

Archaeological evaluation at Blackpole Road, Worcester, Worcestershire



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Andrew Walsh

With contributions by Laura Griffin and Elizabeth Pearson

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Blackpole Road, Worcester, Worcestershire (NGR SO 8708 5787). It was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of their client who intends to develop the site for which a planning application has been submitted. The site is located close to the conjectured route of the Roman Road between Worcester and Droitwich.

Thirteen trenches were excavated across the proposed development site. In the south-eastern part of the site a group of archaeological features were identified. These included a sub-square enclosure measuring approximately 15m across, and a pit containing the remains of a pottery jar which had been deposited *in situ*. Other features in this area included a small gully and two discrete features. The pottery recovered from the features in this area was Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age, which is extremely rare in the Worcester area.

No evidence of the Roman Road was identified within the evaluation trenches and no other archaeological features, deposits or finds were observed during the works.

Report

1 Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Blackpole Road, Worcester, Worcestershire (Figure 1; NGR SO 8708 5787). It was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of their client who intends to develop the site for which a planning application has been submitted to Worcester City Council (reference P14N0543). The proposed development site is considered to include heritage assets and potential heritage assets the significance of which may be affected by the application.

No brief has been prepared by the Curator (Worcester City Council) but the project conforms to generality of previous briefs and industry standards. A project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2015). The project also conforms to the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014) and the *Statement of standards and practices appropriate for archaeological fieldwork in Worcester* (Worcester City Council 1999). The event reference for this project, given by the HER is WCM102080.

2 Aims

The aims of this evaluation are:

- to describe and assess the significance of the heritage asset with archaeological interest;
- to establish the nature, importance and extent of the archaeological site;
- to assess the impact of the application on the archaeological site.

3 Methods

3.1 Personnel

The fieldwork was led by Andrew Walsh BSc MSc FSA Scot ACIfA who joined WA in 2013 and has been practicing archaeology since 2004. He was assisted in the field by James Spry BA MA and Mike Nicholson BSc. The report preparation was led by Andrew Walsh, with the finds report written by Laura Griffin BA ACIfA and the environmental report written by Elizabeth Pearson MSc ACIfA. The project managers responsible for the quality of the project were Simon Woodiwiss BA MCIfA and Tom Rogers BA MSc. Illustrations were prepared by Carolyn Hunt BSc MCIfA.

3.2 Documentary research

An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) for the site was undertaken by CgMs Consulting (CgMs 2014).

3.3 Fieldwork strategy

A detailed specification was prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2015). Initially eleven trenches, amounting to just over 594m² in area, were excavated over the site area of 13.4ha. Trenches 1-10 were located on areas of where the impact was likely to be significant (eg access roads, balancing ponds, buildings), while Trench 11 was located across a geophysical anomaly. After onsite discussion with Cathy Patrick (CgMs) and James Dinn (Worcester City Council) two additional trenches (12-13) were excavated close to Trench11. The location of all the trenches is indicated in Figure 2.

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed using a 360° tracked mechanical 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 Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA

2012). The fieldwork was undertaken between 2 and 6 February 2015 and the site reference number and site code is WCM102080.

3.4 Structural analysis

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

3.5 Artefact methodology, by Laura Griffin

3.5.1 Artefact recovery policy

The artefact recovery policy conformed to standard WA practice (WA 2012, appendix 4).

3.5.2 Method of analysis

All hand-retrieved finds were examined and a primary record was made on a Microsoft Access 2000 database. They were identified, quantified and dated to period. A terminus post quem was produced for each stratified context. All information was recorded on pro forma Microsoft Access 2000 database.

The pottery 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 and www.worcestershireceramics.org).

Artefacts from environmental samples were examined and are included in the discussion of the finds and the Table 1 quantification.

3.6 Environmental archaeology methodology, by Elizabeth Pearson

3.7 Sampling policy

The environmental project conforms to relevant sections of the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage 2010), and *Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluations* (AEA 1995). Samples were taken according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (2012).

3.8 Processing and analysis

The samples were processed by flotation using a Siraf tank. The flots were 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.

The residues were scanned by eye and the abundance of each category of environmental remains estimated. A magnet was also used to test for the presence of hammscale. The flots were scanned using a low power MEIJI stereo light microscope.

3.8.1 Discard policy

Residues and flots are of low value and have, therefore, been discarded.

3.9 Statement of confidence in the methods and results

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

4 The application site

4.1 Topography, geology and archaeological context

The proposed development site occupies a roughly rectangular plot which incorporates a number of parcels of land. It is bounded by the A449 dual carriageway to the north, agricultural land to the east, the Worcester and Birmingham Canal to the south and the A4536 Blackpole Road to the west. The proposed development is focussed on the southern part of the site on land lying at c. 33m above Ordnance Datum (AOD). To the north the ground drops away steeply into the flood plain of the Barbourne Brook which lies at approximately c. 29m AOD. The underlying geology is mapped as Sidmouth Mudstone Formation (BGS 2015). Superficial deposits of alluvium are mapped along the flood plain of Barbourne Brook.

The desk-based assessment (CgMs 2014) established that no designated heritage assets were recorded within the proposed site. Two undesignated archaeological assets were recorded within the site, comprising of the conjectured route of a Roman Road to the west of the site and the remains of a World War II pill box located close to the sites northern boundary. No other archaeological finds were recorded on the site.

A geophysical survey across the proposed site (Stratascan 2014) identified a number of linear anomalies in the north western corner of the site which were interpreted as the alignment of the Roman road (Figure 2). It also identified an area of ridge and furrow and a former field boundary. Two possible archaeological anomalies were recorded (Figure 2); however it was not possible to determine their origin with any degree of confidence. The Roman Road and one of the possible archaeological anomalies were located outside the area investigated during this evaluation.

4.2 Current land-use

The site is currently in use as pasture.

5 Structural analysis

The trenches and features recorded are shown in Figures 2-4. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1.

5.1.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The underlying natural deposit in all the trenches was a brownish red weathered mudstone with occasional patches of pebbles and grey blue clay, at a depth of 0.30m to 0.50m.

5.1.2 Phase 2: Later prehistoric features

In Trenches 11-13 the natural substrate was cut by a group of features, which dated to the later prehistoric period. These consisted of a number of ditches which appeared to represent the remains of an enclosure, a shallow gully and three other discrete and/or linear features.

Ditches 1107 and 1116 in Trench 11, ditch 1210 in Trench 12 and ditch 1303 in Trench 13 appeared to represent the remains of a sub-square shaped enclosure measuring approximately 15m across (Figure 3). Ditch 1107 measured 1.63m in width and 0.84m in depth and was filled by four deposits which did not yield any datable finds (Plate 1; Figure 4, S.1). Its location matched the position of the geophysical anomaly targeted by this trench, and it appears to represent the western side of the enclosure.

Ditch 1116 represents the eastern side of the enclosure. It measured 1.74m in width and 0.57m in depth was also filled by four deposits (Plate 2; Figure 4, S.3). Two sherds of later prehistoric pottery were found in the upper fills of this feature. The northern and southern sides were represented by unexcavated ditches 1210 (Plate 3) and 1303 respectively (Plate 4). To the south of the ditch was an unexcavated feature (1304) which appeared to have a very similar fill and is probably contemporary with the enclosure.

In Trench 11, within the enclosure was a small pit (1111) which measured approximately 0.34m in diameter and 0.15m in depth (Figure 4, S.2). It contained the complete lower portion and base of a later prehistoric pottery jar (Plate 5). The jar had been filled with heat affected burnt pebbles (Plate 6).

In Trench 12, located outside of the probable enclosure were two pits and a gully. Pit 1206 measured 0.6m by 0.4m and 0.08m in depth. It yielded four sherds of later prehistoric pottery. It was located adjacent to gully 1208 which was exposed within the trench on a north-west to south-east orientation (Plate 7; Figure 4, S.5). It measured 0.32m in width and 0.07m in depth and its relationship with pit 1206 was uncertain as both features were filled with similar reddish brown silty clays which contained moderate amount of burnt stone. No finds were recovered from the gully and it been placed in this phase on the basis of its similar fill. Pit 1204 measured 1.14m in length, 0.31m in width and 0.12m in depth (Plate 8; Figure 4, S.4). No finds were recovered from this feature although the presence of burnt stone in the fill suggests it is also contemporary with the other features in this area.

5.1.3 Phase 3: undated deposits

Pit 1206, gully 1208 and ditch 1210 were all cut by linear feature 1209. This feature was probably modern in date.

5.1.4 Phase 3: modern deposits

In Trenches 1 and 3 the natural substrate was overlaid by a light brownish yellow silty clay subsoil and dumps of hardcore, gravel, CBM and in Trench 2 a grey silt containing modern material overlaid by redeposited natural. These deposits were sealed by grey brown sandy silty clay topsoil.

In Trenches 4 to 13 the natural substrate and archaeological deposits were sealed by a light brownish yellow silty clay subsoil measuring c. 0.1m in depth, and a mid grey brown sandy silty clay topsoil typically measuring c. 0.3m in depth.

5.2 Artefact analysis, by Laura Griffin

5.2.1 The artefact assemblage

An assemblage totalling 191 artefacts (1370g) was recovered from the site and is summarised in Tables 1 and 2. Pottery formed the largest group amounting to 187 sherds weighing 1343g, 181 of which came from a single vessel. The material could be dated to the later prehistoric period with the only material of definite later date coming from the topsoil layer (see Table 2). Level of preservation was generally fair, although the pottery displayed varying degrees of surface abrasion and sherd size was below average.

Material type	Total	Weight (g)
Later prehistoric pottery	187	1343
Fired clay	3	5
Ceramic tile	1	22

Table 1: Quantification of the artefactual assemblage

5.2.2 The pottery

All sherds were of the same fabric type which could be identified as Malvernian ware (fabric 3). The absence of diagnostic sherds and the long-lived fabric type meant that the pottery could not be closely dated.

Malvernian ware can be dated from the Late Bronze Age through to the early Roman period. However, the firing and lack of surface treatment on these sherds is reminiscent of the Late Bronze Age assemblage from Kemerton, Worcestershire (R Jackson, pers comm.) and the Early Iron Age

examples from Clifton Quarry, Worcestershire (Mann and Jackson forthcoming) and therefore, they are thought to be of similar date.

Of particular note was the complete lower portion and base of a large jar (context 1109), which appeared to have been deliberately placed in a pit (context 1111). The jar was filled with burnt stone in the form of heat-shattered pebbles. The traditional interpretation for these pebbles is as pot-boiler stones which were heated in the fire and then put into pots containing food or water as a method of cooking. However, in recent years this theory has been disputed, with experimental trials showing the use of pot-boilers to be an extremely inefficient way of heating liquids in vessels which could have been placed directly over a fire. Current thinking is that these placed pots containing burnt stone had a more ritual or symbolic function in society (Seager Thomas 2010).

5.2.3 Other finds

Other finds consisted of three small, undiagnostic fragments of fired clay (contexts 1104 and 1106) and a single, highly abraded fragment of late medieval/modern roof tile retrieved from the topsoil (context 1100).

Context	material class	object specific type	count	weight (g)	Context <i>terminus post quem</i>
1100	ceramic	tile	1	22	Late post-medieval/modern
1104	ceramic	fired clay	1	2	undated
1106	ceramic	fired clay	2	3	undated
1109	ceramic	pot	181	1265	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age
1112	ceramic	pot	1	3	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age
1114	ceramic	pot	1	9	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age
1205	ceramic	pot	4	66	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

Table 2: Summary of context dating based on artefacts

5.2.4 Significance

Sites with material of this date are extremely rare in Worcester and its immediate vicinity. Indeed, in Worcestershire as whole, there are very few sites of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date, with those such as Huntsman's Quarry, Kemerton (Jackson forthcoming) and Clifton Quarry (Mann and Jackson forthcoming) being the two main examples. Therefore, despite the lack of closely datable material, this particular site and its assemblage is of particular interest.

5.3 Environmental analysis, by Elizabeth Pearson

A total of four samples (each of between 5 and 40 litres) were taken from the site (Table 3) and the results are summarised in Table 4.

Context	Sample	Feature type	Interpretation	Period	Sample volume (L)	Volume processed (L)	Residue assessed	Flot assessed
1106	1	Ditch	Primary fill of ditch 1107	Late prehistoric	40	40	Yes	Yes
1108	2	Pit	Fill in pottery vessel 1109. Full of burnt stone	Late prehistoric	5	5	Yes	Yes
1110	5	Pit	Deposit below and around 1109	Late prehistoric	5	5	Yes	Yes
1204	6	Pit	Cut of elongated pit	Late prehistoric	5	5	Yes	Yes

Table 3: List of environmental samples

Context	large mammal	charcoal	waterlogged plant	Comment
1106	occ	mod	abt*	abt fire-cracked stone, * = ?intrusive roots
1108		occ	abt*	abt pot, mod fire-cracked stone, * = ?intrusive roots
1110		occ	abt*	abt pot, * = ?intrusive roots
1204		occ		occ ?pot, occ fire-cracked stone, * = ?intrusive roots

Table 4: Summary of environmental remains from bulk samples

5.4 Hand-collected animal bone

Animal bone preservation was poor, with only a small quantity being collected (total 6 fragments, 19g), which included unidentified tooth fragments (most likely sheep/goat fragments) from context 1112 and unidentified fragments of burnt bone embedded in clay from the contents of a pot (1106). The material is of low potential, and demonstrates poor preservation of bone, owing, most probably, to acidic soil conditions.

5.5 Macrofossil remains

No identifiable plant macrofossil remains were recovered. Charcoal was present in all samples, in the form of small unidentifiable fragments. Fine herbaceous root material may be modern and intrusive. Small fragments of large mammal bone were recorded in the fill of a pot (1106).

6 Synthesis

Thirteen trenches were excavated across the site. Within Trench 11, which targeted a geophysical anomaly, two ditches and a small pit were identified. Excavation of two further trenches to the north and south establish that these ditches probably form part of a sub-square enclosure. Pottery from the features in this area dated to the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age.

No evidence of the Roman Road was identified in the western part of the site (Trenches 1 or 2) although both these trenches contained evidence of some modern disturbance. The other trenches, which were distributed across the proposed development site, did not identify any archaeological features.

7 Significance

A group of later prehistoric archaeological features, interpreted as a probable enclosure and its associated features were identified during the evaluation. The finds included pottery of a probable Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date which is extremely rare in this area. The archaeological features appear to be focused in the area around Trenches 11-13, although the full extent of the activity was not established during works. No other significant archaeological features, deposits or finds were identified during the evaluation.

8 Publication summary

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

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9 Acknowledgements

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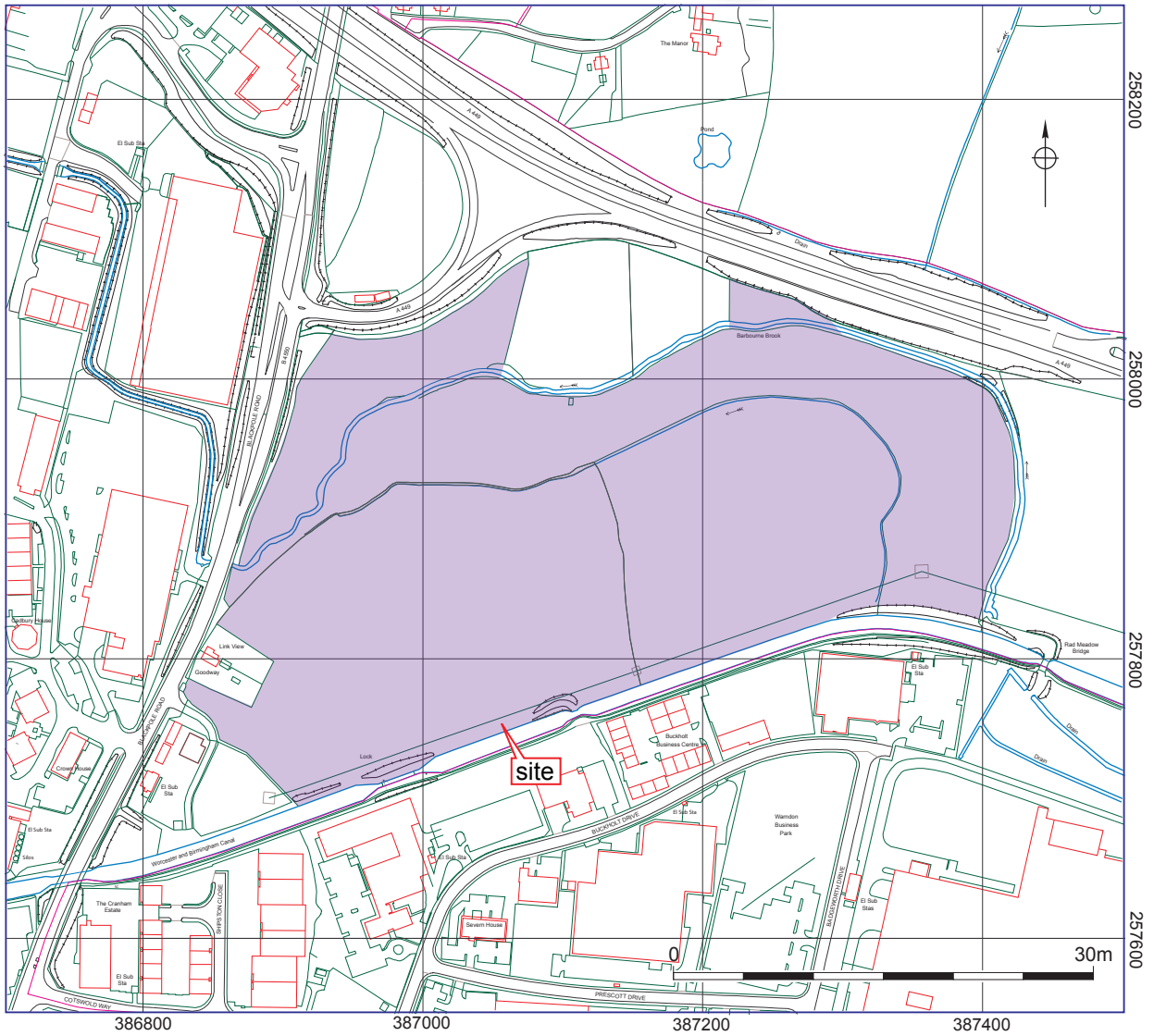
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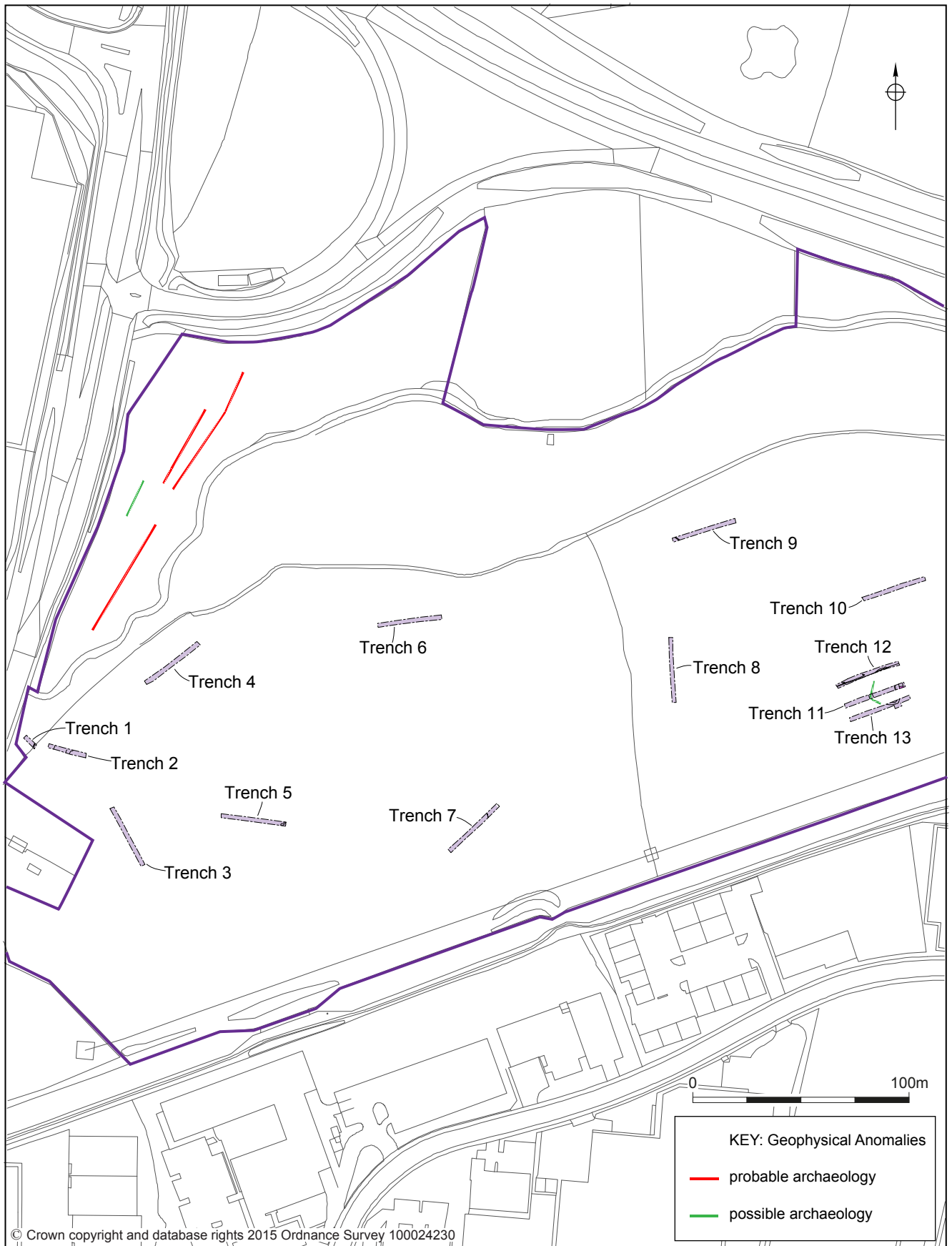
Figures



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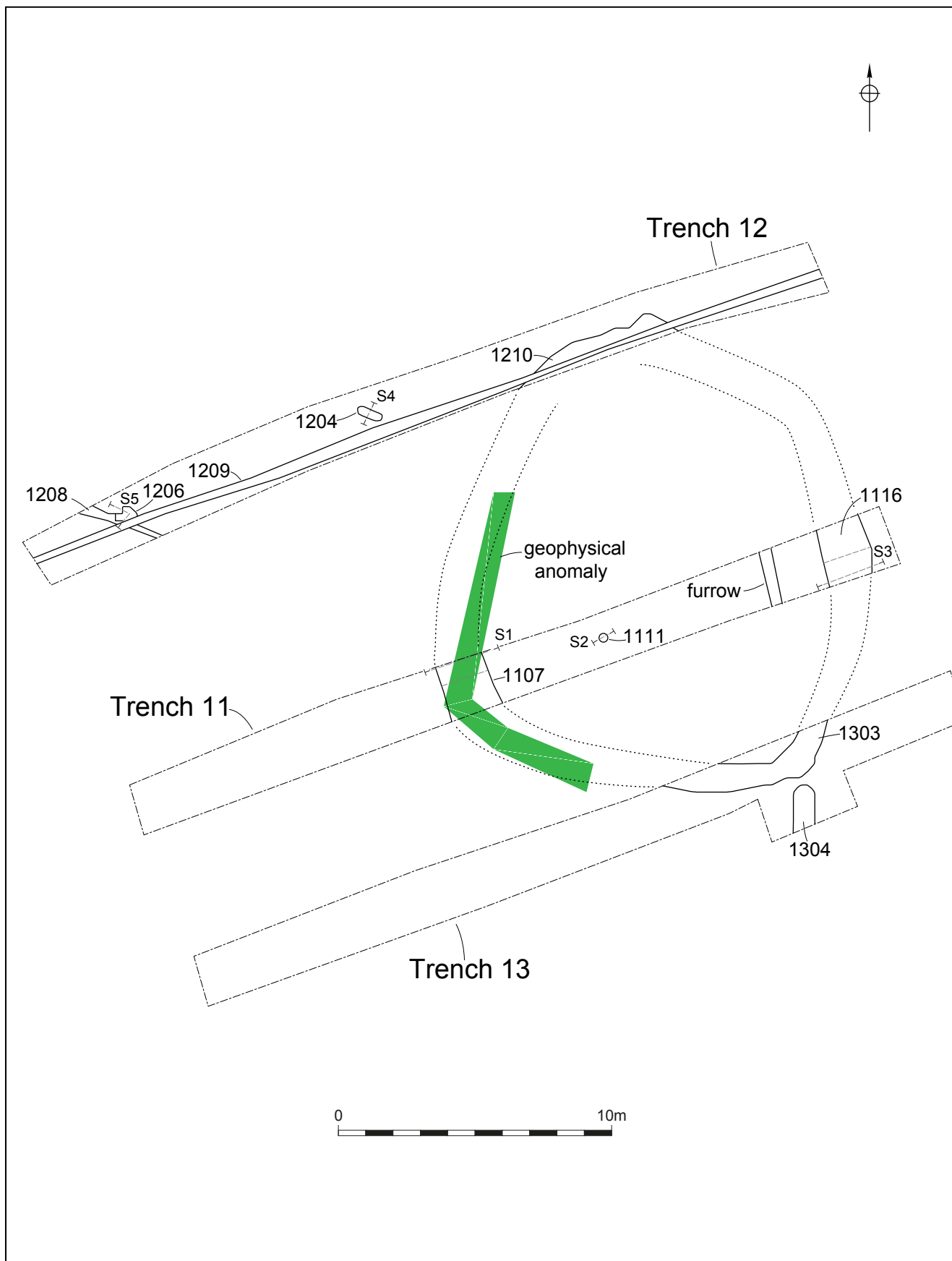
Location of the site

Figure 1



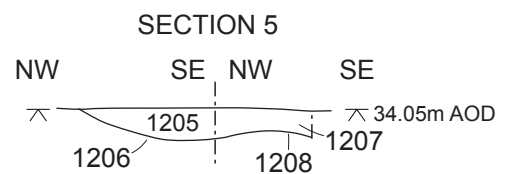
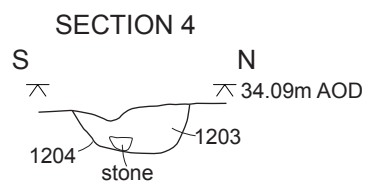
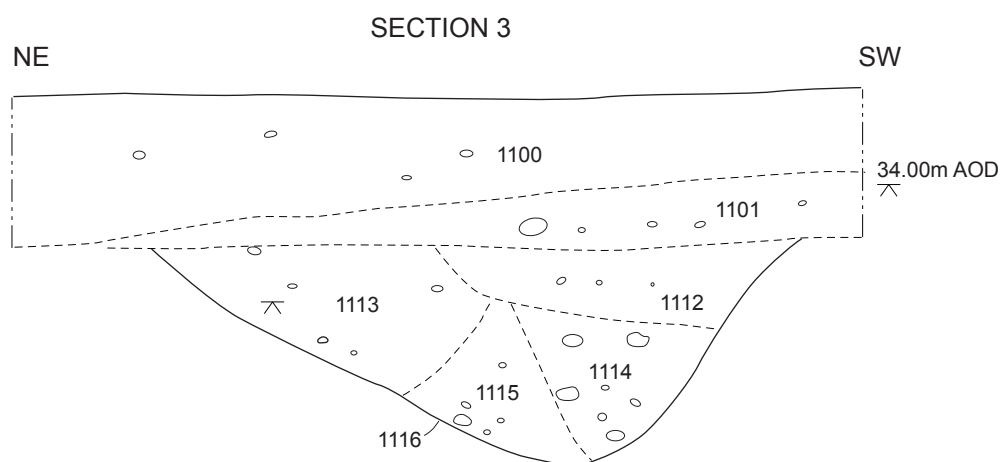
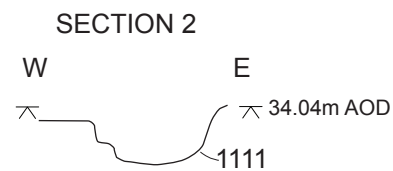
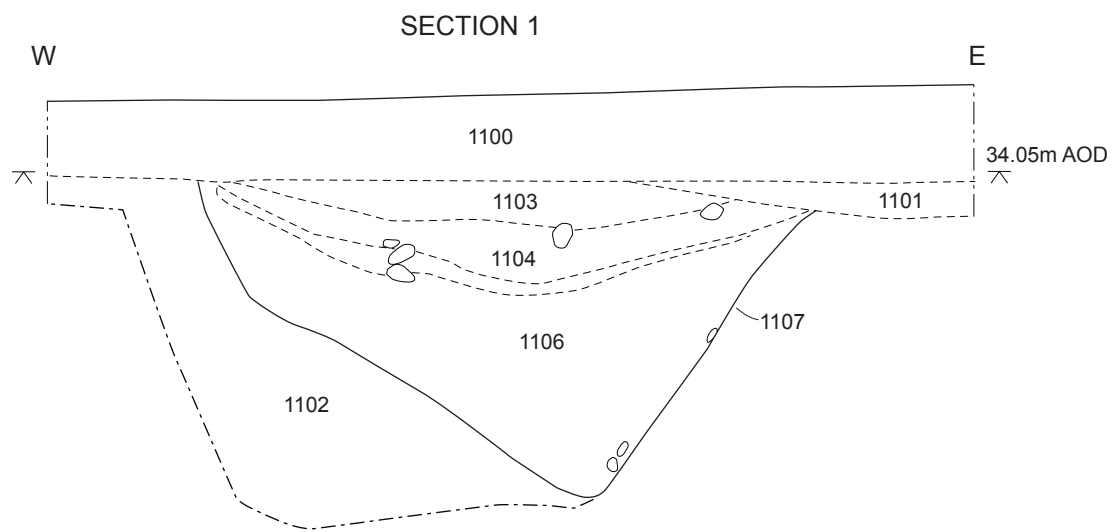
Trench location plan

Figure 2



Plan of trenches 11, 12 and 13

Figure 3



Sections

Figure 4

Plates



Plate 1: Ditch 1107. Photo looking north-west



Plate 2: Ditch 1116. Photo looking south-east



Plate 3: The northern edge (1210) of the probable enclosure was also exposed in Trench 12. Photo looking south-east



Plate 4: The southern side (1303) of the probable enclosure was exposed in Trench 13 (top left). Another feature (1304 in the foreground) appeared to continue southwards. Photo looking north



Plate 5: The pottery vessel in pit 1111. The scale is 0.3m



Plate 6: The pottery vessel in pit 1111 had been filled by burnt stone. The scale is 0.3m



Plate 7: Pit 1206 (to the left of shot) and gully 1208 (running from front to back). Both features were cut by linear 1209 which was probably a modern feature. Photo looking south-west



Plate 8: Elongated pit 1204. Photo looking west

Appendix 1 Trench descriptions

Trench 1

Length: 6.9m Width: 1.8m Orientation: North-west to south-

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
100	Topsoil	Layer	Moderately compact mid greyish brown sandy silty	0.28	Topsoil
101	Modern Layer	Layer	Loose gravel	0.10	Hardcore/gravel
102	Subsoil	Layer	Firm light greyish brown silty clay	0.12	Subsoil
103	Natural	Layer	Firm mid brownish red clay		Natural

Trench 2

Length: 18.1m Width: 1.8m Orientation: East to west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
200	Topsoil	Layer	Moderately compact mid greyish brown sandy silty	0.25	Topsoil
201	Subsoil	Layer	Firm light reddish brown silty clay	0-0.28	Subsoil
202	Natural	Layer	Firm mid brownish red clay		Natural
203	Modern Layer	Layer	Firm mid brownish red clay	0.4	Redeposited natural over 204
204	Modern Layer	Layer	Moderately compact mid greyish brown clay silt	0.25	Dumped modern deposit

Trench 3

Length: 30.4m Width: 1.8m Orientation: North-west to south-

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
300	Topsoil	Layer	Moderately compact mid greyish brown sandy silty	0.25	Topsoil
301	Subsoil	Layer	Firm light reddish brown silty clay	0.05	Subsoil
302	Natural	Layer	Firm mid brownish red clay		Natural
303	Modern Layer	Layer	Loose rubble	0.15	Hardcore/gravel/ash

Trench 4

Length: 30.6m Width: 1.8m Orientation: North-east to south-

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
400	Topsoil	Layer	Moderately compact mid greyish brown sandy silty	0.22	Topsoil
401	Subsoil	Layer	Firm light yellowish brown silty clay	0.08	Subsoil
402	Natural	Layer	Firm mid brownish red clay		Natural

Trench 5

Length: 30.2m Width: 1.8m Orientation: East to west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
500	Topsoil	Layer	Moderately compact mid greyish brown sandy silty	0.30	Topsoil
501	Subsoil	Layer	Firm light yellowish brown silty clay	0.10	Subsoil
502	Natural	Layer	Firm mid brownish red clay		Natural

Trench 6

Length: 29.7m Width: 1.8m Orientation: East to west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
600	Topsoil	Layer	Moderately compact mid greyish brown sandy silty	0.25	Topsoil
601	Subsoil	Layer	Firm light brownish yellow silty clay	0.10	Subsoil
602	Natural	Layer	Firm mid brownish red clay		Natural

Trench 7

Length: 31.0m Width: 1.8m Orientation: North-east to south-

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
700	Topsoil	Layer	Moderately compact mid greyish brown sandy silty	0.28	Topsoil
701	Subsoil	Layer	Firm light brownish yellow silty clay	0.10	Subsoil
702	Natural	Layer	Firm mid brownish red clay		Natural

Trench 8

Length: 30.2m Width: 1.8m Orientation: North to south

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
800	Topsoil	Layer	Moderately compact mid brown sandy silty clay	0.30	Topsoil
801	Subsoil	Layer	Firm light yellowish brown silty clay	0.11	Subsoil
802	Natural	Layer	Firm mid brownish red clay		Natural

Trench 9

Length: 30.5m Width: 1.8m Orientation: East to west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
900	Topsoil	Layer	Moderately compact mid brown sandy silty clay	0.28	Topsoil
901	Subsoil	Layer	Firm light yellowish brown silty clay	0.12	Subsoil
902	Natural	Layer	Firm mid brownish red clay		Natural

Trench 10

Length: 30.4m Width: 1.8m Orientation: East to west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
1000	Topsoil	Layer	Moderately compact mid brown sandy silty clay	0.22	Topsoil
1001	Subsoil	Layer	Firm light brown silty clay	0.08	Subsoil
1002	Natural	Layer	Firm mid brownish red clay		Natural

Trench 11

Length: 29.4m Width: 1.8m Orientation: East to west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
1100	Topsoil	Layer	Moderately compact dark brownish grey sandy silty	0.30	Topsoil
1101	Subsoil	Layer	Firm light yellowish grey silty clay	0.12	Subsoil
1102	Natural	Layer	Firm mid brownish red clay		Natural
1103	Ditch	Fill	Firm mid orangey brown silty clay	0.09	Upper fill of ditch 1107
1104	Ditch	Fill	Firm dark brownish orange	0.18	Fill of ditch 1107

			clay silt		
1105	Ditch	Fill	Firm dark greyish black clay silt	0.05	Charcoal rich fill of 1107
1106	Ditch	Fill	Moderately compact mid brownish orange silty clay	0.57	Primary fill of ditch 1107
1107	Ditch	Cut		0.85	Cut of ditch
1108	Pit	Fill	Loose dark brownish grey silty clay	0.12	Fill in pottery vessel 1109. Full of burnt stone
1109	Pit	Fill		0.02	Pottery vessel in pit 1111
1110	Pit	Fill	Firm light orangey grey clay	0.01	Deposit below and around 1109
1111	Pit	Cut		0.15	Cut of small pit
1112	Ditch	Fill	Moderately compact light brownish grey clay	0.22	Upper fill of ditch 1116
1113	Ditch	Fill	Compact light brownish grey clay	0.40	Fill of ditch 1116
1114	Ditch	Fill	Compact light pinky brown clay	0.41	Fill of ditch 1116
1115	Ditch	Fill	Compact light pinky grey clay	0.39	Primary fill of ditch 1116
1116	Ditch	Cut		0.58	Cut of ditch

Trench 12

Length: 30.5m

Width: 1.8m

Orientation: East to west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/depth	Interpretation
1200	Topsoil	Layer	Moderately compact mid greyish brown sandy silty	0.27	Topsoil
1201	Subsoil	Layer	Firm light yellowish brown silty clay	0.13	Subsoil
1202	Natural	Layer	Firm mid brownish red clay		Natural
1203	Pit	Fill	Firm dark reddish grey clay silt	0.13	Fill of pit 1204
1204	Pit	Cut		0.13	Cut of elongated pit
1205	Pit	Fill	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay	0.09	Fill of pit 1206
1206	Pit	Cut		0.09	Cut of pit. Unclear relationship with gully 1208
1207	Gully	Fill	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay	0.07	Fill of gully 1208
1208	Gully	Cut		0.07	Cut of ?gully/linear. Unclear relationship with pit
1209	Linear		Firm dark greyish brown clay silt		Unexcavated linear running along entire trench. Cuts all features. Modern

1210	Ditch?	Firm dark greyish brown clay silt	Unexcavated feature partially exposed towards east end of trench.
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Trench 13

Length: 29.8m Width: 1.8m Orientation: East to west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
1300	Topsoil	Layer	Moderately compact light greyish brown sandy silty	0.27	Topsoil
1301	Subsoil	Layer	Firm mid greyish orange silty clay	0.20	Subsoil
1302	Natural	Layer	Firm mid brownish red clay		Natural
1303	Ditch		Firm mid greyish brown silty clay		Unexcavated curvi-linear ditch
1304	Ditch?		Firm mid greyish brown silty clay		Unexcavated feature south of 1303. Relationship unclear though likely contemporary

Appendix 2 Technical information

The archive (site code: WCM102080)

The archive consists of:

20	Context records AS1
2	Photographic records AS3
91	Digital photographs
1	Drawing number catalogue AS4
4	Sample records AS17
1	Sample number catalogue
4	Flot records AS21
9	Permatrace scale drawings AS34
13	Trench record sheets AS41
1	Box of finds
1	CD-Rom/DVDs
1	Copy of this report (bound hard copy)

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

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