

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EXCAVATION AT
HARVINGTON FLOOD
ALLEVIATION SCHEME, LEYS
ROAD, HARVINGTON,
WORCESTERSHIRE

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With a contribution by Dennis Williams

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Archaeological excavation at Harvington Flood Alleviation Scheme, Leys Road, Harvington, Worcestershire

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Part 1 Project summary

An archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation was undertaken at Harvington Flood Alleviation Scheme, Leys Road, Harvington, Worcestershire (NRG SP 04677 04965).

The archaeological evaluation and excavation was undertaken on behalf of Wychavon District Council, who intends to undertake a flood alleviation scheme which involves the excavation of two balancing ponds and the creation of an adjacent bund.

The investigations, although small in size, revealed a number of features that could be securely dated to the 1st to 3rd centuries AD. These included a number of ditches and gullies that formed a sequence of multi-phased enclosures and field boundaries. There were at least three enclosures, a number of linear boundary ditches and two discrete pits. Materials recovered from these features were typical of a Romano-British farmstead, although the presence of Roman roof tile fragments suggests a well-constructed, possibly stone-built, building in the immediate vicinity.

The multi-phased nature of the site indicates a relatively stable agrarian settlement through the Roman period up until at least the 3rd century AD.

Part 2 Detailed report

1. **Planning background**

An archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation was undertaken at Harvington Flood Alleviation Scheme (NRG SP 04677 04965), Leys Road, Harvington, Worcestershire (Fig 1), on behalf of Wychavon District Council. The client intends to undertake a flood alleviation scheme which involves the excavation of two balancing ponds and the creation of an adjacent bund.

The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008a) and the *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (IfA 2008b).

The project also conforms to a brief prepared by (HEAS 2011a) and for which a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced (HEAS 2011b).

2. **Aims**

The aims of this archaeological investigation are:

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

During the evaluation, archaeological deposits were found, and an excavation was implemented immediately, at the request of Mike Glyde (the Curator), to expose, plan, sample and record archaeological deposits within the footprint of the two balancing ponds.

3. **Methods**

3.1 **Fieldwork methodology**

3.1.1 **Fieldwork strategy**

A detailed specification has been prepared by the Service (HEAS 2011b).

Fieldwork was undertaken between 4 and 7 October 2011. The site reference number and site code is WSM 46043.

The site covers an area of 12,560m², although the area of potential archaeological disturbance within the two balancing ponds covers an area of 2,070m² (0.2ha). Two trenches, amounting to just over 157m² in area, were excavated within the footprint of the two new balancing ponds, representing a sample of 7.58%. The location of the trenches is indicated in Figure 1.

Upon excavation of the Trench 2, a number of archaeological features were observed. At a site meeting of the Service, the Client, and the Curator, it was agreed to fully expose the extent of both of the ponds and to undertake a sample excavation of the features exposed. This phase covered the entire area of the two balancing ponds (Area 1 – 1,263m²; Area 2 – 807m²; totalling 2,070m²).

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed using a 360° tracked excavator, employing a toothless bucket and under archaeological supervision. Subsequent excavation

was undertaken by hand. Clean surfaces were inspected and selected deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples, as well as to determine their nature. Deposits were recorded according to standard Service practice (CAS 1995).

3.1.2 **Structural analysis**

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

3.2 **Artefact methodology, by Dennis Williams**

3.2.1 **Artefact recovery policy**

The artefact recovery policy conformed to standard Service practice (CAS 1995; appendix 2). All artefacts were recovered from stratified deposits.

3.2.2 **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. All information was recorded on *pro forma* sheets.

A single small fragment of bone from a domestic animal was examined, but is not included in the Table 1 quantification.

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

3.3 **Environmental archaeology methodology**

3.3.1 **Sampling policy**

The environmental sampling strategy conformed to standard Service practice (CAS 1995; appendix 4). Three samples were taken during the excavation, however due to resource constraints, these have not yet been processed or analysed.

4. **Topographical and archaeological context**

The site lies on the top of a gentle south-facing slope on the eastern side of the village. The existing land use has been for arable crops. The topography of the site appears to be predominantly on a slightly level area (Trench 2) and then sloping down towards the lane to the south (Trench 1).

There is no known archaeology present on the site, although there is known archaeology within the close vicinity. These include a crop mark of possible prehistoric date, a possible barrow located just to the north and a wider landscape that includes prehistoric and Roman archaeology (Miller 2005).

5. Results

5.1 Structural analysis

The trenches and features recorded are shown in Figs 1 - 3. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1.

The evaluation and subsequent excavation produced evidence of Roman activity and traces of modern activity such as plough scars and field drains. Dateable contexts could be assigned to four phases:

Phase 1	Geology
Phase 2	Prehistoric
Phase 3	Roman
Phase 4	Modern

Field records were all checked and a database and stratigraphic matrix produced.

5.1.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The underlying geology was observed in both areas and consisted of locally typical fine loams over clays (Trench 1) and over sand and gravels (Trench 2), (Table 1; Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983). These deposits had developed on late Devensian fluvioglacial deposits (Geological Survey of England and Wales 1974). The natural deposits lay between 0.30m – 0.60m below the existing ground surface.

5.1.2 Phase 2: Prehistoric deposits

Although no features of a prehistoric date were securely dated on the site, a single sherd of possible prehistoric pottery, dating to a broad Iron Age date, was clearly residual and came from a secure Roman context (223).

5.1.3 Phase 3: Roman deposits

No archaeological remains were noted in Trench 1, or in the subsequent excavated area within the confines of the western balancing pond (Area 1).

Across the northern extent of Area 2 (Fig 2) a concentrated group of ditches, pits and gullies were observed that were dated to the Roman period. The majority of these features defined a small network of field or enclosure boundaries. The earliest activity appears to have originated in the latter half of the 1st century AD.

Enclosure A

To the north of the site, a series of re-cut ditches appeared to indicate a possible multi-phased enclosure with an entrance. These ditches consisted of three ditches (contexts 224, 226, 228; Plate 4) on the western side, aligned east to west, and extended into the site by 7m. These ditches then terminated, leaving a gap of 1.5m – 2.5m and then continued on the eastern side (contexts 210, 243 and 212). Ditch 243 was only visible in section and not in plan (Plate 2 and 3). The two series of ditches consisted of a similar sequence; a central concave ditch (226 and 243) was then re-cut by two later V shaped ditches (210, 224 and then 212, 228).

Unfortunately no pottery was recovered from either of the two earliest ditch fills, but material from the second phase of activity (the first re-cutting) gives a date of between 120-440 AD (209), and 80-200 AD (224). So, if these two ditches are contemporary then a date of 120-200 AD would seem accurate. If the second phase of activity dates to the mid-late 2nd century, it is then quite possible that the first phase of this enclosure could date from either the late 1st or early 2nd century. The final phase of re-cutting produced pottery dating from 43-400 AD (211/219) and 43-200 AD (227), which, allied to the stratigraphic relationship indicates a date anywhere from the late 2nd century onwards. Unfortunately only a small extent of Enclosure A was observed so its full extent and plan was not noted. It is possible that it extended to the north, where the topography was flatter, and there was no obvious return noted in any of the excavated area to the south.

One of the ditches associated with Enclosure A (210) cuts an earlier shallow east to west aligned gully (208), which in turn also cuts a similarly aligned ditch (222). Unfortunately no datable material was recovered from these two earlier gullies and their date and nature remain illusive.

Enclosure B

A section of a smaller enclosure (Enclosure B) was also noted in the excavated area. The enclosure ditch (230) was truncated slightly to the north by the latest ditch (228) with formed part of Enclosure A (Section A).

This enclosure consisted of a V-shaped ditch (230: Plate 6) that extended from the northeast corner of the site, aligned east to west and then turned southwards for 22m before joining another east to west aligned ditch (237). A relationship slot excavated between these two ditches indicated that the two ditches were cotemporary. However the east to west aligned ditch (237) was also V-shaped but slightly deeper, at 0.56m as opposed to 0.40m. Ditch 237 also contained two separate fills.

Boundary ditch C

An east to west aligned ditch (Boundary Ditch C, context 234: Plate 7) clearly truncated the ditches belonging to Enclosure B, but was cut by the small gully forming Enclosure D. This ditch contained no datable material but the stratigraphic location indicated that it was later than Enclosure B (mid 2nd century) and earlier than Enclosure D (late 2nd – 3rd century), therefore placing this ditch quite tightly in the early 3rd century.

Enclosure D

A small curvilinear gully (232: Plate 7) appeared to be one of the later features on the site. This gully enclosed an area of roughly 120m² (Enclosure D), although it extended partly beyond the eastern edge of the site. This small gully contained an entranceway to the northeast corner. This single phased gully contained a single fill (231) which showed no signs of having been re-cut or altered and contained material dated to 43 – 200 AD. This small enclosure truncated Enclosure B, which dated to the 2nd century; therefore this enclosure is likely to date to the late 2nd or early 3rd century.

Boundary ditch E

Marking the southern extent of the occupation area was a second east to west ditch (239: Section B: Plate 8). The fill of this ditch contained material dating to between 43 – 400 AD, which made it difficult to place in relation to the other features across the site. The ditch appears to be more substantial than the others excavated, being 1.90m wide and 0.52m deep. This ditch may mark the southern extent of the occupation site. Unlike the sequence of ditches to the north (Enclosure A), this ditch shows no sign of having been re-cut and may be only of a single phase. It is possible that this ditch marked a slight southern extension to the site and was contemporary with the small Enclosure D, the earlier boundary being indicated by ditch 234.

Ditches 206 and 216

Ditch 206, aligned north to south, was a shallow feature that may have been a heavily truncated ditch. This feature cut the eastern side of the 'V' shaped gully 205, which formed the eastern side of the small Enclosure D.

Ditch 218 consisted of a short, 6m long, slightly curved shallow feature aligned east to west. This ditch had then been re-cut at a later date by 216, following a similar alignment, but extending for 8.5m.

The close proximity of the termini of ditches 216 and 206 and the location, forming a well defined right-angle may imply that these two are contemporary too, and possibly form a fourth enclosure that extends to the west of the excavated site. If so, then this would post-date Enclosure D as ditch 206 clearly truncated ditch 204. Dating from these two ditches (206, 216) give a broad date of between 250 – 400 AD and fits with the later stratigraphic sequence.

Pits/postholes 214 and 241

Two isolated pits were also observed. Pit 214 was roughly 0.60m diameter, but slightly oval and only 0.10m deep and contained no finds. Pit 241 (Plate 9) was 0.6m diameter and 0.20m deep and also contained no finds. However a single stone at the base bay indicate that this was a former posthole, but there was no sign of a post pipe or any other contemporary post holes in the vicinity that may have formed any structures.

5.1.4 Phase 4: modern deposits

Modern deposits noted across the two areas consisted solely of the existing topsoil and underlying subsoil, and a number of ceramic field drains that crisscrossed the two areas. No artefacts of a modern date were recovered.

5.2 Artefact analysis, by Dennis Williams

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

The artefactual assemblage, mainly recovered from linear features, is summarised in Table 1. The group, comprising pottery and roof tile, came from 13 stratified contexts. With the exception of one possible prehistoric pottery sherd, all could be dated to the Roman period (see Table 1). The level of preservation was fair to good, with sherds displaying variable amounts of abrasion.

Period	Material class	Count	Weight (g)
Prehistoric	ceramic	1	8
Roman	ceramic	82	2322
Totals		83	2330

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

Pottery

All sherds have been grouped and quantified according to fabric type (Table 2). A total of five diagnostic form sherds were present and could be dated accordingly. The remaining sherds were datable by fabric type to their general period or production span.

Period	Fabric code	Fabric common name	Count	Weight (g)
Prehistoric	97	Miscellaneous prehistoric wares	1	8
Roman	3	Malvernian ware	6	478
Roman	12	Severn Valley ware	57	995
Roman	12.1	Reduced Severn Valley ware	1	6
Roman	12.2	Oxidised, organically- tempered Severn Valley ware	3	44
Roman	14	Fine sandy grey ware	1	34
Roman	15	Coarse sandy grey ware	1	370
Roman	16.1	Savernake ware (BD30/31)	2	94
Roman	22	Black-burnished ware, type 1 (BB1)	5	54
Totals			64	1909

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

All of the Roman pottery in the assemblage fell into the category of coarsewares. Hand-made Malvernian pottery (fabric 3) made up 25% of the pottery by weight, while Severn Valley ware (fabrics 12, 12.1 and 12.2), probably from a similar local production area, accounted for 46% of the total.

Although only small quantities of pottery were recovered from the contexts excavated, it was possible to discern some chronological trends. The southeast part of the excavation area yielded pottery that was generally early Roman in date, dating to the 1st to 2nd centuries. Diagnostic forms included a Malvernian tubby cooking pot (Peacock 1967, fig. 1,11) from ditch fill 231, and diagnostic fabrics included organic tempered Severn Valley ware (Fabric 12.2) from ditch fill 235, cut by 231. Fine (fabric 14) and coarse (fabric 15) grey sandy wares were recovered from ditch fills 231 and 238 respectively. The production source of these fabrics is not known, and they cannot be closely dated. However, the jar base with fabric 15, found in context 238 was very thick, and hand-made, suggesting this had an early Roman date.

Just to the north west of these features, ditch fill 203 produced rims of Severn Valley ware (fabric 12) wide-mouthed jars, probably late 2nd to 3rd century in date (Webster 1976).

Finds from ditch fill 223, in the north east part of the site included undiagnostic sherds of oxidised and reduced Severn Valley ware (fabrics 12 and 12.1), and sherds from a wide-mouthed, grey Savernake jar (fabric 16.1). The latter is unlikely to have been later than 2nd century in date (Swan 1975). A Malvernian lid sherd (fabric 3) from an adjacent context, 227, was probably also 1st to 2nd century. A single sherd of black/brown pottery with elongated voids and traces of leached out fossil shell was most likely Iron Age (fabric 97) and therefore residual in context 223.

Ditch fills 215 and 220, in the north west part of the site, produced sherds of Black Burnished ware (fabric 22), suggesting a *terminus post quem* of c. 120. Only one was closely datable, a rim from a late 3rd to 4th century bowl (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, WA Type 25).

Roof tile

Several fragments of *tegula* roof tile, including a side flange, were recovered from ditch fills 211 and 223, in the north of the excavated area. These appeared to be from medium-sized tiles, with a thickness of 22mm, and flange depth of 44mm.

Overview of artefactual evidence

The pottery finds from this site are typical of those expected from a Romano-British farmstead, with indications of occupation across the site ranging from the 1st to 3rd centuries. Although no high-status finds were recovered, the discovery of Roman roof tile fragments from the north east part of the site does suggest the presence of a well-constructed building in the vicinity. *Terminus post quem* date ranges have been determined for the various contexts, and are shown in Table 3.

Context	Material class	Object specific type	Fabric code	Count	Weight (g)	Start date	End date	<i>Terminus post quem</i> date range
203	ceramic	pot	12	23	360	43	400	120-300
	ceramic	pot	12	1	64	150	400	
	ceramic	pot	12	1	20	43	400	
	ceramic	pot	12	1	10	150	300	
	ceramic	pot	12	1	3	100	300	
	ceramic	pot	22	1	16	120	400	
205	ceramic	pot	12	2	4	43	400	43-400
211	ceramic	pot	12	3	106	43	400	43-400
	ceramic	roof tile	-	3	43	43	400	
215	ceramic	pot	12	2	38	43	400	250-400
	ceramic	pot	22	2	26	250	400	
	ceramic	pot	22	1	8	120	400	
219	ceramic	pot	12	3	120	43	400	43-400
	ceramic	pot	3	2	284	43	400	
220	ceramic	pot	12	3	16	43	400	120-400
	ceramic	pot	3	2	38	43	400	
	ceramic	pot	22	1	4	120	400	
223	ceramic	pot	12	1	90	43	400	80-200
	ceramic	pot	12	2	30	43	400	
	ceramic	pot	16.1	2	94	80	200	
	ceramic	pot	12.1	1	6	43	400	
	ceramic	pot	97	1	8	-800	42	
	ceramic	roof tile	-	1	70	43	400	
	ceramic	roof tile	-	1	58	43	400	
	ceramic	roof tile	-	1	76	43	400	
227	ceramic	pot	3	1	34	43	200	43-200
231	ceramic	pot	12	1	34	43	400	43-200
	ceramic	pot	12	10	68	43	400	
	ceramic	pot	14	1	34	43	400	
	ceramic	pot	3	1	122	43	200	
235	ceramic	pot	12	1	6	43	400	43-200
	ceramic	pot	12	1	10	43	400	
	ceramic	pot	12.2	3	44	43	200	
238	ceramic	pot	15	1	370	43	400	43-400
240	ceramic	pot	12	1	16	43	400	43-400

Table 3 Summary of context dating based on artefacts

6. **Synthesis**

6.1 **Prehistoric**

A single sherd of possible Iron Age pottery represents the only evidence of pre-Roman activity on the site. The piece of pottery may represent slight background activity across the landscape in this period, or may have been deposited within its Roman context through a manuring process during the Roman occupation of the site.

6.2 **Roman**

The original ditches (226, 243) that formed the entrances for Enclosure A appear to have been re-cut/re-established on at least two occasions. This would indicate a level of continuity and re-use. These ditches are likely to represent the primary enclosure which contained the settlement.

Enclosure B, though only partly exposed, appeared to be contemporary with the east to west aligned ditch 237. This ditch may have formed a more substantial boundary with a series of enclosures extending off it, with ditch 230 forming one of these enclosures/fields/stockades.

The smaller gully which comprised Enclosure D appeared to be later than the other enclosures and is likely to represent a slight change in the form and layout of the earlier larger enclosures.

The concentration of archaeological features on the southern edge of the level plateau on the top of the slight rise may imply that the rest of the settlement area could be located to the north of the excavated area. The presence of Roman roof tile fragments from ditches 211 and 223 (both associated with Enclosure A and dating to late 2nd century) indicate the possible presence of a well built, and possibly high status building in the close vicinity.

Apart from the two small pits (214 and 241) the general absence of intensive occupation evidence indicates that either the focus of occupation was elsewhere or that the site has been subjected to considerable truncation through ploughing. This is supported by the observation that the ditches appeared to be quite shallow for enclosure ditches, and the site's location on a slight rise would encourage plough damage. However there was a low incidence lack of finds within the topsoil which would point to the interpretation that the focus of the settlement is to the north of the excavated area.

The small enclosures are likely to have been used for the temporary containment of animals, although the ditches appeared to be quite shallow (though later truncation may account for this). The animals contained may have been further contained by fences or hedges that are not represented in the archaeological record. It may be that the animals penned were not cattle sized, but maybe smaller, such as sheep. Unfortunately the sandy soil conditions have allowed very little bone preservation.

Despite the small size of the excavation, the level of preserved archaeology noted here has led to the definite identification of a multi-phased Roman occupation site, dating from the late 1st century onwards. Unfortunately the complete settlement pattern, the form and function of the various elements and the occupation sequence of the entire site could not be determined.

With these sequences of ditches forming various phases of fields, pounds and enclosures it is tempting to see the re-inscribing and re-using of the site as an indicator of a relatively stable agrarian society with a favourable settlement and social nature showing both a level of continuity and alteration from the 1st to 3rd century AD.

7. **Publication summary**

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

An archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation was undertaken at Harvington Flood Alleviation Scheme (NRG SP 04677 04965, WSM 46043), Leys Road, Harvington, Worcestershire, on behalf of Tony Jones, Engineering Consultancy Manager, Wychavon District Council. The client intends to undertake a flood alleviation scheme which involves the excavation of two balancing ponds and an adjacent bund.

The evaluation and subsequent excavation, though small in size, revealed a number of features that could be securely dated to the 1st to 3rd centuries AD. These included a number of ditches and gullies that formed a sequence of multi-phased enclosures and field boundaries. There were at least 3 – 4 enclosures, a number of linear boundary ditches and two isolated pits. Materials recovered from these features were typical of a Romano-British farmstead, though the presence of Roman roof tile fragments suggests a well-constructed building in the vicinity.

The multi-phased nature of the site indicated a re-using of the site suggesting a relatively stable agrarian society with and favourable settlement and social nature up until at least the 3rd century AD.

8. **Acknowledgements**

The Service would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Tony Jones and Martin Cross (Wychavon District Council), and Mike Glyde (Worcestershire County Council Historic Environment Planning Officer).

9. **Personnel**

The fieldwork and report preparation was led by Simon Sworn. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Vaughan. Fieldwork was undertaken by Simon Sworn and Mike Nicholson, finds analysis by Dennis Williams, and illustration by Laura Templeton and Carolyn Hunt.

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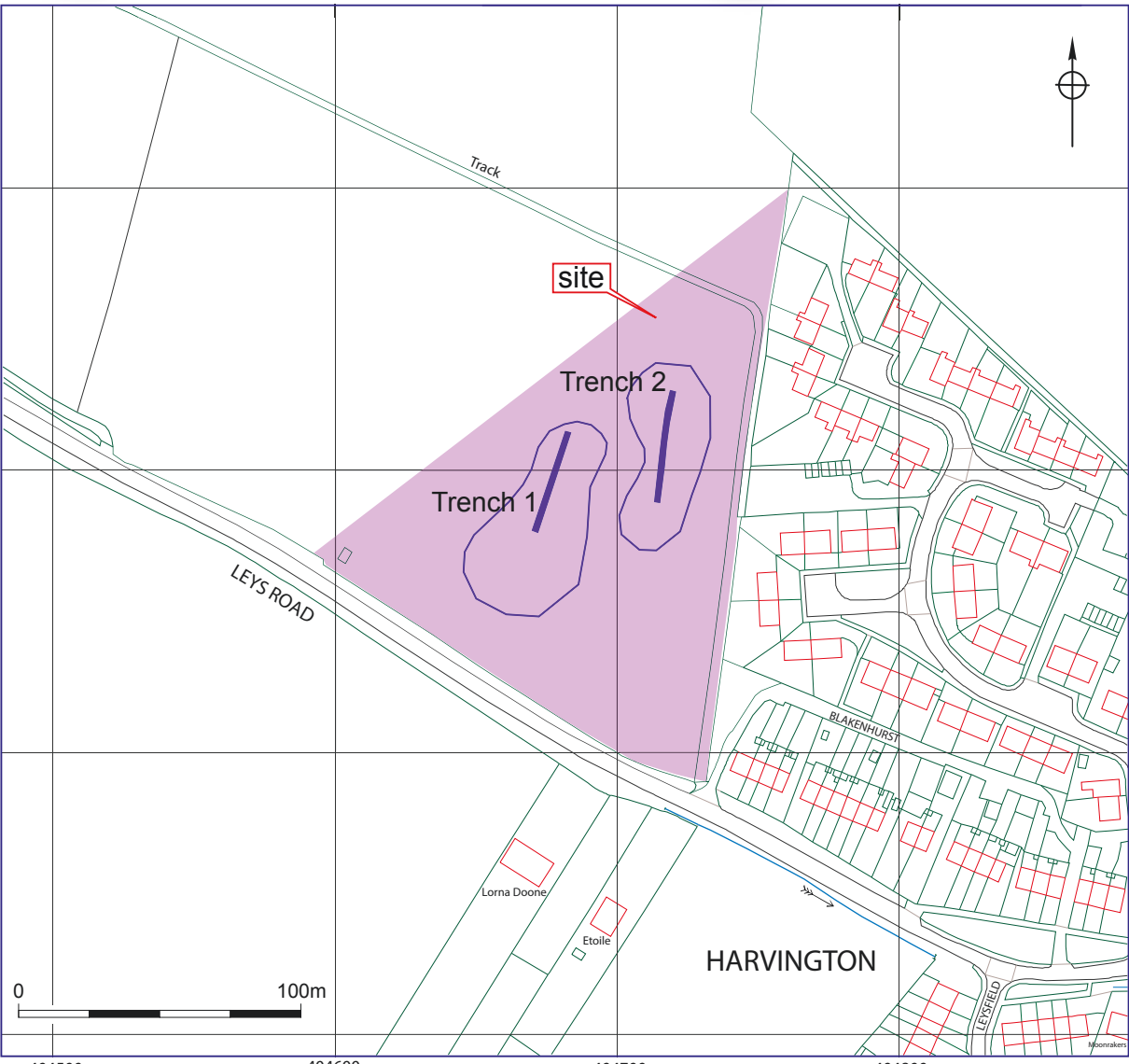
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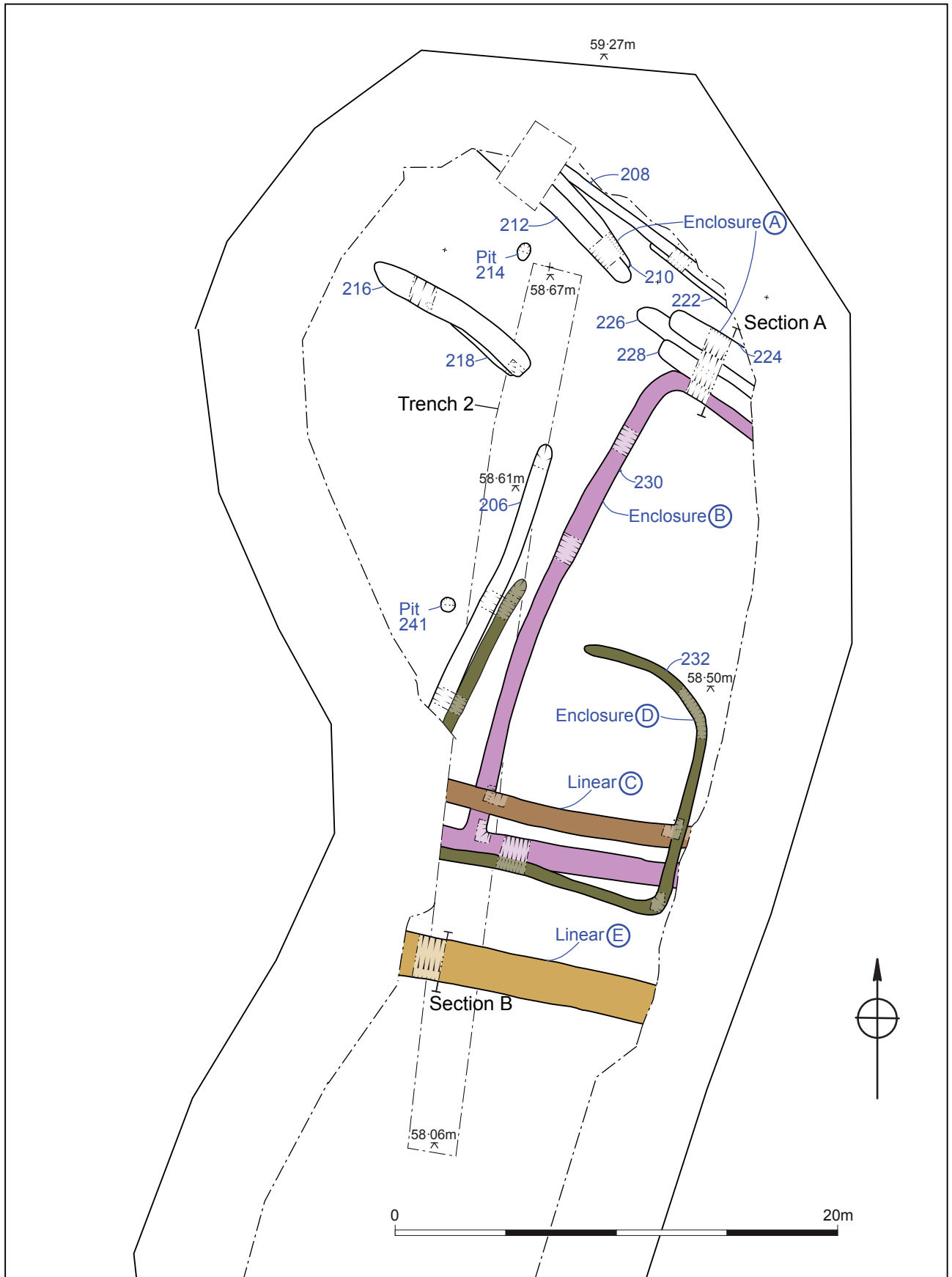
Figures



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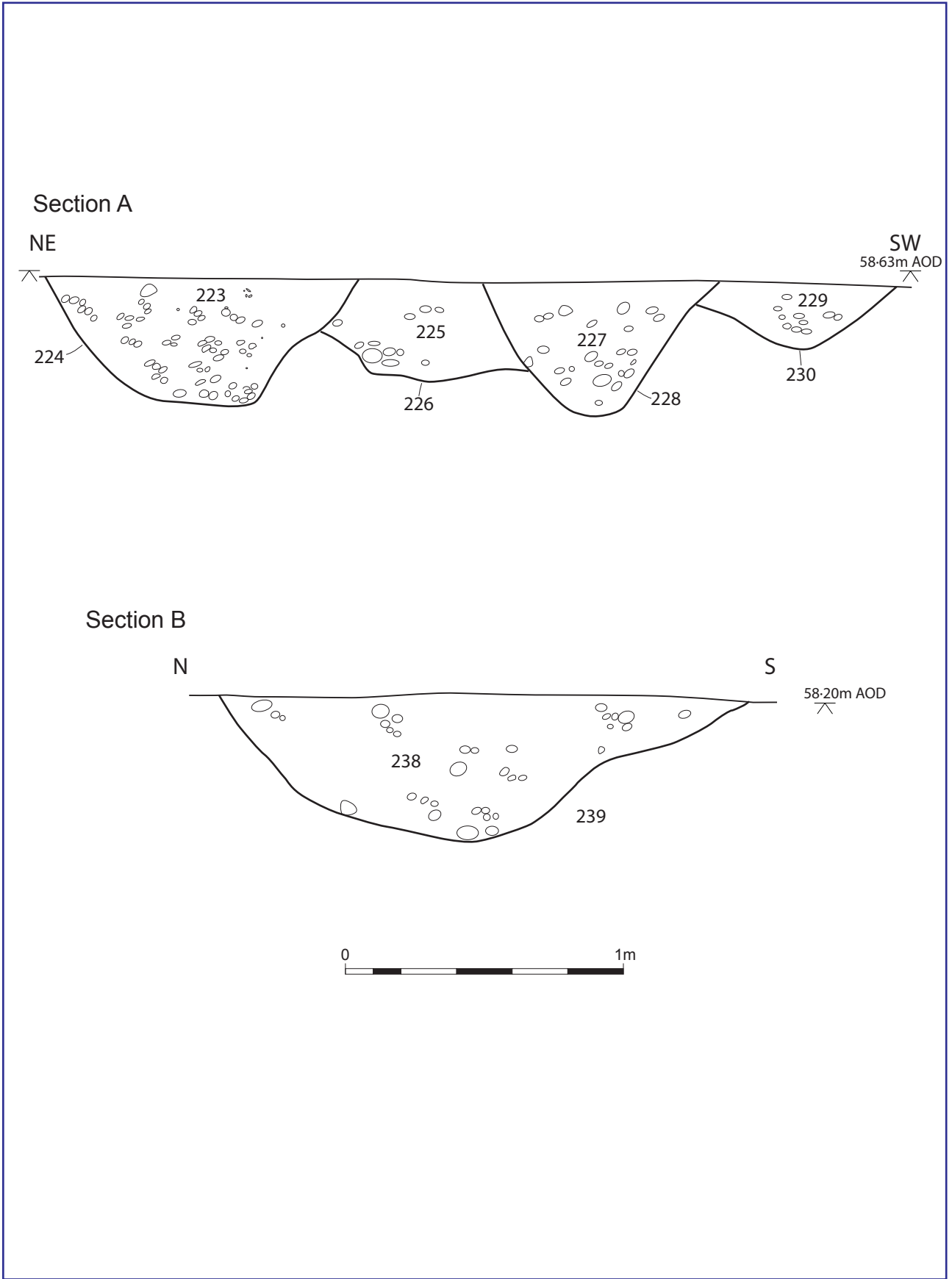
Location of the site

Figure 1



Archaeological features

Figure 2



Sections

Figure 3

Plates



Plate 1: General view of site, facing west



Plate 2: Ditches 210 and 212, eastern side of Enclosure A, scale at 1m, facing east



Plate 3: Ditches 208, 210, 212 and 243, eastern side of Enclosure A, scale at 1m, facing west



Plate 4: Ditches 224, 226, 228 and 230, western side of Enclosure A, scales at 1m, facing west



Plate 5: General view of Area 2, with Enclosure A in the foreground, facing south, scales at 1m.



Plate 6: Enclosure ditch B (230), facing north, scale at 1m



Plate 7: Ditches 237, Enclosure B (left) and 230, Enclosure D (right), and the unexcavated grey ditch of Linear C to the far left, facing west, scale at 1m



Plate 8: Southern boundary ditch, Linear E (239), facing west, scale at 1m



Plate 9: Pit/posthole 241, facing south, scale at 1m



Plate 10 general view of Area 1 after soil stripping:

Appendix 1 Context descriptions

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
100	Topsoil	Loose reddish brown silty sand, frequent small sub-rounded pebbles	0-0.38m
101	Subsoil	Friable reddish grey silty sand, occasional small sub-rounded pebbles	0.38 – 0.60m
102	Natural	Firm greyish brown sandy clays	0.60m+
200	Topsoil	Loose reddish brown silty sand, frequent small sub-rounded pebbles	0-0.38m
201	Subsoil	Friable reddish grey silty sand, occasional small sub-rounded pebbles	0.38 – 0.58m
202	Natural	Loose reddish brown sand and gravel	0.58m+
203	Ditch fill	Firm reddish brown silty sand, frequent small sub-rounded pebbles, fill of 204	0 – 0.26m
204	Ditch cut	'V' shaped north – south aligned ditch	0 – 0.26m
205	Furrow fill	Firm dark greyish brown silty sand, frequent medium sub-rounded pebbles, fill of 206	0 – 0.12m
206	Furrow cut	Shallow, irregular north – south aligned furrow	0 – 0.12m
207	Ditch fill	Firm dark greyish brown silty sand, frequent small sub-rounded pebbles, fill of 208	0 – 0.18m
208	Ditch cut	'V' shaped east – west aligned gully	0 – 0.18m
209	Ditch fill	Very compact mid greyish brown silty sand, frequent med sized sub-rounded pebbles, fill of 210, same as 220	0 – 0.62m
210	Ditch cut	'V' shaped east – west ditch, terminating within excavation area	0 – 0.62m
211	Ditch fill	Very compact light greyish brown silty sand, frequent small sub-rounded pebbles, fill of 212, same as 219	0 – 0.43m
212	Ditch cut	'V' shaped east – west ditch, terminating within excavation area	0 – 0.43m
213	Pit fill	Loose mid reddish brown silty sand, occasional small sub-rounded pebbles, fill of 214	0 – 0.10m
214	Pit cut	Shallow, oval (extended north – south) pit	0 – 0.10m
215	Ditch fill	Loose mid-dark reddish brown silty sand, occasional small sub-rounded pebbles, fill of 216	0 – 0.11m
216	Ditch cut	Shallow, slightly curved east – west ditch	0 – 0.11m
217	Ditch fill	Firm orangey brown silty sand, very frequent small sub-rounded pebbles, fill of 218	0 – 0.28m
218	Ditch cut	'V' shaped, slightly curved east – west ditch	0 – 0.28m
219	Ditch fill	Very compact light greyish brown silty sand, frequent small sub-rounded pebbles, fill of 212, same as 211	0 – 0.43m
220	Ditch fill	Very compact mid greyish brown silty sand, frequent med sized sub-rounded pebbles, fill of 210, same as 209	0 – 0.62m
221	Ditch fill	Loose reddish brown silty sand, frequent small sub-rounded pebbles, fill of 222	0 – 0.19m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
222	Ditch cut	Small concave east – west gully, terminates within excavation area	0 – 0.19m
223	Ditch fill	Loose mid reddish brown sandy silt, frequent med sized sub-rounded pebbles, fill of 224	0 – 0.48m
224	Ditch cut	Large east – west ditch, terminates within excavation area	0 – 0.48m
225	Ditch fill	Compact light yellowish brown silty sand, occasional small sub-rounded pebbles, fill of 226	0 – 0.38m
226	Ditch cut	Heavily truncated early east – west ditch, terminates within excavation area	0 – 0.38m
227	Ditch fill	Firm reddish brown silty sand, frequent med sized sub-rounded pebbles, fill of 228	0 – 0.50m
228	Ditch cut	'V' shaped east – west ditch, terminates within excavation area	0 – 0.50m
229	Ditch fill	Friable dark reddish brown silty sand, frequent med sized sub-rounded pebbles, fill of 230, same as 235	0 – 0.40m
230	Ditch cut	Concave, regular ditch boundary, forms part of enclosure, same as 237	0 – 0.40m
231	Ditch fill	Loose dark brown silty sand, occasional small sub-rounded pebbles, fill of 232	0 – 0.20m
232	Ditch cut	Shallow concave gully, forming small enclosure	0 – 0.20m
233	Ditch fill	Firm mid yellowish grey sandy clay, occasional small sub-rounded pebbles, fill of 234	0 – 0.21m
234	Ditch cut	Shallow, east – west boundary ditch, cuts 230, cut by 232	0 – 0.21m
235	Ditch fill	Friable dark reddish brown silty sand, frequent med sized sub-rounded pebbles, fill of 237, same as 229	0 – 0.30m
236	Ditch fill	Loose brownish grey silty clay, occasional small sub-rounded pebbles, fill of 237	0.19 – 0.56m
237	Ditch cut	Large 'V' shaped east – west linear boundary ditch, same as 230	0 – 0.56m
238	Ditch fill	Loose mid greyish brown silty clay, occasional medium - large sub-rounded pebbles and occasional fire-cracked stones, fill of 239	0 – 0.50m
239	Ditch cut	Large 'V' shaped east – west ditch, marking southern boundary	0 – 0.50m
240	Pit/posthole fill	Compact mid brown sandy silt, occasional small rounded pebbles, fill of 241	0 – 0.24m
241	Pit/posthole cut	Circular, concave isolated pit or posthole, no sign of post pipe	0 – 0.24m
242	Ditch fill	Compact, mid greyish brown silty sand, , occasional small sub-rounded pebbles, fill of 241	0.12 – 0.46m
243	Ditch cut	'V' shaped east – west linear, heavily truncated by later ditches 210 and 212	0.12 – 0.46m

Appendix 2 Technical information

The archive (site code: WSM 46043)

The archive consists of:

- 41 Context records AS1
- 1 Field progress reports AS2
- 1 Photographic records AS3
- 187 Digital photographs
- 1 Drawing number catalogues AS4
- 28 Scale drawings
- 1 Context number catalogues AS5
- 1 Sample records AS17
- 1 Sample number catalogues AS18
- 1 CDrom
- 1 Box of finds

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