

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AND WATCHING BRIEF
AT
WORCESTER GOLF AND COUNTRY
CLUB, BOUGHTON PARK,
BRANSFORD ROAD,
WORCESTER



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Archaeological evaluation and watching brief at Worcester Golf and Country Club, Boughton Park, Bransford Road, Worcester

Jonathan Webster

With contributions by Dennis Williams

Summary

An archaeological evaluation and watching brief was undertaken at Worcester Golf and Country Club, Boughton Park, Bransford Road, Worcester (NGR 83214 53701). It was commissioned by insideout a+i Ltd, on behalf of Worcester Golf and Country Club, who intends to construct a new two storey golf shop on the site previously occupied by a single storey shop, for which a planning application has been submitted and approved by Worcester City Council.

The works revealed a moat that was excavated on the east side of Boughton Park manor house. Believed to be of probable medieval origin the archaeological works could only conclusively prove that the feature had been in use and cleaned until the late 18th to early 19th centuries, after which it was infilled with a combination of building rubble and redeposited natural material. A later smaller gully ditch was then cut into the top of this backfill along the same orientation, along with a brick lined well. These are believed to have been used until the late 19th or early 20th centuries when the whole area was covered with further demolition material and a range of buildings constructed, associated with the present golf and country club use of the park.

Report

1 Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological evaluation and watching brief was undertaken at the Worcester Golf and Country Club, Boughton Park, Worcester, Worcestershire (NGR: SO 83214 53701). It was commissioned by insideout a+i Ltd, on behalf of Worcester Golf and Country Club, who intends to construct a new two storey golf shop on the site previously occupied by a single storey shop, for which a planning application has been submitted and approved by Worcester City Council (references P12C0296, L12C0055).

The proposed development site is considered to include a heritage asset with archaeological interest, the significance of which may be affected by the application. This takes the form of Boughton moat (WCM 99090), believed to be a medieval moat constructed in conjunction with the manor house and which remained in the landscape until the early 19th century, after which it was infilled.

The project conforms to a brief prepared by James Dinn, Archaeological Officer, Worcester City Council (Planning and Economic Development; Worcester City Council 2012) and for which a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced (WA 2012b).

The project also conforms to the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2009), *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (IfA 2008) and *Statement of standards and practices appropriate for archaeological fieldwork in Worcester* (Worcester City Council 1999).

The event reference for this project, given by the HER is WCM 101960.

2 Aims

The aims of this evaluation are:

- the formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource;
- the formulation of a strategy to mitigate a threat to the archaeological resource;
- the formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research'

The brief indicates that significant deposits may be defined as those likely to be of medieval and later date, relating to Boughton Park moated manor and settlement.

The evaluation only assessed heritage assets which are of archaeological interest. This project did not include consideration of Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas or historic hedgerows.

In particular the project had the following aims, as identified in *An archaeological resource assessment and research framework for the city of Worcester* (Worcester City Council 2007):

- Investigation of rural sites in the Worcester hinterland (RP7.23)
- The character of the Boughton moated site and associated settlement

3 Methods

3.1 Personnel

The project was undertaken by Jonathan Webster, BA (Hons), who joined Worcestershire Archaeology in 2009 and has been practising archaeology since 2001, and assisted by Mike Nicholson, BSc (Hons), who has been practising archaeology since he joined Worcestershire Archaeology in 2008. The finds analysis was undertaken by Dennis Williams, MInstP CPhys BSc MA PhD, who has been in professional archaeology since 2006 when he joined WA. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Vaughan, AIFA BA (Hons) MA. Illustrations were prepared by Carolyn Hunt, MIFA BSc (Hons).

3.2 Documentary research

Prior to fieldwork commencing a search was made of the Historic Environment Record (HER), looking at a radius 200m wide centred on the current development.

3.3 List of sources consulted

Cartographic sources

- 1811-13 Ordnance Survey Surveyors Worcester South West and Malvern
- Ordnance Survey, 1828-32
- 1st edition 1886-8 Ordnance Survey, 25":1 mile
- 1905 Ordnance Survey
- 1928 Ordnance Survey
- 1940 Ordnance Survey
- 1962 Ordnance Survey
- 1971 Ordnance Survey
- 1990 Ordnance Survey

Aerial photographs

- Google earth website, accessed 17 October 2012

Documentary sources

Published and grey literature sources are listed in the Section 11 below.

3.4 Fieldwork strategy

Fieldwork was undertaken between the 10 and 14 January 2013. The site reference number and site code is WSM 101960.

A single trench, measuring 10m by 1.6m amounting to approximately 16m² in area, was excavated diagonally across the foot print of the proposed building, in a roughly V-shape (aligned north-east to south-west for 7m and east to west for 3m).

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed under archaeological supervision using a 360° tracked excavator, employing a toothless bucket. Subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. Clean surfaces were inspected and selected deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples, as well as to determine their nature. Deposits were recorded according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012a). Due to health and safety considerations and the relative depths of the archaeology an auger was then used to determine the base of the archaeological deposits. On completion of excavation, the trench was reinstated by replacing the excavated material.

The evaluation stage was immediately followed by a watching brief of the excavation of the footings along the south, west and north sides of the new building. This was undertaken using a 360° tracked excavator employing a combination of a toothed and toothless buckets (dependant of ground conditions) and hand excavation around live services.

3.5 Structural analysis

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

3.6 Artefact methodology, by Dennis Williams

3.6.1 Recovery policy

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

3.6.2 Method of analysis

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

The pottery and ceramic building material were examined under x20 magnification and referenced as appropriate by fabric type and form according to the fabric reference series maintained by the Service (Hurst and Rees 1992 and www.worcestershireceramics.org).

3.6.3 Discard policy

The following categories/types of material will be discarded after a period of 6 months following the submission of this report, unless there is a specific request to retain them (and subject to the collection policy of the relevant depository):

- where unstratified
- post-medieval pottery, and;
- generally where material has been assessed as having no obvious grounds for retention

3.7 Statement of confidence in the methods and results

The methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved to the best quality available given the limited nature and size of the intrusive works.

4 The application site

4.1 Topography, geology and archaeological context

The site lies in a small localised dip (roughly 30m in diameter) on a level spur atop a ridge that gently drops down to the river Severn to the east and north-east. It is recorded as lying on the Sidmouth mudstone formation that was laid down during the Triassic period, and is overlain by sands and gravels of the Holt Heath Member dating to the Quaternary period when much of the local environment was dominated by unstable river systems.

The earliest recorded activity in the area relates to the recovery of a number of worked flints at St Johns Nurseries roughly 150m to the south of the study area (WCM 100692), these flints varied in date from the early post-medieval back to the Palaeolithic with the earlier items including microliths, scrapers and a blade. The deserted medieval settlement of Boughton (WCM 96603) is believed to be located to the immediate south-east of the investigation area, within the landscape

that is currently taken up by tennis courts. Known from documentary evidence the village was thought to be associated with the 'moated manor house', although it should be stated that this is not conclusive. What can be said with certainty is that the 'moat' (WCM 99090) was still present and existent at the time of the Ordnance Survey Surveyors Worcester South West and Malvern map (1811-13) but had vanished by the time of the 1828-32 Ordnance Survey map.

Boughton Park (WCM 91080) is known to have existed from at least the early 16th century when it was described by John Leland. There is no evidence of it having been a 'designed' landscape until it was owned by Elias Isaac. A leading Worcester Banker, Isaac's family owned Berwick and Company Bank. he developed the gardens in the 1820s. The garden and park continued to be improved and developed until it reached its height as shown on the 1905 OS 6 inch mapping, after this date, although the boundary of the park remained the same, it became less formalised until taken over in its entirety by the golf club in 1928. As part of the designed gardens of Elias Isaac, a pond (WSM 96602) was constructed just over 40m to the south-east of the investigation area under the current tennis courts.

The present Boughton House itself (WCM 96601) was built in 1814 by Elias Isaac and stood three storeys high with a wooden mansard roof and bell tower. Unfortunately the roof and bell tower, along with many of the internal features of the house, were destroyed by a fire in 1948. Following this fire much of the house was restored to its former glory and a number of alterations were undertaken at the same time to improve the buildings use as a club house. Many of the original house features can still be seen, including ashlar details in the distyle Roman Doric porch, a continuous 7-columnar Doric Loggia with entablature and balustrade, two four-panel doors curved on plan to 'apse' in the dining room and the open-well staircase (although the stairs themselves were restored after the fire). During the Second World War wounded RAF aircrew were billeted on the top floor and were able to convalesce within the grounds as they got recovered from their injuries (WCM 92368).

4.2 Current land-use

The site has a tarmac surface with a number of small brick wall foundations that was formerly covered by a single storey timber building that backed onto a brick building to the immediate north-east. It is bounded to the north and west by car parking and to the south and south-east by a walled tennis court area.

5 Structural analysis

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

5.1 Stratigraphic narrative

The natural substrate was revealed at 1.90m BPGL (below present ground level) rising slightly to the south-west. It was comprised of moderately sorted gravels. The variation in height was caused by the truncation caused by feature [105]. Orientated roughly north to south this large feature measured at least 8m in width and 7m in length with at least half underlying the existing building to the immediate north-east of the site. From the extent of the feature seen it was noted that it was U-shaped in profile, with moderately steep sides, gradually dropping onto a slightly concaved base.

The primary fill of feature [105] comprised a fairly sterile redeposited natural substrate (110) that was made up of a combination of sands and gravels and contained no inclusions apart from a few fragments of CBM. This was then covered by an organic and industrial waste rich silt (104) that had an average thickness of 0.46m, becoming thinner towards the top of the feature. The make up of the deposit would suggest that while the deposit itself was probably laid down through natural processes through stagnant water the feature was actively being used as a rubbish dump for building and industrial waste and a large quantity of dumped material was recovered from this deposit. This in turn was sealed by a second band of redeposited natural substrate (109), a silt rich sterile deposit with very occasional charcoal flecks throughout, which averaged 0.74m in thickness.

It appeared to have been deliberately dumped into feature [105] in an attempt to level the hollow. Overlying this, deposit (108) sealed the aforementioned layers. It consisted of a deliberately dumped band of material, 0.80m thick on average, becoming thinner to the south-west and the top of cut [105].

Deposit (108) was truncated in the north-east corner of the investigation area by a small linear [107] which measured at least 0.9m in width by at least 2m in length and partly underlay the existing building that bounds the north-east corner of the site. This linear was orientated north to south and had moderately steep sides dropping gradually onto a gently concaved base. This was then filled by a single fill (106), 0.73m thick, that was made up of a silt rich fill with occasional charcoal flecks that appears to have been deposited through natural processes and specifically fluvial action.

To the west a brick well [115] was revealed truncating the deposits related to moat [105]. This well was constructed of machine made un-frogged bricks that were constructed with a slight concaved profile. No bonding was noted between the bricks and they were simply placed one atop the other in a stretcher bonding pattern. The well was then capped with a thick (0.08m) steel cap that contained two circular hatches, 0.35m in diameter, to allow bucket access to the water. One of the hatches had lugs that suggested that a 'door' had been previously attached. The second hatch was more corroded so it is unclear if it had any similar attachments, although it is thought likely.

These features and deposits were overlain by a thin band of mortar (103), 0.05m thick, containing a large percentage of oyster shell, which in turn was covered by a 0.14m thick deposit of modern demolition and debris (102), which along with a band of tarmac crush (101), appeared to have been laid down at the time of the construction of the previous building. It is believed that almost immediately after these deposits were laid down they were truncated by linear [114], a vertical feature used as a construction cut for brick wall [112] that was placed upon a concrete raft foundation [113]. This wall was then used as a foundation upon which the timber building, the former the golf shop, was constructed.

5.2 Artefactual analysis, by Dennis Williams

The artefactual assemblage recovered is summarised in Table 1. The group came from six stratified contexts and could be dated to the post-medieval period (see Table 1). Using pottery as an index of artefact condition, this was generally good with the majority of sherds displaying low levels of abrasion, and the sherd sizes being above average weight.

period	material class	material subtype	object specific type	Count	weight (g)
post-medieval	ceramic	-	brick	4	2968
post-medieval	ceramic	-	brick/tile	3	72
post-medieval	ceramic	-	clay pipe	1	4
post-medieval	ceramic	-	pot	5	88
post-medieval	ceramic	-	roof tile	6	1474
post-medieval	glass	-	window	1	1
late post-medieval	ceramic	-	pot	1	28
post-medieval/ modern	ceramic	-	pot	1	34
undated	bone	animal bone	-	5	206
undated	ceramic	Shell	-	4	100

undated	composite	-	mortar	1	14
undated	metal	Iron	-	2	80
totals:				36	5149

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

Pottery

The pottery comprised a small range of common post-medieval fabrics, with no diagnostic form sherds, and is summarised in Table 2.

period	fabric code	fabric common name	count	weight (g)
post-medieval	78	Post-medieval red wares	2	82
post-medieval	84	Creamware	3	6
late post-medieval	100	Miscellaneous post-medieval wares	1	28
post-medieval/ modern	85	Modern china	1	34
totals:			7	150

Table 2: Quantification of the pottery

Ceramic building material

Fragments of hand-made brick were recovered from (104), a fill of moat [105]. The two largest fragments were each 2 inches thick, with widths of 4¼ and 4½ inches. These sizes are typical of stock bricks from the early 18th century, although the statute brick sizes of the 16th century are similar (Davey and Roseff 2007). Hand-made roof tile, also probably post-medieval, was found in layer (102), fill (106) of linear feature [107], and fill (110) of [105].

Other finds

These consisted of oyster shells, a clay pipe stem and a small fragment of post-medieval crown window glass, as noted in Table 3 below.

6 Synthesis

The evaluation trench lay within the south-west corner of the moat recorded on the 1811-13 Surveyors map and was shown to survive to an overall depth of 1.89m (23.33m AOD) below the present ground surface. It was filled in through deliberate backfill with material consistent with the documented date. Unfortunately no evidence could be found during the current archaeological works that would have helped to establish the inception date of this feature as it appeared that the moat was regularly cleaned up to the end of its life. This cleaning appeared to have removed any traces of potentially earlier deposits and datable material.

The later well [115] appears to have been constructed at around the same time as the moat was infilled and used part of the moat's depth to help it reach the 3m+ depth it had. It is likely that this well was used by the kitchens for the house and it is thought that the iron cap that was noted on its top was there during its lifetime as it held two lift hatch doors down which buckets could be lowered. A later drainage gully was cut into the top of the backfilled moat at some point in the late

19th or early 20th century, presumably to help remove standing water that would have pooled within the hollow. Little occurred after this date until the construction of the former golf club shop that was then demolished as part of the current phase of works.

7 Significance

7.1 Nature of the archaeological interest in the site

The current phase of archaeological investigations help to establish the presence, depth and make-up of the moat (WCM 99090) that was noted on the 1811-13 Surveyors map, helping to validate both its exact location and the large width of the feature drawn. While it was not able to determine when the moat was originally excavated or provide any further information on the early usage of the site, it was able to confirm the date of backfilling of the feature and construction of a later well and drainage gully

7.2 Relative importance of the archaeological interest in the site

The archaeological study undertaken during this phase of development can only provide a limited quantity of information due to the relatively small scale of intrusive works. Whilst it can demonstrate the presence of the moat associated with the former manor house it was not able to provide any information on the inception date of the feature, nor any associated features. However although this individual phase of works can only be regarded as of minor importance, the determination of the exact depth and location of the moat can help further our confidence in the accuracy of the early 1811-13 surveyors map and help to guide future investigations of the evolution of the moat itself and the surrounding landscape.

7.3 Physical extent of the archaeological interest in the site

The archaeological evaluation and watching brief were unable to provide an exact width for the moat but was able to establish that it survived to a depth of 1.89m (23.33m AOD) and that it was orientated roughly north to south at this point.

7.4 Artefact Significance

The small assemblage from this site is of limited archaeological significance, but does indicate post-medieval occupation in the area. *Terminus post quem* date ranges for the contexts are shown in Table 3.

context	material class	object specific type	fabric code	count	weight (g)	start date	end date	tpq date range
100	ceramic	pot	100	1	28	1800	1900	1800-1900
102	ceramic	roof tile	-	1	46	1600	1850	1760-1790
	ceramic	pot	84	1	2	1760	1840	
103	ceramic	pot	85	1	34	1800	1950	1800-1950
	shell	oyster	-	4	100	-	-	
104	composite	mortar	-	1	14	-	-	1700-1750
	bone	-	-	1	4	-	-	
	metal	-	-	2	80	-	-	
	ceramic	roof tile	-	4	1398	1600	1850	
	ceramic	brick	-	1	1250	1700	1750	
	ceramic	brick	-	1	1642	1700	1750	

	ceramic	brick	-	2	76	-	-	
	ceramic	clay pipe	-	1	4	1600	1900	
	bone	-	-	4	202	-	-	
106	ceramic	pot	78	2	82	1600	1800	1760-1790
	ceramic	pot	84	2	4	1760	1840	
	ceramic	brick/tile	-	2	36	1600	1900	
	glass	window	-	1	1	1700	1850	
110	ceramic	roof tile	-	1	30	1600	1850	1600-1850
	ceramic	brick/tile	-	1	36	1600	1850	

Table 3: Summary of context dating based on artefacts

8 The impact of the development

The impact on the underlying archaeology is relatively minimal given the size and extent of the known feature, and while in localised areas (such as wall footings) the archaeological deposits were removed in their entirety this was still within a small window. As such the overall preservation of the archaeological deposits is considered to remain high.

8.1 Impacts during construction

During the construction phase, there were particular impacts, being the excavation of footings for the foundations of the external walls. The southern and northern sections being dug through the depth of the archaeology until firm natural substrate was reached, whilst the well along the western limit of the development was removed in its entirety and the void filled with concrete.

8.2 Impacts on sustainability

The NPPF emphasises the importance of sustainability (DCLG 2012, section 131), and while the current development has truncated through a number of late post-medieval deposits and the route of the earlier moat this was limited to the route of the footings and as such have had a relatively minimal impact on the overall preservation of this large feature.

The historic environment is a non-renewable resource and therefore cannot be directly replaced. However mitigation through recording and investigation also produces an important research dividend that can be used for the better understanding of the area's history and contribute to local and regional research agendas (cf NPPF, DCLG 2012, section 141).

9 Publication summary

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

An archaeological evaluation and watching brief was undertaken at Worcester Golf and Country Club, Boughton Park, Worcester, Worcestershire (NGR 83214 53701). It was commissioned by insideout a+i Ltd, who intends to construct a new two storey golf shop on the spot previously taken up by the former single storey shop for which a planning application has been submitted and approved by Worcester City Council.

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it was infilled with a combination of building rubble and redeposited natural material. A later smaller gully ditch was then cut into the top of this backfill along the same orientation, along with a brick lined well. These are believed to have been used until the late 19th or early 20th centuries when the whole area was covered with further demolition material and a range of buildings constructed, associated with the present golf and country club use of the park.

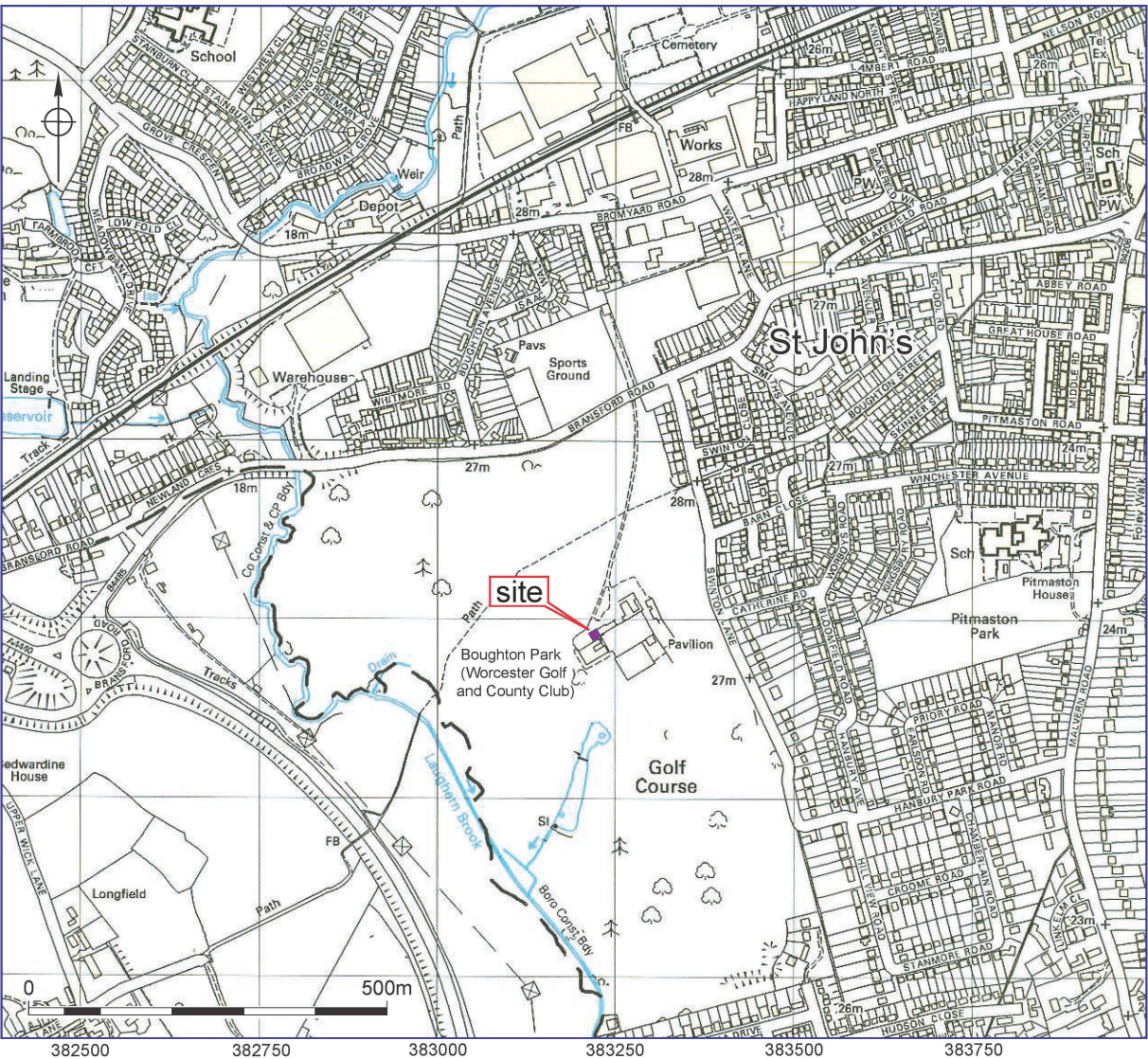
10 Acknowledgements

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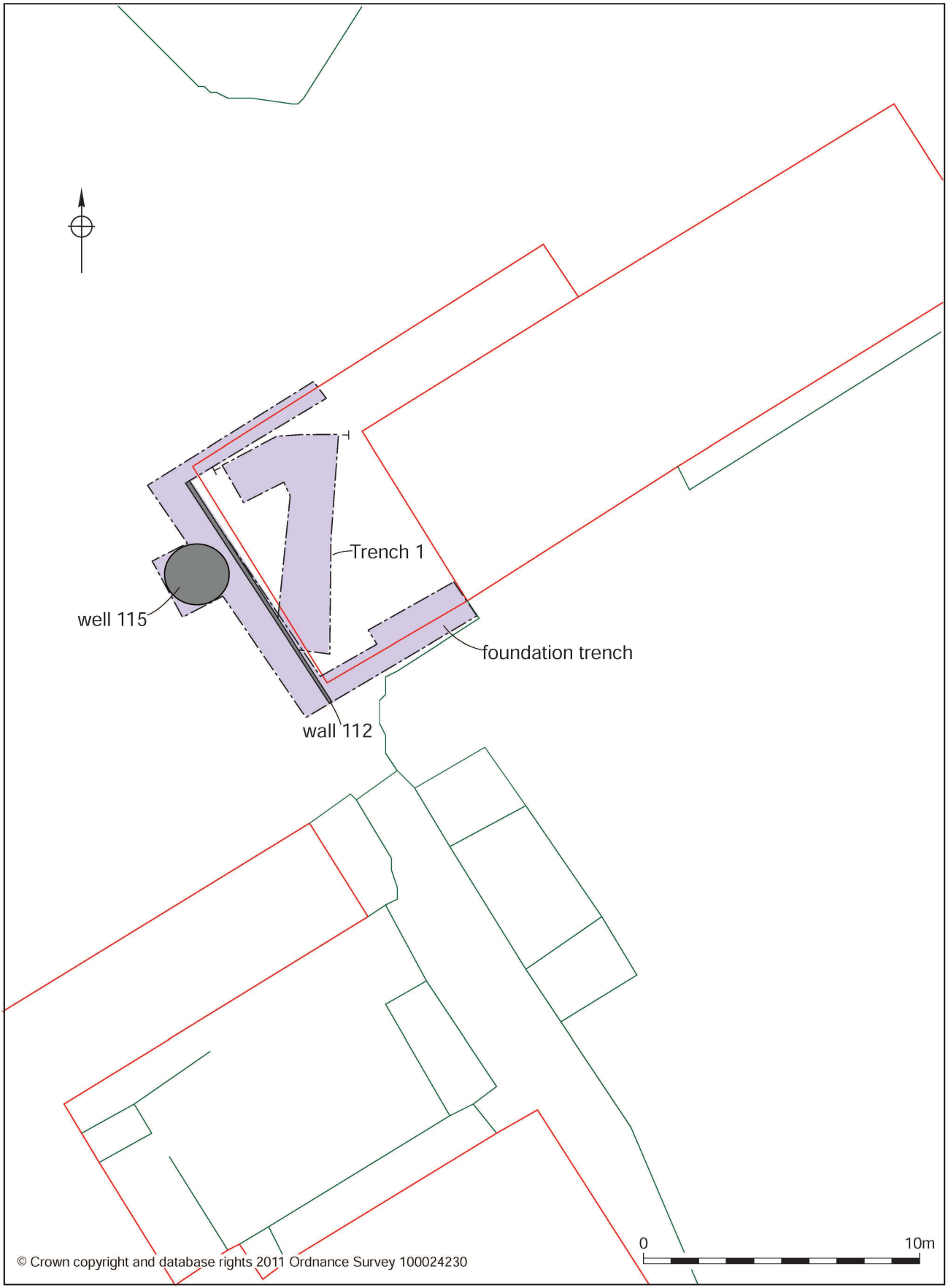
Figures



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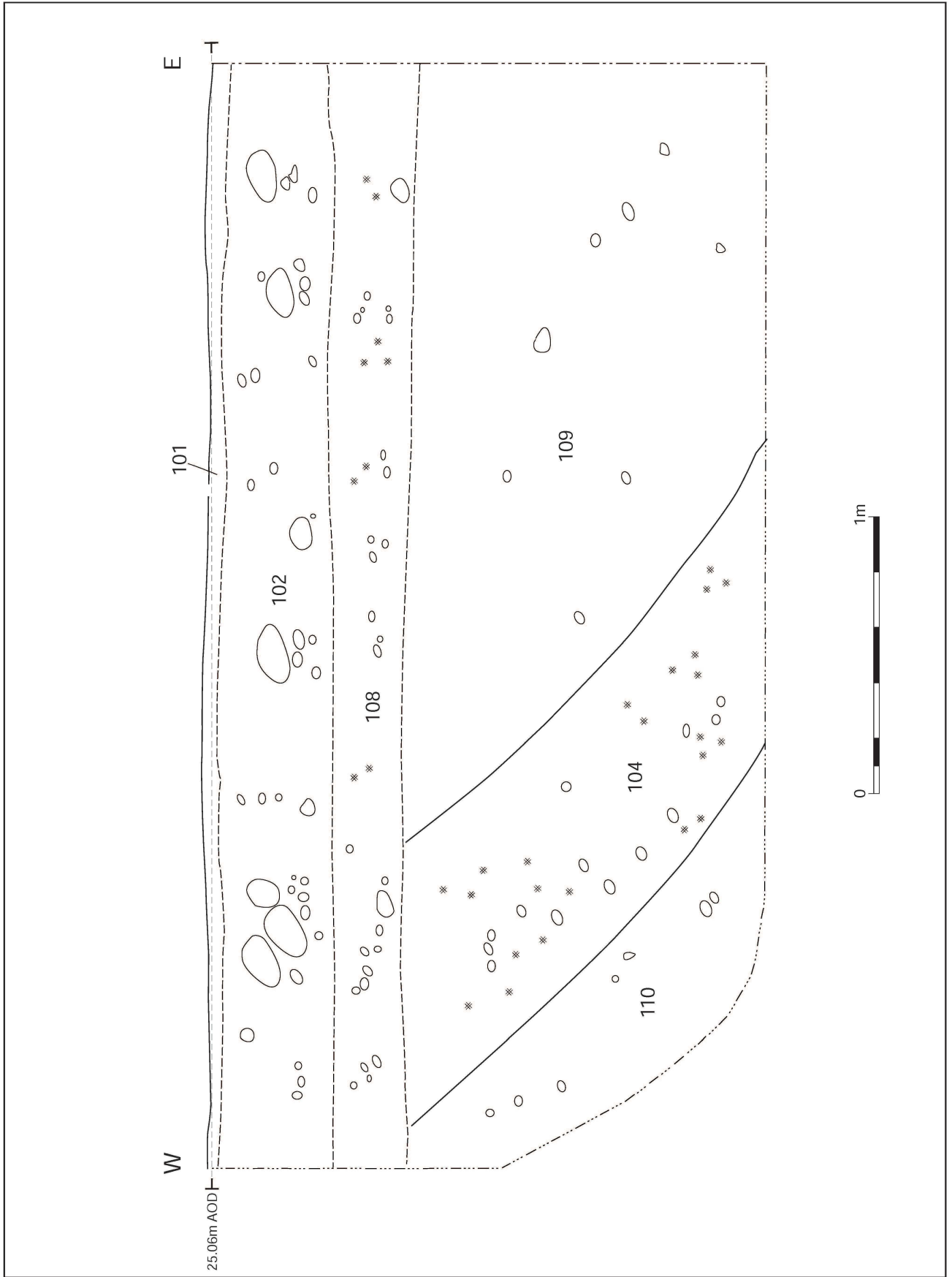
Location of the site

Figure 1



Trench location plan

Figure 2



South facing section

Figure 3

Plates



Plate 1; North facing section through backfilled deposits of moat [105]



Plate 2; East facing section through gully [107]



Plate 3; Well [115] after removal of steel 'cap', looking west

Appendix 1 Trench descriptions

Maximum dimensions: Length: 10m Width: 1.60m Depth: 1.49m

Orientation: north-east to south-west and east to west

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
100	Unstratified	Context provided for finds from an unknown source or collected from the surface	N/A
101	Tarmacadam surface	Dark blue-grey tarmacadam crushed surface, loose and friable with occasional gravel and pebble inclusions. Used as base for previous building	0.00-0.12m
102	Modern deposit	Mid greyish red firm silty sands with frequent gravels and cobbles throughout along with frequent charcoal flecks and industrial waste	0.13-0.27m
103	Deposit	Thin band of light yellowish grey mortar rich silty sands with moderate compaction. CBM and oyster shell noted throughout	0.28-0.31m
104	Fill of [105]	Dark blue grey silts of moderate to firm compaction. Frequent charcoal and industrial waste material throughout along with large quantity of CBM. Appears to have been a period of stagnant water with large quantities of waste being dropped into void of [105]. Dips from west to east. Averaging 0.46m in thickness	0.31-1.78m
[105]	Cut of moat	North/south aligned feature with moderate sides sloping down onto a slightly concaved base. Western side of the feature not seen as underlay existing building.	0.31-1.89m
106	Fill of [107]	Light blue grey clay and silt mix, very occasional gravels throughout and charcoal flecks on occasion.	0.32-1.05m
[107]	Cut of small linear	Gentle to moderately sided North/south aligned linear with a gentle concaved base. Eastern side of feature not seen as underlies existing building. Feature noted as at least 0.90m in width by at least 2m in length.	0.32-1.05m
108	Fill of [105]	Light orange red silt rich sands of firm compaction with occasional charcoal flecks throughout.	0.41-1.21m
109	Fill of [105]	Light yellow-orange firm silty sands with occasional gravels and cobbles throughout. Redeposited natural.	0.60-1.34m
110	Fill of [105]	Light orange red sands and gravels, firm compaction and relatively sterile with infrequent CBM throughout. Redeposited natural	0.1.14-1.89m
111	Natural substrate	Rounded to subrounded gravels to cobbles moderately sorted.	1.90m+
112	Brick wall	Stretcher bonded red brick wall constructed of un-frogged handmade red bricks that were well fired and bonded with a light yellowish grey mortar with few visible inclusions	0.00-0.74m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
113	Concrete foundation	Concrete foundation for wall 112	0.75-0.95m
[114]	Construction cut for 112	NNE/SSW orientated construction cut for wall 112 with vertical sides and a flat base	0.00-0.95m
[115]	Brick well	Machine made un-frogged red brick well with no visible bonding. Bricks constructed with slight concave profile. Well 1.05m in diameter. The individual bricks measured 0.10m by 0.21m by 0.08m in height. The well was capped by a 0.08m thick steel plate with two circular hatches in each one 0.35m in diameter	0.51-3.60m+

Appendix 2 Technical information

The archive (site code: WCM 101960)

The archive consists of:

- 10 Context records AS1
- 3 Field progress reports AS2
- 1 Photographic records AS3
- 91 Digital photographs
- 3 Scale drawings
- 1 Sample records AS17
- 1 Trench record sheets AS41
- 1 Box of finds
- 1 CD-Rom/DVDs
- 1 Copy of this report (bound hard copy)

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Worcestershire County Museum
Museums Worcestershire
Hartlebury Castle
Hartlebury
Near Kidderminster
Worcestershire DY11 7XZ
Tel Hartlebury (01299) 250416

Summary of data for Worcestershire HER

period	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight (g)
post-medieval	ceramic	-	brick	4	2968
post-medieval	ceramic	-	brick/tile	3	72
post-medieval	ceramic	-	clay pipe	1	4
post-medieval	ceramic	-	pot	5	88
post-medieval	ceramic	-	roof tile	6	1474
post-medieval	glass	-	window	1	1
late post-medieval	ceramic	-	pot	1	28
post-medieval/ modern	ceramic	-	pot	1	34
undated	bone	animal bone	-	5	206
undated	ceramic	shell	-	4	100
undated	composite	-	mortar	1	14
undated	metal	iron	-	2	80
totals:				36	5149

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

period	fabric code	fabric common name	count	weight (g)
post-medieval	78	Post-medieval red wares	2	82
post-medieval	84	Creamware	3	6
late post-medieval	100	Miscellaneous post-medieval wares	1	28
post-medieval/ modern	85	Modern china	1	34
totals:			7	150

Table 2: Quantification of the pottery

context	material class	object specific type	fabric code	count	weight (g)	start date	end date	tpq date range
100	ceramic	pot	100	1	28	1800	1900	1800-1900
102	ceramic	roof tile	-	1	46	1600	1850	1760-1790
	ceramic	pot	84	1	2	1760	1840	
103	ceramic	pot	85	1	34	1800	1950	1800-1950
	shell	oyster	-	4	100	-	-	
104	composite	mortar	-	1	14	-	-	1700-1750
	bone	-	-	1	4	-	-	
	metal	-	-	2	80	-	-	
	ceramic	roof tile	-	4	1398	1600	1850	
	ceramic	brick	-	1	1250	1700	1750	
	ceramic	brick	-	1	1642	1700	1750	
	ceramic	brick	-	2	76	-	-	
	ceramic	clay pipe	-	1	4	1600	1900	
106	ceramic	pot	78	2	82	1600	1800	1760-1790
	ceramic	pot	84	2	4	1760	1840	
	ceramic	brick/tile	-	2	36	1600	1900	
	glass	window	-	1	1	1700	1850	
110	ceramic	roof tile	-	1	30	1600	1850	1600-1850
	ceramic	brick/tile	-	1	36	1600	1850	

Table 3: Summary of context dating based on artefacts