EVALUATION AT GRANGE FARM, BREDON, WORCESTERSHIRE

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With contributions by Angus Crawford

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Project 2976
Report 1489
WSM 36011

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Part 1 Project summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Grange Farm, Bredon, Worcestershire (NGR SO 9221 3667). It was undertaken on behalf of Charles Church South Midlands, who intends to construct 24 dwellings upon the site for which a planning application has been submitted. The project aimed to determine if any significant archaeological site was present and if so to indicate what its location, date and nature were.

A small number of archaeological remains were identified during the evaluation, all of which are Medieval or post-medieval in date. Three small ditches and a pit were identified that most likely relate to agricultural activities associated with Grange Farm. A droveway, still visible as an earthwork running north to south across the site, contained significant quantities of limestone stone rubble and cobbles that have been interpreted as a track way associated with the farm leading south to the upper fields. Occasional sherds of medieval pottery within the topsoil probably resulted from manuring of fields. No evidence of settlement was identified during the evaluation.

Part 2 Detailed report

1. Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Grange Farm, Bredon, Worcestershire (Fig 1, NGR SO 9221 3667), on behalf of Charles Church. The client intends to Construct 24 dwellings on the site and has submitted a planning application to Wychavon District Council (reference number W/06/1575), which the curator (Worcestershire County Council) considers may affect a site of archaeological interest (WSM 12076).

1.2 Project parameters

The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IFA 1999). The project also conforms to a brief prepared by Worcestershire County Council (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.

2. Methods

2.1 Documentary search

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

Cartographic sources

- 1884 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, Gloucestershire sheet XIII. 12 NW, scale 1:2500
- 1903 Ordnance Survey map, Worcestershire sheet XXXIX. 55 NW scale 1:2500
- 1924 Ordnance Survey map Worcestershire sheet XXXIX. 55 NW scale 1:2500
- 1938 Ordnance Survey map Worcestershire XXXIX. 55 NW scale 1:2500
- 1968 Ordnance Survey map, sheet SO 93 NW scale 1:10 000
- 1974 Ordnance Survey map, sheet SO 93 NW scale 1:10 000
- 1979 Ordnance Survey map, sheet SO 93 NW scale 1:10 000

2.2 Fieldwork methodology

2.2.1 Fieldwork strategy

A detailed specification has been prepared by the Service (HEAS 2006b). Fieldwork was undertaken between 23rd October and 26th October 2006. The site reference number and site code is WSM 36011.

Seven trenches, amounting to just over 323m² in area, were excavated over the site area of 7800m², representing a sample of 4.14%. The location of the trenches is indicated in Figure 2.

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed using a JCB 4CX excavator, employing a toothless bucket and under archaeological supervision. Subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. Clean surfaces were inspected and selected deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples, as well as to determine their nature. Deposits were recorded according to standard Service practice (CAS 1995). 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 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 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 1994).

2.4 Environmental archaeology methodology

2.4.1 Sampling policy

The environmental sampling strategy conformed to standard Service practice (CAS 1995; appendix 4). Samples of 10 litres were taken from contexts 605 and 704, which are undated.

2.4.2 Method of analysis

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

The residues were fully sorted by eye and the abundance of each category of environmental remains estimated. The flots were fully sorted using a low power EMT light microscope and remains identified using modern reference specimens housed at the Service.

2.5 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

Bredon lies on the southwest of Bredon Hill and on the southeastern bank of the River Avon. The site lies to the south of the main High Street in Bredon, accessed via Farm Lane and covers an area of 7800m². The field rises approximately five meters from the northern (26.17m AOD) to the southern (30.81m AOD) boundary and is presently under pasture.

The predominant soils at the site are belong to the Badsey 1 soil association (511h). These comprise well drained calcareous and non-calcareous fine loamy soils. The parent material is river terrace gravel of the River Avon. To the west of the site, towards the river the soils belong to the Wick 1 soil association, that are deep well drained coarse loamy and sandy soils, over glaciofluvial or river terrace gravels (Mackney *et al*1983: Soil Survey of England and Wales).

The earliest recorded evidence for activity within the vicinity of Grange Farm is a Romano British finds scatter to the south east of the village (WSM 12076). In 716AD a Saxon Monastery (WSM 07645) was founded at Bredon and successive records focus upon the medieval buildings that were erected in the village subsequently (WSM 21599). Surrounding Grange Farm relict medieval Ridge and Furrow is still visible as a record of the agricultural heritage of the area (WSM 20058, 20059, 20061 and 20063).

4. Results

4.1 Structural analysis

The trenches and features recorded are shown in Figs 3 and 4. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1.

4.1.1 Phase 1 Natural deposits

The natural matrix was fairly uniform across the site and consisted of very compact and cohesive light brown/yellow clayey sands and gravels. In places, specifically in Trenches 5 and 7, areas of natural were dominated by pure clay or gravel lenses.

4.1.2 Phase 2 Undated Deposits

Throughout all trenches numerous irregular features were identified within the natural sands and gravels (plate 1). These were denser throughout Trenches 1 and 3 and were interpreted as root activity and tree throws as when excavated no uniform profiles or structures were identified (plate 2). Furthermore these features were only visible as a result of inconsistent moisture content and after rain had dampened the excavated areas these features were no longer visible, even after re-cleaning the surfaces.

4.1.3 **Phase 3 Medieval deposits**

Only a single medieval ditch (context 403) was identified in trench 4, running in an east-west direction (plate 3). The fill of which was uniform and very similar to the natural 402 and was only differentiated from this because of its consistency and charcoal inclusions.

4.1.4 **Phase 4 Post medieval/modern deposits**

Five ceramic horseshoe land drains were visible within Trenches 3-6 running north-south across the site. None were excavated by hand.

Within Trench 6, a single ditch containing two distinct fills was identified running N-S (context 603) (plate 4). A near complete juvenile sheep skeleton was discovered within the base of the ditch

Although lacking any finds it is believed to be a fairly recent construction as. It is unlikely that those remains would have survived in such good condition in the sandy soils had they been of any great antiquity.

Another small shallow ditch was also identified in Trench 5 running in a north-south direction (context 503) (plate 5). The fill of this ditch was again very similar to the natural and distinguished only through the charcoal inclusion and its consistency. One shallow pit was also identified in trench seven (context 703) (plate 6). This was the only feature that was easily distinguishable from the natural due to the frequent charcoal inclusions within the fill.

Within Trenches 5 and 6 a stone track was visible within the base of a drove way running north-south across the site (contexts 507 and 607) (plates 7 and 8). This consisted of frequent small and medium rounded gravel and medium angular limestone blocks. The surface was compact but rather than being a uniform metalled spread, the surface appears to be mixed in to the subsoil overlying the natural.

4.2 Artefact analysis, by Angus Crawford

The artefactual assemblage recovered is summarised in Appendix 2: Tables 1-3.

The pottery assemblage retrieved from the excavated area consisted of 21 sherds of pottery weighing 142g. In addition fragments of roof tile, brick, field drain, iron tools, iron hardware, bottle glass, and animal bone and fire cracked stone were recovered. The group came from 10 stratified contexts and could be dated from the medieval period onwards (see Table 1). Level of preservation was generally poor with the majority of sherds displaying high levels of abrasion.

4.2.1 **Discussion of the pottery**

All sherds have been grouped and quantified according to fabric type (see Table 2). A total of two 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.

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.

4.2.2 **Medieval**

The medieval assemblage consisted of fourteen sherds of pottery. These sherds were identified to only two fabric types with eleven being of Worcester-type sandy glazed ware (fabric 64.1) and the remaining three being of oxidised glazed Malvernian ware (fabric 69). While the dominant fabric appeared to be Worcester-type sandy glazed ware, all sherds were

recovered from context 201 and, although the sherds were too abraded to identify co-joining sherds, they may originate from a single vessel. Of the three oxidised glazed Malvernian ware sherds, the one recovered from context 400 was a handle fragment from either a large jug or pitcher dating from the 13th to 16th century.

Further medieval material included two highly abraded roof tile fragments from contexts 201 and 404. Roof tile was also recovered from contexts 300 however this could only be broadly dated to the 13th to 18th century.

4.2.3 Post-medieval and modern

Seven sherds of post-medieval to modern period pottery were also identified. These consisted of four sherds of post-medieval red sandy ware (fabric 78) from context 100. While this material was commonly produced during the 18th century, the quality of fabric and finish of the sherds suggest they may be of possible 19th century date. The final three sherds comprised two of porcelain (fabric 83, context 100) and one of modern stone china (fabric 85, context 607).

4.2.4 Other finds

The remainder of the assemblage consisted of a glass bottle base shard of 18th century date (context 607), a corroded iron cold chisel (context 100), corroded iron nails (contexts 200 and 607) and animal bone (contexts 201, 504 and 607) and a possible sheep carcass burial from context 606.

4.2.5 Significance

The artefactual assemblage does not indicate that there are any significant archaeological remains within the evaluated area. The type of material recovered and its poor condition is more indicative of general detritus discard.

4.3 Environmental analysis

The environmental evidence recovered is summarised in Appendix 2: Tables 4 and 5.

Both samples were devoid of significant environmental remains. Only occasional plant macrofossil remains and small fragments of charcoal were recovered from context 605. The single elderberry seed (*Sambucus nigra*) is indicative of neglected ground, while the presence of the legume is indicative of cultivation. However the paucity of remains inhibits useful interpretation.

5. Synthesis

5.1 Natural/undated deposits

The visibility of the numerous root bowls and tree throws within the natural may be explained by the late woodland clearance of the site. The map evidence indicates an orchard existed within the field until some time between 1968-1979, after which it was cleared for pasture.

5.2 Medieval

The only medieval feature identified, ditch 403, was probably agricultural in nature, such as a field boundary or drainage ditch. The presence of medieval pottery within the topsoil from Trenches 2 and 4 was probably deposited accidentally during manuring of the field. The

presence of ridge and furrow in the surrounding fields (WSM 20058, 20059, 20061 and 20063) indicates a density of medieval agriculture in the surrounding area and therefore it is likely this field was also under some form of agricultural use.

5.3 Post-medieval and modern

The agricultural use of the field is also illustrated in the presence of north-south aligned land drains, in an attempt to manage the land. The north-south aligned ditches may have also been dug for this purpose. The single pit within Trench 7, appears to represent a single episode of activity and seems to be a single dump of burnt material, buried out of sight.

The stone track within the droveway running across the site is likely to have been created through the piecemeal deposition of stone across the uneven and potentially boggy surface in the base of the droveway. This stone may have also been deposited to prevent further erosion of the droveway. The absence of the track in an ordnance survey maps from 1884 onwards indicates that it may have fell out of use by that time. The drove way itself may have been created earlier in the farms existence, as it appears to be a continuation of the present road leading from the farm complex to the southern fields.

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.

No significant archaeological deposits were identified during the evaluation. Only occasional ditches were identified that are believed to be agricultural in nature. The track and droveway is also probably post-medieval and was the original access to the southern fields from the farm complex.

The lack of evidence for ridge and furrow on this site, which exists in the surrounding fields (WSM 20058, 20059, 20061, 20063), suggests that this field may have existed as orchard for some time before the

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 evaluation was undertaken on behalf of Charles Church *client at Grange Farm, Bredon, Worcestershire (NGR ref SO 9221 3667; SMR ref 36011). No significant archaeological deposits were identified during the evaluation, only occasional ditches and pits of Medieval and Post medieval date were discovered and these are believed to be agricultural in nature. A track way leading south out of the farm complex is also post-medieval in date although the drove way in which it sits may be earlier. Medieval pottery discovered during the topsoil and subsoil strip was presumably deposited during manuring of the field.*

8. The archive

The archive consists of:

1	Context records AS1
1	Photographic records AS3
2	Sample records AS17
5	Abbreviated context records AS40
5	Scale drawings
1	Box of finds

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Worcestershire County Museum

Hartlebury Castle

Hartlebury

Near Kidderminster

Worcestershire DY11 7XZ

Tel Hartlebury (01299) 250416

9. Acknowledgements

The Service would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Steve Lambley (Charles Church), Carl Grey (Farmer) and Mike Glyde (Worcestershire Historic Environment Planning Advisor).

10. Personnel

The fieldwork and report preparation was led by Andrew Mann. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Simon Woodiwiss and Tom Vaughan edited the report.. Fieldwork was undertaken by Andrew Mann and Sarah Phear, finds analysis by Angus Crawford, environmental analysis by Andrew Mann and illustration by Carolyn Hunt.

11. Bibliography

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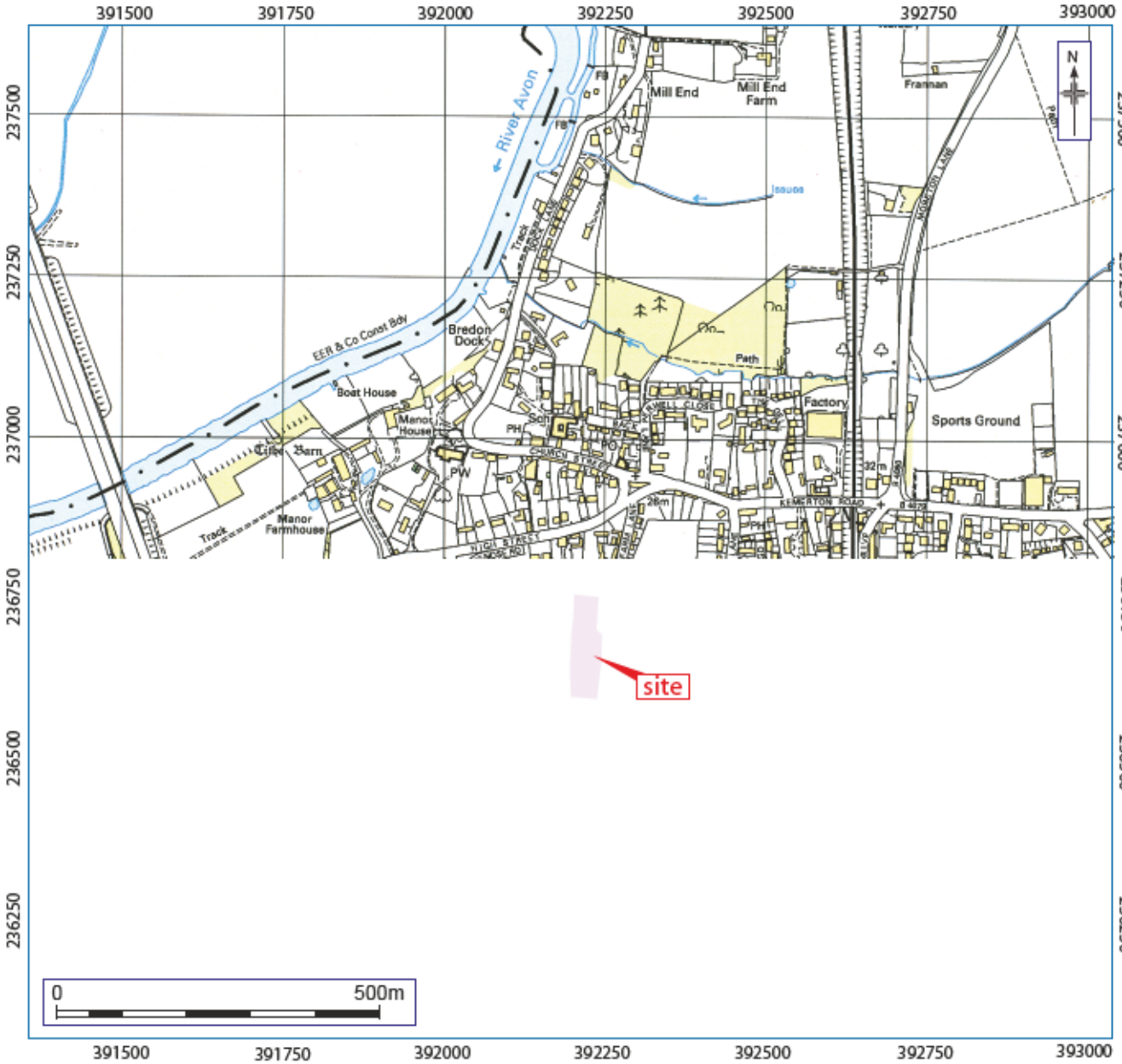

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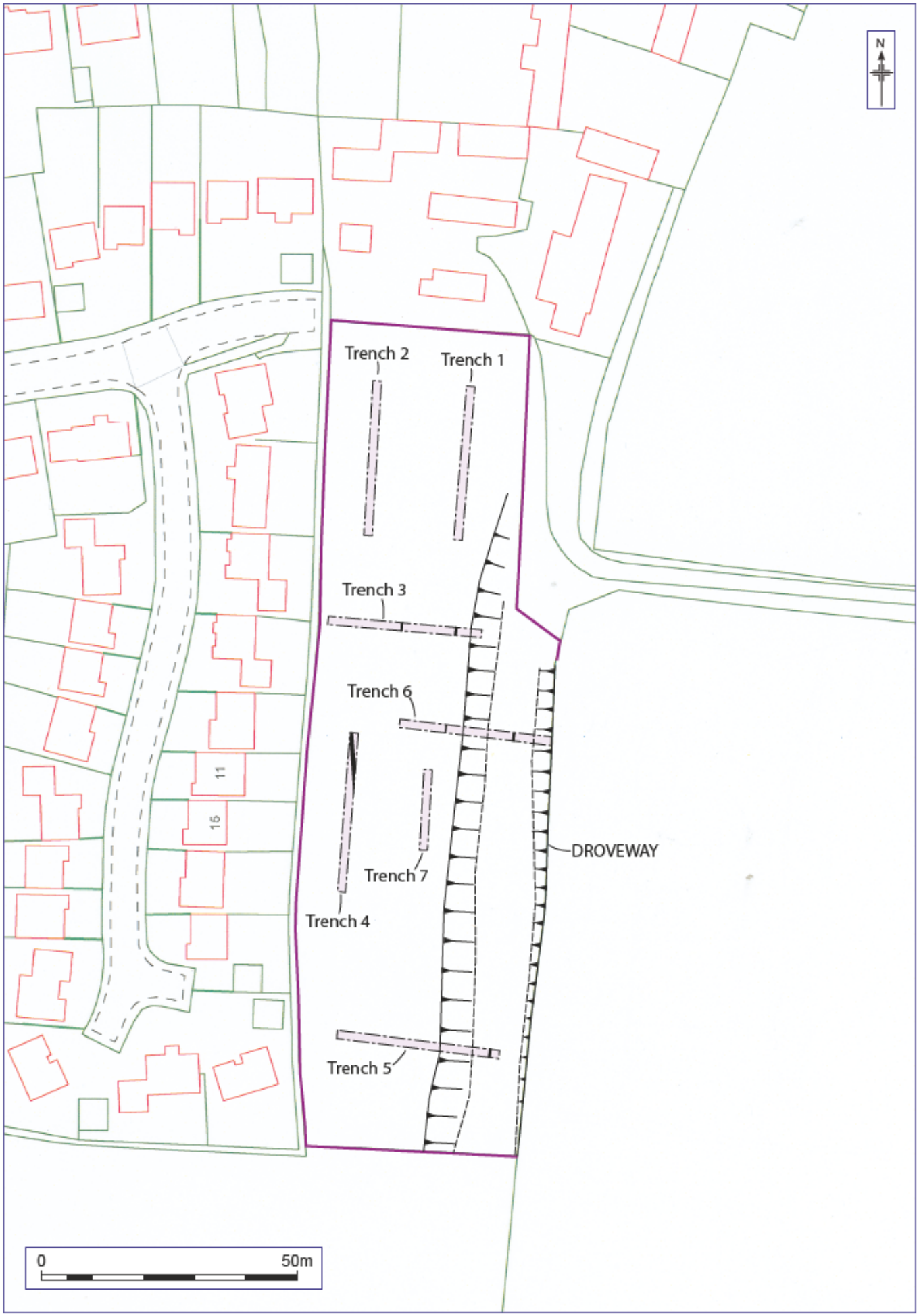
Location of the site. *Figure 1*



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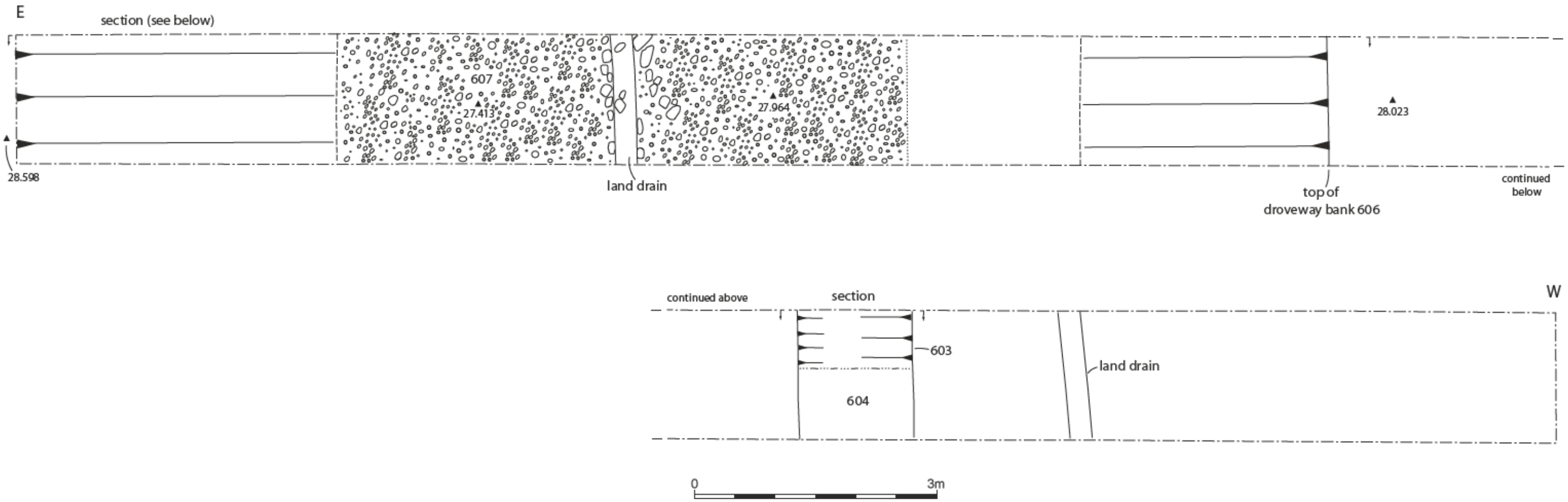
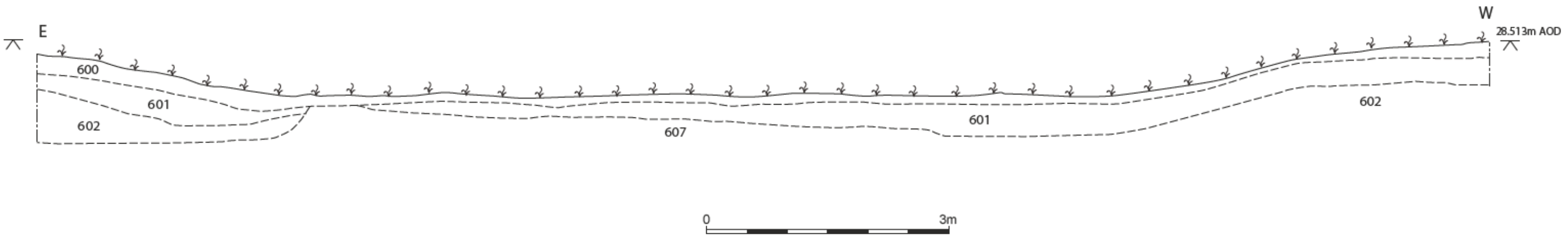
Trench location plan *Figure 2*

TRENCH 6: PLAN



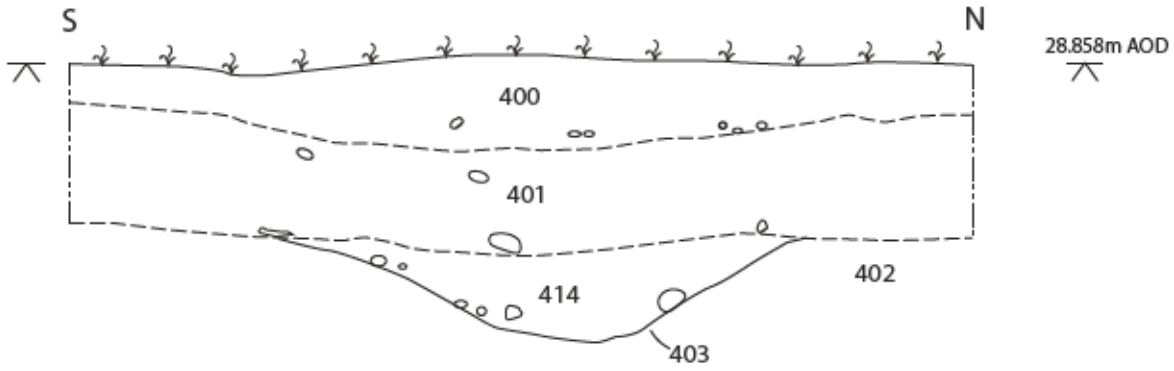
DROVEWAY: NORTH - FACING SECTION



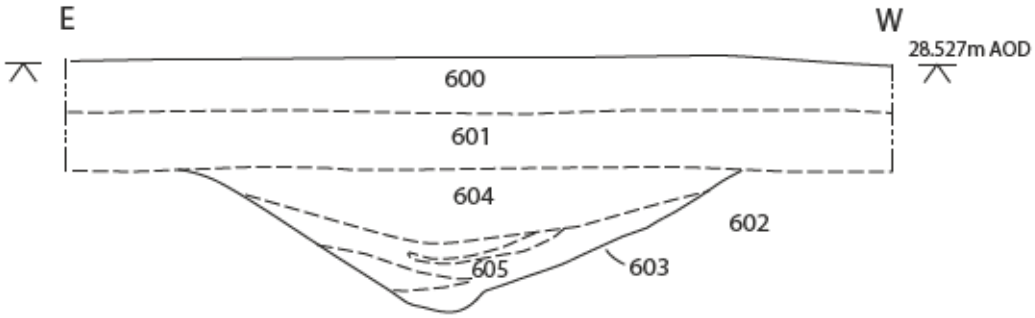
Trench 6: plan and north-facing section of Droveway

Figure 3

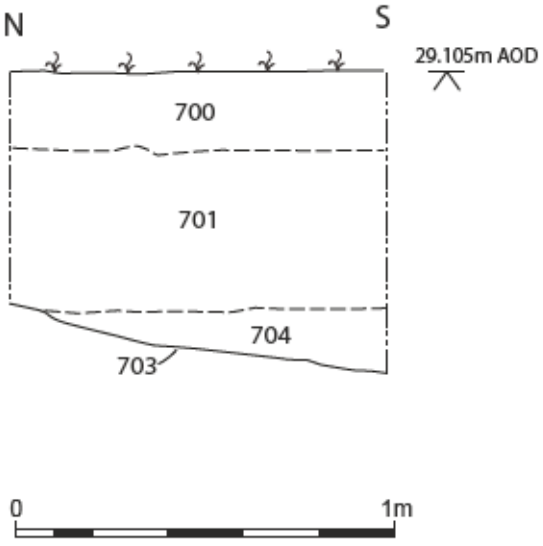
TRENCH 4: SECTION OF DITCH 413



TRENCH 6: SECTION OF DITCH 603



TRENCH 7: SECTION OF PIT 703



Sections *Figure 4*

Plates

Plate 1: *Trench 2 looking south*

Plate 2: Irregular root activity and tree throws in trench 1 looking south

Plate 3: Ditch 403 looking south

Plate 4: Ditch 603 looking west

Plate 5: Ditch 503 looking south

Plate 6: Pit 703 looking east

Plate 7: Drove way 606 looking south

Plate 8: Track 607 looking west

Appendix 1 Trench descriptions

Trench 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 30m Width: 1.65m Depth: 0.55-60m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
100	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy clay, moderately compact and friable, with frequent roots. Contains occasional small to medium rounded pebbles and abraded pot and tile.	0-0.20m
101	Subsoil	Medium orange/brown sandy clay, moderately compact and cohesive. Contains frequent roots in upper half of deposit and small rounded pebbles. Occasional small charcoal flecks and abraded pot.	0.20-0.43m
102	Natural	Light brown/yellow clayey sand with frequent small to medium rounded pebbles. Very compact and cohesive. Heavily disturbed by root action.	0.43m +

Trench 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 30m Width: 1.65m Depth: 0.28-60m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
200	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy clay, moderately compact and friable, with frequent roots. Contains occasional small to medium rounded pebbles and abraded pot and tile.	0-0.18m
201	Subsoil	Medium orange/brown sandy clay, moderately compact and cohesive. Contains frequent roots in upper half of deposit and small rounded pebbles. Occasional small charcoal flecks and abraded pot.	0.18-0.55m
202	Natural	Light brown/yellow clayey sand with frequent small to medium rounded pebbles. Very compact and cohesive. Heavily disturbed by root action.	0.55m +

Trench 3

Maximum dimensions: Length: 30m Width: 1.65m Depth: 0.35-0.50m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
300	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy clay, moderately compact and friable, with frequent roots. Contains occasional small to medium rounded pebbles and abraded pot and tile.	0-0.16m
301	Subsoil	Medium orange/brown sandy clay, moderately compact and cohesive. Contains frequent roots in upper half of deposit and small rounded pebbles. Occasional small charcoal flecks and abraded pot.	0.16-0.49m
302	Natural	Light brown/yellow clayey sand with frequent small to medium rounded pebbles. Very compact and cohesive. Heavily disturbed by root action.	0.49m +

Trench 4

Maximum dimensions: Length: 31m Width: 1.65m Depth: 0.20-0.25m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
400	Topsoil	Light brown/grey clayey sand. Loose and friable. Contains frequent roots, small rounded pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks.	0-0.13m
401	Subsoil	Light brown sandy clay. Moderately compact. Contains frequent small rounded pebbles.	0.13-0.25m
402	Natural	Light brown/yellow clayey sand with frequent small to medium rounded pebbles. Very compact and cohesive. Heavily disturbed by root action.	0.25m +
403	Ditch ?	Possible linear running E-W across the trench. U shaped profile with gently sloping concave sides and base. 70 cm wide.	0.25-0.38m
404	Fill	Fill of ditch 403. Light brown/grey sandy clay. Moderately compact. Contains occasional small rounded pebbles, charcoal flecks and potsherds.	0.25-0.38m

Trench 5

Maximum dimensions: Length: 30m Width: 1.65m Depth: 0.42-60m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
500	Topsoil	Light brown/grey clayey sand. Loose and friable. Contains frequent roots, small rounded pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks.	0-0.15m
501	Subsoil	Light brown sandy clay. Moderately compact. Contains frequent small rounded pebbles.	0.15-0.55m
502	Natural	Light brown/yellow clayey sand with frequent small to medium rounded pebbles. Large patches of small to medium rounded pebble gravel 40%. Very compact and cohesive. Heavily disturbed by root action.	0.55m +
503	Ditch?	Possible linear aligned N-S. Has a steep slightly concave eastern edge and a gently sloping western edge with a slightly concave base. 1.30m wide.	0.55-0.75m
504	Fill	Fill of linear 503.Dark brown/grey clayey sand cohesive but malleable. Occasional small rounded pebbles, charcoal flecks, bone and tile.	0.55-0.75m
506	Drove way	Probable drove way, still visible as an earthwork running N-S across the site. Twenty meters wide, 130 meters long.	0-0.50m
507	Stone surface	Spread of small and medium rounded pebbles and medium angular limestone blocks across the base of 506. Moderately compact. Lays directly upon and mixed within 501. Truncated by machine, 4m wide	0.40-0.50m

Trench 6

Maximum dimensions: Length: 30m Width: 1.65m Depth: 0.36-0.50m

Orientation : E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
600	Topsoil	Light brown/grey clayey sand. Loose and friable. Contains frequent roots, small rounded pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks.	0-0.13m
601	Subsoil	Light brown sandy clay. Moderately compact. Contains frequent small rounded pebbles.	0.13-0.46m
602	Natural	Light brown/yellow clayey sand with frequent small to medium rounded pebbles. Very compact and cohesive. Heavily disturbed by root action.	0.20-0.46m +
603	Ditch	Linear aligned N-S across trench. U shaped profile, with concave sides angled at 45 degrees, with a concave base.	0.20-0.68m
604	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 603. Medium/dark brown sandy clay. Moderately compact but friable. Contains occasional small rounded pebbles .	0.20-0.50m
605	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 603. Mixture of re-deposited natural 602 and upper fill 604. Compact. Contains frequent bone.	0.50-0.68m
606	Drove way	Probable drove way, still visible as an earthwork running N-S across the site. Twenty meters wide, 130 meters long.	0-0.50m
607	Stone surface	Spread of small and medium rounded pebbles and medium angular limestone blocks across the base of 506. Moderately compact. Lies directly upon and mixed within 501. Seven meters wide, 10 cm thick.	0.40-0.50m

Trench 7

Maximum dimensions: Length: 15m Width: 1.65m Depth: 0.47-0.56m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
700	Topsoil	Light brown/grey clayey sand. Loose and friable. Contains frequent roots, small rounded pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks.	0-0.16m
701	Subsoil	Light brown sandy clay. Moderately compact. Contains frequent small rounded pebbles.	0.16-0.30m
702	Natural	Light brown/yellow clayey sand with frequent small to medium rounded pebbles 60% with patches of light blue/yellow sandy clay 40%. Very compact and cohesive.	0.30m +
703	Pit	Small shallow sub-circular pit, running into the edge of the trench. Gently sloping sides, slightly concave with a flat base.	0.32-0.40m
704	Fill	Fill of 703. Medium brown/black sandy clay, very cohesive. Contains frequent charcoal flecks and occasional limestone fragments.	0.32-0.40m

Appendix 2 Artefact and Environmental Tables

Context	Material	Type	Total	Weight (g)
100	Iron	Tool	1	206
100	Ceramic building material	Post-medieval -modern	5	114
100	Pottery	Modern	2	5
100	Pottery	Post-medieval -modern	4	80
200	Drain	Field	3	158
200	Iron	Nail	1	25
200	Tile	Roof	1	61
201	Animal	BONE	1	0.5
201	Iron	Unidentified	2	19
201	Pottery	Medieval	11	12
201	Tile	Roof	1	11
300	Brick	Post-medieval	1	431
300	Drain	Field	1	41
300	Tile	Roof	4	477
400	Pottery	Medieval	1	34
404	Pottery	Medieval	2	8
404	Tile	Roof	1	11
504	Bone	Animal	10	82
504	Stone	Cotswold	1	130
504	Stone	Fired	1	36
607	Bone	Animal	85	386
607	Bone	Animal	6	633
607	Bottle glass	Post-medieval	1	74
607	Iron	Nail	1	17
607	Iron	Strap	1	303
607	Pottery	Post-medieval	1	3
704	Iron	Unidentified	1	6
704	Stone	LIME	3	25
704	Wood	Charcoal	2	1

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

Context	Fabric	Fabric name	Total	Weight
100	78	Post-medieval red sandy wares	4	80
100	83	Porcelain	2	5
201	64.1	Worcester-type sandy glazed ware	11	12
400	69	Oxidized glazed Malvernian ware	1	34
404	69	Oxidized glazed Malvernian ware	2	8
607	85	Modern stone china	1	3

Table 2: Quantification of the pottery by fabric

Context	Material	Type	Total	Weight (g)
100	Iron	Tool	1	206
100	Ceramic building material	Post-medieval -modern	5	114
100	Pottery	Modern	2	5
100	Pottery	Post-medieval -modern	4	80
200	Drain	Field	3	158
200	Iron	Nail	1	25
200	Tile	Roof	1	61
201	Animal	BONE	1	0.5
201	Iron	Unidentified	2	19
201	Pottery	Medieval	11	12
201	Tile	Roof	1	11
300	Brick	Post-medieval	1	431
300	Drain	Field	1	41
300	Tile	Roof	4	477
400	Pottery	Medieval	1	34
414	Pottery	Medieval	2	8
414	Tile	Roof	1	11
504	Bone	Animal	10	82
504	Stone	Cotswold	1	130
504	Stone	Fired	1	36
606	Bone	Animal	85	386
607	Bone	Animal	6	633
607	Bottle glass	Post-medieval	1	74
607	Iron	Nail	1	17
607	Iron	Strap	1	303
607	Pottery	Post-medieval	1	3
704	Iron	Unidentified	1	6
704	Stone	LIME	3	25
704	Wood	Charcoal	2	1

Table 3: Summary of the assemblage

Context	Sample	Context Type	Date	Sample Volume	Volume Processed	Residue Assessed	Flot Assessed
605	1	Ditch Fill	Undated	10 ltrs	10 ltrs	1 ltr	30 mls
704	2	Pit fill	Undated	10 ltrs	10 ltrs	1.5 ltrs	30 mls

Table 4: Samples selected for environmental analysis

Latin Name	Preservation Type	Family	Common Name	Habitat	605
Sambucus Nigra	Waterlogged	Caprifoliaceae	Elderberry	BC	1
Leguminosae sp indet	Charred	Leguminosae	Legume	ABCD	1

Table 5: Plant remains

Habitat
A= cultivated ground
B= disturbed ground
C= woodlands, hedgerows, scrub etc
D = grasslands, meadows and heathland
E = aquatic/wet habitats
F = cultivar

Key for Table 5

Worcestershire Historic Environment Record

Artefacts: Summary of the Assemblage

Date range	Material	Total	Weight (g)	Specialist report?	Important research assemblage?
	Animal bone	1	0.5	N	N
	Animal bone	101	1101	N	N
	Iron	7	576	Y	N
	Stone	3	25	N	N
	Stone	2	166	N	N
	Wood/ charcoal	2	1	N	N
13-15th C	Roof tile	1	11	Y	N
13-15th C?	Roof tile	1	11	Y	N
13-16th C	Pottery	1	34	Y	N
13-16thC	Pottery	2	8	Y	N
13-18th C	Roof tile	5	538	Y	N
17-18th C	Brick	1	431	Y	N
17-19th C	Ceramic building material	5	114	Y	N
18-19th C	Pottery	4	80	Y	N
1820-90	Field drain	4	199	N	N
18th C	Bottle glass	1	74	Y	N
18th C	Pottery	1	3	Y	N
19-20th C	Pottery	2	5	Y	N
L11-14th C	Pottery	11	12	Y	N

Environment

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

Type	Preservation	Date (see note 1)	Specialist report? Yes/No (see note 2)	Key assemblage? Yes/No (see note 3)
Bone – large mammal	Not Decayed	1066-1539	N	N
Plant remains – macrofossils	Waterlogged/Charred	1066-1539	Y	N