

An archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to Norton Farm Cottages, Harvington Lane, Norton, nr Evesham, Worcestershire



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Project reference: P4941
Report reference: 2406
HER reference: WSM 68335
Oasis id fieldsec1-270058

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Peter Lovett

With contributions by Elizabeth Pearson and James Spry

Illustrations by Carolyn Hunt

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken of land adjacent to Norton Farm Cottages, Harvington Lane, Norton, Evesham, Worcestershire (NGR SP 0474 4816). It was undertaken on behalf of Christian Haines, who intends to undertake residential development of the site, for which a planning application has been submitted.

Thirteen trenches were excavated across the site, which is currently under orchard. A number of shallow ditches were identified and excavated across the site. None contained definitive dating evidence, although the fills of some appeared to indicate a recent date and all were indicative of low level agricultural use. Two pits were also recorded. The presence of a single charred grain of glume wheat in the first would indicate a pre-mid-Saxon date for the feature, although the assemblage of well-preserved cattle bones suggests a much later date. The second contained mixed burnt clay and charcoal, possibly representing a collapsed superstructure of a hearth. These features were otherwise also undated, but do not contradict the general agricultural use of the site.

Report

1 Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

An evaluation was undertaken of land adjacent to Norton Farm Cottages, Harvington Lane, Norton, Evesham, Worcestershire (NGR SP 0474 4816). It was commissioned by Dobson-Grey Ltd on behalf of Christian Haines, who intends to construct a residential development for which a planning application has been submitted to Wychavon District Council (reference W/14/02069).

The proposed development site is considered to include potential heritage assets, the significance of which may be affected by the application.

The project conforms to a brief prepared by Worcestershire County Council in relation to a previous scheme of development of the site (WCC 2013) which was confirmed as still current (pers comm Adrian Scruby, Historic Environment Advisor, WCC), and for which a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced (WA 2016).

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

The event reference for this project, given by the HER is WSM 68335.

2 Aims

The aims of the evaluation brief were to

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits beyond reasonable doubt;
- identify their location, nature date and preservation;
- assess their significance;
- assess the likely impact of the proposed development.

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, assisted by Aidan Woodger (BA (hons.); MSc) and Graham Arnold (BA (hons.), MSc) The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Vaughan (BA (hons.); MA; ACIfA). Illustrations were prepared by Carolyn Hunt (BSc (hons.); PG Cert; MCIfA). Elizabeth Pearson (MSc; ACIfA) contributed the environmental report.

3.2 Documentary research

Prior to fieldwork commencing a search was made of the Historic Environment Record (HER).

3.3 List of sources consulted

Cartographic sources

- 1846 Norton and Lenchwick Tithe Plan, scale 1:10,000, transcribed by David Gyatt
- 1904 Ordnance Survey, scale 25":1 mile

Documentary sources

Published and grey literature sources are listed in the bibliography.

3.4 Fieldwork strategy

A detailed specification has been prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2016).

Fieldwork was undertaken between 21 and 25 November 2016. The site reference number and site code is WSM 68335.

Thirteen trenches, amounting to just over 612m² in area, were excavated over the site area of 1.53ha, representing a sample of 4%. The location of the trenches is indicated in Figure 2.

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed under archaeological supervision using a 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. Deposits were recorded according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012). On completion of excavation, the trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material.

3.5 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.

3.6 Artefact methodology

3.6.1 Artefact recovery policy

Recovery of artefacts was undertaken according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012). In the event no artefacts pre-dating the modern period were identified.

3.7 Environmental archaeology methodology, by Elizabeth Pearson

The environmental project conforms to relevant sections of the *Standard and guidance: 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 2011), and *Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluations* (AEA 1995).

3.7.1 Sampling policy

Sampling was undertaken according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012). A total of four samples (each of 10 litres) were taken from the site (Env Table 1).

3.7.2 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 hammerscale. The flots were 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).

Animal bone was identified with the aid of modern bone reference collections housed at the WA and identification guides (Schmid 1972 and Hillson 1992).

3.7.3 Discard policy

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

3.8 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 bounded on the south by Harvington Lane, to the west by cottages, to the north by orchards and the east by arable land. It is relatively flat, at a height of c 49.5mAOD.

The geology consists of Ailstone Member Sand and Gravel overlying Blue Lias and Charmouth Mudstone Formation (undifferentiated) (BGS 2016).

An area of Palaeolithic potential (WSM 56925) has been identified, with the study area falling within it. A Romano-British enclosure has been recorded approximately 210m south-east of the site, thought to be a farmstead (WSM 23490). Norton Conservation Area extends up to the west boundary of the site. The medieval village lies to the west and south-west of the study area, and includes seventeen historic buildings, ranging from the 15th to 19th centuries, nine of which are listed. A possible 19th century limekiln (WSM 57248) has been identified 415m to the south-east and two gravel pits (WSM 15418) are located c 350m north of the site.

4.2 Current land-use

The site is currently an apple orchard, with trees laid in regular straight rows, aligned north-north-east to south-south-west, spaced at 5.50-5.75m intervals.

5 Results

5.1 Structural analysis

The trenches and features recorded are shown in Figures 2-5 and Plates 2-14. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1.

5.1.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The natural consists predominantly of gravels in a yellowy orange sand matrix, with occasional variation towards dark brown silty sands and light yellow clays. It was observed at between 0.47m and 0.82m, with an average of c 0.6m below the current ground level.

5.1.2 Phase 2: Undated deposits

In Trench 1 a large pit was excavated (Fig 3; Plate 2). This was 0.26m deep and 2.2m across. No datable material was recovered from it but several butchered animal bones were identified.

Trench 2 contained a shallow east to west aligned ditch, 0.2m in depth. The fill was a sterile sand. It was considered most likely to be a relatively recent agricultural feature. A similar feature was excavated in Trench 10, running roughly north to south, and in Trench 12, also running north to south. The ditch in Trench 12 was associated with a probable modern posthole (Plate 9).

A possible hearth was identified in Trench 3 (304) (Fig 5; Plates 3-4). The feature emerged from the western edge of the trench, and suggested a sub-circular form. The fill comprised fired clay and occasional charcoal, possibly representing a collapsed superstructure. This possibility was reinforced by the depth of the cut, being 0.1m to the 0.15m thickness of the fill. It is possible that a slightly raised structure around the rim had been originally created. No evidence of scorching was present.

A roughly east to west aligned ditch was excavated in Trench 5 (Plate 10). It comprised two fills, though the lower fill showed signs of having been heavily disturbed by bioturbation, and may therefore be a distortion of the cut. It measured 0.4m deep and 1.28m wide. Trench 6 contained two ditches and a pit. Both ditches were aligned east to west, with 604 (Fig 4; Plate 5) 0.32m deep

and 0.84m wide, whilst 608 (Plate 6) was 0.15m deep and 0.98m wide. They were both filled with a light blueish grey silty sand, but neither yielded any dateable material. A small pit 606 lay between them, and contained a similar fill (Plate 7). It was 0.08m deep and 0.95m across. The shallowness of these features suggests a degree of truncation, presumably through subsequent ploughing.

A north to south aligned ditch, 1104, in Trench 11 measured 0.41m deep and 0.8m wide (Fig 5; Plate 8). It had a well-defined v-shape profile, notably different from either the features seen in Trenches 2, 10, and 12 that suggested a recent creation, or from the shallow ditches in Trenches 5 and 6.

5.1.3 Phase 3: Modern deposits

Modern activity was identified in Trench 9, in the form of a sub-circular pit with modern brick and plastic bags within. The topsoil was an often thick dark sandy loam, up to 0.5m in depth.

5.2 Environmental analysis, by Elizabeth Pearson and James Spry

The environmental evidence recovered is summarised in Env Tables 1-3.

Animal bone (James Spry)

A total of 386g (14 fragments) of animal bone was hand-collected from pit 104 in Trench 1. The majority of the assemblage consisted of cattle/large mammal bones, including scapula, femur, vertebra fragments and the mandible of a juvenile cow. One of the scapula fragments had slice marks present. The level of preservation was good, but the assemblage was too small to draw any conclusions from.

Plant remains (Elizabeth Pearson)

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.

Environmental remains were poorly preserved in these samples. Only a single charred grain of emmer or spelt wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*) was noted, in fill 103, of pit 104. As glume wheats (which include emmer and spelt wheat) were predominant wheat crops from the prehistoric to mid-Saxon period, this may indicate that the pit is pre-mid-Saxon in date. However, as this is based on a single grain, any dating inference is tentative.

Charcoal fragments were present only in low levels and were too small for species identification.

Little interpretation could be made of the remains from the four samples and it is likely that environmental remains are poorly preserved on the site as a whole.

Context	Sample	Feature type	Fill of	Period	Sample volume (L)	Volume processed (L)	Residue assessed	Flot assessed
103	3	Pit	104	undated	10	10	Yes	Yes
303	4	Pit	304	undated	10	10	Yes	Yes
603	1	Ditch	604	undated	10	10	Yes	Yes
607	2	Ditch	608	undated	10	10	Yes	Yes

Env Table 1: List of bulk samples

context	sample	large mammal	charcoal	charred plant	uncharred plant	comments
103	3	occ	occ	occ	abt*	* = probably intrusive, plant roots-intrusive
303	4	occ	occ		abt*	* = probably intrusive, fired clay sampled
603	1		occ	abt	abt*	* = probably intrusive, fungal sclerotia abundant
607	2		occ		abt*	* = probably intrusive

Env Table 2: Summary of environmental remains; occ = occasional, mod = moderate, abt = abundant, *probably intrusive

context	sample	Preservation type	species detail	category remains	quantity/diversity
103	3	?wa*	unidentified leaf fragments, unidentified herbaceous root fragments	misc	+++/low
103	3	?wa*	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	seed	+/low
103	3	ch	unidentified wood fragments	misc	+/low
103	3	ch	<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> grain	grain	+/low
303	4	?wa*	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	seed	+/low
303	4	ch	unidentified wood fragments	misc	+/low
303	4	?wa*	unidentified herbaceous root fragments	misc	+++/low
603	1	?wa*	unidentified stem fragments, unidentified herbaceous root fragments	misc	+++/low
603	1	ch	unidentified wood fragments, unidentified fungal sclerotia	misc	+++/low
607	2	?wa*	unidentified leaf fragments, unidentified wood fragments	misc	+++/low

Env Table 3: Plant remains from bulk samples

Key:

preservation	quantity
ch = charred	+ = 1 - 10
min = mineralised	++ = 11- 50
wa = waterlogged	+++ = 51 - 100
?wa = waterlogged or uncharred	++++ = 101+
	* = probably intrusive

6 Synthesis

The shallow ditches and pits that were excavated provided little information to suggest any function or date, with the exception of pit 104 and hearth 304. The former contained a quantity of animal bone, some showing butchery marks, though any further inference of the assemblage was not possible. The single charred grain of glume wheat recovered from the pit does hint at a possible pre-mid Saxon date, but only tentatively. Conversely, the good preservation of the animal bone suggests a more recent deposition, given the nature of the geology. The hearth, whilst undated, at least has an obvious function. Whether it exists in isolation from the other features is uncertain.

The three ditches in Trenches 5 and 6 are probably heavily truncated, but are suggestive of low level agricultural activity. Similarly, the four ditches in Trenches 2, 10, 11, and 12 are likely to be agricultural in function, though probably more recent in date.

6.1 Research frameworks

The archaeological evidence from the site was not sufficient to properly interrogate the relevant research framework (Watts 2011).

7 Significance

The shallow and undated features present on the site are considered to be of low importance. With the exception of the undated hearth, they are all indicative of low level agricultural activity, and the hearth could well be considered in the same light. The features are at a depth of between 0.47m and 0.82m, and appear to have been heavily truncated, presumably from ploughing.

8 The impact of the development

8.1 Impacts during construction

During the construction phase there will be particular impacts, particularly the likely truncation of features due to the excavation of foundation and service trenches, and the construction of interceptor ponds and swales along the northern edge of the site.

8.2 Impacts on sustainability

The NPPF emphasises the importance of sustainability (DCLG 2012, section 131).

The historic environment is a non-renewable resource and therefore cannot be directly replaced. However mitigation through recording and investigation also produces an important research dividend that can be used for the better understanding of the area's history and contribute to local and regional research agendas (cf NPPF, DCLG 2012, section 141).

9 Recommendations

10 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 evaluation was undertaken on behalf of Christian Haines at Harvington Lane, Norton, Evesham, Worcestershire (NGR SP 0474 4816; WSM 68335).

Thirteen trenches were excavated across the site, which is currently under orchard. A number of shallow ditches were identified and excavated across the site. None contained definitive dating evidence, although the fills of some appeared to indicate a recent date and all were indicative of low level agricultural use. Two pits were also recorded. The presence of a single charred grain of glume wheat in the first would indicate a pre-mid-Saxon date for the feature, although the assemblage of well-preserved cattle bones suggests a much later date. The second contained mixed burnt clay and charcoal, possibly representing a collapsed superstructure of a hearth. These features were otherwise also undated, but do not contradict the general agricultural use of the site.

11 Acknowledgements

Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Keri Dobson (Dobson-Grey Ltd), Christian Haines (Tythe Barn Farm), Errol Mewes (Tayler and Fletcher LLP), Bob Byrd (tenant farmer), and Adrian Scruby (Historic Environment Advisor, Worcestershire County Council).

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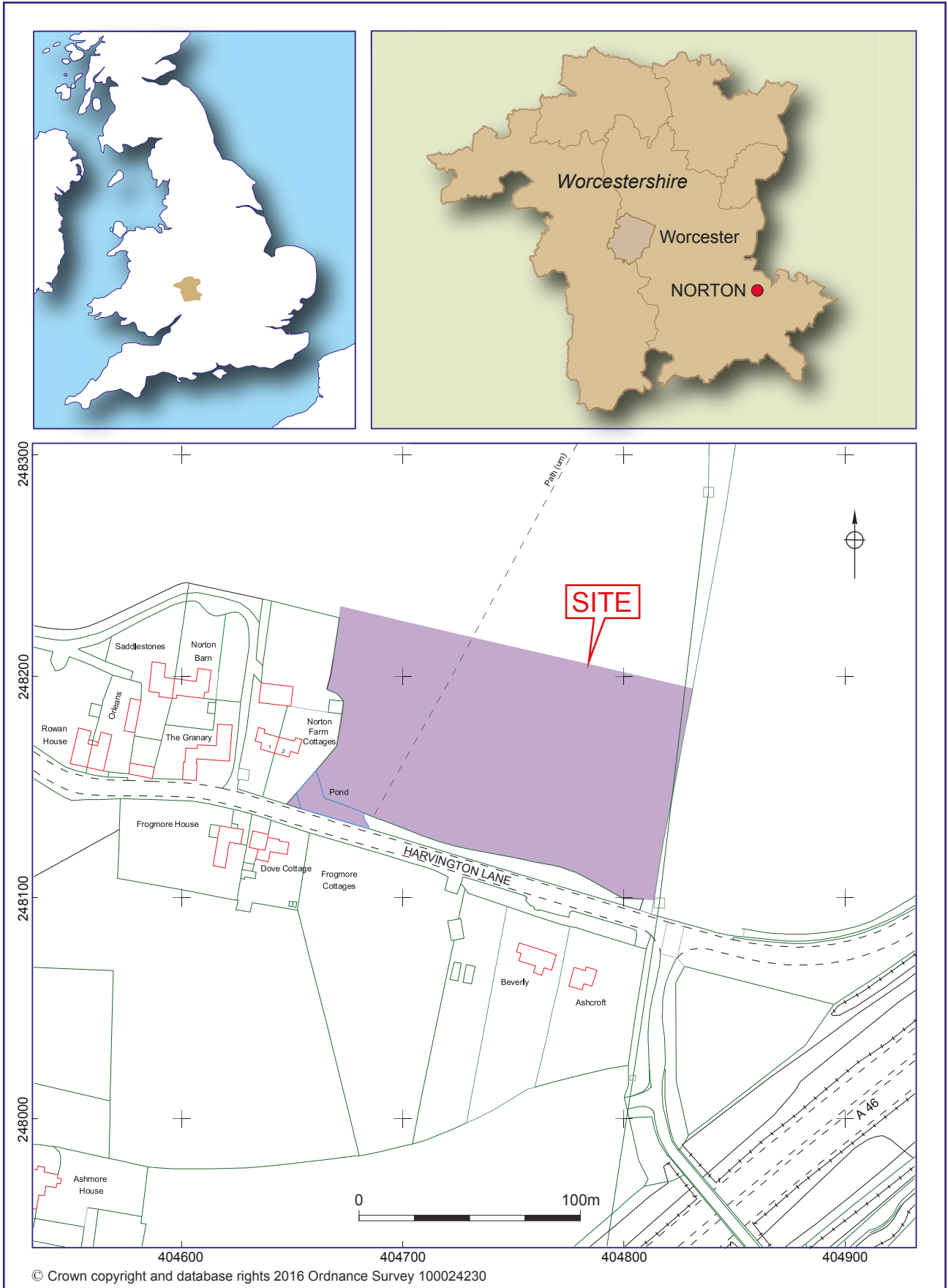
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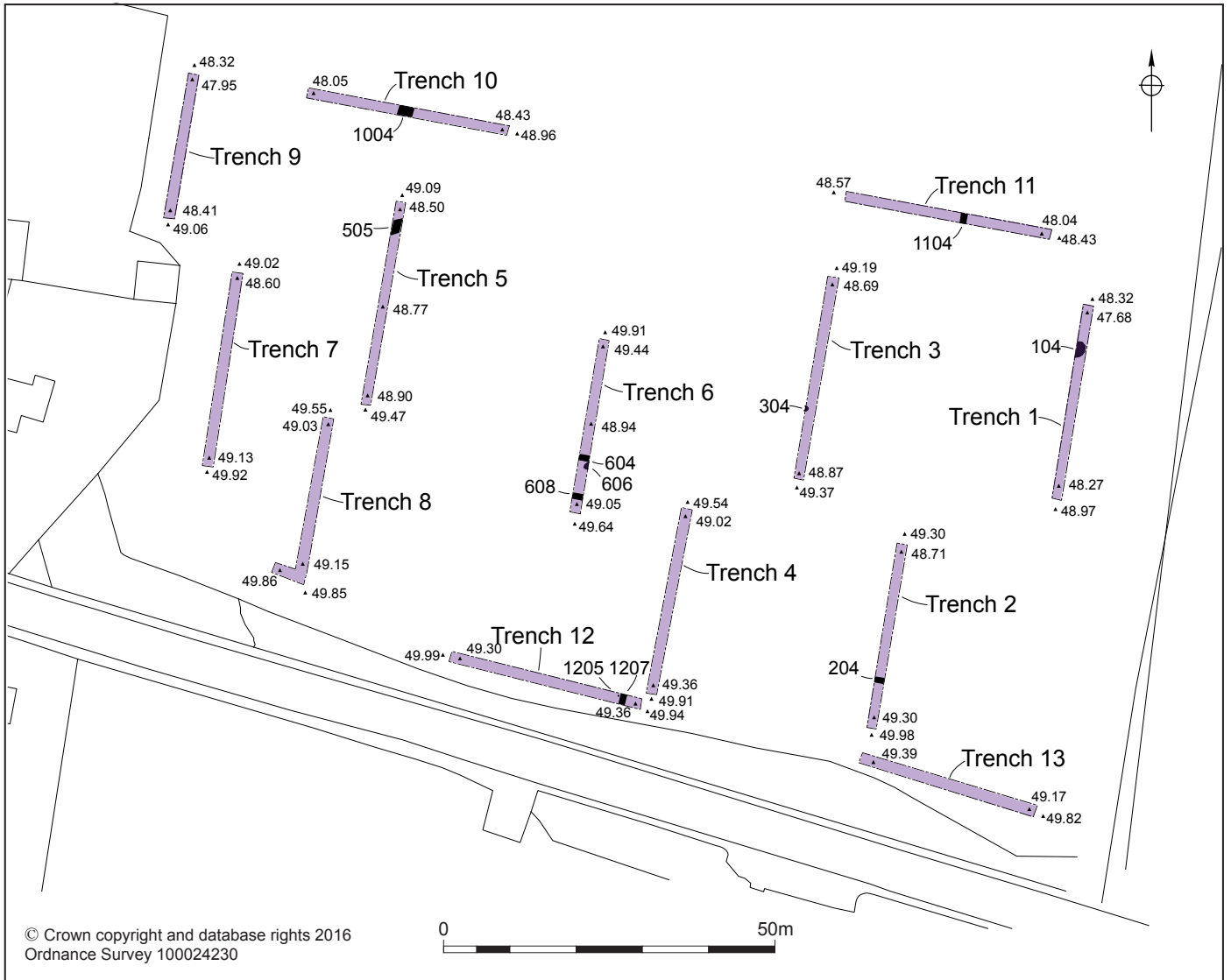
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Figures



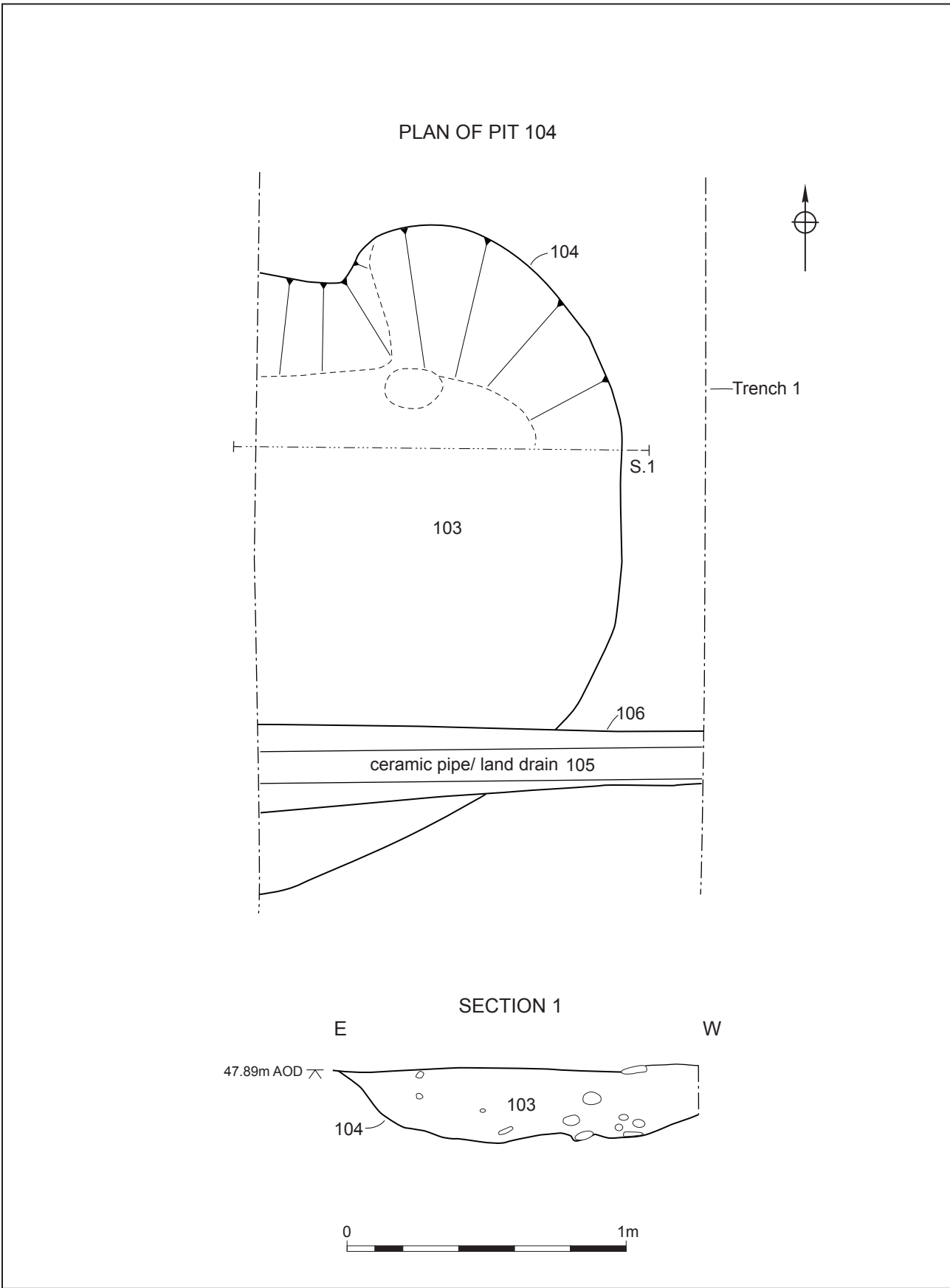
Location of the site

Figure 1



Trench location plan

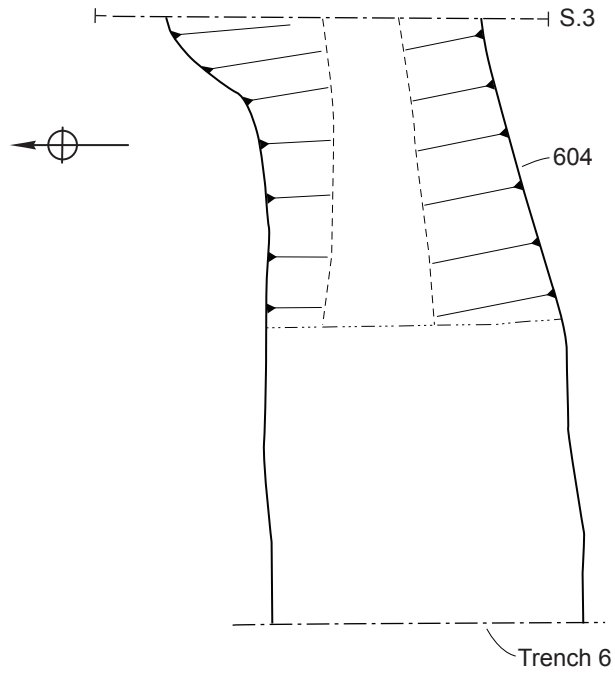
Figure 2



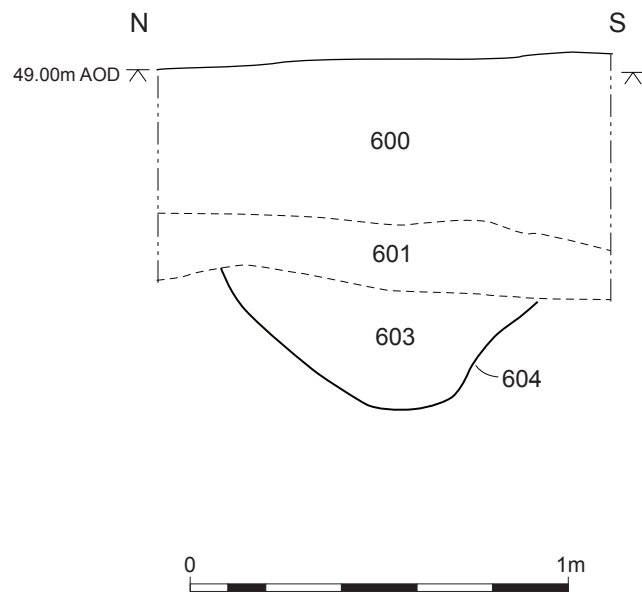
Pit 104: plan and section

Figure 3

PLAN OF DITCH 604

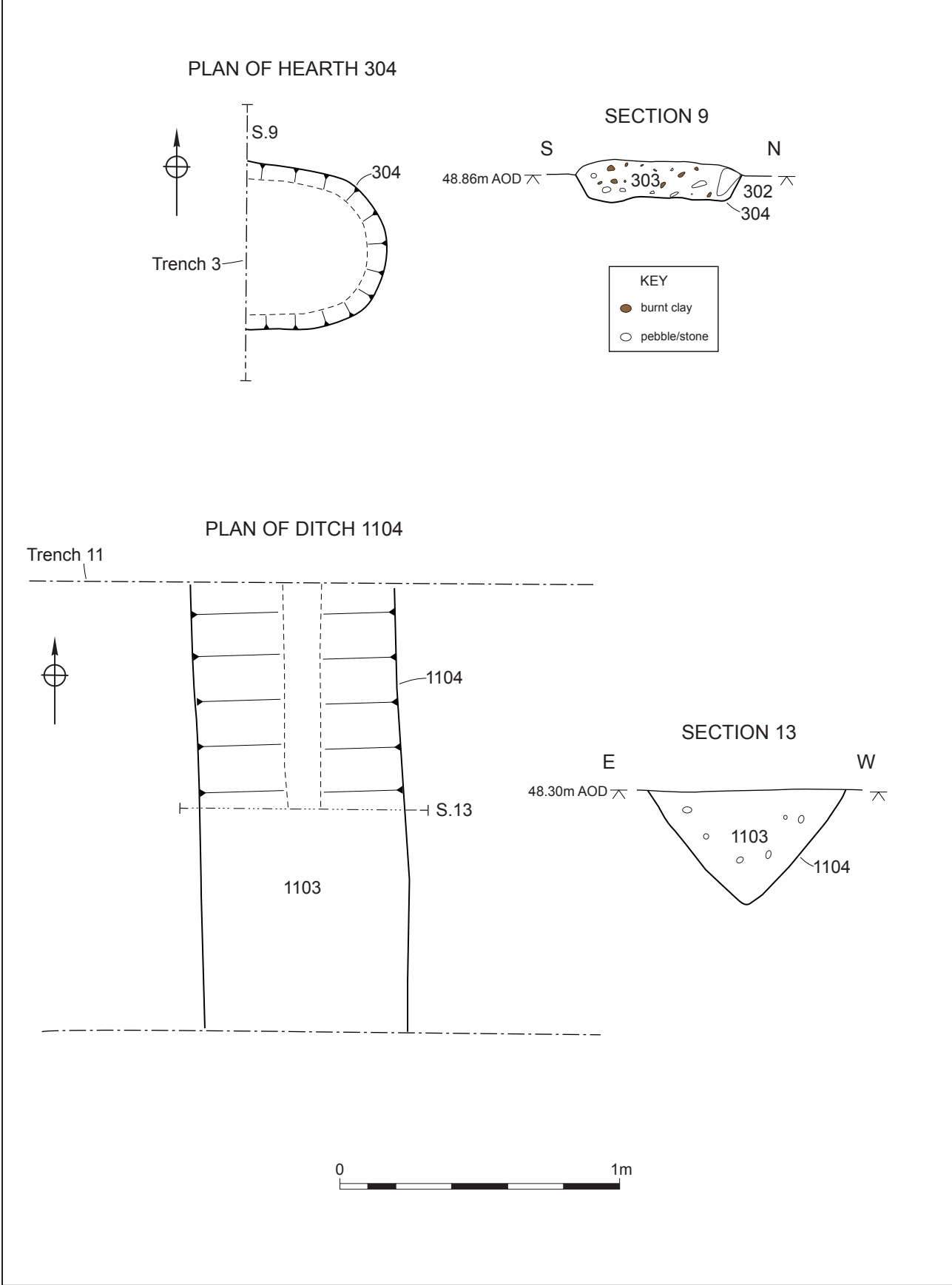


SECTION 3



Ditch 604: plan and section

Figure 4



Hearth 304 and ditch 1104: plans and sections

Figure 5

Plates



Plate 1 General shot of site, view north



Plate 2 Pit 104, looking south (1m scale)



Plate 3 Hearth 304 pre-excitation, looking west (0.5m scale)



Plate 4 Hearth 304, looking west (0.5m scale)



Plate 5 Ditch 604, looking east (1m scale)



Plate 6 Ditch 608, looking east (0.5m scale)



Plate 7 Pit 606, looking south-east (0.5m scale)



Plate 8 Ditch 1104, looking north (1m and 0.5m scales)



Plate 9 Ditch 1207 and posthole 1205, looking north (1m and 0.2m scales)



Plate 10 Ditch 505, looking west (1m and 0.5m scales)



Plate 11 Trench 10, looking west (1m scales)



Plate 12 Trench 6, looking south (1m scales)



Plate 13 Trench 3, looking south (1m scales)



Plate 14 Trench 11, looking east (1m scales)

Appendix 1 Trench descriptions

Trench 1

Length: 30m Width: 1.6m Orientation: North to south

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context type	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
100	Topsoil	Layer	Friable dark blackish brown sandy loam	0.4	Topsoil
101	Subsoil	Layer	Moderately compact mid yellowish brown sandy clay	0.2	Subsoil
102	Natural	Layer	Firm mid yellowish orange sandy clay		Natural
103	Pit	Fill	Moderately compact dark yellowish brown silty clay	0.26	Fill of large pit, containing animal bone
104	Pit	Cut		0.26	Large oval pit
105	Field drain	Fill			Land drain
106	Field drain	Cut			Cut of land drain

Trench 2

Length: 30m Width: 1.6m Orientation: North to south

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context type	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
200	Topsoil	Layer	Moderately compact dark blackish brown sandy loam	0.1	Topsoil
201	Subsoil	Layer	Moderately compact mid brownish grey silty sand	0.5	Subsoil
202	Natural	Layer	Compact mid orangey brown silty sand		Natural
203	Ditch	Fill	Soft mid reddish black sand	0.2	Sterile fill of shallow ditch
204	Ditch	Cut		0.2	Modern ditch associated with recent agricultural practice

Trench 3

Length: 30m Width: 1.6m Orientation: North to south

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context type	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
300	Topsoil	Layer	Friable dark brownish grey sandy loam	0.1	Topsoil
301	Subsoil	Layer	Compact mid greyish brown sandy clay	0.5	Subsoil
302	Natural	Layer	Compact mid brownish grey silty sand		Natural

303	Pit	Fill	Moderately compact mid pinky red clay	0.15	Fill of pit, consists of fired clay, possible hearth superstructure collapse.
304	Pit	Cut		0.1	Possible hearth in form of oval pit, Fill appears to be thicker than depth of cut, suggesting collapse of superstructure

Trench 4

Length: 30m Width: 1.6m Orientation: North to south

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context type	Description	Height/depth	Interpretation
400	Topsoil	Layer	Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty sand	0.15	Topsoil
401	Subsoil	Layer	Friable mid brownish grey silty sand	0.4	Subsoil
402	Natural	Layer	Moderately compact mid yellowish orange clay sand		Natural

Trench 5

Length: 30m Width: 1.6m Orientation: North to south

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context type	Description	Height/depth	Interpretation
500	Topsoil	Layer	Moderately compact mid greyish brown sandy loam	0.46	Topsoil
501	Subsoil	Layer	Moderately compact mid yellowish brown sandy clay	0.26	Subsoil
502	Natural	Layer	Moderately compact mid yellowish orange clay sand		Natural
503	Ditch	Fill	Soft mid orangey brown silty sand	0.18	Sterile fill of small ditch
504	Ditch	Fill	Moderately compact light yellowish brown sand	0.24	Possible fill of ditch though may be natural heavily disturbed by bioturbation.
505	Ditch	Cut		0.4	Small e-w ditch, no dating. Probably agricultural in function

Trench 6

Length: 30m Width: 1.6m Orientation: North to south

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context type	Description	Height/depth	Interpretation
600	Topsoil	Layer	Moderately compact dark greyish brown sandy loam	0.51	Topsoil

601	Subsoil	Layer	Moderately compact mid yellowish brown sandy clay	0.27	Subsoil
602	Natural	Layer	Firm mid yellowish orange sandy clay		Natural
603	Ditch	Fill	Firm light blueish grey silty sand	0.32	Fill of small ditch
604	Ditch	Cut		0.32	Small ditch
605	Pit	Fill	Soft mid blueish grey silty sand	0.08	Fill of shallow pit
606	Pit	Cut		0.08	Shallow pit
607	Ditch	Fill	Soft mid blueish grey silty sand	0.15	Fill of small ditch
608	Ditch	Cut		0.15	Small ditch

Trench 7

Length: 30m Width: 1.6m Orientation: North to south

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context type	Description	Height/depth	Interpretation
700	Topsoil	Layer	Moderately compact dark greyish brown sandy loam	0.35	Topsoil
701	Subsoil	Layer	Moderately compact mid yellowish brown sandy clay	0.12	Subsoil
702	Natural	Layer	Loose mid orangey yellow sand		Natural

Trench 8

Length: 30m Width: 1.6m Orientation: North to south

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context type	Description	Height/depth	Interpretation
800	Topsoil	Layer	Moderately compact dark greyish brown sandy loam	0.52	Topsoil
801	Subsoil	Layer	Moderately compact mid yellowish brown sandy clay	0.32	Subsoil
802	Natural	Layer	Firm mid yellowish brown clay		Natural

Trench 9

Length: 30m Width: 1.6m Orientation: North to south

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context type	Description	Height/depth	Interpretation
900	Topsoil	Layer	Friable dark brownish grey silty sand	0.4	Topsoil
901	Subsoil	Layer	Moderately compact mid orangey brown clay silt	0.25	Subsoil

902	Natural	Layer	Firm mid orangey brown sand	Natural
903	Pit	Fill		Modern rubbish pit
904	Pit	Cut		Modern rubbish pit

Trench 10

Length: 30m Width: 1.6m Orientation: East to west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context type	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
1000	Topsoil	Layer	Firm dark brownish grey silty sand	0.4	Topsoil
1001	Subsoil	Layer	Moderately compact mid orangey brown silty clay	0.2	Subsoil
1002	Natural	Layer	Compact mid yellowish orange sand		Natural
1003	Ditch	Fill	Loose mid greenish brown silty sand	0.15	Fill of small ditch, prob agricultural function
1004	Ditch	Cut		0.15	Small agricultural ditch

Trench 11

Length: 30m Width: 1.6m Orientation: East to west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context type	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
1100	Topsoil	Layer	Moderately compact dark greyish brown sandy loam	0.3	Topsoil
1101	Subsoil	Layer	Firm mid orangey brown silty sand	0.2	Subsoil
1102	Natural	Layer	Soft mid yellowish orange sand		Natural
1103	Ditch	Fill	Soft dark greyish brown silty sand	0.4	Fill of agricultural ditch
1104	Ditch	Cut		0.4	Small v-shaped ditch

Trench 12

Length: 30m Width: 1.6m Orientation: East to west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context type	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
1200	Topsoil	Layer	Firm dark greyish brown silty sand	0.1	Topsoil
1201	Subsoil	Layer	Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty sand	0.5	Subsoil
1202	Natural	Layer	Compact mid greyish orange sand		Natural
1203	Posthole	Fill	Loose mid brownish grey silt		Fill of posthole

1204	Posthole	Fill			Decayed wooden post
1205	Posthole	Cut			Modern posthole
1206	Ditch	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt	0.1	Small ditch fill
1207	Ditch	Cut		0.1	Small irregular based ditch

Trench 13

Length: 30m

Width: 1.6m

Orientation: East to west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context type	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
1300	Topsoil	Layer	Compact mid greyish brown silty sand	0.15	Topsoil
1301	Subsoil	Layer	Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty sand	0.45	Subsoil
1302	Natural	Layer	Compact mid reddish brown sand		Natural

Appendix 2 Technical information

The archive (site code: WSM 68335)

The archive consists of:

- 1 Field progress reports AS2
- 2 Photographic records AS3
- 131 Digital photographs
- 1 Drawing number catalogues AS4
- 5 Scale drawings
- 1 Sample records AS17
- 1 Sample number catalogues AS18
- 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

Summary of data for Worcestershire HER

Context	Sample	Feature type	Fill of	Period	Sample volume (L)	Volume processed (L)	Residue assessed	Flot assessed
103	3	Pit	104	undated	10	10	Yes	Yes
303	4	Pit	304	undated	10	10	Yes	Yes
603	1	Ditch	604	undated	10	10	Yes	Yes
607	2	Ditch	608	undated	10	10	Yes	Yes

Env Table 1: List of bulk samples

context	sample	large mammal	charcoal	charred plant	uncharred plant	comments
103	3	occ	occ	occ	abt*	* = probably intrusive, plant roots-intrusive
303	4	occ	occ		abt*	* = probably intrusive, fired clay sampled
603	1		occ	abt	abt*	* = probably intrusive, fungal sclerotia abundant
607	2		occ		abt*	* = probably intrusive

Env Table 2: Summary of environmental remains; occ = occasional, mod = moderate, abt = abundant, *probably intrusive

context	sample	Preservation type	species detail	category remains	quantity/diversity
103	3	?wa*	unidentified leaf fragments, unidentified herbaceous root fragments	misc	+++/low
103	3	?wa*	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	seed	+/low
103	3	ch	unidentified wood fragments	misc	+/low
103	3	ch	<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> grain	grain	+/low
303	4	?wa*	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	seed	+/low
303	4	ch	unidentified wood fragments	misc	+/low
303	4	?wa*	unidentified herbaceous root fragments	misc	+++/low
603	1	?wa*	unidentified stem fragments, unidentified herbaceous root fragments	misc	+++/low
603	1	ch	unidentified wood fragments, unidentified fungal sclerotia	misc	+++/low
607	2	?wa*	unidentified leaf fragments, unidentified wood fragments	misc	+++/low

Env Table 3: Plant remains from bulk samples

Key:

preservation	quantity
ch = charred	+ = 1 - 10
min = mineralised	++ = 11 - 50
wa = waterlogged	+++ = 51 - 100
?wa = waterlogged or uncharred	++++ = 101+
	* = probably intrusive