this appear to be typical in this area, and as such it does not have a high rarity value, but as few of these sites have been excavated in the county, it is considered to be of importance.

Survival Preservation of features was good, particularly to the east of the site where occupation layers and a scatter of unabraded pottery were well preserved. Survival of environmental ecofacts from the site, however, was poor.

Vulnerability The depth of topsoil across the site is variable and hence vulnerability to conventional ploughing is also variable. The site is, however, vulnerable to disturbance from development or more penetrative agricultural practices such as potato planting.

Potential The site has a considerable potential to reveal information about the character and economy of small Roman settlements in the county.

6.2 **Environmental**

Environmental remains were poorly preserved, in these samples with evidence of significant contamination and are therefore of low significance.

7. **Publication summary**

The Service has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, the Service intends to use this summary as the basis for publication through local or regional journals. The client is requested to consider the content of this section as being acceptable for such publication.

An archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation was undertaken at Upper House Farm, Moreton on Lugg, Herefordshire on behalf of Mercian Waste Management, who intend to develop green waste facility. The site (centred on NGR 3492,2460) lies on the second terrace of the River Lugg and is a flat field, currently under arable. Nine trenches were excavated in the footprint of the proposed development. Archaeological features were recorded in all nine trenches including 15 ditches, 18 pits, two buried Roman soils or occupation layers and a metalled trackway. Features to the west of the site were largely undated while those to the east yielded Romano-British pottery, of 1st-3rd century date. A single beam slot filled with charcoal provides evidence that timber structures stood at the north east corner of the site and it is thought that the distribution of pottery indicates that occupation lay to the east of the site in the vicinity of the enclosure while features to the west may either represent Romano-British agricultural features or evidence of earlier settlement. . A fragment of flint debitage and a scraper recovered from a shallow ditch and a further fragment of debitage recovered from the fill of a probable pit is evidence of earlier activity in the vicinity.

The site lies immediately west of an irregular D shaped enclosure (HSM 10375), thought to be Romano-British in date, which is visible as a cropmark and survives as a slight earthwork. Archaeological evaluation carried out in 1998, which included the subject site, and a several fields to the north (HSM15268) revealed evidence of Roman activity including metalled surfaces, ditches and gullies associated with finds of 2nd to early 4th century date.

The site evaluated represents a component of what may be seen as the settled landscape of the lower Lugg valley in the Roman period. It lies some 6km north east of Kenchester, the Roman town of Magnis and between the hillforts of Credenhill 4km to the west and Sutton Walls 3km to the east. Some 2km to the north east, archaeological mitigation ahead of gravel extraction at Wellington quarry has revealed significant archaeological findings including a probable Roman villa and a metalled road.

8. **Acknowledgements**

The Service would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Ian Barber of Mercian Waste Management, Julian Cotton of Herefordshire County Council Archaeology Service and Mr Price the landowner.

9. **Personnel**

The fieldwork and report preparation was led by Jo Wainwright. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Rogers. Fieldwork was undertaken by Jo Wainwright, Tom Rogers and Tegan Cole, finds analysis by Alan Jacobs, environmental analysis by Elizabeth Pearson and illustration by Carolyn Hunt.

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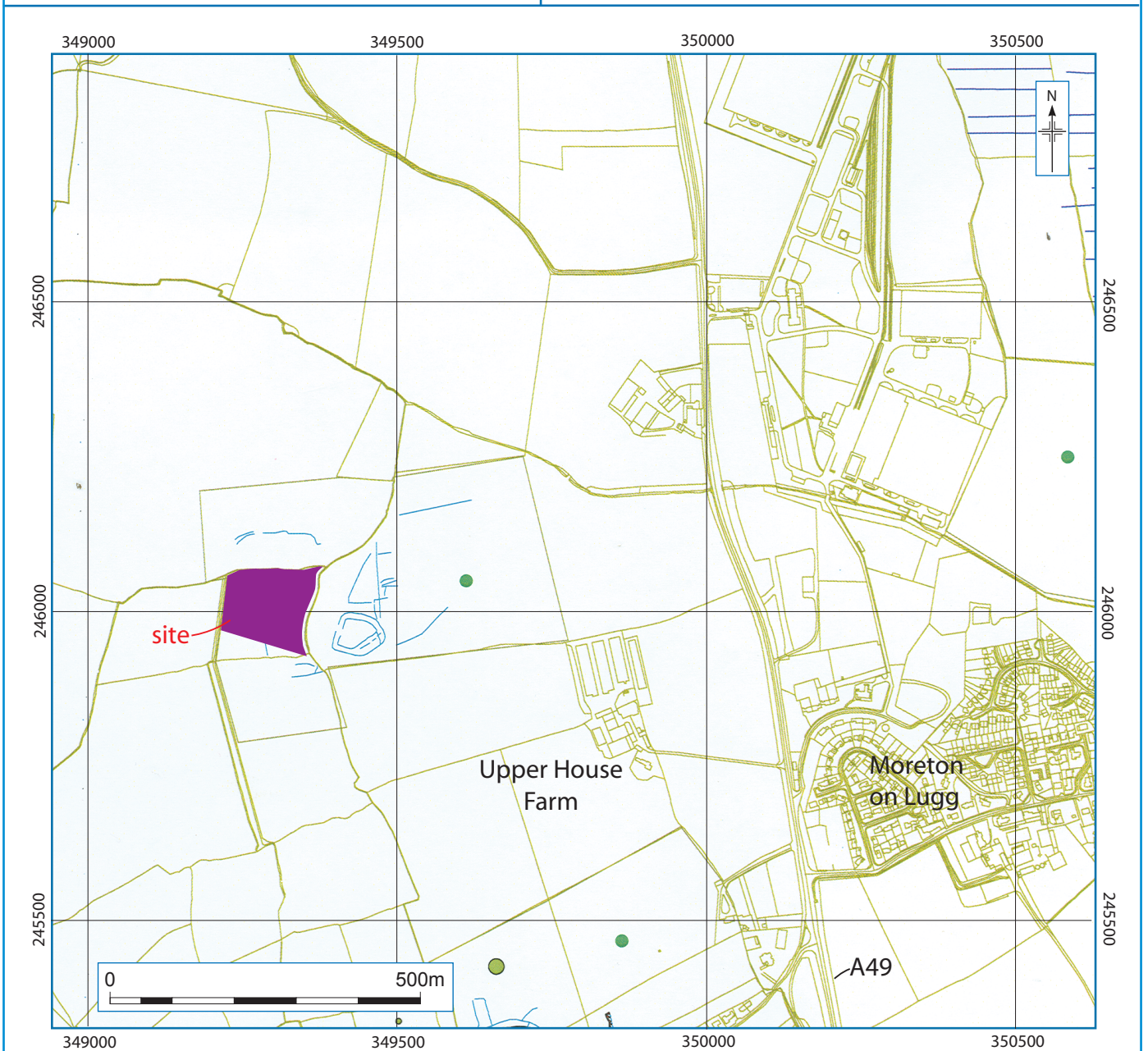
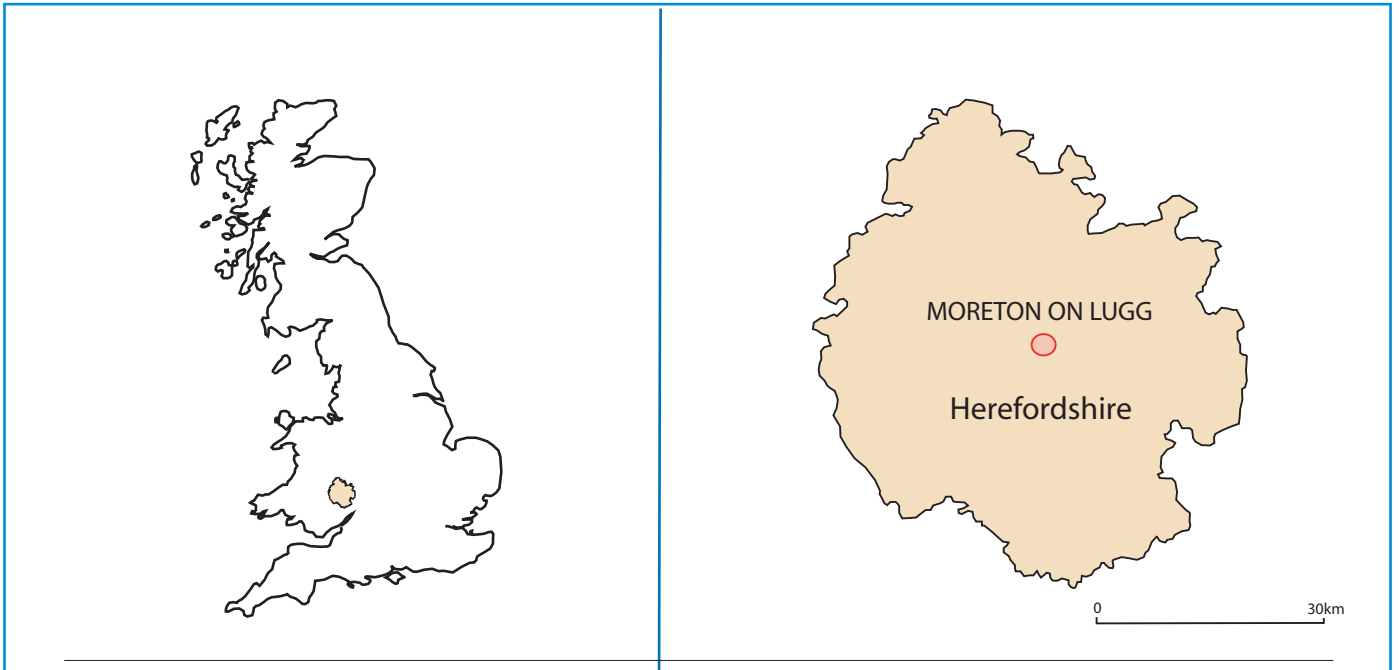
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Figures



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Location of the site.

Figure 1

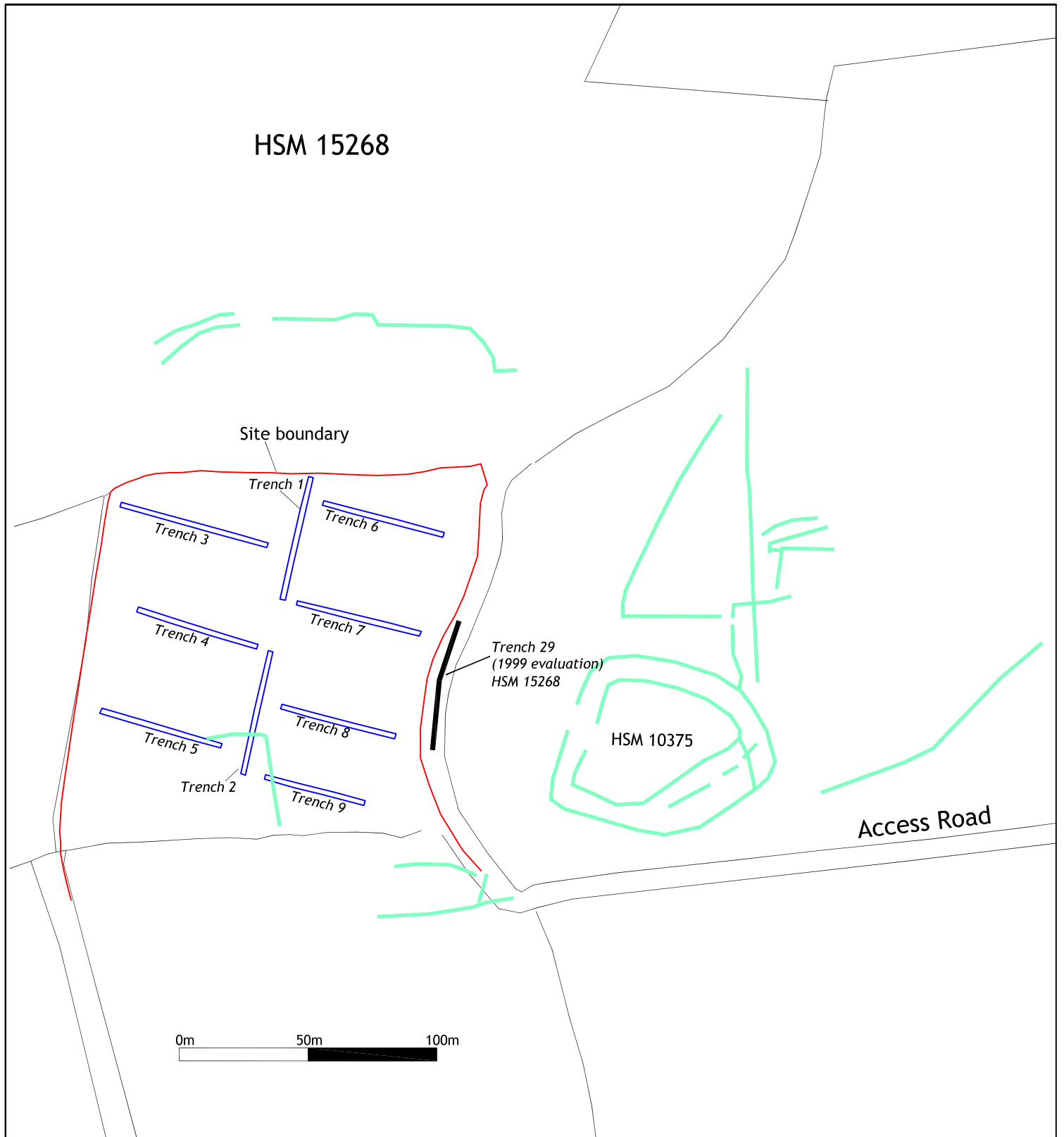
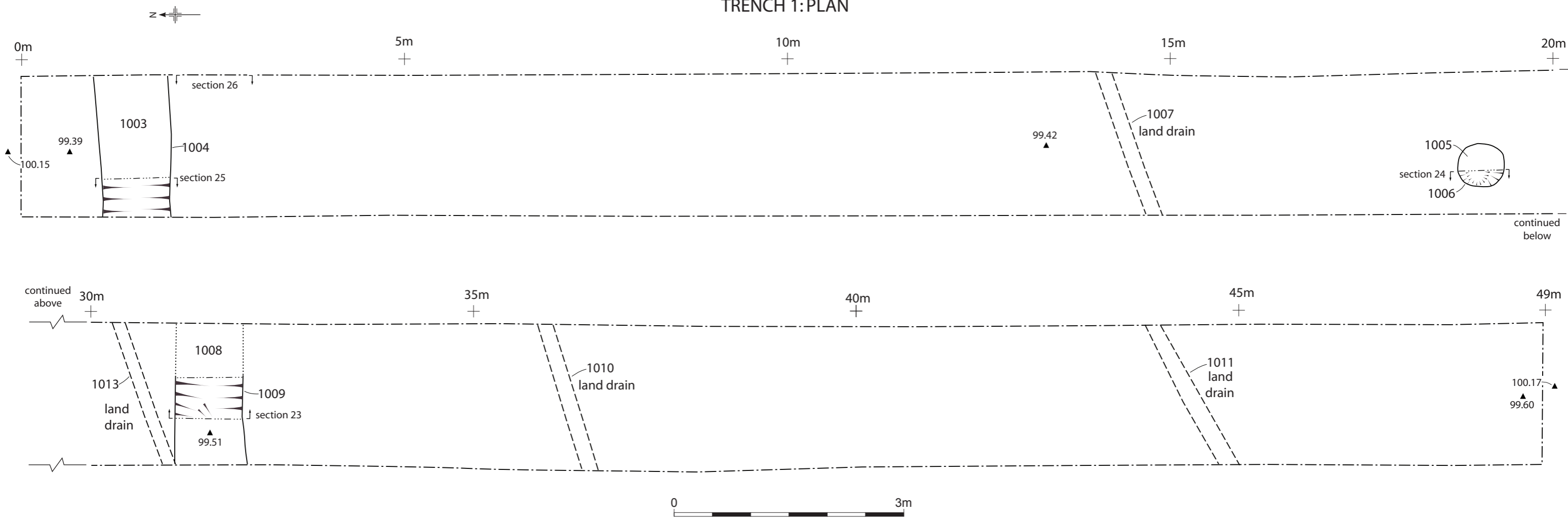
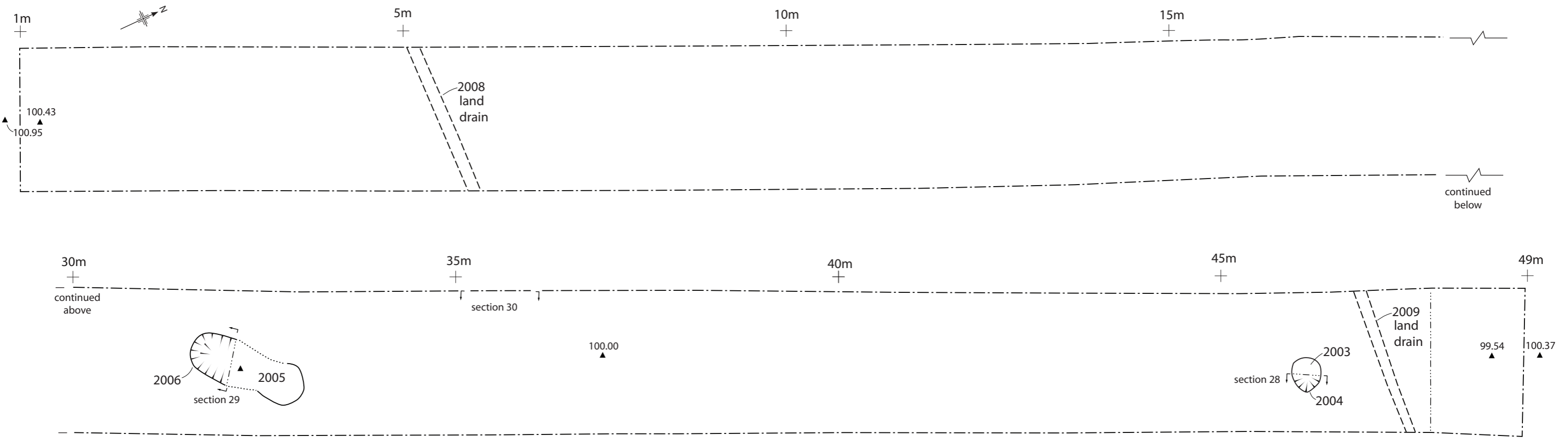


Figure 2. Site location showing relevant HSM sites and cropmarks

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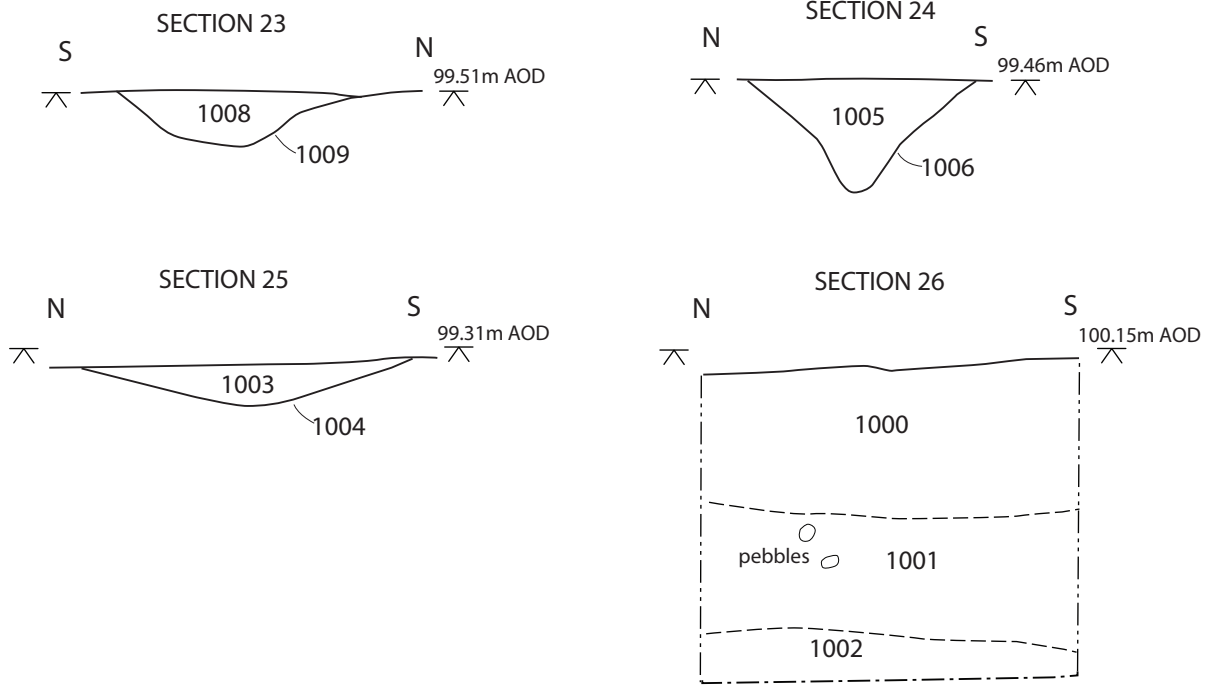
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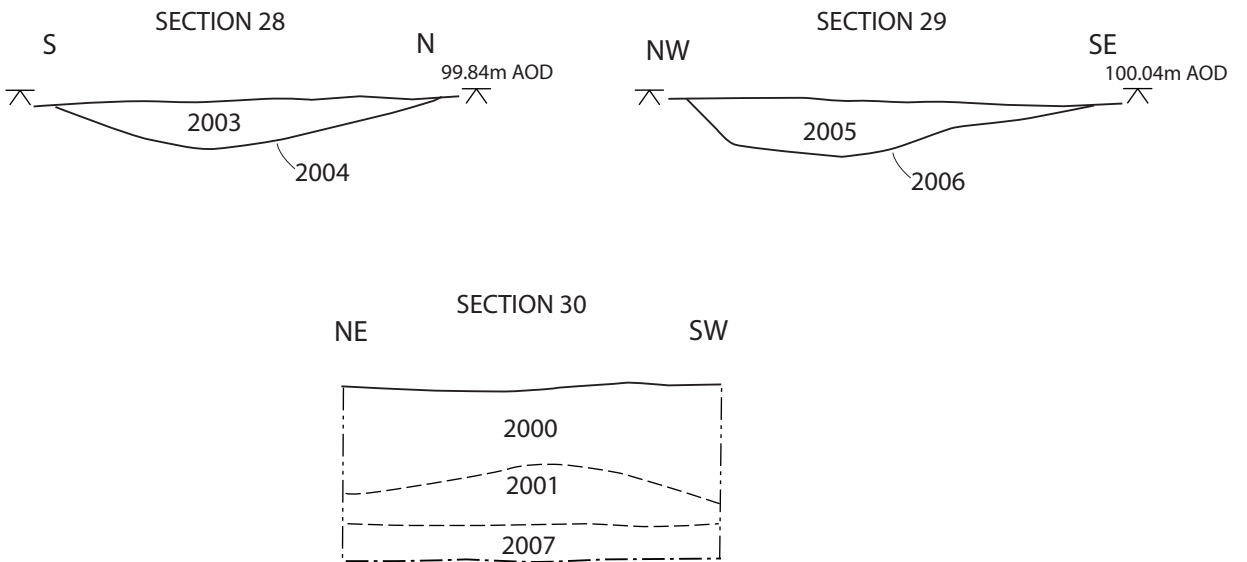
Trenches 1 and 2: Plans

Figure 3

TRENCH 1: SECTIONS



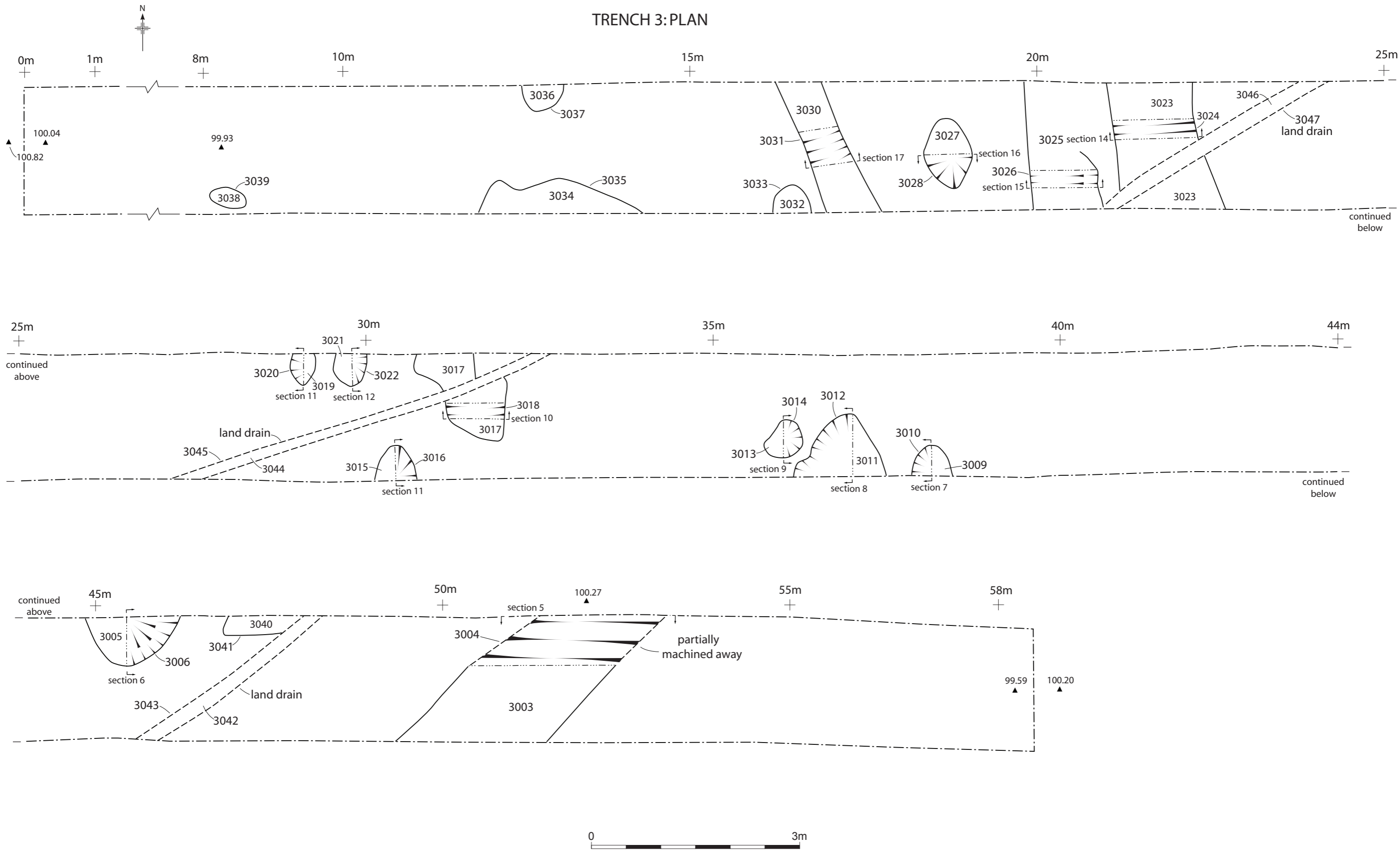
TRENCH 2: SECTIONS



Trenches 1 and 2: Sections

Figure 4

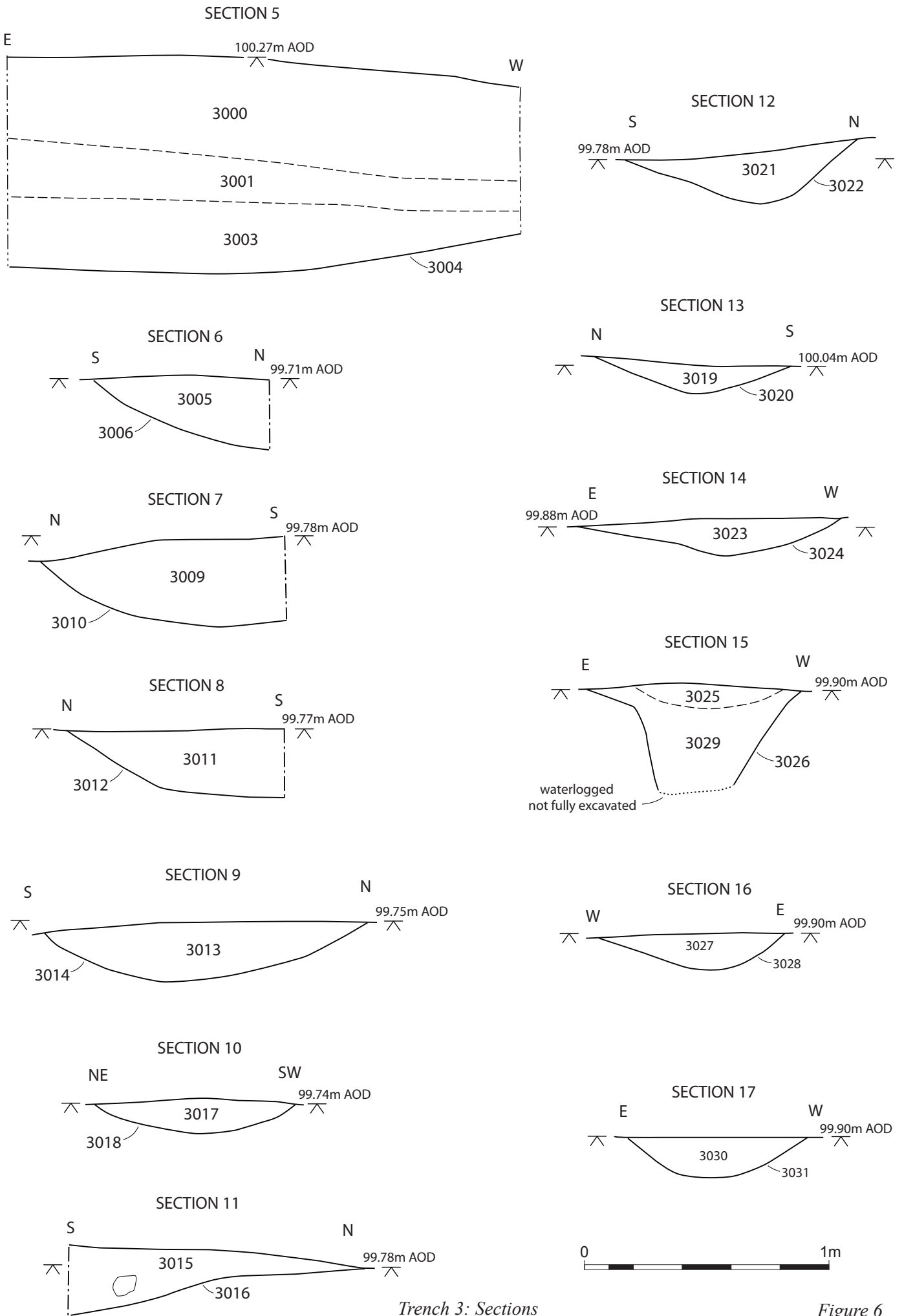
TRENCH 3: PLAN



Trench 3: Plan

Figure 5

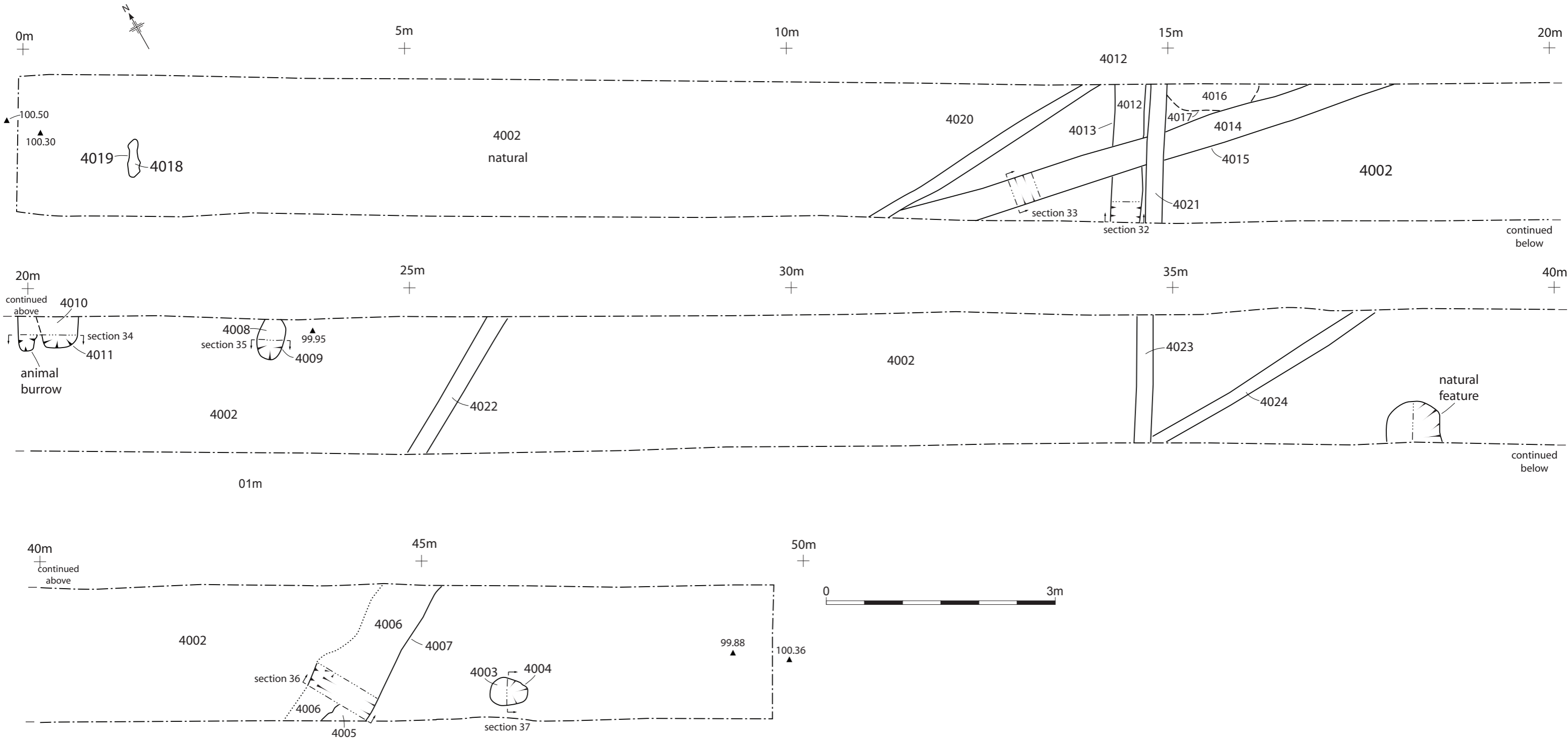
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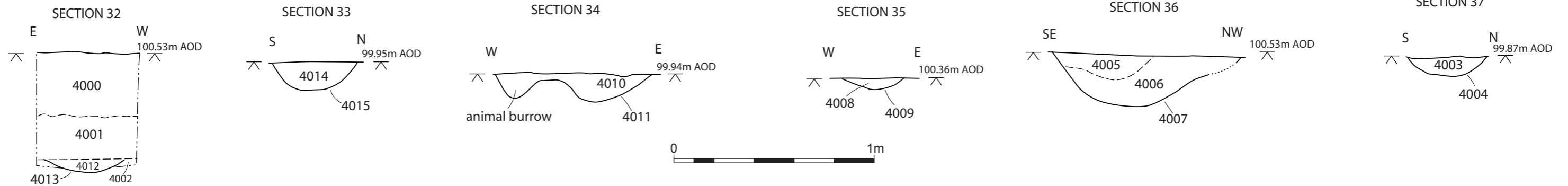
Trench 3: Sections

Figure 6

TRENCH 4: PLAN



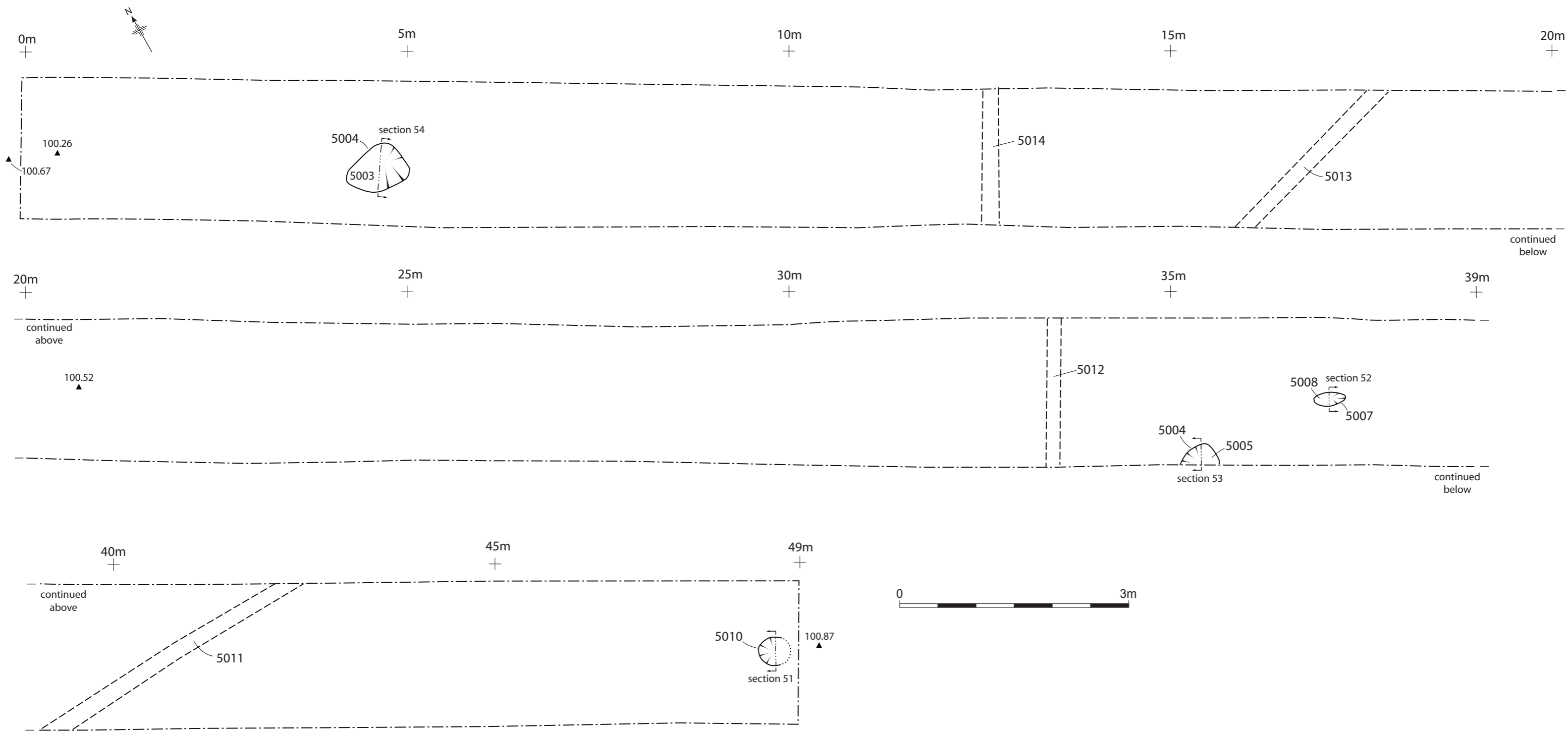
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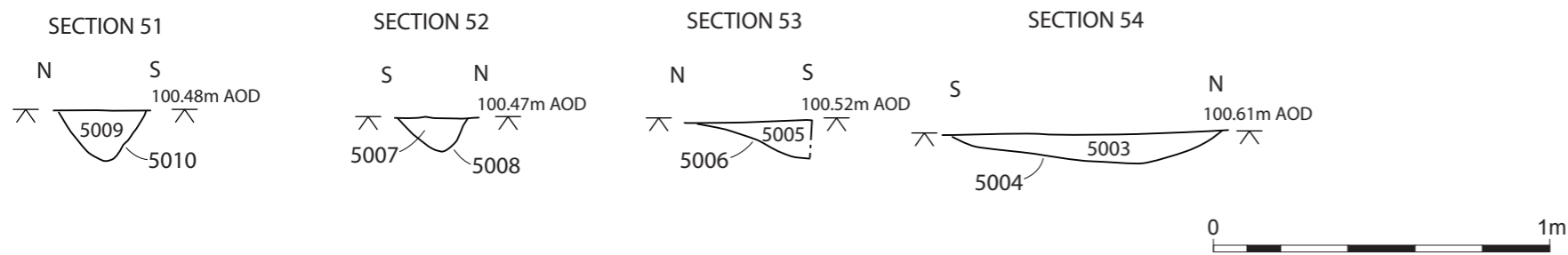
Trench 4: Plan and sections

Figure 7

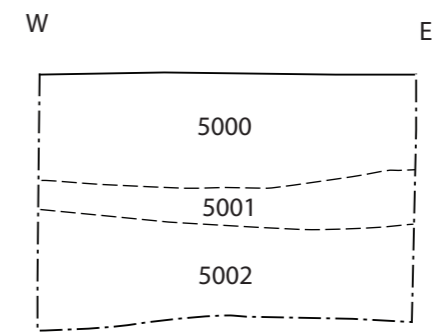
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TRENCH 5: SECTIONS



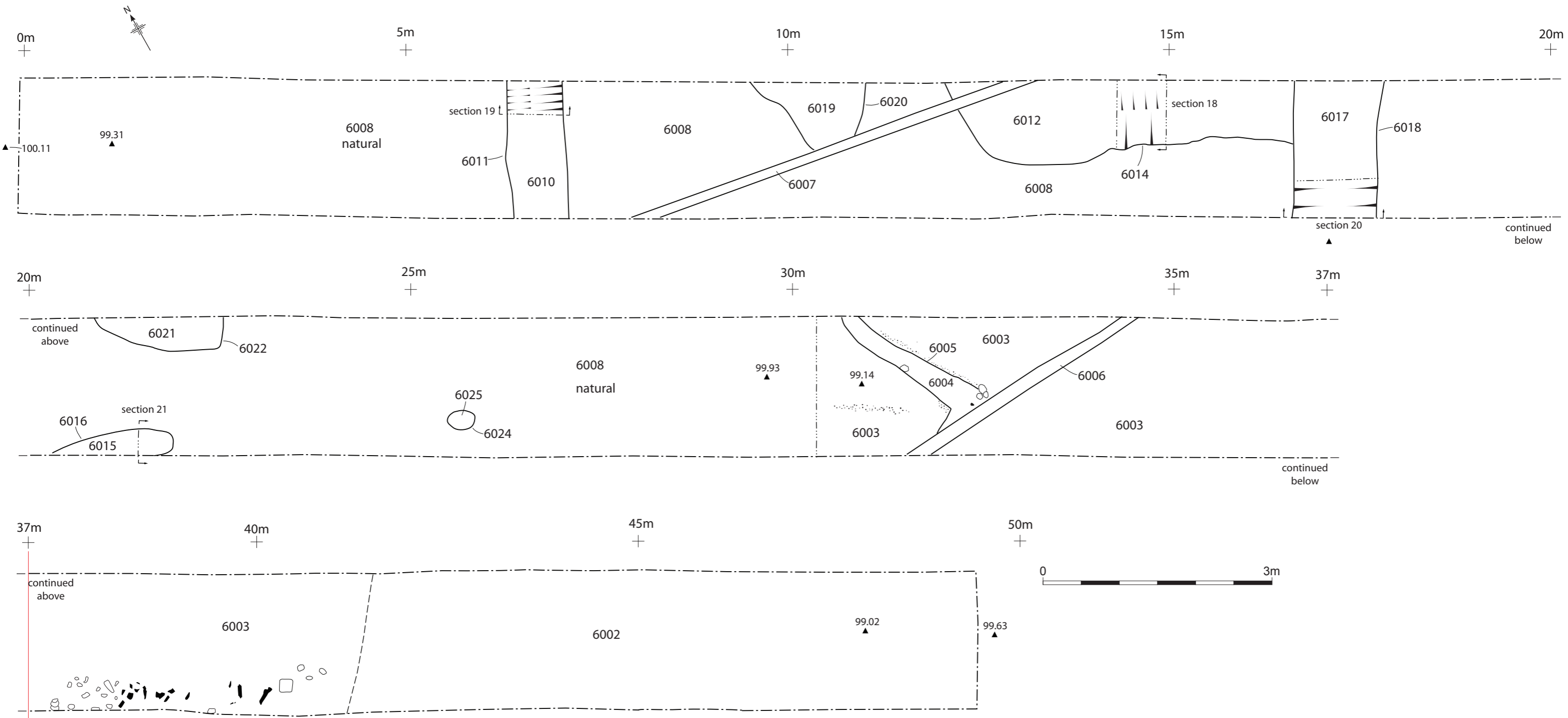
TRENCH PROFILE



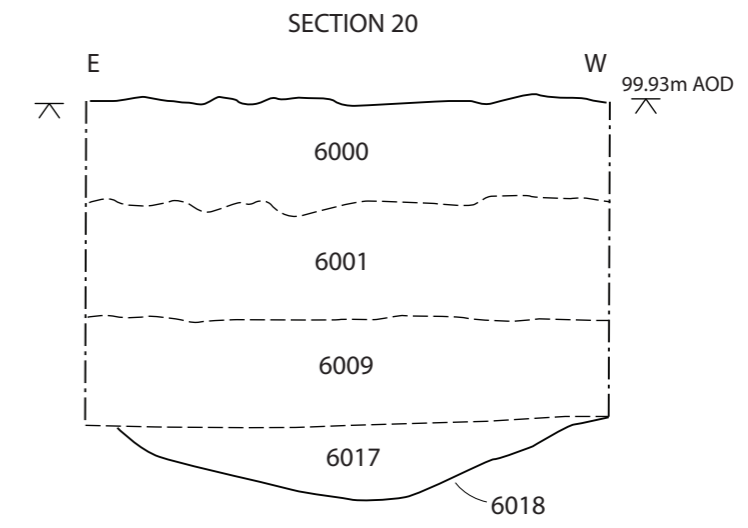
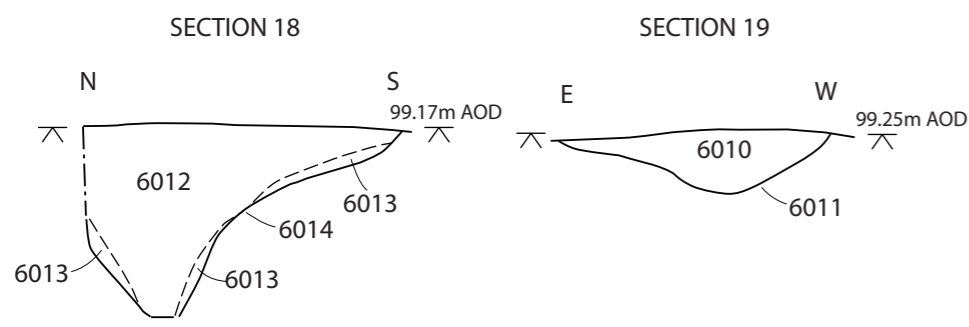
Trench 5: Plan and sections

Figure 8

TRENCH 6: PLAN



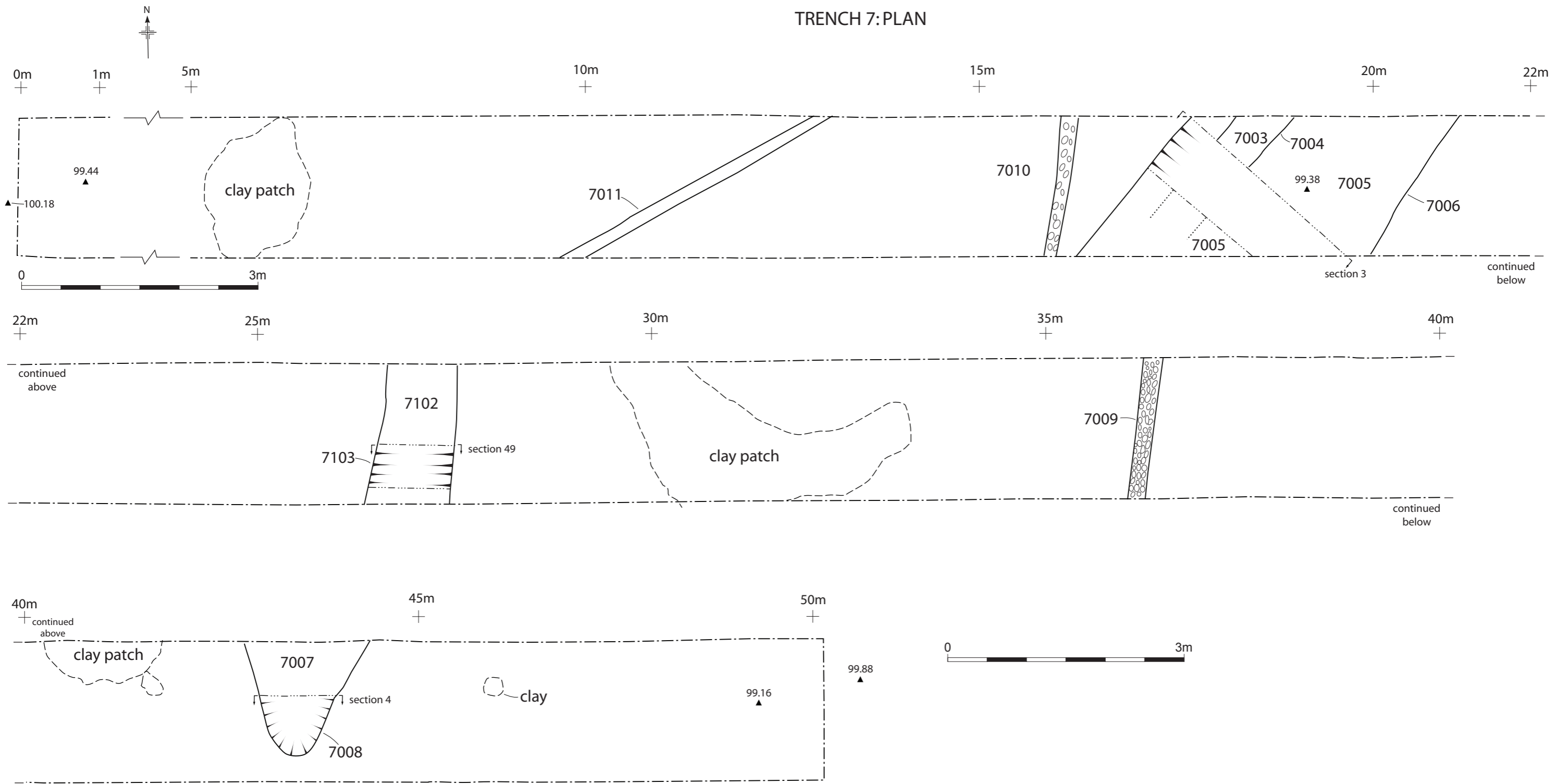
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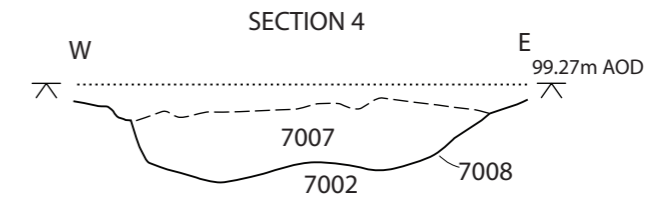
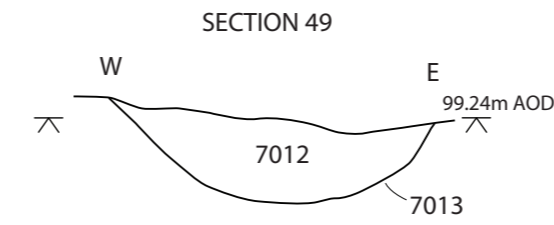
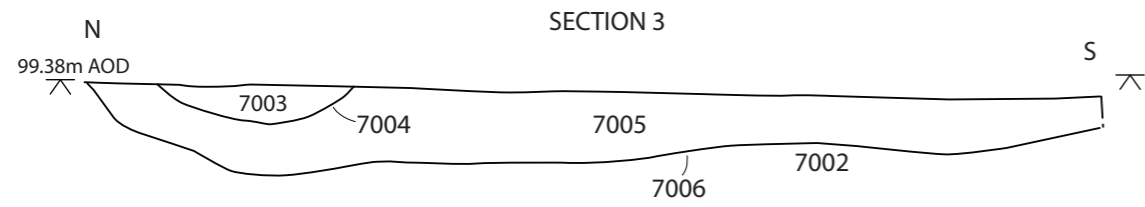
Trench 6: Plan and sections

Figure 9

TRENCH 7: PLAN



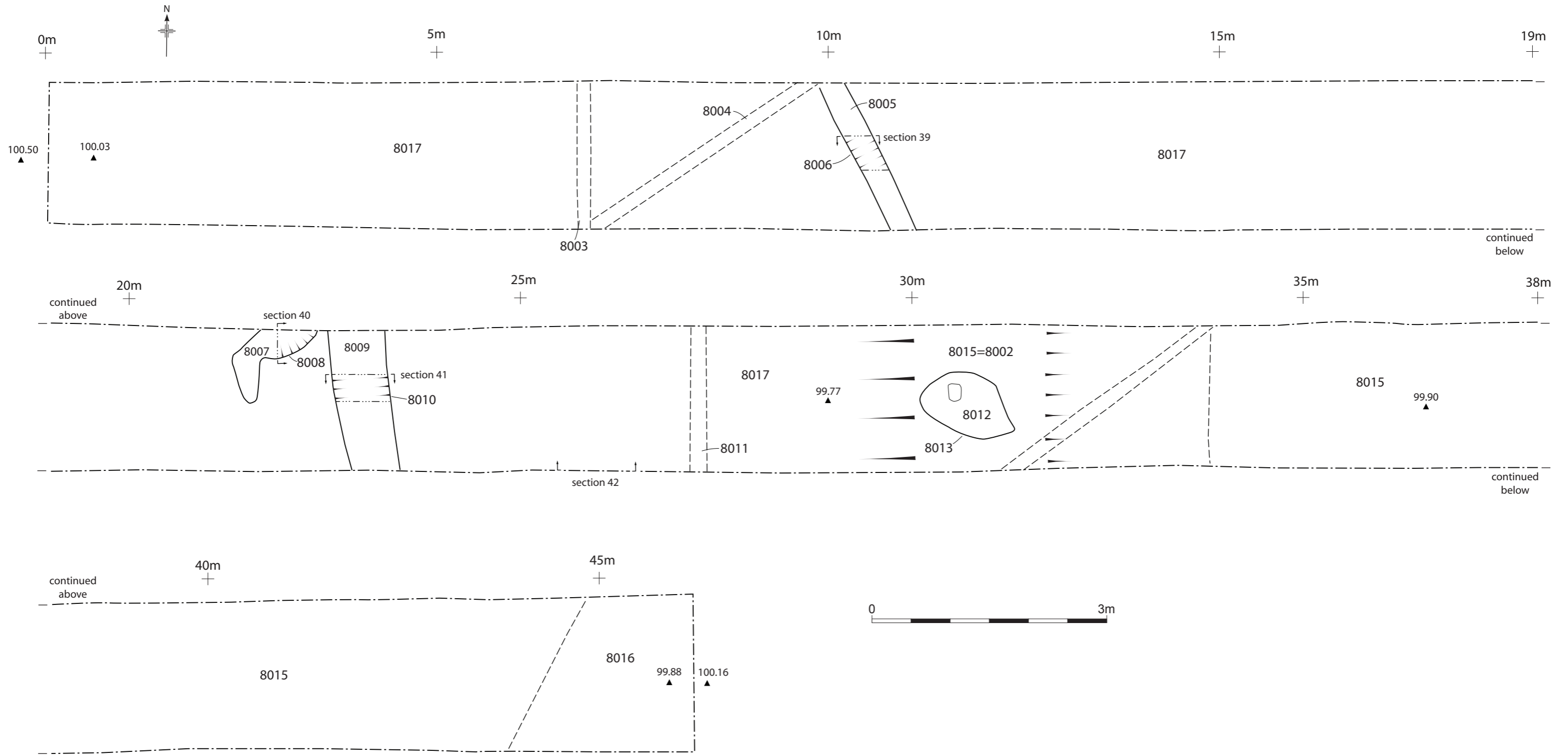
TRENCH 7: SECTIONS



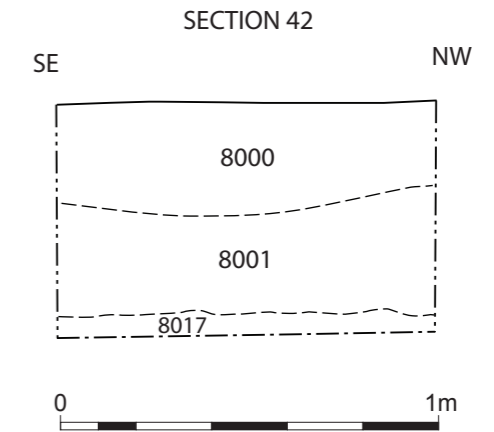
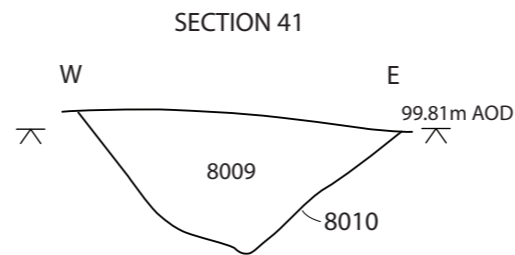
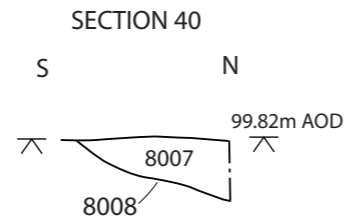
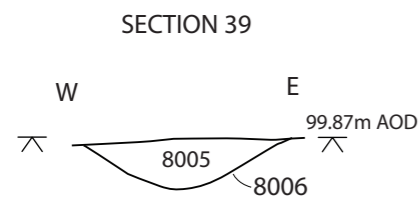
Trench 7: Plan and sections

Figure 10

TRENCH 8: PLAN



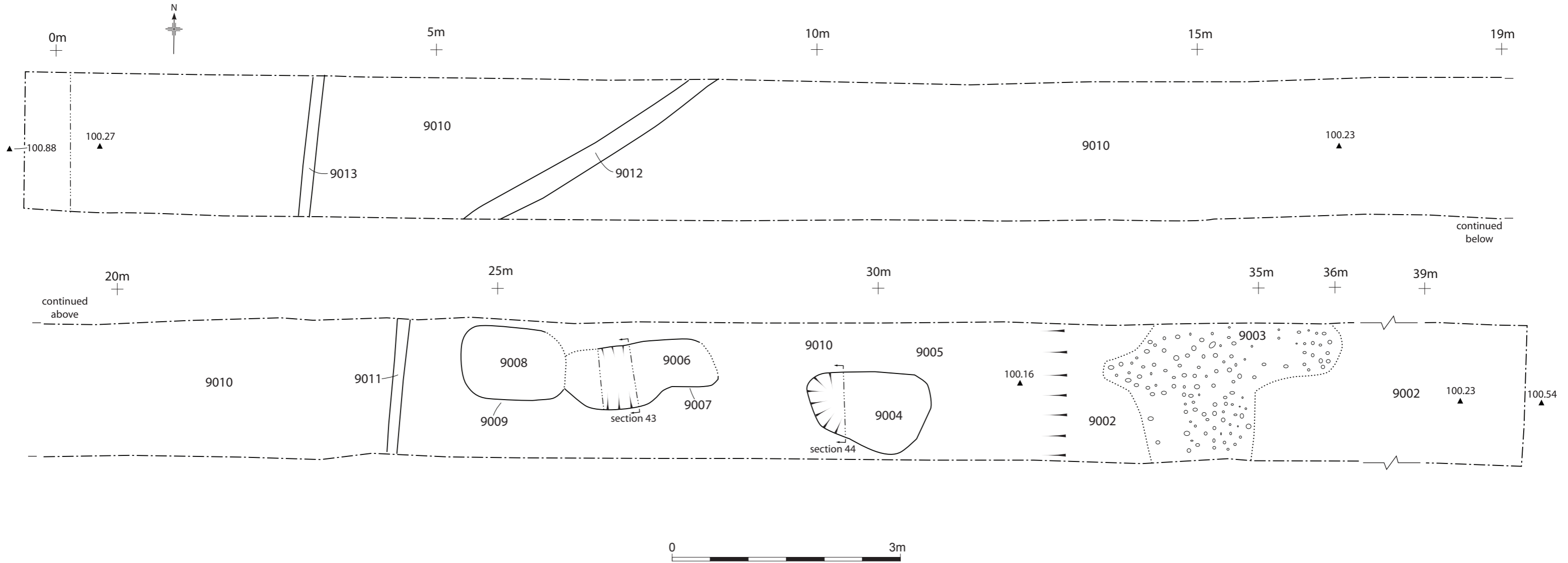
TRENCH 8: SECTIONS



Trench 8: Plan and sections

Figure 11

TRENCH 9: PLAN



TRENCH 9: SECTIONS



Trench 9: Plan and sections

Figure 12

Plates



Plate 1: The western part of the site showing trenches 1-5, view north



Plate 2: The eastern part of the site showing trenches 1-2 and 6-9, view north-north-east



Plate 3: Vertical aerial photograph of HSM 103075, North is to the top left of the page. Ref. 96 MB 0388 (copyright Chris Musson)



Plate 4: Oblique aerial photograph of HSM 103075, north is to the top right of the page. Ref. 90 C 240 (copyright Chris Musson)



Plate 5: View of HSM 103075 taken from the site. The D shaped enclosure surrounds the low mound in the centre of the photograph. View east



Plate 6: Trench 3, view north-east-east



Plate 8: Trench 8, ditch 8010 in foreground with feature 8008 behind, view north-west



Plate 9: Trench 6, probable beam 6004 burnt in situ, view north-east



Plate 10: Trench 6, pottery spread within layer 6003, view south-west



Plate 11: Trench 9, trackway/surface 9003, view south-west

Appendix 1 Trench descriptions

Trench 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 49.30m Width: 1.8m Depth: 0.80m

Orientation: north-north-east to south-south-west

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1000	Topsoil	Reddish brown silty clay with occasional pebbles.	0-0.25m
1001	Layer	Reddish brown silty clay with manganese mottling. Cut by field drains 1007, 1010, 1011 and 1013. Above 1002 and below 1000. Earlier soil horizon.	0.25-0.60m
1002	Layer	Greyish brown silty clay with manganese mottling. Above natural 1112 and below 1001. Earlier soil horizon.	0.60-0.80m
1003	Fill	Beige brown silty clay with pink clay lenses. Fill of 1004. Below 1002.	0.80-0.95m
1004	Ditch	Linear cut running approximately east to west. 0.90m wide and maximum 0.15m deep. Dish shaped to flat base. Filled by 1003 and cuts natural 1012.	0.80-0.95m
1005	Fill	Beige brown silty clay with occasional pink lenses. Fill of 1006 and below 1002.	0.80-1.18m
1006	Posthole	Sub-circular cut with a gradual break of slope base and rounded base. Filled with 1005 and cuts natural 1012.	0.80-1.18m
1007	Field drain	Linear cut backfilled with scalplings. Cuts 1001	0.25m+
1008	Fill	Reddish brown silty clay with occasional pebbles. Fill of 1009 and below 1002.	0.80-0.93m
1009	Ditch	Linear cut running approximately east to west with a flattish base. 0.90m wide and maximum 0.13m deep. Filled with 1008 and cuts natural 1012	0.80-0.93m
1010	Field drain	Linear cut backfilled with light reddish brown silty clay. Cuts 1001	0.25m+
1011	Field drain	Linear cut backfilled with light reddish brown silty clay. Cuts 1001	0.25m+
1012	Natural	Pink gravel with clay and occasionally cleaner clay with pebbles. Manganese mottling. Below 1002	0.80m+
1013	Field drain	Linear cut backfilled with light reddish brown silty clay. Cuts 1001	0.25m+

Trench 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 49.20m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.42m

Orientation: north-north-east to south-south-west

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
2000	Topsoil	Light to mid grey brown compact silty clay.	0-0.20m
2001	Layer	mid yellow and reddish brown compact silty clay with occasional manganese mottling. Cut by field drains 2008 and 2009. Below 2000 and above 2007. Earlier soil horizon.	0.20-0.36m
2002	Natural	Mid pinkish red brown compact clay with frequent yellow and orange degraded sandstone.	0.46m+
2003	Fill	Light yellow pinkish brown cemented clay with frequent manganese flecks. Fill of 2004. Below 2007.	0.46-0.58m
2004	Posthole	Shallow circular cut into natural 2002. Diameter 0.18m. Filled by 2003.	0.46-0.58m
2005	Fill	Light to mid brown cemented clay with frequent snail shells. Fill of 2006 and below 2007.	0.46-0.57m
2006	Pit?	Shallow elongated oval cut with a gradual break of slope base slopes down to south. Filled with 2005 and cuts natural 2002.	0.46-0.57m
2007	Layer	Mid reddish brown compact clay with frequent manganese flecks. Under 2001 and above 2002. Earlier soil horizon.	0.36-0.46m
2008	Field drain	Linear cut backfilled with light yellowish brown cemented clay. Cuts 2001	0.20m+
2009	Field drain	Linear cut backfilled with light yellowish brown cemented clay. Cuts 2001	0.20m+

Trench 3

Maximum dimensions: Length: 58.70m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.71m

Orientation: west-west-north to east-east-south

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
3000	Topsoil	mid to dark brown red compact silty clay.	0-0.30m
3001	Layer	mid to dark brownish red compact silty clay. Cut by field drains 3043, 3045 and 3047. Below 3000 and above natural 3002. Earlier soil horizon.	0.30-0.60m
3002	Natural	Mid to dark reddish brown compact clay with frequent manganese flecks and orange and yellow sandstone flecks.	0.60m+
3003	Fill	Mid to dark grey compact silty clay with frequent manganese flecks and occasional pebbles. Fill of 3004. Below 3001.	0.60-0.81m
3004	Ditch	Linear cut running north-east to south-west. Only base seen, which was irregular. Cuts natural 3002. Width 1.45m. Filled with 3003.	0.60-0.81m
3005	Fill	Mid to grey compact silty clay with frequent manganese flecks. Fill of 3006 and below 3001.	0.60-0.87m
3006	Pit	Oval cut with gently sloping sides to a dish-shaped base. Filled with 3005 and cuts natural 3002.	0.60-0.87m
3009	Fill	Light white grey brown silty clay with frequent manganese flecks and occasional snail shells. Fill of 3010 and under 3001.	0.60-0.76m
3010	Posthole?	Shallow oval cut with concave sides and dish shaped base. Filled by 3009 and cuts natural 3002.	0.60-0.76m
3011	Fill	Light grey brown compact silty clay with frequent manganese flecks. Fill of 3012 and under 3001.	0.60-0.87m
3012	Pit	Sub-circular cut with a gradual break of slope base and flattish base. Filled with 3011 and cuts natural 3002.	0.60-0.87m
3013	Fill	Light grey yellow brown compact silty clay with occasional manganese flecks. Fill of 3014 and under 3001.	0.60-0.72m
3014	Pit?	Sub-circular cut with gradual break of slope base and dish shaped base. Filled with 3013 and cuts natural 3002.	0.60-0.72m
3015	Fill	Light to mid grey brown compact silty clay with occasional manganese flecks and sub-rounded pebbles. Fill of 3016 and under 3001.	0.60-0.75m
3016	Posthole?	Fairly shallow oval cut with an irregular base. Filled with 3015 and cuts natural 3002.	0.60-0.75m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
3017	Fill	Light grey to yellow compact clay. Fill of 3018 and under 3001. Cut by field drain 3045.	0.60-0.74m
3018	Pit?	Irregular shaped cut with a dish shaped base. Cut by field drain 3045. Filled with 3017 and cuts natural 3022.	0.60-0.74m
3019	Fill	Light pinkish to grey compact silty clay with abundant manganese flecks. Fill of 3020 and under 3001.	0.60-0.65m
3020	Posthole?	Very shallow oval cut with a dish shaped base. Filled with 3019 and cuts natural 3002.	0.60-0.65m
3021	Fill	Light grey to yellow compact clay with occasional rounded pebbles. Fill of 3022 and under 3001.	0.60-0.71m
3022	Posthole?	Shallow oval cut with dish shaped base. Filled with 3021 and cuts natural 3002.	0.60-0.71m
3023	Fill	Light mid grey yellow brown compact silty clay with frequent manganese flecks. Fill of 3024 and under 3001.	0.60-0.74m
3024	Ditch	Linear cut running approximately north to south with a dish shaped base. Width 1.10m. Filled with 3023 and cuts natural 3002.	0.60-0.74m
3025	Fill	Mid grey orange brown compact silty clay with frequent manganese flecks. Upper fill of 3026. Under 3001.	0.60-0.71m
3026	Ditch	Linear cut running approximately north to south with near vertical sides. Not fully excavated. Maximum 0.90m wide. Filled with 3025 and 3029. Cuts natural 3002.	0.60-1.04m+
3027	Fill	Light mid greyish brown compact silty clay with occasional manganese flecks. Fill of 3028 and under 3001.	0.60-0.74m
3028	Posthole	Fairly shallow oval cut with a dish shaped base. Filled with 3027 and cuts natural 3002	0.60-0.74m
3029	Fill	Mid to light blue grey compact clay with frequent manganese flecks. Lower fill of 3026. Under 3025.	0.71-1.04m+
3030	Fill	Mid brownish orange compact silty clay with occasional manganese flecks. Fill of 3031 and under 3001.	0.60-0.78m
3031	Ditch/gully	Linear cut running approximately north to south with a dish shaped base. Width maximum 0.70m. Filled with 3030 and cuts natural 3002.	0.60-0.78m
3032	Fill	Mid grey brown compact silty clay with frequent manganese flecks. Fill of 3033 and under 3001.	0.60m+
3033	Posthole?	Sub-circular cut not excavated. Filled with 3032 and cuts	0.60m+

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
		natural 3002.	
3034	Fill	Mid to dark grey brown compact silty clay with frequent manganese flecks. Fill of 3035 and under 3001.	0.60m+
3035	Pit?	Irregular shaped cut not excavated. Filled with 3034 and cuts natural 3002.	0.60m+
3036	Fill	Light yellow brown grey silty clay with frequent manganese flecks. Fill of 3037 and under 3001.	0.60m+
3037	Posthole?	Oval shaped cut not excavated. Filled with 3036 and cuts natural 3002.	0.60m+
3038	Fill	Mid grey brown compact silty clay with frequent manganese flecks and sandstone flecks. Fill of 3039 and under 3001	0.60m+
3039	Posthole?	Oval shaped cut not excavated. Filled with 3038 and cuts natural 3002.	0.60m+
3040	Fill	Mid grey brown compact silty clay with occasional manganese and charcoal flecks. Fill of 3041 and under 3001.	0.60m+
3041	Pit?	Sub-square shaped cut not excavated. Filled with 3040 and cut by field drain 3043. Cuts natural 3002.	0.60m+
3042	Fill	Redeposited natural fill of 3043. Under 3000	0.30m+
3043	Field drain	Linear cut filled with 3042. Cuts 3001	0.30m+
3044	Fill	Scalpings fill of 3045. Under 3000	0.30m+
3045	Field drain	Linear cut filled with 3044. Cuts 3001	0.30m+
3046	Fill	Redeposited natural fill of 3047. Under 3000	0.30m+
3047	Field drain	Linear cut filled with 3046. Cuts 3001	0.30m+

Trench 4

Maximum dimensions: Length: 49.70m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.51m

Orientation: west-west-north to east-east-south

Main deposit description

11.

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
4000	Topsoil	Mid to dark brown compact silty clay.	0-0.30m
4001	Layer	Pinkish brown silty clay with manganese mottling and occasional charcoal. Cut by field drains 4020, 4021, 4022, 4023 and 4024. Below 4000 and above natural 4002. Earlier soil horizon.	0.30-0.50m
4002	Natural	Crunchy pink gravel in a pink clay matrix with manganese mottling.	0.50m+
4003	Fill	Reddish brown silty clay. Fill of 4004 and under 4001.	0.50-0.59m
4004	Posthole?	Shallow circular cut into natural 4002. Filled by 4003.	0.50-0.59m
4005	Fill	Greyish silty clay upper fill of 4007. Only found in southern part of feature. Under 4001.	0.50-0.60m
4006	Fill	Pinky brown silty clay with frequent manganese flecks. Primary fill of 4007.	0.60-0.72m
4007	Ditch	Linear cut running north-east to south west and 0.90m wide. Irregular sides and base. Filled with 4005 and 4006. Cuts natural 4002.	0.50-0.72m
4008	Fill	Greyish brown silty clay with occasional pebbles. Fill of 4009 and under 4001	0.50-0.56m
4009	Posthole?	Ovoid or sub-circular very shallow cut into natural 4002. Dish shaped base. Filled with 4008.	0.50m-0.56m
4010	Fill	Greyish pink mottled silty clay. Fill of 4011 and under 4001.	0.50-0.61m
4011	Posthole?	Sub-circular cut with dish shaped base. Some animal burrowing on west side. Filled with 4010 and cuts natural 4002.	0.50-0.61m
4012	Fill	Greyish pink mottled silty clay fill of 4013. Cut by land drain 4021 and gully 4015.	0.50-0.54m
4013	Gully	Shallow linear cut running approximately north to south with a dish shaped base. Filled with 4012 and cuts natural 4002.	0.50-0.54m
4014	Fill	Pinky mottled brown silty clay fill of 4015. Cut by land drain 4021.	0.50-0.64m
4015	Gully	Linear cut running approximately east to west with a dish shaped base. Filled with 4014 and cuts gully 4013.	0.50-0.64m
4016	Fill	Mixture of grey and pink brown silty clay not excavated.	0.50m+

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
		Fill of 4017. Cut by 4015.	
4017	Pit?	Sub-circular cut but this may be a natural feature. Not excavated and filled with 4016.	0.50m+
4018	Fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Not excavated and fill of 4019.	0.50m+
4019	Posthole?	Irregular figure of eight cut filled with 4018. Not excavated.	0.50m+
4020	Field drain	Brown silty clay fill and linear cut into 4001.	0.30m+
4021	Field drain	Scalpings fill and linear cut into 4001.	0.30m+
4022	Field drain	Brown silty clay fill and linear cut into 4001.	0.30m+
4023	Field drain	Scalpings fill and linear cut into 4001.	0.30m+
4024	Field drain	Brown silty clay fill and linear cut into 4001.	0.30m+

Trench 5

Maximum dimensions: Length: 49.10m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.45-0.67m

Orientation: west-west-north to east-east-south

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
5000	Topsoil	Mid grey brown compact silty clay.	0-0.28m
5001	Layer	Light yellow orange compact silty clay with frequent degraded sandstone and occasional small rounded pebbles. Cut by field drains 5011, 5012, 5013 and 5014. Below 5000 and above 5002. Earlier soil horizon.	0.28-0.45m
5002	Natural	Mid to light yellow brown silty clay with purple red mottling and frequent degraded sandstone.	0.45m+
5003	Fill	Light yellow brown compact silty clay. Fill of 5004. Below 5001.	0.45-0.53m
5004	Pit	Shallow circular cut into natural 5002. Dish shaped base and filled with 5003.	0.45-0.53m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
5005	Fill	Light yellow brown compact silty clay. Fill of 5006. Below 5001.	0.45-0.57m
5006	Pit?	Shallow sub-circular cut with a dish shaped base. Filled with 5005 and cuts natural 5002.	0.45-0.57m
5007	Fill	Light yellow brown compact silty clay with occasional manganese flecks. Fill of 5008 and below 5001.	0.45-0.56m
5008	Posthole	Ovoid shaped cut with a pointed base. Cuts natural 5002 and filled with 5007.	0.45-0.56m
5009	Fill	Light yellow brown silty clay. Fill of 5010 and under 50001.	0.45-0.70m
5010	Posthole	Sub-circular cut with a rounded base. Filled with 5009 and cuts natural 5002.	0.45-0.70m
5011	Field drain	Reddish purple compacted clay fill and linear cut into 5001.	0.28m+
5012	Field drain	Scalpings fill and linear cut into 5001.	0.28m+
5013	Field drain	Reddish purple compacted clay fill and linear cut into 5001.	0.28m+
5014	Field drain	Scalpings fill and linear cut into 5001.	0.28m+

Trench 6

Maximum dimensions: Length: 49.40m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.85m

Orientation: west-west-north to east-east-south

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
6000	Topsoil	Reddish brown silty clay with occasional pebbles. Merges with 6001 below.	0-0.30m
6001	Layer	Reddish brown silty clay with occasional pebbles and manganese flecks. Above 6009 in the west and above 6002 in the east. Cut by field drains 6006 and 6007. Below 6000. Earlier soil horizon.	0.30-0.60m
6002	Layer	Pinky red brown mainly clay matrix in east of trench. Under 6001 and over 6003. Romano-British soil horizon.	0.60-0.67m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
6003	Layer	Reddish brown silty clay with occasional stones and stony patches, charcoal patches and lens. Burning within matrix and pottery pressed into the surface of the layer. Below 6002 and was not excavated. Romano-British occupation layer.	0.67m+
6004	Beam?	Probable beam which has been burnt in situ as surrounding matrix of 6003 shows signs of scorching. Within cut 6005 and not excavated. Below 6002.	0.67m+
6005	Beam slot?	Linear cut into 6003 orientated approximately north to south which has a possible return running approximately east to west.	0.67m+
6006	Field drain	Pink clay fill of linear cut into 6001.	0.30m+
6007	Field drain	Pink clay fill of linear cut into 6001.	0.30m+
6008	Natural	Pink gravel and clay with occasional larger stones and manganese mottling. Only reached in west of trench and under 6001.	0.85m+
6009	Layer	Reddish grey brown silty clay with occasional pebbles and manganese flecks. Only seen in western part of the trench. Below 6001 and above 6008.	0.60-0.85m
6010	Fill	Reddish brown silty clay with occasional pebbles. Fill of 6011. Under 6009.	0.85-1.01m
6011	Ditch	Linear cut running approximately north-east to south-west filled with 6010. Width 0.70m with a stepped base. Cuts natural 6008.	0.85-1.01m
6012	Fill	Soft grey beige silty clay not fully excavated. Upper fill of 6014. Below 6009 and cut by field drain 6007 and ditch 6018.	0.85-1.35m+
6013	Fill	Redeposited natural gravels and grey beige clay slumpage from the sides of cut 6014. Earlier than fill 6012.	0.85-1.35m+
6014	Pit?	Possibly sub-circular cut filled with 6012 and 6013. Convex sides but not fully excavated. Cuts natural 6008.	0.85-1.35m+
6015	Fill	Soft beige clay with cobbles. Fill of 6016, below 6009.	0.85-1.03m
6016	Gully/Pit?	Ovoid? Cut with sharp break of slope base and a flattish base. Filled with 6015 and cuts natural 6008.	0.85-1.03m
6017	Fill	Plastic greyish brown silty clay with occasional cobbles, red clay lens and manganese flecks. Fill of 6018 and under 6009.	0.85-1.04m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
6018	Ditch	Linear cut running approximately north-east to south-west. Width 1.10m with a rounded base. Filled with 6017 and cuts feature 6014 and natural 6008.	0.85-1.04m
6019	Fill	Grey beige silty clay fill of 6020. Not excavated and cut by field drain 6007 and under 6009.	0.85m=
6020	Pit	Irregular cut filled with 6019. Not excavated and cuts natural 6008.	0.85m+
6021	Fill	Greyish brown silty clay fill of 6022. Not excavated and under 6007.	0.85m+
6022	Pit	Sub-circular cut? Filled with 6021. Not excavated and cuts natural 6008	0.85m+
6023	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay fill of 6024. Not excavated and under 6007.	0.85m+
6024	Posthole?	Sub-circular cut filled with 6023. Not excavated and cuts natural 6008.	0.85m+

Trench 7

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50.0m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.60m

Orientation: west-west-north to east-east-south

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
7000	Topsoil	Mid brown firm clay silt with occasional charcoal and rounded stones.	0-0.30m
7001	Layer	Compact light greenish brown silty clay with manganese flecks. Under 7000 and over natural 7002. Cut by field drains 7009, 7010 and 7011.	0.30-0.55m
7002	Natural	Mottled pink and white gravel with frequent patches of manganese flecks and irregular patches of brown clay.	0.55m+
7003	Fill	Compact homogenous reddish clay. Fill of 7004 and below 7001.	0.55-0.65m
7004	Field drain or gully	Shallow linear cut filled with 7003. Base rounded. Cuts ditch 7006.	0.55-0.65m
7005	Fill	Light brown firm clay silt with frequent pink and white	0.55-0.80m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
		clay inclusions. Fill of 7006 and cut by 7004.	
7006	Ditch	Linear cut running approximately north-east to south-west. Flat bottomed cut 2.80m wide. Filled by 7005 and cuts natural 7002.	0.55-0.80m
7007	Fill	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional manganese flecks. Fill of 7008 and under 7001.	0.55-0.73m
7008	Pit?	Irregular cut filled with 7007. Possibly a natural feature. Cuts natural 7002.	0.55-0.73m
7009	Field drain	Linear cut backfilled with scalpings. Cuts 7001.	0.30m+
7010	Field drain	Linear cut backfilled with scalpings. Cuts 7001.	0.30m+
7011	Field drain	Linear cut backfilled with redeposited natural. Cuts 7001.	0.30m+
7012	Fill	Light grey brown silty clay with frequent angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Fill of 7013 and under 7001.	0.55-0.77m
7013	Ditch	Linear cut running approximately north to south. Rounded base and filled with 7012. Cuts natural 7002.	0.55-0.77m

Trench 8

Maximum dimensions: Length: 46.5m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.60m

Orientation: west-west-north to east-east-south

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
8000	Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay with occasional pebbles.	0-0.20m
8001	Layer	Reddish brown silty clay with manganese flecks. Above natural 8017 in west and 8002/8015 in east. Deeper in west and probably the lower part of this horizon is contemporary with 8002/8015 in the east. Cut by field drains 8003, 8004, 8011 and 8014.	0.20-0.45m
8002	Layer	Beige reddish silty clay with charcoal flecks and manganese flecks. Mottled in places and only seen in the east of the trench.. Not excavated. Under 8001.	0.35m+

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
8003	Field drain	Linear cut backfilled with scalpings. Cuts 8001.	0.20m+
8004	Field drain	Linear cut backfilled with mid yellow grey clay. Cuts 7001.	0.20m+
8005	Fill	Mid red orange brown compact clay with frequent snails. Fill of 8006 under 8001	0.45-0.58m
8006	Gully	Linear cut running approximately north to south. Rounded base 0.35m wide and filled with 8005 and cuts natural 8017.	0.45-0.58m
8007	Fill	Mid grey compact clay with frequent snail shells and occasional manganese flecks. Fill of 8008 and under 8001.	0.45-0.61m
8008	Pit?	Irregular cut filled with 8007. Possibly a natural feature. Cuts natural 8017.	0.45-0.61m
8009	Fill	Mid grey brown compact clay with frequent degraded sandstone flecks and snail shells. Fill of 8010 and under 8001.	0.45-0.83m
8010	Ditch	Linear cut running running roughly north-east to south-west filled with 8009. Irregular to rounded base and 0.70m wide. Cuts natural 8017.	0.45-0.83m
8011	Field drain	Linear cut backfilled with scalpings. Cuts 8001.	0.20m+
8012	Fill	Mid grey brown compact clay with yellowish orange staining. Frequent charcoal and burning, Occasional cobbles, slag and ?coal. Not excavated the fill of 8013 and below 8001.	0.35m+
8013	Pit?	Ovoid shaped cut or may just be edge of context 8012. Not excavated and cuts 8002/8015.	0.35m+
8014	Field drain	Linear cut backfilled with mid red purple compact clay. Cuts 8001.	0.20m+
8015	Layer	Equals to 8002	0.35m+
8016	Layer	Mid yellow orange brown clay with abundant manganese flecks. Seen to the east of 8002/8015 and under 8001.	0.35m+
8017	Natural	Mid to light yellow brown silty clay with purple red mottling and frequent degraded sandstone.	0.45m

Trench 9

Maximum dimensions: Length: 40.7m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.70m

Orientation: west-west-north to east-east-south

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
9000	Topsoil	Brownish red silty clay in west becomes darker to the east.	0-0.30m
9001	Layer	Reddish brown silty clay with manganese mottling and clay lens. Only seen in west of trench. Above natural 9010. Contemporary with 9002 in east? Cut by field drains 9011, 9012 and 9013.	0.30-0.70m
9002	Layer	Greyish brown silty clay underlying 9000 in east of trench. Romano-British soil horizon. Not excavated.	0.30m+
9003	Surface/track way?	Sandstone fragments with a maximum diameter of 70mm set in a greyish silty clay matrix. Very frequent charcoal and patches of darker soil. Appears to be set into layer 9002 and underlies 9000. Not excavated	0.30m+
9004	Fill	Grey silty clay with pink staining and manganese flecks. Fill of 9005. and under 9001.	0.70-0.84m
9005	Pit	Ovoid cut into natural 9010. Dish shaped base filled with 9004.	0.70-0.84m
9006	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with manganese mottling, occasional large pebbles. Fill of 9007 and under 9001.	0.70-0.91m
9007	Pit	Irregular ovoid pit with a flattish base cutting natural 9010. Filled with 9006. Relationship with pit 9009 to west not discernible.	0.70-0.91m
9008	Fill	As 9006. Not excavated fill of 9009. Under 9001.	0.70m+
9009	Pit	Ovoid pit not excavated. Filled with 9008 and cuts natural 9010.	0.70m+
9010	Natural	Pink mottled clay with gravel and manganese flecks. Only reached in the west and under 9001.	0.70m+
9011	Field drain	Linear cut backfilled with scalplings. Cuts 9001.	0.30m+
9012	Field drain	Linear cut backfilled with redeposited natural pink clay. Cuts 9001.	0.30m+
9013	Field drain	Linear cut backfilled with scalplings. Cuts 9001.	0.30m+

Appendix 2 Technical information

The archive

The archive consists of:

- 3 Fieldwork progress records AS2
- 4 Photographic records AS3
- 197 Digital photographs
- 1 Drawing number catalogues AS4
- 1 Survey notes sheet
- 1 Sample records AS17
- 2 Levels record sheets AS19
- 11 Trench record sheets AS41
- 54 Scale drawings
- 1 Box of finds
- 1 Computer disk

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Hereford City Museum and Art Gallery

Broad Street

Hereford

HR4 9RU

Tel Hereford (01432) 268121 ext 207/334

Appendix 3 Tables

Context	Material	Name	Fabric	Count	Weight (g)	Date	Context tpq
3000	Brick/tile			2	1	13 th -18 th century	13 th -18 th century
3013	Flint debitage			1	4		Undated
6001	Roman pottery	Severn Valley ware	12	1	19	1 st -4 th century	1 st -4 th century
6002	Roman pottery	Malvernian	3	2	11	1 st -2 nd century	120-200 AD
6002	Roman pottery	Severn Valley ware	12	5	23	1 st -4 th century	
6002	Roman pottery	Black Burnished ware	22	4	34	120-350 AD	
6002	Roman pottery	Miscellaneous	99	1	1	1 st -4 th century	
6002	Bone			2	10		
6003	Roman pottery	Severn Valley ware	12	37	857	2 nd -3 rd century	120-200 AD
6003	Roman pottery	Severn Valley ware	12	9	50	2 nd -3 rd century	
6003	Roman pottery	Black Burnished ware	22	4	16	120-200 AD	
6003	Roman pottery	Grey ware	14	4	4	1 st -2 nd century	
6017	Roman pottery	Severn valley ware	12	1	1	1 st -4 th century	
7000	Roman pottery	Severn Valley ware	12	2	40	2 nd -3 rd century	2 nd -3 rd century
7005	Flint debitage			1	2		
7005	Flint scraper			1	2		
7012	Roman pottery	Severn valley ware	12	2	2	1 st -4 th century	1 st -4 th century
8000	Roman pottery	Black Burnished ware	22	2	36	120-350 AD	120-350 AD
8002	Roman pottery	Severn valley ware	12	13	111	2 nd -3 rd century	120-300 AD
8002	Roman pottery	Black Burnished ware	22	2	13	120-350 AD	
8012	Iron object			1	140		Undated
9002	Roman pottery	Severn valley ware	12	2	19	1 st -4 th century	1 st -4 th century

Table 1. Summary of finds assemblage

Context	Sample	Context type	Description	Period	Sample volume (L)	Volume processed (L)	Residue assessed	Flot assessed
2005	5	pit	fill of 2006	UNDATED	10	10	N	N
3009	4	pit?		UNDATED	0.1	0	N	N
3029	3	linear feature		UNDATED	10	10	Y	Y
5009	8		fill of 5010	UNDATED	10	0	N	N
6017	2	ditch		RBR	10	10	Y	Y
7005	1	ditch		PREHISTORI	10	10	Y	Y
8005	7		fill of 8006	UNDATED	10	0	N	N
9006	6	pit	fill of 9007	UNDATED	10	10	Y	Y

Table 2: List of environmental samples

Context	Sample	large mammal	mollusc	waterlogged plant	Comment
3029	3		occ*1	occ*2	*1 fragments; *2 intrusive
6017	2			occ*	* Intrusive
7005	1	occ	occ*1	occ*2	*1 mostly fragments; *2 intrusive
9006	6	occ	occ*	occ*2	*1 fragments; *2 intrusive

Occ= occasional, mod= moderate, abt = abundant

Table 3: Summary of environmental remains from selected samples

Appendix 4 Project design

Written Scheme of Investigation

PROPOSAL FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK- BSAED ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION AT UPPER HOUSE FARM. MORETON ON LUGG, HEREFORDSHIRE

© Historic Environment and Archaeology Service
Worcestershire County Council

18th July 2007

Field Section,
Historic Environment and Archaeology Service,
Worcestershire County Council,
Woodbury,
University of Worcester,
Henwick Grove,
Worcester WR2 6AJ



Project reference P3075

Contents

1.	Project specific design.....	1
1.1	Background	1
1.2	Aims and objectives.....	1
1.3	Methods.....	2
1.4	Personnel	3
1.5	Programme.....	4
2.	Standard project design.....	5
2.1	Quality	5
2.2	Standard methods	5
2.3	Health and safety.....	7
2.4	Conditions.....	9

As a Registered Archaeological Organisation of the Institute of Field Archaeologists we deliver a quality service to our clients, users and partners. We have a commitment to providing clients with projects to a high standard and which are on time and within budget. Through information and education we provide the present and future communities of Worcestershire with a well managed archaeological heritage. To the Service's partners we will initiate ideas and seek their implementation in areas such as research.

Proposal for an archaeological evaluation at Upper House Farm, Moreton on Lugg, Herefordshire

1. Project specific design

1.1 Background

The Field Section of the Historic Environment and Archaeology Service (the Service) has been requested to prepare a proposal for an evaluation and desk based assessment on an archaeological site.

The proposal has been requested by Ian Barber of Mercia Waste Management (the Client). The client proposes to develop a facility to compost green waste on land at Upper House Farm, Moreton on Lugg, Herefordshire. A brief has not been prepared but archaeological desk based assessment and field evaluation of a 5% sample of the site has been requested verbally by the Julian Cotton, planning archaeologist for Herefordshire County Council (Cotton pers. comm.).

Previous archaeological evaluation in the area has revealed archaeological features of Roman (1st to 4th Century AD) including the remains of a pebble surfaced minor road or track, further surfacing representing another track or small yard and a series of ditches or gullies. This evaluation included one trench within the subject site in which two Roman linear features and a pebble surface were observed. Just to the east of the subject site, a cropmark (HSM 10395) appears to represent an irregular 'D' shaped enclosure surrounded by two ditches.

The Client should be aware that buried archaeological evidence can be very variable, and that this proposal, cannot accurately specify what may exist on this particular site.

1.2 Aims and objectives

- collect relevant information relating to the archaeological potential of the proposed development area;
- assess the potential significance of any archaeological remains;
- assess the impact of the proposed development on these archaeological remains;
- recommend mitigation measures to offset detrimental effects of the development.

1.3 Methods

Desk based assessment

Stage 1 Collection of information

This stage will include a site visit and consultation of documentary sources including: -

- Geological maps and reports
- Manuscript plans and maps of the site and its immediate environs.
- Ordnance Survey maps, Tithe, parish and enclosure maps
- Historical documents, drawings, photographs, aerial photographs
- Herefordshire Historic Environment Record
- Published and unpublished research, reports and archives
- National, regional and local research frameworks

The project will include information on setting of archaeological sites within and visible from the development area.

Professional standards and Service methodologies are detailed in Section 2.

Stage 2 Report

Following completion of the collection of information and fieldwork, a report will be prepared for submission to the Client and Curator as specified in Section 2. This report will be combined with the findings of the archaeological evaluation, as below.

The report will include:

- description of existing conditions;
- potential impacts, relating to both construction and operation;
- recommended mitigation strategy.

Archaeological Evaluation

Stage 1 Fieldwork

Proposed locations of trenches are outlined in figure 1 below. These will cover an area of 832m² (representing c 5% of the development site area of c 16640m²).

Professional standards and Service methodologies are detailed in Section 2.

Stage 2 Report

Following completion of fieldwork, a report will be prepared for submission to the Client and Curator as specified in Section 2.

Contingency

A contingency has been allowed to be applied to either fieldwork or report stages where necessary. The contingency is to allow for the appropriate treatment of the archaeological resource where this cannot be accommodated within the original costs. The contingency will be implemented in one or more of the following circumstances.

- Where possible to cover or offset the additional costs for circumstances excluded from the cost given in Section 3.

1.4 Personnel

The Project Manager will be the first point of contact in all matters relating to the project.

- The Project Manager for this project will be Tom Rogers (a profile is appended).
- The Project Leader for this project will be Sarah Phear (a profile is appended)

All staff will be appropriately qualified and with an established record of expertise. Profiles of key members of the team will be made available to the Client and Curator on request. The team will comprise the following, as required.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| • Project Manager | Responsible for the project. |
| • Project Leader | Direct fieldwork and prepare report. |
| • Field Archaeologists | Undertake fieldwork and associated tasks. |
| • Specialist coordination and support | Finds and environmental assessment and illustration. |

In-house specialist support may be provided in a number of broad areas common to this type of project.

- Artefacts - Derek Hurst, Laura Griffin, Alan Jacobs, Angus Crawford.
- Environmental archaeology - Elizabeth Pearson (plant macrofossils, wood and charcoal), Katie Head (pollen and diatoms), Andrew Mann (molluscs).

In-house specialist support is also available in further more specialised areas (details will be supplied on request).

The Service has worked previously with a range of specialists in other fields (details will be supplied on request).

1.5 Programme

The project will commence on a date to be mutually agreed in writing. The Service will meet externally imposed deadlines wherever possible (for instance dates of planning committee meetings). Please inform the Service of specific commencement dates and date requirements for submission of the report.

The level of resources indicated below is for the purposes of demonstrating that an adequate level of resources have been committed to the project and variation may occur due to staff availability and the nature of the archaeological site. Any such variation will not compromise the quality or standard of the project.

Periods for report production and the contingency are dependent on the quantity and complexity of information retrieved and cannot be quantified at present. Provision equivalent to 50% of fieldwork (Stage 1) costs has been allowed for report production (Stage 2), and 25% of estimated fieldwork costs for contingencies. By way of illustration the resources identified for the report would allow for 10 person days (including specialist contributions). The resources identified for the contingency would allow for 3 person days in the field and a further 2 person days for the report, together with further plant hire.

Programme	DBA Collection	Evaluation Fieldwork	Report
staff			
Project Manager			
Project Leader	1	7	6
Field Archaeologists		8	
Specialists			4

2. Standard project design

2.1 Quality

The Service is part of Worcestershire County Council and is subject to the Council's policies, safeguards, practices and audit procedures.

The Service is registered as an archaeological organisation with the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and as such is bound to the IFA's *Code of Conduct* and bylaws.

The following are relevant to this project:

- *Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology (1997)*;
- *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluations (1999)*; and
- *Guidelines for finds work*.

The project and any recommendations will conform to the government advice contained in *Planning Policy Guidance: archaeology and planning* (DoE, PPG 16 1990).

2.2 Standard methods

The project will follow the procedures of the *Manual of Service Practice: fieldwork recording manual*, 1995 as amended, County Archaeological Service internal report, 399. Of particular importance here are the *Guidelines on evaluation*, *Finds recovery policy*, and *Guidelines for environmental sampling*. Copies of the guidelines will be supplied to the Client and Curator on request.

Stage 1 Fieldwork

The County Historic Environment Record/Sites and Monuments Record (HER/SMR) will be consulted before fieldwork starts, with the aim of refining the project strategy as presented in this proposal.

After the trenches have been opened by machine (using a toothless bucket and under archaeological supervision), excavation will be by hand. Please note that the precise location and size of trenches will vary according to health and safety and archaeological requirements and the proximity of standing or buried structures. The Client may wish to be consulted by the Service on the location of trenches before they are excavated.

- Clean surfaces will be inspected.
- Selected deposits will be fully or partially excavated to determine their nature and retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples.

- Deposits will be selected for excavation on the basis of the minimum required to meet the aims of the Brief.
- Where possible less significant deposits will be excavated in order to define the nature and extent of those, which are likely to be of greater significance.
- Recognisable human remains, structured deposits, and areas of complex stratigraphy likely to be a significant part of the site will not be removed as part of the evaluation.
- Selection for excavation will be on the judgement of the Project Leader.
- The Service welcomes the assistance of the Curator in selection of deposits for excavation.
- The Service's specialist staff in artefacts and environmental evidence will be available for on-site advice.
- Recording of deposits will be undertaken and will follow standard Service practice (*Manual of Service Practice: fieldwork recording manual*, 1995 as amended, County Archaeological Service internal report, **399**).
- Unless otherwise specified reinstatement shall consist of simple replacement of the excavated material.
- The Brief requires that the Curator is invited to monitor fieldwork, and the Service will normally arrange visits. Any requirements of the Curator must be notified to the Service before fieldwork commences.

Stage 2 Reporting

The results of all fieldwork will be presented as a report in the Service's internal report series.

The report will contain:

- a non-technical summary;
- background;
- aims;
- methods;
- location and size of archive;
- discuss results; and
- assessment of the significance of deposits.

Assessment will usually employ the criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments used by the Department for Culture Media and Sport as a guide

(DoE, PPG 16 1990, Annex 4). Where the Curator has provided other criteria (such as those prepared by English Heritage for the Monuments Protection Programme or contained in structure or local plans) these may also be used.

In assessing the state of deposit preservation, physical, artefactual and environmental aspects will all be considered. An assessment of the quantity and range of artefactual and environmental material will be presented. Appropriate specialists will be consulted or contracted where appropriate.

The Service will normally supply three copies of the report to the Client (or agent if they are coordinating the project on the Client's behalf). One of these copies may be forwarded to the Curator. A reasonable number of extra reports will be supplied to the Client on request. Where requested the Service will forward a copy directly to the Curator (in the interests of speed).

The Service has a professional obligation to make archaeological information available within a reasonable period (outside of any period of confidentiality reasonably required by the Client). The report will be submitted to the HER/SMR with a short summary to be published in one or more regional journals (eg West Midlands Archaeology, Transactions of the Worcestershire Archaeological Society) where appropriate. The report will be submitted to the HER/SMR within three months of completion of the fieldwork, unless the Service is notified to the contrary.

All artefacts, except articles defined as treasure under the Treasure Act 1996 (or other legal requirements), discovered in the course of the archaeological project shall be the property of the Client (or landowner if not the Client). The Service will encourage the Client to donate any artefacts to an appropriate museum where they may be curated and made available for research and education. The Service will approach the Client after completion of the project with regard to the deposition of artefacts.

The record archive will be offered to an appropriate museum (usually the same as that for the deposition of artefacts) and security copies kept by the Service (or other appropriate arrangement).

2.3 Health and safety

The current (available through the County Council's intranet) conditions and requirements of the County Council's health and safety policies and procedures cover the Service.

- *Health and Safety, corporate health and safety policy.*
- *Corporate Services safety policy (Cultural Services).*

The County Council also produces supplementary guidance (for example).

- *Accidents, emergencies, fire and first aid.*
 - *Action in unbearably hot workplaces.*
 - *Display screen equipment*
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- *General risk assessment.*
- *How to set up your workstation.*
- *Lone working.*
- *Moving and handling of objects.*
- *No smoking policy.*
- *Personal protective equipment.*
- *The handling, storage and use of hazardous substances.*
- *Violence and personal safety.*
- *Workplace (health safety and welfare).*

The Service has issued *Manual of Service practice: safe working practice* (2005 as amended, internal report, **461**) which are guidelines drawn from its risk assessments of common situations. The following guidelines are relevant to this project, and all staff will be aware of them.

- *Working out of doors and working with soils.*
- *Travelling.*
- *Working with tools and small equipment.*
- *Lone working.*
- *Sharing the site with other contractors.*

In addition provision has been made within the guidelines for assessing further risks which may be encountered during the project (*The specific circumstances of the site*).

All these documents may be viewed at the Service's offices, and may be copied to the Client and Curator on request.

The Client must notify the Service of any hazards within the archaeological site before the project commences. These include unsafe parts of any structure (eg unstable walls, rotten floors), hidden voids and contaminated ground or materials.

Where the project falls within the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 1994 the Service will act in the role of Contractor for the purposes of the regulations. The Client must provide the Service with the following.

- The name of the Planning Supervisor.
 - The name of the Principal Contractor.
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- The relevant contents of the Safety Plan.
- Service staff will follow any proper instruction given by the Principal Contractor for the purposes of health and safety when on site.
- Protective clothing will consist of hard hat, protective boots, and high visibility jacket.
- The Service will maintain hazard fencing around areas in which it is undertaking detailed recording and where this may be a hazard to others working on the site.
- All staff will be appropriately certified in the use of any equipment used during the project. Any equipment or plant (including scaffolding) provided by the Client will be inspected before use by Service staff.

The Client must notify the Service of any hazards within the archaeological site before the project commences. These include the location of existing services, contaminated ground, any agricultural chemicals.

The project is for the purposes of survey (partly to establish site conditions) and is considered to fall outside of the *Construction (Design and Management) Regulations* 1994. Should the Service be asked to participate in any development programme it will fulfil its responsibilities both as a archaeological designer and contractor, where requested.

- Protective clothing will consist of hard hat, protective boots, and high visibility jacket.
- All staff will be appropriately certified in the use of any equipment used during the project. Any equipment or plant (including scaffolding) provided by the Client will be inspected before use by Service staff.

2.4 Conditions

The project is undertaken under the provisions of one or more of the following:

- *Local Government Act, 1972, section 111,*
- *Local Authorities (Goods and Services) Act, 1970,*
- *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979,*
- any other relevant legislation.

In undertaking an archaeological project Worcestershire County Council's support (or otherwise) cannot be assumed or expected for any development proposal unless specifically indicated.

Worcestershire County Council will not have, or obtain any tenancy, or other estate, or interest in the archaeological site other than the access granted for the purposes of the archaeological project.

The Client will be responsible for obtaining all necessary permissions for undertaking the project. Of particular importance may be any consents for sites scheduled (or areas of archaeological importance) under the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*, or listed buildings legislation.

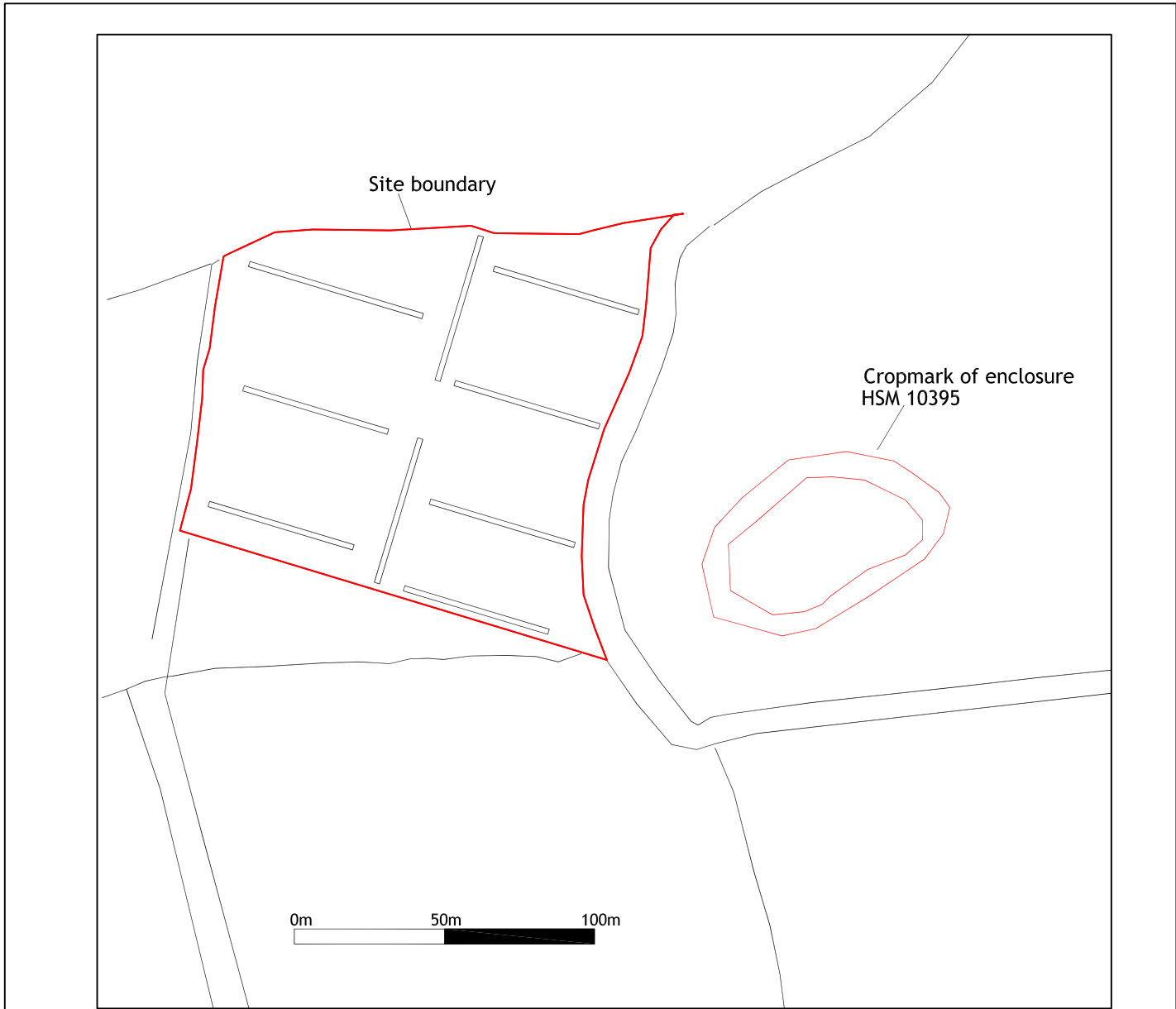
The Client must inform the Service of any non-archaeological constraints to the site, which, in addition to those related to safety, include the presence of any legally protected species, tree preservation orders, Sites of Special Scientific Interest.

Access to the site is the responsibility of the Client. Permissions for access must be arranged by the Client, with the landowner and tenant, as appropriate.

The project will only be undertaken when supported by a written agreement between Worcestershire County Council, the Client and/or the landowner (as appropriate). Forms of agreement or a draft agreement are enclosed with this proposal.

The Service is covered by public and employer's liability insurance (with a limit of £40 million), and professional indemnity insurance (with a limit of £2 million). Insurance is with AIG Europe (UK) Ltd (Policy Number 21005095, expires 29 September 2007).

The Service will retain full copyright of the report under the *Copyrights, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it shall provide an exclusive licence to the Client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in this proposal. This licence will only become effective on payment of any agreed costs to Worcestershire County Council.



Upper House Farm, Moreton on Lugg - proposed trench locations



Tom Rogers

Project Officer

Joined the Service in 2005

In archaeological practice from 1994

Tom has a wide experience of leading and participating in archaeological field projects. He has directed several excavations in Ireland and project managed two large infrastructural projects. He has also worked on the Monuments Protection Programme on behalf of English Heritage and has a particular interest in Palaeolithic archaeology.

- **Attainments**

M.Sc. by advanced research in Palaeoanthropology, University of Sheffield, 1995

BA (Hons) 2:1 Archaeology and Prehistory, University of Sheffield, 1993

- **Selected publications and reports**

Rogers, T. V., Fibiger, L.G., Lynch, L.G. and Moore, D. 2006 *Two glimpses of nineteenth-century institutional burial practice in Ireland* in The Journal of Irish Archaeology vol XV pp 93-104

Rogers, T V, 2003 Archaeological Excavation of a Bronze Age *fulacht fiadh* and two Early Christian Trackways at Drumaskibbole, County Sligo Licence 03E0100

Rogers, T V, 2004 Excavation of sixty-six inhumations and an enclosing ditch at Corofin, County Galway, Ireland. Licence 04E225

- **Other information**

Project leader, Excavation of a Roman-Iron Age site at the former petrol storage facility, Bath Road, Worcester

Project Manager, the N18 Ennis Bypass, Barefield to Killow 2004

Project Manager, Monitoring of the Dublin North Fringe Water Supply Scheme, 2003

Project Leader; Excavation of Manorhamilton Workhouse cemetery, 2003



Sarah Phear

Archaeological Field Officer

Joined the Service in 2005

In archaeological practice from 2000

Sarah has diverse experience of leading and participating in archaeological field projects. She directed and managed her own PhD fieldwork and worked as an archaeological supervisor in Palau, Micronesia, and has project managed an archaeological salvage project in Australia. She has worked in academic and commercial archaeology, in Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii, Palau, and England, and has a particular interest in landscape archaeology and prehistory.

• **Attainments**

PhD in Archaeology and Palaeoanthropology, The Australian National University, Canberra, Australia 2005

BA (hons) First Class in Anthropology, The University of Auckland, New Zealand, 1999

BA In Anthropology and Ancient History, The University of Auckland, New Zealand, 1998

• **Selected publications and reports**

Phear, S. 2007 An Archaeological Evaluation on Land off Evesham Rd, Fladbury, Worcestershire. Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council, Report **1496**.

Phear, 2007. Desk Based Assessment of Gheluveld Park, Claines, Worcester. Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council, Report **1517**.

Phear, S. 2007 The Monumental Earthworks of Palau, Micronesia: a landscape perspective. *BAR International Series* **1626**.

2003. Phear, S., Clark, G., and A. Anderson. A Radiocarbon Chronology for Palau. In C. Sand (ed.), *Pacific Archaeology: Assessments and Prospects*. Les Cahiers de l'Archéologie en Nouvelle-Calédonie, Department of Archaeology, New Caledonia Museum.

Summary of data for Herefordshire HER

Report name and title	ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION AT UPPER HOUSE FARM, MORETON ON LUGG, HEREFORDSHIRE	
Contractor's name and address	Worcestershire Historic Environment and Archaeology Service	
Site name	Upper House Farm, Moreton on Lugg. Herefordshire	
Grid Reference (8 fig)	3492,2460	Planning Application Number n/a
SMR number/s of site	HSM 44997	
Date of fieldwork	20 th August 2007 - 30 th August 2007	
Date of report	27 th September 2007	
	Number and type of finds	
Pottery	Period Roman	Number of sherds 91
Other finds	Period Prehistoric flint scraper Prehistoric flint debitage Unknown iron object	Quantity 1 2 1
	Number and type of samples collected	
Sieving for charred plant remains	Number of features sampled: 8 Number of buckets: 8	
C14/scientific dates	Number and type: n/a Result:	
Pollen	No of columns/spot samples: n/a Name of pollen specialist	
Bone	Number of buckets sieved for bone; 8 <i>Quantity recovered</i> 0 <i>Period</i>	
Insect	No of columns/spot samples n/a Name of insect specialist	
Other	Type and specialist	

Summary of the report	<p>An archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation was undertaken at Upper House Farm, Moreton on Lugg, Herefordshire on behalf of Mercian Waste Management, who intend to develop green waste facility. The site lies on the second terrace of the River Lugg and is a flat field, currently under arable. Nine trenches were excavated in the footprint of the proposed development. Archaeological features were recorded in all nine trenches including ditches, pits, two buried Roman soils or occupation layers and a metal trackway. Features to the west of the site were largely undated while those to the east yielded Romano-British pottery, of 1st-3rd century date. A single beam slot filled with charcoal provides evidence that timber structures stood at the north east corner of the site and it is thought that the distribution of pottery indicates that occupation lay to the east of the site in the vicinity of the enclosure while features to the west may represent field boundaries and drainage gullies. A fragment of flint debitage and a scraper recovered from a shallow ditch and a further fragment of debitage recovered from the fill of a probable pit is evidence of earlier activity in the vicinity although it is possible that these finds were residual in later Roman contexts.</p>
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