

Archaeological evaluations in Broadwas, Worcestershire



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Archaeological evaluations in Broadwas, Worcestershire

Jonathan Webster and Tom Vaughan

With contributions by Laura Griffin

Summary

A series of archaeological evaluations were undertaken in Broadwas, Worcestershire; of land adjacent to Broadwas C of E Primary School, south of Stoney Ley Farm and Church Lane Field (NGR: SO 7587 5519, SO 7600 5520 and SO 75615 25520 respectively). It was commissioned by the Historic Environment Consultancy on behalf of their client, who intends to construct a number of residential properties with associated services for which two planning applications have been submitted to Malvern Hills District Council.

A wide ditch with a 90° return was revealed, orientated south-west to north-east and north-west, to south-east toward the northern end of Church Lane Field. It is postulated to form an enclosure, although is undated. Other features within the field were determined to be drainage ditches, ridge and furrow and a field boundary, all of post-medieval or modern origin, relating to agricultural activity.

Adjacent to the school there was evidence of the orchard use of the field in the early 19th century, but no other archaeological features or deposits were noted, and no evidence was revealed to suggest that any earlier occupation or activity had occurred.

At Stoney Ley Farm, the site appeared to have been divided in two by a boundary ditch. To the west were a number of linears and a large pit indicative of domestic occupation; to the east a field with ridge and furrow. The relatively large quantity of abraded medieval domestic pottery associated with the western features is considered to relate to food preparation on the site rather than discard during manuring. It is broadly dated to the late 11th– 14th century, although may be as narrow as 12th–13th century.

Report

1 Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

A series of archaeological evaluations were undertaken of the land adjacent to Broadwas C of E Primary School, south of Stoney Ley Farm and Church Lane Field, Broadwas, Worcestershire (NGR: SO 7587 5519, SO 7600 5520 and SO 75615 25520 respectively). It was commissioned by the Historic Environment Consultancy on behalf of their client, who intends to construct a number of residential properties with associated services for which two planning applications have been submitted to Malvern Hills District Council (reference W/13/01209 and 01224).

The proposed development sites are considered to include potential heritage assets, the significance of which may be affected by the application.

Although no brief was provided by the curator the project conforms to the generality of briefs which have been previously issued, 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) and the *Standards and guidelines for archaeological projects in Worcestershire* (WCC 2010).

The event references given by the Worcestershire Historic Environment Record to the individual sites were WSM 57105 (land adjacent to Broadwas C of E Primary School), WSM 57106 (land south of Stoney Ley Farm) and WSM 66249 (Church Lane Field).

2 Aims

The aims of this evaluation are:

- to describe and assess the significance of the heritage asset with archaeological interest;
- to establish the nature, importance and extent of the archaeological site;
- to assess the impact of the application on the archaeological site.

3 Methods

3.1 Personnel

The project was led by Jonathan Webster, BA (Hons); who joined Worcestershire Archaeology in 2009 and has been practicing archaeology since 2001. He was assisted on site by Michael Nicholson, BSc (Hons) with Graham Arnold, MSc, BA (Hons), Tim Cornah, BA (Hons) and Andrew Walsh, BSc, MSc, CAIfA, FSA Scot. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Vaughan, BA, MA, CAIfA. Illustrations were prepared by Carolyn Hunt, BSc PG Cert CMIfA. Finds were analysed by Laura Griffin BA (Hons), PGC Hist, CAIfA.

3.2 Documentary research

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

3.3 List of sources consulted

Cartographic sources

- 1812 Great Malvern Paris Map, 1:31,680
- 1884, 1st edition Ordnance Survey, 1:10,560
- 1902, Ordnance Survey, 1:10,560
- 1926, Ordnance Survey, 1:10,560
- 1949, Ordnance Survey, 1:25,000

Aerial photographs

- Google Earth; accessed 07 October 2014

Documentary sources

Published and grey literature sources are listed in the bibliography.

3.4 Fieldwork strategy

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

Fieldwork was undertaken between 13 October and 05 December 2014. The internal site reference number is P4430 while the site codes for the sites are WSM 57105 for the land adjacent to Broadwas C of E Primary School, WSM 57106 for the land south of Stoney Ley Farm and WSM 66249 for Church Lane Field.

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed using a 180° back axle hoe, wheeled 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 of excavation, trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material.

3.4.1 WSM 57105 adjacent to Broadwas C of E Primary School

Three trenches, arranged in a random grid array amounting to just over 120m² in area were excavated over the site area representing a sample of 4%. The location of the trenches is indicated in Figures 1 and 2.

3.4.2 WSM 57106 south of Stoney Ley Farm

Five trenches, amounting to just over 208m² in area, were excavated representing a sample of 4%. The location of the trenches is indicated in Figures 1 and 3. They were spread across the two fields whilst also investigating the visible ridge and furrow earthworks.

3.4.3 WSM 66249 Church Lane Field

Six trenches, amounting to just over 240m² in area, were excavated representing a sample of 4%. The location of the trenches is indicated in Figures 1, 7a and 7b. The trenches were arranged in a random grid pattern across the entire development area.

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.

3.1 Artefact methodology, by Laura Griffin

3.1.1 Recovery policy

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

3.1.2 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.

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).

3.1.3 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
- modern pottery, and;
- generally where material has been assessed as having no obvious grounds for retention.

3.2 Environmental archaeology methodology

3.2.1 Sampling policy

Sampling was undertaken according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012). In the event no deposits were identified which were considered to be suitable for environmental analysis.

3.3 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 area of investigation lay on the southern slope of a small plateau that dropped away to the south and rose gradually to the north in a gentle river valley landscape. The general area in which the sites lay ranged in height from 37.20m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) in the north down to 25.40m (AOD) in the south-west.

The geological substrate is recorded as being sedimentary bedrock of the Sidmouth Mudstone formation, laid approximately 217 to 250 million years ago during the Triassic period. The site adjacent to Broadwas C of E Primary School lay on the edge of an area of unrecorded superficial deposits, whilst to the south-west at Church Lane Field, sand and gravels associated with the Power House Terrace deposits of the River Severn were noted (BGS 2014).

The area has a recognised potential for archaeological activity. The line of the plateau dropping down towards the River Severn was potentially a transit route from the Palaeolithic period onwards. While little of this early date has been found in proximity to the site the surrounding area is favourable for the survival of archaeological remains.

The settlement of Broadwas is known to have medieval origins with the existing St Mary Magdalene's church to the immediate south-west of the Church Lane Field site containing 12th century foundations. The settlement formed as a ribbon development along the east to west aligned road (the present A44) and appears to have reached a height in the 14th century with several structures of this date still present within 0.5km of the investigated areas.

4.2 Current land-use

4.2.1 WSM 57105 adjacent to Broadwas C of E Primary School

The site was a former allotment at the time of the investigations. Overgrown plots with several old orchard trees dotted across the area. No structures were present except small wooden sheds with no intrusive foundations.

4.2.2 WSM 57106 south of Stoney Ley Farm

The area of investigation was in current use as two separate pasture fields used by grazing horses from the stables located to the immediate west. Ridge and furrow was visible in the eastern of the two fields, especially in the south-east corner of the site.

4.2.3 WSM 57105 Church Lane Field

The site was in use as an arable field that was seeded by direct drill each year and had not been ploughed for some time.

5 Structural analysis

The trenches and features recorded are shown in Figures 1-9. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1.

5.1 WSM 57105 adjacent to Broadwas C of E Primary School (Fig 2; Plates 1-3)

5.1.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The natural substrate was recorded at between 0.40m and 0.42m below the present ground level in all the trenches excavated, at 31.20m AOD in Trench 1 at the north end of the site to 29.02m AOD in Trench 3 in the south-east corner. The natural substrate itself comprised a silt rich clay of firm compaction with occasional gravels noted throughout. Upon investigation it was displayed to be a weathered mudstone overlain in places by a lighter silty clay of possible colluvial origin.

5.1.2 Phase 2: Intrusive features

Four features were revealed (three in Trench 1 and one in Trench 2) that upon investigation were demonstrated to be associated with tree rooting, and in the cases of features 107 and 207, the in-situ remains of a former tree bowls. All these features displayed the characteristic uneven profile with tap root and discolouration of the surrounding clays by anaerobic conditions caused by the de-oxygenation of the area by bacteria. Fibrous material was also noted in 104, 106, 110 and 206.

In Trench 2 a modern ceramic land drain 205 was revealed orientated north-west to south-east and measuring 0.15m in width. While it appeared to have been sealed by the overlying subsoil it contained fragments of CBM of a relatively modern date.

5.1.3 Phase 3: Modern deposits

All of the above was sealed by between 0.15m and 0.20m of subsoil that contained a moderate quantity of charcoal flecks throughout and had been slightly disturbed by roots. This in turn was sealed by between 0.20m and 0.25m of humic topsoil, highly disturbed by root action and again with a moderate amount of charcoal flecking throughout.

5.2 WSM 57106 south of Stoney Ley Farm (Figs 3-6; Plates 4-8)

5.2.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The natural substrate was revealed between 0.45m and 0.57m below the present ground level, from 36m AOD in Trench 1 in the south-east to 36.80m AOD in Trenches 4 and 5 to the west. The geology was identical to that seen at both of the previous sites and comprised a firm clay with bands of silty clay and occasional gravels seen throughout.

5.2.2 Phase 2: Medieval deposits

The area appeared to have previously been split in two, demarcated by north to south aligned ditches [107] in Trench 1 and [312] in Trench 3 (Figure 4). This formed the eastern limit to extensive activity, possibly occupation, to the west and field systems to the east. The profile of this ditch displayed steep, slightly concaved sides that dropped sharply onto a flat base (Figure 4) 0.59m in depth by 1.46m in width, although a later furrow [104] masked the top of ditch [107].

To the west of this in Trench 4, were two linear features on a primarily north-east to south-west alignment. The earliest stratigraphic feature that was seen in the northernmost linear 405 was the small gully 409, orientated north-east to south-west. This small gully measured 0.21m in width with steep, almost vertical sides to a flat base. It was infilled by a single deposit 408 that was 0.15m thick before being truncated by later ditch 407 (Figure 5). Ditch 407 was also aligned north-east to south-west. It was the earliest phase and had then been truncated recut by 405, measuring 1.46m in width. These two phases of ditch had moderate, slightly concaved sides to a flat base and are thought to form a boundary. Of interest was how this feature was pinched to the south-west, reducing in width by almost half. This may have been a former terminus, present in one of the phases of this feature.

To the south of 405 a second large ditch was noted, orientated north-east to south-west, curving at the west excavation limit to a more east to west alignment. Comprising moderately steep sides that dropped onto a flat base 1.95m in width, ditch 415 was primarily infilled by a slump of natural material (414). It was then sealed by 0.42m of silty clay that was suggestive of low energy natural siltation of the feature over an unknown period of time. In the southern half of the feature a third fill, 412, infilled a slump within the earlier deposit (Fig 5).

Two further linears, 411 and 418, were seen to the south on a roughly east to west alignment. They are both thought to be roughly contemporary with the features above, based on their profile, however no dating evidence was recorded from either to confirm this.

Further to the west, Trench 5 recorded a large pit, 507 (Fig 6), at its southern end that measured 1.80m in diameter with a steep almost vertical break of slope to moderately steep sides and a flat base. The initial fill, 506, comprised 0.20m of redeposited natural slumped in from the edges of the feature. This was then sealed by three successive bands of deposits comprised of mainly deliberately deposited material interleaved with thin laminations of naturally derived silts. This feature is conjectured to have been a refuse pit.

5.2.3 Phase 3: Post-medieval/modern deposits

Ridge and furrow orientated roughly north to south lay across the eastern half of the investigation area. This was visible at the surface level and seen primarily in Trenches 1 and 3. These comprised gently sloping sides that dropped imperceptibly onto a flat base up to 2.72m in width by 0.22m in depth. The fill of these furrows comprised a mixed redeposited natural that appeared to be primarily slump material from the parallel ridges mixed with a combination of topsoil and subsoil.

In Trench 5 a small drainage gully, 509, was orientated north-east to south-west and infilled with a high percentage of locally derived angular mudstone slabs that were placed to help aid drainage in the silt rich sediments.

The above was sealed by an average 0.25m of subsoil that was itself covered by a humic and highly mixed topsoil that also averaged 0.25m in thickness.

5.3 WSM 66249 Church Lane Field (Figs 7a, 7b, 8 and 8; Plates 9-12)

5.3.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The natural substrate was revealed at an average depth of 0.45m below the present ground level, from 25.40m AOD at the south end of the investigation area (Trench 1), to 29.60m AOD in the north (Trench 6). It comprised a firm clay that became progressively more silty to the south with a moderate quantity of gravels throughout.

5.3.2 Phase 2: Undated deposits

A large linear feature, 505, was revealed in Trench 5 orientated south-west to north-east turning roughly 90° to a north-west to south-east orientation to the south. It had slightly convex sides to a flat base (Figure 8). Although not fully revealed as it extended beyond the limit of excavation, the ditch measured at least 5.20m in width and was filled with a single sterile, silt rich deposit, 504,

0.54m thick. A single fragment of modern pottery was recovered from the surface of this deposit but is considered to have derived from the soils above, so the feature is undated.

5.3.3 Phase 3: Post-medieval/modern deposits

A number of former drainage ditches were noted and investigated in several of the trenches. These were confirmed by the landowner to be of modern date, many having been removed by the farmer himself over the last 20 years.

In Trench 6 a large 1.65m wide ditch, 605, was aligned on a similar alignment to Church Lane itself to the west. It contained a single fill, 604, with material of later 18th century date. It is thought to be a former field boundary, although had a rather unusual profile; the west side was almost vertical with a shelf near the top, whilst the east side had a more usual if steep side, curving to the flat base (Figure 9). This alignment was also followed by several parallel linear features interpreted to be ploughed out ridge and furrow. These were sealed by approximately 0.20m of mixed subsoil below approximately 0.30m of mixed ploughsoil/topsoil.

5.4 Artefact analysis, by Laura Griffin

5.4.1 WSM 57105 adjacent to Broadwas C of E Primary School

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

The assemblage consisted of 13 artefacts (weighing 136g) which were associated with five stratified contexts, and could be dated from the post-medieval period onwards (see Table 1). Using pottery as an index of artefact condition, this was generally fair with sherds displaying moderate levels of abrasion, although actual sherd size was lower than the average.

period	material class	object specific type	total	Weight (g)
undated		fuel	4	20
post medieval/modern	ceramic	brick/tile	4	37
undated	slag		2	24
modern	ceramic	pot	2	48
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1	7

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

Summary of artefactual evidence by period

All material has been spot-dated and quantified. 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.

Post-medieval

Post-medieval material consisted of a single fragment of post-medieval red ware plate with slip decoration (fabric 78; context 102) of late 17th–18th century date.

Modern

Remaining finds were all of late 18th century date onwards (see Table 3). Pottery consisted of two base sherds from modern china jars of 19th–20th century date (fabric 85; context 103 and 302) and a small sherd of mocha ware dating late 18^h–early 19th century (fabric 101; context 102).

Ceramic building material consisted of small abraded, undiagnostic fragments which could only be given a general date of late post-medieval/modern.

Remaining finds included two lumps of iron slag with high ash content and four pieces of fuel, possibly coke (context 304).

Significance

The assemblage is not considered to be of archaeological significance.

period	fabric code	fabric name	count	weight (g)
post-medieval	78	post-medieval red ware	1	7
modern	85	modern china	2	45
modern	101	miscellaneous modern wares	1	3

Table 2: Quantification of the pottery by fabric type

context	material class	object specific type	count	Weight (g)	Start date	End date	TPQ
102	ceramic	pot	1	7	M17C	18C	L18th- E19th C
102	ceramic	pot	1	3	L18C	E19C	
102	ceramic	brick/tile	1	3			
103	ceramic	pot	1	23	19C	20C	19C /20C
103	ceramic	brick/tile	1	2			
304	ceramic	brick/tile	1	17			L18C+
304	slag		2	24			
304	fuel	?coke	4	20			

Table 3: Summary of context dating based on artefacts

5.4.2 WSM 57106 south of Stoney Ley Farm

The artefactual assemblage recovered is summarised in Tables 4 and 6.

The assemblage consisted of 17 artefacts (weighing 827g) which were associated with 12 stratified contexts, and could be dated from the medieval period onwards (see Table 4). Using pottery as an index of artefact condition, this was generally fair with sherds displaying moderate levels of abrasion and an above average sherd size.

period	object specific type	Total	Weight (g)
medieval	pot	12	159
late medieval	pot	1	2
late medieval	roof tile(flat)	1	23
post-medieval	pot	1	46
post-medieval	roof tile(flat)	1	266
post-med/modern	brick	1	331

Table 4: Quantification of the assemblage

Summary of artefactual evidence by period

All material has been spot-dated and quantified. Pottery has been grouped and quantified according to fabric type (Table 5). No sherds were diagnostic and therefore all pottery was only datable by fabric type to their general period or production span.

Medieval

A total of eight contexts could be dated to the medieval period. Due to a lack of diagnostic sherds, the majority of the medieval assemblage appears to span the period from the late 11th– 14th century. However in reality, dating of the medieval features could fall anywhere in this range and could actually be as narrow as 12th–13th century. Most of the medieval material was cooking pot sherds in a locally produced Worcester and Malvernian fabric (fabrics 55 and 56), datable between

the 12th and 14th centuries. The exterior surface of many of these sherds was blackened and/or sooted, indicating use over an open fire.

In addition to the above, there was also a pit fill (context 506) containing material of late medieval date: a small fragment of oxidised glazed Malvernian ware (fabric 69) and a piece of flat roof tile (fabric 2c) typical of Worcester production.

Post-medieval

Two ditch fills (contexts 105 and 203) were dated to the post-medieval period. The first had a fragment of handmade brick, measuring 2" thick, and dated to the 16th-17th century. The other contained a single fragment of post-medieval red ware bowl/pancheon rim (fabric 78) of late 17th-18th century date. In addition, a sandy flat roof tile was retrieved from the subsoil in Trench 2 (context 201).

Significance

The assemblage of medieval finds comes largely from a small area of features associated with agricultural activity and may indicate the presence of a domestic dwelling on the western half of the site, or some temporary food preparation area used by farm workers. This is suggested in preference to the more usual explanation for a finds scatter (i.e. manuring), as that would be much more widespread in character.

Period	fabric number	fabric name	count	Weight (g)
medieval	55	Worcester-type sandy unglazed ware	8	105
medieval	56	Malvernian unglazed ware	4	54
late medieval	69	oxidized glazed Malvernian ware	1	2
post-medieval	78	post-medieval red ware	1	46

Table 5: Quantification of the pottery by fabric type

Context	material class	object specific type	count	weight(g)	start date	end date	TPQ
105	ceramic	brick	1	331	16C	17C	
201	ceramic	roof tile(flat)	1	266			18C
203	ceramic	pot	1	46	L17C	18C	L17C/18C
309	ceramic	pot	1	10	12C	14C	12C-14C
310	ceramic	pot	1	9	L11C	14C	L11C-14C
404	ceramic	pot	1	9	L11C	14C	L11C-14C
408	ceramic	pot	1	5	L11C	14C	L11C-14C
412	ceramic	pot	1	61	L11C	14C	12C-14C
412	ceramic	pot	1	20	12C	14C	
413	ceramic	pot	1	10	L11C	14C	L11C-14C
414	ceramic	pot	2	10	L11C	14C	L11C-14C
506	ceramic	pot	1	1	L11C	14C	L15C
506	ceramic	pot	1	5	12C	14C	
506	ceramic	pot	1	2	L15C		
506	ceramic	roof tile(flat)	1	23	L15C+		
508	ceramic	pot	1	19	12C	14C	12C-14C

Table 6: Summary of context dating based on artefacts

5.4.3 WSM 66249 Church Lane Field

The artefactual assemblage recovered is summarised in Tables 7 and 9.

The assemblage consisted of 31 artefacts (weighing 546g) which were associated with eleven stratified contexts, and could be dated from the post-medieval period onwards (see Table 7). Using pottery as an index of artefact condition, this was generally fair with sherds displaying moderate levels of abrasion, although actual sherd size was lower than the average.

period	material class	object specific type	total	weight (g)
undated		fuel	3	2
post-medieval	iron	nail	2	4
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	3	12
post-med/modern	ceramic	brick	1	70

post-med/modern	ceramic	brick/tile	1	4
post-med/modern	ceramic	brick/tile	3	11
post-med/modern	ceramic	drain	7	412
modern	ceramic	pot	8	20
modern	ceramic	tile	2	10
modern	glass	vessel	1	1

Table 7: Quantification of the assemblage

Summary of artefactual evidence by period

All material has been spot-dated and quantified. Pottery has been grouped and quantified according to fabric type (Table 8). Diagnostic sherds were dated by form type, whilst remaining sherds were datable by fabric type to their general period or production span.

Post-medieval

A single context (506) could be dated to the post-medieval period on the basis of a small 17th century cup/tyg handle with a black glaze (fabric 78). A small nail was also found in this context.

Remaining post-medieval material was residual and included a further sherd of black-glazed red ware (fabric 78; context 501) and a sherd of buff ware with inlaid slip decoration (fabric 91; context 101). Both were of late 17th-18th century date.

Modern

Remaining finds were all of late 18th century date onwards (see Table 3). All modern pottery was domestic and consisted of sherds of creamware (fabric 84; contexts 506 and 604), porcelain (fabric 83; context 601), modern china (fabric 85; contexts 101, 201 and 601) and a fragment of flowerpot (fabric 101; context 400). Roof tile and brick consisted of small abraded, undiagnostic fragments which could only be given a general date of late post-medieval/modern. Remaining finds included two pieces of white ceramic wall tile (contexts 501 and 601), a fragment of white, opalescent glass (context 501) and three pieces of fuel, possibly coke (context 604).

period	fabric code	fabric name	total	Weight (g)
post-medieval	78	post-medieval red ware	2	4
post-medieval	91	post-medieval buff wares	1	8
modern	83	porcelain	1	2
modern	84	creamware	3	2
modern	85	modern china	3	14
modern	101	miscellaneous modern wares	1	2

Table 8: Quantification of the pottery by fabric type

context	material class	object specific type	count	weight(g)	start date	end date	tpq
101	ceramic	pot	1	8	M17C	18C	L19/20C
101	ceramic	pot	1	1	L19C	20C	
101	ceramic	brick/tile	1	4			
102	ceramic	brick	1	70			20C
201	ceramic	pot	1	10	L19C	20C	L19/20C
204	ceramic	drain	7	412			modern

400	ceramic	pot	1	2	19C	20C	19/20C
501	ceramic	tile	1	4			19/20C
501	glass	vessel	1	1	19C	20C	
501	ceramic	pot	1	1	L17C	18C	
502	iron	nail	1	1			undated
504	ceramic	pot	1	3		17C	17C
506	iron	nail	1	3			L18C
506	ceramic	pot	1	1	L18C		
601	ceramic	pot	1	3	L19C	20C	19/20C
601	ceramic	pot	1	2	19C	20C	
601	ceramic	tile	1	6	L19C	20C	
604	ceramic	brick/tile	3	11			L18C+
604	ceramic	pot	2	1	L18C		
604		fuel	3	2			

Table 9: Summary of context dating based on artefacts

Significance

The assemblage is not considered to be of archaeological significance.

6 Synthesis

6.1 Undated

The presence of a large ditch with a 90° return on it seen in Trench 5 (WSM 66249), located as it is on the edge of a plateau with a dominating view over the river plain to the south does bring into question the potential for an enclosure of either Iron Age or Romano-British date. Naturally such a sweeping conclusion cannot be given on the current quantity of evidence available, and certainly a feature of Romano-British date would expect to contain a large quantity of material culture associated with it, however, such a potentially important feature in the landscape could help provide an understanding on the possible origins of the settlement and requires further investigation. Likewise it is possible that this feature relates to some form of enclosure for animal husbandry associated with its close proximity to the road to the immediate north and as such could be of any date.

6.2 Medieval

The main interest and focus of the investigations is clearly the western half of the land south of Stoney Ley Farm (WSM 57106) which simply contained too many ditches and gullies to be purely related to drainage and field division, this combined with a relatively large assemblage of domestic wares is all suggestive of a possible settlement area being present. Medieval structures being by their very nature ephemeral make them hard to conclusively find, however given the relatively good preservation seen during the course of these works it would appear likely that the potential for gaining a full understanding of the activity present is relatively high.

6.3 Post-medieval/Modern

It is clear that little has occurred on any of these investigation areas in post-medieval times although map regression has revealed that both the land next to Broadwas C of E Primary School and the land south of Stoney Ley Farm were both used as orchards for a short period of time, trees still being seen at the first of these sites and the land owner stating that he removed the last of the trees at the latter once he had purchased the land over 20 years ago.

Ridge and furrow was seen primarily at Stoney Ley Farm although there was also evidence for it at Church Lane field and it is clear that all of the investigation areas had been used for agriculture for a substantial period.

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 series of archaeological evaluations were undertaken on behalf of the Historic Environment Consultancy at Broadwas, Worcestershire; on land adjacent to Broadwas C of E Primary School, south of Stoney Ley Farm and Church Lane Field (NGR: SO 7587 5519, SO 7600 5520 and SO 75615 25520; HER refs WSM 57105 57106 and 66249 respectively).

A wide ditch with a 90° return was revealed, orientated south-west to north-east and north-west, to south-east toward the northern end of Church Lane Field. It is postulated to form an enclosure, although is undated. Other features within the field were determined to be drainage ditches, ridge and furrow and a field boundary, all of post-medieval or modern origin, relating to agricultural activity.

Adjacent to the school there was evidence of the orchard use of the field in the early 19th century, but no other archaeological features or deposits were noted, and no evidence was revealed to suggest that any earlier occupation or activity had occurred.

At Stoney Ley Farm, the site appeared to have been divided in two by a boundary ditch. To the west were a number of linears and a large pit indicative of domestic occupation; to the east a field with ridge and furrow. The relatively large quantity of abraded medieval domestic pottery associated with the western features is considered to relate to food preparation on the site rather than discard during manuring. It is broadly dated to the late 11th – 14th century, although may be as narrow as 12th–13th century.

8 Acknowledgements

Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Dr Peter Wardle (Historic Environment Consultancy) and Mike Glyde (Historic Environment Planning Officer, Worcestershire County Council).

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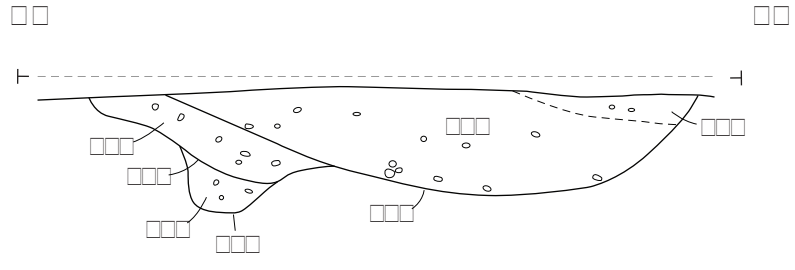
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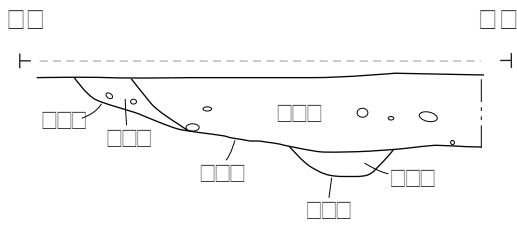
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Figures

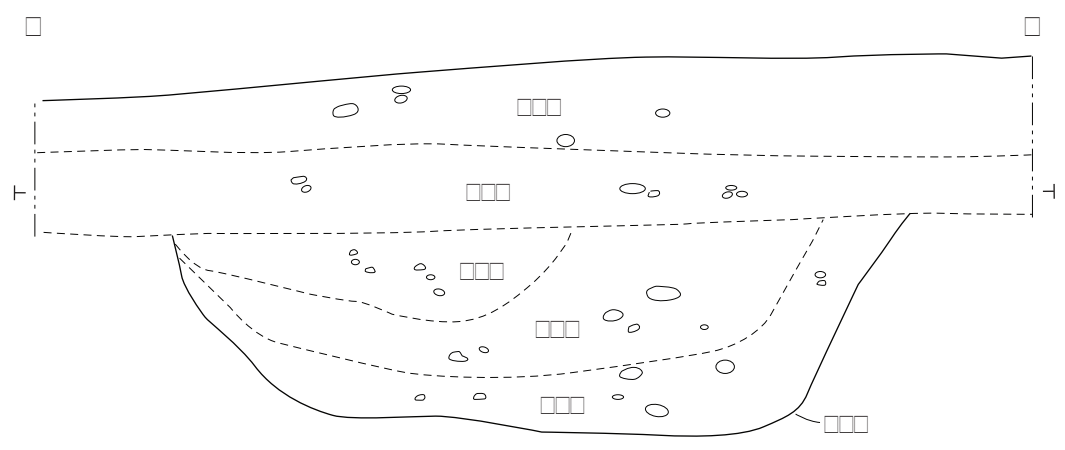
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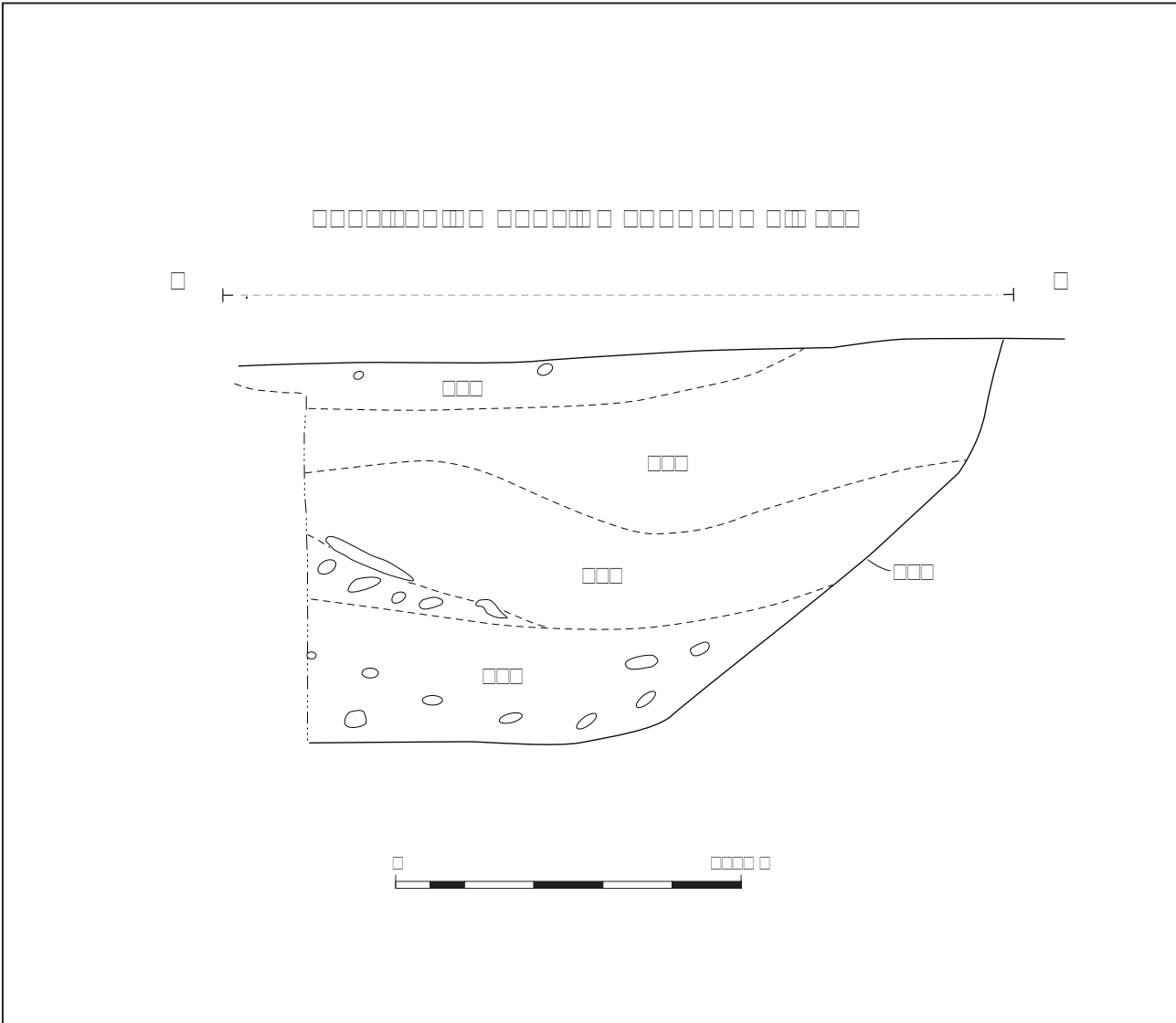


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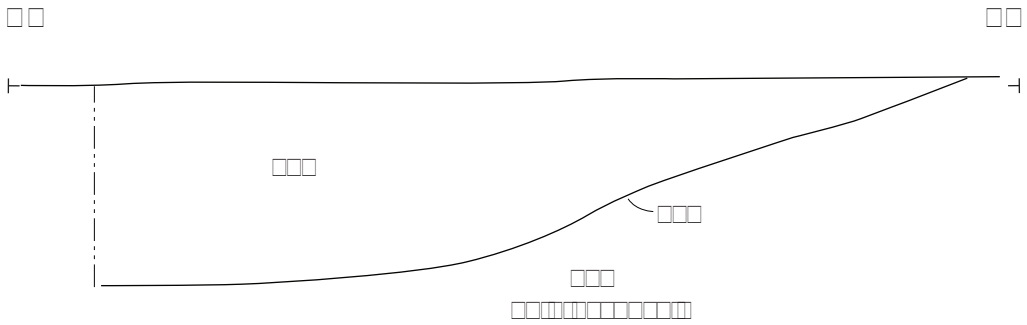
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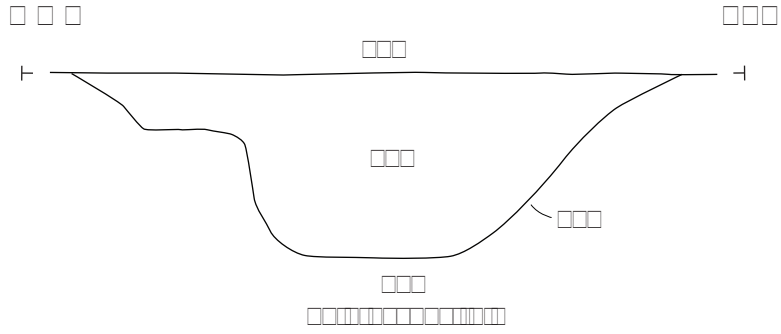
Technical drawing showing a cross-section of a vessel or container, including a scale bar and various components represented by rectangles and ovals.

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Plates



Plate 1, WSM 57105; Trench 1, pit 107 west facing section, scales 0.2m, 0.3m, 0.5m



Plate 2, WSM 57105; Trench 2, looking south showing field drain, scale 2x1m



Plate 3, WSM 57105; Trench 3, spread 304 visible, looking west; scale 2x 1m



Plate 4, WSM 57106; Trench 1, general view south-east; scales 2x 1m



Plate 5, WSM 57106; Trench 1, north facing section of ditches 110 and 112; scale 1m



Plate 6, WSM 57106; Trench 3, north facing section of boundary ditch 312; scale 1m



Plate 7, WSM 57106: Trench 4, south-west facing section of 405, 407 & 409; scale 1m



Plate 8, WSM 57106; Trench 5, east facing section of pit 507; scale 1m



Plate 9, WSM 66249; Trench 1, general view north; scales 2x 1m



Plate 10, WSM 66249; Trench 3, south-west section of linear 305; scale 0.5m



Plate 11, WSM 66249; Trench 5, ditch 505 before excavation; scale 2x 1m



Plate 12, WSM 66249; Trench 5, north-west section of ditch 505; scale 1m

Appendix 1 Trench descriptions WSM 57105

Trench 1

Length: 25m

Width: 1.60m

Orientation: East to west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
101	Topsoil	Layer	Friable dark greyish brown loamy silt	0.20m	Frequently disturbed by rooting with moderate charcoal flecks throughout.
102	Subsoil	Layer	Moderately compact mid orangey brown silty clay	0.20m	Moderately disturbed by root action with occasional charcoal flecks and poorly sorted rounded to sub-rounded gravels
103	Natural	Layer	Firm mid orangey grey clay	0.05m +	Weathered mudstone with frequent rounded to subrounded gravels throughout
104	Tree bowl	Fill	Firm dark greyish brown silty sand	0.10m	Fibrous fill of tree rooting
105	Tree bowl	Cut		0.10m	Former tree rooting with irregular sides and base, surrounding geology discoloured.
106	Tree bowl	Fill	Firm mid greyish brown silty sand	0.10m	Fibrous fill of tree throw
107	Tree bowl	Cut		0.10m	Tree bowl with irregular sides and tap root extending beyond limit of excavation
108	Tree bowl	Fill	Firm dark greyish brown silty sand	0.05m	Fibrous fill of tree rooting
109	Tree bowl	Cut		0.05m	Irregular linear with uneven sides and base consistent with rooting
110	Tree bowl	Fill	Firm dark greyish brown silty sand	0.25m	Fibrous fill of tree rooting
111	Tree bowl	Cut		0.25m	Modern tree rooting

Trench 2

Length: 25m

Width: 1.60m

Orientation: North to south

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
201	Topsoil	Layer	Friable dark greyish brown silt loam	0.25m	Frequently disturbed by root action and charcoal flecks throughout
202	Subsoil	Layer	Moderately compact mid orangey brown silty clay	0.15m	Contained frequent charcoal flecks and moderate subrounded to rounded gravels throughout
203	Natural	Layer	Firm mid orangey grey clay	0.02m +	Weathered mudstone with frequent rounded to subrounded gravels
204	Drain	Fill	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay	0.11m	Backfill of land drain with CBM noted throughout
205	Drain	Cut		0.11m	Cut for land drain with vertical sides that drop onto a flat base
206	Tree bowl	Fill	Firm dark brownish grey silty clay	0.12m	Fill of tree bowl with occasional rounded to subrounded gravels and fibrous material noted throughout
207	Tree bowl	Cut		0.12m	Irregular sides and base with tap root

Trench 3

Length: 25m Width: 1.60m Orientation: East to west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
301	Topsoil	Layer	Friable light orangey brown silty sand	0.25m	Humic topsoil highly mixed by root action with moderate rounded to subrounded gravels throughout
302	Subsoil	Layer	Moderately compact light greyish red silty clay	0.17m	Occasional charcoal flecks and rounded to subrounded gravels
303	Natural	Layer	Firm light brownish grey silty clay	0.02m +	natural substrate which appears to be the result of colluvial spreads. Moderate rounded to subrounded gravels noted throughout
304	Layer	Layer	Firm light brownish grey silty clay	0.02m	Band of redeposited natural filled with modern clinker and charcoal

Trench descriptions WSM 57106**Trench 1**

Length: 25m Width: 1.60m Orientation: East to west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
100	Topsoil	Layer	Moderately compact mid greyish brown clay loam	0.29m	Rare charcoal flecks and rounded to subangular gravels noted throughout. Frequent root disturbance also seen
101	Subsoil	Layer	Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay	0.31m	Rare charcoal flecks and rounded to subangular throughout
102	Natural	Layer	Compact mid reddish brown clay	0.02m +	Angular to rounded peagrit to gravels moderately seen throughout
103	Ditch	Fill	Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay	0.23m	rare charcoal flecks throughout. Thought to be the result of a natural siltation and infilling
104	Ditch	Cut		0.23m	North/south aligned ditch with moderate concaved slopes that descend onto a flat base. At first thought to be a furrow but profile suggests otherwise. Maybe part of the former field boundary 107
105	Ditch	Fill	Firm mid bluish brown silty	0.13m	No tip lines or evidence of

			clay		deliberate backfilling. Thought to be the result of natural deposition
106	Ditch	Fill	Firm mid orangey brown clay	0.12m	Thought to be the result of a natural siltation as opposed to a deliberate
107	Ditch	Cut		0.22m	Moderate sharp sides that drop onto a concaved base of ditch orientated north/south
108	Ditch	Fill	Firm mid orangey brown clay	0.22m	Sterile fill through to be the result of natural slumping after the initial excavation of linear ditch
109	Furrow	Fill	Moderately compact mid bluish brown silty clay	0.11m	Contained occasional charcoal flecks and rounded to subangular gravels throughout.
110	Furrow	Cut		0.11m	North/south aligned generic number for furrows with gradual sloped sides that drop onto a flat base
111	Gully	Fill	Moderately compact mid orangey brown clay	0.24m	rare charcoal flecks seen throughout. Thought to be the result of natural deposition through low energy processes.
112	Gully	Cut		0.24m	Moderately sided, even sides that dropped imperceptibly onto a concaved base orientated north/south. Thought at first to be a drainage gully although given the quantity of domestic wares found to the west it is now considered to be possibly associated with occupation
113	Ditch	Fill	Firm mid brownish blue silty clay	0.12m	Occasional charcoal flecks, thought to be the result of natural siltation

Trench 2

Length: 25m

Width: 1.60m

Orientation: North to south

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
200	Topsoil	Layer	Moderately compact mid greyish brown silt loam	0.24m	Occasional rounded to subangular gravels throughout. Heavily disturbed by root action
201	Subsoil	Layer	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay	0.28m	Rare rounded to subrounded gravels throughout
202	Natural	Layer	Firm mid reddish brown clay	0.06m +	Occasional to moderate rounded to subangular peagrit to gravel
203	Ditch	Fill	Moderately compact mid reddish brown silty clay	0.14m	Rare subangular gravels throughout. Fill of linear appears to be almost identical to the natural substrate but due to a lack of laminations, tip lines etc it is thought to be the result of natural infilling.
204	Ditch	Cut		0.14m	Concaved U-shaped east/west linear with gradual to moderate sides. Thought to be related to either medieval field systems, or given the quantity of domestic wares to the west, it might be related to occupation. That said, at present it is thought to be more likely associated with a field boundary.

Trench 3

Length: 25m

Width: 1.60m

Orientation: East to west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
300	Topsoil	Layer	Moderately compact mid greyish brown clay loam	0.26m	Occasional subrounded to subangular gravels throughout, highly disturbed by root action.
301	Subsoil	Layer	Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay	0.35m	Occasional subrounded to subangular gravels throughout
302	Natural	Layer	Firm mid reddish brown clay	0.03m +	Occasional rounded to subangular peagrit to gravels throughout
303	Ditch	Fill	Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay	0.09m	Occasional subrounded to subangular gravels throughout, rare charcoal flecks throughout. Thought to be the result of natural siltation
304	Ditch	Cut		0.09m	North/south aligned linear which is thought to be related to a post-medieval furrow. With a gradual concaved sides dropping onto a flat base
305	Gully	Fill	Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay	0.15m	Rare charcoal flecks throughout and occasional subangular gravels
306	Gully	Cut		0.15m	North/south U-shaped gully with moderate sided sides that drop imperceptibly onto a
307	Gully	Fill	Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay	0.19m	Contains rare charcoal flecks and occasional subrounded to subrounded gravels throughout. Thought from deposition slump that this material is the result of a deliberate deposition as opposed to a natural siltation.
308	Gully	Cut		0.19m	North/south aligned gully with a moderately concaved sides that drop onto a concaved base. Located roughly 2m west of 306 and thought to be possibly contemporary based on morphological

Broadwas, Worcestershire

309	Ditch	Fill	Firm mid bluish brown silty clay	0.18m	Contains occasional charcoal flecks and sub-rounded to subangular gravels. Thin banding within deposit suggests this is the result of a low energy natural siltation
310	Ditch	Fill	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay	0.44m	Contains occasional charcoal flecks and occasional subangular peagrit to gravels throughout. No laminations or tip lines noted and at present is believed to be the result of a low energy natural siltation.
311	Ditch	Fill	Firm mid reddish brown clay	0.42m	Thought to be the result of a natural slump against the western slope shortly after the feature was excavated and before siltation had begun. No evidence of it being a deliberate infill.
312	Ditch	Cut		0.59m	North/south aligned ditch with steep sides that drop onto a slightly concaved base. Thought to be a potential boundary ditch which at first was thought to be associated with field division, but given the quantity of domestic wares recovered it is postulated that it may in fact be relative to an area of occupation

Trench 4

Length: 25m

Width: 1.60m

Orientation: North to south

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
400	Topsoil	Layer	Moderately compact mid greyish brown clay loam	0.20m	Contained occasional charcoal flecks and subrounded to subangular gravels
401	Subsoil	Layer	Moderately compact mid orangey brown silty clay	0.22m	Contains occasional subangular to subrounded gravels throughout
402	Natural	Layer	Firm mid reddish brown clay	0.40m +	Occasional subangular to subrounded gravels throughout
403	Ditch	Fill	Moderately compact mid orangey brown clay	0.07m	Homogenous sterile deposit that appears to be the result of natural
404	Ditch	Fill	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay	0.40m	Rare charcoal flecks and subangular gravels throughout. Believed to be the result of a natural siltation as opposed to a deliberate backfill
405	Ditch	Cut		0.40m	East/west aligned ditch with sharp sides that drop onto a concaved base, latest of three separate intercutting linears. Thought at first to have been associated with field systems but now believed to be potentially associated with settlement activity
406	Ditch	Fill	Firm mid orangey brown silty clay	0.24m	Sterile fill which is thought to be the result of natural siltation and is thought to be medieval based on stratigraphic relationships.
407	Ditch	Cut		0.24m	NE/SW orientated linear with moderate steep sides that drop onto a slightly concaved base. Use of feature is currently unknown although given the large quantity of domestic wares recovered in the trenches it is thought to be potentially associated with domestic activity as opposed to a field system

Broadwas, Worcestershire

408	Ditch	Fill	Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay	0.15m	Contains rare charcoal flecks and occasional subrounded gravels. Thought to be the result of natural siltation as opposed to a deliberate deposition
409	Ditch	Cut		0.15m	NE/SW orientated ditch with moderately steep sides that drop onto a moderately concaved base. First believed to be associated with field boundaries but now postulated to be associated with a possible
410	Gully	Fill	Soft mid greyish brown silty clay	0.09m	Naturally deposited siltation with rare charcoal flecks throughout. Possibly medieval in date given surrounding features however a lack of datable material or stratigraphic relationships this is unable to be proven.
411	Gully	Cut		0.09m	east/west aligned gully with gently sloping sides that dropped imperceptibly onto a concaved base. Thought to be associated with either a field system or a postulated medieval settlement
412	Ditch	Fill	Firm mid orangey brown silty clay	0.26m	Deposit appears to be a naturally deposited siltation over an unknown period of time that contained occasional charcoal flecks and several medieval cooking pot fragments.
413	Ditch	Fill	Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay	0.42m	Contains occasional charcoal flecks and subangular gravels throughout. No tip lines or laminations noted and thought to be the result of a natural siltation over an unknown period of time.
414	Ditch	Fill	Firm mid orangey brown clay	0.59m	Occasional charcoal flecks and subangular gravels throughout. Thought to be a natural slump or deposition of redeposited natural that was deposited through natural processes

415	Ditch	Cut		0.62m	East/west aligned ditch with steep concaved sides that dropped onto a flat base. Thought to be part of a large boundary ditch which at first was believed to be associated with a field system but is now postulated to be part of a possible settlement area.
416	Furrow	Fill	Soft mid greyish brown silty clay	0.07m	Contains rare charcoal flecks and occasional subrounded to subangular gravels throughout. Thought to be the result of a natural deposition
417	Furrow	Fill	Firm mid orangey brown clay	0.12m	rare charcoal flecks and occasional subrounded to subangular gravels throughout. All evidence suggests that this deposit is the result of natural deposition
418	Furrow	Cut		0.19m	East/west aligned furrow with gradual sides that dropped imperceptibly onto a concaved base. Thought most likely to be post-medieval in date although due to the lack of finds and associated features some speculation is currently present

Trench 5

Length: 30m

Width: 1.60m

Orientation: North to south

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
500	Topsoil	Layer	Moderately compact mid greyish brown silt loam	0.25m	Contains subrounded gravels throughout and highly disturbed by root action
501	Subsoil	Layer	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay	0.30m	Contains occasional subrounded to subangular gravels throughout.
502	Natural	Layer	Firm mid reddish brown clay	0.02m +	Mottled clay with occasional subrounded to subangular gravels throughout.
503	Pit	Fill	Moderately compact dark greyish brown silty clay	0.07m	Contains occasional rooting and humic material. Upper deposit of large storage pit. Thought to be a deliberate dump.
504	Pit	Fill	Compact mid orangey brown silty clay	0.23m	Contains occasional rounded to subangular gravels throughout. Thought to be a natural low energy siltation.
505	Pit	Fill	Compact mid reddish brown silty clay	0.25m	Contains occasional rounded to subangular gravels throughout. Appears to be a deliberate deposition through backfilling as opposed to the result of a natural siltation.
506	Pit	Fill	Compact dark orangey red silty clay	0.20m	Contains frequent rounded to subangular gravels throughout along with a quantity of pot. Appears to be a deliberate infill of a large pit.
507	Pit	Cut		0.55m	Vertical sides that drop with a sharp concave onto a flat base of what is thought to have been a former storage pit of probable medieval date. It is thought that given the quantity of features and artefactual material found in close proximity that this area may be within an area of occupation rather than simple field systems.

508	Drain	Fill	Firm light greyish yellow rubble	0.04m	Limestone rubble in a silty clay rich matrix. Thought to be a deliberate deposition of limestone rubble that has been used
509	Drain	Cut		0.04m	NE/SW aligned drainage linear that appears to have been truncated by later action. Thought to be of probable post-medieval date and to have aided

Trench descriptions WSM 66249

Trench 1

Length: 25m Width: 1.60m Orientation: North/South

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
101	Topsoil	Layer	Friable mid bluish brown silty clay	0.28m	Mid blue/brown friable sandy clay. Mixed by plough and root action with frequent organic material and occasional charcoal fleck inclusions. Topsoil
102	Subsoil	Layer	Firm mid greyish orange silty clay	0.13m	Firm mid grey orange silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks throughout. Subsoil
103	Natural		Firm light greyish yellow silty sand	0.21m +	Firm mid grey yellow silty sand with occasional sub angular pea-grit and gravels. Natural

Trench 2

Length: 25m Width: 1.60m Orientation: East/west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
201	Topsoil	Layer	Friable mid bluish brown sandy clay	0.24m	Friable mid blue blown sandy clay with occasional to moderate subrounded gravels throughout. Frequent plough and root disturbance. Topsoil
202	Subsoil	Layer	Firm mid greyish orange sandy clay	0.20m	Mid grey orange sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks throughout, truncated by [205]. Subsoil
203	Natural		Firm light greyish yellow silty clay	0.05m +	Firm light grey yellow silty clay with rare round to sub rounded gravels throughout. Natural.
204		Fill	Firm mid bluish grey silty clay	0.67m	Fill of service cut [205]. Firm silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and round to sub rounded angular gravels. The result of deliberate deposition.
205	Linear	Cut		0.67m	Cut for former service trench roughly orientated NNE/SSW with steep vertical sides onto a flat base.

Trench 3

Length: 25m

Width: 1.60m

Orientation: North/south

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
301	Topsoil	Layer	Friable mid reddish brown silty clay	0.28m	Friable mid reddish brown sandy clay, highly disturbed by root and plough action and contains moderate charcoal flecks and organic material. Also contained moderate amounts of rounded to sub rounded gravels
302	Subsoil	Layer	Firm light yellowish grey sandy clay	0.29m	Firm light yellow grey sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks throughout. Subsoil
303	Natural		Firm light orangey grey silty clay	0.02m	Firm orange grey silty clay with rare subangular to rounded gravels throughout. Natural.
304		Fill	Firm light brownish grey sandy silt	0.29m	Fill of [305]. Firm light brown grey sandy silt with moderate round to sub rounded gravels throughout. The result of deliberate backfilling.
305	Linear	Cut		0.29m	Cut of NE/SW linear. With steep sides and a moderate concave break of slope onto a flat base.

Trench 4

Length: 25m Width: 1.60m Orientation: East/west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
400	Topsoil	Layer	Friable dark greyish brown silty clay		Friable dark grey brown silty clay with moderate sub rounded gravels.
401	Subsoil	Layer	Moderately Compact mid orangey brown silty clay	0.30m	Moderately compact mid orange brown silty clay with occasional sub rounded stones. Subsoil.
402	Natural		Firm mid reddish brown clay	0.20m	Firm mid reddish brown gravel clay. Natural.
403	Natural		Firm mid reddish brown silty clay	0.10m	Moderately compact mid reddish brown silty clay. Found below 403. Natural substrate.

Trench 5

Length: 25m

Width: 1.60m

Orientation: North/south

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
501	Topsoil	Layer	Friable mid bluish brown sandy clay	0.34m	Friable mid blue brown sandy clay with occasional rounded to sub rounded gravels throughout. Heavily disturbed by root and plough action. Topsoil.
502	Subsoil	Layer	Firm mid greyish orange sandy clay	0.19m	Firm mid grey orange sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks throughout. Subsoil
503	Natural		Firm light greyish red sandy clay	0.03m +	Firm grey red sandy clay with frequent angular to sub rounded gravels throughout. Occasional manganese flecks.
504	Linear	Cut	Firm mid brownish grey sand	0.54m	Fill of linear [505]. Deposited through low energy natural siltation and slumping. A single piece of pot was recovered.
505		Fill		0.54m	Cut of large linear. In plan 505 appears to be a corner of a much larger feature. NW/SE- NE/SW. Function unknown.
506	Pit	Cut	Moderately Compact dark greyish brown silty clay	0.15m	Moderately compact dark grey brown silty clay with frequent gravels and charcoal flecks. Porcelain and fe nail was recovered from the fill.
507	Topsoil	Layer		0.15m	Cut of pit. Gradual Concave side onto a flat base. Possible refuse pit

Trench 6

Length: 25m Width: 1.60m Orientation: East/west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
601		Fill	Friable mid bluish brown sandy clay	0.24m	Friable mid blue brown sandy clay, highly disturbed by root and plough action with moderate rounded to sub angular gravels and occasional charcoal flecks. Modern in date.
602	Subsoil	Layer	Firm mid greyish orange silty clay	0.21m	Friable mid grey orange silty clay with occasional rounded to sub rounded peagrit gravels and manganese flecks throughout. Subsoil.
603	Natural		Firm light greyish red sandy clay	0.04m +	Firm light grey red sandy clay with bands of peagrit gravels and manganese throughout.
604		Fill	Firm mid greyish orange silty clay	0.48m	Firm mid grey orange silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and rare rounded to sub rounded gravels. Deposited through a low energy process, e.g. siltation.
605	Layer	Cut		0.48m	NNE/SSW linear. The west face has a rounded moderate top break of slope that drops onto a moderately steep side with a moderate base break of slope onto a flat base. The east top break of slope is rounded and steep dropping onto a slight shelf but then descends rapidly onto a moderate base break of slope. Possible drainage ditch, although no drainage material was noted in the fill.

Appendix 2 Technical information

The archive (site code: WSM 57105)

The archive consists of:

- 1 Field progress reports AS2
- 37 Digital photographs
- 5 Scale drawings
- 3 Trench record sheets AS41
- 1 Box of finds
- 1 CD-Rom/DVDs
- 1 Copy of this report (bound hard copy)

The archive (site code: WSM 57106)

The archive consists of:

- 37 Context records AS1
- 5 Field progress reports AS2
- 59 Digital photographs
- 1 Drawing number catalogues AS4
- 19 Scale drawings
- 5 Trench record sheets AS41
- 1 Box of finds
- 1 CD-Rom/DVDs
- 1 Copy of this report (bound hard copy)

The archive (site code: WSM 66249)

The archive consists of:

- 2 Context records AS1
- 5 Field progress reports AS2
- 1 Photographic records AS3
- 50 Digital photographs
- 4 Scale drawings
- 6 Trench record sheets AS41
- 1 Box of finds
- 1 CD-Rom/DVDs
- 1 Copy of this report (bound hard copy)

The project archives are intended to be placed at:

Broadwas, Worcestershire

Worcestershire County Museum

Museums Worcestershire

Hartlebury Castle

Hartlebury

Near Kidderminster

Worcestershire DY11 7XZ

Tel Hartlebury (01299) 250416

Summary of data for Worcestershire HER

WSM 57105 Land adjacent to Broadwas C of E Primary School

period	material class	object specific type	total	Weight (g)
undated		fuel	4	20
post medieval/modern	ceramic	brick/tile	4	37
undated	slag		2	24
modern	ceramic	pot	2	48
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1	7

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

period	fabric code	fabric name	count	weight (g)
post-medieval	78	post-medieval red ware	1	7
modern	85	modern china	2	45
modern	101	miscellaneous modern wares	1	3

Table 2: Quantification of the pottery by fabric type

context	material class	object specific type	count	Weight (g)	Start date	End date	TPQ
102	ceramic	pot	1	7	M17C	18C	L18th- E19th C
102	ceramic	pot	1	3	L18C	E19C	
102	ceramic	brick/tile	1	3			
103	ceramic	pot	1	23	19C	20C	19C /20C
103	ceramic	brick/tile	1	2			
304	ceramic	brick/tile	1	17			L18C+
304	slag		2	24			
304	fuel	?coke	4	20			

Table 3: Summary of context dating based on artefacts

WSM 57106 Land south of Stoney Ley Farm

period	object specific type	Total	Weight (g)
medieval	pot	12	159
late medieval	pot	1	2
late medieval	roof tile(flat)	1	23
post-medieval	pot	1	46
post-medieval	roof tile(flat)	1	266
post-med/modern	brick	1	331

Table 4: Quantification of the assemblage

Period	fabric number	fabric name	count	Weight (g)
medieval	55	Worcester-type sandy unglazed ware	8	105
medieval	56	Malvernian unglazed ware	4	54
late medieval	69	oxidized glazed Malvernian ware	1	2
post-medieval	78	post-medieval red ware	1	46

Table 5: Quantification of the pottery by fabric type

Context	material class	object specific type	count	weight(g)	start date	end date	TPQ
105	ceramic	brick	1	331	16C	17C	
201	ceramic	roof tile(flat)	1	266			18C
203	ceramic	pot	1	46	L17C	18C	L17C/18C
309	ceramic	pot	1	10	12C	14C	12C-14C
310	ceramic	pot	1	9	L11C	14C	L11C-14C
404	ceramic	pot	1	9	L11C	14C	L11C-14C
408	ceramic	pot	1	5	L11C	14C	L11C-14C
412	ceramic	pot	1	61	L11C	14C	12C-14C
412	ceramic	pot	1	20	12C	14C	
413	ceramic	pot	1	10	L11C	14C	L11C-14C
414	ceramic	pot	2	10	L11C	14C	L11C-14C
506	ceramic	pot	1	1	L11C	14C	L15C
506	ceramic	pot	1	5	12C	14C	
506	ceramic	pot	1	2	L15C		

506	ceramic	roof tile(flat)	1	23	L15C+		
508	ceramic	pot	1	19	12C	14C	12C-14C

Table 6: Summary of context dating based on artefacts

WSM 66249 Church Lane Field

period	material class	object specific type	total	weight (g)
undated		fuel	3	2
post-medieval	iron	nail	2	4
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	3	12
post-med/modern	ceramic	brick	1	70
post-med/modern	ceramic	brick/tile	1	4
post-med/modern	ceramic	brick/tile	3	11
post-med/modern	ceramic	drain	7	412
modern	ceramic	pot	8	20
modern	ceramic	tile	2	10
modern	glass	vessel	1	1

Table 7: Quantification of the assemblage

period	fabric code	fabric name	total	Weight (g)
post-medieval	78	post-medieval red ware	2	4
post-medieval	91	post-medieval buff wares	1	8
modern	83	porcelain	1	2
modern	84	creamware	3	2
modern	85	modern china	3	14
modern	101	miscellaneous modern wares	1	2

Table 8: Quantification of the pottery by fabric type

context	material class	object specific type	count	weight(g)	start date	end date	tpq
101	ceramic	pot	1	8	M17C	18C	L19/20C
101	ceramic	pot	1	1	L19C	20C	
101	ceramic	brick/tile	1	4			
102	ceramic	brick	1	70			20C
201	ceramic	pot	1	10	L19C	20C	L19/20C
204	ceramic	drain	7	412			modern
400	ceramic	pot	1	2	19C	20C	19/20C
501	ceramic	tile	1	4			19/20C
501	glass	vessel	1	1	19C	20C	

501	ceramic	pot	1	1	L17C	18C	
502	iron	nail	1	1			undated
504	ceramic	pot	1	3		17C	17C
506	iron	nail	1	3			L18C
506	ceramic	pot	1	1	L18C		
601	ceramic	pot	1	3	L19C	20C	19/20C
601	ceramic	pot	1	2	19C	20C	
601	ceramic	tile	1	6	L19C	20C	
604	ceramic	brick/tile	3	11			L18C+
604	ceramic	pot	2	1	L18C		
604		fuel	3	2			

Table 9: Summary of context dating based on artefacts