

# Archaeological evaluation and excavation of land off Station Road, Pershore, Worcestershire

Worcestershire Archaeology  
*for WElink Homes UK*

February 2020



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# LAND OFF STATION ROAD PERSHORE WORCESTERSHIRE

Archaeological evaluation and excavation report

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## SITE INFORMATION

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Site name:	Land off Station Road, Pershore
Site code:	WSM72003 (evaluation); WSM72408 (excavation)
Local planning authority:	Wychavon District Council
Planning reference:	W/16/03028/OU
Central NGR:	SO 9459 4756
Commissioning client:	WElink Homes UK
Client project reference:	-
WA project number:	P5672
WA report number:	2762
HER reference:	WSM72003; WSM72408
Oasis reference:	fieldsec1-374539
Museum accession number:	-

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# Archaeological evaluation and excavation of land off Station Road, Pershore, Worcestershire

By Richard Bradley

With contributions by Rob Hedge, Elizabeth Pearson and Joe Garbett

Illustrations by Carolyn Hunt

## Summary

An archaeological evaluation, followed by small-scale excavation, was undertaken by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA) between October and December 2019 on land off Station Road, Pershore, Worcestershire (NGR SO 9459 4756). The first stage of work involved the opening of seventeen trial trenches across the south-eastern half of a single agricultural field. A second stage of work comprised the opening of three small excavation areas (varying in size) across features identified in the earlier trenching. The project was commissioned by WElink Homes UK in advance of a proposed residential development.

Previous heritage assessment and geophysical survey of the site and surrounding area was completed in 2013, identifying a limited potential for the discovery of stray artefacts and evidence of medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow agriculture. The evaluation has largely confirmed the expected potential for the site, with numerous plough furrows, as well as a modern field boundary ditch and land drains, correlating well with the geophysical survey (and with historic mapping) to demonstrate the layout of a former field system. The orientation of a single large ditch was also indicative of an earlier field boundary on a different landscape alignment. This was not identified through geophysical survey, and dated to the medieval or early post-medieval period, predating the furrows. Much of the artefactual material recovered dated from the 13th to 19th centuries and is consistent with material incorporated from nearby settlement through agricultural processes.

In addition in the north-eastern part of the site, a group of small gully features and a possible pit indicate an earlier archaeological component to the site. The gullies contained very small fragments of prehistoric pottery and a fragment of Iron Age briquetage, suggesting that these are all later prehistoric in date. A ceramic fragment, possibly part of an Iron Age triangular loom-weight, was also recovered from the topsoil in this area. The small number of features, badly truncated by later agricultural activity, without any obvious arrangement, makes the potential extent and level of this activity difficult to determine, but collectively indicate that there was a small-scale prehistoric community in the vicinity.

# Report

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Background to the project

An archaeological evaluation, followed by small-scale excavation, was undertaken by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA) between October and December 2019 on land off Station Road, Pershore, Worcestershire (NGR SO 9459 4756; Figure 1). The first stage of work involved the opening of seventeen evaluation trenches, each up to 54m in length, across the south-eastern half of a single agricultural field (Plate 1; WSM72003). A second stage of work comprised the opening of three small excavation areas (varying in size) across features identified in the earlier trenching (Plate 2; WSM72408). The project was commissioned by WElink Homes UK (the Client), in advance of a proposed residential development comprising up to 75 homes with associated infrastructure. A planning application has been submitted to Wychavon District Council and has outline permission, subject to several conditions including archaeological works (planning reference W/16/03028).

The archaeological advisor to the local planning authority considered that the proposed development has the potential to impact upon possible heritage assets of archaeological interest. A heritage assessment of the site completed in 2013 had identified limited potential for the discovery of stray artefacts and evidence of medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow agriculture (Pugh and Gidman 2013; WSM67061). This was supported by a geophysical survey undertaken across this field and adjacent land parcels that demonstrated extensive buried remains of ridge and furrow cultivation (WSM66953). In addition, a small curvilinear anomaly just beyond the northern edge of the proposed development site, potentially part of an enclosure (WSM19282), and a former field boundary shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, were also identified (Harrison 2013; WSM48251).

No specific brief was prepared but the project conforms to a model brief previously issued by Worcestershire County Council (WCC). Separate Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) documents were prepared for both stages of the project by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2019a; 2019b) and approved by the Archaeology and Planning Advisor, Wychavon and Malvern Hills District Councils. The project was undertaken in line with these WSIs. The project also conforms to the industry guidelines and standards set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in *Standard and guidance: for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a), *Standard and guidance: for archaeological excavation* (CIfA 2014b), and to the *Standards and guidelines for archaeological projects in Worcestershire* (WCC 2010).

### 1.2 Site location, topography and geology

The site is situated on the north-western periphery of Pershore, on arable land to the west of the A4104 Station Road. The site occupies the south-eastern portion of a larger field, 7.31ha in size, with 4.22ha of this area subject to evaluation trenching and then subsequent excavation. The surrounding landscape is undulating, and the field occupies gradually sloping ground, from around 28mAOD in the north-west to 24.50mAOD in the south-east (Plates 1-2). This field, as well as adjacent fields, have been in arable agricultural use for a considerable period, although there is ongoing residential development to the south-east through which this proposed development will be accessed.

The underlying geology comprises sedimentary bedrock of the Charmouth Mudstone Formation, overlain in part by superficial deposits of Wasperton sand and gravel member (BGS 2019).



## 2 Archaeological and historical background

### 2.1 Introduction

As noted above, a heritage assessment of the site was originally undertaken by CgMs Consulting in 2013 (Pugh and Gidman 2013; WSM67061). This assessed heritage assets on and in the wider surroundings of the site (1km search area) using information held by Worcestershire Historic Environment Record (HER). More recently, prior to fieldwork commencing, an up-to-date search of Worcestershire HER was undertaken on behalf of Worcestershire Archaeology (WA), again covering a search area of 1km. A summary of the results is presented below.

### 2.2 Designated assets

There are no designated heritage assets on or in close proximity to the site. The nearest Listed Building, Pershore Hall, (Grade II listed) is approximately 860m to the south (WSM46179; NHLE1104235). The former associated park and garden (WSM28924) was to the south-east of the house, but has been subject to residential development.

### 2.3 Undesignated assets

#### 2.3.1 Prehistoric

There is limited evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity, although isolated finds have been recovered. The closest comprise unstratified flints located on the western boundary of the site (WSM05004) and single flint artefacts identified during fieldwalking projects in fields directly south (Arnold 2015; WSM66244/WSM66266) and east (Rogers 2015; WSM66632). Further away, around 700m south-west, an unstratified Neolithic axe was found (WSM08459).

The site is partly located on superficial geological deposits of the Wasperton Sand and Gravel member and therefore lies in an 'Area of Palaeolithic Potential'. These deposits are recognised for containing abundant Palaeolithic faunal and artefactual remains (WSM56946).

#### 2.3.2 Roman

As with the prehistoric period, there is little evidence of Roman activity in the immediate area, only comprising occasional find spots. Fragments of Roman pottery and tile were recovered from the fieldwalking undertaken to the south (Arnold 2015; WSM66244/WSM66266) and east (Rogers 2015; WSM66632). Abraded Roman pottery was also found during evaluation trenching of a site 500m to the east (WSM49775).

#### 2.3.3 Saxon to medieval

The site is likely to have formed part of the agricultural hinterland of Pershore during the Saxon and medieval periods, with Pershore Abbey, 1.7km to the south, thought to have been founded in the late 7th century and then refounded in the 10th century (Pugh and Gidman 2013; NHLE1005303). Around 900m north-east of the site is a Saxon routeway (WSM30402) and several Saxon finds are known from the general parish area, although they are insecurely located. These include a spearhead (WSM15732) and two shield bosses (WSM39221).

A small deserted medieval village (WSM41488) may have been located approximately 480m north, where unstratified medieval pottery has been recovered (WSM02641). Medieval pottery, roof tile, and decorated floor tile has also been identified during fieldwalking in fields adjacent to the site (Arnold 2015; WSM66244/WSM66266; Rogers 2015; WSM66632). The overall landscape is largely characterised by both buried and extant remains of ridge and furrow cultivation, with extensive evidence for this in the immediately surrounding area (e.g. WSM02681; WSM02682; WSM02687; WSM04564; WSM04982; WSM09792; WSM66674; WSM66965), although some is now lost to residential development, and on the site itself (WSM66953). This was also demonstrated by the geophysical survey undertaken across this field and adjacent land parcels (Harrison 2013; WSM48251).

### 2.3.4 Post-medieval to modern

The site remained agricultural in character throughout the post-medieval and into the modern period, with historic maps indicating arable land use and orchards, as well as highlighting modern field amalgamation through boundary loss. A brick scatter is recorded on the western edge of the site (WSM04984), and spreads of post-medieval pottery and ceramic building material were recovered during nearby fieldwalking (Arnold 2015; WSM66244/WSM66266; Rogers 2015; WSM66632).

Noteworthy post-medieval and modern buildings and properties in the vicinity include a former aircraft engineering site known as the Atlas Works (WSM32511), a former jam and pickle factory (WSM36701), Pershore High School (WSM66796), and the site of Pershore racecourse (WSM42191), later partly taken over and used for a Women's Land Army Hostel from 1939 (WSM17121).

## 3 Project aims

The first stage of the project aimed to undertake sufficient fieldwork to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits beyond reasonable doubt;
- identify the location, nature, date and preservation of such deposits;
- assess their significance;
- assess the likely impact of the proposed development (if the extent of groundwork is known).

The second stage of work aimed to:

- further investigate the features identified in evaluation Trenches 7, 11 and 13;
- to define their date, nature, form and function, and state of preservation;
- and to assess their significance.

## 4 Project methodology

As noted above, Worcestershire Archaeology prepared separate Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) documents for both stages of the project (WA 2019a; 2019b). The evaluation fieldwork was undertaken between 28 October and 4 November 2019, followed by the excavation fieldwork from 4 to 6 December 2019. The Worcestershire Archaeology project number is P5672 and the Worcestershire HER event references are WSM72003 (evaluation) and WSM72408 (excavation).

During the first stage of the project, seventeen trenches of up to 54m in length and 1.9m in width, amounting to 1,685m<sup>2</sup> in total area, were excavated over the part of the field subject to archaeological investigation (4.22ha). This represented a sample of just under 4%. The trenches were laid out on a grid array designed to gain a broad coverage of the area of development, subject to the constraints presented by the location of known services (e.g. overhead power lines). In general, these were excavated in their intended locations, although due to extensive standing water in parts of the field minor adjustments were made to alignments and the length of some trenches. Where trenches were shortened, others were extended beyond their originally intended length to compensate for this.

At the second stage of work, three small excavation areas were opened to expand upon features identified during the earlier trenching. These areas were termed Trenches 20, 30 and 40, and were 14.8m x 8.6m, 11.2m x 11.3m and 16.7m x 8.4m in size respectively, covering 394m<sup>2</sup> in total area.

The location of the evaluation trenches and the excavation areas is indicated in Figure 2.

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed under constant 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). Trench and feature locations were surveyed using a differential GPS with an accuracy limit set at <0.04m. On completion of excavation, trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material.

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

The project archive is currently held at the offices of Worcestershire Archaeology. Subject to the agreement of the landowner it is anticipated that it will be deposited at Museums Worcestershire.

## 5 Archaeological results

### 5.1 Introduction

The trenches and features recorded are shown in Figures 1-4 and Plates 1-7. The trench and context inventory is presented in Appendix 1.

### 5.2 Site phasing

#### 5.2.1 Natural deposits across the site

The natural substrate was encountered in all of the trenches and excavation areas. This was comparable across the site, comprising slightly variable mid orangey brown sandy clay with light blue grey clay and gravel patches (Plates 2-7).

#### 5.2.2 Phase 1: Prehistoric

In evaluation Trench 11 was an irregular and very shallow gully aligned broadly north to south, curving slightly to the south-east [1106]. It was truncated to the north by a later plough furrow, and was 0.45m wide and 0.08m in depth, whilst the homogenous fill (1107) included charcoal flecks and some very small fragments of prehistoric pottery (Plate 4). When this trench was expanded, as excavation area Trench 30, the ends of two further small gullies were revealed adjacent to the west, again truncated by a plough furrow (Figure 4; Plate 5). The larger of the two, [3007], was 0.48m wide and 0.15m in depth, cutting across gully [3009]: this was 0.38m wide and 0.13m in depth and contained a small fragment of Iron Age briquetage. Both features appeared to post-date an earlier feature, possibly a small pit [3011], 0.21m in depth.

Other prehistoric finds from the site were residual in later deposits found in trenches to the east: these included a good quality flint from the fill (711) of a medieval/early post-medieval ditch in Trench 7 (see below) and a small ceramic fragment, possibly part of an Iron Age loom-weight, within the topsoil (1001) of Trench 10 (Plate 8).

#### 5.2.3 Phase 2: medieval to post-medieval

Evaluation Trench 7 and the excavation area Trench 40, located towards the north-eastern side of the site, contained a large ditch on a north-east to south-west alignment [710; 4007; 4012] (Figures 2-3; Plates 6-7). The main cut had a slightly irregular profile and was 2.14m wide and up to 0.71m in depth: a possible re-cut within, up to 1.74m wide and 0.45m in depth, had a more regular U-shaped profile [714; 4011; 4016]. The silty clay fills were generally very sterile, although sub-rounded pebbles were concentrated at the base which may indicate that the feature was subject to periodic waterborne siltation, probably through use as a field boundary. Small fragments of medieval/early post-medieval pottery and ceramic building material were recovered from the base of the original ditch (fill 4014), as well as a prehistoric flint flake (fill 711).

The majority of the evaluation trenches contained multiple parallel linear features between 6m and 8m apart, all broadly aligned north-west to south-east and clearly correlating between trenches (Figure 2). Some were re-exposed in the excavation areas. These are identified as plough furrows relating to

post-medieval agriculture, and reflect the known pattern of such features as indicated by the geophysical survey of the site (Harrison 2013). Where these were sample excavated, for example in Trench 2 and Trench 5, they had gradual sloping sides with a slightly concave base and were 0.12-0.15m in depth. The fills were comparable to the subsoil and contained pottery and ceramic building material (CBM) of 13th to 19th century date, as well as an unusual glass linen smoother and other residual artefacts. They truncated the prehistoric gullies and medieval/early post-medieval ditch, suggesting that they are probably post-medieval in origin and reflect a shifting pattern of land use in this period.

In Trench 13 and excavation area Trench 20, on the edge of a furrow crossing the centre of the excavation area, was a possible earlier furrow or patch of subsoil [1312]. It did not resolve into a feature when the furrow was excavated, but small fragments of medieval pottery were recovered from the surface.

Subsoil was present in all trenches and excavation areas. This was noticeably thicker in the lower, south-eastern part of the site (up to 0.30m in depth) compared to the higher ground (0.09-0.18m) to the north-west. Roof tile of 15th to 18th century origin was recovered from the subsoil in evaluation Trench 5.

### 5.2.4 Phase 3: modern

The site was crossed by numerous modern land drains, as highlighted by the geophysical survey (Harrison 2013), and visible in several trenches. A linear boundary ditch, again picked up by the geophysical survey and shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, was also present running north-east to south-west through Trenches 11, 14, 15 and excavation area Trench 20 (2003; visible in Plate 2). The loose dark grey sandy fill in Trench 15 (1505) contained brick and a modern shotgun cartridge. The alignment in relation to the furrows would suggest that the furrows had been backfilled/ploughed away (or were then subsequently ploughed away) when this boundary was created to divide the field.

The topsoil across the site was dark grey-brown silty clay, between 0.24-0.32m thick.

## 6 Artefactual evidence by Rob Hedge, with Joe Garbett

### 6.1 Introduction

The project conforms to standards and guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014c), as well as further guidance on pottery analysis, archive creation and museum deposition created by various pottery study groups (PCRG/SGRP/MPRG 2016), the Archaeological Archives Forum (AAF 2011), and the Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA 1993).

#### 6.1.1 Aims

The aim was to identify, sort, spot date, and quantify all artefacts and describe the range of artefacts present. The information has been used to provide an assessment of the significance of the artefacts.

### 6.2 Methodology

#### 6.2.1 Recovery policy

Recovery of artefacts was undertaken according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012). All artefacts collected in the field were recovered by hand.

#### 6.2.2 Method of analysis

All hand-retrieved finds were examined. They were identified, quantified and dated to period. A *terminus post quem* date was produced for each stratified context. This date was used for determining the broad date of phases defined for the site. All information was recorded on a Microsoft Access

2007 database, with tables generated using Microsoft Excel. Processing and quantification was carried out by Joe Garbett. Analysis and reporting was by Rob Hedge.

The pottery was examined under x20 magnification and referenced as appropriate by fabric type and form according to the fabric reference series maintained by Worcestershire Archaeology (Hurst and Rees 1992; WAAS 2017).

Artefacts from environmental samples were examined but none were considered worthy of comment and so are not included below.

Classification of worked flint follows conventions outlined in Ballin (2000), Inizan *et al* (1999), and Butler (2005). The material was catalogued according to type and dated where possible. Visible retouch, edge-damage, cortex, raw material characteristics and quality, burning, and breakage were noted.

### 6.2.3 Discard policy

Artefacts from topsoil, subsoil and unstratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained, unless they are of intrinsic interest (e.g. worked flint or flint debitage, featured pottery sherds, and other potential 'registered artefacts'). Large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material, unless there is some special reason to retain (such as local production), may be noted and not retained, or, if appropriate, a representative sample will be retained. Discard of finds from post-medieval and earlier deposits will only be instituted with reference to museum collection policy and/or with agreement of the local museum.

## 6.3 Results

The assemblage from the initial evaluation stage comprised 68 finds weighing 1,417g, from 30 stratified contexts. A small quantity of prehistoric material came from Trenches 7, 10 and 11, in the north-east part of the site. The remainder was largely 13th to 18th century in date, and mostly came from the fills of furrows. The excavation stage yielded a further ten artefacts, weighing 268g, from four contexts. One fragment of Iron Age briquetage came from Trench 30. Finds from Trenches 20 and 40 were Roman and medieval/post-medieval in date. These were mostly residual within furrows.

The results below provide a summary of the finds and of their associated location or contexts by phase. Where possible, dates have been allocated, and the importance of individual finds commented upon as necessary.

Using pottery as an index of artefact condition this was generally poor. At just 6.2g, the mean pottery sherd weight was very low, and virtually all the pottery was badly abraded.

Period	Material class	Object specific type	Count	Weight(g)
Mesolithic to early Bronze Age	flint	retouched flake	1	1.89
late Bronze Age/Iron Age	ceramic	pot	8	5.75
Iron Age	ceramic	briquetage	1	7.4
		?loom weight	1	23.73
Roman	ceramic	pot	1	23.4
medieval	ceramic	pot	7	17.97
		roof tile	1	54.79
		tile	1	29.3
medieval/early post-med	ceramic	pot	6	39.58
		roof tile	8	246.84
		unidentified form	1	28.84
late med/early post-med	ceramic	roof tile	5	225.73
medieval/post-medieval	ceramic	brick/tile	6	22.53
		roof tile	7	120.18
	glass	linen smoother	1	154.21
	iron	nail	2	11.13
	stone	brick/tile	5	7.38
post-medieval	ceramic	brick	5	441.8

Period	Material class	Object specific type	Count	Weight(g)
		pot	5	58.02
		roof tile	3	65.48
		tile	1	80.09
modern	copper alloy	shotgun cartridge	1	2.74
undated	stone	building stone	1	16.24
<b>Totals</b>			<b>78</b>	<b>1685.02</b>

Table 1: Quantification of site assemblage

Broad period	Fabric code	Fabric common name	Count	Weight(g)
Prehistoric	97	Miscellaneous prehistoric wares	8	5.8
Romano-British	12	Severn Valley ware	1	23.4
Medieval	55	Worcester-type sandy unglazed ware	2	5.0
	99	Miscellaneous medieval wares	5	13.0
Medieval/Post-medieval	69	Oxidized glazed Malvernian ware	7	68.4
Post-medieval	78	Post-medieval red ware	1	7.9
	81.3	Nottingham stoneware	1	2.5
	90	Post-medieval orange ware	1	3.7
	91	Post-medieval buff wares	2	43.8
<b>Totals</b>			<b>28</b>	<b>173.6</b>

Table 2: Quantification of pottery assemblage by phase

### 6.3.1 Summary of artefacts by phase

#### Prehistoric

##### Flint

Residual within the fill (711) of medieval/early post-medieval ditch [710] was a single retouched flint flake, in good condition. It had been struck from an opposed-platform core of good quality translucent orange pebble flint, and carefully retouched along the distal margin and distal ends of the lateral margin to form a chisel-like working edge. It is not closely dateable, but the careful preparation is generally indicative of a Mesolithic to early Bronze Age date (Plate 8).

##### Ceramics

The only dating evidence from the fill (1107) of gully [1106] were eight tiny sherds of prehistoric pottery. With a mean weight of only 0.7g, none of the fragments had intact surfaces, making identification difficult. Inclusions had leached out, leaving irregular voids within the matrix. Based on their shape and size, they are most likely to have been fossil shell, although limestone or mudstone temper cannot be ruled out. Fossil shell-tempered wares are long-lived in the region. They have their origins in the late Bronze Age and persist into the late Iron Age (WAAS 2017).

Nearby, fill (3008) of gully [3007] in excavation area Trench 30 contained a single small fragment of fired clay. Although small, it strongly resembles sandy marl briquetage (fabric 1.1), a type of Droitwich-made salt container frequently associated with Iron Age sites in the region (Morris 1985).

The topsoil (1001) within Trench 10 yielded a small ceramic fragment of later prehistoric date. Although small, the form suggests that it was part of an Iron Age triangular loom-weight (Plate 8).

#### Roman

One small abraded sherd of oxidised Severn Valley ware (fabric 12) was residual within furrow fill (2006) in excavation area Trench 20. It is from the base of a jar but is not typologically diagnostic, and can only be ascribed a broad date of 1st to 4th century AD. It is likely to be background scatter originating from Roman activity in the vicinity, similar to that found during nearby fieldwalking (Arnold 2015; Rogers 2015).

#### Medieval/early post-medieval (12th to early 17th century)

Abraded fragments of medieval/early post-medieval pottery and roof tile were found within a ditch, and in furrow fills across the site.

*Pottery*

Sherds of 12th to 14th century Worcester-type sandy unglazed ware were found on the surface of the fill (1313) of a possible earlier furrow or patch of subsoil [1312]. Within the north-west to south-east aligned furrows across the site, 13th to early 17th century Malvernian oxidised glazed wares were present, although no forms could be identified. The remaining medieval sherds were too abraded to ascribe to specific fabrics.

*Roof tile*

Abraded fragments of medieval and early post-medieval roof tile were present, in fabrics including Worcester fabric 2b (13th to 15th century, Fagan 2004), 2c (later 15th to 17th century, Fagan 2004) and fabric 2d (16th to 17th century, Griffin 2015). Tiles of local manufacture are also likely to be represented. Many were too abraded to be readily identified.

**Later post-medieval (later 17th to 19th century)***Pottery*

A small quantity of abraded 18th and 19th century domestic pottery was present within furrows, including manganese mottled ware (fabric 91), Nottingham stoneware (fabric 81.3), and glazed redware (fabric 78).

*Brick and tile*

Abraded fragments of brick and flat roof tile were present within furrows.

*Other finds*

One notable find from fill (905) of furrow [904] is a fragment of a glass linen smoother (pers comm Derek Hurst). It is made from dark green bottle glass and comprises about 2/3 of the head of the smoother. A scar is visible where a handle was once attached. These artefacts are long-lived, spanning at least the 9th to the 19th century, but examples with an integral handle are typically post-medieval (Taylor and Hill 2015). It was found alongside several sherds of manganese mottled ware, which was produced between 1680 and 1780, and it is likely that the linen smoother is broadly contemporary.

**6.3.2 Context dating table**

Context	Material class	Object specific type	Count	Weight (g)	Start date	End date	Tpq date range
107	ceramic	pot	2	5.75	1200	1630	AD 1200 - 1630
	stone	brick/tile	5	7.38	1200	1800	
109	ceramic	pot	2	5.67	1200	1630	AD 1200 - 1630
	ceramic	roof tile	1	9.68	1200	1700	
205	ceramic	brick/tile	2	0.83	1200	1800	AD 1200 - 1600
	ceramic	pot	1	7.26	1066	1600	
207	stone	building stone	1	16.24			undated
211	ceramic	roof tile	3	49.33	1200	1700	AD 1200 - 1630
	ceramic	unidentified form	1	28.84	1200	1630	
502	ceramic	roof tile	2	13.43	1400	1700	AD 1400 - 1700
	iron	nail	1	4.82	1200	1800	
509	ceramic	pot	1	7.94	1700	1800	AD 1700 - 1800
	ceramic	pot	1	1.87	1066	1600	
511	ceramic	pot	1	23.09	1200	1630	AD 1200 - 1630
	ceramic	roof tile	1	85.33	1200	1700	
513	ceramic	roof tile	1	54.79	1200	1500	AD 1200 - 1500
515	ceramic	pot	1	2.53	1750	1900	AD 1750 - 1900
605	ceramic	brick	1	98.31	1600	1900	AD 1600 - 1900
	ceramic	roof tile	1	27.9	1200	1700	

607	ceramic	roof tile	1	22.33	1540	1700	AD 1540 - 1700
705	ceramic	pot	2	0.84	1066	1600	AD 1066 - 1600
711	flint	retouched flake	1	1.89	-10000	-1500	10000 - 1500 BC
807	ceramic	roof tile	2	75.6	1400	1800	AD 1400 - 1800
815	ceramic	brick	1	10.97	1600	1900	AD 1600 - 1900
	ceramic	roof tile	1	6.45	1200	1800	
905	ceramic	pot	2	43.84	1680	1780	AD 1680 - 1780
	ceramic	roof tile	1	56.6	1200	1700	
	glass	linen smoother	1	154.21	1500	1800	
1001	ceramic	loom weight??	1	23.73	-700	43	700 BC - AD 43
1007	ceramic	roof tile	1	22.37	1200	1800	AD 1200 - 1800
	iron	nail	1	6.31	1066	1800	
1011	ceramic	pot	1	3.71	1600	1700	AD 1600 - 1700
1107	ceramic	pot	8	5.75	-1000	100	1000 BC - AD 100
1205	ceramic	brick	1	77.89	1600	1900	AD 1600 - 1900
	ceramic	roof tile	1	10.17	1200	1800	
1211	ceramic	pot	1	5.07	1200	1630	AD 1540 - 1800
	ceramic	tile	1	80.09	1540	1800	
1307	ceramic	roof tile	2	5.59	1200	1800	AD 1200 - 1800
1309	ceramic	roof tile	2	43.15	1540	1700	AD 1540 - 1700
1311	ceramic	tile	1	29.3	1200	1500	AD 1200 - 1500
1313	ceramic	pot	2	5	1100	1400	AD 1100 - 1400
1407	ceramic	brick	1	148.41	1600	1900	AD 1600 - 1900
1411	ceramic	roof tile	1	18	1200	1700	AD 1200 - 1700
1505	ceramic	brick	1	106.22	1600	1900	AD 1900 - 2000
	copper alloy	shotgun cartridge	1	2.74	1900	2000	
2006	ceramic	brick/tile	1	16.7	1200	1800	AD 1450 - 1800
		pot	1	23.4	43	400	
		roof tile	2	81.3	1450	1700	
3008	ceramic	briquetage	1	7.4	-700	100	700 BC - AD 43
4004	ceramic	brick/tile	2	2.6	1200	1800	AD 1450 - 1800
		roof tile	1	131	1450	1700	
4014	ceramic	brick/tile	1	2.4	1200	1800	AD 1200 - 1800
		pot	1	3	1200	1600	

Table 3: Summary of context dating based on artefacts

## 6.4 Summary

The small prehistoric assemblage is likely to pertain to later prehistoric activity on the site, truncated by medieval and later agricultural activity. The condition and composition of the medieval and post-medieval assemblage is consistent with material incorporated from nearby settlements through agricultural processes such as manuring.

### 6.4.1 Significance

Despite their poor preservation, the small prehistoric assemblage is of potential local significance, given the possibility that it reflects later prehistoric activity on the site. However, it would appear that medieval and later agricultural activity has truncated prehistoric features, and it is unclear whether there is any potential for the recovery of further artefacts of this date.

With the exception of the unusual linen smoother, the medieval and post-medieval assemblage is of negligible significance.



## 6.5 Recommendations

### 6.5.1 Further analysis

No further analysis is required on the medieval and post-medieval material. However, a more detailed analysis at the prehistoric material could be usefully incorporated into any future stages of work on the site.

### 6.5.2 Discard/retention

The majority of the assemblage should be considered for discard. However, several items (such as the worked flint, prehistoric ceramics, and linen smoother) are worthy of retention and should be incorporated into the site archive.

## 7 Environmental evidence by Elizabeth Pearson

### 7.1 Introduction

Environmental sampling was undertaken according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012). The environmental report conforms to guidance by ClfA (2014a; 2014b) on archaeological evaluation and further guidance by English Heritage (2011) and the Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995).

#### 7.1.1 Aims

This assessment aimed to determine the state of preservation, type, and quantity of environmental remains recovered. The information has been used to assess the importance of the environmental remains.

### 7.2 Methods and processing

A total of three samples (each of up to 20 litres) were taken from the site during the evaluation stage (see Table 4). 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 hammer scale. 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 Stace (2010).

Charcoal was examined under a low power MEIJI stereo light microscope in order to determine the presence of oak and non-oak charcoal.

Context	Sample	Feature	Fill of	Provisional date	Sample volume (L)	Volume processed (L)	Residue assessed	Flot assessed
1107	1	gully	1106	prehistoric	10	10	Yes	Yes
715	2	ditch	714	medieval/early post-medieval	20	10	Yes	Yes
711	3	ditch	710	medieval/early post-medieval	10	10	Yes	Yes

Table 4: List of environmental samples

### 7.2.1 Discard policy

Remaining soil samples, flots and residues will be discarded after a period of three months following submission of this report, unless there is a specific request to retain them. Only sorted remains from scanned residues will be retained.

## 7.3 Results

### 7.3.1 Charred plant macrofossils and charcoal

The results are summarised in Tables 5 and 6 below.

All three samples (fills 710; 715; 1107) contained only occasional unidentified fragments of charcoal, or small, poorly preserved fragments of oak (*Quercus robur/petraea*) charcoal. Despite the soils being of moderate to high fertility (Cranfield and AgriFood Institute 2019) there was no evidence of cereal crop processing on the site.

Otherwise, the assemblages were made up of uncharred remains, consisting of mainly root fragments and occasional seed remains, which 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.

Context	Sample	Charcoal	Charred plant	Uncharred plant*	Artefacts
711	3	occ		abt	
715	2	occ	occ	abt	occ chert,
1107	1	occ		abt	

Table 5: Summary of environmental remains; occ = occasional, mod = moderate, abt = abundant, \* = probably modern and intrusive

Context	Sample	Preservation type	Species detail	Category remains	Quantity/Diversity
711	3	unch*	unidentified moss fragments, unidentified root fragments (herbaceous), unidentified wood fragments	misc	+++/low
711	3	unch*	<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> , <i>Helminthotheca echioides</i>	seed	+/low
715	2	unch*	unidentified root fragments (herbaceous)	misc	++++/low
715	2	unch*	<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>	seed	+/low
1107	2	unch*	unidentified root fragments (herbaceous)	misc	++++/low
1107	2	unch*	<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> , <i>Chenopodium album</i> , <i>Atriplex</i> sp	seed	++/low

Table 6: Plant remains from environmental remains

**Considered to be Key:**

Preservation	Quantity
ch = charred	+ = 1 - 10
unch = uncharred	++ = 11 - 50
* = probably modern and intrusive	+++ = 51 - 100
	++++ = 100+

**7.4 Significance**

The environmental remains are of negligible significance, being mostly products of modern/intrusive activity.

**8 Discussion and conclusions**

The evaluation and excavation trenches have established that the site contains a number of archaeological remains spread across a wide date range, and of varying importance. Most features appeared to be medieval and post-medieval in date and be part of an agricultural landscape, formerly an open field regime of land management. This is representative of the expected potential for the site, as outlined in the heritage assessment and the geophysical survey which had identified medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation across this field and adjacent land parcels (Pugh and Gidman 2013; Harrison 2013).

There were numerous furrows crossing the site and these, as well as a modern field boundary ditch and land drains, correlate well with the geophysical survey (and with historic mapping) to demonstrate the layout of a former field system. Much of the artefactual material recovered dated from the 13th to 19th centuries and is consistent with material incorporated from nearby settlement through agricultural processes, such as manuring, being part of the agricultural hinterland of Pershore. The orientation of a large ditch in Trench 7 and 40, dated to the medieval or early post-medieval periods, is also indicative of an earlier field boundary on a different landscape alignment, predating the furrows. This ditch was not picked up on the geophysical survey.

In addition, particularly in the northern part, the small gully features and possible pit in Trench 11 indicate an earlier archaeological component to the site. The gullies contained very small fragments of prehistoric pottery and a fragment of Iron Age briquetage, indicating that these are all later prehistoric in date. Briquetage suggests the use of salt on or near to the site (probably for the preservation of food), likely to have been transported into the area from Droitwich c 18km to the north. The residual flint flake (within the ditch in Trench 7) adds to the small assemblage of prehistoric flints from the surrounding fields, and a ceramic fragment, possibly part of an Iron Age triangular loom-weight, was also recovered from the topsoil in this area (Trench 10). In general, the small number of features, badly truncated by later agricultural activity, without any obvious arrangement, makes the potential extent and level of this activity difficult to determine, but collectively could indicate at least the presence of a small-scale prehistoric community in the vicinity. The sequence of intercutting in Trench 11 may also denote some intensity of land use, although the limited number of features and finds suggests that any settlement is outside the current site area, maybe on the high ground slightly further to the north and north-east.

Overall, the methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved. It is considered that the nature, density and distribution of archaeological features provides a characterisation of the development site. However, in some instances, site conditions (extensive water inundation) were such that it was unsuitable to fully excavate features.

## 9 Significance

The archaeological remains observed indicate that this site occupies an area of land previously subject to small-scale prehistoric land use, superseded by a medieval and post-medieval agricultural landscape.

It is noted that only limited evidence of prehistoric activity has previously been identified in the vicinity of the site (isolated find spots), and therefore survival of features of this date and the small prehistoric artefact assemblage are considered to be of local interest. The environmental remains did not reveal any additional information.

The furrows and modern drainage/boundary features are of negligible significance, all being related to agricultural land management from the 13th century onwards. The medieval and post-medieval artefacts recovered reflect this activity.

## 10 Project personnel

The fieldwork was led by Richard Bradley (MCIfA), assisted by Jem Brewer (PCIfA), Elspeth Iliff (PCIfA) and Hazel Whitefoot.

The project was managed by Tom Vaughan (MCIfA). The report was produced and collated by Richard Bradley. Specialist contributions and individual sections of the report are attributed to the relevant authors throughout the text.

## 11 Acknowledgements

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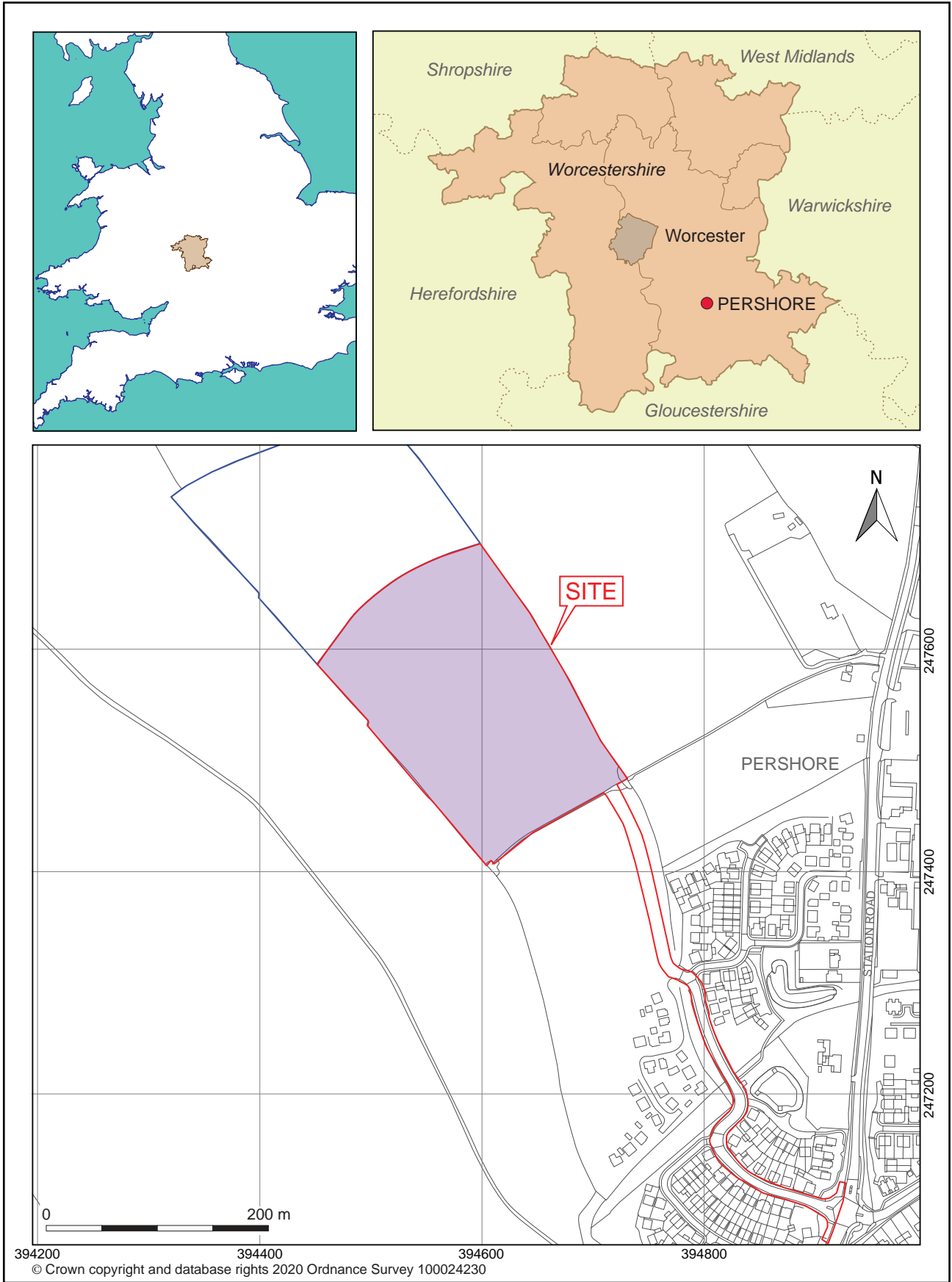
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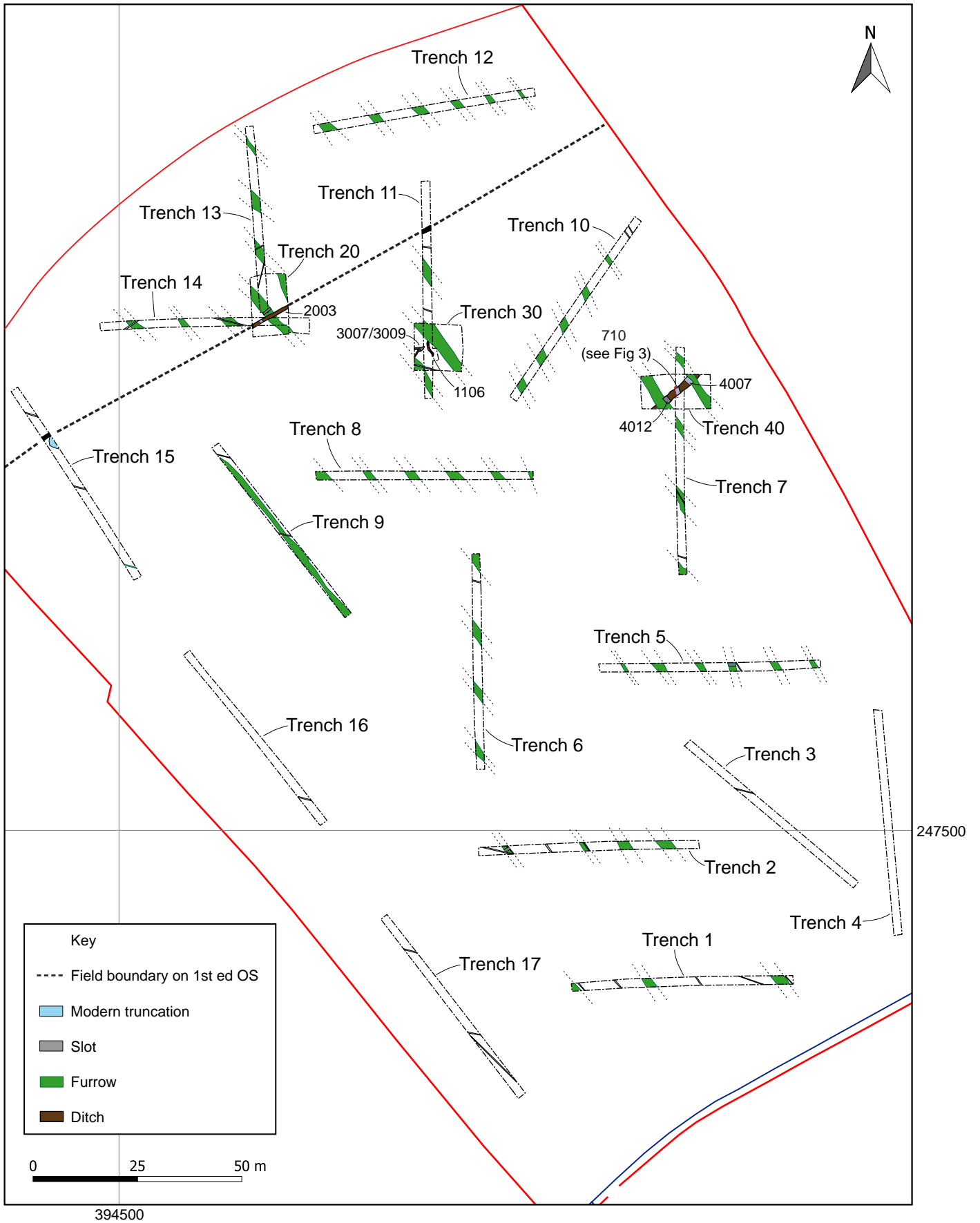
## Figures



Location of the site

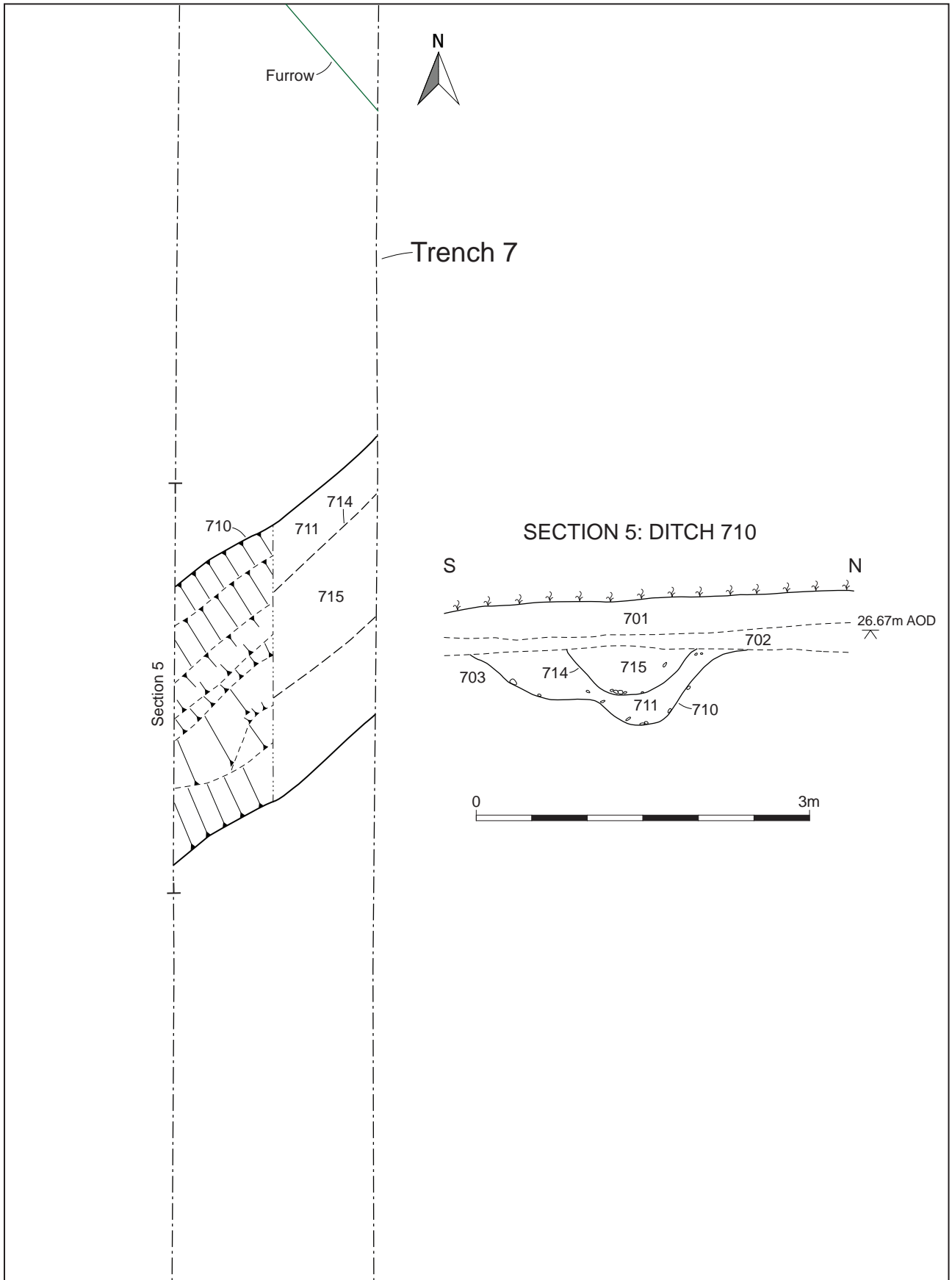
Figure 1





Trench layout with all features shown

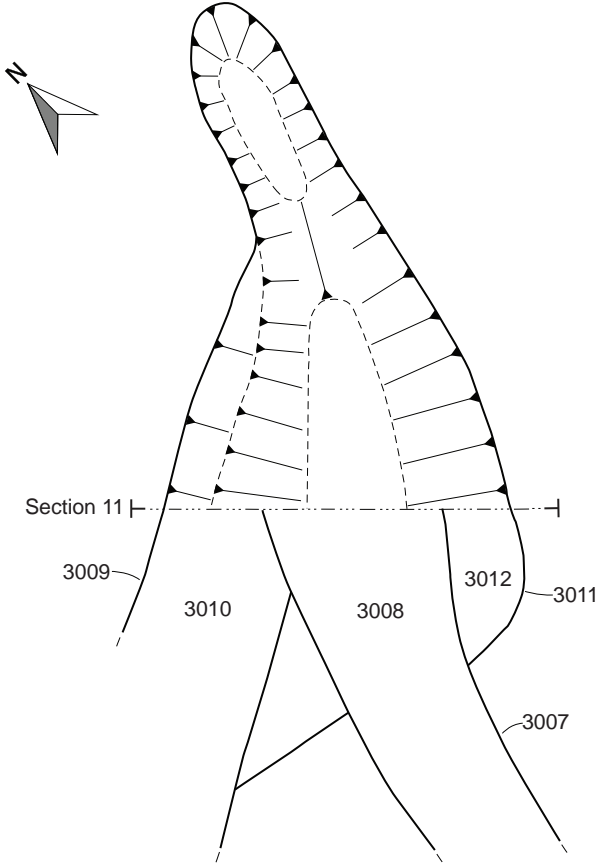
Figure 2



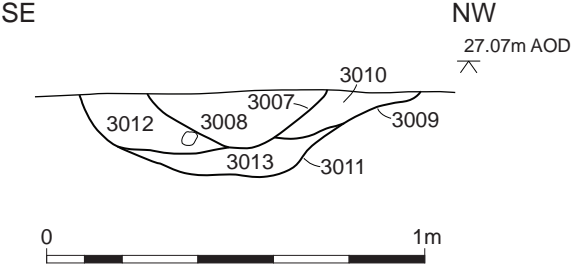
Plan and section of ditch 710

Figure 3

PLAN OF GULLIES 3007, 3009 AND PIT 3011



SECTION 11: GULLIES 3007, 3009 AND PIT 3011



Plan and section of gullies 3007, 3009 and pit 3011

Figure 4

## Plates



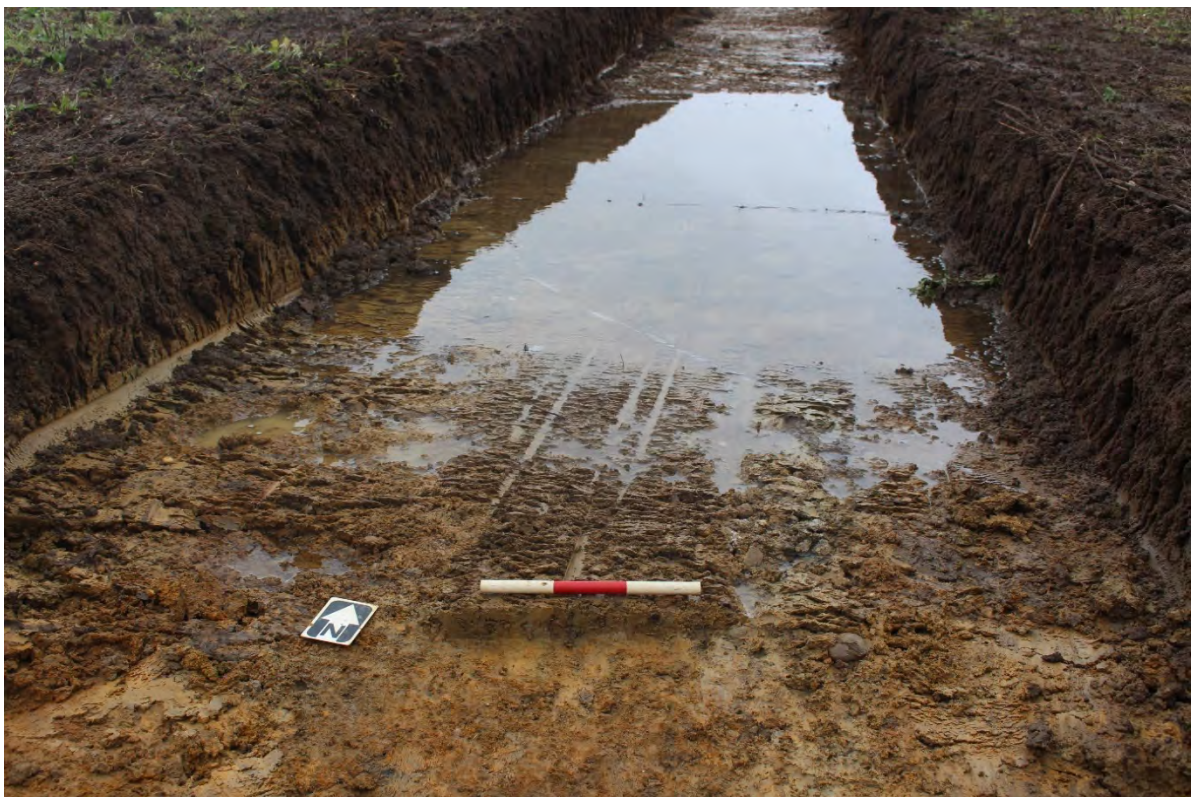
*Plate 1: The site looking south-east during opening of evaluation trenches, no scales*



*Plate 2: Excavation areas open, general view facing east, 2x 1m scales*



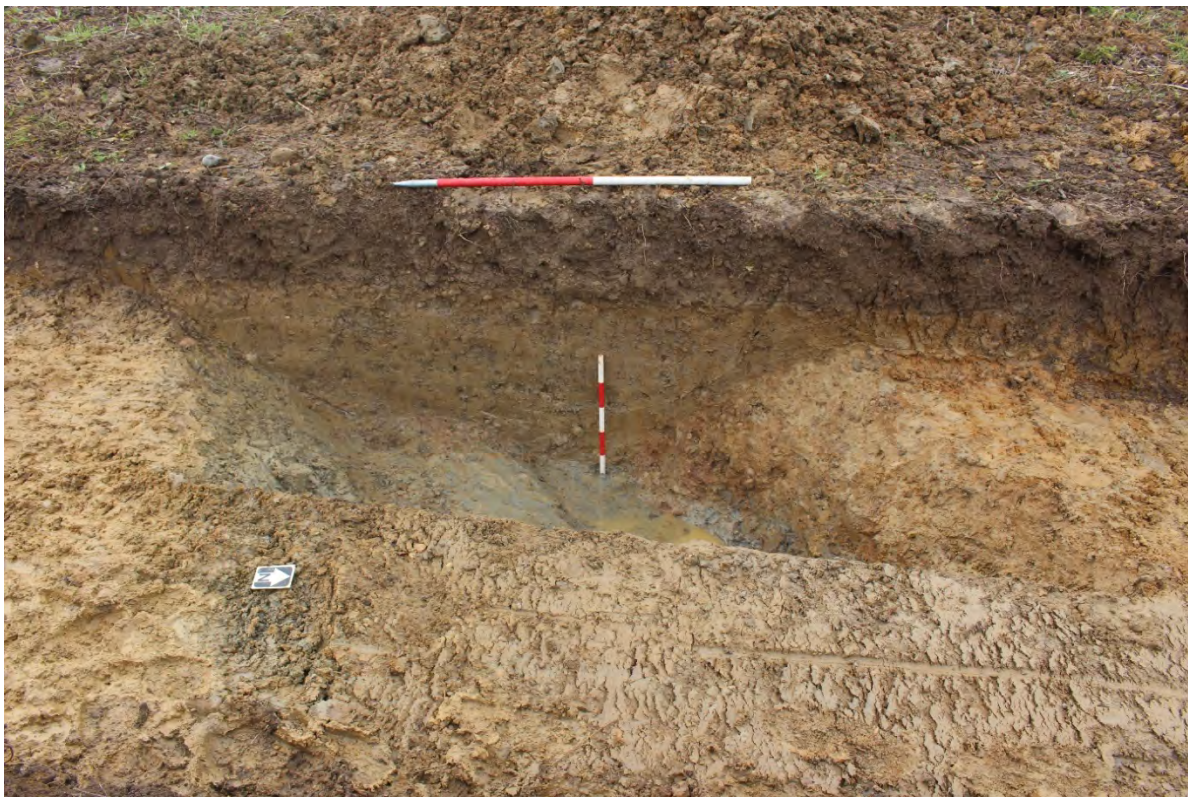
*Plate 3: Trench 17, facing north-west, 1m scales*



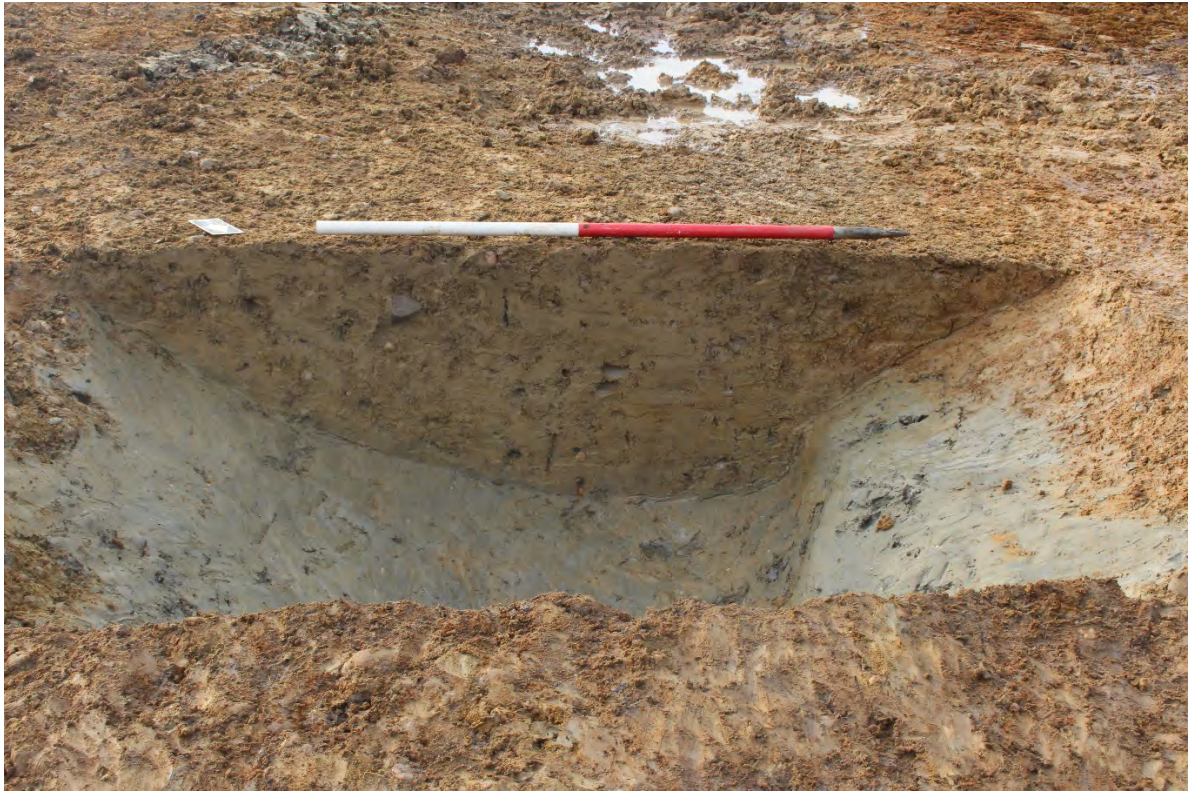
*Plate 4: Trench 11, section of small gully 1106, facing north, 0.3m scale*



*Plate 5: Trench 30, section of small gullies 3007/3009 above possible pit 3011, facing west, 0.5m scale*



*Plate 6: Trench 7, section of ditch 710, facing west, 1m and 0.5m scales*



*Plate 7: Trench 40, section of ditch 4007, facing south-west, 1m scale*



*Plate 8: L: residual flint flake from (711); R: Iron Age ceramic fragment, probable loomweight, from (1001)*

# Appendix 1: Trench descriptions

## Context summary:

### Trench 1

Length: 53m      Width: 1.8m      Orientation: E-W

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
101	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.26m	Soft and cohesive dark grey brown silty clay
102	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.30m	Soft and cohesive mid greenish brown silty clay
103	Natural	Layer	Natural	0.01m+	Moderately compact mid orangey brown sandy clay, with patches of light grey clay
104	Furrow	Cut	Furrow		
105	Furrow	Fill	Fill of furrow 104		Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay
106	Furrow	Cut	Furrow		
107	Furrow	Fill	Fill of furrow 106		Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay
108	Furrow	Cut	Furrow		
109	Furrow	Fill	Fill of furrow 108		Soft and cohesive mid greyish brown silty clay



## Trench 2

Length: 52.7m      Width: 1.8m      Orientation: E-W

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
201	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.24m	Soft and cohesive dark greyish brown silty clay
202	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.28m	Moderately compact mid reddish brown silty clay
203	Natural	Layer	Natural	0.02m+	Moderately compact Mid orangey brown sandy clay mixed with light blue grey clay
204	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
205	Furrow	Fill	Fill of 204		Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay
206	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
207	Furrow	Fill	Fill of furrow 206		Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay
208	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
209	Furrow	Fill	Fill of furrow 208		Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay
210	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
211	Furrow	Fill	Fill of furrow 210		Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay

## Trench 3

Length: 52.7m      Width: 1.8m      Orientation: NW-SE

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
301	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.26m	Moderately compact dark brown clay silt
302	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.30m	Moderately compact light greyish brown silty clay
303	Natural	Layer	Natural	0.02m+	Moderately compact mid orangey brown sandy clay with patches of light blueish grey clay

## Trench 4

Length: 54m      Width: 1.9m      Orientation: N-S

<b>Context</b>	<b>Feature type</b>	<b>Context type</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Height/ depth</b>	<b>Deposit description</b>
401	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	Unable to measure	Moderately compact dark brown clay silt
402	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil		
403	Natural	Layer	Natural		

## Trench 5

Length: 53m      Width: 1.8m      Orientation: E-W

<b>Context</b>	<b>Feature type</b>	<b>Context type</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Height/ depth</b>	<b>Deposit description</b>
501	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.30m	Soft and cohesive dark brown clay silt
502	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.18m	Moderately compact light greyish brown silty clay
503	Natural	Layer	Natural	0.02m+	Moderately compact mid orangey brown sandy clay mixed with blue grey clay
504	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
505	Furrow	Fill	Fill of furrow 504		Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay
506	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
507	Furrow	Fill	Fill of furrow 506		Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay
508	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
509	Furrow	Fill	Fill of furrow 508		Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay
510	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
511	Furrow	Fill	Fill of furrow 510		Mod compact mid greyish brown silty clay
512	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
513	Furrow	Fill	Fill of furrow 512		Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay
514	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
515	Furrow	Fill	Fill of furrow 514		Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay

## Trench 6

Length: 51.6m      Width: 1.8m      Orientation: N-S

<b>Context</b>	<b>Feature type</b>	<b>Context type</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Height/ depth</b>	<b>Deposit description</b>
601	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.32m	Soft and cohesive dark brown clay silt
602	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.21m	Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay with bands of orangey brown sandy silt and gravel
603	Natural	Layer	Natural	0.04m+	Soft mid orangey brown clay sand, with bands of pinkish brown sand, and patches of gravel
604	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
605	Furrow	Fill	Fill of furrow 604		Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay
606	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
607	Furrow	Fill	Fill of furrow 606		Soft and cohesive mid greyish brown silty clay
608	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
609	Furrow	Fill	Fill of furrow 608		Soft and cohesive mid greyish brown silty clay
610	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
611	Furrow	Fill	Fill of furrow 610		Soft and cohesive mid greyish brown silty clay

## Trench 7

Length: 54m      Width: 1.9m      Orientation: N-S

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
701	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.25m	Soft and cohesive dark brown clay silt
702	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.29m	Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay
703	Natural	Layer	Natural	0.02m+	Moderately compact mid orangey brown clay sand with patches of blueish grey clay with patches of sub rounded pebbles
704	Furrow	Cut	Furrow		
705	Furrow	Fill	Fill of furrow 704		Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay
706	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
707	Furrow	Fill	Fill of furrow 706		Moderately compact light greyish brown silty clay
708	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
709	Furrow	Fill	Fill of furrow 708		Moderately compact light greyish brown silty clay
710	Ditch	Cut	Cut of ditch	0.71m	
711	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch 710	0.71m	Moderately compact mid greenish brown silty clay with orange mottling
712	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
713	Furrow	Fill	Fill of furrow 712		Soft and cohesive mid greyish brown silty clay
714	Ditch	Cut	Cut of recut within ditch 710	0.45m	
715	Ditch	Fill	Fill of recut 714	0.45m	Moderately compact light blue greyish brown silty clay

## Trench 8

Length: 52.5m      Width: 1.9m      Orientation: E-W

<b>Context</b>	<b>Feature type</b>	<b>Context type</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Height/ depth</b>	<b>Deposit description</b>
801	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.30m	Soft dark greyish brown sandy silt clay
802	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.10m	Soft mid yellowish brown sandy clay
803	Natural	Layer	Natural substrate	0.06m+	Moderately compact mid orange brown and light grey blue sandy clay with clay pockets
804	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
805	Furrow	Fill	Fill in furrow 804		Mod compact mid grey brown silty clay
806	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
807	Furrow	Fill	Fill in furrow 806		Moderately compact mid grey brown silty clay
808	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
809	Furrow	Fill	Fill in furrow 808		Moderately compact mid grey brown silty clay
810	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
811	Furrow	Fill	Fill in furrow 810		Moderately compact mid grey brown silty clay
812	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
813	Furrow	Fill	Fill in furrow 812		Moderately compact mid grey brown silty clay
814	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
815	Furrow	Fill	Fill in furrow 814		Mod compact mid grey brown silty clay

## Trench 9

Length: 51.7m      Width: 1.9m      Orientation: NW-SE

<b>Context</b>	<b>Feature type</b>	<b>Context type</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Height/ depth</b>	<b>Deposit description</b>
901	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.31m	Soft, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt clay
902	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.14m	Moderate compact mid yellowish brown sandy clay
903	Natural	Layer	Natural substrate	0.10m	Moderately compact mid brownish orange sandy clay
904	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
905	Furrow	Fill	Fill in furrow 904		Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay

## Trench 10

Length: 52.7m      Width: 1.9m      Orientation: NE-SW

<b>Context</b>	<b>Feature type</b>	<b>Context type</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Height/ depth</b>	<b>Deposit description</b>
1001	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.27m	Soft, friable mid greyish brown silty clay
1002	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.09m	Soft light orangey yellow brown sandy clay
1003	Natural	Layer	Natural substrate	0.10m+	Moderately compact mixed mid orange brown and light grey-blue sandy clay
1004	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
1005	Furrow	Fill	Fill in furrow 1004		Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay
1006	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
1007	Furrow	Fill	Fill in furrow 1006		Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay
1008	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
1009	Furrow	Fill	Fill in furrow 1008		Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay
1010	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
1011	Furrow	Fill	Fill in furrow 1010		Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay
1012	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
1013	Furrow	Fill	Fill in furrow 1012		Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay

## Trench 11

Length: 52m

Width: 1.9m

Orientation: N-S

<b>Context</b>	<b>Feature type</b>	<b>Context type</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Height/ depth</b>	<b>Deposit description</b>
1101	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.26m	Soft, friable dark grey brown sandy silt clay
1102	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.11m	Soft mid yellowish brown sandy clay
1103	Natural	Layer	Natural substrate	0.05m+	
1104	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
1105	Furrow	Fill	Fill in furrow 1104		Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay
1106	Gully	Cut	Cut of small curvilinear gully	0.08m	
1107	Gully	Fill	Fill in gully 1106	0.08m	Soft, loose light brown silty clay
1108	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
1109	Furrow	Fill	Fill in furrow 1108		Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay
1110	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
1111	Furrow	Fill	Fill in furrow 1110		Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay
1112	Ditch	Cut	Cut of field boundary		
1113	Ditch	Fill	Fill in ditch 1112		Soft dark grey sandy silt clay



## Trench 12

Length: 51m

Width: 1.9m

Orientation: E-W

<b>Context</b>	<b>Feature type</b>	<b>Context type</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Height/ depth</b>	<b>Deposit description</b>
1201	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.32m	Soft, friable mid grey brown sandy silt clay
1202	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.14m	Soft light yellowish brown sandy clay
1203	Natural	Layer	Natural substrate	0.05m+	Moderately compact mid brownish red orange with blue-grey patches sandy clay with clay pockets
1204	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
1205	Furrow	Fill	Fill in furrow 1204		Moderately compact mid greyish brown sandy clay
1206	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
1207	Furrow	Fill	Fill in furrow 1206		Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay
1208	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
1209	Furrow	Fill	Fill in furrow 1208		Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay
1210	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
1211	Furrow	Fill	Fill in furrow 1210		Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay
1212	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
1213	Furrow	Fill	Fill in furrow 1212		Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay
1214	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
1215	Furrow	Fill	Fill in furrow 1214		Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay

## Trench 13

Length: 44.5m      Width: 1.9m      Orientation: N-S

<b>Context</b>	<b>Feature type</b>	<b>Context type</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Height/ depth</b>	<b>Deposit description</b>
1301	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.26m	Soft, loose dark greyish brown sandy silt clay
1302	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.15m	Soft light orange yellowish brown sandy silt
1303	Natural	Layer	Natural substrate	0.04m+	Moderately compact mid brownish orange sandy clay
1304	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
1305	Furrow	Fill	Fill in furrow 1304		Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay
1306	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
1307	Furrow	Fill	Fill in furrow 1306		Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay
1308	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
1309	Furrow	Fill	Fill in furrow 1308		Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay
1310	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
1311	Furrow	Fill	Fill in furrow 1310		Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay
1312	Ditch	Cut	Possible feature/subsoil - underwater		
1313	Ditch	Fill	Fill in 1312		Soft mid brown silty clay

## Trench 14

Length: 51m

Width: 1.9m

Orientation: E-W

<b>Context</b>	<b>Feature type</b>	<b>Context type</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Height/ depth</b>	<b>Deposit description</b>
1401	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.31m	Soft, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt clay
1402	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.21m	Soft mid yellowish brown sandy clay
1403	Natural	Layer	Natural substrate	0.06m+	Moderately compact mid yellowish orange brown sandy clay with clay patches
1404	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
1405	Furrow	Fill	Fill in furrow 1404		Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay
1406	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
1407	Furrow	Fill	Fill in furrow 1406		Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay
1408	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
1409	Furrow	Fill	Fill in furrow 1408		Moderate compact mid greyish brown silty clay
1410	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrow		
1411	Furrow	Fill	Fill in furrow 1410		Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay
1412	Ditch	Cut	Cut of field boundary	0.53m	
1413	Ditch	Fill	Fill in ditch 1412	0.53m	Soft and loose mid grey Sandy clay

## Trench 15

Length: 54m      Width: 1.9m      Orientation: NW-SE

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
1501	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.27m	Soft, friable dark grey brown sandy silt clay
1502	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.14m	Soft mid yellowish grey brown sandy clay
1503	Natural	Layer	Natural substrate	0.09m+	Moderately compact mixed mid orangey brown and light blue grey sandy clay with clay pockets
1504	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch - field boundary		
1505	Ditch	Fill	Fill in linear 1504		Loose mid grey sandy silt

## Trench 16

Length: 53m      Width: 1.9m      Orientation: NW-SE

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
1601	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.31m	Soft dark greyish brown sandy silt clay
1602	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.18m	Soft mid yellowish brown sandy clay
1603	Natural	Layer	Natural substrate	0.04m+	Moderate compact mid orange brown and blue grey sandy clay with gravels

## Trench 17

Length: 53.5m      Width: 1.9m      Orientation: NW-SE

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
1701	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.28m	Soft dark grey brown silty clay
1702	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.18m	Soft mid yellowish brown silty clay
1703	Natural	Layer	Natural substrate	0.10m+	Soft mixed orange brown and blue grey sandy clay

**Trench 18 – 19 references not used**

## Excavation Trench 20

Length: 14.8m

Width: 8.6m

Orientation: N-S

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
2000	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil layer, ploughsoil	0.31m	Soft mid greyish brown sandy silt clay
2001	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil layer	0.20m	Soft mid yellowish brown sandy silt
2002	Natural	Layer	Natural substrate		Moderately compact mid yellowish orange brown sandy clay
2003	Ditch	Cut	Modern boundary		
2004	Ditch	Fill	Fill in boundary 2003		Soft mid grey sandy clay
2005		Cut	NW-SE furrow		
2006	Furrow	Fill	Fill in furrow 2005		Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay
2007	Furrow	Cut	NW-SE furrow		
2008	Furrow	Fill	Fill in furrow 2007		Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay

## Excavation Trench 30

Length: 11.2m      Width: 11.3m      Orientation: N/A

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
3000	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil layer, ploughsoil	0.29m	Soft dark grey brown clay silt
3001	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil layer	0.08m	Soft mid yellowish brown sandy clay
3002	Natural	Layer	Natural substrate		Moderately compact mid brownish orange sandy clay with blue clay patches
3003	Furrow	Cut	NW-SE furrow		
3004	Furrow	Fill	Fill in furrow 3003		Soft mid greyish brown clay silt
3005	Furrow	Cut	NW-SE furrow		
3006	Furrow	Fill	Fill in furrow 3005		Soft mid greyish brown clay silt
3007		Cut	Curving gully, uppermost in sequence		
3008		Fill	Fill in gully 3007		
3009		Cut	Gully cut, truncated by 3007		
3010		Fill	Fill in gully 3009		
3011		Cut	Pit cut, below gullies		
3012		Fill	Upper fill in pit 3011		
3013		Fill	Lower fill in pit 3011		

## Excavation Trench 40

Length: 16.7m

Width: 8.4m

Orientation: E-W

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
4000	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil layer, ploughsoil	0.30m	Soft dark grey brown clay silt
4001	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil layer	0.16m	Moderately compact mid grey brown silty clay
4002	Natural	Layer	Natural substrate		Moderately compact mid brownish orange sandy clay with blue grey clay patches
4003	Furrow	Cut	NW-SE furrow	0.12m	
4004	Furrow	Fill	Fill in furrow 4003	0.12m	Soft mid greyish brown silty clay
4005	Furrow	Cut	NW-SE furrow	0.11m	
4006	Furrow	Fill	Fill in furrow 4005	0.11m	Soft mid greyish brown clay silt
4007		Cut	Cut of ditch		
4008		Fill	Fill of ditch 4007		
4009		Fill	Fill of ditch 4007		
4010		Fill	Fill of ditch 4007		
4011		Cut	Recut in ditch 4007		
4012		Cut	Cut of ditch		
4013		Fill	Fill of ditch 4012		
4014		Fill	Fill of ditch 4012		
4015		Fill	Fill in ditch 4012		
4016		Cut	Recut in ditch 4012		
4017		Fill	Fill of 4016		

## Appendix 2: Summary of archive (WSM72003; WSM72408)

TYPE	DETAILS*
Artefacts and Environmental	Ceramics, Environmental, Glass, Metal, Worked stone/lithics, other
Paper	Correspondence, Diary (Field progress form), Drawing, Report, Section
Digital	Database, GIS, Images raster/digital photography, Spreadsheets, Survey, Text

\*OASIS terminology



## Appendix 3: Summary of data for HER

WSM 72003; WSM72408

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### Artefacts

Period	Material class	Object specific type	Start date	End date	Count	Weight(g)	Specialist report?	Key assemblage?
Iron Age	ceramic	briquetage	-700	100	1	7.4	Y	N
Iron Age	ceramic	loom weight??	-700	43	1	23.7	Y	N
late Bronze Age/Iron Age	ceramic	pot	-1000	100	8	5.8	Y	N
late med/early post-med	ceramic	roof tile	1400	1700	2	13.4	Y	N
late med/early post-med	ceramic	roof tile	1450	1700	3	212.3	Y	N
medieval	ceramic	pot	1066	1600	4	10.0	Y	N
medieval	ceramic	pot	1100	1400	2	5.0	Y	N
medieval	ceramic	pot	1200	1600	1	3.0	Y	N
medieval	ceramic	roof tile	1200	1500	1	54.8	Y	N
medieval	ceramic	tile	1200	1500	1	29.3	Y	N
medieval/early post-med	ceramic	pot	1200	1630	6	39.6	Y	N
medieval/early post-med	ceramic	roof tile	1200	1700	8	246.8	Y	N
medieval/early post-med	ceramic	unidentified form	1200	1630	1	28.8	Y	N
medieval/post-medieval	ceramic	brick/tile	1200	1800	6	22.5	Y	N
medieval/post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile	1200	1800	5	44.6	Y	N
medieval/post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile	1400	1800	2	75.6	Y	N
medieval/post-medieval	glass	linen smoother	1500	1800	1	154.2	Y	N
medieval/post-medieval	metal	nail	1200	1800	1	4.8	Y	N
medieval/post-medieval	iron	nail	1066	1800	1	6.3	Y	N
medieval/post-medieval	stone	brick/tile	1200	1800.	5	7.4	Y	N
Mesolithic to early Bronze Age	flint	retouched flake	-10000	-1500	1	1.9	Y	N
modern	copper alloy	shotgun cartridge	1900	2000	1	2.7	Y	N
post-medieval	ceramic	brick	1600	1900	5	441.8	Y	N
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1600	1700	1	3.7	Y	N
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1680	1780	2	43.8	Y	N
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1700	1800	1	7.9	Y	N
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1750	1900	1	2.5	Y	N
post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile	1540	1700	3	65.5	Y	N
post-medieval	ceramic	tile	1540	1800	1	80.1	Y	N
Roman	ceramic	pot	43	400	1	23.4	Y	N
undated	stone	building stone			1	16.2	Y	N