ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT THE CHASE TECHNOLOGY COLLEGE, GERALDINE ROAD, MALVERN, WORCRESTERSHIRE

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With contributions by Angus Crawford

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Project 2875
Report 1412
WSM 35060

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Part 1 Project summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at The Chase Technology College, Geraldine Road, Malvern, Worcestershire (NGR: SO 7878 4504). It was undertaken on behalf of Worcestershire County Council Property Services, who intends to develop the site with a new science block. The project aimed to determine if any significant archaeological site was present and if so to indicate its nature, date and location.

Three trenches were excavated within the footprint of the proposed new building. No significant archaeological features, horizons, deposits or structures of were identified. A very small quantity of residual material was recovered from the soils during machining, including post-medieval and modern brick, tile, china, glass fragments and clay pipe stems, a small quantity of possible Roman fired clay and brick plus three abraded Roman pottery sherds.

Shallow ridge and furrow earthworks aligned east-west, exist across the site, which is currently in use as a playing field. The furrows were noted to impinge slightly upon the natural clay and gravel. The site has thus not been the subject of landscaping or truncation. The prehistoric and Roman occupation and industrial activity identified to the south and west is therefore considered not to have extended into this area, and any utilisation of the site would, at most, have comprised low level agricultural activity.

Part 2 Detailed report

1. Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at The Chase Technology College, Geraldine Road, Malvern, Worcestershire (NGR: SO 7878 4504; Fig 1), on behalf of Worcestershire County Council Property Services. They intend to develop an existing playing field with a new science block, which is considered by the Planning Advisory Section of the Historic Environment and Archaeology Service to have the potential to affect an archaeological site (WSM 15577).

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 Historic Environment and Archaeology Service (HEAS 2006a) and for which a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced (HEAS 2006b).

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 aims have been identified.

- To establish if the Roman-British metal working activity identified adjacent to the south and west continues within the present site.

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

- 1846 Tithe Map of Great Malvern, WCRO BA 1572 x760 436
- 1888 1st edition Ordnance Survey, Worcestershire sheet XXXIX.40 SW, scale 6":1 mile
- 1904 Ordnance Survey, Worcestershire sheet XXXIX.40 SW, scale 6":1 mile
- 1927 Ordnance Survey, Worcestershire sheet XXXIX.40 SW, scale 6":1 mile
- 1938 Ordnance Survey, Worcestershire sheet XXXIX.40 SW, scale 6":1 mile

- 2005 Site Survey: Topographical (with services), Project no. 30078895, Drawing no. PL 03, scale 1:200 (October 2005)

Documentary sources

- County Records Office
- Place-names (Mawer and Stenton 1927). See also field names, street names.
- County histories (VCH IV).
- Site archives (from earlier excavations, evaluations etc).

The following sources were not considered relevant to this project: aerial photographs.

2.2 Fieldwork methodology

2.2.1 Fieldwork strategy

A detailed specification has been prepared by the Service (HEAS 2006b). As a result of the documentary search, adjustments were made to the fieldwork strategy.

Fieldwork was undertaken on 13th March 2006. The site reference number and site code is WSM 35060.

Three trenches, amounting to just over 163.5m² in area, were excavated over the site area of *c* 4200m², representing a sample of c 4%. The location of the trenches is indicated in Figure 2.

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed under archaeological supervision using a 180º wheeled 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. In the event, no deposits or horizons were identified which were considered suitable for environmental analysis. All deposits were recorded according to standard Service practice (CAS 1995). On completion of excavation, trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material.

The following techniques were considered for use but were not considered to be appropriate for this project: geophysical survey, fieldwalking and topographic/earthwork survey.

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 Angus Crawford

2.3.1 Artefact recovery policy

All artefacts from the area of salvage recording were retrieved by hand and retained in accordance with the service manual (CAS 1995; appendix 2).

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 1994).

2.4 The methods in retrospect

The methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved.

3. Topographical and archaeological context

The site comprises a rectangular area of approximately 54m by 97m, on the north-west side of The Chase Technology College (formerly The Chase High School). It is presently comprises a grassed rugby pitch, with a gentle slope from west to east, at a height of approximately 54-56m AOD. It is bounded by Thirlstane Road to the north, the Qinetiq, former DERA Ministry of Defence establishment, to the west and the main campus of the Chase school to the south and east. It lies within the Poolbrook and Barnard's Green area of Malvern, 1.3km to the south-east of Great Malvern town centre, toward the western edge of the floodplain of the River Severn, overlooked by the Malvern Hills.

It lies within an undefined urban area. However the predominant soils less than 0.5km to the east belong to the Brockhurst 1 Soil Association (711b). These comprise slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged reddish fine loamy over clayey soils, some similar soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging. The parent material comprises drift over Permo-Triassic reddish mudstone (Mercian Mudstone or Keuper Marl) and undifferentiated till (Ragg et al 1984, 116-8; Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

The site is within an area of significant archaeological activity (WSM 28883). There is substantial evidence of ceramic production within the immediate area from the prehistoric, Roman and mediaeval periods (WSM 01315, 01510, 04072, 04073, 04585, 06004, 07061, 09317 and 11392). The majority of these have been the subject of watching briefs plus some limited excavations. Large quantities of locally produced pottery have been recorded at a number of sites, including burnt clay and wasters indicative of nearby kilns (Fagan 1993).

Within the Chase school grounds, immediately adjacent to the south, investigations in 1993 and 2000 have identified Romano-British deposits relating to a settlement with associated metalworking. Deposits included occupation layers, a yard surface, boundary ditches, two pits, environmental remains (cess deposits) and an artefactual assemblage representing domestic debris, as well as fragments of a mould determined to be related to copper working (WSM 15577, 29169, 29639 and 30397; Fagan 1993; Miller and Jones 2000). Subsequent investigations within the school grounds to the south and east have revealed additional limited deposits and artefactual evidence for continuation of this activity (WSM 23175, 29639 and 29922; Hurst 1997).

Investigations in 1998, 2000 and 2001 at the Qinetiq site have revealed a continuation of this and other agricultural Romano-British activity to the west. Remains included intersecting gulleys and possible boundary ditches, buried soils and associated artefacts, including hearth/kiln waste, fuel ash and 3rd-4th century pottery sherds. The quantity of tile recovered is indicative of a substantial building nearby. In addition a late Bronze Age/early Iron Age linear feature with well-preserved pottery and other residual pottery and burnt stone material was also identified. The pattern of Romano-British evidence has been argued to indicate that

the settlement may have taken the form of a ribbon development along a north-south aligned road, although no further indication of such a route has been determined as yet (WSM 29242, 30058 and 30611; Martin 1998; Griffin et al 2000; Vaughan 2002).

A small-scale investigation at the Malvern Hills Science Park, north of Thirlstane Road, did not identify any archaeological deposits, indicating that the aforementioned Roman activity did not continue this far north (WSM 26449; Dodds 2000).

Barnard's Green, 0.6km to the north, is thought to be a medieval settlement, the name deriving from the *Bernard* family, first documented in 1275, and still spelt as *Bernards Green* in 1789. Poolbrook is first referred to as *de la Pulle* and *atte Pulle* in 1275 and 1327, becoming *Poole End* by 1558 and finally *Pool Brook* by 1634 (Mawer and Stenton 1927, 211 and 212). A number of corn mills are recorded south of Barnard's Green in the 19th century, although it is unclear if they had earlier origins (VCH IV, 124).Traces of ridge and furrow earthworks - the physical remains of the medieval agricultural method of strip farming within open fields - exist within the site itself, and have also been identified to the east (WSM 16504 and 23175; Hurst 1997).

The tithe map of 1846 denotes the site on the north side of a large undeveloped irregular sub-rectangular field. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888 reveals field boundaries to have been formalised, although the site is still on the north edge of a large field, west of Poolbrook ribbon development. Subsequent editions of 1904, 1927 and 1938, reveal no changes to the site itself and the majority of the surrounding fields, although by 1927 a series of playing fields had been created to the north-west and a small woodland plantation established to the north. The present Qinetiq site was established in 1941 under the auspices of the Ministry for War during WWII as HMS Duke, an inland naval training centre. The Telecommunications Research Establishment (TRE) first based at Malvern Boys College during WWII, moved over to this site at the end of the war. In 1953 it was amalgamated with the Radar Research and Development Establishment (RRDE) located at Pale Manor in Malvern Link, and renamed the Radar Research Establishment (RRE). Further amalgamations led to another name change, to the Royal Signals and Radar Establishment (RSRE) in the 1976. The site was expanded radically with reorganisations and new buildings in the last 15 years, which have also occasioned further name changes: in the 1990s it became part of the Defence Research Agency, which was then renamed as the Defence Evaluation and Research Agency, finally assuming its present Qinetiq moniker in 2002, prior to its partial privatisation earlier this year (Hurle and Windsor 1985, 85).

The Chase school was built on previously undeveloped fields in the 1950s. It began life as a secondary modern, becoming a comprehensive high school in the 1970s and the present technology college in 2005 (Hurle and Windsor 1985, 82). The playing fields belonged to the independent Ellerslie Girls School, prior to being taken over by the Chase school in the 1990s. Recent expansion of the school buildings on the existing site, has allowed for the aforementioned archaeological investigations.

4. Results

4.1 Structural analysis

The trenches recorded are shown in Figs 2-3. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1.

4.1.1 Phase 1 Natural deposits

The natural matrix lay at a depth of approximately 0.29m +. It comprised a compact and cohesive light brownish fawn clay with occasional orangey brown gravel, fragments of Malvernian stone, occasional manganese and grey clay patches. This overlay a poorly developed subsoil of light brownish fawn silty clay with frequent small-medium rounded and

sub-rounded stones. The thin topsoil comprised a turfed mid brown clayey silt with moderate small-medium rounded and sub-rounded stones and very occasional charcoal flecks.

4.1.2 Phase 2 Prehistoric and Roman deposits

No features, horizons, deposits or structures of these periods were identified. A very small quantity of residual material was recovered from the soils during machining (Section 4.2.1).

4.1.3 Phase 3 Medieval and post-medieval deposits

The shallow ridge and furrow earthworks visible at the surface were noted to cut impinge slightly onto the natural matrix. They are aligned approximately east-west and average 3.50-4m from furrow to furrow.

No other features, horizons, deposits or structures of these periods were identified and only a small quantity of residual material was recovered from the soils during machining (Section 4.2).

4.2 Artefact analysis, by Angus Crawford

The artefactual assemblage recovered is summarised in Tables 1 and 2.

The pottery assemblage retrieved from the excavated area consisted of 14 sherds of pottery weighing 92g. In addition fragments of ceramic building material, fired clay, bottle glass, a clay pipe stem and iron fastener were recovered. The group came from three unstratified contexts and could be dated from the Roman period onwards (see Table 1). The level of preservation was generally fair with some artefacts exhibiting very high levels of abrasion.

All sherds have been grouped and quantified according to fabric type (see Table 2). All sherds were dated by fabric type to their general period or production span.

Context	Material	Type	Total	Weight (g)
100	Ceramic building material	Post-medieval	5	83
100	Clay	Fired	17	200
100	Claypipe	Post-medieval	1	1
100	Glass	Various	2	3
100	Pottery	Late post-medieval/modern	2	12
100	Pottery	Post-medieval	1	27
100	Pottery	Roman	1	1
100	Tile	Roof	3	145
100	Wood	Coal	2	23
200	Clay	Fired	5	273
200	Glass	Vessel	1	3
200	Iron	Nail	1	3
200	Pottery	Modern	3	26
200	Tile	Roof	1	9
300	Brick	post-medieval/modern	2	18
300	Ceramic building material	Roman ?	1	6
300	Glass	Vessel	2	15
300	Pottery	Modern	2	7
300	Pottery	Roman	2	19
300	Tile	Roof	1	60

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

Context	Fabric	Fabric name	Total	Weight (g)	Date range
100	12	Severn Valley ware	1	1	Mid 1st–4th century
100	78	Post-medieval red sandy ware	1	27	18th century
100	83	Porcelain	3	6	Mid 1st–4th century
100	85	Modern stone china	2	6	Late 19th – mid 20th century
200	83	Porcelain	2	23	20th century
200	85	Modern stone china	1	3	20th century
300	83	Porcelain	2	7	1900-1950
300	98	Miscellaneous Roman wares	2	19	Mid 1st–4th century

Table 2: Quantification of the Romano-British pottery by fabric

4.2.1 **Phase 2 Roman artefacts**

Three sherds of Roman pottery were identified within the assemblage. Of these one was a small sherd of Severn Valley ware (fabric 12, context 100). The remaining two (from context 300) could only be identified as Roman and placed within a general category of miscellaneous Roman wares (fabric 98). All sherds were in extremely poor condition and could only be broadly dated to the mid 1st to 4th century.

Several fragments of fired clay and brick (from contexts 100 and 200) were also potentially Roman but their extremely poor state of preservation made an accurate assessment unfeasible.

4.2.2 **Post-medieval and modern artefacts**

The post-medieval and modern assemblage consisted of eleven sherds of pottery, glass bottle shards, ceramic building material, clay pipe fragments, roof tile and clay pipe fragments and an iron nail.

The pottery consisted of fabric types commonly encountered on sites in Worcestershire. These included seven sherds of porcelain (fabric 83, contexts 100, 200 and 300), three sherds of modern stone china (fabric 85, contexts 100 and 200) and a single sherd of post-medieval red sandy ware (fabric 78, context 100). The porcelain and modern stone china were of domestic forms and dated from the late 19th to mid 20th century while the sherd of post-medieval red sandy ware was of 18th century date.

The bottle glass (contexts 100, 200 and 300) was of various common domestic types manufactured during the 20th century. The clay pipe stem fragment (context 100) had no distinguishing datable features so could only be placed within a general date range of 17th to 19th century.

Two fragments of roof tile (contexts 100 and 300) could also only be placed within a general date range of 13th to 18th century, but the lack of any other medieval finds within the assemblage suggests that they are of post-medieval date. A further fragment of roof tile (context 200) was of later 19th to 20th century manufacture.

5. Synthesis and discussion

While Roman pottery was present it is not indicative of archaeological deposits dating to this period. The high level of abrasion to the sherds and the possible Roman ceramic building material suggests that this material is either residual or intrusive to the site. The post-

medieval and modern assemblage also suggest no significant archaeological deposits for this period, rather that the material is the result of general domestic discard.

No significant archaeological deposits, horizons or structures were identified. The extant - if somewhat flattened - ridge and furrow earthworks visible at the surface, indicate that the site has not be subject of landscaping or truncation since the medieval period, which might otherwise explain the absence of evidence. It is therefore considered that the prehistoric and Roman occupation and industrial activity previously identified to the south and west does not extend into the present site, and that any utilisation of this area would, at most, have comprised low level agricultural activity.

6. Significance

Although no significant archaeological deposits, horizons or structures were identified within the site, the potential remains for the prehistoric and Roman industrial and domestic activity previously identified to the south and west to extend onto the periphery of the development area.

7. Publication summary

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

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on behalf of Worcestershire County Council Property Services at The Chase Technology College, Geraldine Road, Malvern, Worcestershire (NGR SO 7878 4504; HER ref WSM 35060). Three trenches were excavated within the footprint of the proposed new science block. No significant archaeological features, horizons, deposits or structures of were identified. A very small quantity of residual material was recovered from the soils during machining, including post-medieval and modern brick, tile, china, glass fragments and clay pipe stems, a small quantity of possible Roman fired clay and brick, plus three abraded Roman pottery sherds. Shallow east-west aligned ridge and furrow earthworks exist across the site. The furrows were noted to impinge slightly upon the natural clay and gravel. The site has thus not been subject of landscaping or truncation. The prehistoric and Roman occupation and industrial activity identified to the south and west is therefore considered not to have extended into this area, and any utilisation of the site would, at most, have comprised low level agricultural activity.

8. The archive

The archive consists of:

1	Fieldwork progress records AS2
1	Photographic records AS3
13	Digital photographs
1	Drawing number catalogues AS4
1	Context number catalogues AS5
1	Levels records AS19
3	Trench record sheets AS41
1	Box 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

9. Acknowledgements

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10. Personnel

The fieldwork and report preparation was led by Tom Vaughan. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Simon Woodiwiss. Fieldwork was undertaken by Adam Lee, finds analysis by Angus Crawford and illustration by Carolyn Hunt.

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Plate 1: Trench 1, general view north

Plate 2: Trench 1, general view west

Plate 3: Trench 3, general view north

Plate 4: General south-east view of the site

Appendix 1 Trench descriptions

Trench 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 35.50m Width: 1.55m Depth: 0.29-0.31m

Orientation: north-south

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
100	Unstrat finds	Unstratified and machine cut finds only	N/a
101	Topsoil	Mid brown clayey silt. Moderately compact and cohesive. Moderate small-medium rounded and sub-rounded stone. Turfed. Slightly diffuse boundary with 102 below. Very occasional charcoal flecks.	0.00-0.20m
102	Subsoil	Light brownish fawn silty clay. Moderately compact and cohesive. Frequent small-medium rounded and sub-rounded stone. Slightly diffuse boundary with 101 above, very diffuse boundary with 103 below.	0.20-0.31m
103	Natural	Light brownish fawn clay with variable orangey brown gravel, fragments of Malvernian stone and occasional manganese flecks. Compact and cohesive. Very diffuse boundary with 102 above.	0.29m +

Trench 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 35m Width: 1.55m Depth: 0.38m

Orientation: east-west

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
200	Unstrat finds	Unstratified and machine cut finds only	N/a
201	Topsoil	Mid brown clayey silt. Moderately compact and cohesive. Moderate small-medium rounded and sub-rounded stone. Turfed. Slightly diffuse boundary with 102 below. Very occasional charcoal flecks.	0.00-0.24m
202	Subsoil	Light brownish fawn silty clay. Moderately compact and cohesive. Frequent small-medium rounded and sub-rounded stone. Slightly diffuse boundary with 101 above, very diffuse boundary with 103 below.	0.22-0.38m

203	Natural	Light brownish fawn clay with occasional orangey brown gravel, fragments of Malvernian stone, occasional manganese flecks and grey clay patches. Compact and cohesive. Very diffuse boundary with 102 above.	0.38m +

Trench 3

Maximum dimensions: Length: 35m Width: 1.55m Depth: 0.38-0.42m

Orientation: north-south

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
300	Unstrat finds	Unstratified and machine cut finds only	N/a
301	Topsoil	Mid brown clayey silt. Moderately compact and cohesive. Moderate small-medium rounded and sub-rounded stone. Turfed. Slightly diffuse boundary with 102 below. Very occasional charcoal flecks.	0.00-0.25m
302	Subsoil	Light brownish fawn silty clay. Moderately compact. Frequent small-medium rounded and sub-rounded stone. Slightly diffuse boundary with 101 above, very diffuse boundary with 103 below.	0.21-0.36m
303	Natural	Light brownish fawn clay with occasional orangey brown gravel, fragments of Malvernian stone, occasional manganese flecks and grey clay patches. Compact and cohesive. Very diffuse boundary with 102 above.	0.33m +

Appendix 2 Worcestershire Historic Environment Record

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

Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Date range (see note 1)	Specialist report? (see note 2)	Key assemblage? (see note 3)
Fired clay	22	473		N	N
Charcoal	2	23		N	N
Roof tile	4	205	13-18C	N	N
Claypipe stem	1	1	17-19C	N	N
Brick	2	18	18-19C	N	N
Ceramic building material	5	83	18-19C	N	N
Roof tile	1	9	18-20C	Y	N
Pottery	1	27	18C	Y	N
Vessel glass	2	15	1900-1940	Y	N
Pottery	2	7	1900-1950	Y	N
Iron nail	1	3	19-20C	N	N
Pottery	5	12	19-M20	Y	N
Pottery	3	26	20C	Y	N
Ceramic building material	1	6	M1-4C	N	N
Pottery	3	20	M1-4C	Y	N
Vessel glass	3	6	M-L20C	Y	N

Environment

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

Notes

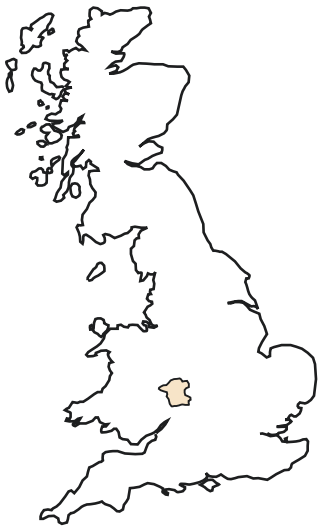
1. In some cases the date will be "Undated". In most cases, especially if there is not a specialist report, the information entered in the *Date* field will be a general period such as Neolithic, Roman, medieval etc (see Appendix 2 for a list of periods used in the Worcestershire HER). Very broad date 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*.

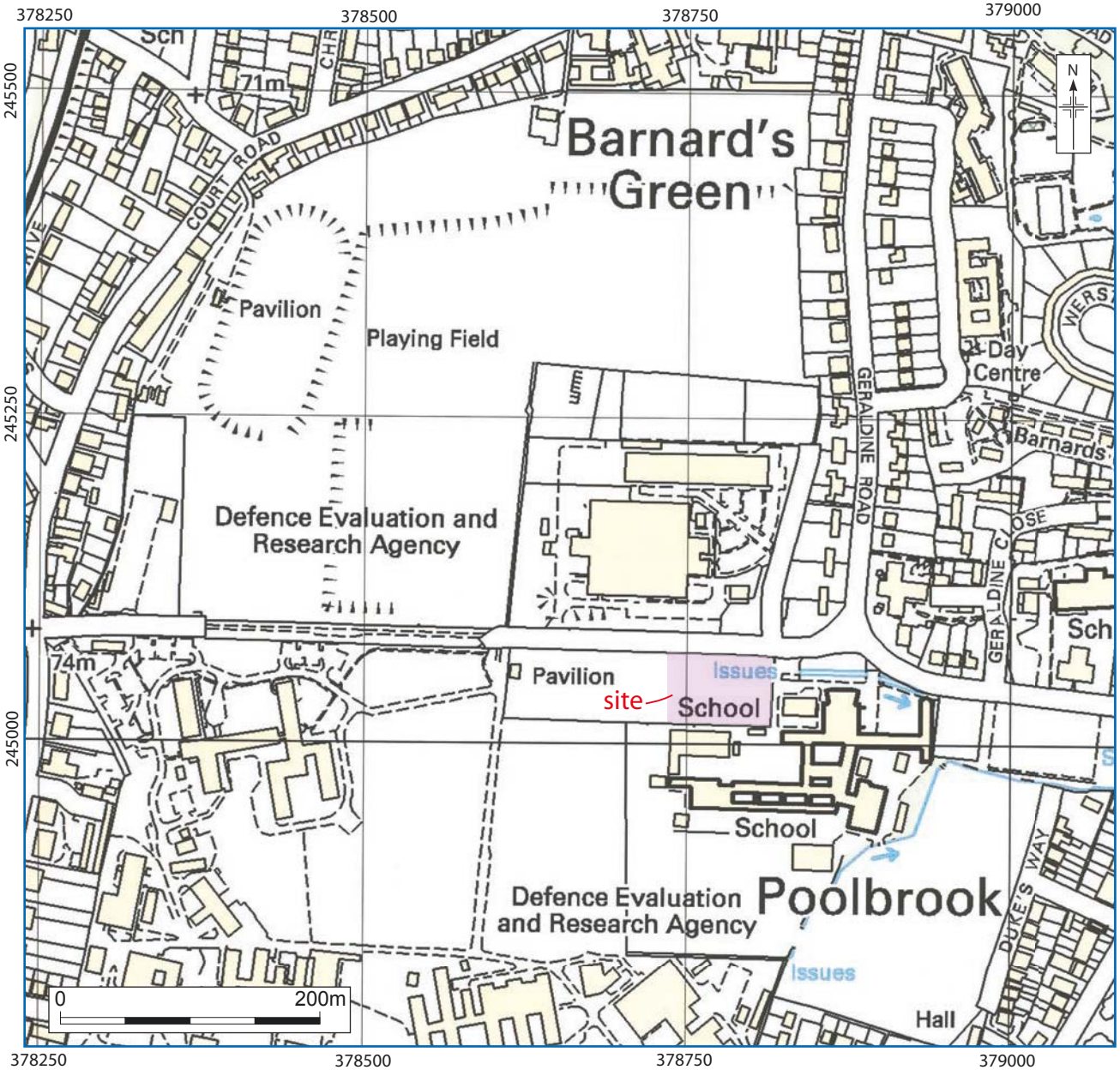
2. Not all evaluations of small excavation assemblages have specialist reports on all classes of objects. An identification (eg clay pipe) and a quantification is not a specialist report. A short discussion or a more detailed record identifying types and dates is a specialist report. This field is designed 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.

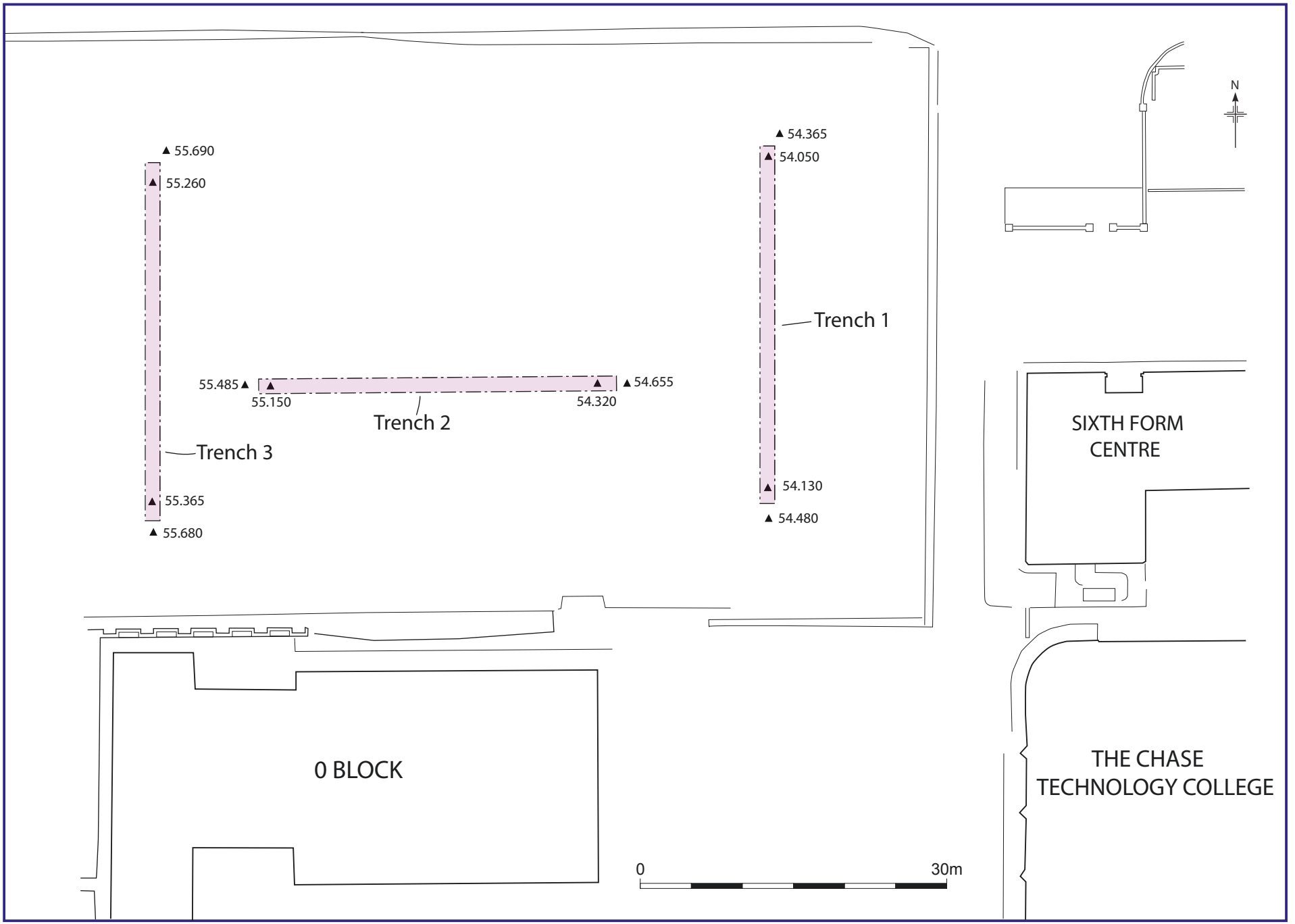
Period	From	To
Palaeolithic	500000 BC	10001 BC
Mesolithic	10000 BC	4001 BC
Neolithic	4000 BC	2351 BC
Bronze Age	2350 BC	801 BC
Iron Age	800 BC	42 AD
Roman	43	409
Post-Roman	410	1065
Medieval	1066	1539
Post-medieval	1540	1900
Modern	1901	2050

Period Specific	From	To
Lower 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 +	





Location of the site. *Figure 1*



Trench location plan

Figure 2