# ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATATIONS AT CLIFTON QUARRY, KEMPSEY, WORCESTERSHIRE: INTERIM REPORT AREA 11 (2012 FIELDWORK)



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# Contents

# Interim Report on Archaeological Investigatations at Clifton Quarry, Kempsey, Worcestershire: Area 11 (2012 Fieldwork)

Graham Arnold (project leader)
With contributions from Alan J Clapham, Dennis Williams and Robin Jackson

## Summary

*A programme of archaeological works was undertaken within part of Clifton Quarry (Area 11), Kempsey, Worcestershire (NGR SO 8450 4700). It was undertaken during 2012 on behalf of Tarmac Limited (now Lafarge Tarmac) in advance of extending quarrying into a new area for which planning permission has been granted (Planning ref 40753).*

*Geotechnical pits revealed peat deposits from palaeochannels that had been sampled during previous evaluation work. The area stripped in 2012 revealed a palaeochannel and part of the floodplain, with a number of archaeological features being located on the edge of an extensive spread of peat and occupying areas of slightly ground flanking the former watercourses.*

*Four prehistoric burnt stone mounds with associated pits and postholes were found on a ridge to the south of the area, these were covered by peat from later flooding events. Another burnt mound was found on the northwest bank close to further activity. The burnt mounds are thought to be contemporary with another burnt mound found during works to the north in 2006 which was dated to the Bronze Age. Eight other apparently contemporary prehistoric pits were found in the floodplain and were also sealed by peat deposits.*

*A group of seven Iron Age pits were discovered on the northwest bank of the area. These had an unknown function but the cultural material within them suggests that settlement activity was nearby.*

*Work completed in 2012 has added new information about prehistoric activity in the area. The location of the deposits supported current models for archaeological potential for prehistoric activity in this part of the Severn Valley, being found adjacent to former watercourses and on higher ground close to palaeochannel peat deposits. The features were well-preserved as they were all sealed by later alluvial clay deposits. It is also apparent that the landscape was altered in the post-medieval period, with a series of intersecting ditches creating water meadows to irrigate the land.*

# Report

# 1 Background

## 1.1 Reasons for the project

A programme of archaeological work was undertaken at Clifton Quarry (Area 11), nr Kempsey, Worcestershire (NGR SO 8450 4700). It was commissioned during 2012 on behalf of Tarmac Limited (now Lafarge Tarmac) in advance of extending quarrying into a new area for which planning permission has been granted by Worcestershire County Council (reference 40753).

The proposed development site was considered to include heritage assets and potential heritage assets, the significance of which may be affected by the permitted extension.

The project conforms to a brief prepared by the Archaeological Planning Advisory Service of Worcestershire County Council (the Curator) (WAAS 2012) and for which a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced (WA 2012).

The project also conforms to the Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation (IfA 2008a) Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (IfA 2008b), and Standards and guidelines for archaeological projects in Worcestershire (HEAS 2010),

The event reference for this desk-based assessment given by the HER is WSM 46456.

# 2 Aims

The aims of the programme of archaeological work were to ensure the preparation of an appropriate record of any archaeological remains present before they were affected by quarrying operations.

Previous stages of work in the vicinity include evaluation (covering Areas 10 and 11 as well as land to the north) as well as other mitigation phases (excavation and watching brief in Area 10 excavation) and these have identified:

- Palaeoenvironmental remains surviving in one or more former watercourses (palaeochannels) and of a potentially complex nature; and
- Neolithic, Bronze Age, Romano-British and Early Medieval (Saxon) deposits surviving adjacent to former channels and potentially buried beneath alluvial clay horizons.

The following research themes were identified as potentially relevant to this phase of work:

- Neolithic and other earlier prehistoric seasonal occupation;
- Bronze Age activity within the landscape (burnt mounds and associated activities);
- Roman field boundaries;
- Early medieval rural activities (wells, flax retting, field boundaries, etc)
- Long-term patterns of environmental change and human impact on the landscape (as reflected in the palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological record).

These have been considered within the context of both regional and national research frameworks and in particular the West Midlands Regional Research Framework (Watt 2011) as well as within the specific research frameworks developed through the ALSF for Archaeology and Aggregates in Worcestershire (Jackson and Dalwood 2007).

# 3 Methods

## 3.1 Personnel

The fieldwork was led by Andrew Mann (BA, MSc); who joined Worcestershire Archaeology in 2001 and has been practicing archaeology since 2001. The project manager responsible for the

quality of the project was Robin Jackson BA AIfA. Graham Arnold BA MSc undertook the report preparation and assisted in fieldwork. Illustrations were prepared by Carolyn Hunt.

**Documentary research and archaeological background**

This stage of work follows on from previous evaluation work covering Areas 10 and 11 (Vaughan 2005) as well as an extensive programme of mitigation across Area 10 (Mann and Jackson forthcoming).

### 3.2 Fieldwork strategy

A detailed specification has been prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2012a).

Fieldwork was undertaken between 4 April 2012 and 3 October 2012. The site reference number and site code is WSM 46456.

Area 11 overall covers approximately 7.5 ha, of which 1.5 ha was stripped during 2012 as shown on Figure 1. The remainder of the area (Area 11b) will be stripped at a future date and will also be subject to a watching brief.

Prior to the main site strip, geo-technical test pits throughout the area were monitored. The results of these are shown in Appendix 1 and the test pit locations are presented on Figure 2. These were excavated using a 360º tracked excavator employing a toothless bucket and under archaeological supervision.

During the subsequent area stripping, deposits considered not to be significant were removed using a 360º tracked excavator, Subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. Clean surfaces were inspected and significant deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples, as well as to determine their nature. Deposits were recorded according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012b).

### 3.3 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.

### 3.4 Artefact methodology (Dennis Williams)

#### 3.4.1 Recovery policy

The artefact recovery policy conformed to standard Service practice (WA 2012b; appendix 2).

#### 3.4.2 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.

The pottery and ceramic building material was examined under x20 magnification and referenced as appropriate by fabric type and form according to the fabric reference series maintained by the Service (Hurst and Rees 1992 and www.worcestershireceramics.org).

#### 3.4.3 Discard policy

The following categories/types of material will be discarded after a period of 6 months following the submission of this report, unless there is a specific request to retain them (and subject to the collection policy of the relevant depository): where unstratified

- post-medieval pottery, and;

- generally where material has been assessed as having no obvious grounds for retention.

### 3.5 Environmental archaeology methodology (Alan Clapham)

#### 3.5.1 Sampling policy

Samples were taken according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (2012b). A total of 58 samples were taken from the site.

#### 3.5.2 Processing and analysis

For each of the samples a sub-sample of 1 litre was processed by the wash-over technique as follows. The sub-sample was broken up in a bowl of water to separate the light organic remains from the mineral fraction and heavier residue. The water, with the light organic faction was decanted onto a 300μm sieve and the residue washed through a 1mm sieve. The remainder of the bulk sample was retained for further analysis.

The samples were processed by flotation using a Siraf tank. The flots were 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. A magnet was also used to test for the presence of hammerscale. The flots were scanned using a low power MEIJI stereo light microscope and plant remains identified using modern reference collections maintained by Worcestershire Archaeology, and a seed identification manual (Cappers *et al* 2006). Nomenclature for the plant remains follows the *New Flora of the British Isles*, 3rd edition (Stace 2010).

### 3.6 Statement of confidence in the methods and results

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

## 4 The application site

### 4.1 Topography, geology and archaeological context

Reports on the previous evaluation and mitigation works provide the topography, geology and archaeological context for the area stripped in 2012 (Vaughan 2005; Mann and Jackson forthcoming).

In summary, the site lies to the west of Clifton village and occupies a number of fields currently under pasture. The geology comprises gravels sealed by a clay interburden and a series of fine sands. Above this there is a grey silty alluvial deposit, peat from a palaeochannel and a number of alluvial clays,

There is evidence of a wide range of former activity including significant phases of Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and Early Medieval date. This activity is mostly located along the banks and floodplains of former water courses within which important and well-preserved sequences of palaeoenvironmental remains survive.

### 4.2 Current land-use

The site lies to the west of Clifton village and is currently in use as rough pasture but is on the edge of a gravel quarry.

# 5 Structural analysis

The locations of the geological test pits are shown in Figure 2. The area of investigation undertaken during the subsequent stripping phase and the features recorded are shown in Figure 3. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1.

## 5.1 Geotechnical Test Pits

A total of ten geological test pits were monitored in April prior to the main site strip. Test pits 3, 6 and 10 identified peat deposits in the low lying areas and previous palaeochannels (Plate 1 – 4), below alluvial clays and overlying the natural sands and gravels. These had been sampled extensively during evaluation works over areas 10 and 11 so no further work was required.

## 5.2 Area Stripping

### 5.2.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The natural geology is coarse orange sands and gravels.

A former watercourse (palaeochannel) ran down the eastern side of the area with organic peat fills surviving under alluvial clays. A thin blanket of peat and grey, organic-rich, alluvial deposits had been widely deposited during episodes of flooding across the adjacent floodplain.

These organic deposits had buried a range of archaeological features which were found alongside the banks of the palaeochannel, within the floodplain zone and on a higher ridge that was above the two palaeochannels (12017) and (12045).

### 5.2.2 Phase 2: Neolithic / Bronze Age deposits

A number of Bronze Age burnt mounds (12071-12074) were recorded on top of a ridge orientated north-east to south-east with deep palaeochannels on either side (Plates 7-8). The burnt mounds with associated pits were covered by peat (12017 + 12076) and a grey alluvial silt (12054) in the southern section part of the investigated area. The burnt mounds consisted of small fire-cracked stones with a high concentration of charcoal and were within a sandy clay matrix. They ranged in size from 2.40m x 6.20m to 3.00m x 6.47m. A smaller burnt mound was found in the northern area of the site close to the Iron Age pit which measured 2.10m x 2.70m (Plate 5 + 6). The associated pits were filled with similar material. Two flint tools recovered from the peat, a fine leaf-shaped arrowhead and a point or borer, provided further evidence of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age activity in the area.

### 5.2.3 Phase 3: Iron Age deposits

A group of 8 Iron Age pits was concentrated in the north-west corner of the investigated area (Plates 10 – 11). These ranged in size from 0.41m to 2.44m in diameter and 0.08m – 0.86m in depth with U-shaped profiles. One pit [12016] had possibly been bark lined and others contained fire-cracked stone. Pottery was also recovered and indicated a Middle Iron Age date for these features.

### 5.2.4 Phase 4: Early medieval deposits

The Iron Age pits and earlier deposits were sealed by a series of alluvial clays a maximum of 0.56m in depth that have been previously dated to around the 10$^{th}$ Century AD (Jackson *et al* 2011; Mann and Jackson forthcoming).

### 5.2.5 Phase 5: Post-medieval / Modern deposits

Water meadow ditches to help irrigation and improve the quality of pasture ran around the higher area (Plate 12). These ditches are probably of post-medieval origin and remain visible in the modern landscape. These were regular in shape and were not fully excavated.

### 5.3 Artefactual analysis (Dennis Williams and Robin Jackson)

The artefactual assemblage recovered is summarised in Table 1.

The assemblage comprised prehistoric and Roman pottery (including briquetage), fired clay, slag, worked flint and cracked stones.

| period | material class | material subtype | object specific type | count | weight(g) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| prehistoric | stone | - | - | 27 | 2694 |
| prehistoric | ceramic | - | pot | 129 | 1362 |
| prehistoric | stone | flint | - | 20 | 190 |
| Roman | ceramic | - | pot | 6 | 128 |
| undated | ceramic | fired clay | - | 33 | 292 |
| undated | ceramic | fired clay? | - | 1 | 40 |
| undated | slag | slag(Fe) | - | 3 | 248 |
| undated | stone | - | - | 2 | 1124 |
| | | | totals: | 221 | 6078 |

*Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage*

**Summary of artefactual evidence**

The pottery assemblage consisted mainly of Iron Age sherds recovered from the group of pits, with Malvernian wares (fabric 3) being predominant in this group, although occasional sherds of Palaeozoic and shelly limestone tempered ware, and sand tempered ware, were also noted. Diagnostic forms were typical of the Middle Iron Age, as was stamped decoration, where present (Fig 4). Identifiable forms were:

Beckford form 2.1 jar with a possible mudstone tempered fabric;

Beckford form 2.1 jar, Malvernian (fabric 3). Ab3 decoration (double row of circular stamps).

Beckford form 2.2 jar, Malvernian (fabric 3). Aa1 decoration (single duck row). Figure 4;

Beckford form 3.4 jar, Malvernian (fabric 3). Aa16 decoration (single row, V shaped elements);

Beckford form 3.4 jar, Malvernian (fabric 3). Aa17 decoration (single row, V shaped elements).

Possible tiny fragments of early prehistoric pottery?

Roman pottery finds were confined to body sherds of oxidised Severn Valley ware (fabric 12), all undiagnostic and very abraded. Sherds of briquetage were identified among the fired clay finds, with both sandy and organically tempered material (fabrics 1 and 2 respectively) being present. None of the fired clay bore signs of iron processing, although two fragments of iron slag (probably from smithing) were recovered from the site.

The flint assemblage recovered comprised debitage and two tools, a finely worked leaf-shaped arrowhead (Green 1980; Type 3C) and an awl or borer (Fig 5).

Other stone finds comprised cracked 'pot-boilers', and pieces of red sandstone, possibly from flooring slabs.

It is recommended that the Iron Age pottery and flint are included in subsequent stages of assessment and analysis but that the other material warrants no further work.

### 5.4 Environmental analysis (Alan J Clapham)

A total of 21 samples, 10 from burnt mound contexts and 11 from pit contexts were processed and the residues and flots rapidly scanned to evaluate the environmental potential of the samples.

All samples, showed indications that they were waterlogged in the past with the presence of uncharred celery-leaved buttercup *(Ranunculus sceleratus*), woody nightshade (*Solanum dulcamara*), water-plantain *(Alisma* sp.) rushes (*Juncus* spp.), and sedges (*Carex* spp). Waterlogged wood fragments were also recorded. The presence of water in or around the features at the time of deposition of the material is also supported by the presence of concretions of ash which can form when dumped in wet conditions.

Apart from the waterlogged remains, the majority of the samples contained charcoal fragments. In many cases there were fragments large enough to identify and a quick scan showed that not just oak *(Quercus* sp) charcoal was used at the site. In some cases, round wood of non-oak taxa were present which may be considered for radiocarbon dating.

Cereal grains were present, but in small quantities and were of hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and a glumed wheat (*Triticum* sp). No charred remains of cereal chaff or weeds were recorded from the contexts scanned.

It is recommended that a full assessment of processed samples should be carried out in order to provide a more complete picture of the potential for the reconstruction of past human activity at this site and the environment in which this activity occurred. Charred remains also have the potential to provide samples for radiocarbon dating of the burnt mound deposits which in the absence of artefacts can only be broadly dated on the grounds of site type.

## 6 Synthesis

### 6.1 Prehistoric Activity

A number of burnt mounds and associated pits found on site are thought to be contemporary with another burnt mound excavated during works in 2006 that was carbon dated to the Bronze Age (Mann and Jackson forthcoming). The pits may have been used to heat water with evidence of fire-cracked stones and charcoal within some of the pits.

### 6.2 Iron Age Activity

A group of Iron Age pits were excavated in the northeast corner of the site. These were generally U-shaped in profile but had an unknown function. Given the regular presence of large fragments of pottery it seems possible that Iron Age occupation lies in the vicinity.

### 6.3 Research frameworks

The results of the project provide further information about the Middle Bronze Age burnt mounds adding to the one found further North in area 10 during the works in 2006 (Mann and Jackson forthcoming). These are of regional importance. The group of Iron Age pits on the bank of the palaeochannel also develops our understanding of the extent of Iron Age settlement activity in the area.

## 7 Publication summary

Worcestershire Archaeology has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, Worcestershire Archaeology 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.

*A programme of archaeological work was undertaken on behalf of Tarmac Ltd at Clifton Quarry (Area 11), Kempsey, Worcestershire (NGR ref SO* 8450 4700*; HER ref WSM 46456).*

*A number of archaeological features were uncovered including Bronze Age burnt mounds, with associated pits and post-holes. In the north-east corner of the site on the bank of a palaeochannel was a group of Iron Age pits suggesting that more concentrated settlement activity was nearby.*

*The excavations add new information about prehistoric activity in the area and also conform to the archaeological model that there is a high potential for prehistoric activity to be found located adjacent to former watercourses (palaeochannels). It is also apparent that the landscape was altered in the post-medieval period, with a series of intersecting ditches creating water meadows to irrigate the land.*

## 8 Acknowledgements

Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, John Bullock, Site Supervisor, Tarmac Ltd, Colin Stratford Tarmac Ltd, and Mike Glyde, Historic Environment Planning Officer, Worcestershire County Council (curator).

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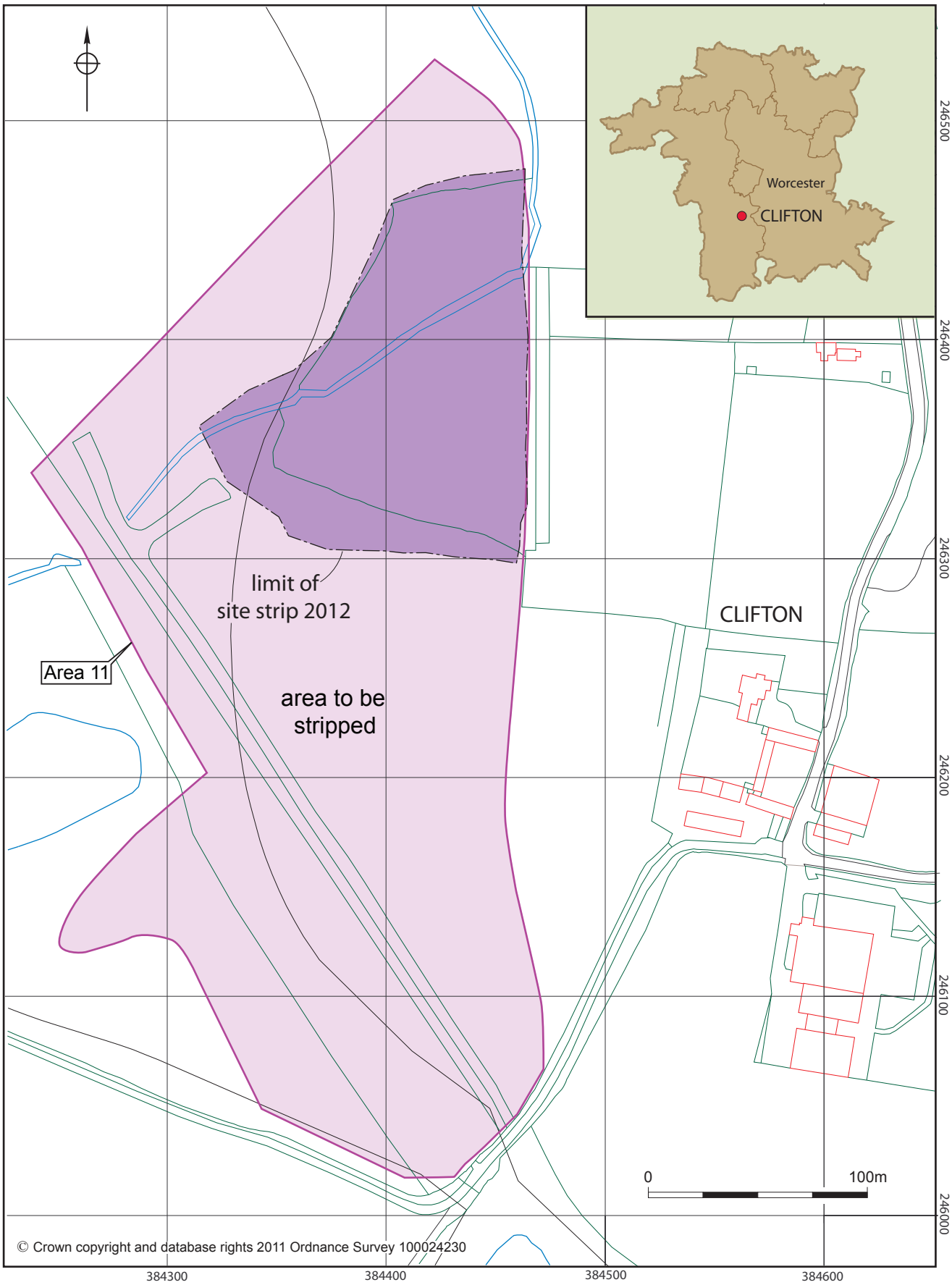
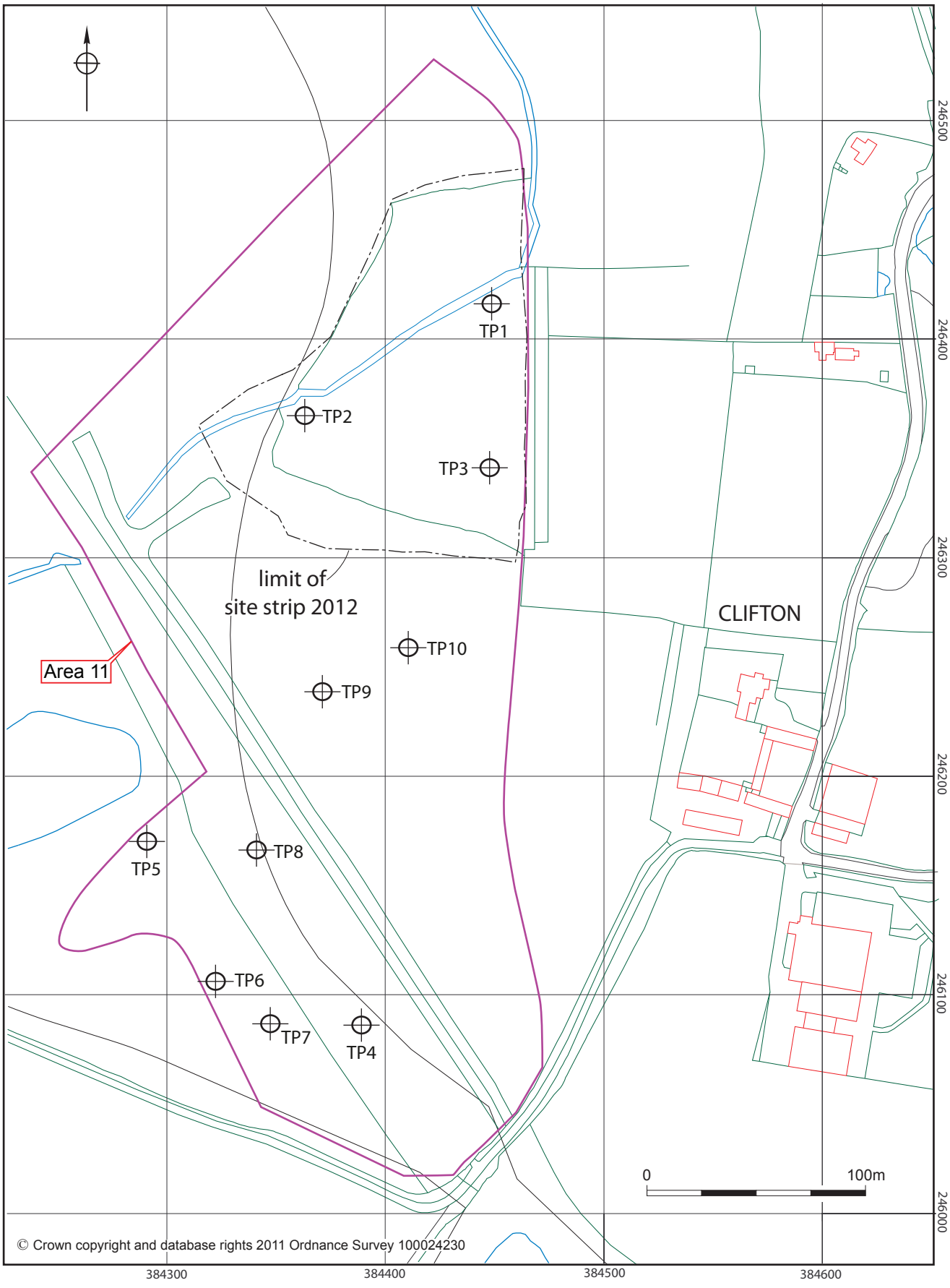
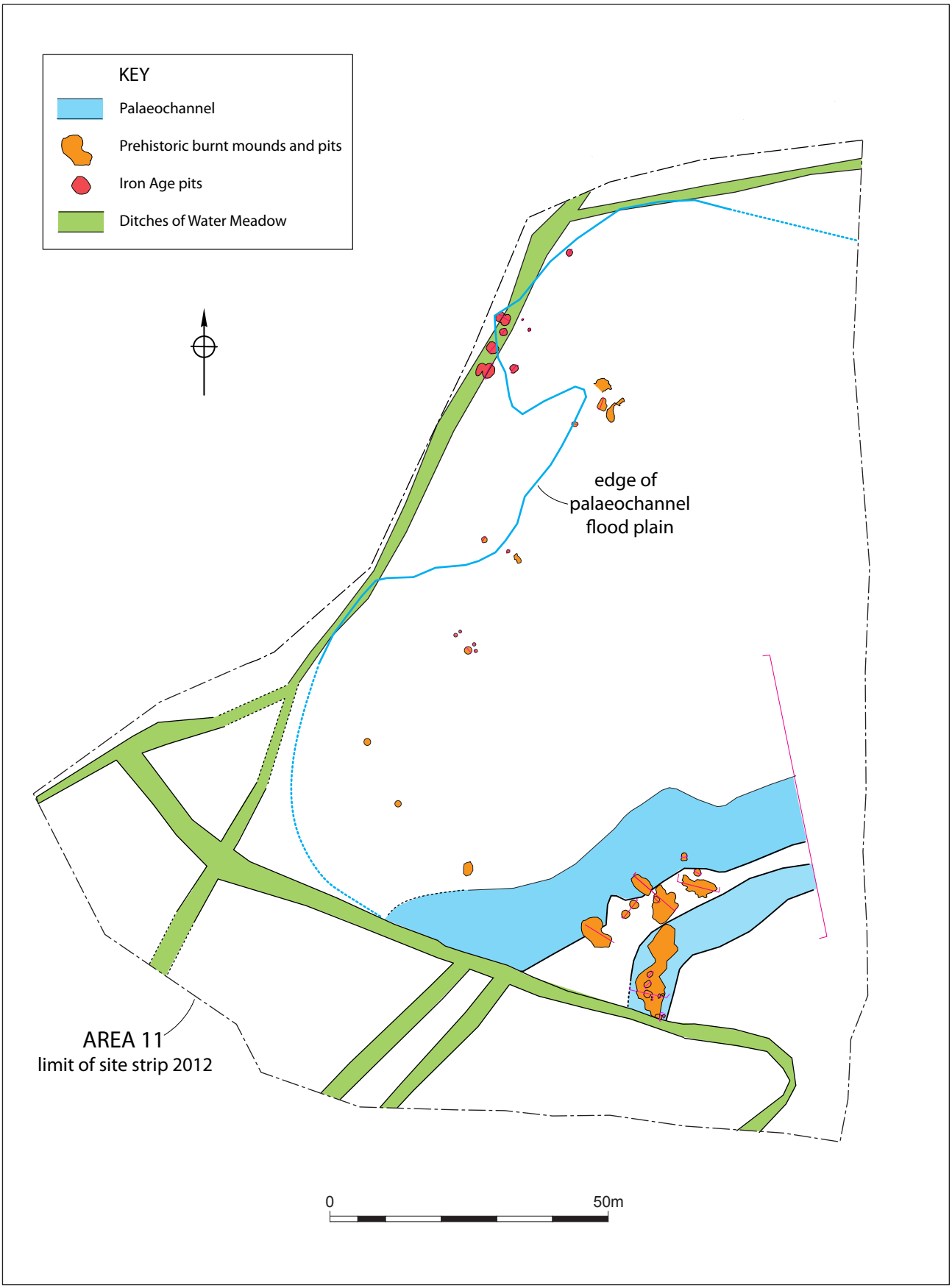
## Figures



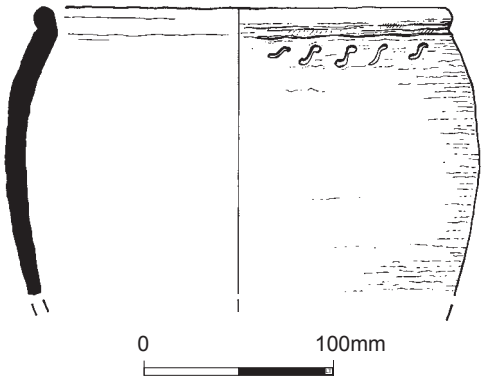

*Location of 2012 works* *Figure 1*



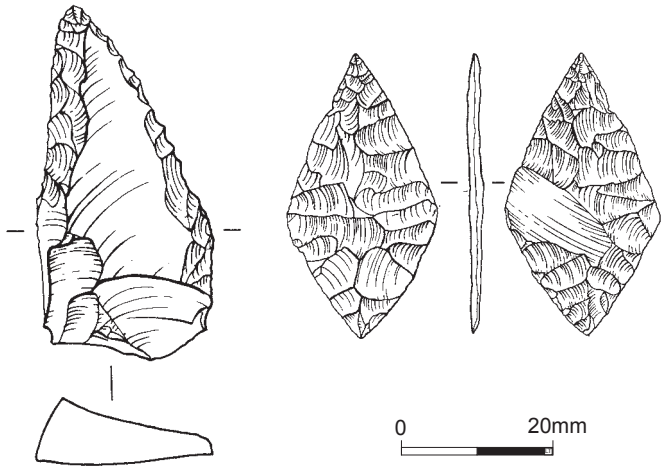

*Location of Geotechnical Test Pits* *Figure 2*




*Area 11 site strip 2012* *Figure 3*




*Iron Age pottery* *Figure 4*




*Flint objects* *Figure 5*

## Plates

*Plate 1 Test Pit 3 peat deposit looking south*

*Plate 2 Test Pit 6 Peat deposit looking northwest*

*Plate 3 Test Pit 6 palaeochannel looking southeast*

*Plate 4 Test Pit 10 peat deposits looking east*

*Plate 5 Burnt mound 12047 looking northeast*

*Plate 6 Burnt mound 12047 and associated pit 12044 looking northeast*

*Plate 7 Ridge with burnt mounds and associated pits looking southwest*

*Plate 8 Ridge with burnt mounds and associated pits looking south*

*Plate 9 Ridge with burnt mounds and associated pits looking south*

*Plate 10 Typical burnt Iron Age pit*

*Plate 11 Typical Iron Age pit in northwest*

*Plate 12 Water meadow ditches running north-south looking west*

# Appendix 1 Trench descriptions

**Area 11 Test Pits**

**Test Pit 1**

Site area: Area 11 (see figure 3)

Maximum dimensions: Length: 4.00m Width: 3.00m Depth: 4.00m

Main deposit description

| Context | Classification | Description | Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Topsoil | Friable light yellowish orange sandy silt topsoil with frequent rooting and occasional small rounded stones | 0 - 0.26m |
| 101 | Subsoil | Compact dark reddish brown silty clay | 0.26 – 0.50m |
| 102 | Natural | Compact dark orangey yellow sandy clay | 0.50 – 1.50m |
| 103 | Natural | Fine yellow sand | 1.50 – 2.50m |
| 104 | Natural | Brownish orange sandy clay interburden | 2.50 – 3.00m |
| 105 | Natural | Sands and gravels geology | 3.00 – 4.00m |

**Test Pit 2**

Site area: Area 11 (see figure 3)

Maximum dimensions: Length: 4.00m Width: 3.00m Depth: 4.00m

Main deposit description

| Context | Classification | Description | Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits |
|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | Topsoil | Turf and friable light yellowish orange sandy silt topsoil with frequent rooting and occasional small rounded stones | 0 - 0.30m |
| 201 | Subsoil | Friable light yellow fine sand | 0.30 – 1,20m |
| 202 | Natural | Dark purple compact, cohesive clayey sand interburden | 1.20 – 2.20m |
| 203 | Natural | Large rounded gravels and yellowish orange | 2.20 – 4.00m |

| Context | Classification | Description | Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | sand. Water table starts at 3.5m | |

**Test Pit 3**

Site area: Area 11 (see figure 3)

Maximum dimensions: Length: 4.00m Width: 3.00m Depth: 4.00m

Main deposit description

| Context | Classification | Description | Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits |
|---|---|---|---|
| 300 | Topsoil | Turf and friable dark brown silt topsoil with frequent rooting | 0 - 0.10m |
| 301 | Subsoil | Firm cohesive light yellow alluvial clay | 0.10 – 0.50m |
| 302 | Peat deposit | Black peat with frequent roots and organics with orangey brown lenses | 0.50 – 0.65m |
| 303 | Natural | Light grey alluvial silt | 0.65 – 1.80m |
| 304 | Natural | Compact orangey brown sand | 1.80 – 2.80m |
| 305 | Natural | Large rounded gravels | 2.80 – 4.00m |

**Test Pit 4**

Site area: Area 11 (see figure 3)

Maximum dimensions: Length: 4.00m Width: 3.00m Depth: 4.00m

Main deposit description

| Context | Classification | Description | Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits |
|---|---|---|---|
| 400 | Redeposited sand and gravel | Turf, sand and gravel levelling material. Original topsoil previously stripped and area raised to create road | 0 - 0.30m |
| 401 | Natural | Soft fine orange sand | 0.30 – 1.20m |
| 402 | Natural | Moderately compact dark reddish orange | 1.20 – 2.00m |

| Context | Classification | Description | Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | sand | |
| 403 | Natural | Dark orange brown compact, cohesive clayey sand interburden | 2.00 – 3.00m |
| 404 | Natural | Large rounded gravels and yellowish orange sand | 3.00 – 4.00m |

**Test Pit 5**

Site area: Area 11 (see figure 3)

Maximum dimensions: Length: 4.00m Width: 3.00m Depth: 4.00m

Main deposit description

| Context | Classification | Description | Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits |
|---|---|---|---|
| 500 | Topsoil | Turf and friable light yellowish orange sandy silt topsoil with frequent rooting and occasional small rounded stones | 0 - 0.08m |
| 501 | Redeposited sand, quarry material | Soft fine orangey red silty sand | 0.08 – 0.58m |
| 502 | Natural | Compact dark greyish brown fine sand with frequent manganese flecking and silty sand deposits | 0.58 – 2.50m |
| 503 | Natural | Compact dark orange brown clay interburden | 2.50 – 3.90m |
| 504 | Natural | Sands, gravels and water table | 3.90 – 4.00m |

**Test Pit 6**

Site area: Area 11 (see figure 3)

Maximum dimensions: Length: 4.00m Width: 3.00m Depth: 3.50m

Main deposit description

| Context | Classification | Description | Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits |
|---|---|---|---|

| Context | Classification | Description | Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits |
|---|---|---|---|
| 600 | Overburden | Sand and gravel deposit from previous quarrying activity to the North | 0 - 0.25m |
| 601 | Topsoil | Turf and friable light yellowish orange sandy silt topsoil with frequent rooting and occasional small rounded stones | 0.25 – 0.55m |
| 602 | Alluvial clay | Soft, cohesive yellowish grey alluvial clay sealing peat deposit 603 | 0.55 – 0.95m |
| 603 | Peat deposit | Friable Greyish black peat with frequent organics including wood, roots and brownish orange lenses. Palaeochannel is orientated N-S across trench, can be seen in section. | 0.95 – 1.40m |
| 604 | Alluvial clay | Blue cohesive clay with laminations | 1.40 – 2.00m |
| 605 | Natural | Compact orange clay | 2.00 – 2.50m |
| 606 | Natural | Orange sand | 2.50 – 3.00m |
| 607 | Natural | Sand Gravel and water table | 3.00 – 3,50m |

**Test Pit 7**

Site area: Area 11 (see figure 3)

Maximum dimensions: Length: 4.00m Width: 3.00m Depth: 4.00m

Main deposit description

| Context | Classification | Description | Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits |
|---|---|---|---|
| 700 | Topsoil | Turf and friable light yellowish orange sandy silt topsoil with frequent rooting and occasional small rounded stones | 0 - 0.40m |
| 701 | Subsoil | Friable fine orange sand | 0.40 – 1,20m |
| 702 | Natural | Compact cohesive yellowish orange clayey sand interburden. Water table starts at 3.50m. No gravels found a total depth. | 1.20 – 4.00m |

**Test Pit 8**

Site area: Area 11 (see figure 3)

Maximum dimensions: Length: 4.00m Width: 3.00m Depth: 4.00m

Main deposit description

| Context | Classification | Description | Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits |
|---|---|---|---|
| 800 | Topsoil | Turf and friable light yellowish sand with frequent rooting and occasional small rounded stones | 0 - 0.40m |
| 801 | Natural | Soft fine orange slightly silty sand | 0.40 – 1.90m |
| 802 | Natural | Cohesive orange slightly clayey sand | 1.90 – 2.40m |
| 803 | Natural | Soft orange sandy clay interburden | 2.40 – 3.40m |
| 804 | Natural | Sands and gravels | 3.40 – 4.00m |

**Test Pit 9**

Site area: Area 11 (see figure 3)

Maximum dimensions: Length: 4.00m Width: 3.00m Depth: 3.00m

Main deposit description

| Context | Classification | Description | Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits |
|---|---|---|---|
| 900 | Topsoil | Friable dark brown sandy silt loam topsoil with frequent small rounded stones | 0 - 0.30m |
| 901 | Natural | Cohesive gleyed light grey sandy clay | 0.30 – 0.70m |
| 902 | Natural | Compact yellowish red sand | 0.70 – 1.70m |
| 903 | Natural | Compact cohesive dark reddish brown clayey sand interburden | 1.70 – 2.00m |
| 904 | Natural | Sands, gravels and water table | 2.00 – 3.00m |

**Test Pit 10**

Site area: Area 11 (see figure 3)

Maximum dimensions: Length: 4.00m Width: 3.00m Depth: 3.30m

Main deposit description

| Context | Classification | Description | Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1000 | Overburden | Turf and friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with frequent rooting and occasional small rounded and sub-rounded stones | 0 - 0.20m |
| 1001 | Alluvial clay | Soft, cohesive yellowish grey alluvial clay sealing peat deposit 603 | 0.20 – 0.50m |
| 1002 | Peat deposit | Friable Dark blackish brown peat with frequent organics including wood, roots and brownish orange lenses. Palaeochannel is orientated N-S across trench, can be seen in section. | 0.50 – 0.80m |
| 1003 | Alluvial clay and peat | Blue grey cohesive clayey peat with frequent pebbles | 0.80 – 1.00m |
| 1004 | Natural | Compact orange clay | 1.00 – 2.00m |
| 1005 | Natural | Orange sand | 2.00 – 2.40m |
| 1006 | Natural | Orangey brown sand and gravels with abundant large rounded gravels. Water table at 3.00m | 2.40 – 3.30m |

**Main Site Strip**

| Context | Feature type | Context_type | Description | Height/Depth | Interpretation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12000 | Topsoil | Layer | Friable mid greyish brown silt loam | 0.19m | Topsoil, turf sitting on top of 12001. No subsoil apparent. |
| 12001 | Natural | Layer | Firm mid reddish brown silty clay | 0.56m | Alluvial clays |
| 12002 | Natural | Layer | Soft light brownish orange sand | 2.06m | Natural sands |
| 12003 | Pit | Cut | Sub-circular pit | 0.86m | Iron Age pit in a group of approximately 8 pits on the edge of a palaeochannel 12017. It contains a significant amount of pottery to suggest a settlement nearby. It also contained 4.5 litres of fire- |

| Context | Feature type | Context_type | Description | Height/Depth | Interpretation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | cracked stone. |
| 12004 | Pit | Fill | Moderately compact mid grey clayey sand | 0.23m | Upper fill of Iron Age pit with occasional fire-cracked stone |
| 12005 | Pit | Fill | Moderately compact light orangey grey clayey sand | 0.22m | Continued weathering of the natural. |
| 12006 | Pit | Fill | Moderately compact dark grey sandy clay | 0.08m | Period of stasis within the infilling of the pit. Likely to have contained water. Slightly gleyed in colour. |
| 12007 | Pit | Fill | Moderately compact light brownish yellow clayey sand | 0.18m | Tertiary fill of Iron Age pit |
| 12008 | VOID | Arbitrary number | | | |
| 12009 | Pit | Fill | Soft mid pinky grey clayey sand | 0.24m | Top fill of pit 12012. This fill is highly laminated so is probably the result of numerous flooding events. |
| 12010 | Pit | Fill | Soft light yellowish grey sand | 0.26m | Secondary fill of pit 12012. This fill is probably the result of the side collapsing in |
| 12011 | Pit | Fill | Soft mid brownish grey clayey sand | 0.34m | Primary fill of pit 12012. This fill is the result of very frequent flooding events and is made of very finely laminated clay |
| 12012 | Pit | Cut | Circular pit with sharp, steep sides and a concave base | 0.60m | Iron Age pit of unknown function |
| 12013 | Pit | Fill | Moderately compact mid grey sandy silty clay | 0.42m | Fill of 12014, recut of pit 12016. This was probably backfilled like 12015 as there is no lamination in the fill |
| 12014 | Pit | Cut | | 0.42m | Recut of pit 12016 |
| 12015 | Pit | Fill | Soft mid brownish grey silty sand | 0.50m | Fill of pit 12016, possibly containing or sealing a bark lining |
| 12016 | Pit | Cut | Circular pit with concave sides and a concave | 0.50m | Pit which is possibly bark lined, though this was poorly preserved. Its |

| Context | Feature type | Context_type | Description | Height/Depth | Interpretation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | base | | function is unknown. |
| 12017 | Palaeochannel | Fill | Soft dark greyish brown silt loam | 0.20m | Peat deposit below the clay alluvium 1201. It appears to be filling a shallow hollow as opposed to being part of a channel. |
| 12018 | Pit | Fill | Soft light grey clayey sand | 0.05m | Fill of pit |
| 12019 | Pit | Fill | Soft light brown sand | 0.35m | Initial weathering of sandy edges of pit |
| 12020 | Pit | Fill | Soft dark grey clayey sand | 0.43m | Fill of pit 12021 which contained high organic content |
| 12021 | Pit | Cut | Sub-circular pit with steep sides and a concave base | 0.43m | Cut of Iron Age pit. Function is unknown although it contains a small amount of domestic refuse |
| 12022 | Pit | Fill | Compact mid blueish grey clayey sand | 0.36m | Fill of pit 12023 |
| 12023 | Pit | Cut | Oval pit with concave sides and a flat base | 0.36m | Iron Age pit of unknown function |
| 12024 | Pit | Cut | Sub-circular with steep sides and a concave base | 0.31m | Possible Iron Age pit by association with others in the vicinity, but is very sterile compared to the surrounding Iron Age features |
| 12025 | Pit | Fill | Firm light blueish grey clayey sand | 0.31m | Fill of Iron Age pit 12024. Very sterile. |
| 12026 | Pit | Fill | Soft mid greyish brown clayey sand | 0.32m | Fill of 12027. Small pit with domestic waste. Fill is slightly laminated so probably the result of gradual filling |
| 12027 | Pit | Cut | Oval pit with concave sides and a flat base | 0.32m | Pit cut. Possibly a refuse pit. |
| 12028 | Post Hole | Fill | Soft light grey clayey sand | 0.08m | Small posthole base. The fill of peat layer 12017 was machined off the top of this area. Whether this feature was cut through the peat or sealed by it was never seen. |
| 12029 | Post Hole | Cut | Circular pit with concave sides | 0.08m | Small Iron Age post hole of unknown function. |

| Context | Feature type | Context_type | Description | Height/Depth | Interpretation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | and a flat base | | |
| 12030 | Post Hole | Fill | Soft dark greyish brown clayey sand | 0.23m | Fill of Iron Age post hole 12031. The fill of peat layer 12017 was machined off the top of this area. Whether this feature was cut through the peat or sealed by it was never seen. |
| 12031 | Post Hole | Cut | Circular posthole with steep sides and a flat base | 0.23m | Iron Age post-hole of unknown function that may be related to 12029 |
| 12032 | Pit | Fill | Friable light brownish grey sandy silt | 0.22m | Upper fill of 12036. The final phase of sediment accumulation in pit which appears to have naturally backfilled during flooding events of palaeochannel |
| 12033 | Pit | Fill | Friable mid brown peat | 0.08m | Peat accumulation in pit 12036 suggesting that the feature was abandoned and left open with wet condition in-situ allowing peat formation as part of natural sedimentation of the feature. |
| 12034 | Pit | Fill | Firm light brownish grey clayey sand | 0.18m | Naturally deposited alluvial clayey silt from palaeochannel in pit 12036. Absence of rounded alluvial pebbles suggest this was a long period accumulation rather than a single high energy event. |
| 12035 | Pit | Fill | Firm dark brown sandy silt | 0.15m | Primary basal fill of pit 12036. Pit appears to have been abandoned allowing pit to contain water and peaty sediment to accumulate. Not as peaty as 12033 not a true peat. Just an organic rich silt. |
| 12036 | Pit | Cut | Sub-circular U-shaped pit | 0.53m | Pit of uncertain date. Possibly Iron Age by association with other features. Fill of 12034 contained occasional fire-cracked stone, cooking or industry. Filled by naturally |

| Context | Feature type | Context_type | Description | Height/Depth | Interpretation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | accumulated low energy clayey silts and peat suggesting feature remained open after use and was abandoned. |
| 12037 | Pit | Cut | Shallow sub-oval pit with gradual undulating sides and a flat base | 0.12m | Possible sauna location. Associated with nearby burnt mound activity. |
| 12038 | Pit | Fill | Firm dark greyish black clayey sand | 0.12m | No evidence of in situ burning. Likely location of sauna / sweat lodge. |
| 12039 | Pit | Fill | Soft dark greyish black sand | 0.27m | Though there is no in situ burning, this fill has an over 90% charcoal content. |
| 12040 | Pit | Cut | Circular pit with a U-shaped profile | 0.27m | Possible refuse pit |
| 12041 | Layer | Layer | Soft mid greyish black clayey sand | 0.03m | Refuse dump layer of charcoal and clayey sand, possibly associated with pit 12040 |
| 12042 | Pit | Fill | Soft mid grey clayey sand | 0.33m | Secondary fill of 12044 |
| 12043 | Pit | Fill | Moderately compact dark grey sand | 0.12m | Primary fill of 12044. Fire cracked stones suggest remnant of last use of pit. |
| 12044 | Pit | Cut | Oval pit with a with steep concave sides and a concave base | 0.33m | Trough for heating water, associated with burnt mound 12047 |
| 12045 | Pit | Fill | Soft mid yellowish grey sand | 0.17m | Trough for water next to burnt mound |
| 12046 | Pit | Cut | Oval pit with concave sides and a flat base | 0.17m | Small pit, possible trough for heating water associated with burnt mound |
| 12047 | Burnt Feature | Layer | Moderately compact dark greyish black clayey sand | 0.06m | Burnt Mound layer. No finds recovered but probably associated with nearby troughs 12044 and 12046 |
| 12048 | Burnt Feature | Layer | Moderately compact dark grey clayey sand | 0.02m | Charcoal Spread probably contemporary with burnt mound |

| Context | Feature type | Context_type | Description | Height/Depth | Interpretation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12049 | Pit | Fill | Soft mid grey clayey sand | 0.13m | Secondary fill of pit 12051 |
| 12050 | Pit | Fill | Soft light greyish orange sand | 0.26m | Primary fill of pit 12051 |
| 12051 | Pit | Cut | Oval pit with concave sides and a flat base | 0.26m | Small pit of unknown function. Its proximity to the burnt mound deposit suggests that it is related. |
| 12052 | Pit | Fill | Moderately compact mid grey clayey sand | 0.27m | Fill of 12053. Contains burnt stone and charcoal |
| 12053 | Pit | Cut | Sub-rectangular pit with irregular sides and base | 0.27m | Pit with rooting irregularities. Fill contained burnt stone and charcoal |
| 12054 | Layer | Layer | Moderately compact mid grey clayey sand | - | Grey sandy clay layer over burnt mounds |
| 12055 | Post Hole | Cut | Sub oval pit with vertical sides and a flat base | 0.17m | Post-hole in group of 4 around pit 12063 |
| 12056 | Post Hole | Fill | Moderately compact mid brown silty sand | 0.17m | Fill of posthole 12055 |
| 12057 | Post Hole | Cut | Sub oval post hole with a concave base | 0.12m | Post hole in a group of 4 around pit 12063 |
| 12058 | Post Hole | Fill | Firm light pinky red silty sand | 0.12m | Fill of post-hole |
| 12059 | Post Hole | Cut | Circular posthole with a U-shaped profile | 0.29m | Post hole in a group of 4 around pit 12063 |
| 12060 | Post Hole | Fill | Firm light pinky red silty sand | 0.29m | Fil of post hole 12059 |
| 12061 | Post Hole | Cut | Circular posthole with a U-shaped profile | 0.21m | Post hole in a group of 4 around pit 12063 |
| 12062 | Post Hole | Fill | Moderately compact mid brown silty sand | 0.21m | Fill post hole 12061 |
| 12063 | Pit | Cut | Sub oval pit | 0.30m | Pit cut which contains fire |

| Context | Feature type | Context_type | Description | Height/Depth | Interpretation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | with steep slightly concave sides and a flat base | | debris but no evidence of in situ burning |
| 12064 | Pit | Fill | Moderately compact light orangey grey sand | 0.15m | Primary fill of pit 12063 with frequent charcoal |
| 12065 | Pit | Fill | Moderately compact mid brownish grey silty sand | 0.15m | Secondary fll of pit 12063. Possible dump of hearth remains |
| 12066 | Pit | Cut | Circular pit with shallow sloping sides and a concave base | 0.27m | Cut of Pit |
| 12067 | Pit | Fill | Soft dark brown peat | 0.27m | Fill of pit 12066 containing flint and fire-cracked stone indicating use and localised activity. Peat is probably flooding or channel infill into the pit depression after use |
| 12068 | Burnt Feature | Layer | Moderately compact dark brownish grey silty sand | 0.06m | Charcoal spread on the western end of peat 12017 where it rises up where it is only 0.15m at this point |
| 12069 | Pit | Cut | Sub oval depression with gently sloping sides and a flat base | 0.05m | Pit for disposal of debris from a fire |
| 12070 | Pit | Fill | Moderately compact mid yellowish brown sandy silt | 0.05m | Debris from a fire deposited in a shallow hollow |
| 12071 | Burnt Feature | Layer | Moderately compact mid blackish grey clayey sand | 0.08m | Burnt mound layer on top of ridge and close to other burnt mounds and charcoal spreads |
| 12072 | Burnt Feature | Layer | Moderately compact dark greyish black clayey sand | 0.08m | Burnt mound layer on top of ridge and close to other burnt mounds and charcoal spreads |
| 12073 | Burnt Feature | Layer | Moderately compact mid blackish grey clayey sand | 0.05 - 0.12m | Burnt mound layer on western edge of palaeochannel. There is a greater proportion of charcoal and burnt stone down slope suggesting |

| Context | Feature type | Context_type | Description | Height/Depth | Interpretation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | slumping |
| 12074 | Burnt Feature | Layer | Moderately compact dark greyish black silt | 0.05m | Burnt mound layer or charcoal spread running down slope off the top of a ridge. |
| 12075 | Palaeochannel | Cut | | | Cut of palaeochannel southeast of ridge with burnt mounds on top. |
| 12076 | Palaeochannel | Fill | Soft mid greyish brown peat | | Peaty fill of palaeochannel, overlying 12054 and burnt mounds |
| 12077 | Pit | Fill | Moderately compact dark brownish grey clayey sand | 0.26m | Upper fill of pit 12079 |
| 12078 | Pit | Fill | Soft light greyish brown sand | 0.40m | Primary fill of pit 12079 |
| 12079 | Pit | Cut | Circular pit with concave sides and a concave base | 0.47m | Cut of pit of unknown function but associated with surrounding burnt mounds |
| 12080 | Pit | Fill | Moderately compact mid yellowish grey clayey sand | 0.23m | Tertiary fill of pit 12083, probably as a result of silting up. |
| 12081 | Pit | Fill | Moderately compact dark greyish black sand | 0.12m | Secondary fill of pit 12083 with a high charcoal and burnt stone content. As a result of direct use of the pit |
| 12082 | Pit | Fill | Soft mid yellowish grey sand | 0.30m | Primary fill of pit 12083 with high sand content due to material slumping from the sides of the pit |
| 12083 | Pit | Cut | Circular pit with steep sloping sides and a flat base | 0.42m | Pit for heating water close to the burnt mounds on the ridge |
| 12084 | Post Hole | Cut | Sub-circular pit with steep sloping sides and a flat base | 0.45m | Cut of post-hole with indistinct edges |
| 12085 | Post Hole | Fill | Soft light grey clayey sand | 0.45m | Fill of posthole 12084 |
| 12086 | Pit | Cut | Sub oval pit with gently sloping sides and a concave base | 0.48m | Cut of possible pit with unclear function. Very sterile fills. |

| Context | Feature type | Context_type | Description | Height/Depth | Interpretation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12087 | Pit | Fill | Soft light brownish grey sand | 0.48m | Primary fill of pit. Very sterile, probably backfilled soon after it fell out of use. No evidence of silting. |
| 12088 | Pit | Fill | Moderately compact mid grey sandy clay | 0.17m | Secondary fill of pit as a result of water-logging on top of the pit. |
| 12089 -12098 | VOID | Arbitrary number | | | |
| 12099 | Burnt Feature | Layer | Moderately compact mid grey clayey sand | 0.14m | Charcoal spread layer created as a result of run off from the burnt mound above it. |
| 12100 | Pit | Cut | Circular pit with a V-shaped profile | 0.28m | Small circular pit or post hole to the south of a burnt mound |
| 12101 | Pit | Fill | Moderately compact mid greyish blue clayey sand | 0.28m | Fill of pit 12000 |
| 12102 | Pit | Cut | Sub-oval pit with sharp sloping sides and a concave base | 0.44m | Pit partially filled by burnt mound 12073 and overlying grey layer 12054 |
| 12103 | Pit | Fill | Soft light yellow sand | 0.18m | Primary weathering of pits sides, containing partial slumping of burnt mound |
| 12104 | Pit | Fill | Soft mid greyish blue clayey sand | 0.24m | Upper fill of pit 12102. Appears very similar to grey layer 12054. No relationship between the two so may be the same material. |
| 12105 | Pit | Cut | Sub-circular pit with steep sloping sides and a concave base | 0.37m | Cut of pit 12105 of unknown function containing some burnt mound, fire-cracked stone material. |
| 12106 | Pit | Fill | Soft light greyish orange sand | 0.35m | Primary fill of pit 12105 |
| 12107 | Pit | Fill | Compact dark grey clayey sand | 0.12m | Top fill of pit 12105 |
| 12108 | Pit | Cut | Sub-circular pit with gently sloping sides and a concave | 0.33m | Cut of pit of unknown function. |

| Context | Feature type | Context_type | Description | Height/Depth | Interpretation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | base | | |
| 12109 | Pit | Fill | Loose mid greyish orange sand | 0.24m | Primary fill of pit 12108 |
| 12110 | Pit | Fill | Moderately compact dark grey clayey sand | 0.20m | Secondary fill of pit 12108 |
| 12111 | Pit | Cut | Sub circular pit with steep sloping sides and a flat base | 0.39m | Pit related to the burnt stone technology but its individual use is unknown. Buried by main burnt mound spread 12073 |
| 12112 | Pit | Fill | Firm dark greyish black clayey sand | 0.10m | Primary fill of pit 12111 |
| 12113 | Pit | Fill | Loose light orangey yellow clayey sand | 0.09m | Either natural slumping of the pits sides or purposefully dumped backfilled natural |
| 12114 | Pit | Fill | Moderately compact dark greyish black clayey sand | 0.18m | Dump of burnt stone material |
| 12115 | Pit | Fill | Loose light orangey black clayey sand | 0.12m | Slumping of pit edges or purposefully dumping of natural sand |
| 12116 | Post Hole | Cut | Circular posthole with vertical sides and a flat base | 0.36m | Cut of posthole |
| 12117 | Post Hole | Fill | Moderately compact dark greyish black clayey sand | 0.36m | Primary fill of post hole 12116. Same as burnt mound material 12073 which has slumped into this feature after it cut cut through layer 12073 |
| 12118 | Post Hole | Fill | Soft dark brown silt loam | 0.36m | Main fill of post hole 12116. Similar to fill of palaeochannel which overlies the burnt mound 12073, suggesting that it is of a similar date. |
| 12119 | Post Hole | Cut | Slightly oval posthole with a U-shaped profile | 0.26m | Cut of post hole with unknown function. Cut burnt mound 12073 |
| 12120 | Post Hole | Fill | Soft dark brown peat | 0.26m | Fill of posthole 12119 |

| Context | Feature type | Context_type | Description | Height/Depth | Interpretation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12121 | Post Hole | Fill | Soft mid brownish grey clayey sand | 0.14m | Fill of post hole 12122 |
| 12122 | Post Hole | Cut | Circular post-hole with a U-shaped profile | 0.14m | Small post hole of unknown function, probably associated with 12124 |
| 12123 | Post Hole | Fill | Soft mid grey clayey sand | 0.08m | Fill of post hole |
| 12124 | Post Hole | Cut | Oval posthole with a U-shaped profile | 0.08m | Post hole of unknown function probably associated with 12122 |
| 12125 | Pit | Fill | Moderately compact dark grey clayey sand | 0.25m | Upper fill of pit 12128 |
| 12126 | Pit | Fill | Moderately compact dark greyish black clayey sand | 0.06m | Secondary fill of pit 12128 |
| 12127 | Pit | Fill | Loose mid orangey grey sand | 0.14m | Primary fill of pit 12128, probably as a result of the side collapsing |
| 12128 | Pit | Cut | Sub-circular pit with steep sides and a concave base | 0.44m | Cut for pit of unknown function |
| 12129 | Palaeochannel | Cut | | | Cut of palaeochannel |
| 12130 | Linear | Fill | Moderately compact dark greyish brown silty clay | Unexcavated | Fill of modern ditches also visible on the surface topography creating regular water meadows for irrigating fields. |
| 12131 | Linear | Cut | Unexcavated | Unexcavated | Cut of modern water meadow ditches |

# Appendix 2 Technical information

## The archive (site code: WSM 46456 2012 works)

The archive consists of:

| | |
|---|---|
| 121 | Context records AS1 |
| 12 | Field progress reports AS2 |
| 5 | Photographic records AS3 |
| 389 | Digital photographs |
| 1 | Drawing number catalogues AS4 |
| 67 | Scale drawings |
| 2 | Context number catalogues AS5 |
| 1 | Recorded finds records AS13 |
| XXXX | Sample records AS17 |
| 1 | Sample number catalogues AS18 |
| XXXX | Flot records AS21 |
| XXXX | Pollen score sheet AS35 |
| 10 | Trench record sheets AS41 |
| 1 | Box of finds |
| 1 | CD-Rom/DVDs |

1 Copy of this report (bound hard copy)

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Worcestershire County Museum
Museums Worcestershire
Hartlebury Castle
Hartlebury
Near Kidderminster
Worcestershire DY11 7XZ
Tel Hartlebury (01299) 250416

# Summary of data for Worcestershire HER

**WSM 46456 (event HER number)**

**P2902**

**Artefacts**

| period - note 1 | material class | object specific type | start date | end date | Count | weight (g) | specialist report? (note 2) | key assemblage? (note 3) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Roman | ceramic | Pot | 43 | 400 | | | | |
| Roman | ceramic | Pot | 90 | 400 | | | | |
| Roman | ceramic | Pot | 43 | 400 | | | | |
| Roman | ceramic | Pot | 120 | 400 | | | | |
| Roman | ceramic | Pot | 120 | 400 | | | | |
| Roman | ceramic | Pot | 43 | 400 | | | | |
| post-medieval | ceramic | clay pipe | 1600 | 1900 | | | | |
| post-medieval | ceramic | garden edging | 1800 | 1950 | | | | |
| post-medieval | ceramic | Pipe | 1800 | 1950 | | | | |
| post-medieval | ceramic | pot | 1600 | 2000 | | | | |
| post-medieval | ceramic | pot | 1600 | 2000 | | | | |
| post-medieval | ceramic | pot | 1720 | 1770 | | | | |
| post-medieval | ceramic | pot | 1700 | 1800 | | | | |
| post-medieval | ceramic | pot | 1800 | 2000 | | | | |
| post-medieval | glass | vessel | 1800 | 1950 | | | | |
| post-medieval | metal | nail | 1600 | 1800 | | | | |
| modern | ceramic | pot | 1800 | 2000 | | | | |
| modern | ceramic | pot | 1800 | 2000 | | | | |
| undated | bone | | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| undated | glass | | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| undated | slag | | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| undated | stone | | 0 | 0 | | | | |

**Notes**

1) In some cases the date will be "Undated". In most cases, especially if there is not a specialist report, the information entered in the Date field will be a general period such as Neolithic, Roman, medieval etc (see below for a list of periods used in the Worcestershire HER). Very broad date ranges such as late Medieval to Post-medieval

are acceptable for artefacts which can be hard to date for example roof tiles. If you have more specific dates, such as 13th to 14th century, please use these instead. Specific date ranges which cross general period boundaries can also be used, for example 15th to 17th century.

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

| period specific | from | to |
|---|---|---|
| Lower Paleolithic | 500000 BC | 150001 |
| Middle Palaeolithic | 150000 | 40001 |
| Upper Palaeolithic | 40000 | 10001 |
| Early Mesolithic | 10000 | 7001 |
| Late Mesolithic | 7000 | 4001 |
| Early Neolithic | 4000 | 3501 |
| Middle Neolithic | 3500 | 2701 |
| Late Neolithic | 2700 | 2351 |
| Early Bronze Age | 2350 | 1601 |
| Middle Bronze Age | 1600 | 1001 |
| Late Bronze Age | 1000 | 801 |
| Early Iron Age | 800 | 401 |
| Middle Iron Age | 400 | 101 |
| Late Iron Age | 100 BC | 42 AD |
| Roman 1st century AD | 43 | 100 |
| 2nd century | 101 | 200 |
| 3rd century | 201 | 300 |
| 4th century | 301 | 400 |
| Roman 5th century | 401 | 410 |
| Post roman | 411 | 849 |
| Pre conquest | 850 | 1065 |
| Late 11th century | 1066 | 1100 |
| 12th century | 1101 | 1200 |
| 13th century | 1201 | 1300 |
| 14th century | 1301 | 1400 |
| 15th century | 1401 | 1500 |
| 16th century | 1501 | 1600 |
| 17th century | 1601 | 1700 |
| 18th century | 1701 | 1800 |
| 19th century | 1801 | 1900 |
| 20th century | 1901 | 2000 |
| 21st century | 2001 | |

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

3. This field should be used with care. It is designed to point researchers to reports where they will be able to locate the most important assemblages for any given material for any given date.