

Archaeological excavation at BTR Land, Brockhill East, Redditch, Worcestershire



© Worcestershire County Council

Worcestershire Archaeology
Archive and Archaeology Service
The Hive, Sawmill Walk,
The Butts, Worcester
WR1 3PD

Status: Version 1
Date: 31st January 2017
Author: Peter Lovett plovett@worcestershire.gov.uk
Contributors: Elizabeth Pearson and C. Jane Evans
Illustrator: Carolyn Hunt
Project reference: P5155
Report reference: 2527
HER reference: WSM69362
Oasis id fieldsec1-306853

Contents

Summary

1

Report

Illustrations by Carolyn Hunt	1
1 Background.....	2
1.1 Reasons for the project	2
2 Aims.....	2
3 Methods.....	3
3.1 Personnel.....	3
3.2 Documentary research	3
3.3 Fieldwork strategy	3
3.4 Structural analysis	3
3.5 Artefact methodology, by C. Jane Evans.....	4
3.5.1 Artefact recovery policy.....	4
3.5.2 Method of analysis.....	4
3.6 Environmental archaeology methodology, by Elizabeth Pearson.....	4
3.6.1 Sampling policy.....	4
3.6.2 Processing and analysis	4
3.6.3 Discard policy	4
3.7 Statement of confidence in the methods and results	4
4 The application site	4
4.1 Topography, geology and archaeological context.....	4
4.2 Current land-use	5
5 Results	5
5.1 Structural analysis	5
5.1.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits	5
5.1.2 Phase 2: Bronze Age deposits.....	5
5.1.3 Phase 3: Medieval deposits	5
5.1.4 Phase 4: Modern deposits	6
5.2 Artefact analysis, by C. Jane Evans	6
5.3 Environmental analysis, by Elizabeth Pearson	7
6 Synthesis	9
6.1 Research frameworks	9
7 Publication summary	9
8 Acknowledgements.....	9
9 Bibliography.....	9

Archaeological excavation at BTR Land, Brockhill East, Redditch, Worcestershire

Peter Lovett

With contributions by Elizabeth Pearson and C. Jane Evans

Illustrations by Carolyn Hunt

Summary

An archaeological excavation was undertaken at BTR Land, Brockhill East, Redditch, Worcestershire (NGR SP 0366 6884; HER ref WSM69362). It was undertaken on behalf of Wardell Armstrong LLP, whose client intends to construct up to 296 dwellings for which a planning application has been approved.

The excavation followed an archaeological evaluation of the site in which a Bronze Age pit was recorded.

Two areas measuring c.50m x 22m were excavated, with one revealing a large pit of Bronze Age date. This was filled partially with waste material derived from domestic activity, and is indicative of low level occupation of the landscape during this period. The second area contained evidence for medieval ridge and furrow, and residual Roman pottery, suggesting some as yet undiscovered Roman activity in the area.

Report

1 Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological excavation was undertaken at BTR Land, Brockhill East, Redditch, Worcestershire (NGR SP 0366 6884). It was undertaken on behalf of Wardell Armstrong, whose client intends to construct up to 296 dwellings for which a planning application has been approved by Redditch Borough Council (Ref: 2014/256/OUT).

. The project follows on from a desk-based assessment (CgMs 2011) and an archaeological evaluation of the site (Lovett and Wheeler 2017) in which archaeological features were identified..

Prior to the excavation an archaeological geophysical survey (AP 2014) was carried out followed by an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching (WA 2017; Reference: WSM 67930). The archaeological evaluation comprising thirty-six trenches was excavated across the entire development area and revealed that whilst much of the site had been heavily altered through a combination of post medieval open cast quarrying and the cutting of the railway there were two potential areas where archaeology was present. The first, in archaeological trench 4 in the northeast of the site contained a pit from which twenty-three sherds of late Bronze Age pottery, possibly representing a single vessel, and fire-cracked stone and charcoal fragments, possibly representing hot-stone technology were recovered.

Following discussions between Wardell Armstrong and Adrian Scruby, Historic Environment Advisor at Worcestershire County Council, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced (WardArm 2017) detailing the excavation of two areas around the archaeological assets recorded during the evaluation and approved by Adrian Scruby.

The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance: Archaeological excavation* (ClfA 2014a), *Standards and guidelines for archaeological projects in Worcestershire* (WCC 2010).

2 Aims

The following research aims were identified in the WSI:-

Research Aims 1 (RA1): Bronze Age deposits

- Research Aim 1.1 (RA1.1): Understanding material culture and technologies;
- Research Aim 1.2 (RA1.2): Understanding domestic settlement organisation;
- Research Aim 1.3 (RA1.3): Understanding regional identities and trade;
- Research Aim 1.4 (RA1.4): Investigating landscape use.

Research Aims 2 (RA2): Romano-British deposits

- Research Aim 2.1 (RA2.1): Understanding regional identities and trade;
- Research Aim 2.2 (RA2.2): Investigating landscape use;

Research Aims 3 (RA3): General aims

- Research Aim 3.1 (RA3.1): Determine the character, date, extent and distribution of all archaeological deposits and their potential significance;
- Research Aim 3.2 (RA3.2): Determine the site evolution, stratigraphic relationship and phasing of all activities within the investigation area;

-
- Research Aim 3.3 (RA3.3): Gain a full understanding of all activities and their place within the wider landscape context;
 - Research Aim 3.4 (RA3.4): Determine the levels of disturbance of any archaeological deposits through plough damage or any other agricultural/industrial practices;
 - Research Aim 3.5 (RA3.5): Characterise the spatial distribution of different activities and relationships between them;
 - Research Aim 3.6 (RA3.6): Ensure the adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed to allow for the detailed study and reassessment of all contexts;
 - Research Aim 3.7 (RA3.7): Disseminate the results of the fieldwork through an appropriate level of reporting.

3 Methods

3.1 Personnel

The project was led by Peter Lovett (BSc (hons.)), who joined Worcestershire Archaeology in 2012 and has been practicing archaeology since 2004. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Rogers (BA (hons.); MSc MCIfA). Illustrations were prepared by Carolyn Hunt (BSc (hons.); PG Cert; MCIfA). Elizabeth Pearson (MSc; ACIfA) contributed the environmental report, C.Jane Evans (BA, MA, MCIfA) contributed the finds report.

3.2 Documentary research

An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) was produced (CgMs 2011), covering the known historical and archaeological background of the site and its immediate surroundings.

3.3 Fieldwork strategy

A detailed specification has been prepared by Wardell Armstrong (WardArm 2017).

Fieldwork was undertaken between 4th September and 19th September 2017. The site reference number used by the Historic Environment Record to record archaeological "events", and site code used in the archive is WSM 69362.

Two excavation areas were excavated; Area 1 and Area 2. Both measured 50m by 21.8m, and were located over evaluation trenches 4 (Area 1) and 24 (Area 2) from the evaluation stage (Lovett and Wheeler 2017). Area 1 was extended by 50m² on its southern edge. The location of the trenches is indicated in Figure 1.

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

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 C. Jane Evans

3.5.1 Artefact recovery policy

Recovery of artefacts was undertaken according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012).

3.5.2 Method of analysis

The finds work reported here conforms to the following guidance: for finds work by ClfA (2014), for archive creation by AAF (2011) and for museum deposition by SMA (1993).

3.6 Environmental archaeology methodology, by Elizabeth Pearson

3.6.1 Sampling policy

Samples were taken according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (2012). Four samples (each of 10 to 20 litres) were taken from the fill of pit [114]. A single sample from fill (112) was assessed (Table 4).

3.6.2 Processing and analysis

The sample was processed by flotation 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.

The residue was scanned by eye and the abundance of each category of environmental remains estimated. A magnet was also used to test for the presence of hammer scale. The flot was scanned using a low power MEIJI stereo light microscope and plant remains identified using modern reference collections maintained by Worcestershire Archaeology, and a seed identification manual (Cappers *et al* 2012). Nomenclature for the plant remains follows the New Flora of the British Isles, 3rd edition (Stace 2010).

As no environmental remains of significance were noted in the sample assessed, no further work was carried out on these samples.

3.6.3 Discard policy

Remaining sample material and scanned residue will be discarded after a period of three months following submission of this report unless there is a specific request to retain them.

3.7 Statement of confidence in the methods and results

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

4 The application site

4.1 Topography, geology and archaeological context

The site is situated on the south-east facing slope of a hill, amongst pastoral farmland. It lies to the north of Redditch, bounded to the east by a railway line, to the south by the Red Ditch brook, to the west by a residential development, and to the north by further agricultural land.

The underlying geology comprises mudstone and siltstone of the Mercia Mudstone group (BGS 2017), whilst the overlying soils are slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged reddish fine loamy over clayey soils, fine loamy and clayey soils, known as Salop soils (Ragg *et al* 1984).

A more comprehensive discussion of the archaeological background of the site, is set out in the DBA (CgMs 2011). To summarise, the earliest activity recorded in the area is the single Late Bronze Age pit excavated during the evaluation phase (Lovett and Wheeler 2017). Prior to this

discovery, the earliest known activity was an Iron Age enclosure (WSM46351). This site did not reveal any internal features relating to settlement, but the finds assemblage did suggest habitation, dating from the Middle to Late Iron Age. The lack of Roman material indicated abandonment before this time (Mann 2012). The Roman saltway from Beoley to Droitwich (WSM37590) followed the course of the Red Ditch to the south and east of the site (Cornah 2016).

A deserted medieval settlement at Weights Lane (WSM00017) lies to the north of the development site, with probably associated ridge and furrow to the north-west (WSM 57466 and WSM 09858). The site continued to be used for agricultural purposes through the post-medieval period, with the creation of farms in the 18th and 19th centuries (WSM 54852, WSM 41577, WSM 33278, and WSM 55271). Quarrying is recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, evidence of which was identified during the evaluation work (Lovett and Wheeler 2017), and similar investigations on land to the immediate west (Cornah 2016).

4.2 Current land-use

The site is currently laid to pasture.

5 Results

5.1 Structural analysis

The trenches and features recorded are shown in Figs 2 and 3.

5.1.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The natural stratum consisted of a red clay marl with occasional veins of a light blue clay. The clay varied in consistency and compaction from a firm, almost plastic deposit, to being friable and crumbling. In Area 2 there were patches of glacio-fluvial gravels in the south side.

Within Area 1 a large deposit of colluvium was present. This had been deposited in a small valley in the landscape, and had filled it up so that it was not discernible from the current ground level. It was up to 0.9m thick at its deepest. A small amount of colluvium had accumulated in the south-east corner of Area 2, to a thickness of 0.5m.

5.1.2 Phase 2: Bronze Age deposits

A single Bronze Age pit (114) was identified and excavated (Figs 2 and 3; Plate 2). It was 3.88m long by 2.9m wide and 1.1m deep, and filled by nine deposits. The basal fill was up to 0.2m thick, of a mid-reddish brown silty clay. It was irregularly deposited, as if it had been trampled in the base before further fills sealed it. There then followed a sequence of seasonal inwashes of blue clays interleaved with individual dumps of rake-out material mixed with clays. This represents activity followed by hiatus followed by further activity. Above the last of these hiatus deposits was a thin band of charcoal in a silty clay matrix, just 0.04m thick but consisting of c.50% charcoal (106). This was sealed by a low energy seasonal silting event, below the final deposit which was a 0.54m thick dump of material to close the pit. This deposit included occasional flints and pottery fragments, as well as charcoal and up to a litre of fire-cracked stone.

The pit was 3m south of another Bronze Age pit located during the evaluation stage (Lovett and Wheeler 2017). The slope of the hill levelled off to the south, and an extension to the trench was added to investigate whether any further activity was on this brow of the hill. The contingency area did not reveal any further evidence of activity.

5.1.3 Phase 3: Medieval deposits

Six furrows were identified in Area 2, aligned north-west to south-east (Fig 2, Plate 3). These measured between 1.3m and 1.7m wide. Roman pottery was recovered from one furrow, though no features of Roman date were identified on the site.

5.1.4 Phase 4: Modern deposits

The site was covered in a mid-orange red silty clay subsoil, between 0.1m and 0.3m thick. This in turn was sealed by a friable mid reddish brown clay loam topsoil, c. 0.3m thick.

5.2 Artefact analysis, by C. Jane Evans

The assemblage is summarised in Tables 1-3.

Only a handful of finds was recovered; from the upper fill of a Bronze Age pit (114), from the fill of a furrow (207) and from the colluvium (103). The small assemblage included earlier prehistoric, Roman and medieval finds (Table 1). All of the pottery was very abraded.

period	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight(g)	average weight
earlier prehistoric	ceramic	earthenware	pot	3	2	0.7
prehistoric	stone	flint	flake	2	3.2	1.6
Roman	ceramic	earthenware	pot	5	154	31
medieval	ceramic	earthenware	pot	3	10	3

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage by period

period	fabric code	fabric common name	count	weight(g)	average weight
earlier prehistoric	5.3	Quartz and grog	3	2	1
medieval	99	Miscellaneous medieval wares	3	10	3
Roman	12	Severn Valley ware	3	49	4
Roman	34/37	West Midlands/SW England mortaria	2	105	53

Table 2 Quantification of the pottery by fabric

Summary of the artefacts by period

Lithics

Two worked flint flakes were recovered from the upper fill of the Bronze Age pit (114, fill 104). These could not be more closely dated than broad prehistoric period.

Earlier prehistoric (Bronze Age?) pottery

Very small fragments of earlier prehistoric pottery were recovered from the upper fill of a Bronze Age pit (114, fill 104). These were in a coarse fabric, tempered with grog and quartz, similar to finds from previous fieldwork at Brockhill (Evans 2017 and Griffin 2012), the latter dating to the

early Bronze Age. Where enough of the sherd survived, it appeared to be oxidised externally with a black core, like these other examples.

Roman

Five sherds of heavily abraded Roman pottery were recovered from the fill of a furrow (207, fill 206). Three sherds were in Severn Valley ware, including the rim from a wide-mouthed jar dating broadly to the 2nd to 4th century. Two further joining sherds came from the rim and spout of a mortarium in a sandy oxidised fabric. This is likely to be from the Severn Valley or south west and probably dates to the 2nd century. More specialist analysis would provide a more secure identification and perhaps closer dating, should further work take place on the site.

Medieval pottery

Three small fragments of medieval cooking pot, including a rim, were found in a deposit of colluvium (103). These were in a sandy fabric, possibly from a source in Warwickshire but not precisely identified for the purposes of this report. This dates broadly to the 12th to 14th centuries.

context	object specific type	count	weight(g)	period	start date	end date	context tpq
103	pot	3	10	medieval	12th	14th	12th-14th
104	pot	3	2	earlier prehistoric			earlier prehistoric (Bronze Age?)
	flint flake	2	3.2	prehistoric			
206	pot	3	49	Roman	2nd	4th	2nd
		2	105	Roman	late 1st	2nd	

Table 3: Summary of context dating based on artefacts

Nature of the archaeological interest in the site

All the finds came from upper deposits; the upper fill of the Bronze Age pit, medieval furrows and a layer of colluvium. They hint at some level of prehistoric, Roman and medieval activity somewhere in the vicinity, but seem most likely to represent a general background scatter, compatible with agricultural activity.

Further analysis and reporting

The mortarium justifies more detailed analysis should further work be undertaken on the site.

Discard and retention

The finds could be considered for discard, with the agreement of the receiving museum.

5.3 Environmental analysis, by Elizabeth Pearson

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

Uncharred remains, consisting of mainly root fragments are assumed to be modern and intrusive as they are unlikely to have survived in the soils on site for long without charring or waterlogging.

Only small fragments of unidentified charcoal were recorded, from which limited interpretation could be made.

Context	Sample	Feature type	Fill of	Period	Sample volume (L)	Volume processed (L)	Res assessed	Flot assessed
112	1	Pit	114	Early prehistoric	10	0	No	No
112	2	Pit	114	Early prehistoric	10	0	No	No
112	3	Pit	114	Early prehistoric	10	0	No	No
112	4	Pit	114	Early prehistoric	10	10	Yes	Yes

Table 4: Bulk sample (112)

context	sample	preservation type	species detail	category remains	quantity/diversity	comment
112	4	ch	unidentified wood fragments	misc	+/low	very small fragments
112	4	wa?	unidentified herbaceous root fragments	misc	+/low	

Table 5: Summary of remains from bulk sample

Key:

preservation	quantity
ch = charred	+ = 1 - 10
?wa = waterlogged or uncharred	* = probably modern and intrusive

Significance

Environmental remains of low significance were recorded from a single sample.

6 Synthesis

The Bronze Age pit that was excavated during the evaluation phase contained a quantity of fire-cracked stone, and an assemblage of 23 sherds of pottery, with the evidence suggesting that it was a refuse pit for a single cooking event, and indicative of Bronze Age activity in the immediate vicinity (Lovett and Wheeler 2017, 11). The Iron Age enclosure site excavated c 750m to the south-west returned a single piece of Bronze Age pottery, of a similar fabric to that recovered from the evaluation. Whilst there was no Bronze Age origin to the enclosure, the pottery was considered evidence of some level of human presence in the wider area (Mann 2012). The pit discovered during this phase of works further reinforces this theory, and it can be postulated that further activity may lie in the field to the north, a mere 25m away.

The Roman pottery that was recovered from the furrows in Area 2 was, as with the assemblage returned from the evaluation stage, indicative of some level of activity from that period. No features from the Roman era could be identified, however. This may be due to truncation by medieval or later farming practices, or by the quarrying that has peppered the hillside. It could also be that the pottery has been transported by colluvial action from higher up the hill, and any Roman activity lies beyond the scope of this development.

The medieval ridge and furrow correlates with the known historical activity in the area, being that of low level agricultural practices over many centuries.

6.1 Research frameworks

The Bronze Age in Worcestershire has remained only sporadically investigated and thus poorly understood, with just a handful of sites of any size excavated (Hurst 2017). Whilst this site does little to remedy that situation, it does suggest that some form of Bronze Age occupation within the wider landscape is present.

7 Publication summary

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

An archaeological excavation was undertaken on behalf of Wardell Armstrong at BTR Land, Brockhill East, Redditch, Worcestershire, (NGR SP 0366 6884; HER ref WSM69362). Two areas measuring c.50m x 22m were excavated, with one revealing a large pit of Bronze Age date. This, like a similar pit excavated during the evaluation stage, was filled partially with waste material derived from domestic activity, and is indicative of low level occupation of the landscape during this period. The second area contained evidence for medieval ridge and furrow, and residual Roman pottery, suggesting some as yet undiscovered Roman activity in the area.

8 Acknowledgements

Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Jon Webster of Wardell Armstrong, and Adrian Scruby, Historic Environment Advisor for Worcestershire County Council.

9 Bibliography

AAF 2011 *Archaeological archives: a guide to the best practice in the creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum, <http://www.archaeologyuk.org/archives/>

BGS 2017 *Geology of Britain Viewer*, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, British Geological Survey, accessed 6 November 2017

Cappers, T R J, Bekker, R M, and Jans, J E A, 2012 *Digitale Zadenatlas van Nederland: Digital seed atlas of the Netherlands*, *Groningen Archaeological Studies*, **4**, Barkhuis Publishing and Groningen University Library: Groningen

CgMs 2011 *Archaeological Desk-based Assessment, Brockhill, East Redditch, Worcestershire*, CgMs Consulting Ltd

ClfA 2014a *Standard and guidance: Archaeological excavation*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, <http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>

ClfA 2014b *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, <http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>

Cornah, T, 2016 *Archaeological evaluation at New Holyoakes Field First School, Brockhill East, Redditch, Worcestershire*, Worcestershire Archaeology, Worcestershire County Council, unpublished report **2405**, dated 15 December 2016, WSM 68334, P4930

English Heritage 2011 *Environmental archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines

Evans, C J, 2017 Artefact analysis, in P Lovett and J Wheeler *Archaeological evaluation at BTR Land Brockhill East, Redditch*, Worcestershire Archaeology, Worcestershire County Council, unpublished report 2466, dated 19th May 2017, WSM 67930, P5073, 6-10

Griffin, L, 2012 Artefact analysis, in A C Mann, *Archaeological excavation at land east of Brockhill Lane, Redditch, Worcestershire*, Worcestershire Archaeology, Worcestershire County Council, unpublished report **1934**, dated 3 October 2012, WSM 46074, P3805

Hurst, J D, and Rees, H, 1992 Pottery fabrics; a multi-period series for the County of Hereford and Worcester, in S G Woodiwiss (ed), *Iron Age and Roman salt production and the medieval town of Droitwich*, CBA Res Rep, **81**, 200-9

Hurst, J D, 2017 Middle Bronze Age to Late Iron Age Worcestershire, in D J Hurst, *Westward on the High-hilled Plains; The Later Prehistory of the West Midlands*, Oxbow books, Oxford

Lovett, P and Wheeler, J, 2017 *Archaeological evaluation at BTR Land, Brockhill East, Redditch, Worcestershire*, Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council, unpublished report **2466**, dated 19 May 2017, WSM 67930

Mann, A C, 2012 *Archaeological excavation at land east of Brockhill Lane, Redditch, Worcestershire*, Worcestershire Archaeology, Worcestershire County Council, unpublished report **1934**, dated 3 October 2012, WSM 46074

Ragg, J M, Beard, G R, George, H, Heaven, F W, Hollis, J M, Jones, R J A, Palmer, R C, Reeve, M J, Robson, J D, and Whitfield, W A D, 1984 *Soils and their use in midland and western England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales, **12**

SMA 1993 *Selection, retention and dispersal of archaeological collections*, Society for Museum Archaeology, <http://www.socmusarch.org.uk/publica.htm>

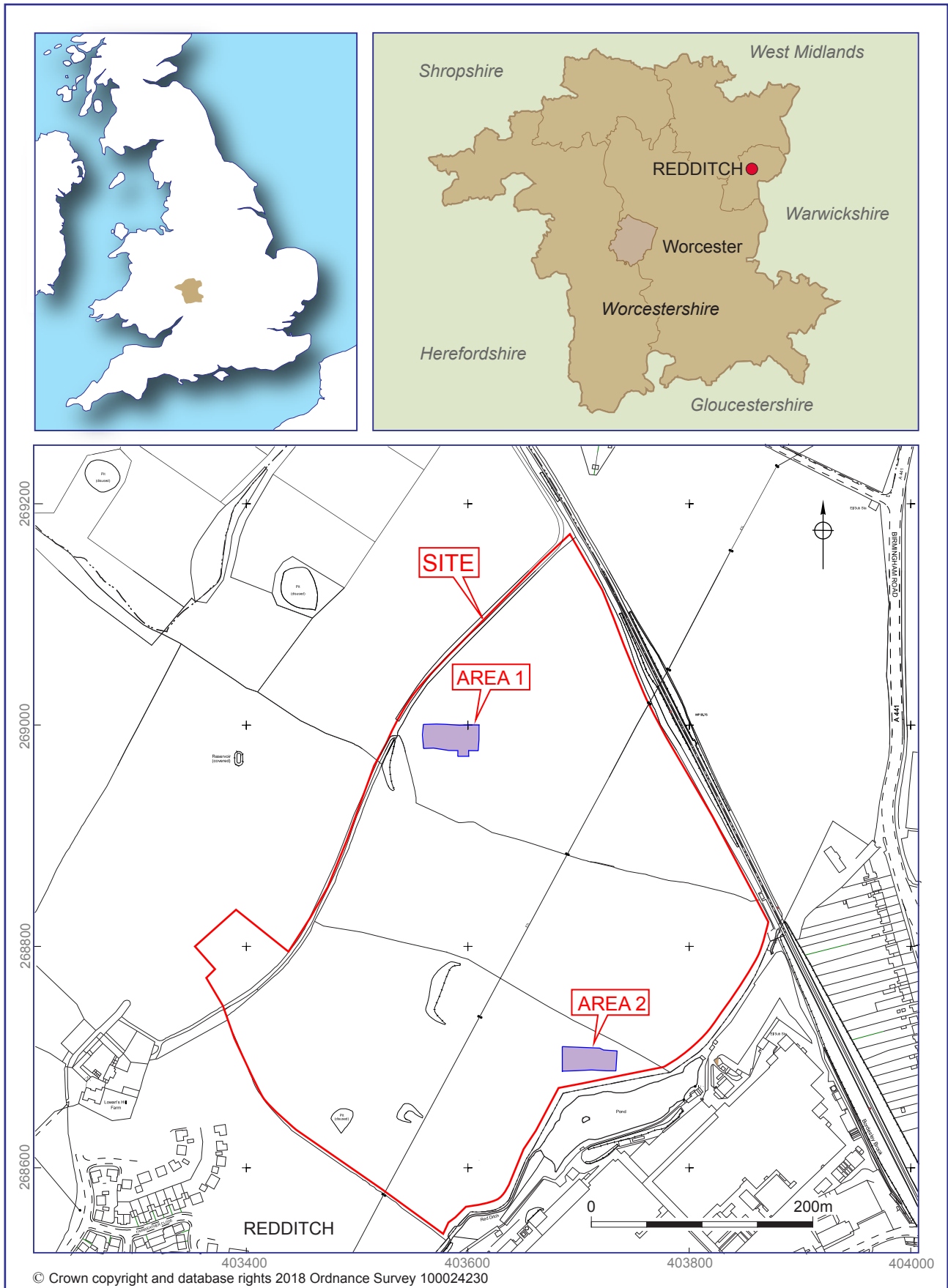
Stace, C, 2010 *New flora of the British Isles*, Cambridge University Press, (3rd edition)

WardArm, 2017 *BTR Land, Phase II Brockhill East, Redditch, Worcestershire, Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample*, Wardell Armstrong Archaeology, unpublished document, August 2017

WA 2012 *Manual of service practice, recording manual*, Worcestershire Archaeology, Worcestershire County Council, report **1842**

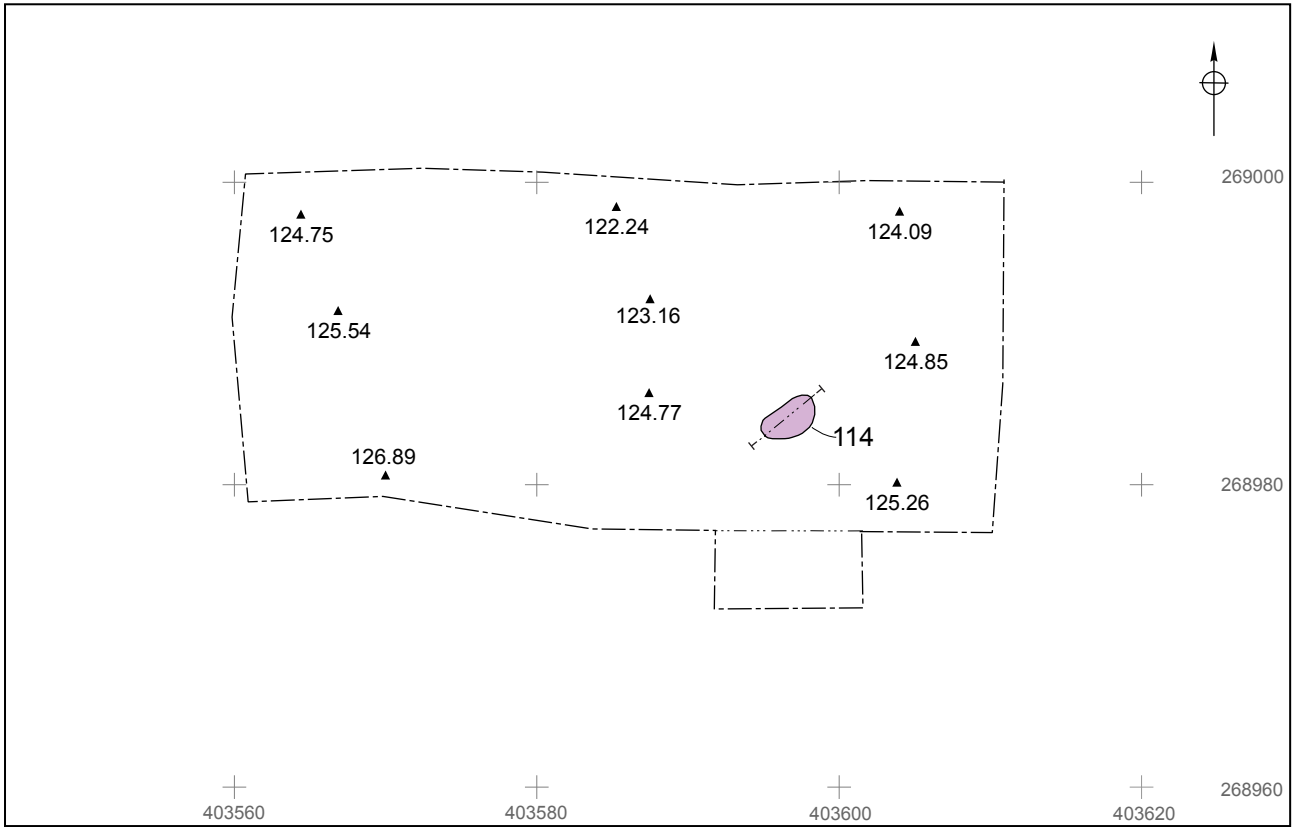
WCC 2010 *Standards and guidelines for archaeological projects in Worcestershire*, Planning Advisory Section, Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council unpublished report **604**, amended July 2012

Figures

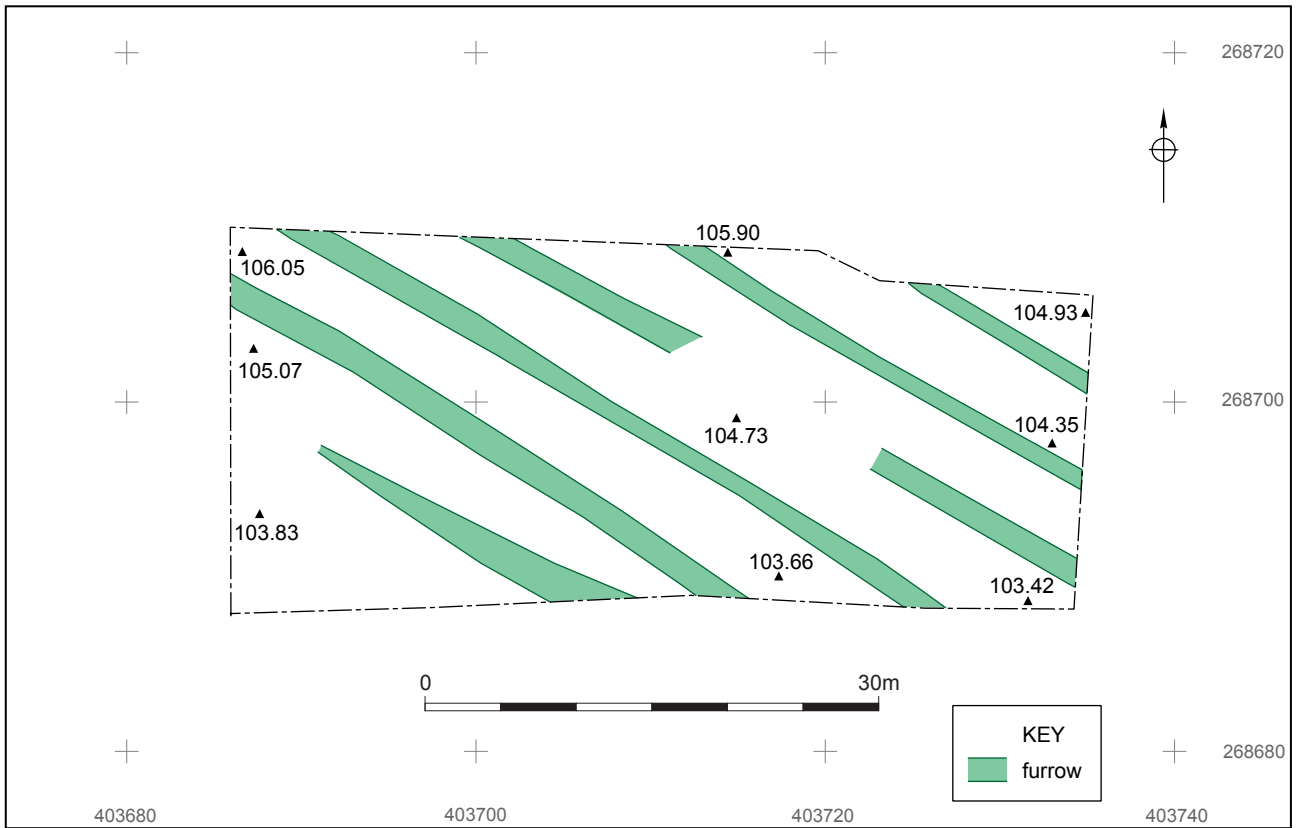


Location of the site

Figure 1



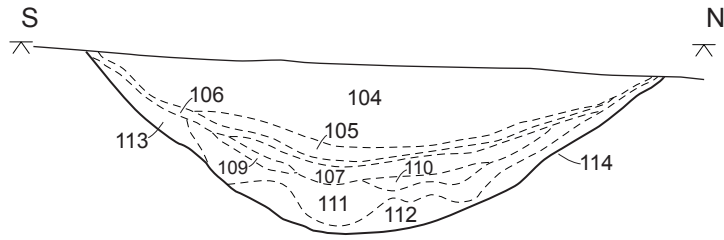
Plan of Area 1



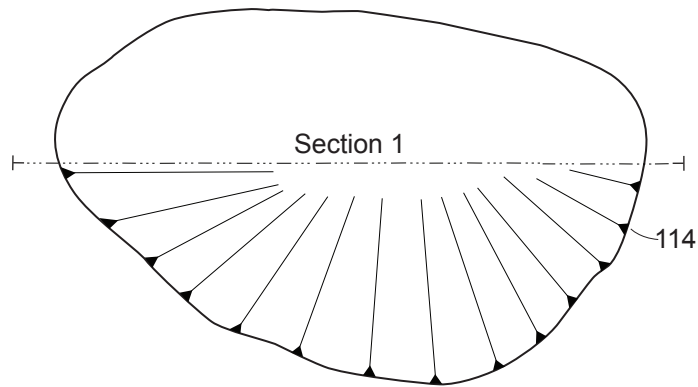
Plan of Area 2

Figure 2

SECTION 1: PIT 114



PLAN OF PIT 114



Plan and section of Pit 114

Figure 3

Plates



Plate 1 Area 1 looking south-west (1m scales)



Plate 2 Pit 114, looking north-west (1m scales)



Plate 3 Area 2, looking south-east (1m scales)

Appendix 1 Technical information

The archive (site code: WSM 69362)

The archive consists of:

- 1 Photographic records AS3
- 24 Digital photographs
- 1 Drawing number catalogues AS4
- 1 Scale drawings
- 1 Context number catalogues AS5
- 1 Sample number catalogues AS18
- 2 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

A copy of the report will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Monuments Record (NMR) as appropriate.

Summary of data for Worcestershire HER

Context	Sample	Feature type	Fill of	Period	Sample volume (L)	Volume processed (L)	Res assessed	Flot assessed
112	1	Pit	114	Early prehistoric	10	0	No	No
112	2	Pit	114	Early prehistoric	10	0	No	No
112	3	Pit	114	Early prehistoric	10	0	No	No
112	4	Pit	114	Early prehistoric	10	10	Yes	Yes

Env Table 1: Bulk sample (112)

context	sample	preservation type	species detail	category remains	quantity/diversity	comment
112	4	ch	unidentified wood fragments	misc	+/low	very small fragments
112	4	wa?	unidentified herbaceous root fragments	misc	+/low	

Env Table 2: Summary of remains from bulk sample

Key:

preservation	quantity
ch = charred	+ = 1 - 10
?wa = waterlogged or uncharred	* = probably modern and intrusive

period	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight(g)	average weight
earlier prehistoric	ceramic	earthenware	pot	3	2	0.7
prehistoric	stone	flint	flake	2	3.2	1.6

Roman	ceramic	earthenware	pot	5	154	31
medieval	ceramic	earthenware	pot	3	10	3

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage by period

period	fabric code	fabric common name	count	weight(g)	average weight
earlier prehistoric	5.3	Quartz and grog	3	2	1
medieval	99	Miscellaneous medieval wares	3	10	3
Roman	12	Severn Valley ware	3	49	4
Roman	34/37	West Midlands/SW England mortaria	2	105	53

Table 2 Quantification of the pottery by fabric

context	object specific type	count	weight(g)	period	start date	end date	context tpq
103	pot	3	10	medieval	12th	14th	12th-14th
104	pot	3	2	earlier prehistoric			earlier prehistoric (Bronze Age?)
	flint flake	2	3.2	prehistoric			
206	pot	3	49	Roman	2nd	4th	2nd
		2	105	Roman	late 1st	2nd	

Table 3: Summary of context dating based on artefacts