ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND OFF HIGH STREET, INKBERROW, WORCESTERSHIRE

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Part 1 Project summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land adjacent to the High Street, Inkberrow, Worcestershire (NGR: SP 0153 5756). It was undertaken on behalf of George Wimpey West Midlands Ltd, who intends to construct twenty-two residential dwellings and three business units, with associated access, services and landscaping, for which a planning application has been submitted. The project aimed to determine if any significant archaeological site was present and if so to indicate its nature, date and location.

Fourteen trenches were excavated across the development area. The majority of the trenches contained archaeological deposits, of a varying nature. Most of the features consisted of remains of post-medieval and modern agricultural activity, such as plough furrows, drainage ditches and field boundaries. Towards the centre of the site a small group of three postholes were observed. They did not appear to represent a substantial structure, and truncated post-medieval furrows, indicating their post-medieval or modern origin. The artefactual evidence suggested that this area had been utilised for cultivation in the medieval and post-medieval periods, although there was minor evidence of activity in the Iron Age and possibly also the Roman period.

The results of the evaluation indicated the presence of a least three post-medieval ploughing regimes, indicated by the orientation of the furrows, and parallel linear ditches toward the east, which were probably contemporary with these fields and bounded a trackway within the larger open-field system which existed until enclosure in the early 19th century.

The majority of the earlier artefacts were residual and recovered from post-medieval and modern features, although a single linear gully may have been of Iron Age date. The presence of a general low level of stray finds of prehistoric and Roman material across the site is unsurprising and may derive from later manuring of the field or indicate possible peripheral activity from these periods. However ploughing from the medieval onwards has removed all trace of any earlier *in situ* remains.

Part 2 Detailed report

1. Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land off the High Street, Inkberrow, Worcestershire (NGR: SP 0153 5756, Fig 1), on behalf of George Wimpey West Midlands Ltd. The client intends to construct twenty-two residential dwellings and three business units, with associated access, services and landscaping. They have submitted a planning application to Wychavon District Council (reference W/06/0600), who considers that a site of archaeological interest may be affected (HER ref. WSM 34947).

1.2 Project parameters

The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IFA 1999).

The project also conforms to a brief prepared by Worcestershire Historic Environment and Archaeological Service (HEAS 2006a) and for which a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced (HEAS 2006b).

1.3 Aims

The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to locate any archaeological deposits and determine, if present, their extent, state of preservation, date, type, vulnerability and documentation. The purpose of this was to establish their significance, since this would make it possible to recommend appropriate treatment, which may then be integrated with the proposed development programme.

2. Methods

2.1 Documentary search

Prior to fieldwork commencing a search was made of the Historic Environment Record (HER). In addition to the sources listed in the bibliography, the following were also consulted:

Cartographic sources

- Inkberrow Tithe Map 1838 (WCRO ref: B.A. 1572 s760/367)
- Inkberrow Enclosure Plan 1817 (WCRO ref: B.A. 307 r143/51.1)
- 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, 1892, 6":1 mile , Worcestershire Sheet 39.XXX SW

2.2 Fieldwork methodology

2.2.1 Fieldwork strategy

A detailed specification has been prepared by the Service (HEAS 2006b).

Fieldwork was undertaken between 25th August and 1st September 2006. The site reference number and site code is WSM 35770.

A total of fourteen trenches, amounting to just over 866m² in area, were excavated across the site (an area of approximately 1.7ha), representing a sample of *c* 5.1%. The locations of the trenches are indicated in Figure 2.

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed using a 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 to determine their nature and extent. Deposits were recorded according to standard Service practice (CAS 1995). On completion of excavation, trenches were partially reinstated by the replacement of excavated subsoil material at the request of the client.

2.2.2 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.

2.3 Artefact methodology, by Laura Griffin

2.3.1 Artefact recovery policy

The artefact recovery policy conformed to standard Service practice (CAS 1995, appendix 4).

2.3.2 Method of analysis

All hand retrieved finds were examined and a primary record was made on a Microsoft Access 2000 database. They were identified, quantified and dated to period. A *terminus post quem* date was produced for each stratified context. The date was used for determining the broad date of phases defined for the site. All information was recorded on *pro forma* sheets.

The pottery and ceramic building material was examined under x20 magnification and recorded by fabric type and form according to the fabric reference series maintained by the service (Hurst and Rees 1992; Hurst 1994).

2.4 Environmental archaeology methodology

2.4.1 Sampling policy

No deposits, layers or horizons were identified which were considered to have any environmental potential. Therefore no environmental samples were recovered during the evaluation.

2.5 The methods in retrospect

The dimensions and locations of a number of the trenches were constrained by the locations of existing spoil heaps, fencing and site access requirements. Trench 1 was repositioned slightly southwards due to the presence of the site fencing. Trenches 4 and 13 were relocated slightly due to the presence of spoil heaps. Trench 11 was shortened and re-located to maintain site access. Trench 14 was shortened due to the location of a spoil heap.

Nevertheless the area sampled with trenches met the requirements of the brief (HEAS 2006a) and the results of the evaluation provided a good understanding of the below ground deposits across the full extent of the site, allowing a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved.

3. Topographical and archaeological context

The site lies within a large sub-rectangular field, located to the north of the centre of Inkberrow village. It is bounded by Inkberrow First School and School House to the north, fields to the east and south, and the High Street to the west. It covers an area of approximately 17,000m² (1.7ha), presently undeveloped and under pasture. There is a general slope across the site from approximately 92m AOD in the north, to approximately 84m AOD to the south. A doctor's surgery is presently under construction within the south-west corner of the field, which has not been the subject of archaeological investigation.

The village of Inkberrow is located 7.5km west of the Roman town of Alcester, 10km south/south-west of Redditch and 13.5km north-north-west of Evesham, on the eastern border of the county of Worcestershire. It lies within a large parish of the same name, comprising some 2784ha of undulating ground with frequent sandstone outcrops that have been quarried for local building stone over many centuries. Tributaries of the Piddle Brook exist to the east of the village, eventually feeding into the River Avon at Pershore to the south-west (VCH III, 418-30). The Ridge Way, a trackway of ancient origin and now utilised as the A441, forms the eastern boundary of the parish and county, running through Cookhill between Stow on the Wold and Evesham to the south, and Dudley to the north (WSM 03294).

The predominant soils on the site belong to the Rivington 1 Soil Association (541f). These comprise well-drained coarse loamy soils over sandstone, locally associated with similar soils affected by groundwater. The parent material comprises Carboniferous and Jurassic sandstone (Mackney *et al* 1983; Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

Few archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the vicinity of the present study area.

A large number of stray finds have been found in fields surrounding Thorn Dean and Thorn Farm, south of the village, since 1945. These comprise worked flints of Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age date (Jackson and Hunt 1974, 3). Further stray finds of prehistoric and Roman date have been recorded from fields south of Stonehouse Farm, to the west of the village (WSM 07941 and 07942).

Monitoring of a small site strip at Thorn Farm 1.5km to the south of the village in 2000 revealed a small scatter of Roman material (WSM 29053). This was considered to represent manuring of midden debris derived from nearby domestic Roman occupation, probably associated with cropmarks within an adjacent field to the north (WSM 00808; Miller and Jones 2001).

A settlement at Inkberrow has been recorded since the 8th century, under a number of derivations: *Intanbeorgas*, 789 (11th C.); *Intanbe(o)rgum* and *Intebeorgan*, 803 (11th C.); *Incsetena gemære*, 963 (11th C.); *Intebyrgan*, *c* 1012; *Inteberge*, 1086; *Hinteberge*, 1187, *Inteberg(h)*, 1230, 1233, 1261, 1262 and 1315; *Major Intelberghe*, 1275; *Inkbarewe*, 1275; *Inteberwe*, 1327; *Jyntebarowe*, 1336; *Inteburgh*, 1400; *Ynkbarow*, *Inckbarrow*, 1535; *Inkebarry*, 1577 (Bradbrook 1902, 3; Mawer and Stenton 1927, 324-5; WSM 34947).

Inkberrow Castle, a Scheduled Ancient Monument, lies 0.15km to the south-east of the development area. This comprises the site of the castle, demolished *c* 1233, an extant *c* 12th century moat, and the surrounding deer park, which appears to have fallen out of use by the end of the 14th century (SAM 31941; WSM 07274). St Peter's Church, the focus of the

medieval village, lies 0.25km to the south. It contains 12th century and Perpendicular Gothic elements, although was heavily restored in 1887 by Ewan Christian (Bradbrook 1902, 21-28; WSM 00884). Traces of the medieval open field system of agricultural practice, in the form of ridge and furrow earthworks, exist within a number of fields surrounding the village (WSM 07933).

The earliest available cartographic source at a suitable scale to provide some detail of the site is the Inclosure Map of 1817. This denotes the site as part of a larger open field known as Wind Mill Field. This straddled the High Street and was under the ownership of R. Windle, the parish vicar. That part to the west of High Street is further denoted as #1261 'Allotments for Glebe' with two adjoining small rectangular plots along the frontage toward the south-west side. These are denoted #1262 and 1263. The accompanying apportionment records the three plots as 'in Churchway Field'.

The Tithe Map of 1838 indicates the outline of the field to be much as present, known as George Piece (#1180) and surrounded by other sub-rectangular fields. The accompanying Award records the area of the field as 6 acres, 0 rods and 38 perches. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1892 indicates the site boundaries as they are at present, lined with occasional trees. The school is also denoted within the plot to the north.

4. Results

4.1 Structural analysis

The trenches and features recorded are shown in Figures 1 to 11 and on Plates 2 to 21. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 2.

4.1.1 Phase 1 Natural deposits

The natural matrix was observed in each trench, comprising mixed bands of reddish brown course sandy silts, reddish brown sandy clays and blue grey lias clays.

4.1.2 Phase 2 Prehistoric - Iron Age deposits

One flint flake was recovered from gully ditch (1004) in Trench 10. It was in association with later material and is clearly residual. Otherwise no features or horizons of the earlier prehistoric were identified.

A single isolated feature with diffuse edges (404) was observed in the centre of Trench 4. It was a curvilinear cut with irregular steep sides and flat base, with a single fill and an Iron Age pottery sherd.

Towards the east side of Trench 8 was a shallow 'V' shaped gully, aligned north-south (806). It contained a single fill and an Iron Age pottery sherd. This was truncated to the east by a post-medieval furrow (804).

4.1.3 Phase 3 Roman deposits

A north-south aligned linear ditch (1207) with concave sides and base was recorded within Trench 12. It contained two distinct fills, within the secondary deposit were three fragments of iron slag and a single Roman pottery sherd. This feature may be a continuation of a linear identified in Trenches 5 and 10 to the north, which were however dated to the post-medieval.

Residual material was recovered from the soils in Trenches 1, 3, 9 and 10 and from features within Trenches 2, 9 and 10.

4.1.4 **Phase 4 Medieval deposits**

A narrow, steeply cut gully (917) ran in an east to west direction across Trench 9. The single friable fill contained three sherds of 13th – 15th century pottery. It cut an earlier undated shallow linear (911) and was in turn truncated by both a parallel furrow to the south (913) and a perpendicular furrow to the north (909).

4.1.5 **Phase 5 Post-medieval deposits**

Trench 1 contained four wide, shallow furrows, all aligned roughly north to south (104, 106, 108, 110). They contained comparable fills, three of which could be dated to either the 18th century, or the post-medieval/early modern period. These furrows were also noted to continue into Trenches 2 (204), 3 (306), 7 (705, 707, 709), 8 (804 and 808) and 9 (909) to the south. The latter contained a small amount of material of slightly earlier date, late 15th – early 17th century and it truncated a perpendicular linear which contained medieval material (917).

Clearly cut into the fill of north-south furrow (909) were two postholes (906 and 918) with a further associated posthole to the north west (904). Although there was no datable material they clearly postdate the furrow on stratigraphic grounds and were of either late post-medieval or modern date.

Furrows were also recorded on an east-west orientation towards the south of the site. Within Trench 9 (913 and 915), two parallel furrows were recorded, one of which contained pottery of late 15th – early 17th century date. Comparable shallow linears in Trench 11 to the west (1106) and Trench 12 to the south (1204) may represent a continuation of this activity.

A last additional furrow was identified in Trench 13 toward the south-east corner of the site (1306). It was orientated approximately north to south, as per the first group, although is spatially unassociated.

A single gully ditch, aligned north-north-east to south-south-west was noted in Trench 5 (504). This linear had a shallow concave profile and the single fill contained tile fragments of probable medieval/post-medieval date. It was truncated by a modern land drain on the same orientation.

A continuation of this linear was noted in Trench 10 to the south (1004), where it contained a similar fill with a worked flint, Roman pottery, medieval pottery and tile, and a few small fragments of late 19th – 20th century roof tile. A ceramic land drain lay adjacent, which may be the reason for the later material recovered. A further linear was recorded on a similar alignment 8m to the east (1006), containing fragments of post-medieval roof tile. A possible continuation of the former gully ditch was noted in Trench 12 to the south (1207). The upper fill contained residual material; the lower primary fill appeared to represent natural silting. Furrow (1204) previously mentioned appeared to respect this linear, as it terminated on its western side.

4.1.6 **Phase 6 Modern deposits**

A small number of modern features were identified, in addition to occasional agricultural ceramic land drains in Trenches 5, 10 and 12.

In Trench 10 a wide north-south linear was noted containing modern debris and thus not excavated (1008). Trench 11 contained a partially exposed circular pit (1104). Again it contained modern material and was left unexcavated. Finally in Trench 14 a modern service trench was noted containing a plastic water pipe.

4.1.7 Undated deposits

A number of features were recorded across the site, which were both intrinsically undated and could not be dated by association with other adjacent features.

A small isolated posthole in Trench 3 (304).

The terminus of a shallow ditch/gully was recorded in Trench 7 (711). It continued under the north baulk on a northeast/southwest orientation and was of different character to the furrows also noted within this trench.

An oval, steep sided and flat based pit (1211) was observed in Trench 12 (1211). It was clearly truncated by post-medieval furrow (1204) but did not contain any dateable material. furrow (1204).

A ditch aligned north-north-east to south-south-west lay in Trench 13, in the south-east corner of the site (1304). The ditch (1304), 2m wide and 0.25m deep, was filled by a single firm mid grey brown clayey silt deposit (1305). Unfortunately only un-dated animal bone was recovered. This ditch appeared substantial in relation to the other linears noted across the site, and may have originally functioned as a large field division boundary. Its orientation was similar to the parallel ditches nearby (302/1004/1207 and 1006).

4.2 Artefact analysis results, by Laura Griffin

The artefactual assemblage recovered is summarised in Table 1 and Appendix 1: Table 2.

4.2.1 Artefactual analysis

The artefactual assemblage recovered from the site consisted of 251 finds totalling 4889g and is summarised in Tables 1 and 3. The assemblage came from 32 stratified contexts and the ground surface and could be dated from the Iron Age period onwards, with the majority dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods (see Table 1). Level of preservation was variable, but in general, material from stratified contexts was fairly well-preserved and displayed moderate to low levels of abrasion.

Ceramic building material formed the largest artefact group accounting for 55% of the assemblage. Pottery formed the second largest at 19% and sherds of all periods were identified and grouped by fabric, see Table 2. Diagnostic sherds could be dated by use of parallel forms, whilst undiagnostic pieces were dateable to their general period or production span on the basis of fabric type.

A substantial collection of animal bone was also recovered and amounted to 46 pieces or 18% of the total assemblage.

Remaining finds consisted of a small flint flake (context 1003), seven pieces of iron which included six nails (contexts 203, 912, 916, 1205 and 1301), four pieces of iron slag (contexts 105 and 1205), one piece of vitrified ceramic (context 901), a fragment of modern ceramic drain (context 401) and two fragments of clay pipe stem (contexts 701 and 901).

Material	Total	Weight (g)
Iron Age pottery	3	21
Roman pottery	4	27
Medieval pottery	9	26
Post-medieval pottery	24	489
Modern pottery	8	48
Tile	101	2706
Roman tile	5	864
Brick	1	18
Brick/tile fragments	32	158
Vitrified ceramic	1	10
Ceramic drain	1	99
Clay pipe	2	2
Iron	9	136
Slag	4	39
Flint	1	6
Animal bone	46	240

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

4.2.2 **Discussion of the artefacts**

The discussion below is a summary of the finds and associated location or contexts by period. Where possible, *terminus post quem* dates have been allocated based on the evidence recorded and the importance of individual finds commented upon as necessary.

Prehistoric

Material of this period consisted of a single flint waste flake with a possible notch (R Jackson pers comm). This was residual within modern context 1003.

Iron Age

Three sherds of pottery could be identified as being of Iron Age date (contexts 403, 805 and 1307). Of these, one was definitely residual within a feature of post-medieval date (context 1307). However, the remaining two sherds came from features cut into natural and were the sole finds from each context and may therefore provide an Iron Age *terminus post quem* to both.

Two fabric types were identified, both of which are known to be of local production. Two of the sherds were of a reduced sand tempered ware (fabric 5.1; contexts 805 and 1307) and the remaining sherd was of sand and ironstone tempered ware (fabric 5.6; context 403). None were diagnostic and could therefore only be dated to the general period span.

Roman

A single context (1205) could be identified as being of Roman date on the basis of one sherd of Severn Valley ware (fabric 12). Three additional sherds of pottery were retrieved from later contexts and consisted of two further fragments of Severn Valley ware (fabric 12; contexts 902 and 1001) and one of Black-burnished ware (fabric 22; context 203). Once more, none of these sherds were diagnostic and could only be dated to the general period.

The ceramic building material of Roman date formed a very small group, consisting of four pieces of undiagnostic Roman tile, all fragmentary (contexts 101, 301 and 1003) and one near complete *pillum* (context 901). However, due to the low number of fragments recovered, it is not possible to comment on the significance, if any, of this material.

Remaining finds of Roman date came from above context 1205 and consisted of a small, undiagnostic fragment of iron and three pieces of iron slag.

Medieval

One context (916) could be identified as being medieval in date on the basis of the three sherds of pottery retrieved from it. All other material of this period was residual but included a further six sherds of pottery (contexts 901, 1003 and 1302) and five fragments of flat roof tile.

The pottery fell into two different fabric types. The first of these consisted of two sherds of oxidised glazed Malvernian ware (fabric 69; contexts 901 and 1003), which could be dated to the 13th – 15th century. The remaining sherds were of an unidentified fabric type (fabric 99; contexts 916, 1003 and 1302), which is thought to have been of local production and displayed a yellowish green external glaze.

In addition, a large assemblage of undiagnostic flat roof tile was also retrieved. This was of a long-lived type which was produced between the 13th and 18th centuries and therefore, a proportion of this is possibly of medieval date.

Post-medieval

Nine contexts were of post-medieval or modern date with *terminus post quem* dates of early 17th (contexts 908 and 912) and 18th century (contexts 101, 109, 501, 701, 901, 1005 and 1301). In addition, a further context (1307) appeared to be early post-medieval in date but no specific date range could be given.

Pottery amounted to 23 sherds and was of fabric types common to this period. The majority of sherds were of black and brown glazed post-medieval red sandy ware (fabric 78) and where identifiable, consisted of bowl or pancheon forms of late 17th and 18th century date.

Fabrics present in small amounts included six sherds of oxidised glazed Malvernian ware (fabric 69), which could be dated to between the late 15th and early 17th centuries, two sherds of Midlands Yellow ware (fabric 77), which was of 16th to early 18th century date, and one sherd of post-medieval orange ware (fabric 90), which was 18th century in date.

In addition to the pottery, a large proportion of the flat roof tile from this site is also likely to date to the post-medieval period, although it is not possible to be specific about the quantity due to the majority of it being undiagnostic. This is also the case for a number of very small brick fragments recovered, which can only be identified as either post-medieval or modern in date due to it being impossible to gain any meaningful dimensions from them.

Remaining material of post-medieval date included two clay pipe stem fragments (contexts 701 and 901) and five iron nails (context 912).

Modern

Five stratified contexts were of modern date (105, 401, 601, 1003 and 1201). Pottery consisted of four sherds of modern stone china (fabric 85; contexts 401, 601 and 1003) and four of porcelain (fabric 83; contexts 401 and 1202).

Remaining material included mixed fragments of animal bone, undiagnostic brick and tile and ceramic drain.

Fabric number	Fabric name	Total	Weight
5.1	Sand	2	18
5.6	Ironstone and sand	1	3
12	Severn Valley ware	3	24
22	Black-burnished ware, type 1 (BB1)	1	3
69	Oxidised glazed Malvernian ware	8	40
77	Midlands yellow ware	2	185
78	Post-medieval red wares	14	189
83	Porcelain	4	26
84	Creamware	1	1
85	Modern stone china	4	22
90	Post-medieval orange ware	1	76
99	Miscellaneous medieval wares	7	24

Table 2: Quantification of the pottery by fabric

4.2.3 **Overview of artefactual evidence**

The assemblage from this site clearly indicates it to be long-lived with stratified material ranging from the Iron Age to modern periods in date.

The presence of probable Iron Age features at the base of the stratigraphy is of particular importance and would benefit from further investigation, should another stage of archaeological work be carried out on the site at a future date.

5. Synthesis

5.1 Prehistoric – Iron Age

No features were observed during the evaluation, which could be dated to the earlier prehistoric. The one flint flake recovered was in association with later material and was clearly residual.

The isolated feature identified toward the north-east corner of the site in Trench 4, containing a single Iron Age pot sherd, is considered to be either a tree throw or the result of rodent activity, due to its irregular diffuse profile (404). The presence of the sherd may therefore be the result of natural processes rather than deliberate deposition.

The linear north-south gully (806) within Trench 8 is of unknown function. It is in isolation, and is otherwise surrounded by post-medieval and modern features. It may therefore represent a field division or drainage gully of the late prehistoric/early Roman period, or in fact be associated with later activity.

5.2 Roman

A single feature (1207) noted in Trench 12 was assigned a Roman date, based on a single sherd of pottery recovered from the upper fill. However the continuation of this linear to the north in Trenches 5 and 10 produced material from later periods, indicating that the Roman material here was residual.

A small number of pottery sherds were also recovered across the site, however these were clearly residual, within later contexts or from the soils. The presence of small quantities of Roman pottery across the site suggests low-level background activity, such as agricultural activity, rather than concentrated occupation.

5.3 Medieval

The west-north-west to east-south-east aligned gully in Trench 9 was firmly dated to the 13th – 15th centuries. It is conjectured to represent a medieval field boundary or headland, which was encroached upon by subsequent agricultural activity, which nevertheless maintained the division as indicated by the perpendicular furrows, which truncated it to either side.

5.4 Post-medieval

Throughout the evaluation area a number of linear furrows were noted, which appeared to form post-medieval pre-enclosure field system patterns. Two distinct orientations could be observed; to the west of the evaluation area the furrows ran in a roughly north-south direction, while to the south the furrows were orientated roughly east-west. A further furrow aligned north-north-east to south-south-west lay in the south-east corner of development area. The pattern of these furrows (Fig 11) indicates two or three distinct ploughing regimes. They do not intercut, indicating that they are probably contemporary, within the former open-field system.

The parallel ditches observed in Trenches 5, 10 and 12 are conjectured to represent a possible trackway, contemporary with the agricultural activity, indicating that they bounded this area which formed part of the wider Wind Mill Field which was enclosed after 1817 when the present layout of fields was created.

In Trench 9 the postholes, although undated, clearly truncate the fill of a post-medieval furrow and are therefore later, suggesting either a late post-medieval or modern date. They

may relate to some form of agricultural structure such as a fence line or even a field barn. The small isolated posthole in Trench 3, although again un-dated, may also represent similar activity from this period.

5.5 Modern

Two large modern rubbish pits were observed in the centre of the field, the dating evidence clearly suggests a late 20th century date. Also a single field drain was noted to the east of the evaluation site, cutting through earlier features in Trenches 5, 10, 12 and 14. This is clearly modern date and the intrusive modern material recovered during excavation of the ditch in Trench 10 may have derived from the insertion of this ceramic pipe. The modern plastic pipe in Trench 14 is clearly very recent.

A number of other modern artefacts were recovered from across the site from the topsoil deposits.

5.6 Undated

Although a number of features across the evaluation yielded little or no datable evidence their from, function and date might be inferred in relation to similar features observed elsewhere across the site. These mainly comprised the features related to the post-medieval furrow systems. However there remained a few features that were undated.

A small shallow north-east/south-west ditch terminus in Trench 7 (711) produced no finds and did not appear to extend into any of the other trenches. The function of this feature appeared to be that of a small field boundary/drainage gully, but interpretation beyond that remains difficult. It is on an orientation comparable with the parallel ditches observed in Trench 10 on the eastern side of the site, which are of post-medieval date. This would however clash with the adjacent furrows to either side, which are also of post-medieval origin, so the date of this feature is unclear.

Although pit (1211) in Trench 12 clearly predated the post-medieval, based on stratigraphic grounds, it contained no dateable material and therefore cannot be assigned to any specific period. Due to the lack of artefacts it is conjectured as unlikely to have been a rubbish pit. As it had sheer sides it may represent a prehistoric storage pit, or a later quarry pit.

In the southern end of Trench 13 the substantial ditch is conjectured to have been an earlier field boundary (1304). It is adjacent to the present site boundary, which is attested on cartographic sources of the mid 19th century, so may represent a forerunner of this modern boundary.

The unassociated posthole observed in Trench 3 is conjectured to have been part of a fence or animal stockade, rather than any substantial structure (304).

6. Significance

6.1 Archaeological

In considering significance, the Secretary of State's criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments (DoE 1990, annex 4), have been used as a guide.

These nationally accepted criteria are used to assess the importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is appropriate. Though scheduling is not being considered in this case they form an appropriate and consistent framework for the assessment of any archaeological site. The criteria should not, however, be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of a case.

Period

The wide date span of the material and features identified during the evaluation indicated usage from the prehistoric period onwards. However the majority of the finds suggest only low-level and peripheral activity, such as agricultural usage, rather than extensive settlement/occupation.

The majority of the activity appears to have taken place in the post-medieval period in the form of agricultural cultivation, which has truncated the majority of the earlier activity. The majority of earlier finds were recovered from these later features or from the soils.

Survival

Although a small quantity of Iron Age and Roman material was recovered from the site, the vast majority was residual within later features, indicating a high degree of truncation and disturbance across the site. The extensive post-medieval agricultural activity, indicated by the numerous traces of ridge and furrow appears to have disturbed any potentially earlier remains.

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 was undertaken on behalf of George Wimpey West Midlands Ltd at land off the High Street, Inkberrow, Worcestershire (NGR ref SO 0153 5756; HER ref WSM 335770). It was undertaken on behalf of George Wimpey West Midlands Ltd, who intends to construct twenty-two residential dwellings and three business units, with associated access, services and landscaping, for which a planning application has been submitted. The project aimed to determine if any significant archaeological site was present and if so to indicate its nature, date and location.

Fourteen trenches were excavated across the development area. The majority of the trenches contained archaeological deposits, of a varying nature. Most of the features consisted of remains of post-medieval and modern agricultural activity, such as plough furrows, drainage ditches and field boundaries. Towards the centre of the site a small group of three postholes were observed. They did not appear to represent a substantial structure, and truncated post-medieval furrows, indicating their post-medieval or modern origin. The artefactual evidence suggested that this area had been utilised for cultivation in the medieval and post-medieval

periods, although there was minor evidence of activity in the Iron Age and possibly also the Roman period.

The results of the evaluation indicated the presence of a least three post-medieval ploughing regimes, indicated by the orientation of the furrows, and parallel linear ditches toward the east, which were probably contemporary with these fields and bounded a trackway within the larger open-field system which existed until enclosure in the early 19th century.

The majority of the earlier artefacts were residual and recovered from post-medieval and modern features, although a single linear gully may have been of Iron Age date. The presence of a general low level of stray finds of prehistoric and Roman material across the site is unsurprising and may derive from later manuring of the field or indicate possible peripheral activity from these periods. However ploughing from the medieval onwards has removed all trace of any earlier in situ remains.

8. The archive

The archive consists of:

14	Trench record sheets
5	Fieldwork progress records AS2
2	Photographic records AS3
170	Digital photographs
59	Scale drawings
1	Box of finds

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Worcestershire County Museum

Hartlebury Castle

Hartlebury

Near Kidderminster

Worcestershire DY11 7XZ

Tel. Hartlebury (01299) 250416

9. Acknowledgements

The Service would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Jason Bennett, Richard White and Sophia Smith (George Wimpey West Midlands Ltd), Lee Mortimer (MJ Evans Construction Ltd) and Malcolm Atkin (County Archaeologist, Worcestershire Historic Environment and Archaeology Service).

10. Personnel

The fieldwork was led by Simon Sworn. The report preparation was undertaken by Simon Sworn and Tom Vaughan. Tom Vaughan was also responsible for the quality of the project. Fieldwork was undertaken by Simon Sworn, Darren Miller, Tegan Cole and Adam Lee, finds analysis by Laura Griffin and illustration by Carolyn Hunt.

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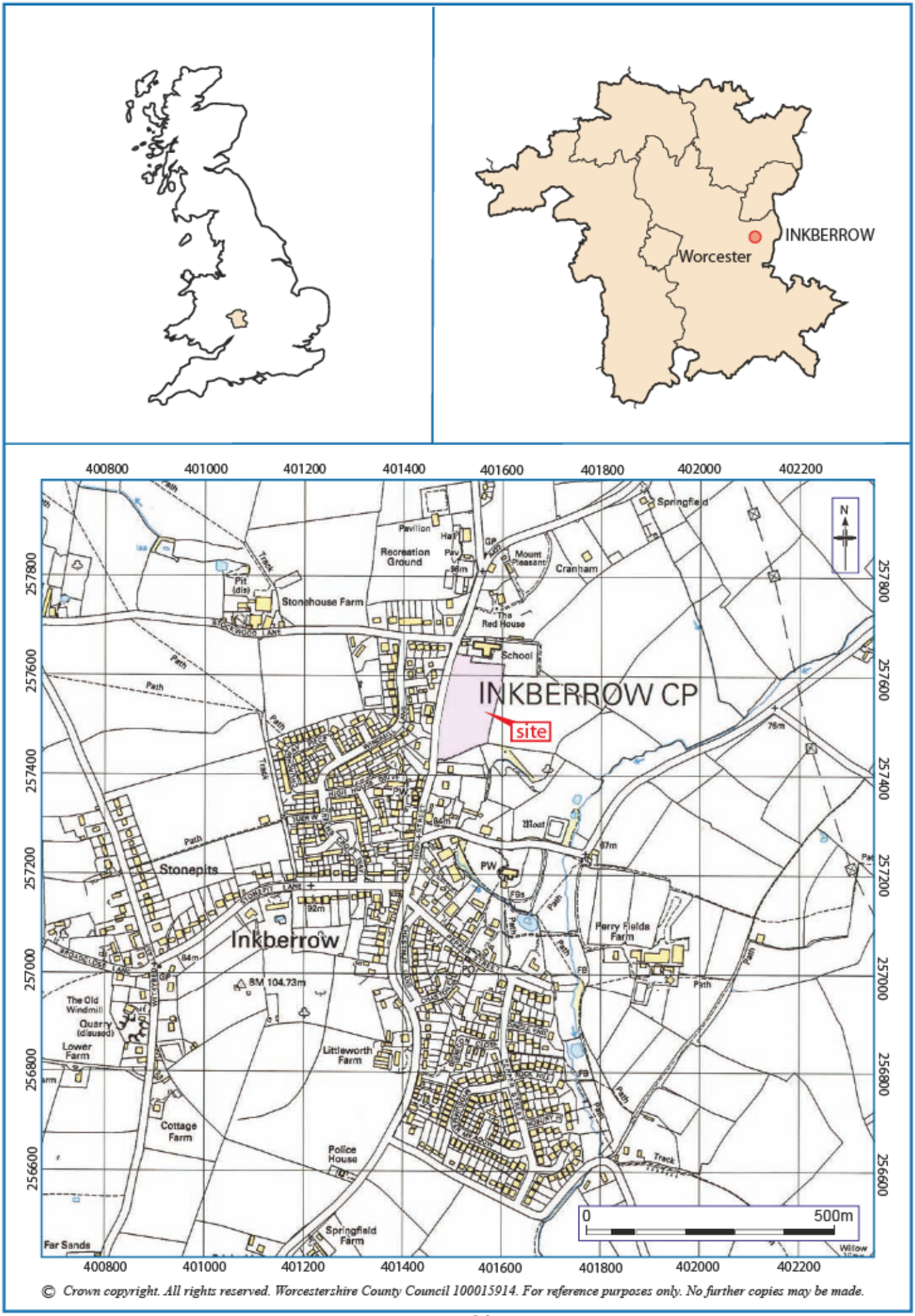
Figures



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Location of the site. *Figure 1*

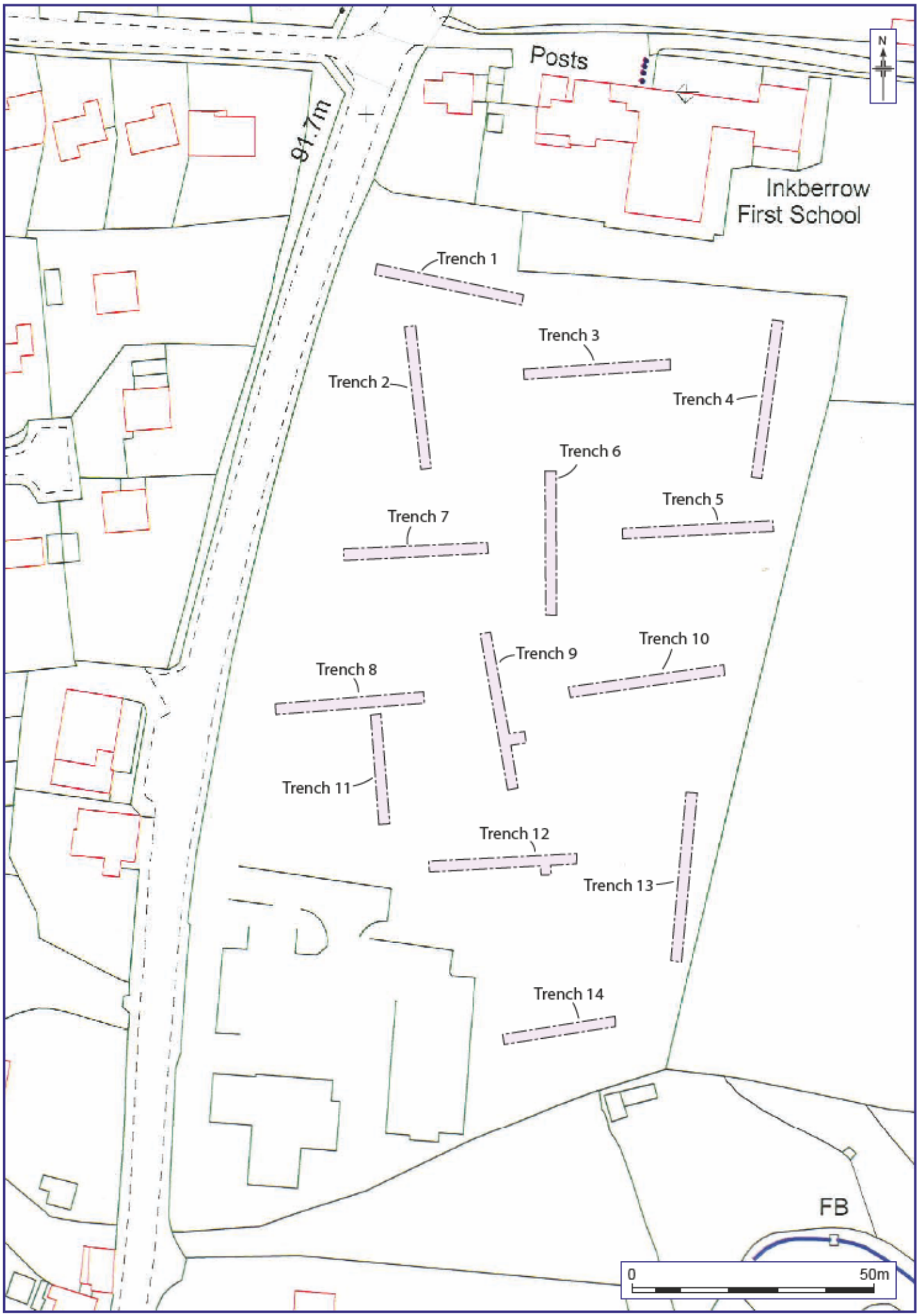
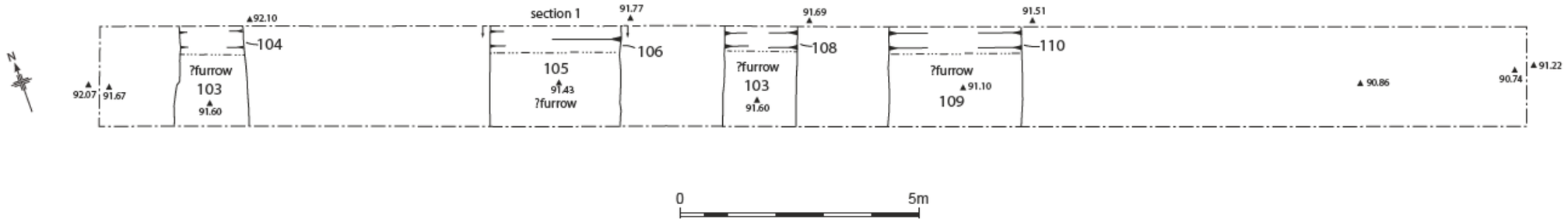


Figure 2

Trench location plan

TRENCH 1: PLAN



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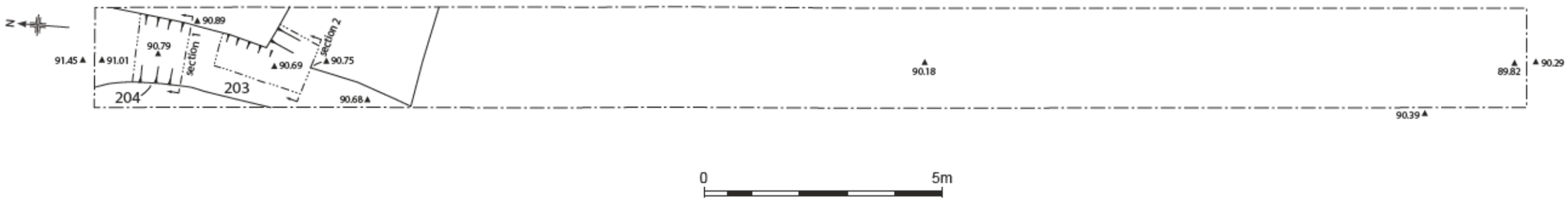

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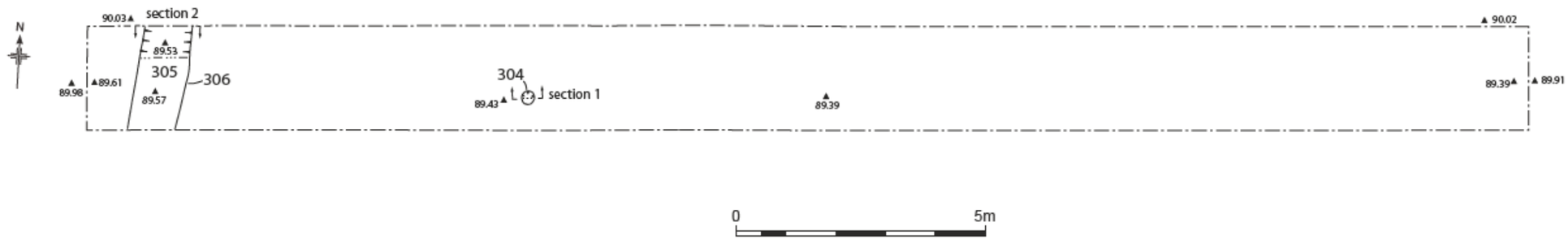
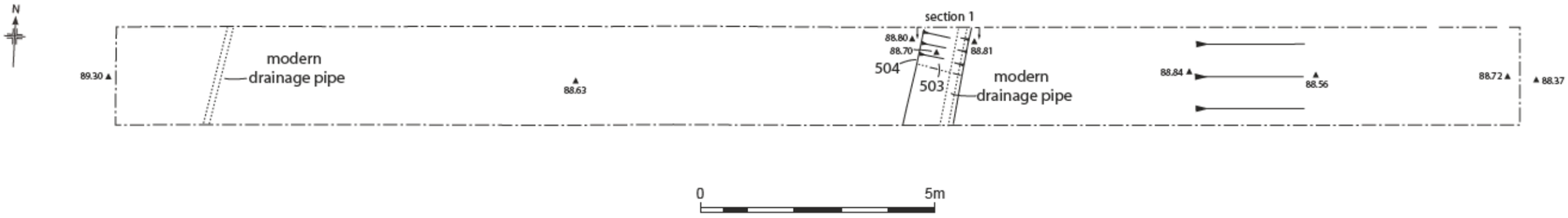


Trenches 1, 2 and 3: plans

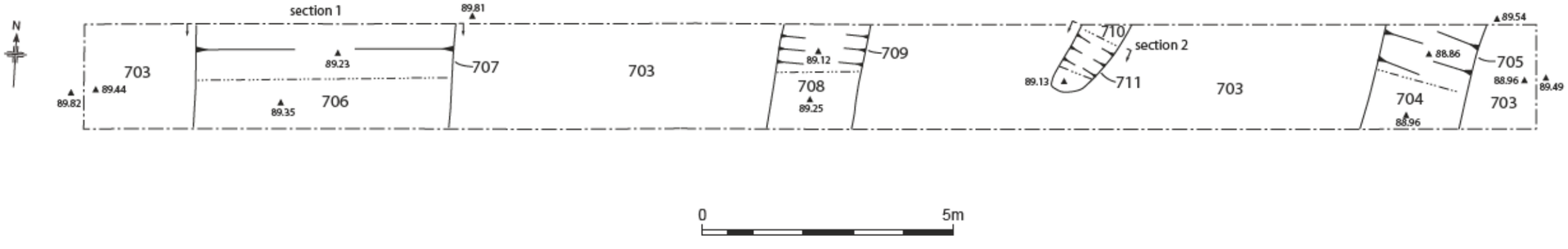
Figure 3

TRENCH 4: PLAN

TRENCH 5 : PLAN



TRENCH 7 : PLAN

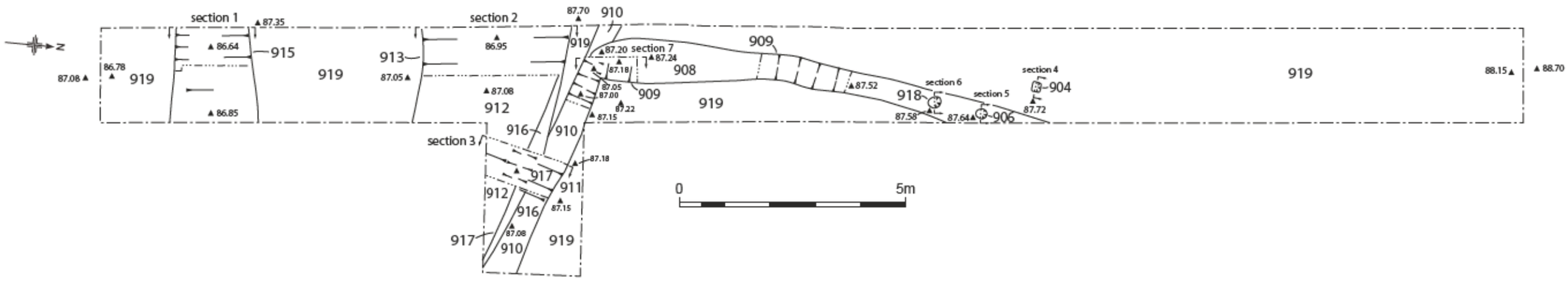


Trenches 4, 5 and 7: plans

Figure 4

TRENCH 8: PLAN

TRENCH 9 : PLAN



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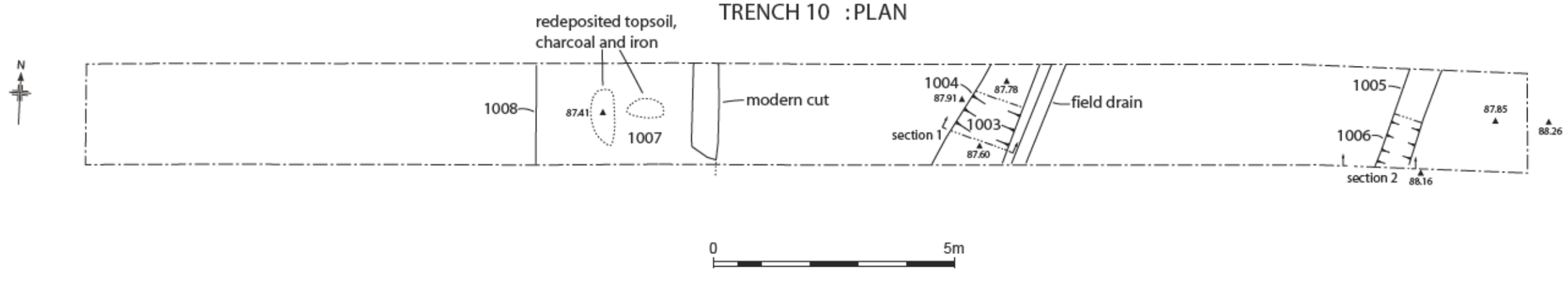
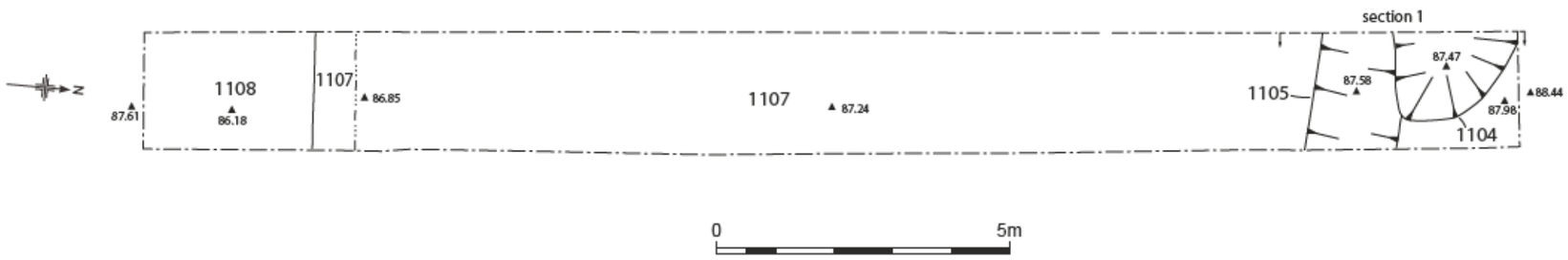


Trenches 8, 9 and 10: plans

Figure 5

TRENCH 11: PLAN



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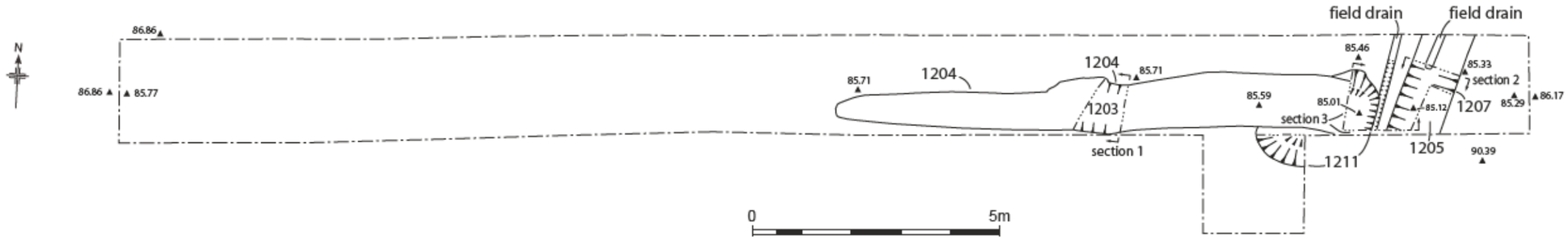

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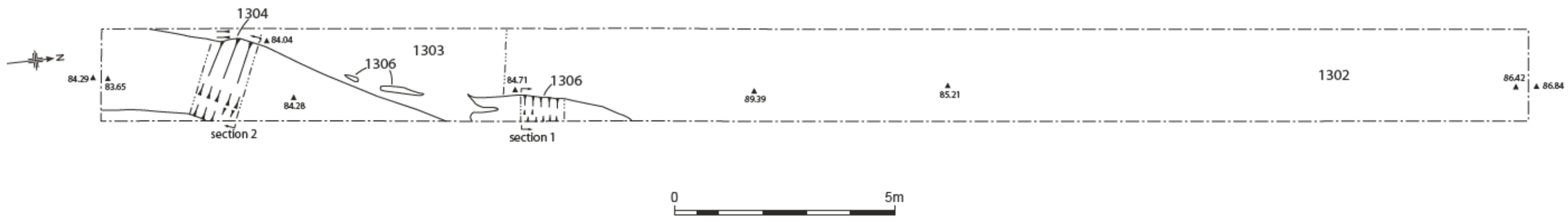
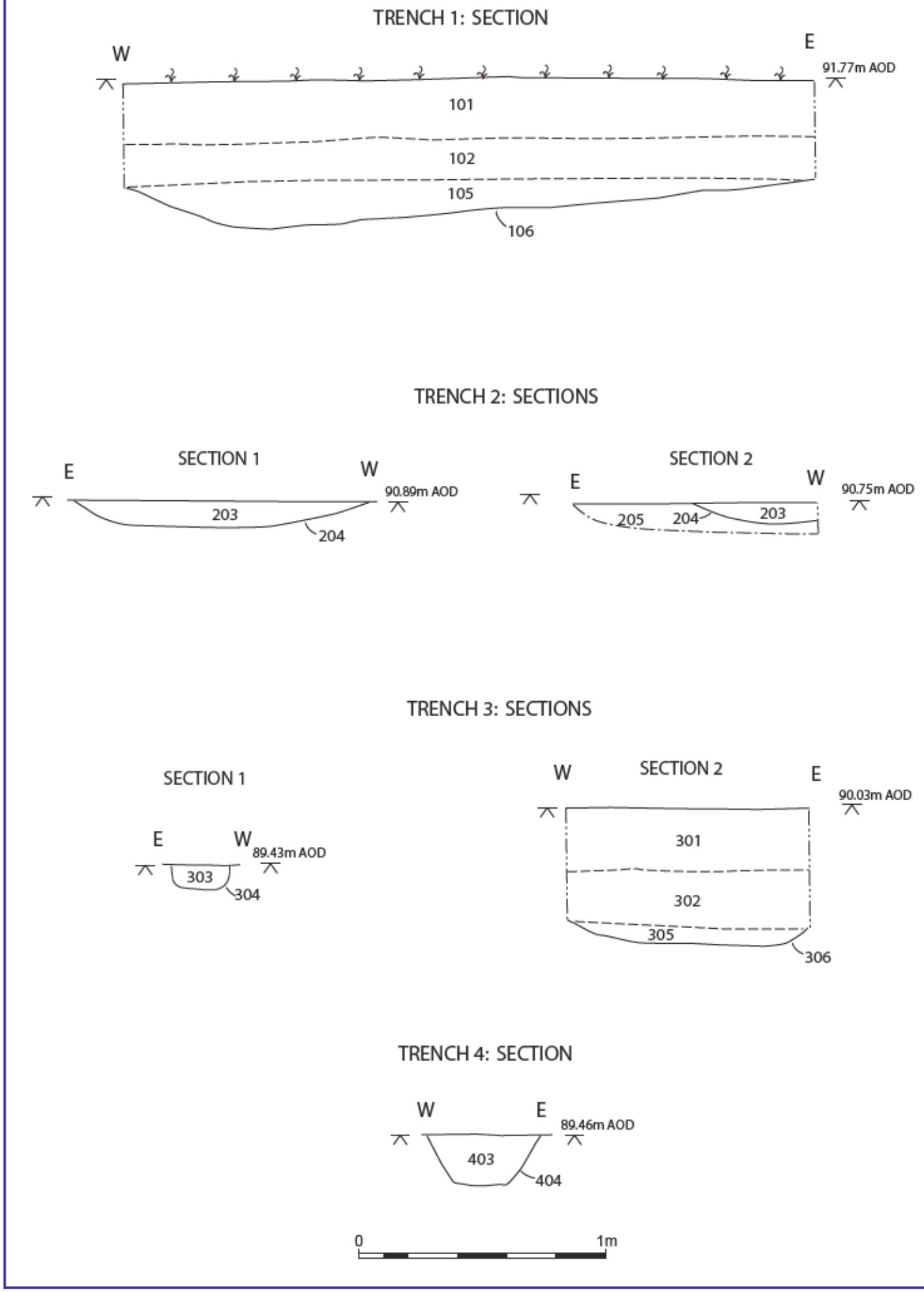


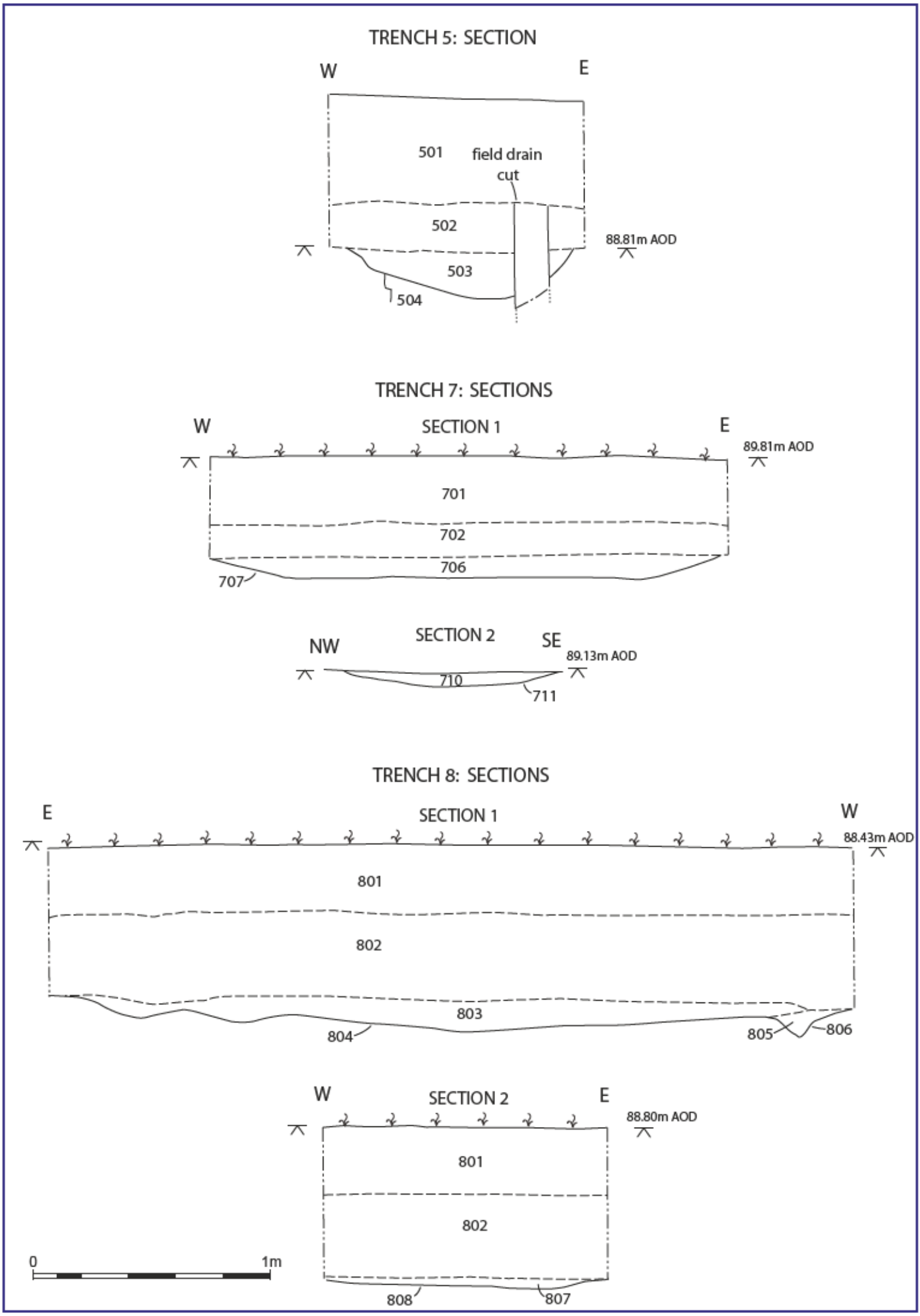
Trenches 11, 12 and 13: plans

Figure 6



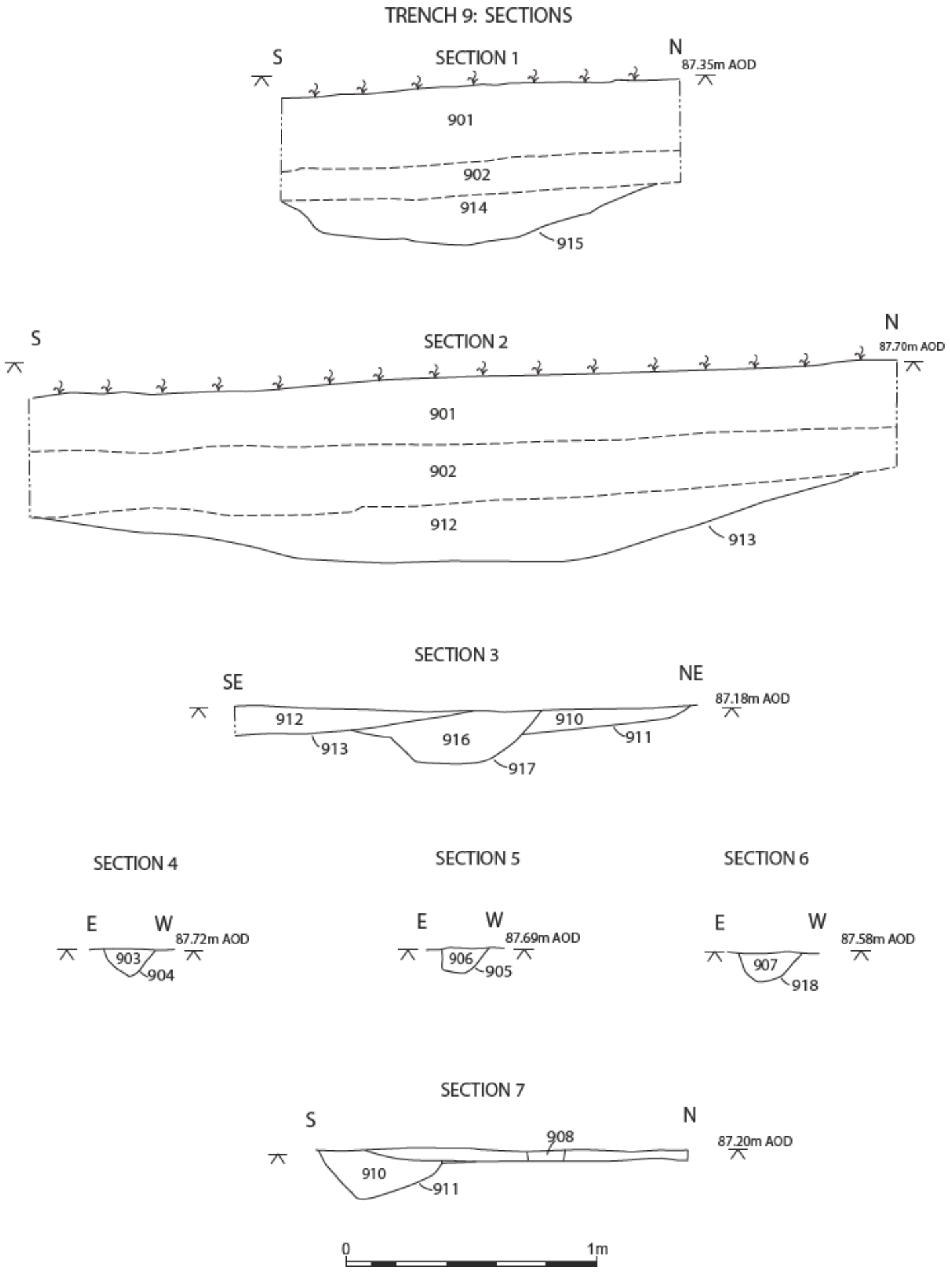
Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 4: sections

Figure 7



Trenches 5, 7 and 8: sections

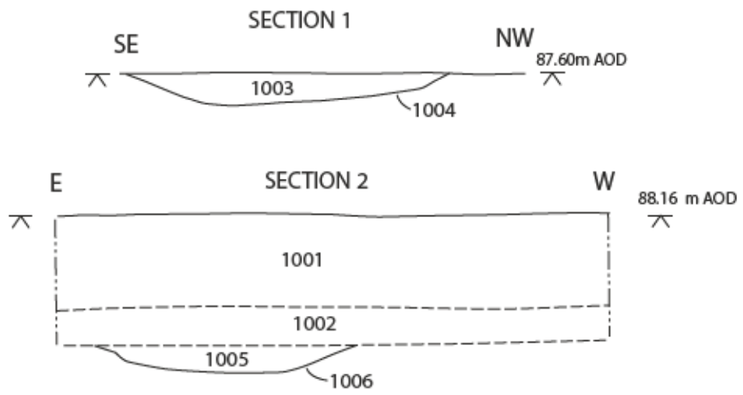
Figure 8



Trench 9: sections

Figure 9

TRENCH 10: SECTIONS



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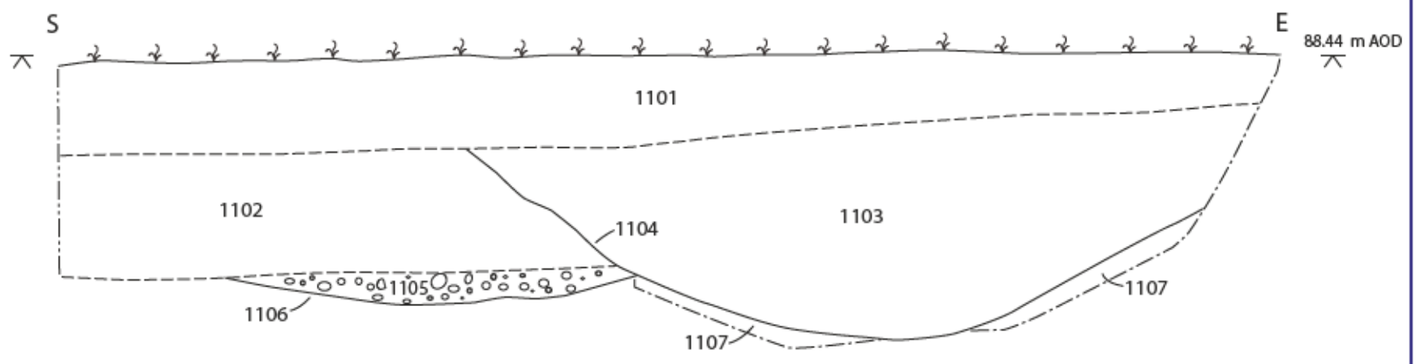

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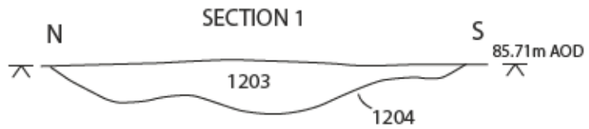

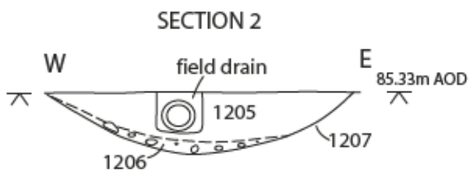

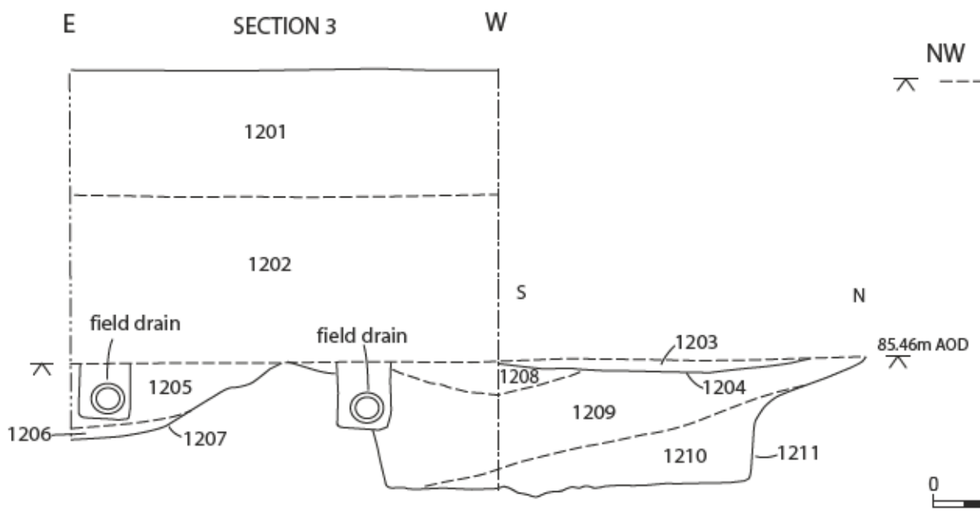

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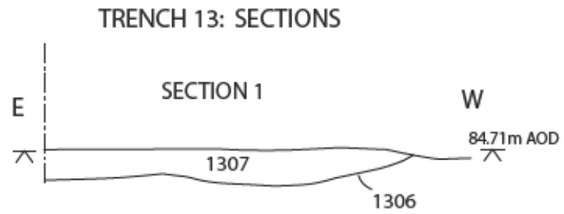
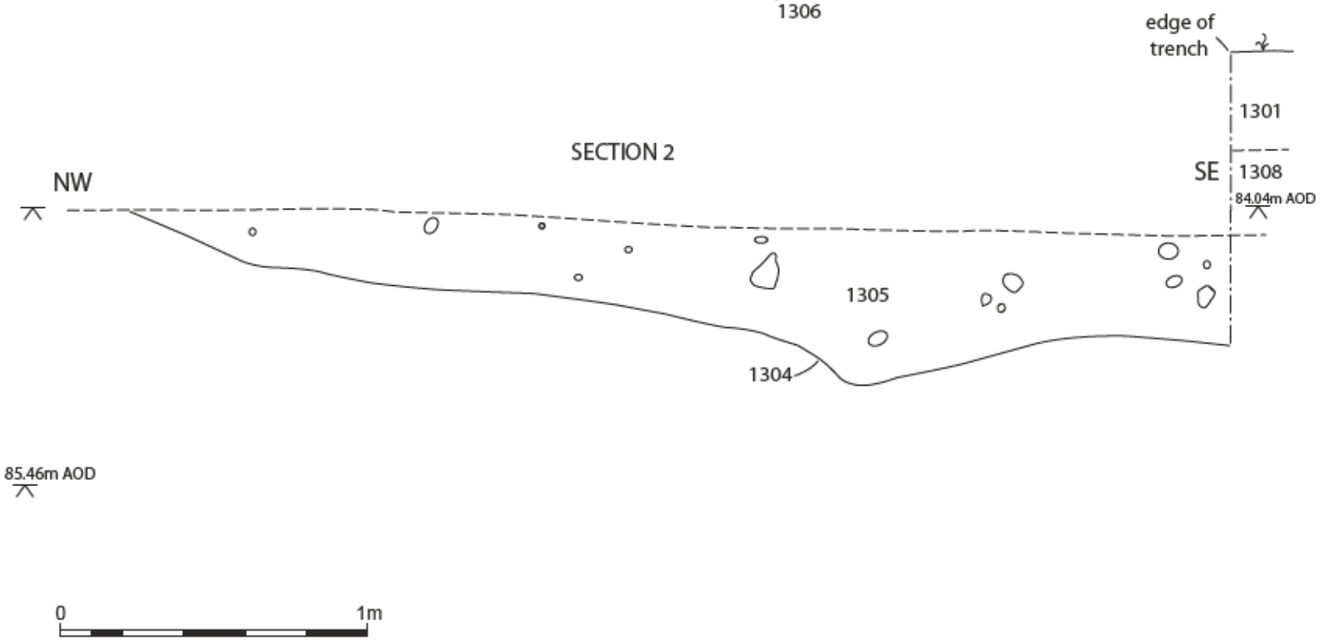
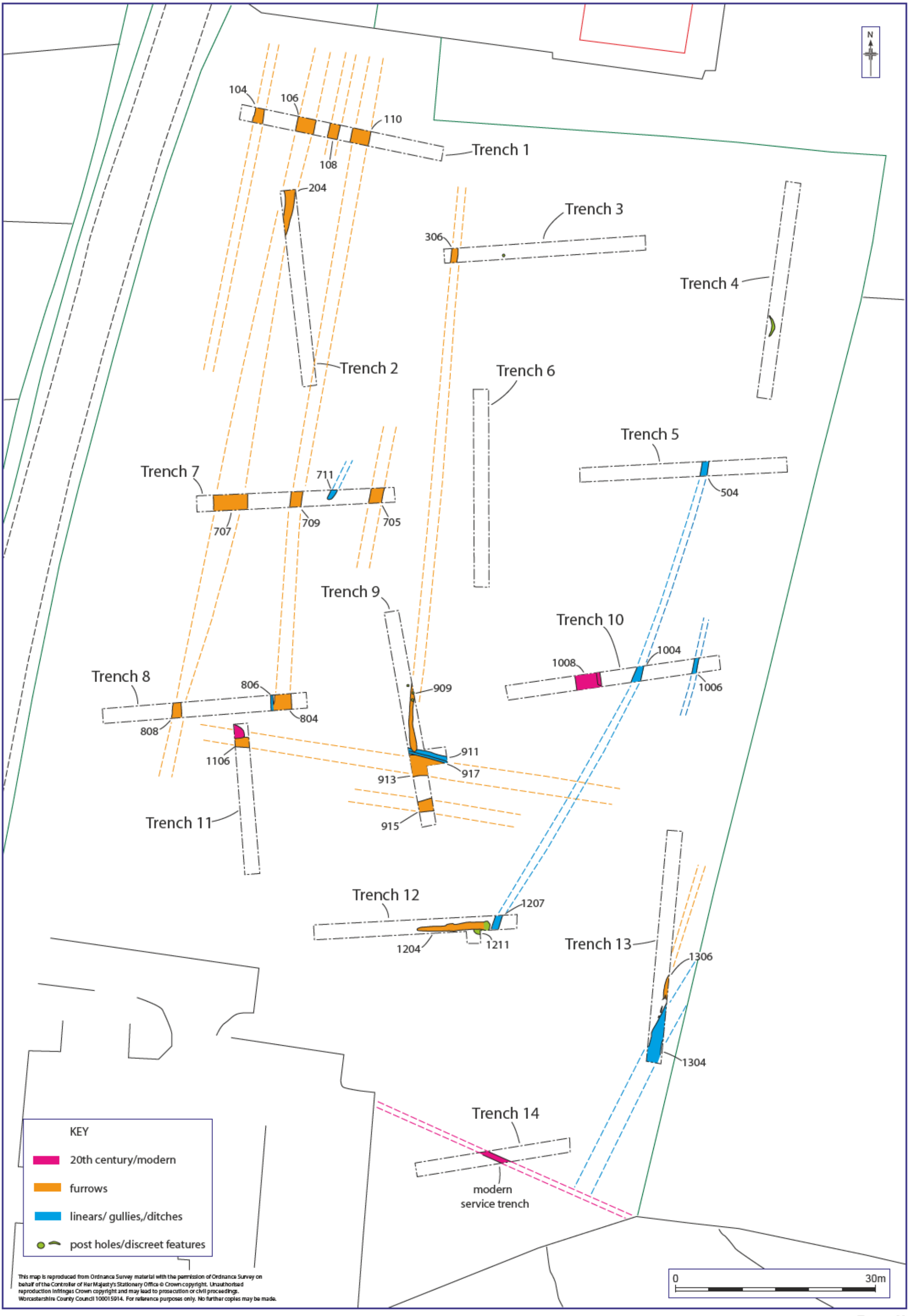




Trenches 10,11, 12 and 13: sections

Figure 10



Interpretation of archaeological features observed

Figure 11

Plates

Plate 1: General view of site, prior to evaluation. (Facing north-east)

Plate 2: Trench 1, post-medieval furrows appearing as brown features running perpendicular across the trench. (Facing east)

Plate 3: Trench 2, furrow 204 in foreground. (Facing south)

Plate 4: Trench 3, general view. (Facing east)

Plate 5: Trench 3, posthole 304, scale at 0.30m. (Facing south)

Plate 6: Trench 5, ditch 504, later field drain in the left. (Facing south-west)

Plate 7: Trench 7, general view of eastern end. (Facing east)

Plate 8: Trench 7, ditch terminus 711. (Facing north-east)

Plate 9: Trench 8, general pre-excavation view. (Facing west)

Plate 10: Trench 8, section through furrow 804 and gully 806, gully just to right of the scale. (Facing south)

Plate 11: Trench 9, pre-excavation view of trench. (Facing north)

Plate 12: Trench 9, posthole 906, truncating furrow 909. (Facing south)

Plate 13: Trench 9, section 10, furrow 913 (left), ditch 911 (right) and gully 917 (centre). (Facing west)

Plate 14: Trench 10, general view, modern pit 1008 as dark feature in centre of trench. (Facing east)

Plate 15: Trench 10, ditch cut 1004. (Facing south)

Plate 16: Trench 10, ditch cut 1006. (Facing north)

Plate 17: Trench 11, general view. (Facing south)

Plate 18: Trench 12, general view. (Facing west)

Plate 19: Trench 12, ditch 1207, furrow 1204 and pit 1211. (Facing east)

Plate 20: Trench 12, ditch 1207 and pit 1211 (Facing south)

Plate 21: Trench 13, general view, ditch 1304 in foreground. (Facing north)

Appendix 1 Table 2: Summary of the artefactual assemblage

Context	Material	Total	Weight (g)	Date range	Period
101	Tile	1	24		MED/PMD
101	Post-medieval pottery	2	3	17-18C	PMD
101	Roman tile	1	1		RBR
105	Tile	3	15		LPMD/MOD
105	Slag	1	11		
105	Animal bone	3	189		
109	Tile	4	47		MED/PMD
109	Post-medieval pottery	3	151	18C	PMD
201	Tile	3	54		PMD/MOD
203	Animal bone	1	4		
203	Tile	5	64		MED/PMD
203	Iron	1	5		
203	Roman pottery	1	3	AD120+	RBR
301	Tile	4	81		MED/PMD
301	Roman tile	1	2		RBR
401	Ceramic drain	1	99		PMD/MOD
401	Brick/tile frags	4	39		PMD/MOD
401	Modern pottery	1	4	18-20C	MOD
401	Modern pottery	2	5	L19-20C	MOD
401	Tile	4	97		
403	Iron Age pottery	1	3		?IA
501	Brick/tile frags	6	51		PMD/MOD
501	Post-medievalpottery	1	29	L17-18C	PMD
503	Tile	2	12		MED/PMD
601	Tile	3	112		MED/PMD
601	Modern pottery	1	15	L19C+	MOD
701	Brick	1	18		PMD/MOD
701	Tile	4	69		MED/PMD
701	Tile	1	52		PMD/MOD

701	Post-medieval pottery	2	199	17-18C	PMD
701	Clay pipe	1	1		PMD
803	Tile	1	11		PMD/MOD
805	Iron Age pottery	1	17		?IA
807	Tile	1	22		MED/EPMD
901	Tile	1	98		PMD/MOD
901	Brick/tile frags	10	33		MED/PMD
901	Tile	7	1122		MED/PMD
901	Medieval pottery	1	1	13-15C	MED
901	Tile	1	850		RBR
901	Post-medieval pottery	1	1	1760-1795	PMD
901	Post-medieval pottery	6	23	18C	PMD
901	Clay pipe	1	1		PMD
901	Vitrified ceramic	1	10		
907	Animal bone	34	11		
908	Post-medieval pottery	1	1	L15-E17C	PMD
908	Roman pottery	1	1	M1-4C	RBR
912	Tile	2	16		MED/PMD
912	Animal bone	1	18		
912	Tile	4	101		MED
912	Tile	7	44		MED/PMD
912	Iron	5	42		
912	Post-medieval pottery	1	1	16-17C	PMD
912	Post-medieval pottery	5	37	L15-E17C	PMD
914	Animal bone	1	4		
916	Animal bone	1	1		
916	Medieval pottery	3	14	13-14C	MED
916	Iron	1	9		
1001	Tile	1	28		PMD
1001	Roman pottery	1	16	M1-4C	RBR
1003	Animal bone	1	8		

1003	Flint	1	6		PRH
1003	Brick/tile frags	12	35		
1003	Tile	1	38		MED
1003	Medieval pottery	3	2	13-15C	MED
1003	Modern pottery	1	2	L19-20C	MOD
1003	Roman tile	2	11		RBR
1005	Tile	3	52		PMD
1101	Tile	5	171		MED/PMD
1105	Tile	1	9		MED/PMD
1201	Tile	2	33		PMD/MOD
1201	Modern pottery	3	22	18-20C	MOD
1201	Post-medieval pottery	1	4	18C	PMD
1205	Slag	3	28		
1205	Iron	1	4		
1205	Roman pottery	1	7	M1-4C	RBR
1301	Tile	10	301		MED/PMD
1301	Iron	1	76		
1301	Post-medieval pottery	1	40	17-18C	PMD
1302	Tile	2	10		MED/PMD
1302	Medieval pottery	2	9		MED
1305	Animal bone	1	4		
1307	Animal bone	3	1		
1307	Tile	19	23		MED/PMD
1307	Iron Age pottery	1	1		IA

Appendix 2 Trench descriptions

Trench 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 30.60m Width: 2.10m Depth: 0.43m

Orientation: East – West

Context	Classification	Description	Depth (below ground surface)
101	Topsoil	Friable dark brown silty loam, frequent small sub-rounded pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks. Heavy root disturbance. Clear lower boundary.	0 – 0.35m
102	Subsoil	Friable – firm light brown sandy silt. Occasional small sub-rounded pebbles.	0.35 – 0.50m
103	Furrow fill	Compact mid brown sandy silt, occasional charcoal flecks and small sub angular gravels.	0.41 – 0.52m
104	Furrow cut	North – south aligned linear cut. Shallow, gentle concave sides and flat base. c 2 –2.5m wide and 0.20m deep cuts	0.41 – 0.52m
105	Furrow fill	Compact mid brown sandy silt, occasional charcoal flecks and small sub angular gravels.	0.41 – 0.60m
106	Furrow cut	North – south aligned linear cut. Shallow, gentle concave sides and flat base. c 2 –2.5m wide and 0.20m deep cuts	0.41 – 0.60m
107	Furrow fill	Compact mid brown sandy silt, occasional charcoal flecks and small sub angular gravels.	0.27 – 0.45m
108	Furrow cut	North – south aligned linear cut. Shallow, gentle concave sides and flat base. c 2 –2.5m wide and 0.20m deep cuts	0.27 – 0.45m
109	Furrow fill	Compact mid brown sandy silt, occasional charcoal flecks and small sub angular gravels.	0.37 – 0.58m
110	Furrow cut	North – south aligned linear cut. Shallow, gentle concave sides and flat base. c 2 –2.5m wide and 0.20m deep cuts	0.37 – 0.58m
111	Natural	Firm reddish brown sandy silts, occasional patches of weathered limestone and blue lias clay.	0.25m+

Trench 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 30.00m Width: 2.10m Depth: 0.55m

Orientation: North - south

Context	Classification	Description	Depth (below ground surface)
201	Topsoil	Friable dark brown silty loam, frequent small sub-rounded pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks. Heavy root disturbance. Clear lower boundary.	0 – 0. 25m
202	Subsoil	Friable – firm light brown sandy silt. Occasional small sub-rounded pebbles.	0.25 – 0.48m
203	Furrow fill	Compact mid brown sandy silt, occasional charcoal flecks and small sub angular gravels.	0.45 – 0.55m
204	Furrow cut	North – south aligned linear cut. Shallow, gentle concave sides and flat base. 0.1m deep and 1.20m wide	0.45 – 0.55m
205	Natural	Firm dark-mid brown sandy silt, bedded weathered limestone and occasional patches of blue/grey silty clays.	0.45m+

Trench 3

Maximum dimensions: Length: 30.00m Width: 2.10m Depth: 0.70m

Orientation: East - West

Context	Classification	Description	Depth (below ground surface)
301	Topsoil	Friable dark brown silty loam, frequent small sub-rounded pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks. Heavy root disturbance. Clear lower boundary.	0 – 0.29m
302	Subsoil	Friable – firm light brown sandy silt. Occasional small sub-rounded pebbles.	0.29 – 0.68m
303	Posthole fill	Firm/cohesive dark grey silty clay, frequent charcoal flecks, occasional small sub-angular gravels, clear edges. no evidence of a post-pipe.	0.50 – 0.60m
304	Posthole cut	Circular cut, steep sides, concave base, filled by 303. 0.23m in diameter and 0.10m deep.	0.50 – 0.60m
305	Furrow fill	Friable mid brown sandy silt, frequent sub-rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks.	0.50 – 0.57m
306	Furrow cut	North – south linear cut, moderate concave side, flat base, filled by 305. 0.07m deep and 0.98m wide	0.50 – 0.57m
307	Natural	Firm dark-mid brown sandy silt, bedded weathered limestone and occasional patches of blue/grey silty clays.	0.50m+

Trench 4

Maximum dimensions: Length: 31.50m Width: 2.09m Depth: 0.35-0.60m

Orientation: North - south

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
401	Topsoil	Friable dark brown silty loam, frequent small sub-rounded pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks. Heavy root disturbance. Clear lower boundary.	0 – 0.28m
402	Subsoil	Friable – firm light brown sandy silt. Occasional small sub-rounded pebbles.	0.18 – 0.50m
403	Fill	Firm mid-light brown silty clay, frequent sub-rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks.	0.50 – 0.70m
404	Cut	Curvilinear north – south cut, irregular steep edges, flat base, filled by 403.	0.50 – 0.70m
405	Natural	Firm dark-mid brown sandy silt, bedded weathered limestone and occasional patches of blue/grey silty clays.	0.50m+

Trench 5

Maximum dimensions: Length: 30.00m Width: 2.00m Depth: 0.60m

Orientation: East - West

Context	Classification	Description	Depth (below ground surface)
501	Topsoil	Friable dark brown silty loam, frequent small sub-rounded pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks. Heavy root disturbance. Clear lower boundary.	0 – 0.43m
502	Subsoil	Friable – firm light brown sandy silt. Occasional small sub-rounded pebbles.	0.19 – 0.68m
503	Ditch/gully fill	Firm mid-dark orange/red silty clay, occasional sub-rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks truncated by modern field drain.	0.68 – 0.84m
504	Ditch/gully cut	North-north-east to south-south-west linear cut, moderate concave sides and base, filled by 503, truncated by modern field drain, 0.40m wide and 0.20m deep	0.68 – 0.84m
505	Natural	Firm reddish brown sandy clay, frequent patches of bluish grey silty clay, frequent manganese patches.	0.68m+

Trench 6

Maximum dimensions: Length: 30.00m Width: 2.00m Depth: 0.70m

Orientation: North - south

Context	Classification	Description	Depth (below ground surface)
601	Topsoil	Friable dark brown silty loam, frequent small sub-rounded pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks. Heavy root disturbance. Clear lower boundary.	0 – 0.34m
602	Subsoil	Friable – firm light brown sandy silt. Occasional small sub-rounded pebbles.	0.34 – 0.49m
603	Natural	Firm reddish brown sandy clay, frequent patches of bluish grey silty clay, frequent manganese patches.	0.49m+

Trench 7

Maximum dimensions: Length: 28.90m Width: 2.10m Depth: 0.66m

Orientation: East - West

Context	Classification	Description	Depth (below ground surface)
701	Topsoil	Friable dark brown silty loam, frequent small sub-rounded pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks. Heavy root disturbance. Clear lower boundary.	0 – 0.28m
702	Subsoil	Friable – firm light brown sandy silt. Occasional small sub-rounded pebbles.	0.28 – 0.39m
703	Natural	Compact mid reddish brown silty sand and patches of reddish brown clay.	0.39m+
704	Furrow fill	Compact light yellowish brown sandy silt, occasional small sub-angular gravels and charcoal flecks.	0.47 – 0.59m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth (below ground surface)
705	Furrow cut	North – south linear cut, gentle concave sides and flat base, filled by 704.	0.47 – 0.59m
706	Furrow fill	Compact light reddish brown sandy silt, occasional small sub-angular gravels and charcoal flecks.	0.42 – 0.52m
707	Furrow cut	North – south linear cut, gentle concave sides and flat base, filled by 706.	0.42 – 0.52m
708	Furrow fill	Compact light reddish brown sandy silt, occasional small sub-angular gravels and charcoal flecks.	0.41 – 0.53m
709	Furrow cut	North – south linear cut, gentle concave sides and flat base, filled by 708.	0.41 – 0.53m
710	Ditch/gully fill	Friable – firm light brown sandy silt, occasional small sub-rounded pebbles.	0.48 – 0.52m
711	Ditch/gully	North – south linear cut, terminating within the trench, gentle concave sides and flat base, filled by 710.	0.48 – 0.52m

Trench 8

Maximum dimensions: Length: 30.00m Width: 2.05m Depth: 0.80m

Orientation: East - West

Context	Classification	Description	Depth (below ground surface)
801	Topsoil	Friable dark brown silty loam, frequent small sub-rounded pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks. Heavy root disturbance. Clear lower boundary.	0 – 0.39m
802	Subsoil	Friable – firm light brown sandy silt. Occasional small sub-rounded pebbles.	0.39 – 0.65m
803	Furrow fill	Firm mid brown sandy clay, frequent sub-rounded gravels.	0.65 – 0.79m
804	Furrow cut	North – south linear cut, gentle/shallow side, flat base, filled by 803.	0.65 – 0.79m
805	Gully fill	Firm mid brown sandy clay, frequent sub-rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks.	0.68 – 0.81m
806	Gully cut	North – south 'V' shaped linear cut, filled by 805. 0.40m wide and 0.12m deep	0.68 – 0.81m
807	Furrow fill	Firm mid brown sandy clay, occasional sub-rounded gravels.	0.64 – 0.68m
808	Furrow cut	North – south linear cut, gentle/shallow side, flat base, filled by 807.	0.64 – 0.68m
809	Natural	Firm reddish brown clay, to bluish brown clays to the east.	0.65m+

Trench 9

Maximum dimensions: Length: 31.50m Width: 2.00m Depth: 0.65m

Orientation: North - south

Context	Classification	Description	Depth (below ground surface
901	Topsoil	Friable dark brown silty loam, frequent small sub-rounded pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks. Heavy root disturbance. Clear lower boundary.	0 – 0. 30m
902	Subsoil	Friable – firm light brown sandy silt. Occasional small sub-rounded pebbles.	0.30 – 0.48m
903	Posthole fill	Friable dark brown silty clay, occasional charcoal flecks.	0.45 – 0.56m
904	Posthole cut	Square cut, moderate sides, 'V' shaped base, filled by 903.	0.45 – 0.56m
905	Posthole fill	Friable dark brown silty clay, occasional charcoal flecks.	0.46 – 0.56m
906	Posthole cut	Circular cut, steep sides, flat base, filled by 905.	0.46 – 0.56m
907	Posthole fill	Friable dark brown silty clay, frequent animal bone and charcoal flecks.	0.47 – 0.57m
908	Furrow fill	Firm mid-light brown sandy clay, frequent sub-rounded pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks.	0.48 – 0.51m
909	Furrow cut	North – south linear cut, moderate concave sides and base, filled by 908.	0.48 – 0.51m
910	Gully fill	Friable light-mid brown silty sand, occasional small sub-angular gravels and charcoal flecks.	0.48 – 0.57m
911	Gully cut	East – west linear cut, shallow gentle edges, flat base.	0.48 – 0.57m
912	Furrow fill	Firm mid-light brown sandy clay, frequent sub-rounded pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks.	0.48 – 74m
913	Furrow cut	East – west linear cut, moderate concave sides and base, filled by 912.	0.48 – 74m
914	Furrow fill	Firm mid-light brown sandy clay, frequent sub-rounded pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks.	0.44 – 0.64m
915	Furrow cut	East – west linear cut, moderate concave sides and base, filled by 914.	0.44 – 0.64m
916	Gully fill	Friable mid-dark brown silty sand, occasional small sub-angular gravels and charcoal flecks.	0.48 – 0.69m
917	Gully cut	East – west linear cut, steep sides, gentle concave regular base.	0.48 – 0.69m
918	Posthole cut	Circular cut, steep sides, flat base, filled by 907.	0.47 – 0.57m
919	Natural	Compact mid reddish brown silty sand and patches of reddish brown clay.	0.48m+

Trench 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 31.00m Width: 2.00m Depth: 0.45-0.55m

Orientation: East - West

Context	Classification	Description	Depth (below ground surface)
1001	Topsoil	Friable dark brown silty loam, frequent small sub-rounded pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks. Heavy root disturbance. Clear lower boundary.	0 – 0. 30m
1002	Subsoil	Friable – firm light brown sandy silt. Occasional small sub-rounded pebbles.	0.30 – 0.43m
1003	Ditch/gully fill	Firm mid-dark orange/red silty clay, occasional sub-rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks, heavy root disturbance.	0.45 – 0.56m
1004	Ditch/gully cut	North – south linear cut, moderate concave sides and base, filled by 1003.	0.45 – 0.56m
1005	Ditch/gully fill	Firm mid-dark orange/red silty clay, occasional sub-rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks.	0.43 – 0.52m
1006	Ditch/gully cut	North-north-east to south-south-west linear cut, moderate concave sides and base, filled by 1005.	0.43 – 0.52m
1007	Pit fill	Mixed topsoil/subsoil, greyish brown sandy silts and reddish brown clays, frequents charcoal and modern rubble and metal objects.	0.44m+
1008	Ditch cut	North-north-east to south-south-west linear cut, unexcavated, filled by 1007.	0.44m+
1009	Natural	Compact mid reddish brown silty sand and patches of reddish brown clay.	0.43m+

Trench 11

Maximum dimensions: Length: 32.50m Width: 2.05m Depth: 0.70-1.50m

Orientation: North - south

Context	Classification	Description	Depth (below ground surface)
1101	Topsoil	Friable dark brown silty loam, frequent small sub-rounded pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks. Heavy root disturbance. Clear lower boundary.	0 – 0.29m
1102	Subsoil	Friable – firm light brown sandy silt. Occasional small sub-rounded pebbles.	0.29 – 0.63m
1103	Pit fill	Loose black/brown silty loam, frequent organics, modern material such as metal and plastics.	0.18 – 0.94m
1104	Pit cut	Partially exposed circular cut, steep, concave sides and base, filled by 1103. 2.6m in diameter and 0.70m deep,	0.18 – 0.94m
1105	Furrow fill	Firm mid-light yellowish brown sandy clay, frequent sub-rounded pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks, truncated to the north by 1107.	0.70 – 0.81m
1106	Furrow cut	East – west linear cut, moderate concave sides and base, filled by 1105.	0.70 – 0.81m
1107	Natural	Firm reddish brown sandy clays, occasional sub-rounded gravels.	0.49 –1.38m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth (below ground surface)
1108	Natural	Firm yellowish blue laminated lias clays and bedded, weathered sandstone.	1.36m+

Trench 12

Maximum dimensions: Length: 28.10m Width: 2.10m Depth: 0.80-1.10m

Orientation: East - West

Context	Classification	Description	Depth (below ground surface)
1201	Topsoil	Friable dark brown silty loam, frequent small sub-rounded pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks. Heavy root disturbance. Clear lower boundary.	0 – 0.40m
1202	Subsoil	Friable – firm light brown sandy silt. Occasional small sub-rounded pebbles.	0.30 – 1.20m
1203	Furrow fill	Firm mid-dark reddish brown silty clay, frequent charcoal flecks.	0.95 – 1.13m
1204	Furrow cut	East – west linear cut, shallow concave sides, irregular concave base, filled by 1203.	0.95 – 1.13m
1205	Ditch/gully fill	Firm mid-dark brown silty clay, occasional sub-rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks, secondary fill.	0.84 – 1.00m
1206	Ditch/gully fill	Mid brown silty clay, frequent sub-rounded pebbles and blue lias clays, occasional charcoal flecks, primary fill.	0.85 – 1.04m
1207	Ditch/gully cut	North – south linear cut, moderate concave sides and base, filled by 1205 and 1206. 1m wide and 0.21m deep,	0.84 – 1.04m
1208	Pit fill	Firm mixed mid brown sandy clays and blue lias clays, occasional sandstone fragments.	0.96 – 1.06m
1209	Pit fill	Firm dark brown silty sand, frequent sub-rounded pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks.	0.98 – 1.36m
1210	Pit fill	Firm mixed dark brown silty sand and blue lias clays, frequent sub-rounded pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks.	1.04 – 1.39m
1211	Pit cut	Ovoid cut, extended south-west to north-east, steep/vertical regular sides, flat base, filled by 1208, 1209, 1210. Truncated by 1204.	0.96 - 1.39m
1212	Natural	Soft light greyish brown stoneless silty clay.	58m+

Trench 13

Maximum dimensions: Length: 32.50m Width: 2.10m Depth: 0.42-0.64m

Orientation: North - south

Context	Classification	Description	Depth (below ground surface)
1301	Topsoil	Friable dark brown silty loam, frequent small sub-rounded pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks. Heavy root disturbance. Clear lower boundary.	0 – 0.30m
1302	Natural	Friable – firm light orangey brown sandy clay. Occasional small sub-rounded pebbles, observed to north of trench.	0.42m+
1303	Natural	Friable – firm light green grey sandy silt. Occasional small sub-rounded pebbles observed to south of trench.	0.51m+
1304	Furrow(?)/ditch cut	North-north-east to south-south-west linear cut, moderate concave sides, irregular concave/'V' shaped base, filled by 1305. 2m wide and 0.25m deep.	0.59 – 1.08m
1305	Furrow(?)/ditch fill	Firm mid grey brown clayey silt, occasional small sub-rounded pebbles and manganese patches.	0.59 – 1.08m
1306	Furrow (?) cut	North – south linear cut, shallow straight sides, level irregular base, filled by 1307.	0.40 – 0.52m
1307	Furrow (?) fill	Firm mid orangey brown clayey silt, occasional small rounded pebbles, some root disturbance.	0.40 – 0.52m
1308	Subsoil	Friable – firm light brown sandy silt. Occasional small sub-rounded pebbles.	0.20 – 0.59m

Trench 14

Maximum dimensions: Length: 23.30m Width: 2.10m Depth: 1.14m

Orientation: East - West

Context	Classification	Description	Depth (below ground surface)
1401	Topsoil	Friable dark brown silty loam, frequent small sub-rounded pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks. Heavy root disturbance. Clear lower boundary.	0 – 0.28m
1402	Subsoil	Friable – firm light reddish brown sandy silt. Occasional small sub-rounded pebbles.	0.28 – 0.67m
1403	Colluvium	Firm light brown sandy silt, occasional limestone fragments.	0.67 – 0.90m
1404	Natural	Soft light greyish brown stoneless silt.	0.90m+