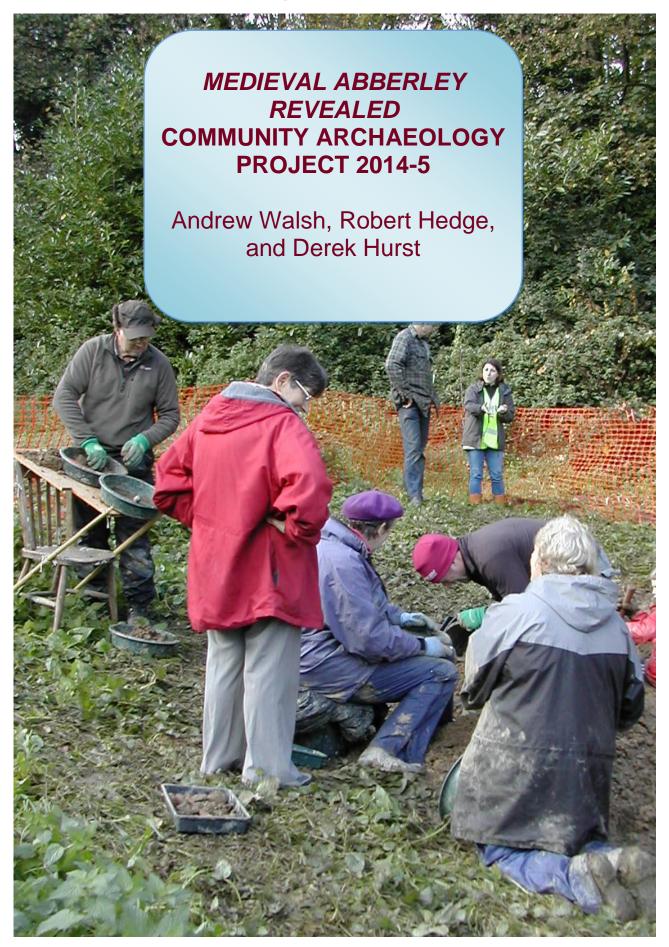
### Worcestershire Archaeology





# MEDIEVAL ABBERLEY REVEALED COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT 2014-5

On behalf of Abberley Hills Preservation Society





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# *Medieval Abberley Revealed* Community Archaeology Project 2014–15, Abberley, Worcestershire

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Illustrations by Carolyn Hunt

### Part 1 Project Summary

This Part 1 summary is intended as a brief and accessible outline of the work undertaken on the *Medieval Abberley Revealed* project. The more detailed technical report, with extended background context, finds assessment and structural analysis, is to be found below in Part 2 of this document.

#### Introduction to the project

A series of archaeological investigations and training events were undertaken in the parish of Abberley during in 2014–2015, co-ordinated by archaeologists from Worcestershire Archaeology & Archive Service. These investigations comprised:

- a) excavating test pits at the possible sites of a medieval mill (October 2014) and a castle (April 2015);
- b) fieldwalking (November 2014), and;
- c) conducting mock archaeological excavation sessions for pupils at Abberley Parochial VC Primary School (April 2015) in a purpose-made facility.

The archaeological activities formed part of a wider scheme of heritage engagement and community project known as the *Medieval Abberley Revealed* which is being undertaken by Abberley Hills Preservation Society. This project, funded by Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF), is focussed on community-based activities to investigate the medieval landscape and history of the parish.

#### Methods

Initial historical research by members of the Abberley Hills Preservation Society prior to the archaeological fieldwork suggested the presence of both a medieval mill and castle in the parish. Potential locations for these were subsequently suggested based on consideration of their functional requirements and consideration of where in the Abberley landscape they might be best situated.

Geophysical survey on a possible mill site was commissioned by the Society (ArchaeoPhysica 2014), which indicated some anomalies possibly relating to human activity. However, these were not easy to interpret, and so required excavation to determine their nature. The first phase of fieldwork was, therefore, test pitting at this site. The second season of excavation was to investigate with test pitting two possible sites suggested for the castle, both being on Abberley Hill and to either side of Wynniattes Way.

In the course of the fieldwork project, participants in the community dig were all given the opportunity to first learn and, under supervision, put into practice varying aspects of field archaeology, including field walking, excavation, planning, photography, levelling, finds processing and context recording. The finished field records from the site were intended to be of sufficient quality that a full report could be completed to a professional standard, and so used to inform future research. Throughout the project the results were promoted through site tours for the public and, in the case of the possible mill site, for pupils of the local primary school.

A mock excavation was set up for pupils at Abberley Parochial VC Primary School to provide some practical experience of the fieldwork carried out by an archaeologist, and to draw attention to some

of the fundamental principles underpinning this work, and to some of the main techniques applied in the course of archaeological work.



A tour for young archaeologists on the mill site



View of fieldwalking in progress looking north-east towards the church



Excavation of Test Pit 5 on the possible castle site. Prehistoric worked flint was found here

#### Results

#### Possible mill site (WSM66217)

Six test pits were excavated at the mill site, which lies approximately 100m north of the Manor Arms Hotel (Figs 1-2). Large quantities of domestic pottery and especially ceramic building materials (roof tiles etc) dating to the late 17<sup>th</sup> to mid 19<sup>th</sup> centuries were recovered. In Test Pits 4 and 7 actual layers of demolition material were identified and these probably relate to two buildings recorded on the tithe map (1841), and which later map evidence of the 1880s shows to have been abandoned. A stone- and brick-built drain, encountered in Test Pit 4, may also have related to these buildings and intended to direct a spring directly into the nearby stream so draining the area towards the top of the slope and keeping it more habitable.

A small number of sherds of medieval and early post-medieval pottery were recovered from the test pits; this 'residual' material indicates a long history of human domestic in the general vicinity.

A brick-built dam was noted in the field and Test Pit 7 was located adjacent to investigate this, and clearly represented water management, but for the moment it remains unclear whether this relates to a mill or some other activity.



Two lines of drain in Test Pit 4: a brick-built and stone-capped drain and, lower down, one made with ceramic field drains.

#### Fieldwalking (WSM66216)

The fieldwalking took place on an area to the north of Abberley Hill, south-west of the historic core of the village. An area of just over 12,000m<sup>2</sup> was subdivided into 31 grid squares, each measuring 20 x 20m, which were systematically walked by volunteers tasked with recovering all man-made artefacts lying on the surface of the plough-soil.

An **impressive** 1388 artefacts were recovered; in addition to four pieces of prehistoric worked flint, the first documented evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity in Abberley, and medieval pottery (produced in the Malvern area), and fragments of fine 16<sup>th</sup> century drinking vessels were found. Large quantities of pottery from the 17<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup> centuries were also present, probably introduced onto the field having been originally discarded in middens or cess pits, the contents of which were subsequently carted out to the fields for fertiliser.

#### Possible castle sites (WSM66633 and WSM66634)

Six test pits were excavated on Abberley Hill across two suggested sites of the castle (Figs 1, 3-4). One site was on a flat piece of ground, located north-east of the Severn Trent Reservoirs off Wynniattes Way (Site A). The second site was at the top of the hill (Site B). Both sites overlooked much of the parish and, on this basis, were thought suitable locations for a castle.

A possible bank on the edge of the precipitous slope in the north-west corner of Site A could not be investigated as that there was badger sett too close. Other possible earthworks further east were too difficult to access for investigation due to being either/or on a steep slope or too densely covered in trees. A very slight bank observed at Site B in the vicinity of Test Pit 5 was thought to be most likely to be the result of minor slips related to a 1947 landslip (K Andrew, pers comm).

Test pitting produced no evidence of a castle were evident at either of the two locations. There was one find of special interest which was a prehistoric flint from Test Pit 5; this was not a specific 'tool', but rather a piece of 'débitage', the waste material produced during the difficult process of turning a lump of flint into useable and carefully proportioned tools. Worked flint is often one of the few surviving indicators that, thousands of years ago, people were living and working in the landscape. Though a single find, it opens up the possibility that the local ridgeways were being used as primary route-ways in the prehistoric period, as demonstrated by research in Shropshire some years ago. Testing this possibility by further investigation in Worcestershire would be well worth doing, and the Abberley project has perhaps provided the first impetus in this direction.



Waste flake of worked flint from Test Pit 5 at Site B on ridge

The only other finds recovered from the test pits was modern detritus which included corned beef and beer cans, and a plastic compass, all from Site A. Such items, given their location, are presumably the remnants of picnics(!) at spots with a good view, and rambling as still occurs through this area, so this evidence is entirely consistent with current usage.

#### Conclusions

As often the case, the results of the archaeological investigation were largely different from the original expectations. At the 'mill' site there was plenty of evidence for site occupation of the late 17<sup>th</sup> to mid 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, and it remains quite possible that this is indeed a mill site, but it could not be proven within the parameters of the present project. Only further investigations will enable the full extent, date and nature of this activity to be revealed.

Even the negative results at the possible castle site are also valuable, and, though no castle could be found, other possibilities have opened up, such as prehistoric ridgeways forming a part of the prehistoric landscape of Abberley, and of Worcestershire at large. And now the castle evidence can be reviewed and its location sought elsewhere, if it is considered that the documentary evidence remains substantial enough to merit this.

The most spectacular finds were from the fieldwalking which was initially felt to be unpromising as, unusually, it took place not on a ploughed field but amongst the stubble. Added to the finds already known from the vicinity of this field, there is plainly good evidence here for Roman settlement, presumably the site of a prosperous farm, as well as signs of a previously undocumented prehistoric site.

Many have joined in the project either as participants or by helping make it possible, and all the finds have helped fill in gaps in Abberley's history, and will hopefully stimulate further research in future in this hilly parish. Now that the pupils at Abberley Primary School have all been introduced to archaeology, perhaps some of them will be able to find more evidence and so help continue writing the earlier history of the parish.



Project participants on the final day of test pitting

### Part 2 Detailed Report

### 1 Background

#### 1.1 Reasons for the project

The *Medieval Abberley Revealed* community archaeological activities were one aspect of a wider scheme of heritage engagement and community involvement being managed by Abberley Hills Preservation Society and funded by the Historic Lottery Fund. The broad aims of the project are to identify two of the main lost aspects of the medieval parish as apparently described in historic documents (its mill and a possible castle), and to accurately date some of the older buildings.

The archaeological works were commissioned by Kate Andrew on behalf of Abberley Hills Preservation Trust (AHPS ; the Client) in response to a brief (the Brief) prepared by the Planning Advisory Section of Worcestershire County Council (the Curator), dated 31<sup>st</sup> July 2014 (WCC 2014). The outline aims for the proposed excavation were set out in a document entitled *Medieval Abberley Revealed: Requirements for a Community Excavation and Public Programme 2014/15* (AHPS 2014), alongside the Brief, in response to all of which a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2014). The project was carried out in broad accordance with the *Standard and guidance for field evaluation* (IfA 2008a), the *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (IfA 2008b), and the *Standards and guidelines for archaeological projects in Worcestershire* (WCC 2010), but, more specifically, it followed the Cambridge University methodology (the *Access Cambridge Archaeology Test Pit Record system*), which has become very established by its extensive application in East Anglia.

#### 1.2 Project aims

The specific aims and scope of the archaeological works were:

- To determine the nature, extent, character, state of preservation and date of the Castle and the mill, known from documentary sources to have existed, but currently unlocated;
- To assist the local community in this evaluation through adult volunteer participation and training. Assisting in the practical excavation, recording and post-excavation processes; young people of school age and the wider public, with site visits, tours and talks, and;
- To facilitate this with professional archaeological support through the provision of trainers in excavation, field-walking and specialist services (AHPS 2014).

### 2 Methods

#### 2.1 Introduction

The various methodologies used during the project are outlined below and the results of the project are presented below. Details of the site archive are presented in Appendix 1, and test pit and context descriptions are presented in Appendix 2.

#### 2.2 Fieldwork strategy

One metre square test pits were the principal fieldwork method used for this project. These were hand-excavated, accommodating up to 10 volunteers per day under the supervision of archaeologists from Worcestershire Archaeology. The test pits were excavated in 10cm spits using hand tools and then surfaces were inspected to determine their nature. This was all completed by the volunteers who received training in archaeological field techniques and recording methods during the course of the excavating. The recording system was based on the *Access Cambridge Archaeology Test Pit Record* system, where each test pit is excavated in 10cm spits. These spits also acted as context numbers unless identifiable features or deposits were exposed, which is when standard excavation and context recording methods would be substituted.

#### 2.2.1 Mill site

The possible mill site (Worcestershire HER ref. WSM66217) was identified by the AHPS who commissioned a geophysical survey, undertaken by ArchaeoPhysica Ltd, which identified a number of potential anomalies (ArchaeoPhysica 2014; Appendix 3), the nature of which was unclear.

Six test pits were excavated between the 21<sup>st</sup>–25<sup>th</sup> October 2014 at the possible mill site. The location of the test pits was recorded using a differential GPS with an accuracy setting of <0.04m.

#### 2.2.2 Fieldwalking

The fieldwalking (WSM66216) was undertaken on arable land to the north of Abberley Hill and southwest of the historic core of the village, centred on NGR 374920 267680.. The area measured  $12,000m^2$  and was divided into 31 20 x 20m grids. Each grid square was systematically walked by volunteers, tasked with recovering all man-made artefacts visible on the surface of the soil.

#### 2.2.3 Castle site

Two areas on Abberley Hill were identified by AHPS as the potential site of the castle and test pitted. Although these were referenced as two sites (Site A - WSM66633, and Site B - WSM66634), they were treated as one site for the purposes of the project (ie a single series of test pit numbers). These test pits were excavated between the  $21^{st}$  and  $25^{th}$  April 2015. The locations of the test pits were also located using a differential GPS, although due to tree cover and a lack of reference objects the accuracy of locating these pits was *c*.1.2–1.9m.

#### 2.3 Artefact methodology, by Rob Hedge

#### 2.3.1 Recovery policy

The artefact recovery policy conformed to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012; appendix 2).

#### 2.3.2 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. The date was used for determining the broad date of phases defined for the site. All information was recorded on *pro forma* sheets.

The pottery and ceramic building material 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 and www.worcestershireceramics.org).

#### 2.3.3 Discard policy

The following categories/types of material will not be retained for deposition with the receiving museum following the submission of this report, unless there is a specific request to retain them (and subject to the collection policy of the relevant depository).

- where unstratified
- post-medieval material, and;
- generally where material has been assessed by appropriate specialists as having no obvious grounds for retention.

In this case the otherwise discardable artefactual assemblage has been requested to be provided back to AHPS for incorporation into an interpretative mosaic.

#### 2.4 Environmental archaeology methodology

Due to the nature of the site, no deposits were excavated that were deemed suitable for the recovery of environmental evidence.

#### 2.5 Public outreach and engagement

To promote the *Medieval Abberley Revealed* project guided walks around the test pit sites were undertaken and a mock excavation built in Abberley Parochial Primary School so pupils could participate in exercises in excavation techniques and finds identification in a safe environment. During the fieldwork the results of each stage were rapidly assessed so that a summary account could also be provided to AHPS so that the website could be updated.

#### 3 The sites

#### 3.1 Topography, geology and current land-use

The sites are presented below in chronological order of when the fieldwork was carried out.

#### 3.1.1 Possible mill site

The site was located in a small field of rough pasture immediately north of the core of the historic village (NGR SO 7530 6796). The field was located in the base of a small valley cut by a stream and the test pits were located at an elevation of 115–120m above Ordnance Datum (AOD). The underlying geology is mapped as Sandstone of the Halesowen Formation (BGS 2015), and no superficial deposits are recorded in this area.

#### 3.1.2 Fieldwalking

The fieldwalking was located on part of a ploughed field located between the historic core of Abberley village and the settlement at Abberley Common (NGR SO 7490 6767). The ground sloped gently from 170m (AOD) in the south to 155m AOD in the north. The underlying geology of this area is mapped as siltstone and mudstone of the Raglan Mudstone Formation, and no superficial deposits are recorded in this area.

#### 3.1.3 Possible castle sites

The test pits at Site A (WSM66633) were located on a flat piece of ground on the northern edge of Abberley Hill (NGR SO 7496 6745) at an elevation of approximately 240m AOD. The underlying geology here is mapped as siltstone and mudstone of the Lower Ludlow Shales Group. Superficial deposits are not mapped in the area.

The test pits at Site B (WSM66634) were located on small areas of flat ground on or near to the top of Abberley Hill (NGR SO 7512 6725) at elevations of 280m and 290m AOD. The underlying geology of this area is mapped as sedimentary bedrock of the Haffield Breccia Formation. Superficial deposits are not map in the area. Both these locations are in areas of woodland.

#### 3.2 Archaeological context

Little is known about Abberley prior to the Norman invasion (1066). In 1086 the Domesday Survey records one estate at Abberley, held by Ralph of Tonsy. Ralph fought alongside William at the Battle of Hastings and was granted 37 lordships across seven counties after the invasion (Planche 1874). He made Flamstead, in Hertfordshire, his principal residence in England.

The population of Abberley was fairly large in 1086, consisting of 32 households including a priest and a Frenchman (non-noble immigrant). The manor was worth £10.5 and supported two lords plough teams and seventeen men's plough teams.

Mill

The Domesday Survey does not record a mill at Abberley and the earliest records for this comes from an inquisition post mortem survey dated 28 November 1309, which documents:

'a certain water mill, worth yearly 10s'

The Victoria County History (vol 4) also records that:

'There was a water mill in the manor of the 14th century, known in 1526-27 as Gardigasemyll' (BHO 2015).

The Abberley tithe map (1841) depicts two small buildings in an enclosure on the possible mill site. The field was called *Well Meadow* and the adjoining field was recorded as *Mill House Meadow*. The geophysical survey on the mill site identified an area of anomalously high resistance with well-defined edges. A linear low resistance feature was found slightly higher up slope that might have been a ditch or channel, all suggesting that buried structures may exist in this field.

#### Castle

Evidence of a castle at Abberley is limited to a number historic and antiquarian references. These suggest that it overlooked Abberley indicating that it was located somewhere on Abberley Hill. Of particular note is that in 1405 an English army held the Abberley Hill against a Welsh army camped on nearby Woodbury Hill, though this does not necessarily prove that there was a fortification. The HER (WCC HER record WSM00275) records that, after an eight-day stand-off, the English led several successful skirmishes on the west spur of Abberley Hill, where they seem to have met with some success although they were unable to capture old 'keep' or tower which then occupied site of Abberley Hall. Eventually the Welsh army then withdrew. Despite the references to the castle there is currently no physical evidence for its location, and none of the proposed sites fits entirely with the descriptions, though the reference to the old 'keep' or tower at Abberley Hall, if correctly stated, is suggestive that the castle occupied lower ground in the vicinity of Abberley Hall School.

### 4 Possible mill site

Six test pits were excavated.

#### 4.1 Phase 1: natural deposits

A variety of different geologies were encountered and these are described above in general terms.

#### 4.2 Phase 2: post-medieval

Colluvial deposits were well represented (eg Test Pits 1–3; Plate 1), augering in Test Pit 1 revealing a 0.35–0.45m depth, overlying the natural clay. This deposit was associated with finds dating to the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. The colluvial deposit was cut by a 0.09m deep linear feature in Test Pit 2 which was filled by a sandy silt and sealed by a subsoil deposit containing finds with a late 18<sup>th</sup> century TPQ.

The most substantial feature excavated here was a post-medieval drain (0.6m in depth and at least 0.45m in width; 405/410; Plate 2) in Test Pit 4, and it was brick walled and capped with stone. The whole test pit was heavily truncated by a modern agricultural field drain (405).

A possible demolition layer overlying the natural clay was noted in Test Pit 6. This yielded residual medieval pottery alongside post-medieval ceramic building material. A similar sequence was noted in Test Pit 7 (Plate 3) where redeposited natural was also overlain by a demolition layer, the latter yielding post-medieval pottery and large quantities of post-medieval and modern ceramic building material.

#### 4.3 Phase 3: modern

All the test pits were sealed by a 0.1m–0.3m in depth of topsoil.

#### 4.4 Other features in the vicinity

During the excavations at the possible mill site, a brick-built dam was identified in the field (Plate 4). Whether this is related to a mill or some other element of water management is unclear but,

when combined with the anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey in this field and the results of the test pitting, indicate that there is good evidence of earlier occupation at this location.

### 5 Fieldwalking

See section 4.4.2 for the results of the fieldwalking survey.

### 6 Possible castle sites

Six test pits were excavated.

#### 6.1 Phase 1: natural deposits

The natural geological siltstone and mudstone bedrock was encountered in all the test pits except Test Pit 6, which was only partially excavated due to time constraints. In both excavation areas the bedrock exposed in the test pits was consistent by the underlying geology mapped in the area (BGS 2015). In each test pit the bedrock was first overlain by a 0.2–0.35m deep subsoil formed of the weathered bedrock.

#### 6.2 Phase 2: prehistoric

A prehistoric flint was recovered In Test Pit 5.

#### 6.3 Phase 3: modern

All the test pits were sealed by a loamy forest topsoil which typically measured around 0.1m in depth.

### 7 Artefactual analysis, by Rob Hedge

#### 7.1 The possible mill site (WSM66217)

The artefactual assemblage recovered is summarised in Tables 1 and 2. In total, 760 artefacts, weighing 26.350kg, were recovered from 19 stratified contexts, in addition to a number of unstratified surface finds; the pottery assemblage consisted of 83 sherds of pottery weighing 1.168kg. The group came from the medieval period onwards, although the majority was post-medieval in date (see Table 1). Using pottery as an index of artefact condition, this was generally good with the majority of sherds displaying low levels of abrasion; the average sherd size, at 14.1g, is above average, reflecting the robust nature of the post-medieval earthenwares present.

period	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight(g)
medieval	ceramic		pot	1	4
medieval/early post-med	ceramic		pot	1	4
late med/early post-med	ceramic		pot	3	25
late med/early post-med	ceramic		roof tile	1	92
medieval/post- medieval	ceramic		brick/tile	248	1771
medieval/post- medieval	ceramic		roof tile	113	6090
medieval/post- medieval	glass		vessel	1	2
post-medieval			mortar	1	8
post-medieval	ceramic		brick	48	6372
post-medieval	ceramic		clay pipe	6	9

	material	material	object		
period	class	subtype	specific type	count	weight(g)
post-medieval	ceramic		pot	63	850
post-medieval	ceramic		roof tile	7	568
post-medieval	glass		vessel	3	44
post- medieval/modern			mortar	2	8
post- medieval/modern	ceramic		brick	7	1096
post- medieval/modern	ceramic		roof tile	2	86
post- medieval/modern	glass		vessel	3	41
post- medieval/modern	glass		window	2	6
post- medieval/modern	stone	slate	roof slate	12	218
modern	ceramic		brick	23	4238
modern	ceramic		brick/tile	10	122
modern	ceramic		edging tile	1	176
modern	ceramic		pot	15	285
modern	ceramic		roof tile	64	3482
modern	glass		vessel	8	53
modern	metal	steel	trowel	1	96
undated	ceramic		unident	6	8
undated	metal	iron	nail	10	54
undated	metal	iron	unident	2	42
undated	organic	animal bone		8	244
undated	slag	fuel ash slag	clinker	2	8
undated	slag	slag(Fe)	smithing slag	86	248
			Totals	760	26350

Table 1: Quantification of the Mill Site assemblage (WSM66217)

#### 7.1.1 Pottery

All sherds have been grouped and quantified according to fabric type (Table 2). The majority of sherds were datable by fabric type to their general period or production span. Where mentioned, all specific forms are referenced to the type series within the report for Deansway, Worcester (Bryant 2004).

Broad period	fabric code	Fabric common name	count	weight(g)
		Worcester-type sandy unglazed		
Medieval	55	ware	1	4
Medieval/early post- med	69	Oxidized glazed Malvernian ware	1	4
Late med/early post- med	108	Midlands purple ware	2	17
Late med/early post- med	78.5	Cistercian ware	1	4
Post-medieval	78	Post-medieval red ware	4	132
Post-medieval	78.1	Red sandy ware	34	603
Post-medieval	78.3	Fine red sandy ware	2	9
Post-medieval	78.4	Speckled brown glazed red ware	1	6
Post-medieval	81	Miscellaneous stonewares	1	6

Broad period	fabric code	Fabric common name	count	weight(g)
Post-medieval	81.3	Nottingham stoneware	4	11
Post-medieval	84	Creamware	11	36
Modern	85	Modern china	9	267
Post-medieval	90	Post-medieval orange ware	2	8
Post-medieval	91	Post-medieval buff wares	3	42
Post-medieval	100	Miscellaneous post-medieval wares	1	1
Modern	101	Miscellaneous modern wares	6	18
		Totals	83	1168

Table 2: Quantification of the possible mill site pottery by period and fabric-type (WSM66217)

#### Medieval/early post-medieval

The following finds were of note:

- a single small rim sherd of late 11<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century Worcester-type sandy unglazed ware (fabric 55), probably a cooking pot form, was recovered from Test Pit 1;
- a body sherd of 13<sup>th</sup> to early 17<sup>th</sup> century Oxidised glazed Malvernian ware (fabric 69) from Test Pit 6.
- late medieval to early post-medieval fine-walled earthenwares were present in the form of a sherd of 16<sup>th</sup> century Cistercian-type ware (fabric 78.5) from Test Pit 3,
- two sherds of 17<sup>th</sup> century Midlands Purple ware (fabric 108) from Test Pit 4 and;
- a single small sherd of 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century speckled brown-glazed red ware (fabric 78.4) from Test Pit 7.

#### **Post-medieval**

The majority of the assemblage recovered comprised post-medieval domestic redwares (fabrics 78, 78.1 and 78.3) of 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century date in a variety of forms including pancheons, jugs and drinking vessels; other fabrics identified include sherds from late 18<sup>th</sup> century creamware (fabric 84) plates, late 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century Nottingham stoneware (fabric 81.3) and 18<sup>th</sup> century buff ware (fabric 91) with trailed slip decoration.

#### Modern

Sherds of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery, mostly transfer-printed stone china (fabric 85) accounted for only 14% of the sherds identified. These were all consistent with an early to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century date, probably reflecting the loss of the buildings recorded on the 1841 tithe map by 1885 according to Ordnance Survey mapping. One large fragment of a meat platter of 'Asiatic Pheasants' design, produced by Podmore Walker of Tunstall, Staffs, was recovered from the streambank.

#### 7.1.2 Ceramic building material

In the absence of a well-defined chronological sequence for ceramic building material in this part of the county, much of it can only be ascribed a broad 13<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century date. Modern (19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century) fabrics are more readily recognisable, and have been separated out within the assessment.

#### Medieval/Post-medieval

A single diagnostic 92g piece of late medieval/post-medieval nibbed roof tile, identifiable as belonging to fabric 2c by virtue of the sandy fabric with occasional red clay pellet inclusions, was recovered from Test Pit 7. This fabric is known to have been produced in the Worcester area from the late 15<sup>th</sup> century onwards. Large quantities of brick and tile, likely to be post-medieval in date,

were recovered from Test Pits 4, 6 and 7. These are likely to have originated from the buildings shown on the 1841 Tithe Map.

#### Modern

A considerable quantity of roof tile and brick, predominantly of 19<sup>th</sup> century date, was recovered from the infill (404) of the trench for the ceramic land drain in Test Pit 4, and from a rubble spread within Test Pit 7 (703 and 704). This is likely to relate to the final phases of the buildings shown on the 1841 Tithe Map, and to the upkeep of water management features such as the weir/dam identified to the north-west of Test Pit 7.

#### 7.1.3 Other finds

#### Post-medieval

A small quantity of clay tobacco pipe was recovered, including a base fragment bearing a relief stamp in the form of two stars atop and below a set of two initials, of which only an 'S' was discernible. Initialled relief stamps in this form are most common from the early 17<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> century (Oswald 1974, 63).

#### Modern

Among a number of fragments of vessel glass, a complete small green-glass cylindrical bottle was recovered from a tree-throw within the site area. Fashioned in a three-part mould with an applied lip, it is mid-19<sup>th</sup> century in date, and is likely to have originally contained a pharmaceutical preparation.

A steel pointing trowel, probably of 20<sup>th</sup> century date, was recovered from atop the weir/dam exposed to the northwest of Test Pit 7; this is likely to represent a casual loss during construction.

#### 7.1.4 Dating

The majority of the assemblage dates to the 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, with some residual medieval material reflecting earlier activity on or in the near vicinity of the site. Very little material post-dating 1850 was recovered, and this is likely to reflect the disappearance of the buildings on the site from the cartographic record between 1841 and 1885.

#### 7.1.5 Discussion

The finds are typical of post-medieval domestic activity and the presence of substantial buildings of brick and tile construction in the post-medieval period, and indicate that after at least several centuries of occupation, the site was abandoned in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.

#### 7.2 Fieldwalking (WSM66216)

The artefactual assemblage recovered is summarised in Tables 1 and 2. In total, 1388 artefacts, weighing 21.586kg, were recovered; the pottery assemblage retrieved from the surveyed area consisted of 250 sherds of pottery weighing 1.632kg. The group came from 31 20 x 20m grid squares and could be dated from the Roman period onwards (see Table 1). Using pottery as an index of artefact condition, this was generally poor with the majority of sherds displaying high levels of abrasion, and the average sherd size, at 6.5g, being below average. This is a common feature of assemblages recovered through fieldwalking, resulting from gradual attrition in the plough-soil.

	material	material	object specific		
period	class	subtype	type	count	weight(g)
prehistoric	stone	flint	flake	1	8
prehistoric	stone	flint	flake fragment	2	3
prehistoric	stone	flint	scraper	1	2
Roman	ceramic		pot	3	7
Roman	ceramic		tile	1	24
medieval	ceramic		pot	9	69

period	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight(g)
medieval	ceramic		roof tile	2	50
late med/early					
post-med	ceramic		pot	10	132
late med/early					
post-med	ceramic		roof tile	18	612
medieval/post-			h wi a la /411 a	054	0004
medieval medieval/post-	ceramic		brick/tile	651	2991
medieval	ceramic		roof tile	48	1396
medieval/post-	Ceramic				1000
medieval	ceramic		tile	10	284
medieval/post-					
medieval	metal	iron	horseshoe	1	228
post-medieval	ceramic		brick	6	1306
post-medieval	ceramic		brick/tile	6	348
post-medieval	ceramic		clay pipe	47	64
post-medieval	ceramic		pot	181	1309
post-medieval	ceramic		roof tile	42	1722
post-medieval	ceramic		tile	5	126
post-medieval	glass		vessel	8	97
post-medieval	glass		window	2	1
post-	giaco			-	· ·
medieval/modern	ceramic		brick	39	3842
post-					
medieval/modern	ceramic		brick/tile	69	522
post-					
medieval/modern	ceramic		pot	2	28
post-			41 -		400
medieval/modern post-	ceramic		tile	4	128
medieval/modern	glass		vessel	14	158
post-	giaco				100
medieval/modern	glass		window	1	1
modern	ceramic		brick	14	1766
modern	ceramic		brick/tile	10	130
modern	ceramic		drainage tile	3	128
modern	ceramic		land drain	11	410
modern	ceramic		pot	46	95
modern	ceramic		roof tile	63	2294
modern	ceramic		tile	18	718
modern	glass		vessel	8	44
modern	glass		window	7	7
modern	plastic		fitting	1	2
undated	ceramic		unident	14	50
undated	Ceramic	molten	dilident	17	
undated	glass	fragment	unident	1	2
undated	metal	iron	bolt	1	28
undated	metal	iron	unident	1	74
				2	
undated	slag	slag(Fe)	slag	2	312
undated	slag	slag(Fe)	smithing slag		20
undated	slag	unident	unident	1	4
undated	stone		unident	1	14

period	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight(g)
undated	stone	slate	slate	1	30
			Totals	1388	21586

Table 3: Quantification of the fieldwalking assemblage (WSM66216)

#### 7.2.1 Pottery

All sherds have been grouped and quantified according to fabric type (Table 2). Few diagnostic form sherds were present, due to the abraded nature of the assemblage; the majority of sherds were datable by fabric type to their general period or production span. Where mentioned, all specific forms are referenced to the type series within the report for Deansway, Worcester (Bryant 2004).

Dura durada d	fabric	<b>-</b>		
Broad period	code	Fabric common name	count	weight(g)
Romano-British	12	Severn Valley ware	3	7
Medieval	99	Miscellaneous medieval wares	1	2
Medieval/early post- medieval	69	Oxidized glazed Malvernian ware	10	147
late medieval/early post- medieval	78.5	Cistercian ware	8	52
Post-medieval	78	Post-medieval red ware	16	106
Post-medieval	78.1	Red sandy ware	127	1022
Post-medieval	78.3	Fine red sandy ware	3	9
Post-medieval	78.4	Speckled brown glazed red ware	7	61
Post-medieval	81	Stonewares	2	28
Post-medieval	81.3	Nottingham stoneware	6	26
Post-medieval	81.5	White salt-glazed stoneware	1	6
Post-medieval	84	Creamware	8	21
Post-medieval	91	Post-medieval buff wares	12	48
Post-medieval	100	Miscellaneous post-medieval wares	1	10
Modern	85	Modern china	38	59
Modern	81.4	Miscellaneous late stoneware	2	12
Modern	101	Miscellaneous modern wares	5	16
		Totals	250	1632

Table 4: Quantification of the fieldwalking pottery by period and fabric-type (WSM66216)

#### Roman

Three highly abraded body sherds of Roman Severn Valley Ware (fabric 12) were recovered, accounting for 1.20% of sherds from the assemblage, and 0.43% by weight.

#### Medieval

Ten sherds of medieval to early post-medieval (13<sup>th</sup> to early 17<sup>th</sup> century) Oxidised Glazed Malvernian Ware (fabric 69) were identified; several body sherds, although not attributable to form, could be identified as 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century in date on the basis of a coarse, sandy fabric. One large base sherd of a flared bowl (Type 9: Bryant 2004), and a broad 'strap'-type jar handle can be typologically dated to the late 15<sup>th</sup> to early 17<sup>th</sup> century. A number of sherds of 16<sup>th</sup> century Cistercian-type cups (fabric 78.5) were recovered, including the handle of a 'tyg' (multi-handled drinking vessel).

These fabrics, combined, account for 7.6% of the sherds recovered, and 12.3% of the assemblage by weight.

#### Post-medieval

A wide variety of local post-medieval redwares were identified; 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century red sandy ware (fabric 78.1) accounted for just over half of the sherds and 62.6% of the pottery assemblage by weight, in a number of typical domestic forms including jugs, pancheons and drinking vessels. Also present in small quantities were 18<sup>th</sup> century fine sandy redware (fabric 78.3) and mid-16<sup>th</sup> to mid-17<sup>th</sup> century speckled brown-glazed redware (fabric 78.4).

Other post-medieval fabrics include 18<sup>th</sup> century buff wares with trailed slip decoration (fabric 91), a variety of stonewares including fragments of fine late 17<sup>th</sup> to late 18<sup>th</sup> century Nottingham stoneware (fabric 81.3), and small quantities of late 18<sup>th</sup> century creamware (fabric 84).

Combined, the post-medieval pottery accounts for 73.2% of the sherds identified, and 81.9% of the assemblage by weight.

#### Modern

A variety of modern wares, mostly transfer-printed china, accounted for 18% of the sherds recovered but just over 5% of the assemblage by weight.

#### 7.2.2 Ceramic Building Material

Due to the abraded nature of much of the material recovered, and the absence of a well-defined chronological sequence for ceramic building material in this part of the county, much of it can only be ascribed a broad 13<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century date. Modern (19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century) fabrics are more readily recognisable, and have been separated out within the assessment. In some cases, pieces can be ascribed to fabrics well-documented from sites in the Worcester area (eg Fagan 2004; Griffin 2004), and these are summarised below.

#### Roman

A single abraded (24g) piece of Roman ceramic building material, possibly a *tegula* fragment, was recovered; the hard-fired orange fabric contained very sparse medium quartz inclusions and rare mica flecks.

#### Medieval and early post-medieval

A number of roof tile fragments could be dated by fabric type to the medieval period. Two small fragments (50g) of oxidised tile containing frequent small quartz inclusions (fabric 2A) are of 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century date, and of a type thought to be manufactured in and around Worcester; three fragments (164g) containing small clay pellets within the fabric are also of a fabric (2C) known to have been produced in the city from the late 15<sup>th</sup> century onwards.

Two small (36g) roof tile fragments containing igneous rock inclusions and lacking a sanded base are identifiable as Malvernian products (fabric 3), most frequently identified within assemblages dating to the later 15<sup>th</sup>--early 17<sup>th</sup> century.

#### **Post-medieval**

A total of 19 pieces of roof tile (556g) contained distinctive abundant sub-angular slag inclusions (up to 5mm) alongside frequent small quartz and rare grog and red stone, within a brownish orange fabric. This is thought to be an example of fabric 5 (Griffin 2004, 18), which spans the post-medieval period but occurs primarily in deposits of the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards, and appears to be geographically focused to the west of the River Severn.

#### Modern

Large quantities of hard-fired roof tile (fabric 1), drainage tile and brick of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century date were recovered.

#### 7.2.3 Other finds

#### Prehistoric

Four pieces of worked flint, totalling 13g in weight, were recovered. These comprised

- a) a 1g heat-affected flake fragment on brownish-orange flint with blue-grey patination,
- b) a 2g flake fragment on coarse-grained off-white flint,
- c) an 8g hard-hammer struck flake ending in a pronounced hinge termination, on mottled bluegrey flint,
- a finely-worked end-scraper, unusually formed on the proximal end of a thick segmented flake of fine-grained dark grey unpatinated flint, 19mm in length and 18mm in breadth. Invasive dorsal-to-ventral retouch at the proximal end is evident, presumably to remove a ventral lip; semi-abrupt ventral-to-dorsal retouch extends along the proximal end and the length of both lateral margins to form the scraper edge.

Undiagnostic pieces **a**, **b**, and **c** can only be ascribed a broad later prehistoric (8000 BC–43 AD) date. Both **b** and **c** are thought to have been fairly crudely struck from locally-sourced river cobbles. Scraper **d** resembles later Neolithic/early Bronze Age (3000 BC–1500 BC) end-scrapers, although similarities in form to Mesolithic (8000 BC–4000 BC) micro-scrapers (Butler 2005, 105) mean that an earlier date is possible.

#### Medieval/Post-medieval

A single partial horseshoe was recovered, but was not sufficiently complete for an accurate identification.

#### **Post-medieval**

Forty-seven fragments (totalling 64g) of post-medieval clay tobacco pipe were recovered. Glass vessel and window fragments were also identified.

#### Modern

A small quantity of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century vessel and window glass was recovered.

#### Undated

Two pieces of dense smelting slag, and two small fragments of smithing slag were identified. Although not intrinsically dateable, they are considered likely to be post-medieval to modern in date.

#### 7.2.4 Dating

The assemblage reflects activity in the vicinity of the site from the prehistoric period onwards. Of particular note are the prehistoric flint scraper and the presence of small amounts of Roman material, reflecting periods of land-use within the parish not previously documented.

Overall, a substantial quantity of medieval and early post-medieval (13<sup>th</sup> to early 17<sup>th</sup> century) material was recovered. As is common in arable areas within the county, the majority of the pottery assemblage comprised 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century domestic wares, likely to reflect the incorporation of domestic middens and night-soil into agricultural land as fertiliser.

#### 7.2.5 Discussion

The assemblage recovered largely comprises pottery and ceramic building material of Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern date. Abraded sherds of Roman Severn Valley Ware (fabric 12) and ceramic building material of mid-1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century date are likely to reflect a background scatter from Roman agricultural activity in the local area.

The medieval material largely comprises abraded sherds of oxidised glazed Malvernian Ware (fabric 69; with examples from across the 13<sup>th</sup> to early 17<sup>th</sup> century date range for this fabric), and fragments of ceramic roof tile.

The proportion of medieval material as a total of the pottery assemblage is relatively high, at 12.3% of the assemblage by weight, reflecting an increased level of activity during this period.

No significant patterns in the spatial distribution of the artefactual material were identified. The majority of the assemblage is thought to have been introduced as a result of agricultural activity rather than being from archaeological features or deposits at this location.

The presence of prehistoric worked flint, in conjunction with an example recovered from the castle site, is significant; it reflects previously undocumented prehistoric activity within the environs of Abberley Hills. Such a pattern is well-documented along ridgelines elsewhere in the west Midlands (eg the Clee Hills, Shropshire), but thus far has not been recognised within Worcestershire.

#### 7.3 The possible castle site (WSM 66633 & 66634)

The artefactual assemblage recovered is summarised in Table 5. In total, nine artefacts, weighing 0.613kg, were recovered. The group came from four stratified contexts, and, in addition, there were several finds recovered during a metal-detecting survey.

period	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight(g)
medieval/post- medieval	metal	copper alloy	hammered coin/token	1	6
modern	ceramic		brick	1	206
modern	metal	aluminium	container	1	10
modern	metal	aluminium	lager can	2	366
modern	metal	tin	container	1	12
modern	plastic		compass	1	4
post- medieval/modern	metal	copper alloy	coin	1	8
prehistoric	stone	flint	flake fragment	1	1
			Totals	9	613

Table 5: Quantification of the possible castle site assemblage (WSM66633 & WSM66634)

#### 7.3.1 Prehistoric

A single prehistoric flake fragment was recovered from test pit 5, site WSM66634. It is a probable 'siret' break, resulting from an attempted flake removal perpendicular to the previous flake scars on the dorsal surface; the flake appears to have snapped longitudinally along the axis of percussion, around a pronounced erailleur scar. It is indicative of attempts to refresh/prepare a striking platform on a small multi-platform flake core, and the raw material is light, mottled blue-grey medium-grained flint. It cannot be ascribed to a specific period, but may be considered to be of broadly Mesolithic to Bronze Age date.

#### 7.3.2 Medieval/post-medieval

A highly corroded copper alloy hammered coin or token was recovered from site WSM66633 during metal detector survey. At 26mm in diameter, it is large for a hammered copper alloy coin, and is therefore considered likely to represent a late medieval or post-medieval *jetton*, or token.

A post-medieval copper alloy coin, 30mm in diameter, was also recovered from the same site, and is thought to be 18<sup>th</sup> century in date.

#### 7.3.3 Modern

A fragment of 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century brick and 20<sup>th</sup> century metal food container were retrieved from Test Pit 1, site WSM66633, in addition to an empty Carling lager can. A second unopened can of 'Skol' lager was recovered nearby; expiry dates of early 2006 are considered likely to indicate a social gathering and associated feasting (or in normal English 'picnic') during the summer of 2005, at the north-east edge of the escarpment with fine views of the open countryside to the north.

A late 20<sup>th</sup>/early 21<sup>st</sup> century plastic compass recovered from Test Pit 5, site WSM66634, is thought to be an accidental loss, probably dropped by a walker negotiating the Worcestershire Way.

#### 7.3.4 Discussion

The paucity of finds indicates little domestic human activity associated with sites WSM66633 and WSM66634, and those recovered largely reflect short-term use associated with social gatherings and leisure activities. Of particular interest is the presence of prehistoric flint: along with the examples recovered from the fieldwalking site immediately to the north of Abberley Hill, it is the first documented evidence of prehistoric activity in the project area. Associations between concentrations of prehistoric lithic artefacts and ridgeways/hilltops are well-documented elsewhere in the west Midlands (eg Kinver and Clun areas, Shropshire: see Garwood 2011, 27) but have been notably under-researched within Worcestershire.

#### 7.4 Discard and retention

Most of the artefactual assemblage was deemed discardable (following identification, recording and analysis). The majority of the retained finds were from the fieldwalking, including the flint, Roman/med pottery and a few notable post-med items.

### 8 Project conclusions

#### Archaeology

The *in situ* structural archaeological remains revealed during the *Medieval Abberley Revealed* community project were all of post-medieval and later date. On the possible mill site the earliest deposits encountered are probably 17<sup>th</sup> century in origin and consist of a number of demolition layers and a brick and stone drain. Comparison of historic mapping suggest that these deposits and features probably relate to two buildings illustrated on the site on the tithe map (1841), but not recorded on the first edition OS map (1885) indicating they have been demolished by this time. Also identified in this area was the remains of a brick-built weir/dam, which is also illustrated on the tithe maps as well as early OS maps (1885). The origins of the buildings and weir/dam could not be established though the finds evidence circumstantially suggests that they were built in the late 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

No evidence of a medieval castle or any other significant archaeological features or deposits were identified at the possible castle sites. Of note however was a prehistoric flint found in the subsoil in Test Pit 5, near the top of Abberley Hill. Though on its own it doesn't represent more than a casual loss in prehistoric times, taken in the context of its location, it may be worth considering whether this is the first indication of a contemporary ridgeway, as has been well proven in Shropshire in hilly terrain (Chitty 1963).

Further indications of prehistoric activity were recovered from the fieldwalking survey, in addition to the previously undocumented presence of a small quantity of Roman artefactual material. The fieldwalking also yielded a significant assemblage of medieval and early post-medieval finds.

#### The future

The project has provided a valuable opportunity to engage in community archaeology, especially because Abberley has previously seen little archaeological research. The events involved a wide range of age groups, and for many will have provided a first encounter with practical archaeology. The results, as described above, can now be used to chart a future course for local research, and it should be acknowledged that this is not an easy area to undertake this sort of work, as much of it is hilly and precipitous, and the difficulties of arable agriculture have meant finding windows for fieldwalking has been problematic, while the proportion of arable fields is low so reducing the chance of discovering pottery sherds etc. However, now that some of these issues have been defined, it should be more easily possible to work out a strategy for future research, and one that will best repay the efforts made next to discover medieval and earlier Abberley.

### 9 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:

In 2014–2015 the Medieval Abberley Revealed community archaeology project (for Abberley Hills Preservation Society) was undertaken on a number of sites around the parish of Abberley, coordinated by archaeologists from Worcestershire Archive & Archaeology. These investigations included excavating test pits at the possible sites of a mill and a castle, and fieldwalking survey, as well as conducting mock excavation sessions for pupils at Abberley Parochial Primary School and finds identification events for local residents. The archaeological activities and additional events (site tours, lectures) were part of a wider scheme of heritage engagement and community involvement, aimed at raising interest and awareness of the rich archaeological heritage of the settlement.

During fieldwalking a range of finds was collected (WSM66216): prehistoric flint, Roman, medieval and post-medieval; and during test-pitting possible sites for a mill and castle were explored. Though the site of a possible mill (WSM66217) produced some positive evidence of water management features, a mill could not be proven. No evidence for a castle came to light (WSM 66633 and 66634), though recovery of worked flint on the ridge of the Abberley Hills does introduce the possibility of a prehistoric ridgeway being present.

### 10 Personnel

The project was undertaken by WAAS staff as follows: Jon Webster, Robert Hedge, Emma Hancox, Derek Hurst, Oliver Russell, Andrew Walsh, Jessica Wheeler and Adrian Robins. Dean Crawford kindly offered metal-detecting support. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Derek Hurst.

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# Figures

# **Plates**



Plate 1. Colluvial deposits were identified in Test Pits 1-3



Plate 2. The brick-built and stone-capped drain (410) identified in Test Pit 4 may relate the buildings recorded on the tithe map



Plate 3. A thick layer of redeposited layer of clay identified in Test Pit 7, close to the location of the building recorded on the tithe map and a weir/dam (Plate 4)



Plate 4. The remains of a weir/dam seen during the test pitting at the possible mill site



Plate 5. Test Pit 3 at Castle Site A (WSM66633)



Plate 6. Test Pit 5 at Castle Site B (WSM66634)



Plate 7. Small flint scraper (scale in centimetres) from fieldwalking



Plate 8. Sherd of 11th-14th century Worcester-type sandy ware from the possible mill site



Plate 9. Copper (ie green) flecked golden glazed late medieval bowl from Hanley Castle potteries (ie Malvernian ware) from fieldwalking



Plate 10. Small glass pharmaceutical flask of early-mid 19th century from the possible mill site



Plate 11. Nineteenth-century transfer-printed plate in Asiatic pheasants pattern from the possible mill site

# Appendix 1 Technical information

# The archive (site codes: WSM66216, WSM66217, 66633 & 66634)

The archive consists of:

Access Cambridge Archaeology Test Pit Record booklet
Digital photographs
A4 Permatrace sheet of scale drawings
Boxes of finds (5 standard size and one small\*\*, then latter including the flint, Roman/med pottery and a few notable post-med items)
CD-Rom/DVDs
Copy of this report (bound hard copy)

Bulk finds are intended to be discarded from the archive and returned to the community for use in an interpretative mosaic.

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

# Appendix 2 Structural data

Mill site (WSM66217)

#### Test Pit 1

Length: 1m Width: 1m

#### Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
101	Layer	Layer	Dark brown sandy clay	0.12m	Topsoil spit 1
102	Layer	Layer	Light brown sandy clay	0.08m	Topsoil spit 2
103	Layer	Layer	Light brown sandy clay	0.1m	Topsoil spit 3
104	Layer	Layer	Sandy clay	0.1m	?subsoil/colluvium
105	Layer	Layer	Mid brown sandy clay	0.93m	Auger first 0.34m ?colluvium onto natural clay

#### **Test Pit 2**

Length: 1m

Width: 1m

Context summary:						
Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation	
201	Layer	Layer	Mid brown	0.1m	Topsoil spit 1	
202	Layer	Layer	Mid brown	0.1m	Topsoil spit 2	
203	Layer	Layer	Light greyish brown	0.1m	?subsoil	
204	Linear	Fill	Moderately compact sandy silt	0.09m	Fill of feature 205. Occasional charcoal flecks, deposited through probable natural low energy processes	
205	Linear	Cut		0.09m	N-S linear feature with even sides and a rounded upper break of slope. 0.13m in width	
206	Layer	Layer	Light brown silty sand		?subsoil/colluvium	

#### **Test Pit 3**

Length: 1m Width: 1m

Context summary: Context Feature Context Description Height/ Interpretation depth 301 Layer Layer Mid greyish brown clay 0.1m Topsoil spit 1 302 0.1m Topsoil spit 2 Layer Layer Greyish brown clay 303 Layer Layer Orangey brown clay ?subsoil/colluvium

## Test Pit 4

Length:	1m	Width:	1m
Longui.		width.	

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Context	Context summary:							
Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation			
401	Layer	Layer	Dark blueish brown silty clay	0.2m	Topsoil			
402	Layer	Layer	Firm light greyish yellow silty clay	0.1m	Cleaning layer including 403, 404,406 408			
403	Layer	Layer	Firm silty sand	0.2m	Deliberately redeposited natural used to overlay drain 410			
404	Drain	Fill		0.8m	Backfill of field drain 405			
405	Drain	Cut		0.8m	Cut of agricultural field drain			
406	Layer	Layer		0.35m	Subsoil?			
407	Layer	Layer			Layer in base of SW corner of test pit			
408	Fill?	Fill?		0.65m	Backfill of construction of 410?			
409	Layer	Layer	Clay	0.2m	Redeposited natural			
410	Drain	Drain		0.4m	Brick walled and stone capped drain			

## **Test Pit 6**

Length: 1m

## **Context summary:**

Width: 1m

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
601	Layer	Layer	Brown sandy clay	0.1	Topsoil
602	Layer	Layer	Orangey brown sandy clay	0.1	Subsoil spit 1
603	Layer	Layer	Orangey brown sandy clay	0.1	Subsoil spit 2
604	Layer	Layer	Orangey brown sandy clay	0.1	Subsoil spit 3
605	Layer	Layer	Orangey grey clay	0.2m	Subsoil spit 4 and into natural clay

## Test Pit 7

Length: 1m Width: 1m

#### **Context summary:**

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
701	Layer	Layer		0.15m	Topsoil
702	Layer	Layer		0.35m	Possible demolition layer,
703	Layer	Layer		0.3m	Demolition, possible linear feature?
704	Layer	Layer	Yellowish grey clay	0.3m	Redeposited natural

## Castle sites (WSM66633 and WSM66634)

## Test Pit 1

Length: 1m Width: 1m WSM66633

Context	Context summary:								
Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation				
100	Topsoil	Layer	Loam	0.1m	Topsoil				
101	Subsoil	Layer	Silty clay	0.1m	Subsoil spit 1				
102	Subsoil	Layer	Sitly clay	0.08m	Subsoil spit 2				
103	Natural	Layer	Stone		Bedrock				

#### Test Pit 2

Length: 1m

1m Width: 1m

WSM66633

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/	Interpretation	
				depth		
200	Topsoil	Layer	Loam	0.1m	Topsoil	
201	Subsoil	Layer	Silty clay	0.1m	Subsoil spit 1	
202	Subsoil	Layer	Silty clay	0.1m	Subsoil spit 2	
203	Natural	Layer	Stone		Bedrock	

## **Test Pit 3**

Length: 1m Width: 1m WSM66633

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
300	Topsoil	Layer	Loam	0.16m	Topsoil
301	Subsoil	Layer	Clayey silt	0.05m	Subsoil spit 1
302	Subsoil	Layer	Clayey silt	0.1m	Subsoil spit 2
303	Subsoil	Layer	Stoney silt	0.05m	Subsoil spit 3
304	Natural	Layer	Stone		Bedrock

## Test Pit 4

Length:	1m	Width:	1m	WSM66634

	summary:		<b>B</b>		1
Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
400	Topsoil	Layer	Loam	0.1m	Topsoil
401	Subsoil	Layer	Silt	0.08m	Subsoil spit 1
402	Subsoil	Layer	Stoney silt	0.08m	Subsoil spit 2
403	Subsoil	Layer	Stoney silt	0.08m	Subsoil spit 3
404	Natural	Layer	Stone		Bedrock

## **Test Pit 5**

Length: 1m

Width: 1m

WSM66634

Context	summary:		
Context	Feature	Context	De
500	Tanaail	1	1

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
500	Topsoil	Layer	Loam	0.1m	Topsoil spit 1
501	Topsoil	Layer	Silt	0.1m	Topsoil spit 2
502	Subsoil	Layer	Silt	0.1m	Subsoil spit 1
503	Subsoil	Layer	Silty clay	0.1m	Subsoil spit 2
504	Subsoil	Layer	Reddish brown clay	0.1m	Subsoil spit 3
505	Natural	Layer	Stone and clay		Weathered bedrock

## Test Pit 6

Length: 1m Width: 1m WSM66633

#### **Context summary:**

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
601	Topsoil	Layer	Dark brown loam	0.1m	Topsoil
602	Subsoil	Layer	Silt	0.14m	Subsoil

# Appendix 3 Detailed finds data

# Finds dating of contexts

# WSM 66217: Mill site

context	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight(g)	start date	end date	TPQ date range	
	ceramic	Gultipo	pot	1	4	1700	1800		
101	slag	slag(Fe)	smithing slag	40	92			1800 -	
101	ceramic		roof tile	1	12	1800	1850	1850	
	ceramic		brick/tile	3	10	1200	1800		
	ceramic		pot	1	4	1700	1800		
	slag	slag(Fe)	smithing slag	42	92			_	
	metal	iron	nail	1	4			_	
	ceramic		pot	1	1	1600	1800	1760 -	
102	ceramic		pot	1	4	1075	1400	1900 -	
	ceramic		roof tile	2	86	1700	1900	1000	
	ceramic		brick/tile	8	16	1200	1800		
	ceramic		pot	1	1	1700	1800		
	ceramic		pot	1	4	1760	1790		
	ceramic		brick	2	148	1550	1800		
	ceramic		brick	1	80	1800	2000		
	ceramic		brick/tile	3	58	1800	2000		
	ceramic		roof tile	2	26	1200	1800	1800 - 2000	
103	ceramic		brick/tile	12	124	1200	1800		
	ceramic		pot	1	16	1700	1800		
	ceramic		pot	2	22	1760	1790		
	glass		vessel	1	2	1066	1800		
	ceramic		clay pipe	1	4	1650	1900		
	ceramic		pot	1	6	1700	1800		
	ceramic		pot	1	32	1600	1800	-	
	slag	slag(Fe)	smithing slag	1	26			-	
	ceramic		roof tile	1	28	1200	1800	-	
	ceramic		roof tile	1	16	1800	2000		
104	ceramic		pot	1	6	1700	1800	1800 -	
	ceramic		pot	1	30	1600	1800	2000	
	slag	slag(Fe)	smithing slag	1	26				
	ceramic		roof tile	1	14	1800	2000		
	ceramic		roof tile	1	28	1200	1800		
	ceramic		brick/tile	9	110	1200	1800	-	
202	ceramic		pot	1	4	1690	1790	1690 - 1790	
	ceramic		pot	1	1	1760	1790		
202	ceramic		pot	2	1	1690	1790	1760 -	
203	metal	iron	nail	1	6			1800	
	ceramic		brick/tile	3	8	1200	1800		

context	material	material	object specific					TPQ date
Context	class	subtype	type	count	weight(g)	start date	end date	range
	ceramic	Cubtype	pot	2	60	1600	1800	
	ceramic		pot	1	6	1000	1000	-
	ceramic		pot	1	4	1500	1600	-
	ceramic		pot	1	1	1800	2000	-
	ceramic		brick	2	96	1550	1900	-
301	metal	iron	nail	4	12			1800 -
			smithing					2000
	slag	slag(Fe)	slag	2	12			
	ceramic		brick/tile	3	12	1200	1800	-
	glass		vessel	1	2	1750	1900	
	ceramic		pot	1	1	1760	1790	
	ceramic		pot	1	6	1690	1790	
	ceramic		pot	1	4	1600	1800	1
	ceramic		pot	1	1	1600	1900	
	ceramic		brick/tile	4	24	1800	1900	-
	ceramic		brick/tile	5	22	1200	1800	1800 -
302	ceramic		unident	5	4			1900
	metal	iron	nail	2	14			
	stone	slate	roof slate	1	4	1550	1900	1
	glass		vessel	1	1	1700	1900	1
	ceramic		pot	2	2	1760	1790	
	ceramic		unident	1	4			
	ceramic		brick/tile	5	8	1200	1800	
	metal	iron	nail	1	14			1700 -
303	ceramic		pot	3	16	1700	1800	1800 -
	ceramic		pot	1	16	1600	1800	1
	ceramic		clay pipe	2	1	1650	1900	-
	glass		vessel	1	4	1800	1950	
	glass		window	2	6	1550	1900	-
	ceramic		pot	2	30	1700	1800	-
	ceramic		pot	1	2	1600	1800	_
404	ceramic		pot	2	1	1800	2000	1800 -
401	ceramic		clay pipe	1	2	1650	1900	2000
	metal	iron	nail	1	4			
	ceramic		brick	4	620	1550	1900	
	ceramic		roof tile	1	26	1800	2000	
	ceramic		brick/tile	9	101	1550	1900	
	ceramic		pot	1	2	1800	2000	
		animal						
	organic	bone		1	4			_
	ceramic		roof tile	2	232	1700	1800	_
	ceramic		roof tile	1	164	1200	1800	_
403	ceramic		brick/tile	8	126	1200	1800	1800 -
403			mortar	2	8	1550	1900	1900
	ceramic		pot	2	4	1760	1790	_
	ceramic		pot	5	26	1600	1800	_
	ceramic		pot	1	16	1600	1700	_
	ceramic		pot	1	8	1700	1800	_
	ceramic		roof tile	3	254	1200	1800	

context	material	material	object specific					TPQ dat range	
	class	subtype	type	count	weight(g)	start date	end date	·····ge	
	ceramic		pot	1	64	1600	1800	-	
	glass		vessel	2	38	1550	1900	-	
	ceramic		brick	1	340	1550	1900	-	
	ceramic		roof tile	1	54	1800	1900	-	
	slag	fuel ash slag	clinker	2	8				
	ceramic		brick	2	1192	1800	1900		
	ceramic		brick	6	996	1550	1900		
	ceramic		brick/tile	14	90	1200	1800		
	organic	animal bone		1	226			-	
	ceramic		clay pipe	2	220	1650	1900		
	ceramic		pot	8	316	1600	1800	-	
	ceramic		pot	1	30	1700	1800	-	
	ceramic		pot	6	16	1800	2000	-	
	ceramic		pot	1	10	1800	2000	-	
	ceramic		pot	2	2	1760	1790	-	
	ceramic		pot	1	1	1600	1700	-	
	ceramic		pot	2	66	1600	1800	-	
	glass		vessel	1	38	1780	1820	1800 - 2000	
	glass		vessel	2	1	1800	1900		
404	glass		vessel	1	6	1700	1850		
404	metal	iron	unident	2	42	1700	1030		
	organic	animal bone		6	14				
	stone	slate	roof slate	8	188	1550	1900		
	ceramic	late	roof tile	26	1408	1800	2000		
	ceramic		brick	1	100	1550	1900		
	ceramic		brick/tile	6	66	1200	1800		
	ceramic		roof tile	27	734	1200	1800	-	
	ceramic		roof tile	2	178	1700	1800	-	
			mortar	1	8	1550	1900	-	
	ceramic		brick/tile	3	82	1200	1800		
602	ceramic		roof tile	1	108	1200	1800	1700 -	
	ceramic		roof tile	3	158	1700	1800	1800	
	ceramic		roof tile	2	64	1800	2000		
603	ceramic		roof tile	1	142	1200	1800	1800 -	
-	ceramic		brick/tile	. 8	16	1200	1800	2000	
	ceramic		brick	1	38	1550	1900		
604	ceramic		brick/tile	2	8	1200	1800	1550 -	
	ceramic		pot	1	4	1200	1620	1900	
	ceramic		pot	1	6	1550	1650		
	ceramic		roof tile	7	206	1200	1800	1	
<b>-</b> <i>c i</i>	ceramic		brick	1	54	1550	1900	1800 -	
701	ceramic		brick	2	178	1800	2000	2000	
	ceramic		brick/tile	13	46	1200	1800	1	
	ceramic		brick/tile	2	20	1800	2000	_	
700	ceramic		pot	3	16	1800	2000	1900 -	
702	ceramic		pot	1	6	1700	1800	2000	

context	material	material	object specific					TPQ date range
	class	subtype	type	count	weight(g)	start date	end date	
	glass		vessel	2	16	1900	2000	-
	stone	slate	roof slate	1	6	1550	2000	_
	ceramic		roof tile	2	268	1800	2000	-
	ceramic		roof tile	1	66	1200	1800	_
	ceramic		edging tile	1	176	1800	2000	-
	ceramic		brick	1	328	1800	2000	
	ceramic		pot	6	44	1600	1800	
	ceramic		roof tile	1	92	1475	1700	
	ceramic		brick	1	1618	1600	1800	
703	ceramic		brick/tile	14	138	1200	1800	1800 -
703	ceramic		brick/tile	1	20	1800	2000	2000
	ceramic		roof tile	13	776	1200	1800	
	ceramic		roof tile	17	1122	1800	2000	
	ceramic		brick	15	1792	1550	1900	
	glass		vessel	2	10	1800	2000	
	stone	slate	roof slate	2	20	1550	2000	
	ceramic		brick	17	2460	1800	2000	4000
704	ceramic		roof tile	12	498	1800	2000	1800 - 2000
	ceramic		brick	21	1666	1550	1800	2000
	ceramic		brick/tile	123	788	1200	1800	
	ceramic		roof tile	55	3558	1200	1800	

## WSM66216: Fieldwalking

context	material	material	object specific				
	class	subtype	type	count	weight(g)	start date	end date
	ceramic		brick/tile	8	50	1200	1800
A	ceramic		tile	1	24	1200	1800
	ceramic		clay pipe	2	1	1650	1900
	ceramic		pot	1	4	1200	1500
AA	ceramic		brick	1	216	1900	2000
	ceramic		brick/tile	5	12	1500	1900
	slag	slag(Fe)	smithing slag	1	12		
	ceramic		pot	1	2	1500	1600
AB	ceramic		land drain	11	410	1800	1950
	ceramic		brick/tile	2	32	1800	2000
	ceramic		brick	1	284	1550	2000
	ceramic		brick/tile	10	16	1200	1800
	ceramic		brick	1	620	1550	1900
	ceramic		brick/tile	6	82	1800	2000
AC	ceramic		brick/tile	2	8	1200	1800
AC	ceramic		pot	1	2	1700	1800
	ceramic		pot	2	6	1800	2000
	ceramic		pot	1	6	1500	1600
AD	ceramic		brick	5	812	1700	1900
AD	ceramic		brick/tile	5	26	1200	1800

context	material	material	object specific				
	class	subtype	type	count	weight(g)	start date	end date
		<b></b>	flake				
	stone .	flint	fragment	1	1	-8000	43
	ceramic		brick	5	238	1550	2000
	ceramic		roof tile	1	78	1800	2000
	ceramic		roof tile	1	18	1200	1800
	ceramic		brick/tile	25	162	1200	1800
	ceramic		unident	1	4		
	ceramic		pot	1	4	1200	1620
	stone	slate	slate	1	30		
	glass		window	1	1	1550	1900
	ceramic		roof tile	9	416	1800	1950
AE	ceramic		roof tile	5	280	1550	1900
	ceramic		roof tile	9	272	1400	1700
	ceramic		roof tile	2	50	1200	1500
	ceramic		brick/tile	64	200	1200	1800
	ceramic		pot	1	10	1600	1700
	ceramic		pot	1	6	1550	1650
	ceramic		pot	2	18	1700	1800
	ceramic		pot	1	1	1760	1790
В	slag	slag(Fe)	smithing slag	1	8		
D	ceramic		brick	1	102	1550	2000
	ceramic		roof tile	4	128	1800	2000
	ceramic		brick/tile	15	88	1200	1800
	ceramic		roof tile	1	20	1475	1700
	ceramic		pot	10	52	1600	1800
	ceramic		pot	2	10	1550	1650
	ceramic		pot	1	1	1500	1800
	ceramic		pot	2	1	1800	2000
	ceramic		pot	1	1	1700	1800
С	ceramic		pot	1	6	1720	1770
	glass		vessel	4	12	1750	1200
	glass		window	1	1	1900	2000
	ceramic		roof tile	1	28	1800	2000
	ceramic		roof tile	1	12	1700	1800
	ceramic		brick/tile	1	6	1200	1800
	ceramic		pot	1	1	1550	1650
	ceramic		pot	2	8	1700	1800
	ceramic		pot	1	1	1760	1790
	ceramic		pot	4	2	1800	2000
	glass		window	2	1	1550	1900
	glass		vessel	1	18	1700	1900
D	ceramic		clay pipe	4	4	1650	1900
	ceramic		brick/tile	7	14	1200	1800
	ceramic		pot	12	96	1600	1800
	ceramic		pot	2	12	1800	1950
	ceramic		pot	2	8	1690	1790
	ceramic		pot	1	6	1200	1620
	ceramic		brick	1	480	1550	2000

			object				
context	material class	material subtype	specific type	oount	weight(g)	start date	end date
	ceramic	subtype	roof tile	count 4	164	1800	2000
	ceramic		roof tile	3	78	1200	1800
			unident	1	14	1200	1000
	stone ceramic		brick/tile	9	32	1200	1800
	ceramic			9	40	1200	1800
	ceramic		pot	1	40	1200	1500
			pot	1			
	ceramic		pot	2	1	1690	1790
Е	ceramic		pot			1800	2000
E	ceramic		clay pipe	2	1	1650	1900
	glass	alag(Ea)	vessel	1	16 312	1800	1950
	slag	slag(Fe)	slag			4000	4000
	ceramic		tile	4	76	1200	1800
	ceramic		brick/tile	29	210	1200	1800
	ceramic		pot	8	54	1600	1800
	ceramic		pot	1	2	1700	1800
F	ceramic		pot	2	2	1800	2000
	ceramic		roof tile	1	28	1800	2000
	ceramic		brick/tile	3	42	1200	1800
	ceramic		roof tile	1	54	1475	1700
	stone	flint	flake fragment	1	2	-8000	43
	ceramic		clay pipe	7	10	1650	1910
	ceramic		pot	23	204	1600	1800
	ceramic		pot	4	2	1800	2000
	ceramic		pot	1	8	1800	2000
	ceramic		pot	1	1	1760	1790
	ceramic		pot	3	18	1700	1800
G	ceramic		pot	2	10	1690	1790
	ceramic		pot	1	1	43	400
	glass		vessel	2	20	1750	1900
	glass		window	3	4	1800	2000
	ceramic		brick	6	502	1550	2000
	ceramic		tile	9	360	1800	2000
	ceramic		tile	3	64	1700	1900
	ceramic		roof tile	8	288	1200	1800
	ceramic		brick/tile	53	280	1200	1800
	ceramic		clay pipe	9	14	1650	1900
	ceramic		pot	1	2	43	400
	ceramic		pot	1	6	1200	1620
	ceramic		pot	16	86	1600	1800
	ceramic		pot	2	8	1700	1800
	ceramic		pot	2	2	1800	2000
Н	ceramic		pot	2	2	1760	1790
	ceramic		pot	1	1	1700	1800
	ceramic		brick	1	54	1550	2000
	ceramic		roof tile	2	64	1800	2000
	ceramic		roof tile	5	176	1200	1800
	ceramic		brick/tile	14	58	1200	1800
	glass		vessel	10	146	1600	2000

context	material	material	object specific				
	class	subtype	type	count	weight(g)	start date	end date
	ceramic		clay pipe	3	4	1650	1900
	ceramic		pot	8	66	1700	1800
	ceramic		pot	1	4	1800	2000
I	ceramic		pot	1	8	1600	1800
•	glass		vessel	1	12	1800	2000
	ceramic		roof tile	8	270	1550	1900
	ceramic		tile	2	146	1200	1800
	ceramic		brick/tile	4	178	1550	1900
	ceramic		pot	3	26	1600	1800
	ceramic		pot	1	16	1550	1650
	ceramic		pot	4	4	1800	2000
J	ceramic		clay pipe	3	6	1650	1900
	ceramic		roof tile	5	146	1800	2000
	ceramic		roof tile	2	42	1200	1800
	ceramic		brick/tile	20	86	1200	1800
	ceramic		pot	12	120	1600	1800
	plastic		fitting	1	2	1950	2000
	ceramic		pot	1	6	1800	2000
	ceramic		clay pipe	1	2	1650	1900
К	glass		vessel	2	4	1800	1950
r.	ceramic		pot	2	6	1700	1800
	ceramic		pot	2	28	1800	1950
	ceramic		roof tile	9	202	1800	2000
	ceramic		brick	3	88	1550	2000
	ceramic		brick/tile	49	226	1200	1800
	ceramic		tile	4	116	1800	2000
	ceramic		brick/tile	3	38	1550	2000
	ceramic		brick/tile	5	36	1200	1800
	glass		vessel	2	10	1800	2000
L	ceramic		pot	2	6	1700	1800
	ceramic		pot	1	7	1690	1790
	ceramic		pot	2	14	1700	1800
	ceramic		pot	1	2	1550	1650
	ceramic		pot	1	10	1700	1800
	ceramic		brick	3	382	1800	2000
	ceramic		roof tile	1	20	1400	1700
	ceramic		pot	11	88	1600	1800
	ceramic		pot	7	16	1800	2000
	ceramic		pot	1	2	1760	1790
	ceramic		pot	1	4	1700	1800
	ceramic		clay pipe	9	16	1650	1900
М	glass		vessel	3	56	1700	1850
	glass	molten fragment	unident	1	2		
	ceramic		brick	3	614	1550	1900
	ceramic		roof tile	14	674	1550	1900
	ceramic		roof tile	5	198	1700	1900
	ceramic		roof tile	3	88	1400	1700
	ceramic		brick/tile	37	268	1200	1800
	Ceramic	1		57	200	1200	1000

			object				
context	material class	material subtype	specific type	count	weight(g)	start date	end date
	ceramic	Subtype	unident	1	12	Start Uale	enu uale
	ceramic		pot	1	2	1200	1500
	ceramic		pot	1	1	1800	2000
	ceramic		clay pipe	1	1	1650	1900
Ν	ceramic		pot	1	8	1760	1790
IN			roof tile	2	42	1800	1950
	ceramic				22		1800
	ceramic ceramic		pot	1		1700	
			pot		12	1500	1600
	ceramic		pot	4	58	1600	1800
	ceramic		pot	3	2	1800	2000
0	ceramic		pot	1	2	1800	2000
0	ceramic		roof tile	2	76	1200	1800
	ceramic		brick/tile	1	16	1200	1800
	ceramic		clay pipe	4	4	1650	1900
	glass		vessel	1	1	1800	2000
Р	ceramic		tile	4	128	1550	1950
	ceramic		tile	1	28	1700	1900
	ceramic		pot	2	14	1700	1800
	ceramic		pot	1	6	1760	1790
	ceramic		brick	2	242	1550	1900
Q	ceramic		roof tile	1	66	1800	2000
	ceramic		brick/tile	12	98	1550	1900
	ceramic		roof tile	1	52	1400	1700
	ceramic		pot	1	10	1600	1800
	ceramic		pot	4	18	1700	1800
	ceramic		pot	1	1	1800	2000
	ceramic		clay pipe	2	1	1650	1900
R	ceramic		roof tile	1	90	1475	1700
ĸ	ceramic		brick/tile	16	84	1200	1800
	ceramic		brick	2	72	1550	1900
	ceramic		roof tile	3	136	1200	1800
	metal	iron	unident	1	74		
	slag	unident	unident	1	4		
	metal	iron	bolt	1	28		
	glass		vessel	1	2	1600	1900
	ceramic		brick	4	218	1800	2000
	ceramic		roof tile	3	108	1800	2000
S	ceramic		roof tile	4	130	1700	1800
	ceramic		roof tile	7	154	1200	1800
	ceramic		brick/tile	67	290	1200	1800
	ceramic		pot	1	28	1700	1800
	ceramic		pot	1	76	1400	1620
	stone	flint	scraper	1	2	-8000	-1500
	ceramic		pot	2	14	1600	1800
	ceramic		roof tile	2	78	1800	2000
	ceramic		roof tile	2	24	1700	1900
Т	ceramic		roof tile	4	130	1200	1800
	ceramic		brick	5	654	1550	2000
	Ceramic		DIION	5	004	1000	2000

			object				
context	material class	material subtype	specific type	count	weight(g)	start date	end date
	ceramic	Subtype	tile	5	242	1800	2000
	ceramic		brick	5	242	1550	2000
	ceramic		roof tile	1	68	1600	1800
	ceramic		tile	3	38	1200	1800
			brick/tile	36	168	1200	1800
	ceramic			1	4		1620
	ceramic		pot		8	1500 1800	2000
	ceramic		pot	1		43	400
	ceramic		pot briek		4		
U	ceramic		brick	1	594	1850	2000
U	ceramic		pot	1	4	1500	1600
	ceramic		pot	2	6	1800	2000
	ceramic		brick	2	56	1700	1900
V	ceramic		pot	1	4	1800	2000
	ceramic		brick/tile	1	8	1550	1900
	ceramic		roof tile	1	30	1800	2000
	ceramic		pot	1	8	1500	1600
W	ceramic		drainage tile	2	40	1800	1950
	ceramic		brick/tile	9	30	1550	2000
	glass		vessel	1	1	1800	2000
	glass		window	1	1	1800	2000
	ceramic		roof tile	3	80	1800	2000
	ceramic		brick/tile	2	16	1800	2000
	ceramic		brick/tile	27	74	1200	1800
	ceramic		unident	1	6		
Х	ceramic		pot	2	20	1500	1600
	ceramic		pot	1	1	1700	1800
	ceramic		pot	3	40	1600	1800
	ceramic		pot	1	1	1800	2000
	ceramic		pot	1	2	1066	1600
	ceramic		pot	1	40	1200	1620
	stone	flint	flake	1	8	-8000	43
	ceramic		brick	2	68	1550	2000
	ceramic		roof tile	5	228	1800	2000
	ceramic		drainage tile	1	88	1800	1950
	ceramic		brick/tile	36	166	1550	2000
	ceramic		roof tile	4	64	1200	1800
	ceramic		unident	2	6	1200	1000
	ceramic		pot	2	4	1600	1800
Y	glass		vessel	1	4	1550	1900
	ceramic		pot	1	8	1600	1800
	ceramic		pot	1	26	1550	1650
			roof tile	3		1800	2000
	ceramic			2	190		
	ceramic		roof tile		66	1700	1900
	ceramic			5	16	0	0
	ceramic		tile	1	24	43	400
	ceramic		pot	2	8	1600	1800
	ceramic		pot	1	1	1200	1620

context	material	material	object specific	,			
	class	subtype	type	count	weight(g)	start date	end date
	glass		window	2	1	1800	2000
	ceramic		brick	3	114	1800	2000
	ceramic		roof tile	4	186	1800	2000
	ceramic		roof tile	3	96	1200	1800
	ceramic		brick/tile	86	320	1200	1800
	metal	iron	horseshoe	1	228	1200	1800
	ceramic		roof tile	1	24	1200	1800
	ceramic		brick/tile	38	101	1200	1800
	ceramic		brick/tile	5	340	1550	1900
	ceramic		pot	1	20	1700	1800
	ceramic		unident	2	2		
	ceramic		tile	1	34	1700	1900
z	ceramic		roof tile	1	16	1400	1700
2	ceramic		brick	2	242	1800	2000
	ceramic		roof tile	3	32	1800	2000
	ceramic		roof tile	5	114	1200	1800
	ceramic		brick/tile	10	38	1200	1800
	ceramic		unident	2	4		
	ceramic		pot	1	1	1600	1800
	ceramic		pot	1	1	1800	2000

## WSM 66633 & WSM 66634: Castle Site

context	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight(g)	start date	end date	TPQ date range
	metal	aluminium	container	1	10	1900	2000	
100					20			2004 - 2006
100	ceramic		brick	1	6	1800	2000	2004 - 2000
	metal	aluminium	lager can	1	42	2004	2006	
102	metal	tin	container	1	12	1900	2000	1900 - 2000
500	plastic		compass	1	4	1970	2015	1970 - 2015
502	stone	flint	flake fragment	1	1	-8000	-700	8000BC - 700BC

# Summary of data for Worcestershire HER

# WSM66217: Mill Site

### Artefacts

period	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight(g)	start date	end date
medieval	ceramic		pot	1	4	1075	1400
medieval	ceramic		pot	1	4	1200	1620
late med/early							
post-med	ceramic		pot	1	4	1500	1600
late med/early							
post-med	ceramic		roof tile	1	92	1475	1700
medieval/post-			h ni el s/til e	000	4070	4000	4000
medieval medieval/post-	ceramic		brick/tile	239	1670	1200	1800
medieval	ceramic		brick/tile	9	101	1550	1900
medieval/post-	ocramie			5	101	1000	1000
medieval	ceramic		roof tile	113	6090	1200	1800
medieval/post-							
medieval	glass		vessel	1	2	1066	1800
post-medieval			mortar	1	8	1550	1900
post-medieval	ceramic		brick	23	1814	1550	1800
post-medieval	ceramic		brick	24	2940	1550	1900
post-medieval	ceramic		brick	1	1618	1600	1800
post-medieval	ceramic		clay pipe	6	9	1650	1900
-				1	6	1050	1300
post-medieval	ceramic		pot			4550	1050
post-medieval	ceramic		pot	1	6	1550	1650
post-medieval	ceramic		pot	2	17	1600	1700
post-medieval	ceramic		pot	30	661	1600	1800
post-medieval	ceramic		pot	1	1	1600	1900
post-medieval	ceramic		pot	4	11	1690	1790
post-medieval	ceramic		pot	15	133	1700	1800
post-medieval	ceramic		pot	11	36	1760	1790
post-medieval	ceramic		roof tile	7	568	1700	1800
post-medieval	glass		vessel	2	38	1550	1900
post-medieval			vessel	1	6	1700	1850
post-medieval	glass		VESSEI	I	0	1700	1000
medieval/modern			mortar	2	8	1550	1900
post-							
medieval/modern	ceramic		brick	7	1096	1550	1900
post-							
medieval/modern	ceramic		roof tile	2	86	1700	1900
post- medieval/modern	glass		vessel	1	1	1700	1900
post- medieval/modern	glass		vessel	1	2	1750	1900
post- medieval/modern	glass		vessel	1	38	1780	1820
post- medieval/modern	glass		window	2	6	1550	1900
post- medieval/modern	stone	slate	roof slate	9	192	1550	1900

	material	material	object			start	end
period	class	subtype	specific type	count	weight(g)	date	date
post-							
medieval/modern	stone	slate	roof slate	3	26	1550	2000
modern	ceramic		brick	2	1192	1800	1900
modern	ceramic		brick	21	3046	1800	2000
modern	ceramic		brick/tile	4	24	1800	1900
modern	ceramic		brick/tile	6	98	1800	2000
modern	ceramic		edging tile	1	176	1800	2000
modern	ceramic		pot	14	37	1800	2000
modern	ceramic		pot	1	248	1830	1850
modern	ceramic		roof tile	1	12	1800	1850
modern	ceramic		roof tile	1	54	1800	1900
modern	ceramic		roof tile	62	3416	1800	2000
modern	glass		vessel	2	1	1800	1900
modern	glass		vessel	1	4	1800	1950
modern	glass		vessel	2	10	1800	2000
modern	glass		vessel	1	22	1820	1870
modern	glass		vessel	2	16	1900	2000
modern	metal	steel	trowel	1	96	1850	2000
undated	ceramic		unident	6	8		
undated	metal	iron	nail	10	54		
undated	metal	iron	unident	2	42		
		animal					
undated	organic	bone		8	244		
undeted	alag	fuel ash	alinkar	0	0		
undated	slag	slag	clinker	2	8		
undated	slag	slag(Fe)	smithing slag	86	248		

### WSM66216: Fieldwalk

# Artefacts

period	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight(g)	start date	end date
prehistoric	stone	flint	flake	1	8 (inclight(g)	-8000	43
prehistoric	stone	flint	flake fragment	2	3	-8000	43
prehistoric	stone	flint	scraper	1	2	-8000	-1500
Roman	ceramic		pot	3	7	43	400
Roman	ceramic		tile	1	24	43	400
medieval	ceramic		pot	1	2	1066	1600
medieval	ceramic		pot	3	10	1200	1500
medieval	ceramic		pot	5	57	1200	1620
medieval	ceramic		roof tile	2	50	1200	1500
late med/early post-med	ceramic		pot	1	76	1400	1620
late med/early post-med	ceramic		pot	8	52	1500	1600
late med/early post-med	ceramic		pot	1	4	1500	1620

period	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight(g)	start date	end date
late med/early							
post-med	ceramic		roof tile	15	448	1400	1700
late med/early							
post-med	ceramic		roof tile	3	164	1475	1700
medieval/post-			brick/tile	054	2004	1200	1800
medieval medieval/post-	ceramic		DIICK/lile	651	2991	1200	1600
medieval	ceramic		roof tile	48	1396	1200	1800
medieval/post-	ocramo				1000	1200	1000
medieval	ceramic		tile	10	284	1200	1800
medieval/post-							
medieval	metal	iron	horseshoe	1	228	1200	1800
post-medieval	ceramic		brick	6	1306	1550	1900
post-medieval	ceramic		brick/tile	6	348	1550	1900
post-medieval	ceramic		clay pipe	40	54	1650	1900
post-medieval	ceramic		clay pipe	7	10	1650	1910
post-medieval	ceramic		pot	1	1	1500	1800
post-medieval	ceramic		pot	7	61	1550	1650
post-medieval	ceramic		pot	1	10	1600	1700
post-medieval	ceramic		pot	118	917	1600	1800
post-medieval	ceramic		pot	6	26	1690	1790
post-medieval	ceramic		pot	39	267	1700	1800
post-medieval	ceramic		pot	1	6	1720	1770
post-medieval	ceramic		pot	8	21	1760	1790
post-medieval	ceramic		roof tile	27	1224	1550	1900
post-medieval	ceramic		roof tile	1	68	1600	1800
post-medieval	ceramic		roof tile	5	142	1700	1800
post-medieval	ceramic		roof tile	9	288	1700	1900
post-medieval	ceramic		tile	5	126	1700	1900
post-medieval	glass		vessel	1	120	1550	1900
post-medieval	glass		vessel	1	2	1600	1900
				3	56		1850
post-medieval	glass		vessel			1700 1700	1900
post-medieval	glass		vessel	1			_
post-medieval	glass		vessel	2	20	1750	1900
post-medieval	glass		window	2	1	1550	1900
medieval/modern	ceramic		brick	2	242	1550	1900
post-	cerame		brick		272	1000	1300
medieval/modern	ceramic		brick	30	2732	1550	2000
post-							
medieval/modern	ceramic		brick	7	868	1700	1900
post-							
medieval/modern	ceramic		brick/tile	5	12	1500	1900
post-						4550	4000
medieval/modern	ceramic		brick/tile	16	276	1550	1900
post- medieval/modern	coramio		brick/tile	48	234	1550	2000
post-	ceramic			40	204	1550	2000
medieval/modern	ceramic		pot	2	28	1800	1950
post-					20		
medieval/modern	ceramic		tile	4	128	1550	1950
post-							
medieval/modern	glass		vessel	10	146	1600	2000

	material	material	object			start	end
period	class	subtype	specific type	count	weight(g)	date	date
post-							
medieval/modern	glass		vessel	4	12	1750	1200
post-							4000
medieval/modern	glass		window	1	1	1550	1900
modern	ceramic		brick	12	956	1800	2000
modern	ceramic		brick	1	594	1850	2000
modern	ceramic		brick	1	216	1900	2000
modern	ceramic		brick/tile	10	130	1800	2000
modern	ceramic		drainage tile	3	128	1800	1950
modern	ceramic		land drain	11	410	1800	1950
modern	ceramic		pot	2	12	1800	1950
modern	ceramic		pot	44	83	1800	2000
modern	ceramic		roof tile	11	458	1800	1950
modern	ceramic		roof tile	52	1836	1800	2000
modern	ceramic		tile	18	718	1800	2000
modern	glass		vessel	3	20	1800	1950
modern	glass		vessel	5	24	1800	2000
modern	glass		window	6	6	1800	2000
modern	glass		window	1	1	1900	2000
modern	plastic		fitting	1	2	1950	2000
undated	ceramic		unident	9	34		
undated	ceramic		unident	5	16	0	0
		molten					
undated	glass	fragment	unident	1	2		
undated	metal	iron	bolt	1	28		
undated	metal	iron	unident	1	74		
undated	slag	slag(Fe)	slag	2	312		
undated	slag	slag(Fe)	smithing slag	2	20		
undated	slag	unident	unident	1	4		
undated	stone	slate	slate	1	30		
undated	stone	Sidle	unident	1	14		

### WSM66633 & WSM66634: Castle Site

## Artefacts

period	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight(g)	start date	end date
prehistoric	stone	flint	flake fragment	1	1	-8000	-700
medieval/post- medieval	metal	copper alloy	hammered coin/token	1	6	1066	1650
post- medieval/mod ern	metal	copper alloy	coin	1	8	1650	1900
modern	ceramic		brick	1	206	1800	2000
modern	metal	aluminium	container	1	10	1900	2000
modern	metal	tin	container	1	12	1900	2000
modern	metal	aluminium	lager can	2	366	2004	2005
modern	plastic		compass	1	4	1970	2015

#### Notes

1) In some cases the date will be "Undated". In most cases, especially if there is not a specialist report, the information entered in the Date field will be a general period such as Neolithic, Roman, medieval etc (see below for a list of periods used in the Worcestershire HER). Very broad date ranges such as late Medieval to Post-medieval are acceptable for artefacts which can be hard to date for example roof tiles. If you have more specific dates, such as 13th to 14th century, please use these instead. Specific date ranges which cross general period boundaries can also be used, for example 15th to 17th century.

period	from	to
Palaeolithic	500000 BC	10001 BC
Mesolithic	10000 BC	4001 BC
Neolithic	4000 BC	2351 BC
Bronze Age	2350 BC	801 BC
Iron Age	800 BC	42 AD
Roman	43	409
Post-Roman	410	1065
Medieval	1066	1539
Post-medieval	1540	1900
Modern	1901	2050

period specific	from	to
Lower Paleolithic	500000 BC	150001
Middle Palaeolithic	150000	40001
Upper Palaeolithic	40000	10001
Early Mesolithic	10000	7001
Late Mesolithic	7000	4001
Early Neolithic	4000	3501
Middle Neolithic	3500	2701
Late Neolithic	2700	2351
Early Bronze Age	2350	1601
Middle Bronze Age	1600	1001
Late Bronze Age	1000	801
Early Iron Age	800	401
Middle Iron Age	400	101
Late Iron Age	100 BC	42 AD
Roman 1st century AD	43	100
2nd century	101	200
3rd century	201	300
4th century	301	400
Roman 5th century	401	410
Post roman	411	849
Pre conquest	850	1065
Late 11th century	1066	1100
12th century	1101	1200
13th century	1201	1300
14th century	1301	1400
15th century	1401	1500
16th century	1501	1600
17th century	1601	1700

18th century	1701	1800	
19th century	1801	1900	
20th century	1901	2000	
21st century	2001		

2. Not all evaluations of small excavation assemblages have specialist reports on all classes of objects. An identification (eg clay pipe) and a quantification is not a specialist report. A short discussion or a more detailed record identifying types and dates is a specialist report. This field is designed to point researchers to reports where they will find out more than merely the presence or absence of material of a particular type and date.

3. This field should be used with care. It is designed to point researchers to reports where they will be able to locate the most important assemblages for any given material for any given date.