Archaeological excavation at Bewdley High School and Sixth Form Centre, Stourport Road, Bewdley, Worcestershire

Worcestershire Archaeology
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Contents

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Graham Arnold

With contributions by Laura Griffin and Elizabeth Pearson

Summary

An archaeological excavation was undertaken at Bewdley High School and Sixth Form Centre, Stourport Road, Bewdley, Worcestershire (NGR SO 7935 7494; HER WSM 57459). It was undertaken on behalf of Property Services, Worcestershire County Council, who intended to build a new two storey science block, for which a planning application has been submitted.

The project commenced with evaluation trenching, which found an Iron Age storage pit and two associated postholes. A larger area focussed around the concentration of Iron Age material was excavated covering an area of approximately 35% of the size of the new building. Only modern disturbance, natural rooting, bioturbation and services were, however, observed.

The Iron Age pit and associated postholes contained briquetage (Iron Age and early Roman coarse pottery associated with salt production from Droitwich) and abundant fire-cracked stone. This and the absence of Roman pottery suggested an Iron Age date. Though only a small area was excavated focussed on the site of a new building, it is likely that these features are not isolated and that perhaps there is settlement of this date in the vicinity.

Report

1 Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological excavation was undertaken at Bewdley High School and Sixth Form Centre, Stourport Road, Bewdley, Worcestershire (NGR SO 7935 7494). The project commenced with evaluation trenches which identified prehistoric pits. It was commissioned by Property Services Worcestershire County Council, who intends to build a new two storey science block for which a planning application had been submitted to Wyre Forest District Council (reference CC/14/000005).

The proposed development site is considered to include heritage assets and potential heritage assets (WSM 49107), the significance of which may be affected by the application.

The project conforms to a brief prepared by Worcestershire County Council (WCC 2014; the Curator) and for which a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced (WA 2014).

The project also conforms to the Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (IfA 2008) Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation (IfA 2008), Standards and guidelines for archaeological projects in Worcestershire (WCC 2010).

The event reference for this project, given by the HER is WSM 57459.

2 Aims

The aims and scope of the project are given in the brief (WCC 2014, section 4). It was agreed with the Curator that the project would be undertaken in two stages, the first to determine if there are likely to be any significant deposits on the site (through evaluation trenches) and the second to excavate an appropriately larger area should such deposits exist.

The first stage was completed and significant archaeological deposits were located. These consist of a pit and two or more postholes likely to be of Iron Age date.

The Curator requested that approximately 35% of the footprint of the new building were excavated focussed on the significant remains already located. It was not considered necessary to produce a separate report on the evaluation stage.

3 Methods

3.1 Personnel

The project was undertaken by Graham Arnold (BA, MSc); who joined Worcestershire Archaeology in 2009 and has been practicing archaeology since 2002. Simon Woodiwiss (BA, MIfA) assisted with the excavation. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Simon Woodiwiss. Illustrations were prepared by Carolyn Hunt (BA, MIfA). Laura Griffin (BA, AIfA) contributed the finds analysis, whilst Elizabeth Pearson (MSc, AIfA) contributed the environmental analysis for the site.

3.2 Documentary research

Prior to fieldwork commencing a search was made of the Historic Environment Record (HER).

There is evidence of human occupation in the region from the Mesolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. The natural geology of sandstone and conglomerate on the Severn gravel terrace also has potential for Palaeolithic activity in this location.

A number of finds dating to the Iron Age and Roman period have been found in the parish of Bewdley including brooches, coins and ceramic pottery listed with the Portable Antiquities Scheme (WSM38462; WSM40397).

The site is also located on the western edge of a terrace of the River Severn. The terrace falls steeply to the flood plain and a small tributary to the Severn lies just to the south of the site. A topographically similar site (Bath Road, Worcester; Rogers 2014, 95-106), of prehistoric date had been excavated in recent years where the tributary potentially provided a routeway to the floodplain and river, avoiding the steep terrace edge. The Curator (Mike Glyde) considered that such topographically similar sites may have the potential for early settlement.

3.3 List of sources consulted

Documentary sources

Published and grey literature sources are listed in the bibliography.

3.4 Fieldwork strategy

A detailed specification was prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2014).

Fieldwork was undertaken between 16 June 2014 and 11 July 2014. The site reference number and site code is WSM 57459.

The area of approximately 35% of the footprint of the building was stripped, focussing on the significant remains already located, amounting to just over 0.3 hectares in area. The location of the opened area and the previous evaluation trenches is indicated in Figure 2.

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed using a wheeled mechanical excavator and a 360º 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 Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012). On completion, the excavation was not reinstated at the request of the client.

3.5 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.

3.6 Artefact methodology, by Laura Griffin

3.6.1 Recovery policy

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

3.6.2 Method of analysis

All hand-retrieved finds were examined. They were identified, quantified and dated to period. A *terminus post quem* date was produced for each stratified context. The date was used for determining the broad date of phases defined for the site. All information was recorded on a pro forma Microsoft Access 2007 database.

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.

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

3.7 Environmental archaeology methodology, by Elizabeth Pearson

3.7.1 Sampling policy

Samples were taken according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (2012a). A total of two samples (each of 10 litres) were taken from an Iron Age pit fill (111).

3.7.2 Processing and 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 scanned 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* 2012). Nomenclature for the plant remains follows the *New Flora of the British Isles*, 3rd edition (Stace 2010).

All animal bone was quantified by weight and fragment count, with species identifications and comments on condition, adult/juvenile bones, butchery and pathology where appropriate. Species were identified with the aid of modern bone reference collections housed at the Historic Environment and Archaeology Service and identification guides (Schmid 1972 and Hillson 1992).

3.7.3 Discard policy

Flots and sorted material from flots and residues has been retained, but all remaining residue has been discarded.

3.8 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

The geology within the area is made up of sandstone (Bridgnorth Sandstone Formation) and conglomerate with a superficial geology of alluvial clay, silt, sand and gravel and Power House terrace deposits of sand and gravel (BGS 2014). The area has Palaeolithic potential and is within the Wyre Forest coal field. The location on a terrace overlooking the river Severn is an aspect frequently favoured by earlier communities. Evidence from fieldwork in the vicinity has shown prehistoric through to medieval settlement and activity. Furthermore the location adjacent a joining water course creates a more suitable environment for such settlement.

4.2 Current land-use

The site is in use as a school playing field, within the grounds of the Bewdley High School and Sixth Form Centre.

5 Structural analysis

The trenches and features recorded are shown in Figure 2. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1.

One large pit and three postholes dated to the Iron Age period. The excavation area revealed no further Iron Age deposits or features, with natural bioturbation, rooting and modern service trenches being revealed.

5.1.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The natural geological deposits observed consisted of a red sand and gravel (context 110), overlaid by a brownish yellow alluvial silty clay deposit (context 102), which was cut by the Iron Age features.

5.1.2 Phase 2: Iron Age deposits

One large straight sided storage pit (112) was recorded on site (Plates 3 and 4). This contained charcoal flecks, burnt stone and cultural material. Three postholes also containing fire-cracked stone and charcoal were situated to the south of this (Plates 1 and 2).

5.1.3 Phase 3: Modern deposits

A modern service trench ran across site on a north-east to south-west alignment. The east side of the excavation contained a modern gas pipe trench, which became the limit of the excavation area and to the west the area had been heavily disturbed with backfilled hardcore and modern material whilst landscaping the school grounds.

5.2 Artefactual analysis, by Laura Griffin

The artefactual assemblage recovered is summarised in Tables 1, 2 and 3.

The assemblage consisted of 32 finds weighing 276g. Material came from two stratified contexts and could be dated from the late Iron Age/early Roman period onwards (see Table 1). Using pottery as an index of artefact condition, this was generally fair with the majority of sherds displaying moderate levels of abrasion, but the average sherd size was below average (but only because a briquetage sherd had broken during processing).

Period	Material class	Material sub-type	Object specific type	Total	Weight (g)
Late Iron Age/early Roman	Ceramic	earthenware	pot	19	56
Post-medieval	Ceramic		pipe	2	4
Post-medieval	Ceramic	earthenware	pot	2	11
Post-medieval	Ceramic	earthenware	roof tile	4	181
Modern	Ceramic	earthenware	brick/tile	2	12
Modern	Ceramic	Stoneware	pot	3	12
Total				32	276

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

Period	Fabric code	Fabric common name	Count	Weight (g)
Late Iron Age/early Roman	3	Handmade Malvernian ware	1	5
Late Iron Age/early Roman	1.1	Sandy marl briquetage	18	51
Post-medieval	78	Post-medieval red ware	2	11
Modern	84	Creamware	2	7
Modern	81.4	Miscellaneous late stoneware	1	5
Total			24	79

Table 2 Quantification of the pottery by fabric

Summary artefactual evidence by period

All material has been spot-dated and quantified and is summarised in Tables 1–3. Where possible, pottery has been grouped and quantified according to fabric type (Table 2). Diagnostic sherds were dated by form type, whilst remaining sherds were datable by fabric type to their general period or production span.

Late Iron Age/early Roman

Material of late Iron Age/early Roman date consisted of a single sherd from a handmade Malvernian ware jar (Fabric 3; context 108) and 18 fragments, most of which were from what was excavated as a single sherd, and all the fragments were likely to be from a single briquetage vessel (Fabric 1.1; context 111). No sherds were diagnostic and in the absence of other finds from either of these contexts, it was not possible to tighten dating of these contexts further, though the absence of other definitively Roman material suggests a late Iron Age date.

Late post-medieval and modern

Remaining material dated from the 18th century onwards and consisted of a range of commonly identified pottery types, ceramic building material and clay pipe fragments.

Context	Material class	Material sub-type	Object specific type	Count	Weight(g)	Start date	End date	*Tpq* date range
0	ceramic	stoneware	Pot	1	5	Late 18thc	20thc	
0	ceramic	earthenware	brick/tile	2	12	Late18thc	20thc	
108	ceramic	earthenware	Pot	1	5	Late IA	2ndc	2ndc
111	ceramic	earthenware	Pot	18	51	Late IA	2ndc	2ndc
101	ceramic		Pipe	2	4			20thc

Context	Material class	Material sub-type	Object specific type	Count	Weight(g)	Start date	End date	*Tpq* date range
101	ceramic	earthenware	Pot	2	11	Late 17th c	18c	
101	ceramic	stoneware	Pot	2	7	Late 18th c	20c	
101	ceramic	earthenware	roof tile	4	181			

Table 3: Summary of context dating based on artefacts

5.3 Environmental analysis, by Elizabeth Pearson

The results are summarised in Tables 4 and 5.

Context	Sample	Large mammal	Charcoal	Charred plant	Waterlogged plant	Comment
111	4	occ	occ	occ - mod		abt fired cracked stone
111	5	occ	occ	occ	abt*	abt fire cracked stone, * = unidentified fragments

Table 4: Summary of environmental remains

occ = occasional, mod = moderate, abt = abundant

				111	111
			Sample	4	5
Latin name	**Family**	**Common name**	**Habitat**		
Uncharred plant remains					
unidentified herbaceous fragments	Unidentified				++++
Charred plant remains					
Triticum dicoccum/spelta grain	Poaceae	emmer/spelt wheat	F		+
Triticum aestivo-compactum grain	Poaceae	club wheat	F		+
Triticum sp (free-threshing) grain	Poaceae	free-threshing wheat	F		+
cf *Triticum* sp hexaploid rachis	Poaceae	Wheat	F		+
Hordeum vulgare grain (hulled)	Poaceae	Barley	F	+	+
Cereal sp indet grain	Poaceae	Cereal	F	+	
Ranunculus arvensis	Ranunculaceae	corn buttercup	A	+	
Vicia tetrasperma type	Fabaceae	smooth tare	D		+
Persicaria amphibia	Polygonaceae	amphibious bistort	BE	+	
Persicaria lapathifolia	Polygonaceae	pale persicaria	AB	+	
Polygonum aviculare	Polygonaceae	knotgrass	AB	+	+
Chenopodium album	Amaranthaceae	fat hen	AB	+	
Eleocharis sp	Cyperaceae	spike-rush	E		+
Poaceae sp indet grain	Poaceae	grass	AF		+
Poaceae sp indet grain (small)	Poaceae	grass	AF	+	

Table 5: Plant remains from pit fill (111)

Key:

Habitat	**Quantity**
A= cultivated ground	+ = 1 - 10
B= disturbed ground	++ = 11- 50
C= woodlands, hedgerows, scrub etc	+++ = 51 - 100
D = grasslands, meadows and heathland	++++ = 101+
E = aquatic/wet habitats	
F = cultivar	

5.4 Hand-collected animal bone

A small assemblage of highly calcined bone and antler fragments totalling 40 fragments (17g) was hand-collected from pit fill (111). This could be cremated animal bone, considering the unusual crop remains for the Iron Age date of the assemblage.

5.5 Macrofossil remains

Small assemblages of charred cereal crop remains (most likely crop processing waste) were recovered from two samples from pit fill (111). These results demonstrate that emmer or spelt wheat (Triticum dicoccum/spelta), free-threshing wheat (including club wheat or Triticum aestivo-compactum) and hulled barley (Hordeum vulgare) crops were in use on this site.

The presence of free-threshing wheat in combination with weed seeds such as vetches (Vicia tetrasperma type), which usually accompany these crops, is of interest in a deposit of Iron Age date. Glume wheats such as emmer or spelt wheat (Triticum dicoccum/spelta) are normally dominant in deposits of this date.

The weed assemblage associated with hulled barley grain (Hordeum vulgare) in Sample 5 included ruderal weeds more commonly associated with highly disturbed and nutrient rich ground which may imply more intensively cultivated plots, perhaps smaller garden sized plots. As the quantity of material recovered is small it was not possible to determine what stage of crop processing this represented.

Abundant fire-cracked stone was recorded which is consistent with the date of the deposit.

6 Synthesis

6.1 Prehistoric

The Iron Age features found on site, combined with the finds analysis and environmental information recovered demonstrate prehistoric settlement activity likely to date from the late Iron Age, though this date should be treated with caution as it is based on a very limited assemblage and negative evidence. Evidence of Iron Age crops in the vicinity demonstrates evidence of the agricultural practices at use in this period.

Attention is drawn to a fairly similar site on the Fairfield to Frankley Green gas pipeline. Here two similar pits were located in isolation (Hurst and Pearson 1996, 128-30). These also contained fire-cracked stone (though in greater abundance), briquetage (again in greater abundance), a single sherd of Iron Age pottery, a fragment of iron slag, and plant macrofossils (though these were from glume wheats). Though what conclusions can be drawn from this is uncertain.

The contents of the pit (briquetage, burnt bone and antler, crops) may have been placed there deliberately, forming a structured deposit (one deliberately placed as part of some form of symbolic or ritual activity), but there again a more 'everyday' explanation is also possible.

6.2 Research frameworks

The site has demonstrated that there is Iron Age settlement activity in the area is located on a terrace overlooking the River Severn, an aspect frequently favoured by earlier communities. Evidence from fieldwork in the vicinity has shown prehistoric through to medieval settlement and activity. Furthermore the location adjacent a joining water course creates a more suitable environment for such settlement.

7 Significance

7.1 Nature of the archaeological interest in the site

The presence of material of late Iron Age/early Roman date on the site would suggest activity and possibly the presence of a settlement of this period in the near vicinity. This is a significant find as Droitwich salt container (briquetage) has not previously been found in Bewdley, the nearest site previously being at Blackstone (Morris 2010) on the opposite bank on the river.

7.2 Relative importance of the archaeological interest in the site

The discovery of late Iron Age/early Roman activity on the gravel terrace is important. This indicates potential for further settlement activity of this date in the surrounding area should further

development take place. It provides evidence for Iron Age and early Roman settlement along the Severn valley.

7.3 Physical extent of the archaeological interest in the site

The extended area excavation demonstates that the activity is sparse. No further evidence of Iron Age or late Roman occupation was discovered within the area excavated. It remains, however, likely that further deposits of this date relating to settlement may exist in the vicinity.

8 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.

An archaeological excavation was undertaken on behalf of Worcestershire County Council Property Services at Bewdley High School and Sixth Form Centre, Stourport Road, Bewdley, Worcestershire (NGR SO 7935 7494; HER WSM 57459). It was undertaken on behalf of Property Services, Worcestershire, who intended to build a new two storey science block.

The excavation followed an evaluation trenching which had found an Iron Age storage pit and two associated postholes. No further significant deposits were, however, identified.

The Iron Age pit and associated postholes contained, briquetage (Iron Age and early Roman coarse pottery associated with salt production from Droitwich), burnt bone and antler, plant remains, and abundant fire-cracked stone. This and the absence of Roman pottery suggested an Iron Age date. Though only a small area was excavated focussed on the site of a new building, it is likely that these features are not isolated and that perhaps there is settlement of this date in the vicinity. The plant remains are of interest as they are from free-threshing wheats (uncommon in the Iron Age) and the whole assemblage could possibly be considered a structured deposit (one deliberately placed as part of some form of symbolic or ritual activity), but there again a more 'everyday' explanation is also possible.

9 Acknowledgements

Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Karen Lewing, Architect, Lindsay Harris, Capital Projects Manager, Property Services, Worcestershire County Council, Mike Glyde, Historic Environment Planning Officer, Worcestershire County Council.

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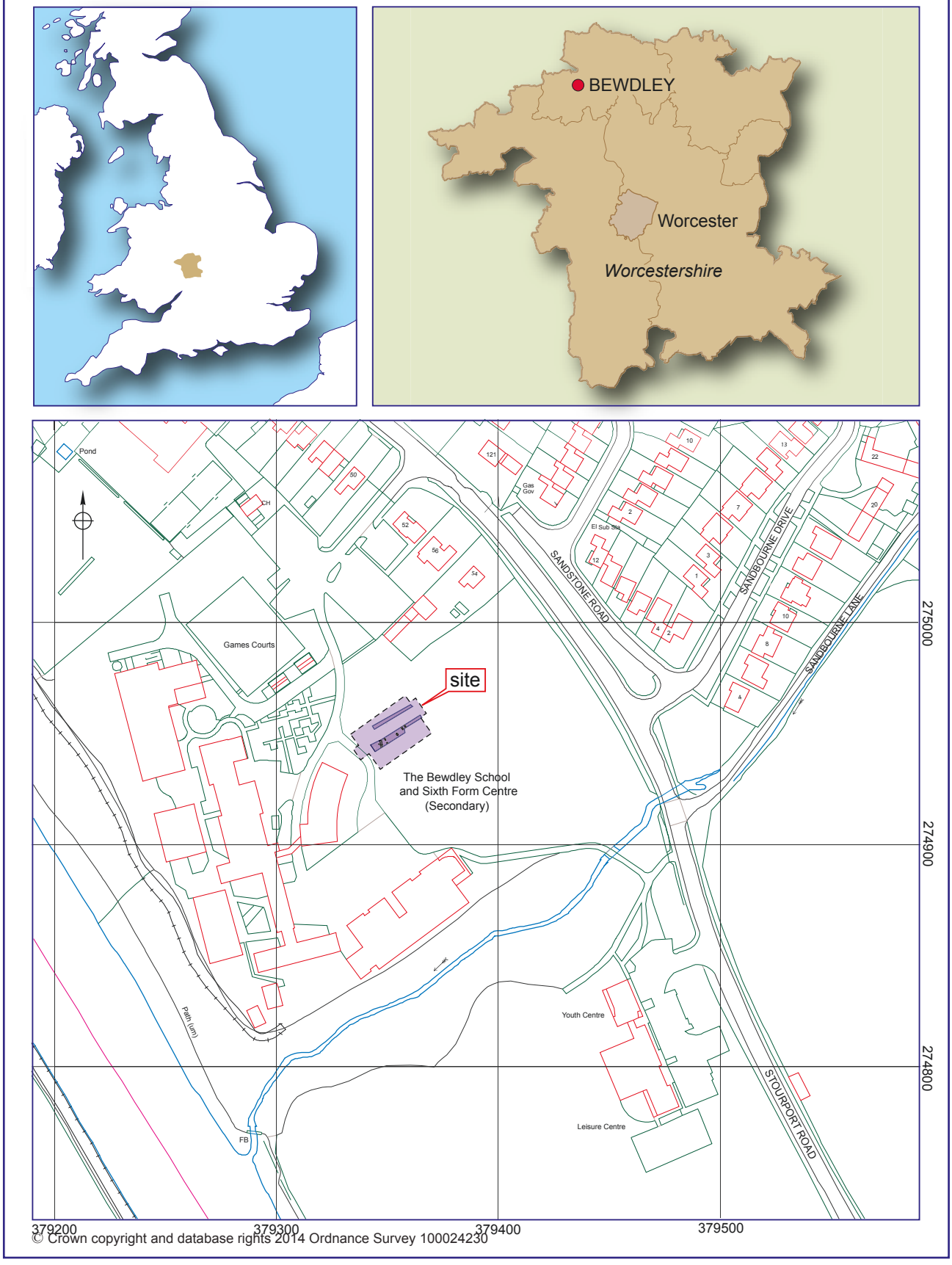
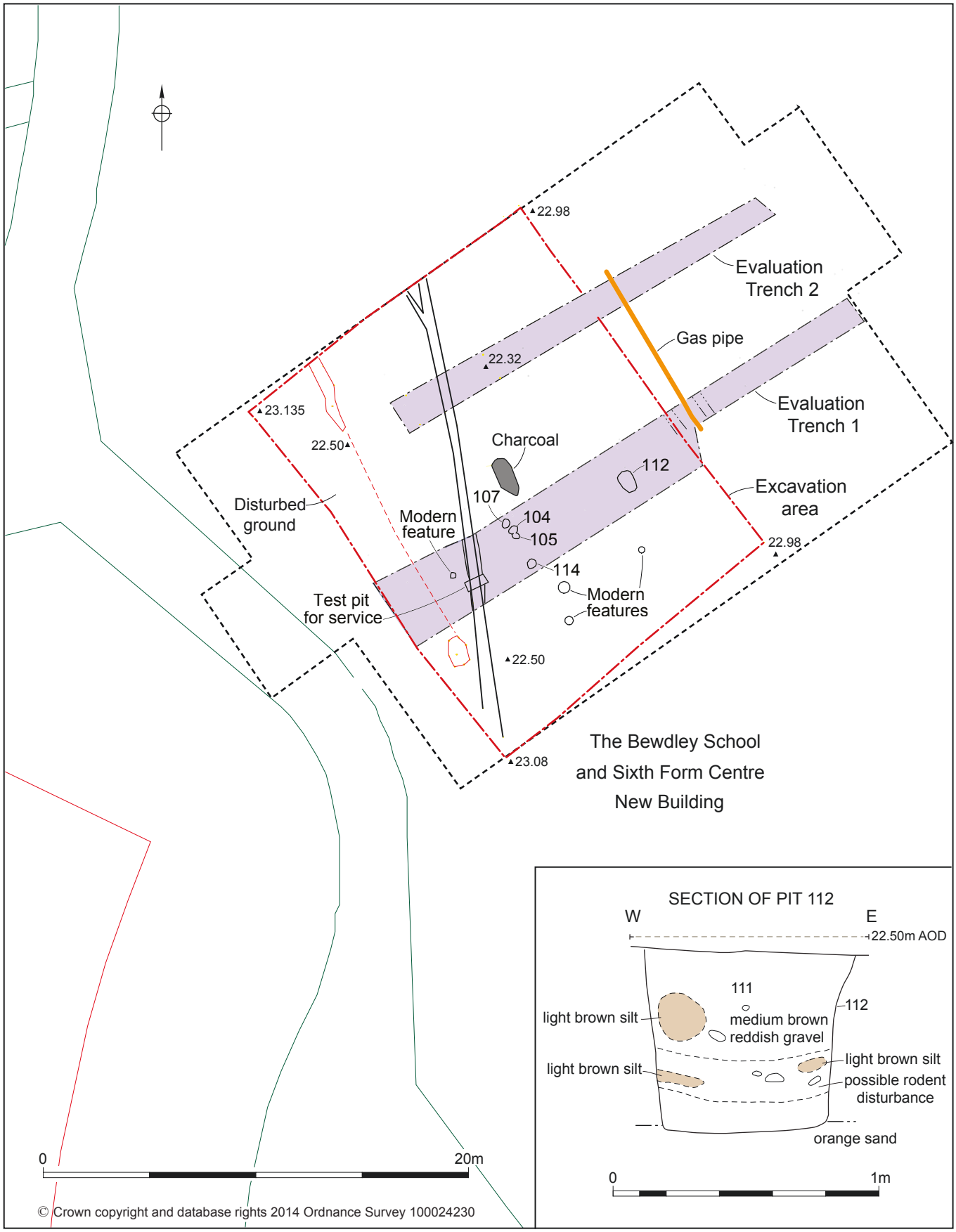
Figures



Location of the site *Figure 1*



Trench locations and section of pit 112

Figure 2

Plates

Plate 1 Pits 105 and 109 half sectioned with large red sandstone in fill. View north

Plate 2 Pits 105 and 109 fully excavated in original evaluation trench

Plate 3 Storage pit 112 half sectioned, with fire-cracked stone from fill to the side.

Plate 4 Storage pit 112 fully excavated showing heat affected clay on the side of the pit.

Plate 5 The excavation area view east with modern square postholes and rooting activity.

Plate 6 The West side of the excavation area view north showing modern service trench and disturbance

Appendix 1 Trench descriptions

Trench 1

Site area: Excavation area

Maximum dimensions: Length: 30.00m Width: 20.00m Depth: 0.60m

Orientation: NE - SW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
100	Unstratified	Number allotted for unstratified finds within evaluation topsoil	-
101	Topsoil	Medium orange/brown fine soft sandy silt with frequent root action and worm sorting. Contains occasional medium flecks of charcoal, rare tile and rare clay pipe. Cut by one modern water pipe trench.	0 – 0.25m
102	Subsoil	Medium orange friable silty sand with worm sorting and root action present in upper 0.10m. Also cut by water pipe trench.	0.25 – 0.50m
103	Alluvium	Light brown silty clay with gravel lenses cut by Iron Age features and natural bioturbation, rooting	0.50 – 0.60m
104	Fill of post hole	Friable mid brown silty clay with very large heat-affected red sandstone pieces and smaller rounded fire-cracked stones and charcoal flecking	0.50 – 0.79m
105	Posthole	0.30m in diameter	0.50 – 0.79m
106	Fill of pit	Moderately compact light brown silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks	0.50 – 0.61m
107	Pit	Circular shallow pit with a gradual slope and concave base. 0.35m diameter.	0.50 – 0.61m
108	Fill of Pit	Moderately compact light brown silty clay with moderate inclusions of charcoal flecks and rounded fire-cracked stone.	0.50 – 0.85m
109	Pit	Sub-circular pit with a sharp break of slope, steep sides and a flat base. 0.45m diameter.	0.50 – 0.85m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
110	Natural geology	Orangeish red sand, gravels and mudstone	0.75m +
111	Fill of storage pit	Soft mid brown clayey silt with deposits of sand at the base moderate charcoal and abundant fire-racked stone throughout, with pockets of redeposited natural at the base, and occasional large lumps of heat affected clay	0.50 – 1.20m
112	Cut of Iron Age storage pit	Ovoid straight sided storage pit with a flat base and U-Shaped profile.	0.50 – 1.20m
113	Fill of posthole	Moderately compact light brown silty clay with moderate inclusions of charcoal flecks	0.50 – 0.59m
114	Cut of posthole	Shallow post hole with a gradual slope and concave base.	0.50 - 0.59m
115	Modern services	Service trench orientated NE – SW across site containing redeposited subsoil and natural. Unexcavated.	0.50m+
116	Modern disturbance	Disturbed ground and deposit of hardcore including rounded stone, gravels and modern cbm, associated with landscaping east side of site close to school path and buildings.	0.50m – 0.70m +
117	Natural Tree bole	Humic material and charcoal, rooting in irregular sub-ovoid shape at centre of excavation,	0.50 – 0.59m

Appendix 2 Technical information

The archive (site code: WSM 57459)

The archive consists of:

10	Context records AS1
3	Field progress reports AS2
1	Photographic records AS3
68	Digital photographs
1	Drawing number catalogues AS4
2	Scale drawings
2	Sample records AS17
1	Sample number catalogues AS18
2	Flot records AS21
3	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

Period	Material class	Material subtype	Object specific type	Total	Weight (g)
Late Iron Age/early Roman	ceramic	earthenware	pot	19	56
Post-medieval	ceramic		pipe	2	4
Post-medieval	ceramic	earthenware	pot	2	11
Post-medieval	ceramic	earthenware	roof tile	4	181
Modern	ceramic	earthenware	brick/tile	2	12
Modern	ceramic	stoneware	pot	3	12
			Total	32	276

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

Period	Fabric code	Fabric common name	Count	Weight (g)
Late Iron Age/early Roman	3	Handmade Malvernian ware	1	5
Late Iron Age/early Roman	1.1	Sandy marl briquetage	18	51
Post-medieval	78	Post-medieval red ware	2	11
Modern	84	Creamware	2	7
Modern	81.4	Miscellaneous late stoneware	1	5
		Total	24	79

Table 2 Quantification of the pottery by fabric

Context	Material class	Material sub-type	Object specific type	Count	Weight (g)	Start date	End date	*Tpq* date range
0	ceramic	stoneware	pot	1	5	L18thc	20^{thc}	
0	ceramic	earthenware	brick/tile	2	12	L18thc	20thc	

Context	Material class	Material sub-type	Object specific type	Count	Weight (g)	Start date	End date	*Tpq* date range
108	ceramic	earthenware	pot	1	5	LIA	2nd c	2nd c
111	ceramic	earthenware	pot	18	51	LIA	2nd c	2nd c
201	ceramic		pipe	2	4			
201	ceramic	earthenware	pot	2	11	L17th c	18th c	
201	ceramic	stoneware	pot	2	7	L18th c	20th c	
201	ceramic	earthenware	roof tile	4	181			20th c

Table 3: Summary of context dating based on artefacts

Context	sample	large mammal	charcoal	charred plant	waterlogged plant	comment
111	4	occ	occ	occ - mod		abt fired cracked stone
111	5	occ	occ	occ	abt*	abt fire cracked stone, * = unidentified fragments

Table 4: Summary of environmental remains

occ = occasional, mod = moderate, abt = abundant

				111	111
			Sample	4	5
Latin name	**Family**	**Common name**	**Habitat**		
Uncharred plant remains					
unidentified herbaceous fragments	unidentified				++++
Charred plant remains					
Triticum dicoccum/spelta grain	Poaceae	emmer/spelt wheat	F		+
Triticum aestivo-compactum grain	Poaceae	club wheat	F		+

Triticum sp (free-threshing) grain	Poaceae	free-threshing wheat	F		+
cf *Triticum* sp hexaploid rachis	Poaceae	wheat	F		+
Hordeum vulgare grain (hulled)	Poaceae	barley	F	+	+
Cereal sp indet grain	Poaceae	cereal	F	+	
Ranunculus arvensis	Ranunculaceae	corn buttercup	A	+	
Vicia tetrasperma type	Fabaceae	smooth tare	D		+
Persicaria amphibia	Polygonaceae	amphibious bistort	BE	+	
Persicaria lapathifolia	Polygonaceae	pale persicaria	AB	+	
Polygonum aviculare	Polygonaceae	knotgrass	AB	+	+
Chenopodium album	Amaranthaceae	fat hen	AB	+	
Eleocharis sp	Cyperaceae	spike-rush	E		+
Poaceae sp indet grain	Poaceae	grass	AF		+
Poaceae sp indet grain (small)	Poaceae	grass	AF	+	

Table 5: Plant remains from pit fill (111)

Key:

Habitat	**Quantity**
A= cultivated ground	+ = 1 - 10
B= disturbed ground	++ = 11- 50
C= woodlands, hedgerows, scrub etc	+++ = 51 - 100
D = grasslands, meadows and heathland	++++ = 101+
E = aquatic/wet habitats	
F = cultivar	