

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION
AT
CLIFTON QUARRY,
SEVERN STOKE,
WORCESTERSHIRE

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INVESTOR IN PEOPLE
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Frontispiece photograph of Clifton, view south, by Mike Glyde
at the commencement of the project (21st September 2005)

Archaeological Evaluation at Clifton Quarry, Severn Stoke, Worcestershire

Tom Vaughan

With contributions by Katie Head, Robin Jackson, Alan Jacobs and
Elizabeth Pearson

Part 1 Project summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Clifton Quarry, Severn Stoke, Worcestershire (NGR: SO 8460 4670). It was undertaken on behalf of Tarmac Ltd who have submitted a planning application for the extension of an existing quarry. The project aimed to determine if any significant archaeological site was present and if so to indicate its nature, date and location.

Within Area 10, to the north, a concentration of pits, postholes and ditches was identified that clearly represent an area of former settlement. Remains included a possible oven or kiln, evidence of ironworking and an important assemblage of pottery. The latter included several prehistoric forms and fabrics not previously identified in the county. Since these do not readily match locally established forms and fabrics for the early part of the Late Bronze Age period or those known from the Middle Iron Age onwards, a date falling towards the very end of the Bronze Age or within the Early Iron Age period is provisionally assigned to at least some elements of the activity represented.

A general scatter of Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern material found across the site was determined to be the result of incidental distribution during agricultural manuring of agricultural fields while a thin scatter of flint is considered to reflect sporadic activity. There was no evidence for the continuation of the Roman site previously identified to the north.

Within Area 11, to the south, a deep peat deposit was recorded, and determined by radiocarbon dating to have been forming by the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic, (4690-4450 cal BC; 5712 ± 46 BP; Wk-17838). A second date from close to the top of the peat fell in the Early Bronze Age (2290-1910 cal BC; 3698 ± 67 BP; Wk-17839). The peat is conjectured to be part of the fill of a large palaeochannel cut-off, possibly reflecting an earlier course of the River Severn, which now flows to the east. Well preserved pollen samples from the peat indicate that the site has a high potential to provide a wealth of information regarding the surrounding landscape and changes to the environment. The peat was not rich in macro-fossils or other palaeoenvironmental indicators though some limited potential for supporting data exists.

It is recommended that both areas be the subject of further works: in Area 10, an archaeologically supervised strip and assessment of the south-east side to determine the full extent of the occupation site, followed by targeted excavation of the identified features; in Area 11, a watching brief with extensive environmental sampling, to assess the extent of the palaeochannel and obtain dated organic material and pollen cores. In the light of observed desiccation of the upper parts of the peat deposit, it is recommended that the environmental sampling be undertaken at the earliest opportunity.

Part 2 Detailed report

1. Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Clifton Quarry, Severn Stoke, Worcestershire (NGR: SO 8460 4670; Fig 1), on behalf of Tarmac Ltd. They intend to consolidate and extend the existing quarry and have submitted a planning application to Worcestershire County Council (reference number WCC407531; 3rd revision; dated July 2005), who consider that a site of archaeological interest may be affected (WSM 01352).

Previous evaluation on behalf of Tarmac in association with an earlier application had identified important Roman deposits to the north of the currently considered area. This resulted in withdrawal of the original extension application, although the current application covers part (the south and east areas) of the previous area and incorporates previously unconsidered areas.

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 Planning Advisory Section of Worcestershire County Council (HEAS 2005a) and for which a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced (HEAS 2005b).

1.3 Aims

The aims of the evaluation were to locate 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 an appropriate treatment, which may then be integrated with the proposed development programme.

More specifically the following aim has been identified.

- To investigate the anomalies identified within a previous geophysical survey covering part of Area 10 (ArchaeoPhysica, 2002).

2. Methods

2.1 Documentary search

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

Cartographic sources

- 1840 Severn Stoke Tithe Plan, WRO BA 1572 s760/541
- 1888 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, Worcestershire sheet 39.XL SE, scale 6":1 mile
- 1905 Ordnance Survey map, Worcestershire sheet 39.XL SE, scale 6":1 mile

- 1930 Ordnance Survey map, Worcestershire sheet 39.XL SE, scale 6":1 mile
- 1996 Ordnance Survey Explorer 190: Malvern Hills and Bredon Hill, 1:25,000

Documentary sources

- Place-names (Mawer and Stenton 1927).
- County histories (VCH IV).
- Site archives (from earlier excavations, evaluations etc).

2.2 Fieldwork methodology

2.2.1 Fieldwork strategy

A detailed specification has been prepared by the Service (HEAS 2005b). As a result of the documentary search, adjustments were made to the fieldwork strategy.

Fieldwork was undertaken between 16th September and 11th October. The HER reference number and site code is WSM 34498.

Forty-seven trenches, amounting to just over 3264m² in area, were excavated over the site area of 16.76ha, representing a sample of approximately 1.95%. The location of the trenches is indicated in Figure 2. The site was divided into 2 zones: Areas 10 and 11 (Figs 2 and 3). Trenches 15 and 16 in Area 10 were located specifically to investigate a geophysical anomaly (ArchaeoPhysica, 2002). Originally 60 trenches were planned, but within Area 10, a number were left unexcavated and others were shortened due to health and safety considerations - an overhead power line and a below ground high-pressure fuel line - and to maintain a badger bund. The location of the trenches within Area 11 was similarly constrained due to badger activity. This was agreed with the curator during the on-site works (pers comm Malcolm Atkin and Mike Glyde).

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed under archaeological supervision using a 360° tracked mechanical 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 Service practice (CAS 1995). In addition, metal detection was undertaken of the spoil and the base of each trench within Area 10. On completion of excavation, trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material.

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 Alan Jacobs and Robin Jackson)

2.3.1 Artefact recovery policy

All artefacts from the site were retrieved by hand and retained in accordance with the service manual (CAS 1995 as amended).

2.3.2 Method of analysis

All hand-retrieved finds were examined and a primary record was made on a Microsoft Access 2000 database. Artefacts were identified, quantified and dated and a *terminus post quem* date produced for each stratified context.

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 1992).

Prehistoric pottery was recorded using Service pro forma (AS38 Prehistoric pottery record; AS39 Pottery form record) and according to the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group guidelines (PCRG 1995). Form and decoration codes used in recording made use of those established for the Early prehistoric and Late Bronze Age assemblages at Kemerton, Worcestershire (Woodward and Jackson 2005).

In the light of the uncertain dating of the prehistoric assemblage and presence of a number of previously unrecorded form and fabric associations for the county, many sherds are only assigned only simply as of an indeterminate prehistoric fabric (fabric 97) though where possible the nearest equivalent has been identified within the fabric reference series maintained by the Service (Hurst and Rees 1992).

2.4 Environmental archaeology methodology (by Katie Head and Elizabeth Pearson)

2.4.1 Sampling policy

The environmental sampling policy was as defined in the County Archaeological Service Recording System (1995 as amended). A monolith and adjacent spit samples (10 samples taken at 10cm intervals) were collected during excavation from an undated peat deposit (6002) in Trench 60. The top 0.30m of this deposit was dried and deteriorated, with much rooting and was not suitable for sampling. Sampling was, therefore, only carried out from 0.30m to the base of the deposit. Large timbers were also collected, to allow for dendrochronological dating at a later date, if necessary (See Table 1). Four bulk samples of 10 litres were also taken from an early Iron Age hearth (5007) and three pits (4706, 4807 and 5204) of probable Iron Age date.

For pollen analysis a monolith (110cm in total) was taken through 6002, a peat section of approximately the same length, from which eight pollen samples were sub-sampled. The peat was underlain by grey sand 6003, while overlain by alluvium 6001.

2.4.2 Method of analysis

Radiocarbon dating

Waterlogged wood from two of the spit samples (depths 155-165cm and 65-75cm below ground surface) taken beside Monolith 1 was also extracted in order to obtain material for radiocarbon dating. The sediments were sieved through a 300mm mesh and the residue dried, then examined under a low power EMT stereo light microscope. Large wood fragments were identified which were submitted for radiometric dating to the University of Waikato Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, New Zealand. Only one date was available at the completion of this report and was calibrated using the radiocarbon calibration program CALIB 5.0. (Stuiver *et al* 2005).

Pollen

Eight pollen samples were selected from depths through the peat section. Sediment samples of 1cm³ were measured volumetrically. The samples were digested by Potassium Hydroxide for 20mins in a boiling water bath to break up the soil matrix and dissolve any humic

material, sieved through 120 µm mesh, washed onto a 10 µm mesh, and the residue collected. The samples were then washed several times and centrifuged to remove humic acids. 10% Hydrochloric acid was added in order to remove any calcium carbonate and digested using Hydrofluoric Acid in a hot water bath for 20mins to remove any occasional siliceous material. As the samples were primarily organic in nature, they were acetolysed for 3mins to break down the cellulose material. Finally the pollen pellet was stained with safranin, washed in alcohol to dehydrate the sample, and preserved in silicon oil.

Pollen grains were counted to a total of 300 land pollen grains (TLP) for assessment purposes, on a GS binocular polarising microscope at 400x magnification, and identification was aided by using the pollen reference manual by Moore *et al* (1991). Nomenclature for pollen follows Stace (1997) and Bennett (1994), and results are listed in taxonomic order. The pollen diagram was constructed using TILIA, TILIA.GRAPH, and TGView 2.0.2 software (Grimm 1990; 2004) and the diagram divided into three pollen assemblage zones.

Macrofossils

The bulk samples were processed by flotation followed by wet-sieving using a Siraf tank. The flot was collected on a 300µm sieve and the residue retained on a 1mm mesh. This allows for the recovery of items such as small animal bones, molluscs and seeds.

Three samples from the bottom (1.55-1.65m), middle (1.05-1.15m) and top (0.65-0.75m) of the peat profile (6002) were selected. For each of the samples a sub-sample of 0.5 to 1 litre was processed by the wash-over technique as follows. The sub-sample was broken up in a bowl of water to separate the light organic remains from the mineral fraction and heavier residue. The water, with the light organic fraction was decanted onto a 300µm sieve and the residue washed through a 1mm sieve. The remainder of the bulk sample was retained for further analysis.

The residues from the remaining bulk samples were part-sorted by eye, tested with a magnet for the presence of hammer scale, and the abundance of each category of environmental remains estimated. The residues were retained for full sorting at a later date. Residues from the spit samples were fully sorted by eye, but as these were environmentally sterile, they were discarded. The flots were scanned using a low power EMT stereo light microscope and plant remains identified using modern reference collections maintained by the Service, and seed identification manual (Beijerinck 1947). Nomenclature for the plant remains follows the Flora of the British Isles, 3rd edition (Clapham, Tutin and Moore 1989).

2.5 The methods in retrospect

The methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved. In Area 10 there was generally very little correlation between the ephemeral results of the geophysical survey and the evaluation trenches; the exception was one modern ditch toward the south-east.

3. Topographical and archaeological context

The site comprises two areas: Area 10 to the north of Clifton village (SO 8462 4678) and Area 11 to the south-west (SO 8439 4612). They lie on the east side of the River Severn, respectively 0.15km and 0.75km from the east bank, 8km south of Worcester (Fig 2).

Area 10 covers approximately 14.25 hectares occupying a large sub-rectangular field and part of the neighbouring field to the west. It is bounded by the A38 Worcester to Tewkesbury trunk road to the east and by other fields to the north, south and west. It extends from the floodplain on the west side, at a height of approximately 12m AOD, to approximately 16.50m AOD along the road to the east. The eastern field is put to arable farming, while the western is under permanent pasture.

Area 11 occupies approximately 2.51 hectares, over two fields divided by earth bunds, a track and quarry conveyor belt. The field to the west is under pasture, while that to the east is under rough scrub. They both lie near the eastern edge of the floodplain, at a height of c 12m AOD.

The predominant soils along this stretch of the river are of the Hollington Soil Association (811c) comprising deep stoneless reddish fine silty and clayey soils, variably affected by groundwater, on flat land with a risk of flooding, over reddish river alluvium. To the west lie soils of the Wick 1 Soil Association (541r), comprising deep well-drained coarse loamy and sandy soils, locally over gravel, some affected by groundwater, with a slight risk of water erosion, over glaciofluvial or river terrace drift (Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983).

A number of stray finds of prehistoric flint have been made within the present village (WSM 17833 and 17834). A rectilinear enclosure to the north, identified as a cropmark in aerial photographs, has been conjectured as a Roman marching camp (WSM 01352), in association with the Roman Road which followed the line of the present A38 road at this point. Other cropmark enclosures adjacent may represent later prehistoric or Roman-British field systems (WSM 01347).

Clifton is first recorded in 1256, in its present form *Clifton*, and in 1319 with the suffix *juxta Sauernestoke* as the village is within the parish and was probably also an adjunct of the manor of Severn Stoke, 2.1km to the south-east. It is not mentioned in Domesday, probably for this reason. The name derives from the Old English, and is thought to refer to the location on a shallow hill overlooking the river rather than a cliff in the modern sense (Mawer and Stenton 1927, 227). The construction of a chapel in the village is documented by Nash in 1313, architectural traces of which survive in the garden wall of Cleeve Cottage (WSM 07772). The manor of Clifton was claimed by Little Malvern Priory in 1328, although they seem to have been unsuccessful (VCH 1971, 194). Earthwork remains to the west of the present village indicate that it is a shrunken village, having contracted in size at some stage. It is unclear when, and any connection with the plagues and economic downturn of the mid 14th century are at present speculative (WSM 11850; Miller, Darch and Griffin 2001, appendix 1).

Areas 10 and 11 occupied part of the open field system, which surrounded the medieval village and were subsequently enclosed in the post-medieval period. The Tithe map of 1840 indicates that the large field in Area 10 was then divided into six: Innerdine, Sidelands, Old House Ground, Fallow Ground, Stock Acre and Little Long Piece, while the pasture to the west was part of Catshill meadow and orchard. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map reveals the area to have been consolidated into three fields by 1888, a layout which remained throughout the first half of the 20th century.

In 1840 Area 11 was part of a larger field known as The Ferns. The 1st edition OS map notes the boundary of The Ferns as tree-lined, with additional trees along two footpaths, which bisect the field. By 1930 a T-shaped drain had been dug to the north of Area 11. By 1930 a portion of the field to the north had been divided off and was recorded as marsh.

Within the village itself, Cleeve Cottage is a listed cruck-frame building, which may be of early medieval date (WSM 29234). Clifton Court to the north, although substantially rebuilt in brick, contains a 17th century timber framed bay (WSM 09631). The village today is little more than a hamlet, comprising two farms and a number of residential dwellings, some of later 20th century date.

Recent archaeological investigations have been undertaken of fields north of Clifton on behalf of Tarmac in association with a previous application that has since been withdrawn. This comprised desk-based assessment, fieldwalking, metal detecting and geophysical survey (WSM 30892-6; Miller, Darch and Griffin 2001).

Within the field covered by part of Area 10 of the current evaluation, geophysical survey identified ephemeral traces of a possible roundhouse, plus ditches and banks. Along the

riverbank to the north a series of well-defined enclosures and ditches previously identified as cropmarks, were noted with associated gullies, pits and hearths (WSM 01352 and 01353). Finds included one late Iron Age coin, three Roman coins, a Roman brooch, concentrations of ferrous or burnt material, Roman pottery, building material and iron slag, plus a small quantity of prehistoric flint, medieval and modern pottery. Thus a substantial Roman settlement is conjectured along the riverbank, which undertook both agricultural and industrial activities, particularly iron smelting, although the iron slag may also represent ballast off-loaded from ships travelling and trading along the Severn (Miller, Darch and Griffin 2001).

The small scatter of prehistoric flints was considered to be the remains of occasional hunting across the area rather than direct occupation, while the medieval pottery was understood to probably result from manuring of agricultural fields.

4. Results

4.1 Structural analysis

The trenches and features recorded are shown in Figs 2-9. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1.

4.1.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The natural matrix varied across the site.

Within Area 10, all but the south-east side and extreme south-west corner lay over fine sand with occasional pebble gravel, variously loose and compacted. Over the south-eastern third (Trenches 41-57), extensive sandy gravels predominated. To the south-west (Trenches 12 and 21) a compact clay was observed, at a very shallow depth.

Within Area 11 it comprised fine sands to the north and east, but dense clay, often mottled, to the south-west. There was no developed soil sequence within Trenches 58 and 59, the natural matrix lying <0.50m below the ground surface.

A dense layer of peat, 6002, up to 1.10m thick, was noted across the entire length of Trench 60. It lay below a humic layer of degraded peaty-soil, 6004, which was in turn sealed by a thin clay layer, 6001. As in Trenches 58 and 59, there was no developed soil sequence, and dense nettles and scrub grew directly in the surface of this clay.

4.1.2 Phase 2: Prehistoric deposits

Mesolithic/Neolithic

No deposits or features of these periods were identified, although a small number of residual struck flints were recovered from the soils in Area 10 (Section 4.2 below).

Middle Bronze Age

A single pot was recovered from the subsoil, 5002, in Trench 50 on the north-east side of Area 10 (Section 4.2 below). A dense patch of charcoal, 5007, also within the subsoil was found adjacent, and is interpreted to be a plough-disturbed hearth or deposit of burnt cereal crop. Dating of the latter deposit is uncertain; its location suggests an association with the pot discussed above but pottery within the context perhaps indicating association with the slightly later prehistoric dated deposits discussed below.

No other deposits, features or structures of this period were identified

Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

A dense concentration of pits and postholes was recorded on the south-eastern side of Area 10, within Trenches 41, 42, 45-48 with a smaller scatter in adjacent Trenches 44, 49, 51 and 52. In addition a small number of linear features were noted in Trenches 29, 46, 48, 53 and 57, on varying alignments. There were no defined structures identifiable from the postholes, and it should be noted that the distinction between large postholes and small pits is somewhat arbitrary at this evaluation stage. Neither was it not possible to define clear zones of activity within the occupation area/s, although the larger pits were mostly clustered around Trenches 47 and 48, divided by a single ditch; while the postholes and smaller pits were peripheral to these.

The pits were largely sub-oval or circular in plan, varying from 0.50-1.40m in diameter, with sheer or concave sides and generally flat bases, 0.16-0.51m deep. A single unassociated pit, 5205, to the east, contained frequent burnt clay toward the surface and evidence of *in-situ* burning, which indicates it may have been a kiln or oven.

The postholes and smaller pits were of varying plan and profile, and occasionally contained frequent charcoal. The ditches were between 0.65-1.44m wide and averaged 0.50m deep, with shallow concave sides or steeper profiles.

4.1.3 **Phase 3: Roman deposits**

No deposits, features or structures of this period were identified, although a number of stray artefacts were recovered from the soils (Section 4.2 below).

4.1.4 **Phase 4: Post-Roman/Saxon**

No deposits or features were identified, nor artefacts recovered from this period.

4.1.5 **Phase 5: Medieval**

No deposits, features or structures of this period were identified, although a number of stray artefacts were recovered from the soils (Section 4.2 below).

4.1.6 **Phase 6: Post-medieval/modern**

Two plastic water pipes were noted, cut into the subsoils within Trenches 1, 2 and 6 along the western side of Area 10. Their recent date was also indicated by the slight earthwork visible within the grass. A further plastic water pipe was observed within Trench 29. This may be a continuation of the aforementioned as the alignment is very similar.

No structural remains were observed. The only other feature of post-medieval origin was a ditch in Trench 33.

A small quantity of post-medieval and modern material was recovered from the spoil during excavation (Section 4.2 below).

4.2 **Artefact analysis (by Alan Jacobs and Robin Jackson)**

The artefactual assemblage recovered is summarised in Appendix 2: Tables 1-9.

The pottery assemblage retrieved from the site consisted of 410 sherds of pottery weighing 3221g, in addition fragments of tile, brick, slag, mortar, stone, glass and clay pipe stems were recovered. The group came from nine stratified contexts and could be dated from the Early/Middle Bronze Age period onwards (see Appendix 2: Tables 1-9). The level of preservation was good for the earlier prehistoric material, for later periods it was generally poor with the majority of sherds displaying high levels of abrasion.

4.2.1 Prehistoric pottery (Robin Jackson)

Prehistoric pottery all derived from Area 11 where a thin scatter of material was recovered from topsoil/subsoil contexts on the west side of the pipeline dividing the area. This mainly comprised small abraded sherds. In contrast, to the east, larger and relatively well preserved material was recovered from both topsoil/subsoil contexts and from feature fills, especially from the concentration of pits and other features within Trenches 47 and 48.

One large vessel fragment from Trench 50 is provisionally dated on stylistic grounds to the Early/Middle Bronze Age, however, the remainder of the assemblage does not appear to be of a comparable date. Assessment indicates that this material is of considerable local and regional significance as it includes some fabric and form associations not previously identified within the county. Dating is therefore problematic, although as discussed below a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date is tentatively suggested

Early/Middle Bronze Age

A large part of a ceramic vessel was recovered from a subsoil context (5002) within Trench 50 (Fig 9). This had clearly been disturbed, probably by ploughing, from its primary context, however, about one third of the pot survived. Its condition was poor (especially the outer surface) and it was photographed and drawn within the soil block within which it was recovered prior to careful dismantling of the soil block and dry brush cleaning of the surviving sherds. The vessel was friable and appeared to have been crushed, thus many sherds crumbled during recovery. Despite this, the combination of prior drawing and photography added to information from dry brush cleaning has allowed reconstruction of the form and decorative elements present.

The vessel had a rim diameter of 200mm and stood 180mm high. Its base diameter was 150mm. The vessel had a distinct shoulder and in form is best described as a shouldered or biconical urn. The rim was simple with the exception of one sherd that had been slightly internally rolled over. The base was slightly externally expanded with hints of shallow thumb-prints. Decoration comprised at least one shallow lug on the vessel shoulder above which were three closely spaced and rather irregularly executed incised lines. Below the shoulder an irregularly applied pattern of near vertical as well as slightly hatched incised lines extended part way down the vessel. The lower portion of the vessel appeared undecorated.

The fabric remains unassigned (WCC fabric 97) but was vesicular with a 'corky' texture. Some of the voids suggested plate-like inclusions had been present perhaps suggesting a shell temper but some sand and indeterminate rock inclusions also appear to be present.

Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age?

The majority of the prehistoric assemblage has been tentatively assigned to this period as discussed below.

Fabrics varied but principally comprised Malvernian tempered wares (WCC fabric 3) which have commonly been associated with Middle Iron Age and Later assemblages in the region but the use of which may extend to earlier periods. Other fabrics present included sandy and vesicular ones with some evidence of use of grog tempering. One sherd of possible Dolerite tempered ware was also identified.

A number of forms and decorative elements have been noted as follows:

Context 3400. Internally bevelled rim with a line of oval-shaped impressions running below it. The fabric is Malvernian (WCC fabric 3).

Context 4704. Large Malvernian (WCC fabric 3) vessel with flat topped rim.

Context 4706. Simple rim from an open bowl decorated with a row of kidney-shaped impressions below the rim. The fabric is Malvernian (WCC fabric 3).

Context 4802. Sherds from a closed bowl form in an unassigned fabric (WCC fabric 97), which was sandy with grog and igneous inclusions. The rim was internally bevelled and had a row of short diagonal incised lines running some 5mm below the rim.

Context 5007. Three diagnostic sherds comprising a simple undecorated rim, an externally expanded base with a row of thumb-prints and a body sherd with an incised line running horizontally across it. These appear to represent one or more vessels and were all of a similar but unassigned fabric (WCC fabric 97). This was vesicular and had a distinctly 'corky' texture. Some of the voids suggested plate-like inclusions had been present perhaps suggesting a shell temper.

4.2.2 Roman and later pottery (Alan Jacobs)

All sherds have been grouped and quantified according to fabric type (see Appendix 2: Table 2). A total of three diagnostic form sherds were present and could be dated accordingly, the remaining sherds were datable by fabric type to their general period or production span. Where mentioned, all specific forms are referenced to the type series within the report for Deansway, Worcester (Bryant 2004).

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 and the importance of individual finds commented upon as necessary.

Thirteen sherds of briquetage (fabric 1) were recovered from two contexts (4706 and 4805); these consisted of relatively large sherds with relatively little abrasion for this fabric type. Briquetage originates from Droitwich where it was used to make cone shaped vessels used in salt production and distribution, and is most likely of mid-late Iron Age date (Hurst per's comm.).

The Roman material formed a relatively small part of the ceramic assemblage, comprising 2% by sherd count and 6% by weight. All of the Romano-British material was present in unstratified subsoil contexts (100, 800, 1400, 2400 and 3000). Only one specific form was identifiable, which was a Webster 10 (Webster 1976) narrow mouthed jar with double-beaded rim (fabric 12), which dated from the 2nd-4th century (context 1400). In addition two small-abraded fragments of Kent/Continental mortaria (fabric 36) were recovered, and were datable to the 1st to early 2nd century (context 100). The small number of sherds recovered, and the very limited range of fabrics and forms make any conclusions on this material difficult.

The medieval material formed the largest part of the ceramic assemblage, comprising 59% by sherd count and 39% by weight. All of the medieval material was present in unstratified subsoil contexts (100, 200, 600, 800, 900, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 2300, 2400, 2500, 2600, 2700, 3000, 3100, 3300, 3400, 4300 and 5800), and in addition four Malvernian oxidised glazed ware (fabric 69) sherds were residual in post medieval context (5308). Very few sherds of Worcester type unglazed ware (fabric 55) were present, and these were all very abraded (contexts 100, 1400, 2600 and 3300). Fragmentary base sherds of Malvernian unglazed ware (fabric 56) were recovered (context 100) as well as un-measurable partial rim fragments (context 1600) dating from the late 12th-14th century. Only four diagnostic forms were present; the rim of a rounded jug similar to those from Deansway (Bryant 2004, 303, fig 187, no11-14; context 800); a Chafing Dish form was with a parallel from Deansway (Bryant 2004, 303, fig 188, nos 11-14; context 3100), but with a straight rim top; two flared bowls were also present, again similar to forms from Deansway (Bryant 2004, 303 fig 187 no11-14; context 800 and 3100). All definable forms were of 15th-17th century date indicating the late medieval nature of most of this assemblage, with relatively little earlier medieval material and no indication of earlier activity. This material most likely represents waste deposition from agricultural manuring.

The post-medieval pottery comprised 10% of the ceramic assemblage by sherd count and 12% by weight and is summarised above (Appendix 2: Table 5). All of the post-medieval material was present in unstratified subsoil contexts (100, 200, 600, 900, 1500, 1600, 2400, 3100, 3200, 3300, 3400, 4300 and 5800) and in a single stratified context (5308). Only one specific form was recovered, a pancheon rim of 17th-18th century date (fabric 78). Most of the remaining material is extremely abraded and can be defined by fabric group only, but would indicate most activity is of 18th century dating. This would indicate only very residual material most probably derived from agricultural manuring.

The modern pottery comprised 4% of the ceramic assemblage by sherd count and 4% by weight and is summarised above (Appendix 2: Table 6). Almost all the modern material was present in unstratified subsoil contexts (900, 1500, 2100, 2400, 3100, 4300, 5800 and 600), with only a single stratified context (3305). Forms represented include an eggcup (fabric 85) and small fragments of teacups and plates. The porcelain (fabric 83) included a single fragment of biscuit-fired plate or saucer (context 3100). This material was sold off by the Royal Worcester Porcelain works as hard core, thus getting into the archaeological record right across the county. This would explain the high level of porcelain present, despite the small size of the period assemblage.

4.2.3 Other finds

Ceramic building materials

The ceramic building material recovered consisted of tile and brick fragments dating from the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods. These were mostly very abraded with few forms being visible. The material was identified to the Worcestershire tile fabric series (Hurst 1992, 155; Cleverly 2004, 340). The results were then compared to other local assemblages (Hurst 1992). Examples of brick came from a 17th-20th century post-medieval to modern context (4840), all the rest came from subsoil contexts (500, 1500, 2400, 3000, 3100), and only one could be more closely defined by size as a 16th-17th century form (1500). Modern tile (fabric 1) was recovered entirely from subsoil context (800, 900, 2400, 2500, 3300 and 4300), including an example of a drain cover. A number of medieval/post-medieval flat roof tile fragments were recovered, predominantly fabric 2a, which dated from the 13th to the 18th century and was present in all subsoil contexts with only two nibbed examples (1400 and 3300). Smaller amounts of 2b (13th-16th century) and 2c (15th-18th century) were recovered all very abraded, as well as a few fragments definable as Malvernian glazed roof tiles (fabric 3).

Fired clay

The only fired clay present consisted of 10 fragments of daub or clay oven from two subsoil contexts (1500 and 2100) and a single stratified context (5204).

Mortar

Only a single fragment of mortar was present (context 1700) in a subsoil context, and as such is of little relevance.

Flint

A small assemblage comprising 12 items of worked flint was recovered (Appendix 2: Table 8). This largely derived from topsoil and subsoil contexts (ie 600, 900, 3400, etc). Raw material was mostly a dark grey brown flint with pale grey mottling. Other raw material was present, however, and varied widely from pale grey through to almost black in colour. Such variability is common within the region reflecting the lack of good quality local flint resources and thus a reliance on imported raw material from southern and eastern England, or utilisation of gravel flint from localised drift deposits.

Stone

A total of 101 fire-cracked stones weighing 3.748kg were recovered almost all from Late Bronze Age or Iron Age contexts (4807, 5105 and 5204), although a few fragments were residual in subsoil contexts (100, 500, 800 and 1400).

Metalwork

A number of unidentifiable fragments of iron plate were recovered from subsoil contexts (2500 and 3100). Part of a bolt or locking mechanism (200), two small nails (600) and half of a very large horseshoe (2700) were also recovered. All were of modern date.

Iron slag

A total of 66 fragments weighing 2.362kg was recovered, all of which was from subsoil contexts (100, 200, 500, 800, 900, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 2500, 3100, 3400, 4300, 5800 and 5900) all of which was general iron working waste. Several pieces of clinker and two pieces of coke were recovered, one from subsoil context (2600), and several from post-medieval context (5308). A single piece of modern furnace slag was recovered from subsoil context (900).

Glass

Only nine shards of bottle glass weighing 45g were recovered, all of post-medieval to modern date and recovered from subsoil contexts (600, 1500, 1700, 2700, 3100 and 3400). These comprised mainly small fragments of bottle glass, and only one unusual form was present that of a small finely made flask of 17th century date (1500).

Clay Pipe

A small assemblage of tobacco pipe consisting of 4 fragments weighing 6g, was recovered from subsoil contexts (100, 200 and 1400); these consisted of undiagnostic fragments of stem, and part of a bowl.

Bone

A total of 91 fragments weighing 114g were recovered almost all from subsoil contexts (900, 1600 and 2600), however, a large number of very degraded cattle teeth came from a single prehistoric stratified context (4706). As is typically the case on sand and gravel sites, the condition of bone was generally poor.

4.3 Environmental analysis (by Katie Head and Elizabeth Pearson)

The environmental evidence recovered is summarised in Appendix 3: Tables 1-6.

4.3.1 Radiocarbon dating

Wood fragments at the top of the peat sequence, at a depth of 65-75cm, dated to between 2290-1910 cal BC (3698 ± 67 BP; 95.4% probability, @ 2 sigma; University of Waikato 2005; Wk-17839). Those at the base of the sequence, at a depth of 155-165cm (equivalent to the base of Monolith 1), dated to between 4685-4458 cal BC (5712 ± 46 BP; 95.4% probability, @ 2 sigma; University of Waikato 2005; Wk-17838). The peat was therefore forming here by the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic, and continued to do so through to the Early Bronze Age (Table 5).

4.3.2 Pollen analysis

Local pollen assemblage zones:

CQ1: 105-78cm (c 143-170cm below ground surface)

The lowest zone within the peat was dominated by *Alnus* (alder), peaking to approximately 80%TLP by the end of the zone (Appendix 3, Table 6). *Quercus* (oak), *Tilia* (lime), *Corylus* (hazel), and *Ulmus* (elm), were also present but in much lower percentages (approximately 10-15%TLP), with the latter taxon beginning a gradual fall. There were a number of other trees and shrubs occasionally present including *Betula* (birch), *Pinus* (pine), *Salix* (willow), and *Hedera* (ivy). Thus overall, trees and shrubs dominated, contributing 75-80%TLP to the

total assemblage. Poaceae indet (grasses) were in relatively low values, comprising 10-15%TLP, while other herbs were only occasionally present. These included *Ranunculus acris*-type (meadow buttercup) and *Plantago lanceolata* (ribwort plantain) primarily, as well as single examples of *Filipendula* (meadowsweet), *Primula veris*-type (cowslip), and at the very top of the zone, a number of *Heracleum sphondylium* (hogweed). A few examples of the heathland plant *Calluna vulgaris* (heather) were also recorded. Spores were only represented by *Pteropoda* monolet indet (ferns) including *Polypodium* (polypody fern).

Zone CQ1 represents a well-wooded environment, with a dominance of alder carr, interspersed with hazel and oak and occasional willow, all in the wettest parts of the site. These wetter areas would have been surrounded by a mixed woodland of primarily elm, oak, and lime but also pine and birch, all colonising the drier higher ground further away from the site. Although this was a relatively well-wooded landscape there are indications of cleared areas represented by the grasses. This tends to suggest that human populations were already clearing parts of the landscape, as there are clearance indicators such as ribwort plantain present from the base of the profile. Birch may well have recolonised these temporary clearings or abandoned areas, being a first coloniser taxon.

CQ2: 78-46cm (c 111-143cm below ground surface)

The central zone continued to be dominated by trees and shrubs, although the balance of taxa had shifted slightly. *Corylus* (hazel) was now beginning a major rise, while *Alnus* (alder) was substantially falling. Other trees and shrubs remained in similar values to before, while *Ulmus* (elm) continued to decline in number. There was also the occasional heathland plant, that of *Calluna vulgaris* (heather), possibly colonising the woodland under storey or deriving more regionally from deteriorating soils, although the latter hypothesis seems less likely to be occurring when the impact of human activity upon the landscape was not substantial. Herbs were still in low numbers with Poaceae indet (grasses) remaining constant and *Ranunculus acris*-type (meadow buttercup) and *Plantago lanceolata* (ribwort plantain) rising slightly. Other herbs were occasionally present, as in the previous zone, and there were also a few new herbaceous taxa including *Rumex acetosa* (common sorrel). The most significant taxon were two isolated examples of *Cerealia* (cereals) recorded in different sections of this zone. Spores were as before, although beginning to fall, with the addition of the bog forming moss, *Sphagnum*, as well as occasional aquatics, *Nuphar* (water lily).

By this zone it was apparent that cereals were being cultivated in the area. This would not have occurred on the site itself as it appears to have been marginal, waterlogged land, too close to the river to be successfully farmed.

CQ3: 46-7cm (c 72-111cm below ground surface)

This final zone was markedly different from the lower two zones, being characterised by the significant rise in Poaceae indet (grasses), making up approximately 50%TLP. There was also a notable rise in *Plantago lanceolata* (ribwort plantain), while *Ranunculus acris*-type (meadow buttercup) maintained its values. Herbs present in previous zones remained, while there were additional taxa including *Galium*-type (bedstraw) often found growing in damp woodland and marshy areas, *Taraxacum officinale* (dandelion), *Artemisia*-type (mugwort), *Anthemis*-type (chamomile), and at the top of the sequence; *Potentilla*-type (cinquefoil/tormentil) found on heaths and bogs. At the very top of the sequence there were also a few *Cerealia* (cereals), which had increased in number since zone CQ2.

This final zone represents a more substantially cleared landscape comprising a mosaic of woodland and grassy areas. As the grassland areas expanded more permanently, then species diversity amongst herbs also increased. Although cereals were not cultivated on the site itself, arable agriculture was taking place nearby, with an increase in cereal pollen occurring.

4.3.3 Macrofossil analysis

Prehistoric pit and hearth samples (4706, 4807, 5007 and 5204)

Abundant charred grain was recovered from a possible hearth (context 5007). This was dominated by spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*), with a smaller quantity of hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and large grasses (Gramineae sp indet). The grain was well preserved, and was clearly cleaned of chaff and weeds, with the exception of some large grass grains. A small quantity of well preserved barley and spelt wheat grain was also noted in 4706 and occasional fragments of unidentified cereal grain in 5204. Uncharred weeds seeds such as possible annual meadow grass (cf *Poa* sp), fumitory (*Fumaria* sp) and cleavers (*Galium aparine*) were also noted, but it is likely that these are modern intrusive remains. The latter two species, in particular, are frequently found in relatively fresh condition in small numbers in many archaeological deposits.

Abundant hammerstone (large flakes) were recovered from the residue of a prehistoric pit fill (context 4807), and fire cracked stone from two further contexts (4807 and 5204).

Prehistoric samples from peat layer (6002)

Macrofossil remains were poorly preserved in all three samples (Tables 2 and 3), being dominated by partly humified woody material. Only one seed of soft hornwort (*Ceratophyllum submersum*), an aquatic plant, was identified at the top of the profile (0.65-0.75m), and occasional seeds of wet bankside plants, such as water-crowfoot (*Ranunculus scleratus*), rush (*Juncus* sp) and sedge (*Carex* sp) in this profile. Common nettle (*Urtica dioica*), dock (*Rumex* sp) and an umbellifer (*Umbelliferae* sp indet) would have been growing in the vicinity.

Fragments of moss were noted at 1.05-1.15m, and occasional beetle (coleopteran) wing cases, waterflea (*Daphnia* sp) and earthworm eggs.

5. Synthesis and discussion

5.1 The prehistoric environment (by Katie Head, Elizabeth Pearson and Tom Vaughan)

The horizontal extent of the peat deposit in Trench 60 was not identified. The overlying alluvial clay is comparable with that in Trenches 12 and 21 to the north and Trenches 58 and 59 to the east. Geotechnical data from a borehole survey across the entire quarry site indicates a great depth of unspecified overburden within a narrow corridor along the west side of the village, mirrored by the course of an existing stream. This area is historically prone to flooding (pers comm John James and Rowan Elliott; Tarmac drawing nos KGS-C72-001, KGS-C72-002, C72/99B); in fact according to the Ordnance Survey, one area was fenced off and given over entirely to marshland by 1930. It is thus considered that this represents a former course of the River Severn through the eastern side of the second (Worcester) terrace. As within the sampled area in Trench 60, this palaeochannel may contain peat and other waterlogged materials sealed by alluvial clays along much of its length (Fig 4). This has been confirmed in a test pit, dug c 200m to the north of Trench 60, which revealed a deposit of peat, c 0.70m thick, at a depth of c 1m below the surface (pers comm Stuart Lawrence).

The base of the peat in Trench 60, toward the south end of this palaeochannel, dates to the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic (4690-4450 cal BC); the upper horizon dates to the Early Bronze Age (2290-1910 cal BC), agreeing with the pollen evidence. Another north-south aligned palaeochannel has been identified, 0.5km to the east of the village, across Ashmoor Common. It is within the third (Main) terrace and may represent an even earlier course of the River Severn, which radiocarbon dating has suggested silted up c 4,000 BC (Tarmac Limited 2002, 47).

It is conjectured that the east side of Area 11 has been the subject of extensive stripping, probably during the present quarry works to create the existing bund. This is indicated by the sudden change in height of this plot compared with the surrounding landscape, the previously uniform gradient as portrayed on recent OS maps and the total lack of an extant stratified or

developed soil sequence. The west side of Area 11 may also have been stripped, as similarly indicated by the lack of a developed soil sequence, noted in Trenches 58 and 59, although a similar shallow soil profile was noted in Trenches 12 and 21 to the north, within a field which have been under pasture throughout living memory (pers comm John James).

A suite of peat sites located along the River Severn between Worcester and Tewkesbury have been analysed for pollen (Brown 1982) and are highly comparable with the site at Clifton. Although only one radiocarbon determination was undertaken, sequences from sites at Ashmoor Common, Ripple Brook, and Callow End were all suggested to date from the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic through to the later prehistoric period (Brown 1992). These showed a succession from wet alder carr through to sedge, and finally developing into wet grassland. Pollen percentages in most of the arboreal taxa are highly comparable to Clifton, with abundant alder carr as well as oak. A decline in elm from percentages of 5% down to 1% TLP was also extremely comparable, although all three sites showed a prevalence of lime unlike Clifton. At both Clifton and the other Severn sites, cereal pollen was apparent, following the decline in lime.

In Herefordshire, at Wellington Quarry, pollen evidence from alluvium of Neolithic date also compares well with Clifton (Head unpublished). Alder carr, together with oak and hazel woodland was recorded, having colonised the valley bottom near the wetter river margins. Surrounding the site on the valley slopes would have been open mixed woodland of lime, oak, birch, and pine including evidence of small-scale clearance. By the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, Wellington, like Clifton demonstrated evidence of larger-scale clearance highlighted by indicators such as ribwort plantain and dandelion. The Bronze Age and Early Iron Age showed that woodland had been extensively cleared, with wetland and meadowland type herbs found beside river areas. There was no cereal pollen recorded at that particular Wellington site, although a palaeochannel sampled nearby also in the Wellington area did provide evidence (Greig 2001). The situation of Greig's site, positioned on higher ground seems to have included cereal pollen from known rich agricultural land to the north. It appears that the presence of cereals within the pollen sum was primarily influenced by local site factors such as ground level in relation to the distant cultivated land, which may be the case at Clifton where occasional cereals were recorded.

5.2 Artefacts - general (by Alan Jacobs)

The Roman to modern finds from this site are of limited archaeological interest; only very residual amounts of Roman medieval and post-medieval pottery were recovered all very abraded and largely in association with fragments of modern material in subsoil contexts relating to agricultural activity in the modern period. The ceramic building material is all of post-medieval or modern date, representing general rubbish deposition and agricultural activity.

5.3 Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic (by Robin Jackson)

A small number of stray flint tools were found across the site within the overburden, although no features or deposits of comparable date were identified. No diagnostic tools were present, though the borer/piercer (from 2900) and scraper (from 3400) could potentially be of a Late Neolithic date while the two blades would be consistent with a Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. The overall the impression is of a background noise of low level activity throughout the earlier prehistoric period, probably the result of accidental loss or discard rather than direct occupation, probably during hunting or other activities associated with utilisation of the natural resources along the floodplain. A similar thin scatter of flint was recovered from the previous evaluative work at Clifton (Miller, Darch and Griffin 2001).

5.4 Early/Middle Bronze Age (by Robin Jackson)

The shouldered or biconical urn identified can probably be assigned a Middle Bronze Age date (1600-1200 BC), although an Early Bronze Age date should not be excluded. Bronze Age urns have occasionally been found within the county and wider region, as at Holt, Worcestershire (Hunt, Shotliffe and Woodhouse 1986) and Moreton, Herefordshire (Jackson and Hurst 2003). The vessel is nevertheless of considerable importance as such finds are not common and are liable to indicate settlement or burial features of this date in the immediate area. The nearby deposit of processed but charred grain and further pottery (in context 5007) may be contemporary but dating and associations within the constraints of the evaluation could not be securely established. Further, the vessel appears to have been disturbed from its primary context, perhaps through ploughing. As a result its context and true significance cannot be established, although further work could potentially establish its true context and significance.

5.5 Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

The focus of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity appears to have been the gravel ridge within the south-eastern third of Area 10, which overlooks the sandy slopes and the floodplain to the west. The exact nature of the activity is unclear at this stage; although it appears to have been intensive occupation, encompassing such activities as food preparation, metal working, butchery and disposal of waste. The site appears to have been largely unenclosed and may have taken the form of scattered or dispersed settlement situated within a system of fields. The undated linear ditches in Trenches 29, 46, 53 and 57 may define activity zones such as stock enclosures or familial plots, although they may be unrelated.

As noted above, the majority of the prehistoric assemblage recovered presents problems of dating. Elements of the forms, decorative style and fabrics associations identified do not readily match the relatively well-established material to be expected on Middle to Late Iron Age sites in this area (Derek Hurst pers comm). However, some of the fabrics (eg Malvernian) and use of impressed or stamped and incised linear decoration do resemble those known from Middle Iron Age assemblages.

Late Bronze Age forms, surface treatments or decorative styles (such as hooked rims, thumbnail impressions, finger wiping and perforations) known from the extensive early Late Bronze Age assemblage at Kemerton are also absent. This site only lies some 15km distant and thus a comparable date to this material (mid 12th to mid 10th century BC) is unlikely.

Therefore, it is suggested that the assemblage must for the most part pre-date previously identified Middle Iron Age assemblages from the county but post-date the Kemerton assemblage. The possibility is therefore proposed that the fabrics and decorative techniques in use show some trends towards those prevalent from the 5/4th century BC but represent an earlier tradition, of very Late Bronze Age or more probably Early Iron Age date. This would therefore indicate a potential timeframe for the Clifton material falling between the mid 10th and 5th/4th century BC.

A number of associated elements of the artefactual and environmental assemblage are of use in supporting and refining this suggested timeframe. In particular, the presence of hammerscale from ironworking (in context 4807), of Droitwich briquetage in several contexts and of a substantial dump of charred spelt in another (context) would suggest that an Iron Age rather than Bronze Age date is more probable thus placing much of the site activity into the period between the Late Bronze Age material from Kemerton and the more widely known Middle Iron Age traditions within the region.

Overall, the assemblage is of considerable significance since this period is so far unrecognised in the county and is rare on a regional and national basis. As a result, any future programmes of work should include provision for detailed fabric analysis (including thin sectioning) allied if possible to submission of suitable associated samples of closely

associated material for radiocarbon dating for both the earlier and later prehistoric material present.

5.6 Roman

The Roman remains consisted entirely of stray finds: a very small quantity of pottery, and some fragments of iron slag. No deposits or structures were identified from this period, so the intensive activity identified in the fields along the river north of Area 10, does not appear to have continued within the present site.

5.7 Medieval

The medieval remains consisted entirely of stray finds of pottery. No deposits or structures were identified from this period

5.8 Post-medieval/modern

The post-medieval remains consisted largely of stray finds of pottery and tile. No structures were identified from this period. Two ditches may relate to field boundaries indicated on the 1840 Tithe map. The function of a small number of undated ditches is unclear, although they may be dated by association.

The Tithe map denotes a plot on the south-west side of Area 10 as 'Old House Ground', indicating that a building was probably sited there. A concentration of building material has also been reported from this field (pers comm. John James), although nothing structural was identified within the present project.

5.9 Research frameworks

There is no clear understanding of the chronology of forest clearance and associated changes resulting from the introduction of agricultural practices through the prehistoric period in this area, with the Severn Valley particularly notable for the absence of well dated palaeoenvironmental sequences. This period of major change saw the landscape transformed from an almost wholly wooded one, at the end of the Mesolithic, to a largely cleared and farmed one by the Middle Bronze Age, with the Clifton sequence covering a key part of this period of change.

There is a gap in our knowledge of the period of transition from the Later Bronze Age (c 1000-800 BC) into the Early Iron Age (c 800-600 BC) and for much of the latter period with settlement sites only becoming commonly identified again during the Middle Iron Age (c 300-100 BC). This is a problem nationally with few sites identified for this period, however, within the West Midlands and especially within Worcestershire, this is a particular problem with an almost complete absence of evidence. The period has historically not been the subject of any concerted research program. Thus few Late Bronze Age settlement sites have been excavated, due in no small part to difficulties in identifying them, while the Early Iron Age appears virtually absent as compared with south and eastern England. Since Middle and Late Iron Age settlement sites and society appear to bear little resemblance to those of the Late Bronze Age, the period of transition potentially covered by the settlement deposits at Clifton is of particular significance.

Both site areas at Clifton therefore have the potential to significantly contribute to areas of work which have been identified as research priorities for the region, with the integration of site-based fieldwork, environmental archaeology and landscape archaeology within a well dated chronological framework having recently been proposed as the way forward (Dalwood 2002, 4 and 9; Hurst 2002, 1 and 3). Further excavation and analysis of the settlement site and palaeochannel identified at Clifton Quarry should go a long way toward providing a

wealth of information regarding human activity and utilisation of the environment and a defined chronology of the changes in the landscape along this stretch of the River Severn in the prehistoric period.

6. Significance

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.

The results indicate that within Area 10 there is an extant site of particular importance with regards to its *rarity*, as nationally this is a poorly understood period and the site represents one of a very few known unenclosed Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age settlements identified to date in the West Midlands. It is in fact the only known site of its type in Worcestershire; the majority of the pottery forms being hitherto unknown in the county in association with the fabrics identified. The degree of *survival* and its *condition* is good; although the organic remains are variable, as expected on sand and gravel sites, particularly notable was the charred grain deposit, preserved in the otherwise plough-disturbed subsoil. The significant deposits survive directly below the subsoil so their *vulnerability* to disturbance from the quarrying is high. Although potentially dating to period falling between the Late Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age, comparisons may be drawn with the unenclosed Late Bronze Age site at Huntsman's Quarry, Kemerton (Dalwood 2002, 4-5; Jackson 2005) and the Middle to Late Iron Age one at Bredon Farm to the south (Hart, Alexander and Inder 2004). Both of these settlements are characterised by settlement apparently located within elements of a field system rather than bounded by a specific major enclosure ditch.

The palaeochannel within Area 11 is conjectured to continue north-south through the entire quarry, touching on the western edge of Area 10; and represents an earlier course of the River Severn. It is mirrored in the findings made by Brown (1982) elsewhere along the Severn, although his dating of deposits was very limited due to lack of resources. This peat is very well preserved with excellent *survival* and *condition* of pollen and good survival of some elements of the plant macrofossil record (ie wood). Associated coleopteran and other environmental indicators were also present. These deposits therefore have a particularly high *potential* to expand on Brown's work, and to provide a high resolution pollen diagram supported by other palaeoenvironmental data and tied to a series of radiocarbon dates. This has the potential to provide the first detailed and chronologically secure palaeoenvironmental record for the Neolithic period within the terrestrial (non-estuarine) section of the Severn Valley.

Few identifiable organic remains were recovered in the bulk samples, providing little information on the environment of the channel and its surroundings, or any change in environment over the duration of peat formation at this location. Although further material is available for analysis, the macrofossil remains appear to have suffered some degradation, and therefore these samples are unsuitable for further work. The pollen remains, however, were exceptionally well preserved and in abundant concentrations. Although as yet undated, vegetation patterns appear to suggest that the sequence dates to the Neolithic, as there are signs of clearance and arable cultivation. The pollen remains are of great regional significance as there are very few substantial peat sequences apparent in Worcestershire, covering such an important time-frame.

7. Recommendations

It is recommended that the south-eastern part of Area 10 be the subject of further archaeological investigation. This should take the form of an archaeologically supervised strip and assessment of the area to establish the full extents of the settlement and associated activity. This should be followed by targeted excavation of the features and deposits considered to have the most potential for retrieval of archaeological information, artefacts and environmental data.

In addition it is recommended that a watching brief be undertaken of the stripping of the eastern half of Area 11, to determine the extent of the peat and allow the recovery of potential waterlogged archaeological remains, further environmental and radiocarbon samples. The number of pollen samples through the peat sequence should be increased in order to provide a detailed picture of vegetation change through prehistory. Due to the exceptionally high concentration of pollen grains, it is also recommended that all samples should be counted to a total of 500 pollen grains, as is the norm when analysing peat profiles of this nature. Provision should also be made to allow for a suitable number of radiocarbon (AMS) dates to be undertaken in association with this pollen analysis to provide a secure chronology for the resultant palaeoenvironmental sequence.

It should be noted that the upper horizon of the peat is desiccated and weathered. It would therefore be advisable to undertake the necessary environmental sampling and analysis at the earliest available opportunity so as to maximise the quality of the information prior to further disturbance or alteration to the groundwater conditions.

8. 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 Tarmac Ltd at Clifton Quarry, Severn Stoke, Worcestershire (NGR: SO 8460 4670; HER ref WSM 34498).

Within Area 10, to the north, a concentration of pits, postholes and ditches was identified which clearly reflect former settlement at this location. Remains included a possible oven or kiln, evidence of ironworking and crop processing, plus an important assemblage of pottery including several previously unrecognised forms within the county. The latter were associated with fabrics not normally associated with such forms and it is suggested on the balance of evidence that at least some elements of the activity present may date to the very end of the Bronze Age or Early Iron Age period.

A general scatter of Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern material found across the site was determined to be the result of incidental distribution during agricultural manuring of agricultural fields. There was no evidence for the continuation of the Roman site previously identified to the north.

Within Area 11, to the south, a deep peat deposit was recorded, and determined by radiocarbon dating to have been forming from the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic (4690-4450 cal BC) through to the Early Bronze Age (2290-1910 cal BC). It is conjectured to be part of a large palaeochannel, possibly an earlier course of the River Severn, which now flows to the east. The peat was not rich in plant macrofossils, but very well preserved pollen samples indicate that the site has the potential to provide a wealth of information regarding the surrounding landscape and changes to the environment during this period.

9. **The archive**

The archive consists of:

- 18 Fieldwork progress records AS2
- 7 Photographic records AS3
- 214 Digital photographs
- 2 Drawing number catalogues AS4
- 54 Scale drawings on 17 sheets
- 1 Sample record AS17
- 63 Abbreviated context records AS40
- 54 Trench records AS41
- 3 Boxes of finds
- 1 Computer disk

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

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

10. **Acknowledgements**

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11. **Personnel**

The fieldwork and report preparation was led by Tom Vaughan. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Robin Jackson. Fieldwork was undertaken by Adam Lee, Andy Mann and Jon Milward, metal detecting by Dean Crawford, finds analysis by Alan Jacobs, Derek Hurst and Robin Jackson, environmental processing by Andy Mann, environmental analysis by Katie Head and Elizabeth Pearson, data entry by Christine Elgy, illustration by Carolyn Hunt and Laura Templeton. Radiocarbon dating was undertaken by University of Waikato Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, New Zealand.

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13. Abbreviations

HER	Historic Environment Record
NMR	National Monuments Record
WCRO	Worcestershire County Records Office
WSM	Numbers prefixed with 'WSM' are the primary reference numbers used by the Worcestershire County Historic Environment Record

Appendix 1 Trench descriptions

Trench 1

Site area: Area 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 49.50m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.60-0.94m

Orientation: NE-SW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
100	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a
101	Topsoil	Mid-light brown silty sand. Loose. Occasional small rounded stones. Extensive roots.	0 - 0.45m,
102	Subsoil (eastern end)	Light yellowish brown silty sand. Loose. Occasional pottery, roots and small rounded stones.	0.23 - 0.60m
103	Subsoil (western end)	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt. Friable. Occasional manganese flecks and roots.	0.45 - 0.79m
104	Natural	Mid orangey brown sand. Friable. Moderate manganese flecks and iron pan. Occasional small-medium sub-angular stones.	0.60m +

Trench 2

Site area: Area 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50.10m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.79 - 0.90m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
200	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a
201	Topsoil	Mid-light brown silty sand. Loose. Occasional small rounded stones. Extensive roots.	0-0.30m
202	Subsoil (northern end)	Light yellow-brown silty sand. Loose. Occasional small rounded stones and roots.	0.27-0.79m
203	Subsoil (southern end)	Mid yellowish brown friable sandy silt. Occasional manganese flecks and roots.	0.27-0.65m
204	Natural	Mid orangey brown friable sand. Moderate manganese flecks and iron pan. Occasional small-medium sub-angular stones.	0.65m +

Trench 3

Site area: Area 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 12.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.45-0.62m

Orientation: ENE-WSW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
300	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a
301	Topsoil	Mid brown silty sand. Loose. Moderate small-medium rounded stones. Extensive roots.	0-0.34m
302	Subsoil	Mid orangey brown silty sand. Loose. Occasional small rounded stones and charcoal flecks. Moderate roots.	0.30-0.62m
303	Natural	Mid orangey brown sand. Loose. Occasional small-medium rounded stones.	0.45m +

Trench 4 - Unexcavated**Trench 5**

Site area: Area 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 19.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.79-0.90m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
500	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a
501	Topsoil	Mid brown silty sand. Loose. Occasional small rounded stones. Extensive roots.	0-0.30m
502	Subsoil	Light yellowish brown silty sand. Loose. Occasional small rounded stones, pottery and roots.	0.30-0.79m
503	Natural	Light yellowish brown sand. Loose. Occasional small rounded stones. Very occasional roots.	0.79m +

Trench 6

Site area: Area 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 51.30m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.65-0.9m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
600	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a
601	Topsoil	Mid brown silty sand. Loose. Occasional small rounded stones. Extensive roots.	0-0.30m
602	Subsoil	Light yellowish brown silty sand. Loose. Occasional small rounded stones, pottery and roots.	0.30-0.90m
603	Natural	Light yellowish brown sand. Loose. Occasional small rounded stones. Very occasional roots.	0.65m +

Trench 7 - Unexcavated**Trench 8**

Site area: Area 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 44.20m Width: 1.85m Depth: 0.62m

Orientation: NNE-SSW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
800	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a
801	Topsoil	Light mid brown silty sand. Friable and cohesive. Occasional small rounded stones. Frequent roots.	0-0.39m
802	Subsoil	Light brownish orange silty sand. Moderately compact and cohesive. Occasional pottery, slag, charcoal fragments and roots.	0.39-0.62m
803	Natural	Light brownish orange sand. Moderately compact and cohesive.	0.62m +

Trench 9

Site area: Area 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 34.50m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.60-0.68m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
900	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a
901	Topsoil	Mid brown silty sand. Loose. Moderate small-medium rounded stones. Extensive roots.	0-0.40m
902	Subsoil	Mid orangey brown silty sand. Loose. Occasional small rounded stones and charcoal flecks. Moderate roots.	0.34-0.68m
903	Natural	Mid orangey brown sand. Loose. Occasional small-medium rounded stones.	0.60m +

Trench 10 - Unexcavated**Trench 11**

Site area: Area 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 14.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.70-0.86m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
1100	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a
1101	Topsoil	Mid brown silty sand. Loose. Occasional small rounded stones. Extensive roots.	0-0.29m
1102	Subsoil	Light yellowish brown silty sand. Loose. Occasional small rounded stones, pottery and roots.	0.25-0.61m
1103	Natural	Mid orangey brown sand. Friable. Moderate iron pan. Occasional manganese and small-medium sub-angular stones.	0.60m +

Trench 12

Site area: Area 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 49.50m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.51-0.66m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
1200	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a
1201	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clay silt. Firm. Occasional small rounded stones. Extensive roots.	0-0.23m
1202	Subsoil (western end)	Mid brownish grey silty clay. Firm. Moderate iron pan and roots. Compact and cohesive, forms peds.	0.23-0.43m
1203	Natural (western end)	Mid orangey brownish grey clay. Compact and cohesive, forms peds.	0.43m +
1204	Subsoil	Light yellowish brown silty sand. Loose. Occasional small rounded stones, occasional pottery. Low level of root disturbance.	0.23-0.43m
1205	Natural	Mid orangey brown sand. Friable. Moderate manganese flecks and iron pan. Occasional small-medium sub-angular stones.	0.43m +

Trench 13

Site area: Area 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 33.00 m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.44-0.46m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
1300	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a
1301	Topsoil	Mid brown silty sand. Loose. Moderate small-medium rounded stones. Extensive root.	0-0.35m
1302	Subsoil	Mid orangey brown silty sand. Loose. Occasional small rounded stones. Moderate roots.	0.35-0.46m
1303	Natural	Mid orangey brown sand. Loose. Occasional small-medium stones.	0.44m +

Trench 14

Site area: Area 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 49.80m Width: 1.85m Depth: 0.60-0.66m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
1400	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a
1401	Topsoil	Light-mid brown silty sand. Moderately friable and cohesive. Occasional small rounded stones. Frequent roots.	0-0.38m
1402	Subsoil	Light brownish yellow silty sand. Moderately compact and cohesive. Occasional pottery, slag and charcoal fragments.	0.32-0.57m
1403	Natural	Light brownish yellow, moderately compact and cohesive sand.	0.50m +

Trench 15

Site area: Area 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50.00m Width: 1.85m Depth: 0.62-0.85m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
1500	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a
1501	Topsoil	Light brown silty sand. Friable but cohesive. Occasional small rounded stones. Frequent roots.	0-0.44m
1502	Subsoil	Light brown-yellow slightly silty sand. Compact and cohesive. Occasional roots.	0.40-0.85m
1503	Natural	Mid brown compact and cohesive sand.	0.62m +

Trench 16

Site area: Area 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50.30m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.80-0.85m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
1600	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a

1601	Topsoil	Mid-brown silty sand. Loose. Occasional small-medium rounded stones. High level of root disturbance.	0-0.38m
1602	Subsoil	Mid orangey brown slightly silty sand. Loose. Occasional small-medium rounded stones. Occasional pottery and charcoal flecks.	0.36-0.75m
1603	Natural	Mid orangey brown with bands of mid brownish red sand. Lighter to west. Loose. Very occasional small rounded stones.	0.38m +

Trench 17

Site area: Area 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 44.40m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.70-0.78m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
1700	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a
1701	Topsoil	Mid brown silty sand. Loose. Moderate small-medium rounded stones. Extensive roots.	0-0.40m
1702	Subsoil	Mid orangey brown silty sand. Loose. Occasional small rounded stones and charcoal flecks. Moderate roots.	0.40-0.78m
1703	Natural	Mid orange-brown sand. Loose. Occasional small-medium rounded stones.	0.70m +

Trenches 18 to 20 - Unexcavated**Trench 21**

Site area: Area 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 49.30m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.34-0.40m

Orientation: NNW-SSE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
2100	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a
2101	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Firm. Occasional small rounded stones. Extensive roots.	0-0.26m
2102	Natural	Mid brownish grey clay. Moderate iron pan and roots. Compact, forms peds.	0.26m +

Trench 22 - Unexcavated

Trench 23

Site area: Area 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 13.40m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.55-0.58m

Orientation: NNW-SSE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
2300	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a
2301	Topsoil	Mid brown silty sand. Loose. Occasional small-medium rounded stones. Extensive roots.	0-0.35m
2302	Subsoil	Light-mid greyish brown silty sand. Loose. Occasional small-medium rounded stones.	0.30-0.58m
2303	Natural	Light-mid greyish brown sand. Loose. Occasional small-medium rounded stones.	0.55m +

Trench 24

Site area: Area 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 1.85m Depth: 0.57-0.63m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
2400	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a
2401	Topsoil	Light brown silty sand. Friable but cohesive. Occasional small rounded stones. Frequent roots.	0-0.40m
2402	Subsoil	Light brownish yellow silty sand. Moderately compact and cohesive.	0.26-0.63m
2403	Natural	Light brownish yellow sand. Moderately compact and cohesive.	0.57m +

Trench 25

Site area: Area 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50.00m Width: 1.85m Depth: 0.50-0.55m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
2500	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a

2501	Topsoil	Light mid brown silty sand. Moderately friable and cohesive. Occasional small rounded stones. Frequent roots.	0-0.40m
2502	Subsoil	Light brownish yellow silty sand. Moderately compact and cohesive. Occasional pottery, slag and charcoal fragments.	0.39-0.55m
2503	Natural	Light brownish yellow sand. Moderately compact and cohesive.	0.50m +

Trench 26

Site area: Area 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 49.80m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.55-0.85m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
2600	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a
2601	Topsoil	Mid-brown silty sand. Loose. Moderate small-medium rounded stones. High level of root disturbance.	0-0.45m
2602	Subsoil	Mid Orange-brown silty sand. Loose. Occasional small rounded stones, occasional charcoal flecks. Moderate root disturbance	0.38-0.85m
2603	Natural	Mid orange-brown silty sand. Loose. Occasional small-medium rounded stones.	0.55m +

Trench 27

Site area: Area 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 48.80m Width: 1.18m Depth: 0.52-0.82m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
2700	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a
2701	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy silt. Loose. Moderate small-medium rounded stones. Extensive roots.	0-0.40m
2702	Subsoil	Mid orangey brown sandy silt. Firm. Occasional small-medium rounded stones and charcoal flecks. Moderate roots.	0.36-0.68m
2703	Natural	Mid orangey brown sand. Loose. Occasional small-medium rounded stones.	0.40m +

Trench 28

Site area: Area 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.68-0.83m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
2800	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a
2801	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy silt. Loose. Moderate small-medium rounded stones. Extensive roots.	0-0.39m
2802	Subsoil	Mid orangey brown sandy silt. Firm. Occasional small-medium rounded stones and roots.	0.36-0.66m
2803	Natural	Mid orangey brown silty sand. Loose. Occasional small stones. Low level of root damage.	0.59m +

Trench 29

Site area: Area 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 49.50m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.78-0.80m

Orientation: NNW-SSE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
2900	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a
2901	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy silt. Loose.	0-0.38m
2902	Subsoil	Mid orangey brown sandy silt. Firm. Occasional small-medium rounded stones. Moderate roots.	0.35-0.61m
2903	Natural	Mid orangey brown sand. Loose.	0.60m +
2904	Ditch	Linear ditch, aligned NE-SW. U-shaped profile, convex to SE, concave to NW. Concave base. Width 1.31m, depth 0.55m.	0.64-1.17m
2905	Primary fill	Mid orangey brown sandy silt. Firm. Occasional small rounded stones and charcoal flecks.	0.64-0.95m
2906	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Firm. Occasional small rounded stones and charcoal flecks.	0.85-1.17m

Trench 30

Site area: Area 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 20.20m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.80-1.05m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
3000	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a
3001	Topsoil	Mid brown silty sand. Loose. Occasional small rounded stones. Extensive roots.	0-0.40m
3002	Subsoil	Mid orangey brown silty sand. Loose. Occasional small rounded stones, pottery and charcoal flecks.	0.40-0.80m
3003	Natural	Mid orange-brown sand. Loose. Occasional small rounded stones.	0.75m +

Trench 31

Site area: Area 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.66-0.83m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
3100	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a
3101	Topsoil	Mid brown silty sand. Loose. Occasional small-medium rounded stones. Extensive roots.	0-0.39m
3102	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown loose silty sand. Occasional small rounded stones. Occasional pottery, and occasional charcoal flecks.	0.39-0.83m
3103	Natural	Mid orangey brown sand. Loose. Occasional small rounded stones.	0.66m +

Trench 32

Site area: Area 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 49.40m Width: 1.90m Depth: 0.50-0.70m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
3200	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a

3201	Topsoil	Greyish brown silty sand. Loose. Extensive roots.	0-0.35m
3202	Subsoil	Yellowish brown friable sand. Occasional small sub-rounded gravel.	0.35-0.72m
3203	Natural	Slightly pinkish yellowish brown sand. Loose. Occasional small sub-rounded gravels, frequent in mid trench.	0.50m +

Trench 33

Site area: Area 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.55-0.65m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
3300	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a
3301	Topsoil	Dark brown, loose sandy silt. Moderate small –medium rounded stones. High level of root disturbance.	0-0.35m
3302	Subsoil	Mid orangey brown sandy silt. Firm. Occasional small-medium rounded stones and charcoal flecks.	0.35-0.55m
3303	Natural	Mid brownish orange sand. Loose. Occasional small-medium rounded stones.	0.55m +
3304	Ditch	Linear aligned NE-SW. Steep concave sides and concave base. 0.36m wide. Terminates to SW. Cuts 3302 and sealed by 3301.	c 0.35-0.90m
3305	Fill	Dark orangey brown sandy silt. Firm. Occasional small-large rounded stones, charcoal flecks and modern artefacts.	c 0.35-0.90m

Trench 34

Site area: Area 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 49.50m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.58-0.80m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
3400	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a
3401	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy silt. Loose. Moderate small-medium rounded stones. Extensive roots.	0-0.39m
3402	Subsoil	Mid orangey brown sandy silt. Firm. Occasional small rounded stones. Occasional roots.	0.38-0.74m
3403	Natural	Mid reddish brown sand. Loose. Occasional small-medium rounded stones.	0.58m +

Trenches 35 to 40 - Unexcavated

Trench 41

Site area: Area 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 41.80m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.59-1.06m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
4100	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a
4101	Topsoil	Mid orangey brown silty sand. Loose and not cohesive. Occasional small sub-rounded pebbles. Frequent rootlets. Boundary below well-defined.	0-0.28m
4102	Subsoil	Light yellowish brown silty sand. Firm and cohesive. <<1% charcoal flecks. Well-defined boundary above; very diffuse below.	0.24-0.77m
4103	Natural	Light brownish yellow, compact and cohesive sand with dark brown mottling and occasional pinkish patches. Frequent small-medium sub-rounded pebble gravel.	0.49m +
4104	Fill	Single fill of 4105. Mid yellowish brown, moderately compact and cohesive silty sand. <1% small sub-rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks. 1 flint. No defined post pipe or packing.	0.72-0.92m
4105	Posthole	Sub-oval but irregular and ill-defined. Sheer sides and sharp break of slope, curving to flat base. 0.25m wide; 0.36m long. Filled by 4104.	0.72-0.92m
4106	Fill	Fill of 4107. Mid brown silty sand. Moderately compact and cohesive. <1% small sub-rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks. No defined post pipe or packing.	0.74m +
4107	Posthole	Unexcavated: sub-oval, gen. well defined. 0.20m wide; 0.24m long. Filled by 4106.	0.74m +
4108	Fill	Fill of 4109. Mid brown silty sand. Moderately compact and cohesive. <1% small pebble gravel and charcoal flecks. No defined post pipe or packing.	0.74m +
4109	Posthole	Unexcavated: sub-oval, well-defined plan. 0.26m wide, 0.28m long. Filled by 4108.	0.74m +
4110	Fill	Fill of 4111. Mid orangey brown silty sand. Moderately compact and cohesive. 1% charcoal flecks at surface. 1 potsherd. No defined post pipe or packing.	0.74-0.90m
4111	Posthole	Sub-oval, well-defined in plan, ill-defined in section, disturbed by roof activity to west. Moderate break of slope, sides < 60° to horizontal, curving to sharp concave base. 0.38m wide, 0.40m long.	0.74-0.90m
4112	Posthole	Sub-oval. U-shape profile with steep concave sides curving to concave base. 0.46m wide, 0.53m long.	c 0.74-1.08m
4113	Fill	Single fill of 4112. Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Firm. Moderate small-medium rounded stones, charcoal flecks and roots. No finds. No defined post pipe or packing.	c 0.74-1.08m

Trench 42

Site area: Area 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 55.15m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.68-0.74m

Orientation: NNE-SSW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
4200	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a
4201	Topsoil	Mid orangey brown silty sand. Loose and not cohesive. Occasional small sub-rounded pebbles. Frequent rootlets. Boundary below well-defined.	0-0.35m
4202	Subsoil	Light yellowish brown silty sand. Firm and cohesive. <<1% charcoal flecks. Well-defined boundary above; very diffuse below.	0.32-0.59m
4203	Natural	Orangey yellow sand with brown mottling and occasional pink patches. Compact. <<1% small sub-rounded pebbles.	0.46m +
4204	Posthole	Sub-circular cut. U-shaped profile with concave sides and slightly irregular concave base. 0.33m wide; 0.40m long.	c 0.70-0.89m
4205	Fill	Single fill of 4204. Mid grey-brown sandy silt. Firm. Moderate small-medium rounded stones and roots. Occasional charcoal flecks. No finds.	c 0.70-0.89m
4206	Posthole	Sub-oval cut. Well-defined sides to the east with sharp break of slope and steep concave sides; ill-defined in west due to roots. 0.25m wide; 0.27m long.	0.70-0.75m
4207	Fill	Fill of 4206. Mid orangey brown silty sand. Moderately compact and cohesive. <1% charcoal flecks. No finds.	0.70-0.75m
4208	Posthole	Unexcavated: sub-circular, 0.32m wide; 0.38m long.	0.74m +
4209	Fill	Fill of 4208. Mid orangey brown silty sand. Moderately compact and cohesive. <1% charcoal flecks.	0.74m +
4210	Posthole	Oval well-defined plan. Ill-defined sides. Sharp break of slope and concave sides, curving to concave base. Depth 0.15m, width 0.36m, length 0.41m	0.67-0.82m
4211	Fill	Fill of 4210. Mid yellowish brown sandy silt. Moderately compact and cohesive. <<1% small sub-angular pebbles and charcoal flecks.	0.67-0.82m
4212	Posthole	Unexcavated: sub-circular, 0.38m wide; 0.40m long.	0.67m +
4213	Fill	Fill of 4212. Mid yellowish brown sandy silt. Moderately compact and cohesive. <<1% small sub-angular pebbles and charcoal flecks.	0.67m +
4214	Posthole	Unexcavated: sub-circular, 0.35m wide; 0.38m long.	0.67m +
4215	Fill	Fill of 4214. Mid yellowish brown sandy silt. Moderately compact and cohesive. <<1% small sub-angular pebbles and charcoal flecks.	0.67m +
4216	Posthole	Unexcavated: sub-oval, 0.30m wide; 0.33m long.	0.67m +
4217	Fill	Fill of 4216. Mid yellowish brown sandy silt. Moderately compact and	0.67m +

		cohesive. <<1% small sub-angular pebbles and charcoal flecks.	
4218	Posthole	Unexcavated: sub-circular, 0.31m wide; 0.35m long.	0.68m +
4219	Fill	Fill of 4218. Mid yellowish brown sandy silt. Moderately compact and cohesive. <<1% small sub-angular pebbles and charcoal flecks.	0.68m +
4220	Posthole	Unexcavated: sub-circular, 0.32m wide; 0.38m long.	0.70m +
4221	Fill	Fill of 4220. Mid grey-brown sandy silt. Firm. Moderate small-medium rounded stones and roots. Occasional charcoal flecks. No finds.	0.70m +
4222	Posthole/pit	Circular plan. U-shaped profile. Convex south side, concave north side, with concave base. 0.60m wide, 0.65m long.	0.73-1.14m
4223	Fill	Single fill of 4222. Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Firm. Moderate small-medium rounded stones. Frequent charcoal flecks and fragments. 1 potsherd. Occasional roots.	0.73-1.14m

Trench 43

Site area: Area 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 49.20m Width: 1.90m Depth: 0.60-0.78m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
4300	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a
4301	Topsoil	Light greyish brown silty sand. Friable. Occasional small-large sub-rounded stones. Frequent roots.	0-0.35m
4302	Subsoil	Yellowish brown silty sand. Friable. Frequent small sub-rounded gravels.	0.35-0.78m
4303	Natural	Fine gravels and brownish pink sand, with light yellowish brown patches.	0.60m +
4304	Pit	Sub-oval plan. Sharp break of slope and sides at <45° to shallow concave base. 1.25m wide; 1.34m long.	0.69-0.82m
4305	Fill	Single fill of 4304. Yellowish brown silty sand. Friable. Occasional sub-rounded stones and small charcoal flecks.	0.69-0.82m

Trench 44

Site area: Area 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50.60m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.71-0.95m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
4400	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a
4401	Topsoil	Light greyish brown silty sand. Friable. Occasional small-large sub-rounded stones. Frequent roots.	0-0.39m
4402	Subsoil	Yellowish brown silty sand. Friable. Frequent small sub-rounded gravels.	0.34-0.80m
4403	Natural	Brownish yellow sand with pinkish patches. Firm. <1% small sub-rounded stones. Occasional dense gravel patches to north end.	0.64+m
4404	Fill	Fill of 4405. Mid orangey brown, moderately compact and cohesive silty sand. <<1% small sub-rounded pebbles. <1% charcoal flecks. No post pipe.	0.81-0.91m
4405	Posthole	Well-defined sub-rounded plan. Ill-defined sides. Sharp break of slope at 60° to horizontal, curving to concave base. Filled by 4404. Diameter 0.42m.	0.81-0.91m
4406	Fill	Fill of 4407. Mid orangey brown silty sand. Moderately compact and cohesive. <<1% charcoal flecks. No post pipe and no finds.	0.81-0.95m
4407	Posthole	Well-defined sub-rounded plan. Ill-defined sides. Sharp break of slope with sheer straight sides, curving to irregular convex base. Filled by 4406. Diameter 0.39m.	0.81-0.95m
4408	Fill	Fill of 4409. Mid orangey brown, silty sand. Compact and moderately cohesive. <1% small-medium sub-rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks. No finds.	0.81m +
4409	Posthole	Unexcavated: well-defined sub-oval plan. Filled by 4408. 0.39m wide, 0.53m long.	0.81m +

Trench 45

Site area: Area 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 28.50m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.69-0.70m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
4500	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a
4501	Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silt. Firm. Moderate small-medium rounded stones. Extensive roots.	0-0.40m

4502	Subsoil	Mid orangey brown sandy silt. Firm. Occasional small-medium rounded stones, manganese flecks and roots.	0.37-0.65m
4503	Natural	Yellow brown sandy silt. Firm. Occasional small-medium stones and roots.	0.65m +
4504	Posthole	Unexcavated: Sub-rounded plan. Filled by 4505.	0.70m +
4505	Fill	Fill of 4504. Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Firm. Occasional small rounded stones and charcoal flecks.	0.70m +
4506	Posthole	Circular plan. V-shaped profile with slightly convex, steep sides, and concave base. Filled by 4507. Diameter 0.50m	0.70-0.99m
4507	Fill	Fill of 4506. Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Firm. Moderate small-medium rounded stones, more frequent to base. Frequent charcoal flecks, no finds. Occasional roots.	0.70-0.99m
4508	Posthole	Circular plan. U-shaped profile with shallow concave sides and base. Filled by 4509. Diameter 0.20m.	0.70-0.73m
4509	Fill	Fill of 4508. Mid grey brown sandy silt. Firm.	0.70-0.73m
4510	Posthole	Unexcavated: Sub-rounded plan. Filled by 4511.	0.70m +
4511	Fill	Fill of cut 4510. Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Firm. Occasional small rounded stones and charcoal flecks.	0.70m +
4512	Posthole	Unexcavated. Sub-rounded plan. Filled by 4513.	0.70m +
4513	Fill	Fill of cut 4512. Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Firm. Occasional small rounded stones and charcoal flecks.	0.70m +
4514	Posthole	Unexcavated. Sub-rounded plan. Filled by 4515.	0.70m +
4515	Fill	Fill of cut 4514. Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Firm. Occasional small rounded stones and charcoal flecks.	0.70m +
4516	Posthole	Unexcavated: Sub-rounded plan. Filled by 4517.	0.69m +
4517	Fill	Fill of cut 4516. Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Firm. Occasional small rounded stones and charcoal flecks.	0.69m +
4518	Posthole/pit	Circular plan, Irregular U-shaped profile, with steep convex sides and uneven base. Filled by 4519. Diameter 0.50m.	0.69-0.94m
4519	Fill	Fill of 4518. Mid grey brown, firm sandy silt. Occasional small-medium rounded stones. Moderate charcoal flecks. No finds.	0.69-0.94m
4520	Posthole	Circular plan. U-shaped profile with steep concave sides and concave base. Filled by 4521. Diameter 0.25m.	0.69-0.85m
4521	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Firm. Occasional small rounded stones potsherds and burnt red clay patches. Frequent charcoal flecks.	0.69-0.85m

Trench 46

Site area: Area 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 51.40m Width: 1.8m Depth: 0.51-1.00m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
4600	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a
4601	Topsoil	Mid orangey brown silty sand. Loose and uncohesive. Occasional small sub-rounded pebbles. Frequent rootlets. Lower boundary generally defined.	0-0.34m
4602	Subsoil	Light yellowy brown silty sand. Firm and cohesive. <<1% charcoal flecks. Well-defined boundary above; very diffuse below. Almost non-existent to east, deepest to west.	0.33-0.85m
4603	Natural	Light brownish yellow, sand with dark brown mottling and occasional pinkish patches. Compact and cohesive. Frequent small-medium sub-rounded pebble gravel.	0.47m +
4604	Ditch	Linear, aligned N-S. Irregular U-shaped profile with concave sides and base. Filled by 4605. 0.65m wide. Indeterminate relationship with 4606 to east.	0.91-1.24m
4605	Fill	Fill of 4604. Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Firm. Occasional small-medium rounded stones and charcoal flecks. Moderate roots.	0.91-1.24m
4606	Pit ?	Unclear plan. U-shaped profile with concave sides and base. Filled by 4607. Indeterminate relationship with 4604 to west. Diameter 0.55m.	0.90-1.08m
4607	Fill	Single fill of 4606. Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Firm. Occasional small rounded stones and charcoal flecks. Moderate roots.	0.90-1.08m
4608	Posthole	Sub-oval plan. Sharp break of slope, steep sides at >80° to horizontal, curving to a sharp concave base. Filled by 4609. Diameter 0.34m	0.52-0.77m
4609	Fill	Fill of 4608. Mid orangey brown, silty sand. Firm and cohesive. <1% charcoal flecks. No finds.	0.52-0.77m
4610	Posthole	Oval in plan. Moderate break of slope, concave sides at 60° to horizontal, curving to a flat base. Filled by 4611. 0.31m wide; 0.33m long.	0.64-0.70m
4611	Fill	Fill of 4610. Mid brownish orange silty sand. Firm and cohesive. No inclusions or finds.	0.64-0.70m
4612	Posthole	Unexcavated: Filled by 4613.	0.51m +
4613	Fill	Fill of 4612. Mid orangey brown, silty sand. Firm and cohesive. <1% charcoal flecks. Charcoal rich	0.51m +
4614	Posthole	Unexcavated: Filled by 4615.	0.51m +
4615	Fill	Fill of 4614. Mid orangey brown, silty sand. Firm and cohesive. <1% charcoal flecks. Charcoal rich.	0.51m +
4616	Posthole	Unexcavated: Filled by 4617.	0.56m +

4617	Fill	Fill of 4616. Mid orangey brown, silty sand. Firm and cohesive. <1% charcoal flecks. Charcoal rich.	0.56m +
4618	Posthole	Unexcavated: Filled by 4619.	0.58m +
4619	Fill	Fill of 4618. Mid orangey brown, silty sand. Firm and cohesive. <1% charcoal flecks. Charcoal rich.	0.58m +
4620	Posthole	Unexcavated: Filled by 4621.	0.64m +
4621	Fill	Fill of 4620. Mid orangey brown, silty sand. Firm and cohesive. <1% charcoal flecks.	0.64m +
4622	Posthole	Unexcavated: Filled by 4623.	0.64m +
4623	Fill	Fill of 4622. Mid orangey brown, silty sand. Firm and cohesive. <1% charcoal flecks.	0.64m +
4624	Posthole	Unexcavated: Filled by 4625.	0.68m+
4625	Fill	Fill of 4624. Charcoal rich.	0.68m +
4626	Ditch	Irregular linear, aligned NE-SW. Sharp break of slope to SE and steep concave curving to shallow concave base; shallow break of slope to NW and gradually sloping side. Filled by 4627. 1.44m wide; >2.2m long. Indeterminate relationship with 4604 and 4606 to west.	0.77-1.18m
4627	Fill	Mid-light greyish brown sandy silt. Firm. Occasional small-medium rounded stones. Frequent charcoal flecks and small lumps. Moderate roots.	0.77-1.18m
4628	Subsoil	Mid brown sandy silt. Firm. Occasional small-medium rounded stones and charcoal flecks. Only to west end. Below 4602.	0.47-0.99m

Trench 47

Site area: Area 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50.80m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.49-0.60m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
4700	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a
4701	Topsoil	Mid orangey brown silty sand. Loose and not cohesive. Occasional small sub-rounded pebbles. Frequent rootlets. Boundary below well-defined.	0-0.33m
4702	Subsoil	Light yellowish brown silty sand. Firm and cohesive. <<1% charcoal flecks. Well-defined boundary above; very diffuse below.	0.29-0.60m
4703	Natural	Brownish yellow sand with extensive sub-rounded pebble gravel.	0.46m +
4704	Fill	Fill of 4705. Mid orangey brown sandy silt. Firm. Frequent small-medium rounded stones. <1% charcoal flecks. Potsherds toward	0.49-0.75m

		surface. Occasional roots.	
4705	Pit	Sub-circular plan. Disturbed by roots to east. Shallow break of slope with steep concave sides curving to flattish base. Filled by 4704. Diameter 1.38m.	0.49-0.75m
4706	Fill	Single fill of 4707. Mid orangey brown sandy silt. Firm. Frequent small-medium rounded stones, charcoal flecks. Pottery and bone (partial horse jaw?) in base of deposit. Occasional roots.	0.49-0.87m
4707	Pit	Sub-circular plan. Sharp break of slope and steep sides curving to undulating base. Filled by 4706. >1.05m wide; 1.63m long.	0.49-0.87m
4708	Fill	Single fill of 4709. Mid orangey-brown sandy silt. Firm. Moderate small-medium rounded stones and charcoal flecks. No finds.	0.53-0.67m
4709	Pit	Circular plan. Sharp break of slope and steep sides, curving to flattish base. Filled by 4708. >1m wide; 1.20m long.	0.53-0.67m
4710	Fill	Fill of 4711. Mid orangey brown sandy silt. Firm. Frequent small-medium rounded stones. <1% charcoal flecks	0.47m +
4711	Pit?	Unexcavated: Sub-oval? Filled by 4710. Indeterminate relationship with 4713.	0.47m +
4712	Fill	Fill of 4713. Mid orangey brown sandy silt. Firm. Frequent small-medium rounded stones. <1% charcoal flecks.	0.47m +
4713	Posthole?	Unexcavated: Sub-oval. Filled by 4712. Indeterminate relationship with 4711 to north.	0.47m +
4714	Fill	Fill of 4715. Mid orangey-brown sandy silt. Firm. Moderate small-medium rounded stones and charcoal flecks.	0.53m +
4715	Posthole	Unexcavated: Oval. Well-defined edges. Filled by 4714.	0.53m +
4716	Fill	Fill of 4717. Mid orangey-brown sandy silt. Firm. Moderate small-medium rounded stones and charcoal flecks.	0.53m +
4717	Posthole	Unexcavated: Oval. Well-defined edges. Filled by 4716.	0.53m +
4718	Fill	Fill of 4719. Mid orangey-brown sandy silt. Firm. Moderate small-medium rounded stones. Frequent charcoal flecks.	0.60m +
4719	Posthole?	Unexcavated: Sub-oval. Very ill-defined edges. Filled by 4718.	0.60m +
4720	Fill	Fill of 4721. Mid orangey brown sandy silt. Firm. Frequent small-medium rounded stones. Occasional roots.	0.53m +
4721	Pit?	Unexcavated: Sub-oval. Ill-defined edges. Filled by 4720.	0.53m +
4722	Fill	Fill of 4723. Mid orangey brown sandy silt. Firm. Frequent small-medium rounded stones. Occasional roots.	0.49m +
4723	Pit?	Unexcavated: Sub-oval. Disturbed by tree throw to north. Filled by 4722.	0.49m +
4724	Fill	Fill of 4725. Mid orangey brown sandy silt. Firm. Frequent small-medium rounded stones. Occasional roots.	0.49m +
4725	Pit?	Unexcavated: Sub-oval. Filled by 4724.	0.49m +
4726	Fill	Fill of 4727. Mid orangey brown sandy silt. Firm. Frequent small-medium rounded stones, charcoal flecks and charcoal. Occasional roots.	0.49m +

4727	Pit?	Unexcavated: Very ill-defined and irregular plan. Filled by 4726.	0.49m +
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Trench 48

Site area: Area 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 46.40m Width: 1.90m Depth: 0.60m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
4800	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a
4801	Topsoil	Light greyish brown silty sand. Frequent small-medium sub-rounded gravels. Friable.	0-0.36m
4802	Subsoil	Slightly yellowish brown silty sand. Extensive small-medium gravels. Friable.	0.36-0.60m
4803	Natural	Pinkish brown sand with yellowish brown silty sand patches. Extensive small-medium gravel.	0.60m +
4804	Pit	Sub-circular plan. Sharp break of slope and straight sides at >60° to horizontal, curving to shallow concave base. Cut by 4806. >0.80m wide; 1.40m long.	0.60-1.11m
4805	Fill	Single fill of 4804. Slightly yellowish brown silty sand. Friable. Frequent small-medium sub-rounded gravels. <1% charcoal flecks. Pottery.	0.60-1.11m
4806	Pit	Circular plan. 60% visible in trench. Bowl shaped profile. Cuts 4804. Filled by 4807. >0.40m wide; 0.65m long.	0.60-0.76m
4807	Fill	Single fill of 4806. Very dark brown silt. Friable. 5% Burnt stones. Charcoal rich.	0.60-0.76m
4808	Pit	Unexcavated: Circular plan. Filled by 4809. 0.80m wide; 0.85m long.	0.60m +
4809	Fill	Fill of 4808. Light grey brown silty sand. Occasional small sub-rounded stones.	0.60m +
4810	Pit	Unexcavated: Circular in plan. Filled by 4811. 0.98m wide; 0.98m long.	0.60m +
4811	Fill	Fill of 4810. Light grey brown silty sand. Occasional sub-rounded stones.	0.60m +
4812	Pit	Unexcavated: Sub-rounded plan. 90% visible in trench. Filled by 4813. >0.85m wide; 1.00m long.	0.60m +
4813	Fill	Fill of 4812. Light greyish brown silty sand. Occasional small sub-rounded stones.	0.60m +
4814	Pit	Unexcavated: Sub-rounded plan. Filled by 4815. Diameter 1.10m.	0.60m +
4815	Fill	Fill of 4814. Light grey brown silty sand, occasional small-medium sub-rounded stones.	0.60m +

4816	Pit	Unexcavated: circular plan. Filled by 4817. 1.10m wide; 1.15m long.	0.60m +
4817	Fill	Fill of 4816. Light grey brown silty sand. Occasional small sub-rounded gravels.	0.60m +
4818	Pit	Unexcavated: Oval plan. Filled by 4819. 0.88m wide; 1m long.	0.60m +
4819	Fill	Fill of 4818. Light grey brown silty sand. Occasional small sub-rounded stones.	0.60m +
4820	Pit	Unexcavated: Semi-circular plan. Only 50% visible in trench. 0.70m wide; 1.20m long.	0.60m +
4821	Fill	Fill of 4820. Light grey brown silty sand. Occasional small sub-rounded gravels.	0.60m +
4822	Pit	Unexcavated: Semi-circular plan. Only 30% visible in trench. Filled by 4823. 0.46m wide; 1.20m long.	0.60m +
4823	Fill	Fill of 4822. Light grey brown silty sand. Occasional medium sub-rounded stones.	0.60m +
4824	Pit	Circular plan. Shallow break of slope and concave sides at c 30° to horizontal curving to flat base. Cut by 4804? Filled by 4825. 1.20m wide; 1.30m long.	0.60-0.70m
4825	Fill	Single fill of 4824. Light greyish brown silty sand. Friable. Occasional small sub-rounded stones and charcoal flecks.	0.60-0.70m
4826	Pit	Unexcavated: Circular plan. Filled by 4827. Diameter 0.80m	0.60m +
4827	Fill	Fill of 4826. Yellowish brown silty sand. Occasional small sub-rounded gravels and charcoal flecks.	0.60m +
4828	N/a	N/a	N/a
4829	Pit	Circular plan. Varying break of slope and concave sides at c 30-50° to horizontal curving to shallow concave base. Filled by 4830. 1.05m wide; 1.10m long.	0.60-0.75m
4830	Fill	Single fill of 4829. Slightly yellowish brown silty sand. Occasional small sub-rounded stones and charcoal flecks.	0.60-0.75m
4831	Posthole	Unexcavated: Oval plan. Filled by 4832. Diameter 0.40m.	0.60m +
4832	Fill	Fill of 4831. Light greyish brown silty sand. Occasional small-medium sub-rounded gravels.	0.60m +
4833	Pit/natural hollow	Shallow cut. Ill-defined sides and undulating base. Filled by 4834. >0.60m wide; 1m long.	0.60-0.75m
4834	Fill	Single fill of 4831. Slightly yellowish silty sand. Occasional gravel. Similar to 4802.	0.60-0.75m
4835	Posthole	Circular plan. Varying break of slope and concave sides at c 30-50° to horizontal, curving to concave base. Filled by 4836. Diameter c 0.50m.	0.60-0.71m
4836	Fill	Single fill of 4835. Mid greyish brown silty sand. Friable. Occasional small sub-rounded gravel and charcoal flecks.	0.60-0.71m
4837	Posthole	Unexcavated: Circular plan. Filled by 4838. Diameter 0.30m.	0.60m +
4838	Fill	Fill of 4837. Light greyish brown silty sand. Occasional small sub-	0.60m +

		rounded gravel.	
4839	Ditch	Linear aligned E-W. Sharp break of slope and concave sides at <45° to horizontal, curving to concave base. Filled by 4840. 0.80m wide; >4.40m long.	0.50-0.78m
4840	Fill	Single fill of 4839. Slightly yellowish brown silty sand. Friable. Occasional small sub-rounded gravel.	0.50-0.78m

Trench 49

Site area: Area 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50.40m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.68-1.01m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
4900	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a
4901	Topsoil	Light greyish brown silty sand. Friable. Occasional small-large sub-rounded stones. Frequent roots.	0-0.36m
4902	Subsoil	Yellowish brown silty sand. Friable. Extensive small sub-rounded gravels to west.	0.32-0.65m
4903	Natural	Brownish yellow sand with pinkish patches. Firm. <1% small sub-rounded stones. Pink sand and gravel in western half. <1% gravel in eastern half.	0.54m +
4904	Pit	Well-defined sub-rectangular plan. Aligned E-W. Sides ill-defined. ?Sharp break of slope. Sides >60° to horizontal, curving to a shallow concave base. Filled by 4905. >1.18m wide; 2.03m long.	0.55m-1.07m
4905	Fill	Fill of 4904. Mid orangey brown slightly silty sand. Moderately compact and cohesive. Extensive pebble gravel. <1% charcoal flecks. 2 med/post-med tile fragments near surface.	0.55m-1.07m
4906	Pit	Unexcavated: Sub-oval in plan, aligned E-W. Associated with 4904 to east. Filled by 4907. >0.78m wide; >1.24m long.	0.53m +
4907	Fill	Fill of 4906. Mid orangey brown slightly silty sand. Moderately compact and cohesive. Extensive pebble gravel. <1% charcoal flecks. No finds	0.53m +

Trench 50

Site area: Area 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50.20m Width: 1.80 m Depth: 0.60-1.15 m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
5000	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a
5001	Topsoil	Dark brown, firm sandy silt. Moderate small-medium rounded stones. Occasional charcoal flecks. Extensive roots.	0-46m
5002	Subsoil	Mid orangey brown sandy silt. Firm. Occasional small rounded stones and roots.	0.39-0.59m
5003	Subsoil	Mid reddish brown sandy silt. Firm. Only at east end.	0.59-0.78m
5004	Subsoil	Mid yellow brown, loose silty sand. Occasional small rounded stones. Only at east end.	0.78-1.07m
5005	Natural	Dark red sand with bands of orangey grey sand. Occasional rounded stones.	0.59m +
5006	N/a	N/a	N/a
5007	Hearth	Spread of charcoal and <1% burnt stone within 5002. No defined cut, boundary diffuse and irregular. Occasional potsherds. >0.70m wide; 1.30m long.	0.90-1.03m

Trench 51

Site area: Area 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 52.05m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.77-1.06m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
5100	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a
5101	Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silt. Firm. Moderate small-large rounded stones. Extensive roots. Slightly diffuse boundary below.	0-0.38m
5102	Subsoil	Mid orangey brown sandy silt. Firm. Moderate small-medium rounded stones. Occasional manganese flecks.	0.36-0.83m
5103	Natural	Mid brownish orange fine sand. Frequent small-medium rounded pebbles, occasional red gravel bands and pink sandy clay patches at depth and to south end.	0.71m +
5104	Pit	Sub-rounded plan. Well-defined sides edges. Moderate-sharp break of slope and shallow concave sides at c 45° to horizontal; steps to steep straight sides 70-90° to horizontal. Slight curve to flattish base. Burnt	0.72-1.03m

		clay on north side of base shows in-situ burning. Filled by 5105. Diameter 1.58m.	
5105	Fill	Fill of 5104. Mid orangey brown silty sand. Compact and cohesive. Frequent cracked medium pebbles, especially to base. <1% charcoal flecks, more to base of north end, showing in-situ burning. No finds.	0.72-1.03m
5106	Posthole	Sub-rounded plan. Very shallow break of slope <30° to horizontal. Concave sides curving to flattish base; slightly ill-defined. Filled by 5107. Diameter 0.35m.	0.81-0.83m
5107	Fill	Single fill of 5106. Mid brownish yellow silty sand. Compact and cohesive. <1% charcoal flecks. No defined postpipe or packing. No finds.	0.81-0.83m
5108	Posthole	Sub-rounded plan. Defined sides with moderate break of slope at 30-45° to horizontal, curving to shallow concave base. Filled by 5109. Diameter 0.26m.	0.78-0.85m
5109	Fill	Single fill of 5108. Light brownish orange silty sand. Compact and cohesive. <1% charcoal flecks. No defined postpipe or packing. No finds.	0.78-0.85m
5110	Pit/ditch?	Unexcavated: Possible linear to west, aligned WNW and pit to east, or possible tree throw. Relationship unclear. ?2.65m wide; > 1.80m long.	0.84m +
5111	Fill	Fill of 510. Mid brownish orange silty sand. Compact and cohesive 1% small sub-rounded pebbles. <1% charcoal flecks. 1 potsherd.	0.84m +
5112	Recut pit?	Unexcavated: Irregular cut. Bulbous to SW, linear to west. North side indeterminate, and below conglomerate sandstone boulder (left in situ). 1.55m wide; >1.80m long.	0.75m +
5113	Fill	Fill of 5112. Mid brownish orange silty sand. Compact and cohesive. 1% small sub-rounded pebbles. <1% charcoal flecks.	0.75m +

Trench 52

Site area: Area 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 49.40m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.98-1.15 m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
5200	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a
5201	Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silt. Firm. Moderate small-large rounded stones. Extensive roots. Clear boundary below.	0-0.44m
5202	Subsoil	Mid orange brown sandy silt. Firm. Moderate small-medium rounded stones. Occasional manganese flecks.	0.34-0.90m
5203	Natural	Mid brownish pink fine sand, with occasional gravel patches. Frequent small-medium rounded pebbles.	0.65m +
5204	Fill	Single fill of 2505. Mid yellowish brown, silty sand. moderately compact and cohesive. Occasional small-medium cracked, sub-rounded pebbles. Frequent burnt red clay at surface and to NE side and charcoal.	0.63-1.06m +

		1 potsherd.	
5205	Pit	Ill-defined sub-oval plan. Sides defined to NE, unclear in SW. Aligned NE-SW. Gen. sharp break of slope and steep sides. Shallow concave base. Filled by 5204. >0.74m wide; 1.92m long.	0.63-1.06m +

Trench 53

Site area: Area 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 52m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.57-0.83m

Orientation: NNW-SSE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
5300	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a
5301	Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silt. Firm. Moderate small-large rounded stones. Extensive roots.	0-0.44m
5302	Subsoil	Mid orange brown, firm sandy silt. Occasional small-medium rounded stones. Occasional manganese flecks.	0.43-0.59m
5303	Subsoil	Mid-light orangey brown sandy silt. Firm. Moderate small-medium rounded stones. Occasional manganese flecks. Only in NNW half.	0.59-0.83m
5304	Natural	Mid orangey brown sand and gravel. Firm-loose.	0.57m +
5305	Ditch	Linear, aligned NE-SW. Profile U-shaped with steep concave sides and base. Filled by 5306. 1.20m wide.	0.56-1.22m
5306	Fill	Fill of 5305. Mid orangey greyish brown sandy silt. Firm. Occasional manganese flecks, small-large rounded stones and charcoal flecks	0.56-1.22m
5307	Ditch	Linear, aligned SSW-NNE. Shallow concave sides to concave base. Filled by 5308. 1m wide; >5m long.	0.65-0.77m
5308	Fill	Single fill of 5307. Light grey-brown, friable silty sand, much as subsoil. Frequent small sub-rounded gravels. Rare charcoal (<1%). Pottery recovered.	0.65-0.77m

Trench 54

Site area: Area 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 49.00 m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.60-1.23m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
5400	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a
5401	Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silt. Firm. Frequent small-large rounded stones.	0-0.40m

		Extensive roots.	
5402	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown sandy silt. Firm. Occasional small-medium stones, charcoal flecks and roots.	0.38-1.01m
5403	Natural	Mid orange brown sand and gravels. Loose-firm. Extensive small-large rounded stones. Occasional roots.	0.60m +
5404	Natural	Mid orange brown silty sand. Loose. Occasional small-medium rounded stones. Occasional manganese flecks and roots. At west end.	1.01m +

Trench 55

Site area: Area 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 48.00m Width: 1.90m Depth: 1.05m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
5500	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a
5501	Topsoil	Light greyish brown silty sand. Friable. Occasional small-medium sub-rounded gravels.	0-0.36m
5502	Subsoil	Slightly yellowish brown silty sand. Friable. Occasional small sub-rounded gravels.	0.36-0.66m
5503	Subsoil	Slightly yellowish brown silty sand mottled with darker silt patches. Friable. Occasional small sub-rounded gravels.	0.66-1.05m
5504	Natural	Slightly pinkish silty sand with occasional small gravels. Also some small patches of gravel, mainly towards east of trench.	1.05m +

Trench 56

Site area: Area 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 48.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.78-1.00m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
5600	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a
5601	Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silt. Firm. Moderate small-large rounded stones. Extensive roots.	0-0.39m
5602	Subsoil	Mid orangey brown sandy silt. Firm. Occasional small-medium rounded stones. Low level of root disturbance. Occasional manganese flecks.	0.37-0.79m
5603	Natural	Dark reddish brown sand and gravel. Firm-loose. Occasional patches of light yellow brown sand. Frequent small-large rounded stones.	0.79m +

Trench 57

Site area: Area 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 49.00m Width: 1.80 m Depth: 0.45-0.64 m

Orientation: NE-SW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
5700	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a
5701	Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silt. Firm. Frequent small-large rounded stones. Extensive roots.	0-0.35m
5702	Subsoil	Mid orangey brown sandy silt. Firm. Frequent small-medium stones. Occasional manganese flecks and roots. Not extant to SW end.	0.35-0.55m
5703	Natural	Dark reddish brown sand and gravel with patches of orange sand. Firm. Frequent small-large stones. Occasional roots.	0.35m +
5704	Ditch	Linear aligned E-W. Irregular U-shaped profile, concave sides and base. Filled by 5705. 1.25m wide.	0.64-1.11m
5705	Fill	Fill of 5704. Mid orangey brown sandy silt. Firm. Frequent small-large stones. Occasional charcoal flecks. Moderate roots.	0.64-1.11m
5706	Ditch	Curvilinear, aligned NW-SE. Irregular U-shaped profile, concave sides, at c 40° on NE, and steeply concave on SW. The base slightly concave and slopes gradually to SW. Filled by 5707. 1.19m wide.	0.45-0.93m
5707	Fill	Fill of 5707. Mid orangey brown sandy silt. Firm. Moderate small-medium stones. Occasional charcoal flecks.	0.45-0.93m

Trench 58

Site area: Area 11

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.36-0.71m

Orientation: NNW-SSE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
5800	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a
5801	Topsoil	Mid yellowish brown silty sand to north, silty clay to south. Turfed. Defined boundary with 5802 below. Firm and moderately cohesive	0-0.36m
5802	Natural	North half: light orangey yellow sand, with frequent manganese flecks. South half: Yellowish brown, compact and cohesive clay. No inclusions. Compact and cohesive.	0.24m +

Trench 59

Site area: Area 11

Maximum dimensions: Length: 51.10m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.51-0.59m

Orientation: WNW-ESE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
5900	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a
5901	Redeposited layer	Yellowish orange sand and gravel. Very compact. Turfed with thin sandy soil at surface. Defined lower boundary. No finds.	0-0.33m
5902	Topsoil	Mid yellowish/brownish grey clay loam. Compact and cohesive. Occasional charcoal flecks. Diffuse boundary below. Only extant in W end, patchy in E half.	0.14-0.49m
5903	Natural	Reddish brown, clay loam, with occasional mid-grey patches, especially towards the middle of the trench. Compact and cohesive. Mottling of yellowish greyish orange to the east. NNW-SSE plough marks in surface.	0.33m +

Trench 60

Site area: Area 11

Maximum dimensions: Length: 44.60m Width: 1.80m Depth: 1.38-1.75m

Orientation: NNW-SSE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
6000	Unstratified finds	Unstratified machine cut finds	N/a
6001	Clay	Light yellowish/greyish fawn clay. Compact and cohesive. Slightly silty and degrading with extensive roots at surface. Well-defined boundary below.	0-0.28m
6002	Peat	Rich organic dark brown peat. Damp but not waterlogged. <<1% small-medium rounded pebbles. Frequent tree trunks and other timbers throughout. Very diffuse lower boundary	0.65-1.75m
6003	Natural	Light off-white fawn and mid grey sand. Firm and moderately cohesive.	1.19m +
6004	Clayey/soily peat	Dark orangey brown clayey/soily peat with rootlets. Compact and cohesive. Desiccated. Slightly diffuse boundary below, well defined above.	0.25-0.82

Appendix 2: Artefactual tables

Material	Total	Weight (g)
Prehistoric pottery	118	1160
Briquetage	13	223
Roman pottery	21	161
Medieval pottery	204	1169
Post-medieval pottery	39	398
Modern pottery	15	110
Clay pipe	4	6
Tile	537	7423
Brick	14	1937
Mortar	1	3
Metal objects	11	368
Slag	67	2463
Hammer scale	50	4
Stone	101	3748
Flint	14	52
Vessel glass	9	45
Clinker/coke	9	22
Fired clay	10	87
Total	1237	19379

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

Fabric number	Fabric name	Total sherds	Weight (g)
3	Malvernian	39	604
97	Miscellaneous prehistoric wares	79	556
Total		118	1160

Table 2: Quantification of the prehistoric pottery by fabric

Fabric number	Fabric name	Total sherds	Weight (g)
12	Severn Valley ware	15	130
12.1	Reduced Severn Valley Ware	2	6
12.3	Reduced organic Severn Valley ware	2	16
36	Kent/Continental mortaria	2	9
Total		21	161

Table 3: Quantification of the Romano-British pottery by fabric

Fabric number	Fabric name	Total sherds	Weight (g)
55	Worcester-type unglazed ware	15	56
56	Malvernian unglazed ware	17	113
56/69	Malvernian glazed/unglazed ware	7	26
69	Malvernian oxidised glazed ware	165	974
Total		204	1169

Table 4: Quantification of the medieval pottery by fabric

Fabric number	Fabric name	Total sherds	Weight (g)
70	Post-medieval white ware	2	8
78	Post-medieval red sandy ware	20	316
82	Ting glazed ware	1	1
84	Creamware	2	5
90	Post-medieval orange ware	1	2
91	Post-medieval buff ware	13	66
Total		39	398

Table 5: Quantification of the post-medieval pottery by fabric

Fabric number	Fabric name	Total sherds	Weight (g)
83	Porcelain	5	64
85	Modern stone china	8	25
		13	89

Table 6: Quantification of the modern pottery by fabric

Type	Fabric	Total	Weight (g)
Tile	1	7	196
Tile	2a	434	5028
Brick	2a	14	1937
Tile	2b	38	568
Tile	2c	53	1291
Tile	3	5	340

Table 7: Ceramic building material

Context	Type	Colour	Observations
100	Flake	Very dark brown grey	Both edges show use wear
600	Flake (Broken)	Dark brown grey with pale grey mottle	Distal end broken or snapped off
600	Flake	Dark brown grey with pale grey mottle	
900	Flake (Broken)	Dark grey brown with brown cherty flaw	Proximal end broken off
1300	Blade	Brown grey Slightly translucent	
2700	Retouched flake	Brown	Slight retouch on left dorsal face
2900	Borer/piercer	Dark brown grey with pale grey mottle	Retouched so distal end forms a point
3400	Notched flake	Dark brown grey with pale grey mottle. Thin abraded brown cortex	Produced on probable core rejuvenation flake
3400	Scraper	Very dark grey/black	Scraper retouched on both edges and distal end. Part of the latter was finely executed but had been damaged and crudely retouched
4104	Flake	Brown grey Slightly translucent	
4600	Flaked lump	Brown grey Slightly translucent	Extensively flaked piece indicating thinning of thicker flake but no finished product evident
4817	Notched blade	Pale grey with near white mottle	Notch on left dorsal face at proximal end

Table 8: Summary of flint assemblage

Date	Artefact type	Total	Weight (g)	Specialist report?	Important research assemblage?
Prehistoric	pottery	118	1160	Y	Y
Iron Age	Briquettage	13	223	Y	N
Roman	pottery	21	161	Y	N
Medieval	pottery	204	1169	Y	N
Post-medieval	pottery	39	398	Y	N
Modern	pottery	15	110	Y	N
Post-medieval/modern	Clay pipe	4	6	Y	N
Medieval/post-medieval	Tile	537	7423	Y	N
Modern	Brick	14	1937	Y	N
Modern	Mortar	1	3	Y	N
Modern	Metal objects	11	368	Y	N
Roman-modern	Slag	67	2463	Y	N
	Hammer scale	50	4	Y	N
Prehistoric	Stone	101	3748	Y	N
Prehistoric	Flint	14	52	Y	N
Post-medieval/modern	Vessel glass	9	45	Y	N
Modern	Clinker/coke	9	22	Y	N
	Fired clay	22	95	Y	N

Table 9: Summary of the assemblage

Appendix 3: Environmental tables

Context	Sample	Sample type	Context type	Description	Period	Sample Volume (L)	Volume Processed (L)	Residue assessed	Flot assessed
6002	1.55-1.65m	Organic	layer	Peat	undated	10	1	Y	Y
6002	1.05-1.15m	Organic	layer	Peat	undated	10	0.5	Y	Y
6002	0.65-0.75m	Organic	layer	Peat	undated	10	0.5	Y	Y
4706	4	General	pit		LBA-EIA	10	10	N	Y
4807	2	General	pit		LBA-EIA	10	10	N	Y
5007	1	General	hearth		LBA-EIA	10	0	N	Y
5204	3	General	pit		LBA-EIA	10	0	N	Y

Table 1: list of environmental samples

Context	Sample	large mammal	insect	charred plant	Uncharred plant	other	Comment
4706	4				occ		
4807	2			occ-mod	occ		
5007	1			abt			very grain rich
5204	3	occ		occ			
6002	0.65-0.75m				occ	occ*	*Daphnia egg
6002	1.05-1.15m		occ		occ		
6002	1.55-1.65m		occ		occ	occ*	*Daphnia & earthworm egg

Table 2: summary of environmental remains from wet-sieved samples

Key:

- Occ = occasional
- mod = moderate
- abt = abundant

Latin name	Family	Common name	Habitat	6002 1.55-1.65m	6002 1.05-1.15m	6002 0.65-0.75m
<i>Waterlogged plant remains</i>						
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>	Ranunculaceae	celery-leaved crowfoot	E	+		
cf <i>Ceratophyllum submersum</i>	Ceratophyllaceae	soft hornwort	E			+
Umbelliferae sp indet	Umbelliferae		ABCDE			+
<i>Rumex</i> sp	Polygonaceae	dock	ABCD			+
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Urticaceae	common nettle	CD	+		
<i>Juncus</i> sp	Juncaceae	rush	CDE	+		
<i>Carex</i> sp	Cyperaceae	sedge	CDE		+	+
unidentified moss fragments	unidentified					

Table 3: Plant remains from peat layer 6002

Key:

Category of remains	Quantity
A= cultivated ground	+ = 1 - 10
B= disturbed ground	++ = 11- 50
C= woodlands, hedgerows, scrub etc	+++ = 51 -100
D = grasslands, meadows and heathland	++++ = 101+
E = aquatic/wet habitats	
F = cultivar	

Latin name	Family	Common name	Habitat	4706d	4807d	5007d	5204d
<i>Charred plant remains</i>							
<i>Triticum spelta</i> grain	Gramineae	spelt wheat	F	+		++++	
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grain (hulled)	Gramineae	barley	F	++			
Cereal sp indet grain (fragments)	Gramineae	cereal	F				+
Gramineae sp indet grain	Gramineae	grass	AF			++	
<i>Uncharred plant remains</i>							
cf <i>Poa</i> sp	Gramineae	meadow-grass	ABCD	+			
<i>Fumaria</i> sp	Fumariaceae	fumitory	ABC		+		+
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Rubiaceae	goosefoot/cleavers	CD		+		

Table 4: Plant remains from prehistoric pits and hearth

Key:

Habitat	Quantity
A= cultivated ground	+ = 1 - 10
B= disturbed ground	++ = 11- 50
C= woodlands, hedgerows, scrub etc	+++ = 51 -100
D = grasslands, meadows and heathland	++++ = 101+
E = aquatic/wet habitats	
F = cultivar	

Sample	Material	Laboratory code	$\delta^{13}\text{C} \text{ ‰}$	Radiocarbon age BP	Calibrated age (2 σ)	Mean calibrated age
65-75	Wood	Wk-17839	-28.4 \pm 0.2	3698 \pm 67 ^{14}C BP	2290 cal BC and 1910 cal BC	2100 cal BC
155-165cm	Wood	Wk-17838	-27.2 \pm 0.2	5712 \pm 46 ^{14}C BP	4685 cal BC and 4458 cal BC	4599 cal BC

Table 5: Radiocarbon results for two samples

Figure 1: Percentage pollen diagram for Clifton Quarry, Clifton, Worcestershire

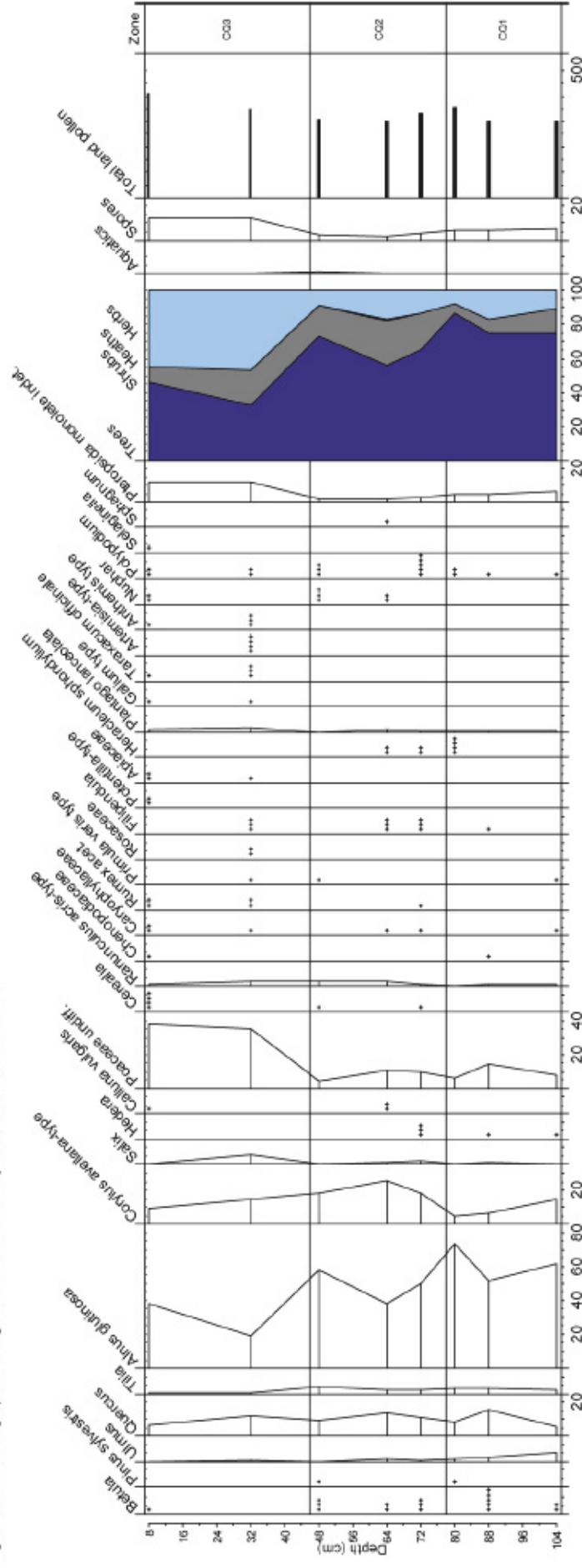


Table 6: Percentage pollen diagram

Appendix 4: Photographic plates



Plate 1: Trench 16, sterile, view east



Plate 2: Trench 43, pit 4304, view south



Plate 3: Trench 45, posthole 4520, view south-east



Plate 4: Trench 46, ditches 4604 and 4626, view east



Plate 5: Trench 48, pit concentration, view north



Plate 6: Trench 48, pits 4804 and 4824, view north-west



Plate 7: Trench 50, vessel within subsoil 5002



Plate 8: Trench 52, burning pit/kiln/oven 5205, view north-east



Plate 9: Trench 60, Area 11, general location, view east



Plate 10: Trench 60, section through peat, view west

Appendix 5: Worcestershire Historic Environment Record

Artefacts (add extra lines for pottery/tile etc of different dates)

Date	Artefact type	Total	Weight (g)	Specialist report?	Important research assemblage?
Prehistoric	pottery	118	1160	Y	Y
Iron Age	Briquetage	13	223	Y	N
Roman	pottery	21	161	Y	N
Medieval	pottery	204	1169	Y	N
Post-medieval	pottery	39	398	Y	N
Modern	pottery	15	110	Y	N
Post-medieval/modern	Clay pipe	4	6	Y	N
Medieval/post-medieval	Tile	537	7423	Y	N
Modern	Brick	14	1937	Y	N
Modern	Mortar	1	3	Y	N
Modern	Metal objects	11	368	Y	N
Roman-modern	Slag	67	2463	Y	N
	Hammer scale	50	4	Y	N
Prehistoric	Stone	101	3748	Y	N
Prehistoric	Flint	14	52	Y	N
Post-medieval/modern	Vessel glass	9	45	Y	N
Modern	Clinker/coke	9	22	Y	N
	Fired clay	22	95	Y	N

Environment

Method of retrieval	Yes/No
Hand retrieval	
Bulk sample	Y
Spot sample	
Auger	
Monolith	Y
Observed	

(add extra lines for environmental material types of different dates)

Type	Preservation	Date (see note 1)	Specialist report? Yes/No (see note 2)	Key assemblage? Yes/No (see note 3)
Environmental deposit – peat	Anaerobic/anoxic waterlogged	undated	No	Yes
Insect remains	Anaerobic/anoxic waterlogged		No	No
Invertebrate remains	Anaerobic/anoxic waterlogged		No	No
Other micro-fauna	Anaerobic/anoxic waterlogged		No	No
Plant remains – macrofossils	Charred	Late Bronze Age – early Iron Age	Yes	Yes
Plant remains – macrofossils	Anaerobic/anoxic waterlogged		Yes	No
Plant remains – pollen	Anaerobic/anoxic waterlogged		Yes	Yes
Plant remains – wood	Anaerobic/anoxic waterlogged		No	No

Notes

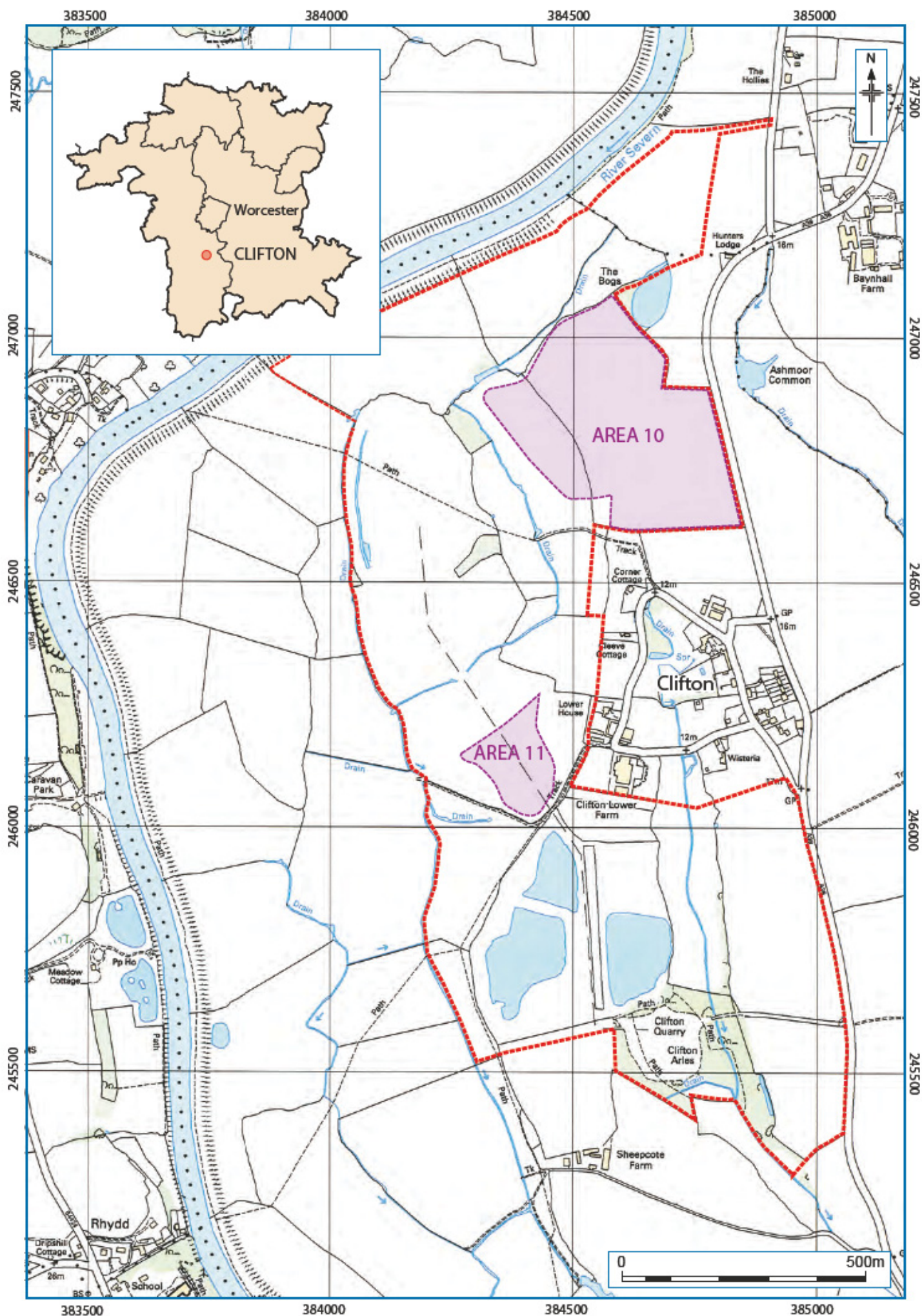
1. In some cases the date will be "Undated". In most cases, especially if there is not a specialist report, the information entered in the *Date* field will be a general period such as Neolithic, Roman, medieval etc (see Appendix 2 for a list of periods used in the Worcestershire HER). Very broad date ranges such as *late Medieval to Post-medieval* are acceptable for artefacts which can be hard to date for example roof tiles. If you have more specific dates, such as *13th to 14th century*, please use these instead. Specific date ranges which cross general period boundaries can also be used, for example *15th to 17th century*.

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

Period Specific	From	To
Lower Paleolithic	500000 BC	150001
Middle Palaeolithic	150000	40001
Upper Palaeolithic	40000	10001
Early Mesolithic	10000	7001
Late Mesolithic	7000	4001
Early Neolithic	4000	3501
Middle Neolithic	3500	2701
Late Neolithic	2700	2351
Early Bronze Age	2350	1601
Middle Bronze Age	1600	1001
Late Bronze Age	1000	801
Early Iron Age	800	401
Middle Iron Age	400	101
Late Iron Age	100 BC	42 AD
Roman 1st century AD	43	100
2nd century	101	200
3rd century	201	300
4th century	301	400
Roman 5th century	401	410
Post roman	411	849
Pre conquest	850	1065
Late 11th century	1066	1100
12th century	1101	1200
13th century	1201	1300
14th century	1301	1400
15th century	1401	1500
16th century	1501	1600
17th century	1601	1700
18th century	1701	1800
19th century	1801	1900
20th century	1901	2000

21st century	2001	
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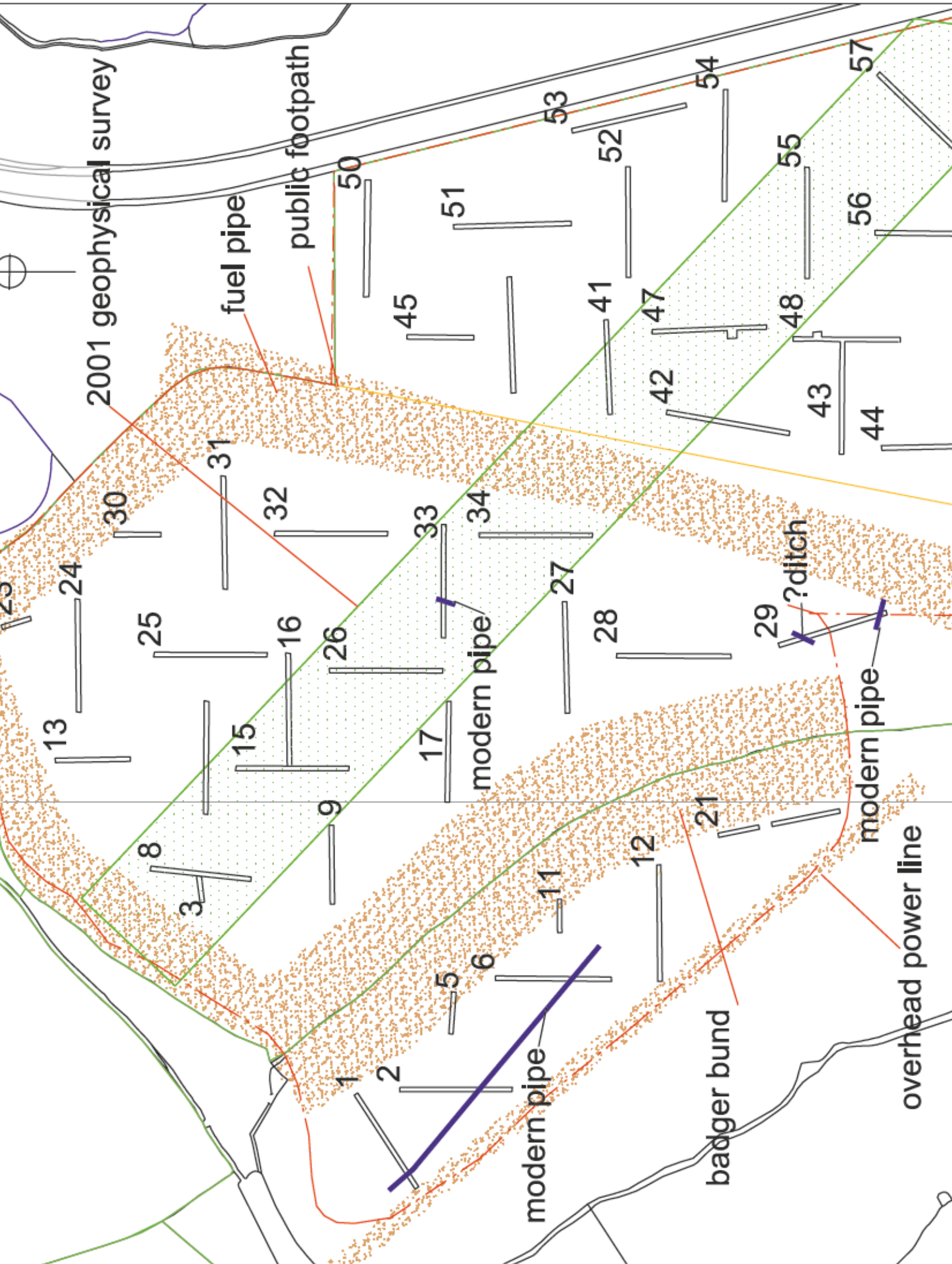
2. Not all evaluations of small excavation assemblages have specialist reports on all classes of objects. An identification (eg clay pipe) and a quantification is not a specialist report. A short discussion or a more detailed record identifying types and dates is a specialist report. This field is designed to point researchers to reports where they will find out more than merely the presence or absence of material of a particular type and date.
3. This field should be used with care. It is designed to point researchers to reports where they will be able to locate the most important assemblages for any given material for any given period. Most assemblages will not, on their own, be key assemblages.

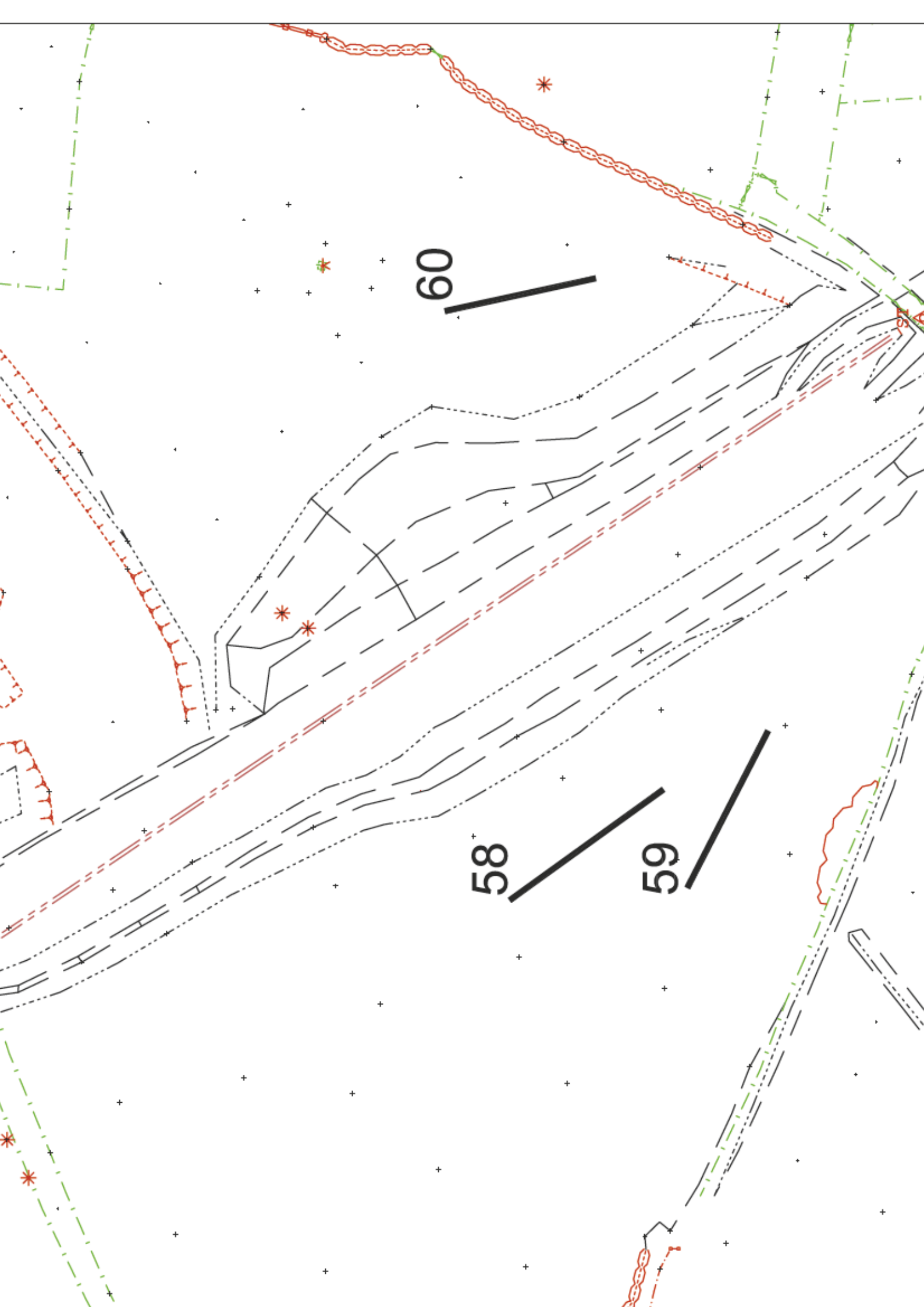


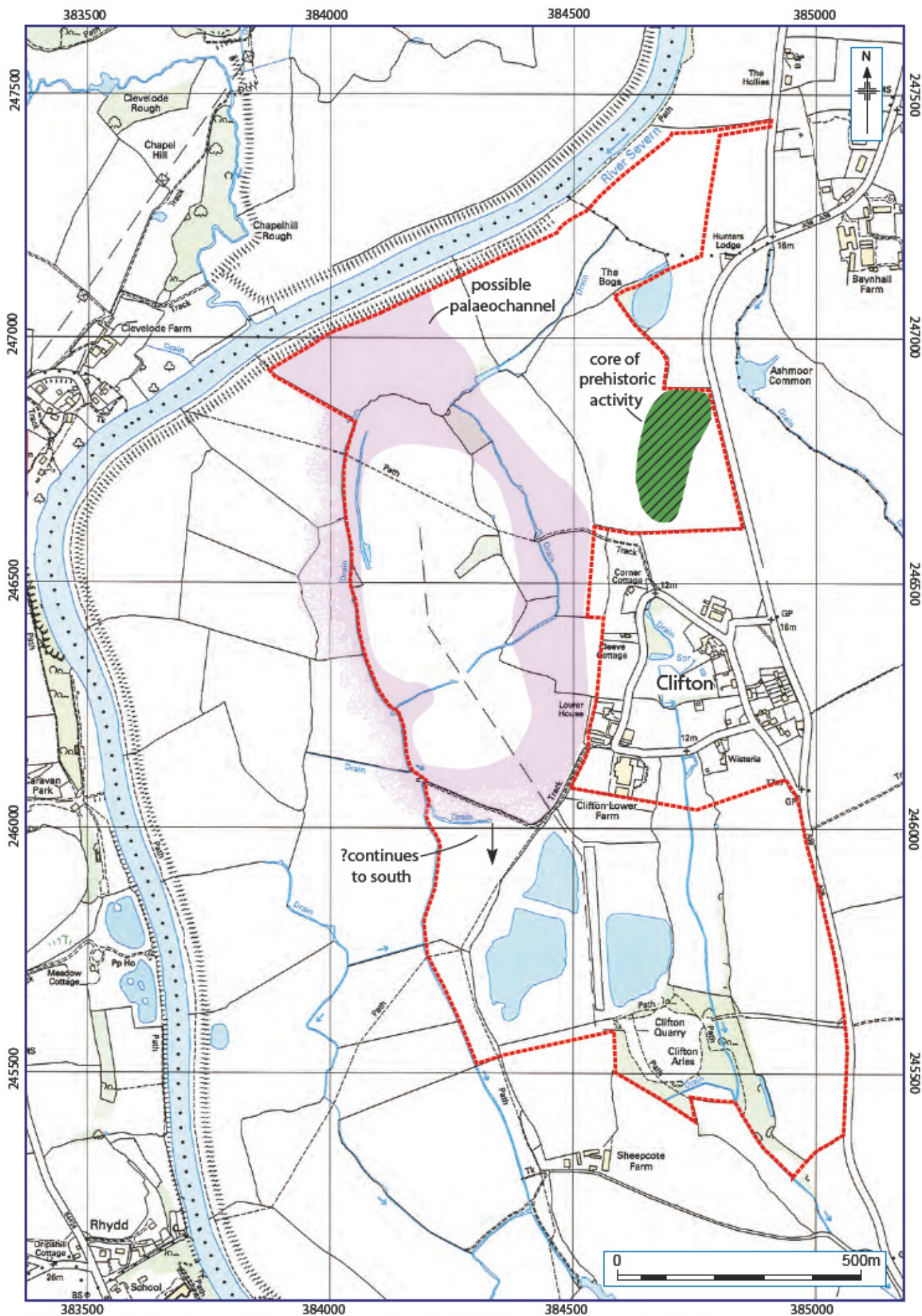
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Location of Areas 10 and 11

Figure 1



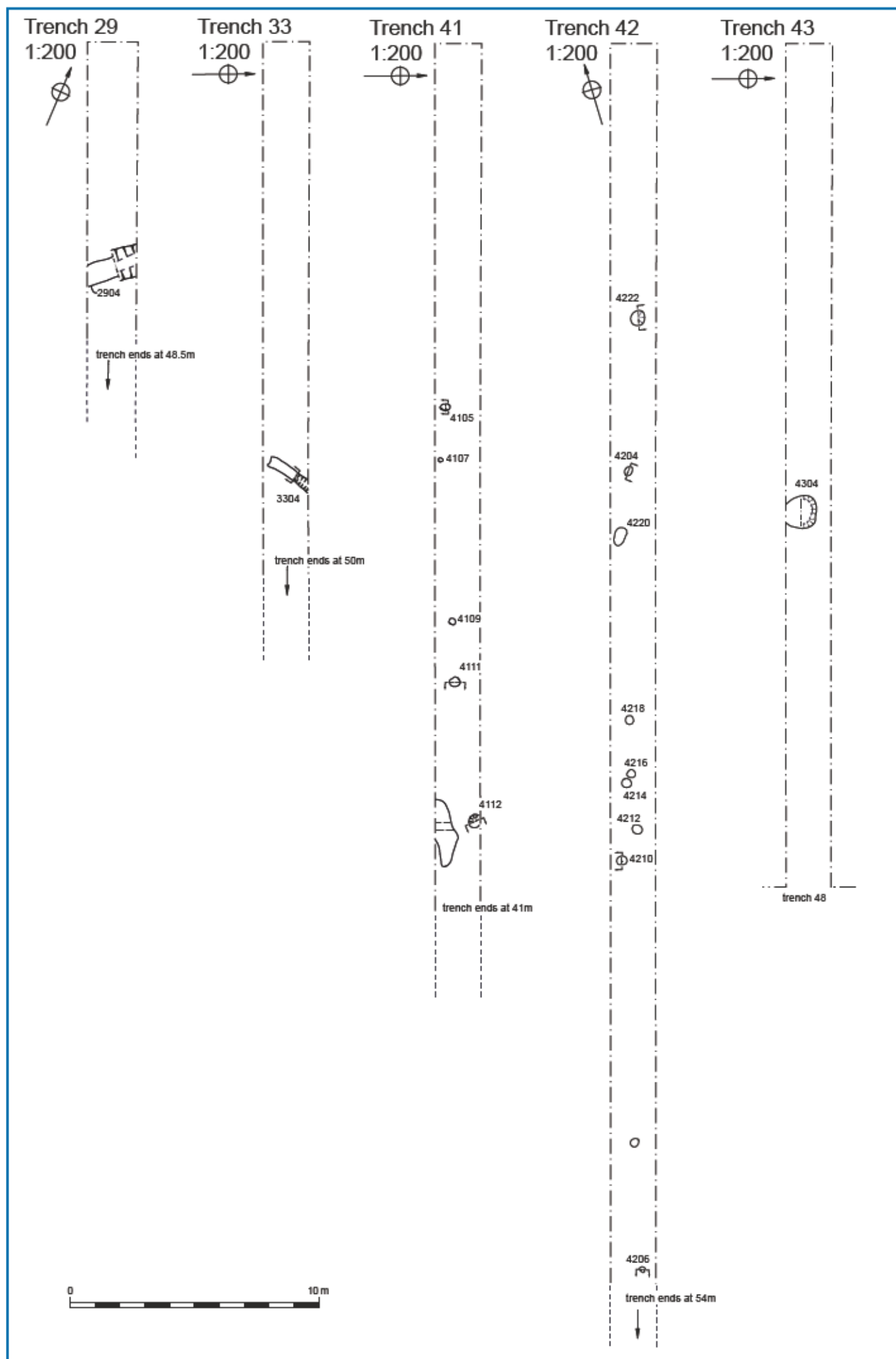




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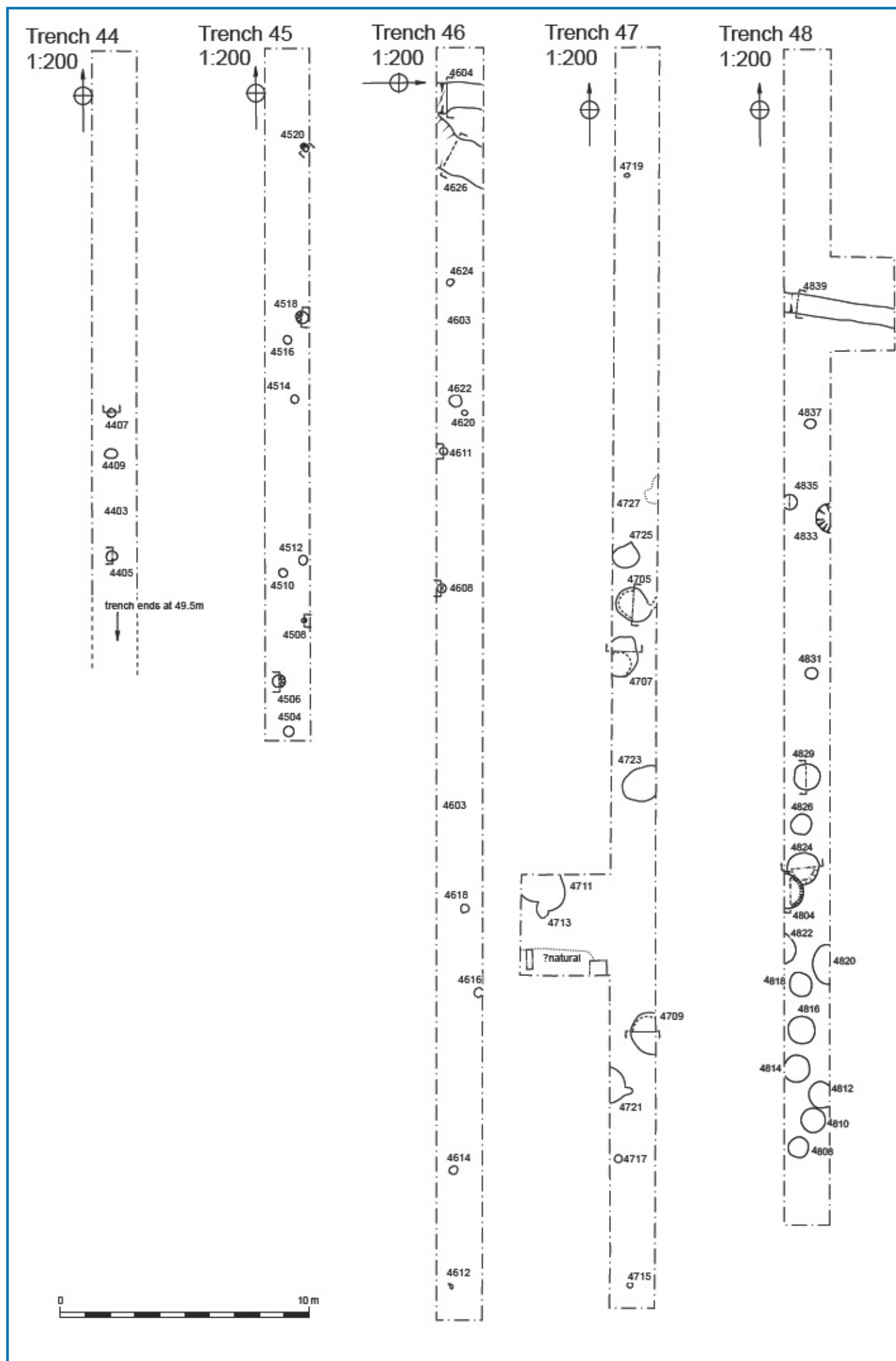
Location of core of prehistoric activity and possible Palaeochannel

Figure 4

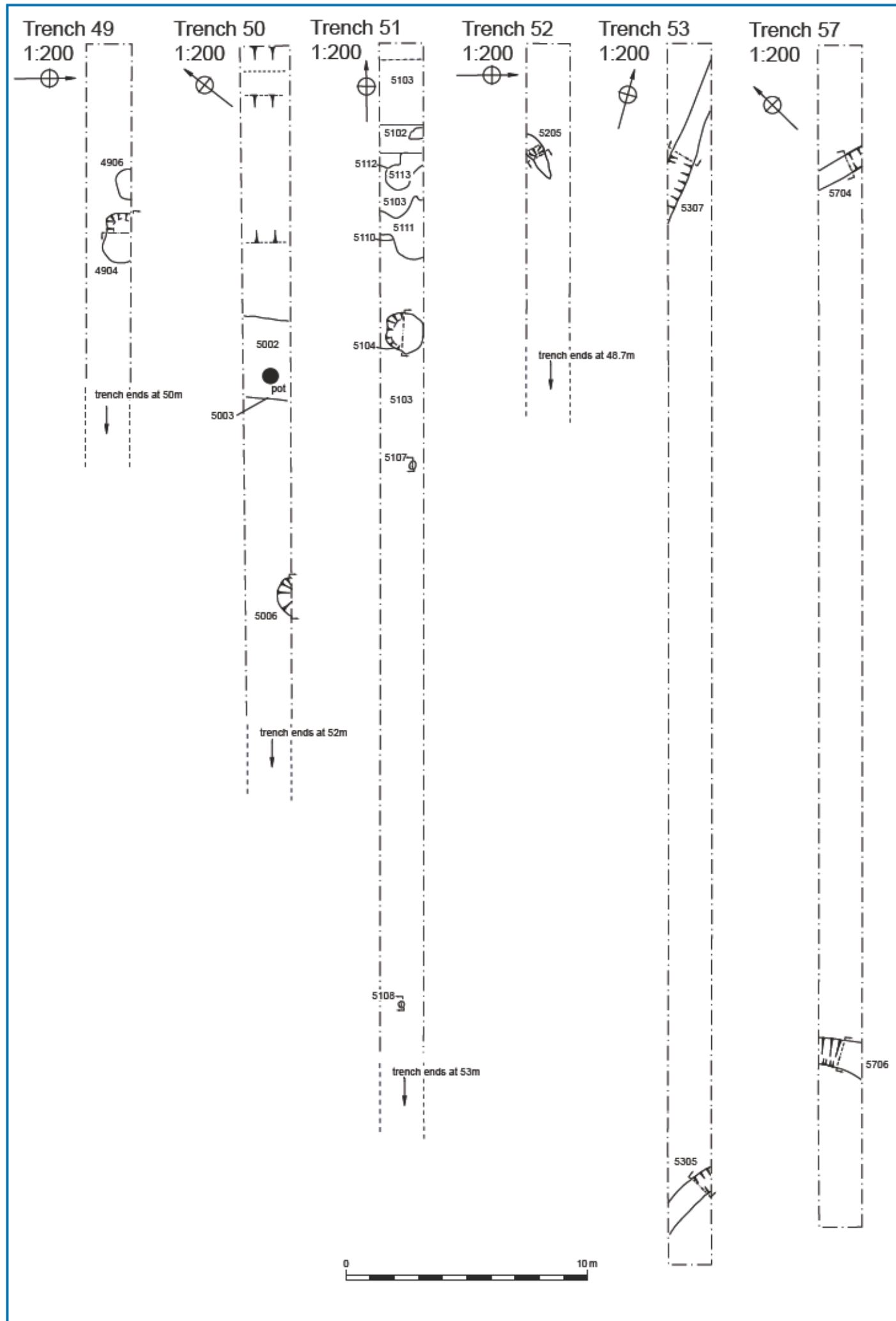


Plans of trenches 29, 33, 41, 42 & 43

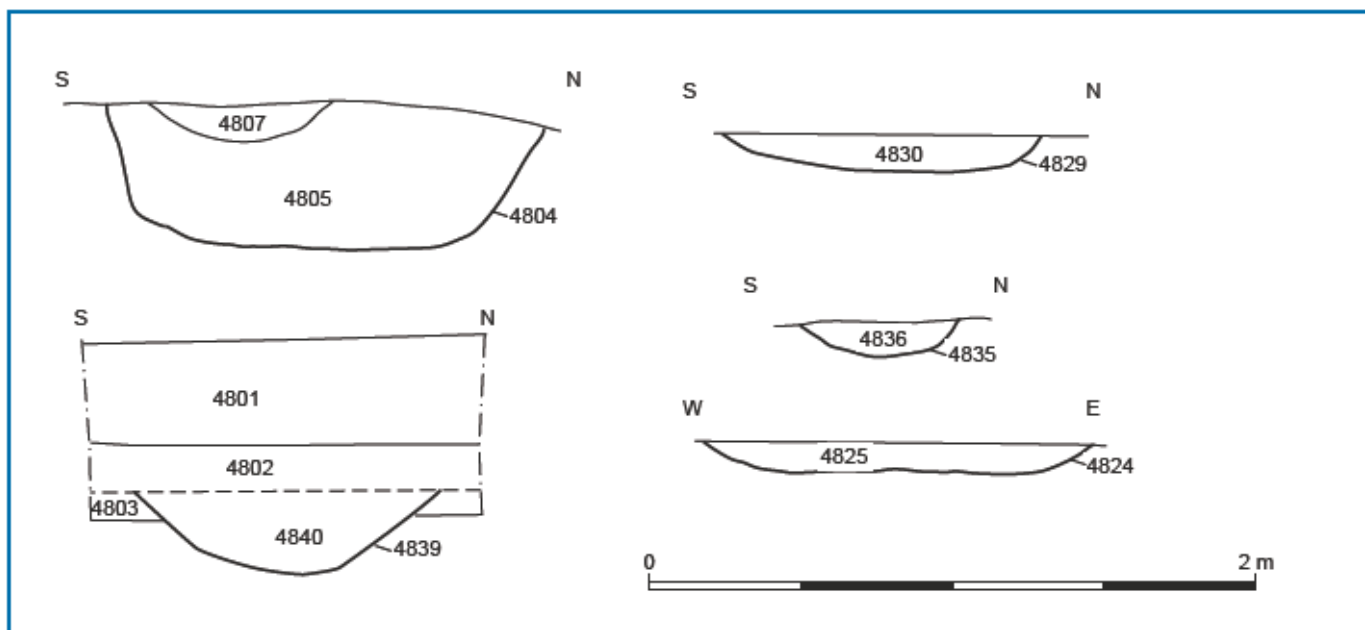
Figure 5



Plans of trenches 44, 45, 46, 47 & 48

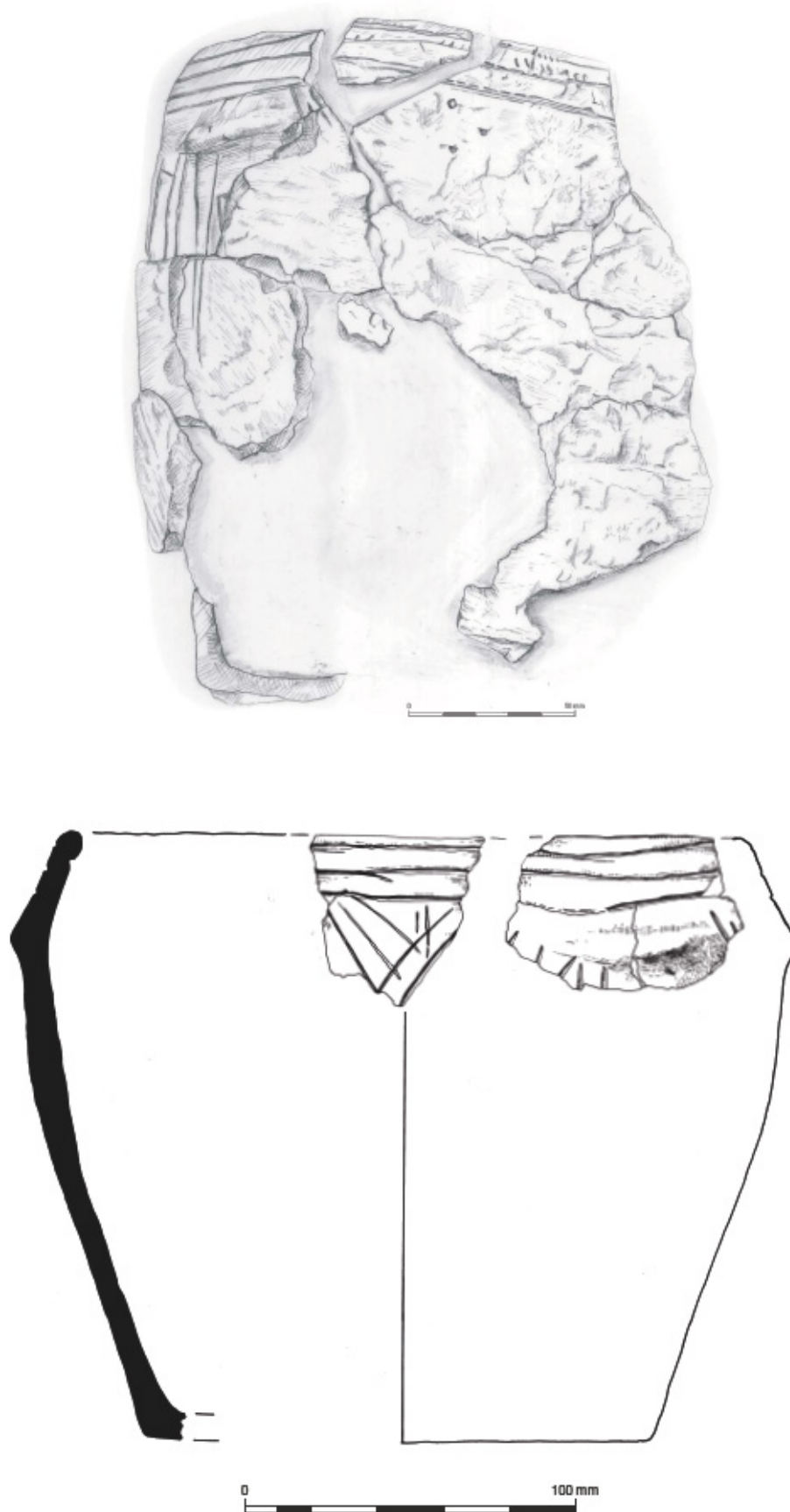


Plans of trenches 49, 50, 51, 52, 53 & 57



Trench 48 sections

Figure 8



Middle Bronze Age vessel (context 5002)
Above, drawing taken from the pot before excavation from it's soil block.
Below, reconstructed profile and surviving decorated sherds

Figure 9