

TEST PITS IN 2011 IN HANLEY CASTLE PARISH, WORCESTERSHIRE

Jonathan Webster, Dennis Williams and Derek Hurst

Illustrated by Carolyn Hunt

FOR THE HANLEYS' VILLAGE SOCIETY

14 March 2012
Revised 3 April 2012

© Worcestershire Archaeology,
Worcestershire County Council



Archive & Archaeology Service,
Worcestershire County Council,
Woodbury,
University of Worcester,
Henwick Grove,
Worcester WR2 6AJ

Project 3347
Report 1893
WSM 46041

Contents

Part 1 Project summary

Part 2 Detailed report

1	Background.....	5
2	Aims of test pitting	5
3	Methods	6
4	Results	6
4.1	Test Pit 13: Pool House	7
4.2	Test Pit 14: Cross Hands Cottage.....	7
4.3	Test Pit 15: Former bottle bank	8
4.4	Test Pit 16: Merevale farm	10
4.5	Test Pit 17: Herbert's Farm.....	10
4.6	Test Pit 18: Cygnet Lodge.....	11
4.7	Test Pit 19: Blackmore House.....	12
4.8	Test Pit 20: Cherry Tree Cottage.....	12
4.9	Test Pit 21: Glebe Cottage.....	13
4.10	Test Pit 22: Lane's End Cottage	13
4.11	Test Pit 23: The Hobbits (north-east)	14
4.12	Test Pit 24: The Hobbits (South-west)	15
5	Conclusions (by Derek Hurst and Jonathan Webster).....	15
6	Personnel.....	16
7	Acknowledgements.....	17
8	Bibliography	17

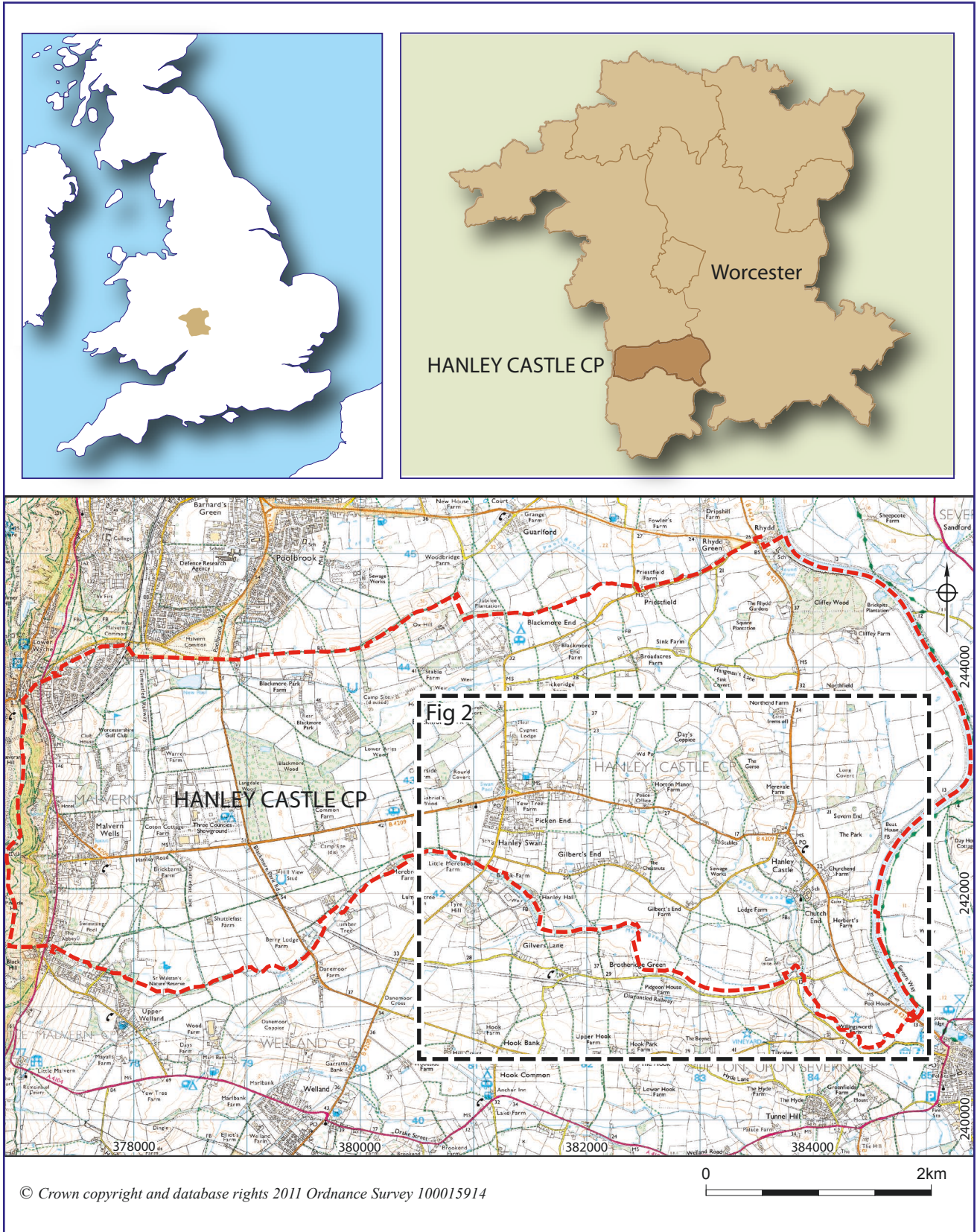


Figure 1: Hanley Castle parish based on 1797 enclosure map. See Fig 2 for location of test pits

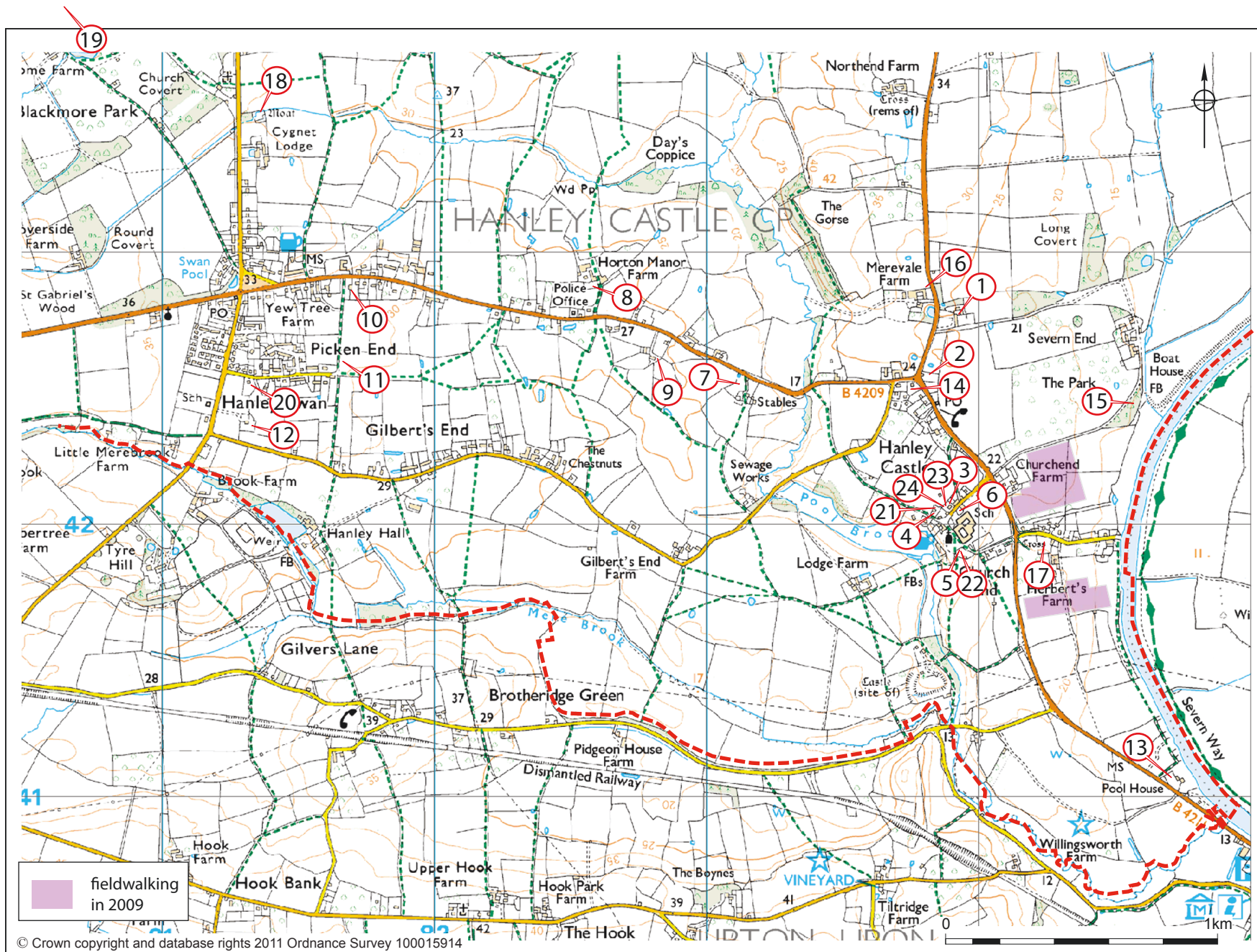


Figure 2: Location of test pits

Test pits in 2011 in Hanley Castle parish, Worcestershire

By Jonathan Webster, Dennis Williams and Derek Hurst

Part 1 Project Summary

In 2011 a further batch of twelve more hand-dug test pits (WSM46041) in the parish of Hanley Castle was instigated as part of a Heritage Lottery-funded community archaeology project undertaken for the Hanleys' Village Society. The exercise is part of a larger project to learn more about the origins and development of the parish through archaeological research.

A large quantity of artefacts was again collected in the course of the 2011 test-pitting. This included material dating from the Roman period onwards, the bulk of the finds being of later medieval, post-medieval and modern date. In some cases results confirmed those noted in 2010, while new discoveries were also made, such as the first archaeological evidence for the occupation of the moated site at Cygnet Lodge, Hanley Swan, and the identification of demolition debris from a house site at Blackmore Park, including possible evidence for a documented Tudor house. A local disposal site for rubbish from the 19th/20th century household at Severn End House was also tentatively identified. Across Hanley Castle village the general depth of post-medieval deposits was also a source of comment.

Unfortunately only two test pits were completed to the bottom of the archaeological sequence, and, in several cases, test pit results also turned out not to be available, and further thought is clearly still needed about how this exercise should best be carried out, despite several major changes already having already been implemented based on the 2010 experience.

Part 2 Detailed report

1 Background

A series of test pits (test pits 13–24; WSM46041) was excavated on 21 September 2011 by members of the Hanleys' Village Society, and pupils from Hanley Castle High and Hanley Swan Primary Schools, as part of a Heritage Lottery project, and with organisation and support by the Worcestershire Archaeology (WA; for location of test pits see Figs 1–2). This was the second phase test pitting carried out in the parish with the first (test pits 1–12) having been carried out by the same groups on the 4 November 2010 (Griffin and Hurst 2011a).

2 Aims of test pitting

The purpose of the test pitting was to investigate the history of the parish through focussing on parts of the parish where occupation has been historically established and where occupation very often still continues today, and, particularly, to see if more could be learnt about the origins of settlement at Hanley Castle and Hanley Swan villages themselves.

This report, therefore, especially aims to assess the artefactual assemblage resulting from the test-pitting, as generally most deposits encountered were superficial, and so it includes:

- a) the identification, spot dating, and quantification of all artefacts;
- b) summary description of the range of artefacts present, and;
- c) an assessment of both the inherent, and localised, significance of the artefacts.

3 Methods

Test pitting method

Test pits of 1 x 1m were excavated in accordance with a specification and procedure described in the *Higher Education Field Academy handbook* (anon undated). In brief this involved the removal of artificial spits of 100mm from the top down with finds being allocated accordingly; any features were to be excavated archaeologically.

A meeting intended to be of the full digging team of volunteers was arranged the weekend before the excavation (any absentees were on the basis that they had already participated in the 2010 digging session), and here the handbook was worked through particularly emphasising some of the main aspects, and questions were taken. Full instructions on methods of excavation, recording of deposits, and recovery of finds were, therefore, available, though, without any prior practical experience, supervision was necessary to ensure that the work was carried out to the required standard. On the day the proposed excavations turned out to be somewhat problematic, as the numbers of volunteers was lower than expected so that Test pit 16 had to be cancelled. In addition, the Hanley Castle High School contingent did not follow the test pit guidance resulting in the records made for Test pits 23 and 24 being deficient. This meant that both the latter were effectively of little use to this study.

Artefact recovery policy

The artefact recovery policy conformed to standard Service practice (CAS 1995, appendix 4; and in accordance with IfA 2008) but with the variation, for the purpose of meeting the aims of the test-pitting exercise, that meticulous retrieval of the smallest pieces was necessary, and this was emphasised at the pre-fieldwork briefing. The excavation of the test pits and retrieval of finds was largely undertaken by volunteer archaeologists working under limited archaeological supervision, and so a great deal of non-archaeological material was collected that latter had to be sorted through.

Method of artefactual analysis

After washing, the finds from the test pits were quantified, and the pottery and ceramic building materials examined using a x20 microscope. Pottery sherds were identified by fabric-type, with reference to the Worcestershire ceramic fabric-type series (available on-line at www.worcestershireceramics.org; Hurst and Rees 1992). Small fragments of animal bone were included in the quantification, but not examined in detail.

The finds from individual test pit assemblages are described in brief below, with the emphasis placed on the more interesting items, and in more detail, for instance with *terminus post quem* date ranges, in Appendix I. Quantification of the total pottery assemblage by pottery fabric-type is presented in Appendix 2.

4 Results

The discussion below is a summary of the test pit location (see Fig 2), any specific research aims for an individual test pit, any features noted and all finds recovered. All locations have been given from the centre of the test pit and location and height values were provided by a Leica Viva netrover GPS unit with 0.025m 3DQ external accuracy. Detailed finds tabulations are presented in Appendix 1, where dating has been allocated, where possible, and the importance of individual finds commented on where appropriate. Where building dates have been cited when discussing the environs of test pits, this has been mainly derived from the on-line English Heritage list (<http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/default.aspx>).

A total of 2662 finds (weighing 58.125kg) were recovered, compared to 4139 finds (weighing 50.8558kg) in 2010.

4.1 Test Pit 13: Pool House

Location: NGR 384731 241059

Geology: The underlying geology comprised Triassic mudstone and siltstone of the Branscombe mudstone formation (Mercia Mudstone Group) overlain with Devensian (70,000–10,000 years ago) cross-bedded Worcester member gravels and sands from the second terrace deposits of the River Severn.

Test pit 13 was located in the rear garden of Pool House to the immediate south-west of the entrance gate to the lawn. It was bounded to the north-west by a brick-built outhouse and the north-east by a small brick wall that delineated the edge of the lawn area. The test pit was located as near to the current house as was deemed possible in an attempt to gain a better understanding of the development of the house, its grounds and any earlier phases of activity that may have occurred.

The test pit revealed a brick wall orientated roughly north-west/south-east at a depth of 0.30m below present ground surface (bgs). The scarring present at the end of the adjacent upstanding brick-built outhouse would suggest that this wall was once part of it, and certainly the brick typology and mortar type all conformed with this possibility. The test pit was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.30m bgs (13m AOD) and due to time constraints excavations were ceased before the natural geology was encountered.

Artefactual analysis



Figure 3 Southern white ware (fabric 70) ?bowl rim from Test-pit 13

The majority of datable finds were of 19th–20th century date, including in the lowest spit excavated, but there was also earlier material (ie locally produced late medieval Malvernian ware; Hurst 1994) mixed in. Unusually there was a (?burnt) sherd of non-local medieval pottery (context 1302) of southern white ware (fabric 70; Fig 3), characterised by its bright green glaze, and originating from the Hampshire/Surrey border during the 15th–16th centuries.

4.2 Test Pit 14: Cross Hands Cottage

Location: NGR 383718 242502

Geology: The underlying geology comprised sand and gravels of the third terrace of the River Severn from the Wolstonian age (175,000 to 125,000 years ago) which covered mudstones from the Sidmouth mudstone formation, part of the Triassic Mercia mudstones group.

Test pit 14 was located in the rear garden of Cross Hands Cottage, a 17th-century timber-framed building. The test pit was orientated north–south, and was bounded to the north by the garden boundary fence, to the west and south by a hedge, and to the east by an overgrown flower-bed.

The test pit was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.6m (23.7m AOD) and revealed a humic Victorian 'dark-earth', this deposit became progressively more clay rich with depth (seen also in Test pits 21 & 22) but continued beyond the limit of excavation. Due to time constraints neither the bottom of this deposit nor the natural geology were encountered.

Artefactual analysis



Figure 4 Slip-decorated buff ware (fabric 91) baking dish from Test-pit 14 (1406)

Pottery of 18th–19th/20th century date was found throughout the excavated levels of the test pit (eg Fig 4), with sherds of late medieval Malvernian oxidised glazed ware being included in addition. This combination of finds of mixed date probably indicated a well cultivated soil, and the presence of the late medieval sherds could be an indicator of earlier occupation as well.

4.3 Test Pit 15: Former bottle bank

Location: NGR 384584 242474

Geology: The underlying geology of the site comprised mudstones (Sidmouth mudstones formation) dating from the Triassic overlain by third terrace sand and gravels from the River Severn sequence that dated to the Wolstonian age (175,000 to 125,000 years ago).

Test pit 15 was excavated to the immediate west of a footpath within an area of woodland shrubbery. The pit was orientated north–south and was excavated in an attempt to find remnants of a former 19th century bottle bank locally reputed to be at this location.

The test pit was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4m bgs (15.16m AOD), and revealed a complex series of dumps and tip lines dating to the latter part of the 20th century that contained a very large number of bottles (broken and whole) and general refuse material. The north side of the test pit revealed a roll of XPM (expanded metal mesh/heavy duty chicken wire) that had been subjected to a period of intense heat, the nature of the surrounding deposits suggesting that this had occurred *in situ*. It is clear that these post-medieval and modern deposits continued beyond the limit of excavation but due to time constraints the test pit was terminated and the natural geology was not revealed.

Artefactual analysis

All the excavated spits produced pottery of 19th/20th century date, indicating that there had been a relatively rapid build-up of dump deposits before the site was abandoned, commensurate with its being an official rubbish dumping site.

The most notable finds from this test pit were sherds of fine porcelain (fabric 83, context 1505; eg Fig 5).



Figure 5 Porcelain (fabric 83) from Test-pit 15



Figure 6 Decorated tile from Test-pit 15

Two wall-tile sherds were in the style of high-quality Wedgwood Jasperware, with blue and white impressed decoration (context 1505; Fig 6). This spit also produced a fragment of window glass, painted red and yellow, along with intact bottles, including ones marked 'Paterson's Camp Coffee' and 'J & E Atkinson, Old Bond St, London', the latter firm being established as a manufacturer of toiletries and perfumes in 1799 (Perfume Intelligence 2012). Therefore, there are strong hints of high status material in the assemblage, the implication being that it was domestic waste derived from a well appointed, wealthy household, and, given the location, Severn End would be the most likely source.

4.4 Test Pit 16: Merevale farm

Location: NGR 383752 242850

Geology: The location of the test pit overlay sands and gravels of the River Severn third terrace (175,000 to 125,000 years ago), which in turn covered Triassic mudstones from the Sidmouth mudstones formation.

Test pit 16 was located to the immediate north of Merevale Farm House and south of the access road to the farm. The test pit was situated to try and gain an understanding on the development of the historic farm complex. Unfortunately due to a lack of volunteer numbers this test pit was terminated before work commenced.

4.5 Test Pit 17: Herbert's Farm

Location: NGR 384256 241952

Geology: The underlying geology is mapped as Wolstonian sands and gravels of the River Severn third terrace (175,000 to 125,000 years ago), overlying Triassic mudstones from the Sidmouth mudstones formation.

Test pit 17 was located in the rear garden of Herbert's Farm, it was orientated north-south, with the property wall located 4m to the east, and a brick garden wall 5.5m to the north. The test pit was placed to help establish the date of the earliest activity alongside Quay Lane, which provided the historic settlement core of Hanley Castle with a link to the River Severn.

Test pit 17 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4m bgs (18.6m AOD), and revealed a post-medieval brick drain orientated roughly north-west to south-east. The drain measured 0.5m in width by at least 0.2m in depth, a construction cut line was visible in the underlying deposit close to the brick structure, though none was seen in section. The structure itself had no visible bounding and appeared to have been constructed out of re-used bricks. This was not removed and nor was the underlying geology reached due to time constraints.

Artefactual analysis



Figure 7 Roman Severn Valley ware (fabric 12) from in Test-pit 17

Test Pit 17 was one of the more productive excavations in terms of quantities of late medieval and 17th/18th century pottery sherds throughout the excavated depth. The most significant finds were, however, sherds, albeit very small ones, of Roman pottery (contexts 1703 and 1704; Fig 7) of the typical local type, Severn Valley

ware, as manufactured in the area around north Malvern throughout the Roman period.

Two flat roof tile fragments were of a locally made Malvernian type (context 1703) and a similar piece with green glaze (1704) was probably part of a ridge tile. The latter would typically be a medieval type, whereas the former were less certainly of this date (or later).

4.6 Test Pit 18: Cygnet Lodge

Location: NGR 381348 243502

Geology: The underlying geology is mapped as a polymict deposit of sands, gravels and clays that dated to the Quaternary period and formed mostly by solifluction and/or hillwash and soil creep, the mixed nature and variable percentages of individual clasts being dependent on the upslope source and the distance travelled from this original source. This overlay mudstones that dated to the Triassic period and formed part of the Sidmouth mudstones formation (Mercia Mudstone group).

Test pit 18 was located within a small wooded copse to the north of the Cygnet Business park and orientated north–south. The test pit was located to investigate the known medieval earthwork, and was situated on the platform of the moated site. No previous excavation is known at this location, and so it was hoped such the test pit would help to confirm the date of the site, and provide some specific evidence for its date.

The test pit was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.30m bgs (28.9m AOD), a pit/posthole was revealed in the west half of the test pit at a depth of 0.2m bgs. This feature measured 0.35m in width by at least 0.42m in length and was at least 0.10m in depth, a single large rounded cobble 0.28m in diameter was noted in the centre of the feature which might have been deliberately placed at the base. This test pit was fully excavated down to the top of natural clay.

Artefactual analysis



Figure 8 Malvernian cooking pot (fabric 56) of 13th/14th century date from Test-pit 18

This test-pit assemblage was notable for only comprising medieval pottery, and this was all of local type. All the excavated spits produced sherds of medieval, glazed Malvernian pottery (fabric 69). The lowest spit (1803) down to the natural contained locally made cooking pot of the 13th/14th century (fabric 56; Fig 8) – moated sites were most commonly established in the 12th/early 13th century.

4.7 Test Pit 19: Blackmore House

Location: NGR 380619 244029

Geology: The underlying geology comprised mudstones of the Triassic Sidmouth mudstone formation.

Test pit 19 was located on the site of the former Blackmore Park manor house that was demolished in the first half of the 20th century, this building having been built in 1867 after the demolition of an earlier house. The location of the test pit was assisted by prior geophysical survey carried out by South Worcestershire Archaeology Group, as it was carefully positioned over a major resistance anomaly on a plot showing possible wall lines in a rectangular pattern. The excavation revealed large quantities of demolition and building fragments down to 0.48m bgs (38.84m AOD) where a sterile red clay (?natural) was partially exposed, which certainly seemed to confirm the presence of a demolished building. Excavation was slowed up by the considerable quantities of stone and other debris (especially mortar) which had to be carefully investigated before removal in case they were still *in situ*.

Artefactual analysis

The bulk of the finds were building materials including as follows: Victorian bricks, and pieces of slate, Cotswold limestone, Blue Lias and Malvern stone, some with mortar adhering, and the centre of a spun glass window pane (context 1903), the latter likely to have been made before the mid-19th century.

Though there were not many pottery sherds, there were enough to represent activity from late medieval to the 19th/20th century, which was in keeping with the history of the site as presently understood.

4.8 Test Pit 20: Cherry Tree Cottage

Location: NGR 381318 242523

Geology: The underlying geology comprised a polymict deposit of sands, gravels and clays that dated to the Quaternary period and formed mostly by solifluction and/or hillwash and soil creep, the mixed nature and variable percentages of individual clasts being dependent on the upslope source and the distance travelled from this original source. This overlay mudstones that dated to the Triassic period and formed part of the Sidmouth mudstones formation (Mercia Mudstone group).

Test pit 20 was located in the rear garden of the 17th century timber-framed Cherry Tree cottage. It revealed a 0.2m humic topsoil that overlay a thin 0.05m mixed gravels and sand deposit which in turn, sealed a 0.55m thick sand and gravels mix that appeared to have been deposited through low energy natural deposition as opposed to deliberate backfills. This in turn overlay firm sterile natural gravels at a depth of 0.8m bgs (34.4m AOD).

Artefactual analysis

Relatively modern finds, predominantly of 19th/20th century, date occurred throughout the more obvious cultural deposits of the test pit down to 0.20m bgs. This is likely to signify that this part of the garden area has seen much modern disturbance and dumping. The light-weight nature of the black soil and ash in this vicinity indicated considerable dumping of coal-fire waste. Though clean natural sand and gravels were encountered at about 0.20m bgs, a medieval sherd was found at 0.60m bgs, which might imply some remodelling of the ground in this vicinity, perhaps when the cottage was first built. Otherwise there was no sign of any activity pre-dating the construction date for the cottage.

4.9 Test Pit 21: Glebe Cottage

Location: NGR 383833 242060

Geology: The underlying geology comprised Triassic mudstone and siltstone of the Sidmouth mudstone formation (Mercia Mudstone Group) overlain with sand and gravels from the third terrace of the River Severn dated to the Wolstonian age (175,000 to 125,000 years ago).

Test pit 21 was located in an area of overgrown scrub land in the rear garden of Glebe Cottage which was built c 1500. The test pit was orientated north-east–south-west and located to the immediate north-west of the current building.

The test pit revealed 20th century demolition and modern refuse down to a depth of at least 0.7m bgs (22.8m AOD), and became progressively clay-rich with depth. Due to time constraints natural was not reached.

Artefactual analysis

The excavation consistently produced pottery of 18th–19th/20th century date throughout its excavated depth, which suggests that this was heavily disturbed ground in more recent times. There was a good range of post-medieval and modern pottery, including stoneware, red wares, buff wares, white porcelain, creamware and flowerpots. The stoneware items included a jar marked 'W P Hartley, Liverpool & London', with a distinctive 'lighthouse' trademark (context 2104). Other glass bottles were an unusual conical, ribbed design, in 'Aqua' glass (context 2104); 20th century examples marked 'Bartholomew, Cheltenham, 1912' (context 2105), 'B G Harper, Worcester', 'Hitchman and Co., Worcester', and 'Garton's HP Sauce' (context 2106), and a small flat-sided bottle, marked 'A B Marshall, London' (context 2107).

Somewhat surprisingly only a single sherd of medieval pottery was present.

4.10 Test Pit 22: Lane's End Cottage

Location: NGR 383850 241947

Geology: The underlying geology comprised sands and gravels from third terrace of the River Severn covering Triassic mudstone and siltstone of the Sidmouth mudstone formation (Mercia Mudstone Group).

Test pit 22 was located in the rear garden of Lane's End Cottage and was orientated north–south and placed in the same location as Test pit 5 in an attempt to continue the work undertaken last year, and to reach the bottom of the archaeological sequence.

The test pit was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.65m bgs (21.87m AOD) and was recorded after 0.5m bgs. The archaeology revealed a post-medieval humic soily material that appears to have been deliberately dumped. The natural was once again not reached during this excavation.

Artefactual analysis

The pottery was mainly of 18th–19th/20th century date with an occasional medieval sherd of local Malvernian ware (fabric 69).



Figure 9 Fragment of glazed medieval roof tile from context 2207

A small fragment of thin, medieval roof tile, brown glazed on one surface, was found in context 2207 (Fig 9), likely to be a fragment of a large medieval ridge tile.

4.11 Test Pit 23: The Hobbits (north-east)

Location: NGR 383870 242088

Geology: The underlying geology comprised sands and gravels of the third terrace of the River Severn that overlies mudstones and siltstones from the Triassic Sidmouth mudstone formation.

Test pit 23 was located in the north-east corner of the rear garden of the Hobbits Cottage, a later 17th century timber-framed building at the historic centre of the village. This test pit was excavated in the same place as Test pit 3 which had not been finished down to natural in 2010.

Unfortunately the records for this test pit were unusable with no depths being marked, drawings being completed or any context descriptions being made, and, although two groups of finds were recovered, given the poor quality of recording, it remained entirely uncertain how they related to the site.

Artefactual analysis



Figure 10 Black-glazed red ware (fabric 78) from Test-pit 23

Finds obtained from Test Pit 23 were supplied in bags not marked with context numbers, although some were designated with depths below the surface. Post-medieval pottery was present: red wares (eg Fig 10), buff wares, stonewares and china, but no medieval pottery was observed. A sherd from an unusual stoneware colander was provided with a large hole in its base as well as the smaller perforations in the body, and there was also part of a bottle bearing a lion emblem as its trademark, along with the place name 'Malvern'.

Unfortunately due to the finds bags not being marked correctly it was generally impossible to incorporate these finds properly into the survey, and so they were essentially omitted, except for the brief note above.

4.12 Test Pit 24: The Hobbits (South-west)

Location: NGR 383863 242076

Geology: The underlying geology comprised Sidmouth mudstones sealed by third terrace sands and gravels.

Test pit 24 was located to the immediate south-west of Test pit 23 and excavated in the same orientation. The test pit was excavated to a depth of 0.4m bgs (23.2m AOD) and revealed a substantial build-up of deposits as far as the excavation went, as the natural was not exposed here, as was the case in 2010.

Artefactual analysis

Unfortunately, due to the finds bags not being marked correctly, it was impossible to know which contexts the individual finds came from. Because of this these finds had to be omitted and this test pit was, therefore, unfortunately, largely disregarded for the purposes of the wider study.

5 Conclusions (by Derek Hurst and Jonathan Webster)

A variety of conclusions could be drawn from the 2011 test-pitting results. In some cases, these were in confirmation of trends already identified in the 2010 data eg:

- a) that Roman pottery was only found on the west side of the parish viz at Test pit 17 (Herberts Farm) again possibly suggesting the spreading of occupation or of agriculture from a core settlement on the riverside, where Roman finds are generally more common (Griffin and Hurst 2011b), and;
- b) that local building materials of medieval date are strongly in evidence indicating the large scale of the local production of building materials, which is not always appreciated when looking further afield where Malvernian/Hanley products are often just one of several material components.

But in 2011 there were also fresh conclusions to be drawn; for instance:

- a) The test pit at the Cygnet Lodge moated site (18) successfully demonstrated the medieval date of this site, while the complete absence of later material indicated that this site had little disturbance since that date. The medieval finds were, however, very sparse suggesting that occupation had been quite short-lived. Typically, such a defended site formed part of the expansionist agricultural strategy of the 12th/13th centuries, for which there is documentary evidence in the vicinity of the various 'ends' of Hanley established in this period, as cited by Toomey (2001, xxiv–xxv).
- b) The test pit at Blackmore Park (19) successfully located the remains of a documented house, and revealed traces of the materials used in its construction. The presence of brick of the correct proportions to be 'Tudor' in style suggests that there may well be a much earlier house in the same vicinity.

- c) Excavation of the test pit (15) towards Severn End House confirmed the presence of a local rubbish dump and, given its 19th/early 20th century date, it predated the local government organisation of garbage disposal. The finds indicated that many of the contents were derived from a high status household, and so the dump was presumably exclusive to that particular household, especially as it was located along the drive to the main house.

As in 2010 (eg Test-pits 2–4), several test pits (14, 21, 22, 24) were of considerable depth with 17/18th–19th/20th century material coming from the deepest excavated spit, which, as in 2010, showed that either there had been a great build-up of material in the post-medieval period or deep disturbance of earlier deposits – presently the former seems most likely, as the same test pits produced little medieval material. This trend became clearer with the addition of results from 2011 and might now be taken to suggest the presence of a more generalised post-medieval 'dark-earth' deposit, rather than localised rubbish dumps in the rear of properties; and, if so, it could be of significance for our understanding of the development and evolution of the village. The presence of this type of deposit has been noted elsewhere, and has been put down to deriving from a period when large quantities of industrial residues were produced, not just in the factories, but also by the heating systems of many homes as other fuels overtook wood as fuel. Similar deposits have been observed in cities, such as Bristol where 3.5m+ thick (east of Penn Street, Bristol; Webster 2007), and in smaller settlements such as Cirencester (Gloucs) where 1m+ thick (Webster 2004). This pattern at the historic village centre of Hanley Castle was also repeated at Hanley Swan (10) and even at more isolated homesteads (9), presumably reflecting a surprising amount of post-medieval build-up through more localised dumping.

However, the generally rather deep deposits also meant yet again that most test pits were not finished down to natural before they were closed, in this case despite the longer day that was designed into the 2011 exercise. As one of the main objectives was to ascertain the earliest archaeological evidence this must be seen as unfortunate. Clearly yet more time is needed for any test pit digging session and so it seems that two days may need to be set aside for this sort of exercise in future, with any prior training and briefing on top of that.

Also, unfortunately, several test pits, were compromised in 2011 either by a shortage in volunteer numbers at the outset of digging (16) or by the poor quality of work being carried out which was manifest in the inadequate recording that resulted (23, and 24). And this has rather let the exercise down as there was a reduction in sites for which results are available, and, most unfortunately, this especially includes Hanley Castle village itself, where no test pit has yet been fully recorded down to confirmed natural substrate.

In conclusion, a broad picture has emerged from the 2010–2011 test pitting that puts Roman activity firmly towards the River Severn, and plentiful medieval activity across the area stretching from Hanley Swan to Hanley Castle and the river. So far no signs of a prehistoric presence have appeared, though casual finds of worked flint have occurred elsewhere in the parish, and the post-Roman/early medieval period remains totally elusive.

6 Personnel

The test pit excavations were carried out by members of the Hanleys' Village Society, pupils and teachers from the High School (Hanley Castle) and of Hanley Swan Primary School, and other volunteers, with co-ordination by Jonathan Webster and Derek Hurst (WA). Dennis Williams (Archaeologist (Finds), WA) identified and recorded the finds, and reported on the assemblages. The project was managed by Derek Hurst.

7 Acknowledgements

The Service would especially like to thank the householders where test pits were situated for allowing access and for their kind assistance in enabling this unusual project; and all the volunteer archaeologists, including members of the Hanleys' Villages Society and local schools, and especially Malcolm Fare.

8 Bibliography

Anon, undated *Higher Education Field Academy handbook*, Univ Cambridge. Available at http://www.mayavisionint.com/files/pdf/HEFA_handbook_colour.pdf

CAS 1995 (as amended) *Manual of Service practice: fieldwork recording manual*, County Archaeological Service, Hereford and Worcester County Council, report **399**

Davey E, and Roseff, R, 2007 *Herefordshire bricks and brickmakers*. Woonton: Logaston Press

Griffin, L, and Hurst, D, 2011a *Test pits in 2010 in Hanley Castle Parish, Worcestershire*, Worcestershire County Historic Environment & Archaeology Service internal rep 1844

Griffin, L, and Hurst, D, 2011b *Fieldwalking in Hanley Castle in 2009, Worcestershire*, Worcestershire County Historic Environment & Archaeology Service internal rep 3347

Hurst, J D, 1994 A medieval ceramic production site and other medieval sites in the parish of Hanley Castle; results of fieldwork in 1987-1992, *Trans Worcestershire Archaeol Soc 3 ser*, **14**, 115–28

Hurst, J D, and Rees, H, 1992 Pottery fabrics; a multi-period series for the county of Hereford and Worcester, in S Woodiwiss (ed), *Iron Age and Roman salt production and the medieval town of Droitwich*. CBA Res Rep **81**, 200–9

IfA, 2008 *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*, Institute of Field Archaeologists

Oswald, A, 1975 *Clay pipes for the archaeologist*, BAR Brit Ser **14**

Perfume Intelligence, 2012 *The encyclopaedia of perfume*. Available from: <http://www.perfumeintelligence.co.uk/library/perfume/a/houses/Atkinson.htm> [Accessed 31 January 2012]

Toomey, J, 2001 *Records of Hanley Castle Worcestershire c 1147-1547*, Worcestershire Historical Society New Ser vol **18**

Webster, J, 2004 *Programme of archaeological investigations at Victoria Park, Cirencester*, Cotswold Archaeology, internal report

Webster, J, 2007 *Post-excavation assessment Area 2A, Broadmead expansion, Bristol*, Cotswold Archaeology & Pre-Construct Archaeology (CAPCA) Consortium, internal report, dated 17 May 2007

WHEAS 2009 Worcestershire online ceramic database [online]. Available from: <http://www.worcestershireceramics.org> [Accessed 31 January 2012]

Other sources consulted:

Wikipedia, 2012 Camp coffee [online]. Available from: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp_Coffee [Accessed 31 January 2012]

Appendix 1

Test pit 13

Pottery was found in all the contexts of this pit, and consisted of medieval glazed Malvernian ware (fabric 69) and southern white ware (fabric 70), and post-medieval/modern glazed china (fabric 85) and flower pots (fabric 100).

Ceramic building material included fragments of flat roof tile, probably of late 19th–20th century date (context 1303). Other fragments of ceramic building material were small and undiagnostic, ie they could have been from either brick or tile. A fragment of red sandstone (context 1302) was likely to have been imported as building stone. Other finds comprised corroded ironwork, small pieces of coal, mortar, glassy slag and oyster shell, along with very small sherds of green vessel and clear window glass of late post-medieval or modern date.

Context	Material class	Object specific type	Count	Weight (g)	<i>terminus post quem</i>
1301	ceramic	post-medieval pottery	5	12	20th century
	ceramic	drain	1	28	
	ceramic	brick/tile	16	52	
	glass	vessel	1	1	
	glass	window	3	4	
	metal	coin (1971 penny)	1	4	
	mortar		4	8	
1302	ceramic	post-medieval pottery	19	46	19 th century
	ceramic	roof tile (flat)	1	6	
	ceramic	brick	6	196	
	ceramic	brick/tile	65	296	
	stone		1	14	
	metal	iron	1	58	
	glass	vessel	3	6	
	shell	oyster	1	1	
	coal		2	2	
	ceramic	medieval pottery	1	4	
	mortar		32	210	
	slag		1	8	
	glass	window	21	53	
	bone		1	7	
leather		1	2		
1303	ceramic	fired clay	1	18	19 th century
	ceramic	brick/tile	48	214	
	mortar		114	354	
	metal	iron	2	16	
	coal		3	1	

ceramic	post-medieval pottery	2	6
ceramic	medieval pottery	1	4
ceramic	roof tile (flat)	4	52
ceramic	brick	2	164
glass	vessel	1	4
glass	window	4	10

Table 1: Quantification of finds from Test Pit 13

Test pit 14

Pottery was found in all the contexts of this pit, and consisted of medieval glazed Malvernian (fabric 69), 17th century black-glazed red wares (fabric 78), 18th century buff wares with slip trailed decoration (fabric 91), stoneware with a mottled glaze, probably 16th–17th century in date (fabric 81), 19th–20th century china (fabric 85), some with blue willow-patterns, and flowerpots (fabric 100).

Fragments of handmade, flat roof tile (contexts 1401, 1404) were either late medieval or post-medieval in date. Contexts 1401 and 1402 also produced thinner tile fragments with a fabric closely matched to that of the Malvernian pottery, and these may well have been present (contexts 1402 and 1406). Finds of glass, both vessel and window glass, were very fragmentary. Small, undiagnostic fragments from clay pipe stems and bowls, from a broad 16th–19th century date range, were found in all contexts, as were iron nails. Brass finds comprised a button from context 1401, and a thimble from 1405, both likely to be 19th century or later in date. A plastic, screwed stopper (possibly from a gas cylinder), found in context 1404, provided evidence of 20th century disturbance.

Context	Material class	Object specific type	Count	Weight (g)	<i>terminus post quem</i>
1401	ceramic	post-medieval pottery	18	44	20 th century
	ceramic	medieval pottery	5	20	
	ceramic	clay pipe	2	4	
	ceramic	roof tile (flat)	3	54	
	ceramic	brick	3	94	
	ceramic	brick/tile	29	70	
	mortar		12	96	
	plaster		9	16	
	metal	iron	9	46	
	metal	brass	1	1	
	glass	vessel	8	42	
	glass	window	3	3	
	bone		3	2	
	coal		9	22	
1402	ceramic	medieval pottery	2	4	20 th century
	ceramic	post-medieval pottery	10	28	

	ceramic	clay pipe	1	1	
	ceramic	roof tile (flat)	2	92	
	ceramic	brick/tile	10	70	
	slate		2	6	
	mortar		12	158	
	plaster		9	16	
	metal	iron	10	84	
	glass	vessel	4	10	
	glass	window	3	8	
	bone		1	2	
	shell	oyster	2	10	
1403	ceramic	medieval pottery	6	32	20 th century
	ceramic	post-medieval pottery	19	53	
	ceramic	clay pipe	2	2	
	ceramic	brick	3	74	
	ceramic	brick/tile	20	50	
	ceramic	fired clay	1	6	
	mortar		3	10	
	plaster		5	5	
	metal	iron	9	54	
	glass	vessel	2	5	
	coal		4	28	
	metal	coin (1956 halfpenny)	1	4	
1404	ceramic	post-medieval pottery	24	116	20 th century
	ceramic	medieval pottery	7	42	
	ceramic	clay pipe	2	2	
	ceramic	roof tile (flat)	3	108	
	ceramic	brick/tile	31	140	
	ceramic	drain	1	16	
	mortar		4	42	
	metal	iron	4	16	
	glass	vessel	2	20	
	glass	window	1	1	
	bone		2	7	
	coal		9	22	
	plastic		1	8	
1405	ceramic	post-medieval pottery	39	134	19 th century
	ceramic	medieval pottery	2	5	
	ceramic	clay pipe	3	4	

	ceramic	brick/tile	4	28	
	mortar		1	6	
	plaster		1	1	
	metal	iron	2	60	
	metal	brass	1	4	
	glass	window	3	4	
	bone		4	18	
	coal		1	8	
1406	ceramic	medieval pottery	6	76	19 th century
	ceramic	post-medieval pottery	20	78	
	ceramic	clay pipe	2	2	
	ceramic	brick/tile	5	70	
	stone		1	44	
	metal	iron	1	6	
	bone		3	10	
	coal		3	8	

Table 2: Quantification of finds from Test Pit 14

Test pit 15

Post-medieval pottery was found in all the contexts of this pit, and consisted of red wares (fabric 78), stoneware (fabric 81), porcelain (fabric 83), china (fabric 85) and flowerpots (100). The stoneware appeared to be from large jars or flacons.

Ceramic building materials comprised post-medieval curved and flat roof tiles, the former possibly from an S-shaped pantile, a type introduced during the 17th century. There was also a large piece of a glazed drain pipe, possibly of 19th century date, and an intact brick. The brick, from context 1505, was unfrogged and handmade (with finger marks evident), with dimensions 9½ x 4¼ x 2½ inches, close not only to the size of bricks produced during the 18th century, but also that of the statute brick of 1568 (Davey and Roseff 2007). Fragments of roofing slate were also noted (contexts 1503 and 1505), as well as potential building material in the form of a fragment of red sandstone (context 1504). Two wall-tile sherds (context 1505) featured blue and white impressed decoration. A fragment of window glass, painted red and yellow and a substantial amount of vessel glass, including intact bottles, was also found in one context (1505), which appeared to be associated with deliberate discard of late 19th and early 20th century waste.

Context	Material class	Object specific type	Count	Weight (g)	<i>terminus post quem</i>
1502	ceramic	post-medieval pottery	1	8	20 th century
1503	ceramic	post-medieval pottery	5	70	20 th century
	slate		1	15	
	mortar		1	2	
	glass	vessel	1	8	
1504	ceramic	post-medieval pottery	4	17	20 th century

	ceramic	medieval pottery	1	10	
	ceramic	roof tile (flat)	2	96	
	ceramic	brick	1	60	
	stone		1	168	
	metal	iron	1	20	
	glass	vessel	2	52	
	glass	window	2	8	
1505	ceramic	post-medieval pottery	63	1456	20 th century
	ceramic	tile (wall)	2	42	
	ceramic	roof tile (curved)	1	14	
	ceramic	roof tile (flat)	2	72	
	ceramic	drain	1	118	
	ceramic	brick	1	3282	
	ceramic	fired clay	2	50	
	slate		1	48	
	mortar		2	12	
	metal	iron	9	188	
	metal	alloy	1	1	
	glass	vessel	62	4258	
	glass	window	8	122	
	bone		1	24	

Table 3: Quantification of finds from Test Pit 15

Test pit 17

Post-medieval pottery was found in all contexts of this pit, and consisted of red wares (fabric 78), buff wares (fabric 91), late 18th century creamware (fabric 84), blue willow-patterned china (fabric 85) and flowerpots. Medieval, glazed Malvernian pottery (fabric 69) was found in contexts 1701, 1702, 1703 and 1704, and Roman Severn Valley ware (fabric 12) in contexts 1703 and 1704.

Various fragments of flat roof tile were recovered from this test pit. Fragments of machine-made roof tile, either post-medieval or modern in date, as well as earlier handmade tiles, probably late medieval or post-medieval were found throughout the test pit. Two tile fragments in a Malvernian-type fabric (contexts 1703 and 1704) included one with green glaze, indicating a medieval date of manufacture. A tiny fragment of slate from context 1703 provided evidence of 19th or 20th century roofing. A brick fragment from context 1703 had measurable dimensions of 4¼ x 2½ inches, similar to the brick found in Test Pit 15, and was therefore probably 18th century, but possibly earlier (16th century). Other finds from Test Pit 17 were unremarkable, comprising vessel and window glass, iron nails and screws, and a fragment of oyster shell.

Context	Material class	Object specific type	Count	Weight (g)	<i>terminus post quem</i>
1700	ceramic	post-medieval pottery	1	15	19 th century

1701	ceramic	medieval pottery	3	8	19 th century
	ceramic	post-medieval pottery	12	42	
	ceramic	roof tile (flat)	7	104	
	ceramic	brick	1	80	
	ceramic	brick/tile	32	134	
	slate		3	3	
	mortar		23	200	
	metal	iron	5	22	
	glass	vessel	9	24	
	glass	window	1	4	
	bone		1	1	
	coal		11	58	
1702	ceramic	medieval pottery	2	18	19 th century
	ceramic	post-medieval pottery	9	17	
	ceramic	roof tile (flat)	6	104	
	ceramic	brick	2	88	
	ceramic	brick/tile	42	180	
	mortar		14	100	
	plaster		4	8	
	metal	iron	1	5	
	glass	vessel	7	14	
	glass	window	4	4	
	bone		8	14	
	coal		13	44	
1703	ceramic	medieval pottery	8	48	19 th century
	ceramic	post-medieval pottery	6	19	
	ceramic	Roman pottery	1	1	
	ceramic	brick	1	1434	
	ceramic	clay pipe	1	1	
	ceramic	roof tile (flat)	3	126	
	ceramic	brick	2	254	
	ceramic	brick/tile	83	198	
	stone		1	46	
	mortar		45	52	
	plaster		29	84	
	metal	iron	5	20	
	cinder		8	38	
	glass	vessel	4	22	
	glass	window	10	12	

	bone		49	28	
	shell	oyster	1	1	
	coal		65	82	
	slate		1	1	
1704	ceramic	medieval pottery	1	4	19 th century
	ceramic	Roman pottery	3	9	
	ceramic	post-medieval pottery	2	2	
	ceramic	clay pipe	1	4	
	ceramic	roof tile (flat)	8	288	
	ceramic	brick	3	1636	
	ceramic	brick/tile	36	128	
	plaster		20	76	
	metal	brass	1	1	
	glass	vessel	5	11	
	coal		68	156	

Table 4: Quantification of finds from Test Pit 17

Test pit 18

Medieval glazed Malvernian pottery (fabric 69) was found in all contexts of this pit, with its brown glaze suggesting a later, rather than earlier, date during its late 13th - early 17th century production span. Two abraded rim sherds from an unglazed Malvernian cooking pot (fabric 56) were also recovered from context 1803.

Fragments of flat roof tile were probably medieval (contexts 1801 and 1802), but thicker fragments (context 1803) were possibly of late medieval or post-medieval date. The only other finds from this test pit were very small, undiagnostic fragments of brick or tile.

Context	Material class	Object specific type	Count	Weight (g)	<i>terminus post quem</i>
1801	ceramic	medieval pottery	15	64	16 th century
	ceramic	roof tile (flat)	5	132	
1802	ceramic	medieval pottery	14	58	16 th century
	ceramic	roof tile (flat)	10	330	
	ceramic	brick/tile	6	38	
1803	ceramic	medieval pottery	19	116	16 th century
	ceramic	roof tile (flat)	8	538	
	ceramic	brick/tile	12	62	

Table 5: Quantification of finds from Test Pit 18

Test pit 19

Medieval and post-medieval pottery was found in contexts 1901–1904, consisting of Malvernian ware (fabric 69), red wares (fabric 78) and china (fabric 85), plus blue-decorated porcelain (context 1902).

Fragments of machine-made, flat roof tile, either post-medieval or modern in date, were found throughout the contexts of this test pit. Fragments from earlier handmade flat roof tiles were also found (contexts 1901 and 1905). Two near-complete bricks (1902) were close to $9 \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches in size, the Imperial standard established in 1840. A further fragment of brick from this context was $2\frac{3}{8}$ thick, close to the size of 18th century stock bricks (Davey and Roseff 2007). Small pieces of slate, limestone, Blue Lias and Malvern stone, some with mortar adhering, indicated the presence of building materials. Other finds comprised vessel and window glass, the brass base of a modern 12-bore shotgun cartridge, and a clay pipe heel with an indecipherable stamp, but probably of late 17th or early 18th century date (Oswald 1975).

Context	Material class	Object specific type	Count	Weight (g)	<i>terminus post quem</i>
1901	ceramic	medieval pottery	1	10	Early 20 th century
	ceramic	post-medieval pottery	5	4	
	ceramic	roof tile (flat)	3	130	
	ceramic	brick	17	212	
	ceramic	brick/tile	55	378	
	mortar		5	22	
	glass	vessel	2	4	
	bone		3	12	
	slate		2	1	
1902	ceramic	medieval pottery	2	8	Early 20 th century
	ceramic	post-medieval pottery	3	6	
	ceramic	roof tile (flat)	4	248	
	ceramic	brick	29	9460	
	ceramic	brick/tile	97	782	
	stone		1	24	
	mortar		70	414	
	metal	iron	3	50	
	glass	vessel	1	12	
	glass	window	11	10	
	shell	oyster	2	1	
slate		23	60		
1903	glass	window	1	20	Early 20 th century
1904	ceramic	medieval pottery	1	2	Early 20 th century
	ceramic	post-medieval pottery	1	4	
	ceramic	clay pipe	1	4	

	ceramic	roof tile (flat)	4	354	
	ceramic	brick	2	938	
	ceramic	roof tile	1	134	
	stone		1	470	
	metal	iron	1	4	
	metal	brass (cartridge)	1	10	
	glass	vessel	1	6	
	glass	window	6	6	
	bone		1	1	
	slate		1	4	
1905	ceramic	roof tile (flat)	3	110	19 th century
	ceramic	brick	3	98	
	stone		5	302	
	mortar		1	12	
	slag/cinder		2	12	
	coal		1	2	

Table 6: Quantification of finds from Test Pit 19

Test pit 20

Pottery was found in all the contexts of this pit, and consisted of buff wares with slip-trailed decoration (fabric 91), china (fabric 85) and flowerpots (fabric 100).

Ceramic building materials were confined to small, undiagnostic fragments of brick or tile. Other finds included modern toughened glass (context 2004).

Context	Material class	Object specific type	Count	Weight (g)	<i>terminus post quem</i>
2001	ceramic	post-medieval pottery	3	20	20 th century
	ceramic	brick	1	24	
	glass	window	1	6	
	coal		1	8	
2004	ceramic	post-medieval pottery	5	38	20 th century
	ceramic	roof tile (flat)	1	58	
	ceramic	brick	1	22	
	ceramic	brick/tile	1	2	
	mortar		1	10	
	metal	iron	6	20	
	glass	window	1	5	
	coal		6	10	
plastic		1	1		

2005	ceramic	post-medieval pottery	6	20	19 th century
	ceramic	brick	1	28	
	ceramic	brick/tile	2	4	
	slate		1	2	
	mortar		4	12	
	metal		3	26	
	glass	vessel	2	10	
	glass	window	2	2	
2006	ceramic	post-medieval pottery	2	18	19 th century
2007	ceramic	post-medieval pottery	1	2	19 th century
	ceramic	brick/tile	1	6	

Table 7: Quantification of finds from Test Pit 20

Test pit 21

Pottery was found in all the contexts of this pit, and consisted of red wares (fabric 78), buff wares (fabric 91), stoneware (fabric 81), creamware (fabric 84), porcelain (fabric 83) and flowerpots (fabric 100). The stoneware items included a jam jar marked 'W P Hartley, Liverpool & London' (context 2104).

Fragments of late medieval/post-medieval flat roof tile were recovered from contexts 2101, 2105 and 2106. Curved roof tile, probably from a post-medieval pantile, was also found in context 2101, along with fragments of limestone and sandstone. A substantial piece of a land drain pipe, probably 19th century, was noted in context 2107. Bottle finds (context 2104) included a complete bottle, with an unusual conical, ribbed design, in 'Aqua' glass, produced in a two-piece post-bottom mould, and likely to date from the late 19th century. The substantial amount of vessel glass from this test pit also provided evidence of 20th century discard: viz bottles marked 'B G Harper, Worcester', 'Hitchman and Co., Worcester', and 'Garton's HP Sauce' (context 2106); a small flat-sided bottle, marked 'A B Marshall, London' with a blue poison bottle, bearing the warning 'DO NOT TAKE', an inkwell, and three glass bottle stoppers (context 2107); and a 'Hayward's Chutney' jar, with a firm *terminus post quem* date provided by a composite screw bottle stopper, stamped 'Bartholomew, Cheltenham, 1912' (context 2105), as produced by A S Bartholomew, brewers and suppliers of mineral waters. Other personal and household items were retrieved from this test pit included a Bakelite comb, pieces of shoes and hobnail boots, iron saucepans and a cauldron.

Context	Material class	Object specific type	Count	Weight (g)	<i>terminus post quem</i>
2101	ceramic	post-medieval pottery	6	32	Early 20 th century
	ceramic	medieval pottery	1	4	
	ceramic	roof tile (flat)	4	102	
	ceramic	roof tile (curved)	2	68	
	ceramic	brick/tile	15	118	
	stone		10	196	
	mortar		4	46	
	glass	vessel	6	58	

	coal		7	8	
2102	ceramic	post-medieval pottery	9	40	Early 20 th century
	ceramic	brick/tile	15	146	
	mortar		1	4	
	glass	vessel	1	3	
	coal		2	6	
2104	ceramic	post-medieval pottery	2	432	Early 20 th century
	glass	vessel	1	186	
	leather	shoe	6	146	
2105	ceramic	post-medieval pottery	12	52	Early 20 th century
	ceramic	roof tile (flat)	1	18	
	ceramic	brick/tile	5	88	
	mortar		4	30	
	metal	iron	10	54	
	metal	brass	1	8	
	glass	vessel	5	303	
	glass	window	1	4	
	bone		10	60	
	plastic		1	22	
	coal		4	10	
2106	ceramic	post-medieval pottery	26	246	Early 20 th century
	ceramic	roof tile (flat)	2	76	
	metal	iron	20	330	
	metal	brass	1	8	
	glass	vessel	4	1468	
2107	ceramic	post-medieval pottery	4	245	Early 20 th century
	ceramic	drain	1	1094	
	metal	iron	5	9890	
	bone		22	230	
	glass	vessel	20	1130	
	leather		12	1044	
	plastic		1	22	
	textile		6	44	

Table 8: Quantification of finds from Test Pit 21

Test pit 22

Post-medieval pottery was found in contexts 2200, 2205 and 2206, and consisted of red wares (fabric 78), buff wares (fabric 91), stoneware (fabric 81) and china (fabric 85). Medieval glazed Malvernian ware (fabric 69) was also present (context 2206).

Fragments of flat roof tile, probably late medieval or post-medieval, were recovered (contexts 2200, 2205 and 2206), though it was noted that pieces of plastic and modern embossed window glass were also associated (2200 and 2205). There was also a small fragment of brown-glazed, medieval tile (context 2207), and a clay pipe bowl (context 2200) with a heel stamp 'B', likely to be late 17th or early 18th century.

Context	Material class	Object specific type	Count	Weight (g)	<i>terminus post quem</i>
2200	ceramic	post-medieval pottery	4	4	20 th century
	ceramic	clay pipe	2	6	
	ceramic	roof tile (flat)	3	72	
	plastic		1	1	
2205	ceramic	post-medieval pottery	6	19	20 th century
	ceramic	clay pipe	6	10	
	ceramic	roof tile (flat)	2	92	
	ceramic	brick/tile	3	30	
	glass	window	5	16	
	bone		5	10	
2206	ceramic	medieval pottery	1	8	19 th century
	ceramic	post-medieval pottery	3	7	
	ceramic	clay pipe	1	4	
	ceramic	clay pipe	1	4	
	ceramic	roof tile (flat)	3	140	
	ceramic	brick/tile	5	40	
	slag		1	10	
	glass	window	1	1	
	bone		3	8	
2207	ceramic	clay pipe	1	1	16 th century
	ceramic	brick/tile	1	3	
	ceramic	floor tile	1	36	
	mortar		2	26	
	metal	iron	1	4	

Table 9: Quantification of finds from Test Pit 22

Test pit 23

Finds obtained from Test pit 23 were supplied in bags not marked with context numbers, although some were designated with depths below the surface. Post-medieval pottery was

found, and consisted of red wares (fabric 78), buff wares (fabric 91), stoneware (fabric 81) and china (fabric 85), and no medieval pottery was present.

Other finds included fragments of slate and late medieval/post-medieval flat roof tiles, and corroded iron, including nails, the only other significant item being part of a clear glass bottle bearing a lion emblem as its trademark, along with the place name 'Malvern'.

Context	Material class	Object specific type	Count	Weight (g)	<i>terminus post quem</i>
23	ceramic	post-medieval pottery	53	568	Early 20 th century
	ceramic	clay pipe	1	3	
	ceramic	roof tile (flat)	5	374	
	ceramic	brick	8	852	
	ceramic	brick/tile	6	64	
	mortar		4	86	
	metal	alloy	1	5	
	slag		1	40	
	clinker		3	66	
	slate		3	88	
	metal	iron	12	220	
	glass	vessel	11	454	
	glass	window	1	4	
	bone		11	56	

Table 10: Quantification of finds from Test Pit 23

Note: Test pit 24 has been omitted

Appendix 2

Period	Fabric code	Fabric common name	Count	Weight (g)
Roman	12	Severn Valley ware	4	10
medieval	56	Malvernian unglazed ware	2	16
medieval	69	Oxidized glazed Malvernian ware	96	525
late medieval	70	Southern white ware	1	4
post-medieval	78	Post-medieval red wares	52	333
post-medieval	83	Porcelain	7	96
post-medieval	84	Creamware	8	17
post-medieval	90	Post-medieval orange ware	2	2
post-medieval	91	Post-medieval buff wares	28	199
post-medieval/ modern	81	Stonewares	40	1687
post-medieval/ modern	85	China	227	1255
post-medieval/ modern	100	Miscellaneous wares	46	332
Totals:			513	4476

Quantification of the pottery by fabric

Appendix 3

Summary of data for Worcestershire HER

WSM 46041 (event HER number) (P3347 test pits 2011)

Artefacts

period	material class	object specific type	count	weight(g)	specialist report?	key assemblage?
	animal bone		1	7		
	bone		127	483		
	ceramic	brick	84	11762		
	ceramic	brick/tile	645	3391		
	ceramic	clay pipe	27	52		
	ceramic	drain	3	1228		
	ceramic	fired clay	4	74		
	ceramic	tile (wall)	2	42		
	clinker		3	66		
	coal		209	475		
	glass	vessel	163	8106		
	glass	window	84	282		
	leather		11	172		
	leather	boot	1	560		
	leather	shoe	7	460		
	metal	alloy	2	6		
	metal	brass	5	24		
	metal	coin	1	4		
	metal	iron	118	11175		
	metal	non-ferrous	3	26		
	mortar		363	1912		
	plastic		1	1		
	plaster		77	206		
	plastic		3	31		
	plastic		1	22		
	shell	oyster	6	13		
	slag		3	58		
	slag/cinder		10	50		
	slate		38	228		
	stone		21	1265		
	textile		6	44		
late medieval	ceramic	medieval pottery	1	4	Y	
medieval	ceramic	floor tile	1	36	Y	
medieval	ceramic	medieval pottery	98	541	Y	
medieval	ceramic	roof tile(flat)	21	832	Y	
medieval/post med	ceramic	roof tile(flat)	53	2510	Y	

modern	glass	window	9	25	Y	
modern	metal	coin	1	4	Y	
post-med/modern	ceramic	roof tile(flat)	10	228	Y	
post-med/modern	glass	vessel	1	4	Y	
post-medieval	ceramic	brick	3	7234	Y	
post-medieval	ceramic	post-medieval pottery	103	693	Y	
post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile	1	134	Y	
post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile (curved)	3	82	Y	
post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile(flat)	15	306	Y	
post-medieval/modern	ceramic	drain	1	28	Y	
post-medieval/modern	ceramic	post-medieval pottery	307	3228	Y	
post-medieval/modern	glass	vessel	1	1	Y	
Roman	ceramic	Roman pottery	4	10	Y	

Notes

1) In some cases the date will be "Undated". In most cases, especially if there is not a specialist report, the information entered in the Date field will be a general period such as Neolithic, Roman, medieval etc (see below for a list of periods used in the Worcestershire HER). Very broad date ranges such as late Medieval to Post-medieval are acceptable for artefacts which can be hard to date for example roof tiles. If you have more specific dates, such as 13th to 14th century, please use these instead. Specific date ranges which cross general period boundaries can also be used, for example 15th to 17th century.

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

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

19th century	1801	1900
20th century	1901	2000
21st century	2001	

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

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