ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND OFF HANBURY ROAD, DROITWICH, WORCESTERSHIRE

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Part 1 Project summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land off Hanbury Road, Droitwich, Worcestershire (NGR SO 9078 6332-SO 9162 6313). It was undertaken on behalf of British Waterways who intend to restore the Droitwich Junction Canal and Barge Canal (collectively known as the Droitwich Canals), to which a planning application has been submitted. Part of this work involves the construction of a short section of new canal, to which this project relates. The project aimed to determine if any significant archaeological sites or palaeoenvironmental remains were present and if so to indicate what their location, date and nature were.

No archaeological remains were identified during the evaluation and only thin scatters of artefacts were recovered of prehistoric to post-medieval date. These suggest that no settlement remains are likely to exist on the site. However, palaeoenvironmental remains were discovered to the north of the Body Brook within two trenches excavated. These remains are thought to be earlier courses of the Body Brook. A further deep peat deposit was also identified in the neighbouring field while trees were being removed in advance of the canals construction. This area did not form part of the evaluation area and as a result only a small exploratory spot sample was removed from the upper surface of this deposit. The deposits within the earlier courses of the Body Brook have been radiocarbon dated to between cal AD 10-140 and Cal AD 1280-1400 (early Roman to medieval). The plant macrofossil and pollen remains within them indicate the environment had changed from a cleared, treeless landscape to a scrubbier woodland environment throughout this period. Remains from the upper surface of the peat deposit were less well preserved but indicated an open landscape of grassland but this deposit is at present undated.

Part 2 Detailed report

1. Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land off Hanbury Road (NGR SO 9078 6332-SO 9162 6313) Droitwich, Worcestershire (Fig 1) on behalf of Halcrow Ltd, the archaeological consultants for British Waterways. British Waterways intend to restore the Droitwich Canals to full navigation between the River Severn at Hawford and the Birmingham and Worcester Canal at Hanbury. The Worcestershire County Council Planning advisor considers that palaeoenvironmental remains may be affected by this development.

1.2 Project parameters

The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IFA 1999). The project also conforms to a specification prepared by Halcrow Ltd (Halcrow Group Limited 2006) and for which a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced by Worcestershire Historic Environment and Archaeology Service (WHEAS 2006).

1.3 Aims

The aims of the evaluation were to locate archaeological deposits and determine, if present, their extent, state of preservation, date, type, vulnerability and documentation, to determine the extent and preservation of previously identified palaeoenvironmental remains and undertake palaeoenvironmental analysis upon these where appropriate. The purpose of this was to establish their significance, since this would make it possible to recommend an appropriate treatment, which may then be integrated with the proposed development programme.

2. Methods

2.1 Documentary search

Prior to fieldwork commencing a search was made of the Historic Environment Record (HER). In addition to the sources listed in the bibliography the following were also consulted:

Cartographic sources

- 1885 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, Worcestershire sheet 96 SW (1:2500)

2.2 Fieldwork methodology

2.2.1 Fieldwork strategy

A detailed specification has been prepared by the Service (WHEAS 2006). Fieldwork was undertaken between the 27th and 30th of March 2007. The site reference number and site code is WSM 36102. Prior to excavation, consultation was undertaken with the ecological consultant for British Waterways (Hugh Dixon, Halcrow Group Ltd) who observed the turf strip on Trench 3 as mitigation against amphibians that may have inhabited the area. None were observed.

Four trenches, amounting to just over 510m² in area were excavated by machine and five test pits (1.0m²) were also excavated by hand in an attempt to recover prehistoric flint. The location of the trenches is indicated in Figure 2. The original proposal suggested that three 50.0m long trenches be excavated along the route of the proposed canal. However, a decision was made to split one of these trenches and excavate at right angles to the current route of the Body Brook. It was thought that this would achieve the best section across any palaeoenvironmental deposits that might survive. These trenches were also shortened in length when the northern limits of the palaeoenvironmental deposits were reached. All changes to the original trench layout and the final location of the five hand-excavated test pits were agreed with the County Planning Archaeologist (Mike Glyde) and the archaeological consultant for British Waterways (Simon Griffin, Halcrow Group Ltd).

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed using a 360º tracked excavator, employing a toothless bucket under archaeological supervision. Within trenches 2 and 3, once the undisturbed natural deposits were exposed, exploratory sondages were excavated at either end of the trenches to ensure that the stratigraphic sequence was established correctly. Where possible these were excavated to the natural mudstone bedrock, after photographing and drawing these were immediately backfilled due to their depth and unstable sides, in line with health and safety protocol.

Paleoenvironmental deposits were exposed within Trenches 1 and 4 and these trenches were widened and stepped to expose the full depth of the deposits and to allow the safe recording and retrieval of samples.

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 Service practice (CAS 1995). On completion of the excavation, trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material.

2.2.2 Structural analysis

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

2.3 Artefact methodology, by Angus Crawford

2.3.1 Artefact recovery policy

The artefact recovery policy conformed to standard Service practice (CAS 1995; appendix 2).

2.3.2 Method of analysis

All hand-retrieved finds were examined and a primary record was made on a Microsoft Access 2000 database. Artefacts were identified, quantified and dated and a *terminus post quem* date produced for each stratified context.

The pottery and ceramic building material was examined under x20 magnification and recorded by fabric type and form according to the fabric reference series maintained by the service (Hurst and Rees 1992; Hurst 1994).

2.4 Environmental archaeology

2.4.1 Plant macrofossil methodology, by Elizabeth Pearson

2.4.2 Sampling policy

The environmental sampling strategy conformed to standard Service practice (CAS 1995; appendix 4). Samples of approximately 10 litres were taken in 5cm spits through three deposits (contexts 104, 107, 108) and 10cm spits through context 403. Monolith samples, for palynological analysis, were also taken through the same deposits next to the columns.

Radiocarbon dates were undertaken on organic material from the base of context 108 and the upper level of context 107, the results of which indicate that those deposits were forming between Cal AD 10-140 and Cal AD 1280-1400, the early Roman to the medieval periods. A date on the upper deposit, context 403, was not possible as no sufficient organic remains were recovered from this deposit.

A further peat deposit exposed in tree bowl holes within a neighbouring field was also sampled. However as these deposits were outside the evaluation area only a small spot sample was removed from the upper surface of the peat deposit (1000).

For the purposes of the environmental assessment, five samples were selected as follows:

Context 108, fill of the earliest palaeochannel in Trench 1

Context 107, fill of secondary palaeochannel cut (106) in Trench 1

Context 104, lower fill of later pit cut (103) in Trench 1

Context 403, peat deposit overlying the palaeochannels in trench 4

Context 1000, peat deposit exposed by excavation of pits for tree-removal in neighbouring field

2.4.3 Method of analysis

For each of the samples a sub-sample of 1 litre was processed by the wash-over technique as follows. The sub-sample was broken up in a bowl of water to separate the light organic remains from the mineral fraction and heavier reside. The water, with the light organic faction was decanted onto a 300mμ sieve and the residue washed through a 1mm sieve. The remainder of the bulk sample was retained for further analysis.

The residues were fully sorted by eye and the abundance of each category of environmental remains estimated. The flots were scanned using a low power EMT stereo light microscope and plant remains identified using modern reference collections maintained by the Service, and seed identification manual (Beijerinck 1947). Nomenclature for the plant remains follows the Flora of the British Isles, 3rd edition (Stace 2001).

2.5 Pollen analysis methodology, by Katie Head

2.5.1 Sampling policy

The environmental sampling strategy conformed to standard Service practice (CAS 1995, appendix 4). Five pollen sub-samples were taken from a variety of contexts. These

comprised a bulk sample taken from the top of a peat deposit (context 1000), as well as Monoliths 2 (context 108), 4 (context 107), 5 (context 104), and 6 (context 403).

2.5.2 Method of analysis

Five pollen samples were selected from five organic/peaty deposits. These comprised a bulk sample taken from the top of a peat deposit (context 1000), as well as Monoliths 2, 4, 5, and 6. Pollen sub-samples were taken from within these monoliths at depths of 35cm, 38cm, 25cm, and 31cm respectively. Sediment samples of $2cm^3$ were measured volumetrically. To remove clays, the samples were soaked for 24 hours and then heated in tetra-Sodium pyrophosphate for 20 minutes, sieved through a 120µm mesh, washed onto a 10µm mesh, and the residue collected. The samples were then digested by Potassium hydroxide for 20mins in a boiling water bath to dissolve any humic material, washed several times and centrifuged to remove humic acids. 10% Hydrochloric acid was added in order to remove any Calcium carbonate. The samples were then soaked overnight and digested using Hydrofluoric acid in a hot water bath for 20mins to remove any silicaceous material. As the samples were primarily organic in nature, they were acetolysed for 3mins to break down the cellulose material. Finally the pollen pellet was stained with safranine, washed in alcohol to dehydrate the sample, and preserved in silicon oil.

The slides were briefly scanned for pollen grains for presence/absence of taxa rather than to a specified count, on a GS binocular polarising microscope at 400x magnification. Identification was aided by using the pollen reference collection maintained by the Service and reference manual by Moore *et al* (1991). Nomenclature for pollen follows Stace (2001) and Bennett (1994).

2.6 The methods in retrospect

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

3. Topographical and archaeological context

The site lies around 1.0 km to the east of Droitwich on the Hanbury Road. (centred on NGR SO 9123 6323). It covers an area east and west of the Body Brook, along the higher ground to the east overlooking the floodplain and along the lower ground to the north. The soils consist of peloalluvial gley soils along the river (Mackney *et al* 1983), surrounded by stagnogleys argillic brown earths overlying Mercian Mudstone (Keuper Marl) and third river terrace deposits (Beard *et al* 1986).

The site of the proposed development is close to Droitwich where extensive and well-preserved archaeological remains have been recorded dating from the Iron Age onwards. These include evidence for early salt making close to the River Salwarpe. As this site is some way upstream of the main salt-making activity, it would be unlikely that it would have been directly affected by any environmental or other impacts that salt making might have had on its surroundings.

The closest and most relevant works to the present site have been undertaken in association with a housing development at Impney Farm (NGR SO 9060 7670). There the farm buildings were recorded and palaeoenvironmental deposits from within a peat bog were also analysed which contained a pollen sequence dating to the Mesolithic period (Griffin *et al* 1999; Williams *et al* 2005). This pollen sequence indicated that the region was being deforested from around the 7^{th} millennium BC and that possibly some small-scale cereal cultivation was being undertaken. Previous trial pit monitoring has been undertaken along the route of the proposed canal link in recent years that determined there was no significant evidence to indicate there was settlement activity within the vicinity of the proposed route (Sworn 2005,

Mercian Archaeology 2006). Geotechnical test pits 14-16 monitored in 2006 fall within the area investigated during this evaluation.

4. Results

4.1 Structural analysis

The trenches and features recorded are shown in Figures 2 and 3. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1.

4.1.1 Phase 1 Natural deposits

The natural matrix was uniform across the site. Within all trenches this consisted of red/orange compact silty clay. This contained occasional small to medium rounded stone and lay <0.60m below the ground surface, up to 2.60m thick. This deposit overlay the natural bedrock of Mercia mudstone.

4.1.2 Phase 2 Roman-medieval

Two palaeochannels identified in Trenches 1 and 4, running in an approximate east-west direction are probably earlier cuts of the Body Brook (plate 2). The earliest of these deposits 108 was truncated by palaeochannel 106, suggesting that earlier cuts of the Brook were moving northwards. Only one channel edge was identified (106 and 406) although a deep peaty deposit of an earlier channel (108) was also identified in Trench 1. Overlying these palaeochannels within Trench 4 was a 60cm thick peat deposit (403) (Plate 3) that thinned towards the higher ground in the north. It is thought this deposit was the final deposition of material prior to the moving of the brook around 1854 when the Droitwich junction canal was opened. It is thought that when the canal was built, the brook was diverted to run alongside the canal where it is presently situated. The Droitwich municipal boundary visible on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1885) would have originally run alongside the Body Brook and this original course is visible on this map.

4.1.3 Phase 3 Undated

A large pit or ditch (103) within Trench 1 is thought have been dug during the construction of the canal perhaps to access the blue clays to line the canal (Plate 1). Only the southern half of the feature was exposed the section of Trench 1. It measured least 3.60m wide and 2.25m deep with a 60º concave southern edge. If this feature is a quarry pit, the organic deposits within the base of the feature are thus likely to be post 1854 in date or re-deposited earlier sediments. The cut appears to have been purposefully backfilled with fill (105). This is likely to have taken place during a period of landscaping across the southern half of this field, represented by contexts 101 and 402, a mixed layer of mid red/orange silty clay and blue gleyed silty clay, measuring between 0.25-0.95m thick.

An extensive peat deposit was also identified within the neighbouring field. This was at least 1.0m deep (plate 4). However extensive sampling or recording was not undertaken on this deposit as it fell outside the evaluation area.

4.2 Artefact analysis, by Angus Crawford

The pottery assemblage retrieved from the evaluated area consisted of 32 sherds of pottery weighing 107g, in addition fragments of tile, brick, flint, bottle glass and clay tobacco pipe, iron and lead were recovered. The group came from 11 stratified contexts and could be dated from the Roman period onwards (see Table 1). The level of preservation was generally fair with the majority of sherds displaying moderate levels of abrasion.

4.2.1 **Discussion of the pottery**

All sherds have been grouped and quantified according to fabric type (see Table 2). All of the sherds were dated by fabric type to their general period or production span.

The discussion below is a summary of the finds and associated location or contexts by period. Where possible, *terminus post quem* dates have been allocated and the importance of individual finds commented upon as necessary.

4.2.2 **Prehistoric**

The prehistoric assemblage consisted of a single flint core and three flake fragments. The flint flakes were of small size and thus provide only limited diagnostic information. However the core, of brown flint, had clearly been used for the production of thin blades. It was of a small size indicating that it was probably discarded due to exhausting the potential for further blade production.

4.2.3 **Roman**

Only two sherds of Roman pottery were identified within the assemblage and were of small size and highly abraded (context 700). Both were of oxidised organically tempered Severn Valley ware, which was produced throughout the Romano-British period but is usually predominant during the mid 1st to 2nd.

4.2.4 **Medieval**

The medieval assemblage consisted of two sherds from contexts 101and 300. The sherd from context 101 was of Worcester-type sandy glazed ware which was produce during the late 11th to 14th century (fabric 64.1). The second sherd from context 300 was of Glazed sandy white ware dating to the 13th to early 14th century (fabric 64.2).

4.2.5 **Post-medieval and modern**

The pottery from these periods formed the most significant amount of the assemblage amounting to 88% of the total pottery assemblage.

The dominant fabric was modern stone china (fabric 85, 12 sherds), which was present in contexts 400, 600, 800 and 900. All sherds were of domestic forms such as plates and cups with a large portion exhibiting various blue on white transfer decoration and datable to the later 19th to early 20th century.

Post-medieval red sandy ware (fabric 78, contexts 300, 700, 800 and 900) and porcelain sherds (fabric 83, contexts 300, 400 and 900) constituted the second largest grouping with four sherds of each fabric type. While the porcelain sherds could be dated to the same date as the modern stone china (late 19th to early 20th century), the post-medieval red sandy ware could be dated to the 17th to 18th century. No forms were identifiable, apart from a possible chamber pot rim in the post-medieval red sandy ware. All sherds of these fabrics were of a thickness that would suggest general domestic wares.

Further sherds from these periods included two sherds of creamware (fabric 84), a single sherd of midlands yellow ware (fabric 77), post-medieval buff ware (miscellaneous late stoneware (fabric 81.4) and miscellaneous modern ware (fabric 101). The creamware could be dated to 1760 to 1790 when this fabric type was at its most popular while Midlands yellow ware was produced from the late 16th century through to the 18th century. The remaining sherds of miscellaneous late stoneware and modern ware could be dated to the late 19th to early 20th century.

4.2.6 **Other finds**

The remaining finds were of little significance and included abraded roof tile and brick fragments, discarded nails and off-cut lead sheeting, pieces of clay tobacco pipe and bottle glass sherds.

4.2.7 **Significance**

While the presence of worked flint within the assemblage potentially indicates prehistoric activity on site, the remainder of the assemblage is of little significance. The limited amount of Roman and medieval pottery would not indicate any significant archaeological deposits, though their location within topsoil and sub-soil contexts does not rule re-depositing through ploughing from another location on site. The remaining post-medieval and modern material is generally representative of agricultural field manuring over the last 300 years.

4.3 Plant macrofossil analysis, by Elizabeth Pearson

The environmental evidence recovered is summarised in Tables 3 to 5.

Organic material consisting mostly of waterlogged plant macrofossil remains was relatively abundant in the earliest peat layer (108) and palaeochannel deposits 107 and 104. The proportion of woody and herbaceous material was variable through the profile in Section 1, being equally abundant in the earliest layer (108), more dominated by herbaceous material in the lower palaeochannel fill (107), and more dominated by woody material (bark, bud and twig fragments) in the later deposit (104). The environment in the immediate vicinity of the area sampled, is likely therefore, to have changed from broadly mixed wooded and open grassy ground to relatively open ground, reverting to more wooded or shrubby vegetation. Identifiable seed remains (Table 3) indicated that the marsh or channel would have been fringed by fool's watercress (*Apium nodiflorum*), bulrush (*Schoenoplectus lacustris*) and water crowfoot (*Ranunculus* sbgen *Batrachium)*. Some shrubby vegetation is indicated by seeds of elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*), bramble (*Rubus* Sect *Glandulosus*), and in the upper layer (104) a single seed tentatively identified as mulberry (cf *Morus nigra*) was noted. Other species are suggestive of a mix of disturbed (possibly cultivated) ground or grassy vegetation, which may be understorey vegetation associated with woody or shrubby areas. Occasional beetle, mite and mollusc remains (bivalve and terrestrial species) were present in these samples (Table 3).

Preservation of organic remains was poor in the peat overlying the palaeochannel (403) and in the top of the peat deposit exposed in the pits excavated for tree removal (1000). These deposits consisted of degraded humified material, with some herbaceous stem fragments in context 1000.

4.4 Overview of the plant macrofossil remains

Plant macrofossil remains are moderately well preserved in three samples and indicate some change in the surrounding environment during the lifespan of the palaeochannels. These remains are better preserved and more abundant than those recovered from peat deposits at Impney Farm nearby (Williams *et al* 2005). The upper part of the peat deposit (context 1000) was badly preserved and contaminated. However, it is common for the top of both buried and surface peat deposits to deteriorate. This has also been seen at a peat bog sampled at Impney Farm nearby (Williams 2005). In the latter case, the upper part of the peat was also badly preserved and contaminated, but the remaining peat was well preserved and datable to the Mesolithic period. Preservation of the lower part of the peat at land within the neighbouring field may therefore be better preserved than that sampled during the evaluation.

4.5 Pollen analysis, by Katie Head

4.5.1 Pollen remains (Katie Head)

The results of the pollen analysis are presented in Table 5. All samples, with the exception of Monolith 6, were dominated by Poaceae undiff. (grasses) ranging from 64% (Monolith 5) to 84% (bulk peat sample). Monolith 6 was notable in that Poaceae undiff. (grasses) only contributed 37% to the total land pollen sum, with *Alnus* (alder) equally dominant. There were few other trees and shrubs recorded in the samples, although Monolith 6 did include a number of *Tilia* (lime) and *Corylus* (hazel) grains. Other herbs were in low numbers in all contexts but did include taxa such as *Filipendula* (meadowsweet), *Plantago lanceolata* (ribwort plantain), and Lactuceae *cichorium intybus*-type (e.g. dandelion). In addition, Monoliths 5 and 6 both included one *Cerealia* (cereal) pollen grain.

4.5.2 Statement of potential

The majority of the samples had low to moderate concentrations of pollen, although Monolith 6, and Monolith 5 to a lesser extent, did have pollen concentrations that were higher. All grains appear to be well preserved. The pollen samples, particularly from Monolith 6, are significant, with trees and shrubs being more common within this context. Alternatively, the dominance of alder within Monolith 6 may merely reflect localised vegetation beside the river course. Without standard counts however, this cannot be established. In the majority of samples grass dominates.

The most important pollen site nearby is that of Impney Farm (Williams *et al* 2005) which covered both the early post-glacial and Mesolithic periods. However, because deposits were truncated, there was a substantial break in the pollen sequence with records only returning in the post-medieval period. This meant that the pollen record was incomplete for the prehistoric period, but nevertheless provides a regionally important Mesolithic sequence. The sequence at Impney Farm was unusually open for the Mesolithic period with no distinct evidence of woodland clearance during the period. Within the immediate area of Hanbury Road during previous archaeological monitoring along the proposed canal route, encouraging pollen evidence was also recorded (Head 2005). This seemed to indicate clearance within the woodland, comparable to better dated sites such as Clifton Quarry in Severn Stoke, Worcestershire (Head 2007), and Wellington in Herefordshire (Greig 2007) suggesting a late Mesolithic/ early Neolithic date. The grass/alder ratio from this phase of work (context 403) at Hanbury Road is comparable with records from Clifton Quarry.

5. Synthesis

5.1 Prehistoric

No prehistoric features were identified on site although occasional flint artefacts were recovered from the hand dug test pits surrounding Trench 3. The paucity of these remains however suggests that prehistoric activity at this site was sporadic and non-permanent.

5.2 Roman

Only two sherds of highly abraded Severn-Valley ware pottery were recovered during the evaluation and therefore Romano-British settlement is not expected at this location. Although no archaeological features were recorded a number of palaeoenvironmental deposits were identified that began to form during the Roman period. Plant macrofossils and pollen within deposits from trenches 1 and 4 seem to be recording a changing landscape from a woodland environment to broadly open grassland one that is then re-colonised by more scrubby/woodland plants. Grassland pollen is dominant within these sediments until the final peat deposit 403 when *Alnus* (alder) becomes equally dominate.

5.3 Medieval

Again only two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered during the evaluation indicating that settlement activity is unlikely to exist on this site. However, the deposits discussed above indicate that the surrounding environment may have become more wooded during this period.

5.4 Post-Medieval and Modern

No features of this date were identified during the evaluation and the artefact remains discovered during the works are likely to have originated during manuring of agricultural fields over the preceding 300 years.

5.5 Undated

Only one archaeological feature was identified during the evaluation (pit 103), but at present this is undated but is likely to be associated with the construction of the first canal in 1854. The sample of peat recovered during tree removal in the neighbouring field was poorly preserved and contained few plant macrofossils and the pollen sequence from this sample was almost purely dominated by grasses. The potential of this deposit still remains, as degradation of the upper surface of such deposits is common, while the low levels are much better preserved.

6. Significance

6.1 Archaeological

In considering significance, the Secretary of State's criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments (DoE 1990, annex 4), have been used as a guide.

These nationally accepted criteria are used to assess the importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is appropriate. Though scheduling is not being considered in this case they form an appropriate and consistent framework for the assessment of any archaeological site. The criteria should not, however, be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of a case.

The results indicate that the site is likely to be devoid of settlement of any period although paleoenvironmental deposits survive that may be particularly important for recreating environmental histories of the area. Both the plant macrofossils and the pollen remains have indicated distinct changes within the environment through time on which further work should focus. The dates of the deposits within Trenches 1 and 4 are significant in that they cover a period when the Droitwich salt industry was active and the pressure from this industry would have had a significant impact upon the surrounding landscape and rural economy. The amount of fuel (wood) required for the industry would have been great (Hurst, 2004) and the environmental remains discovered have the potential to assess the influence these requirements had upon the local landscape, specifically woodland clearance and possibly coppicing.

Although no significant archaeological remains of the Roman salt industry has been identified in Droitwich the presence of a villa and the evidence for a salt industry pre and post this period makes it likely it continued throughout (Hurst 1997). If the environmental analysis illustrates either significant woodland clearance, or even woodland management surrounding Droitwich during this period it may also suggest there was no break in production. The environmental analysis is also important as the dates of the deposits cross the boundary between the Roman and post Roman periods, a point at which there is some debate over the

reduction in landscape management and control after the reduction in the Roman military presence during the 3-4th centuries AD (Dark 2000).

The peat deposit identified within the neighbouring field may be more important as the work on peat deposits nearby (Williams *et al* 2005) have demonstrated the presence of deposits of Mesolithic date that could provide a history of environmental change over a long period.

7. Publication summary

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

An evaluation was undertaken on behalf of Halcrow Ltd consultants for British Waterways client at land off Hanbury Road, Droitwich, Worcestershire county (NGR ref SO 9078 6332-SO 9162 6313); SMR ref 36102). Only a single archaeological pit was identified that at present is undated but truncates palaeochannel deposits from which palaeoenvironmental remains have been identified. The channels are thought to be former courses of the Body Brook and date to between Cal AD 10-140 and Cal AD 1280-1400. These contained plant macrofossils and pollen remains that suggested the landscape, during the time these channels were being filled, changed from open grassland to scrubby woodland. A further peat bog identified outside of the evaluated area also contained pollen that suggested an environment of open grassland. At present the latter deposit is undated.

8. Acknowledgements

The Service would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Simon Griffin (Halcrow Ltd), British Waterways, and Mike Glyde (Worcestershire County Council planning advisor).

9. Personnel

The fieldwork and report preparation was led by Andrew Mann. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Rogers. Fieldwork was undertaken by Tegan Cole and Adam Lee, finds analysis by Angus Crawford, environmental analysis by Elizabeth Pearson and Katie Head and illustration by Carolyn Hunt.

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The archive

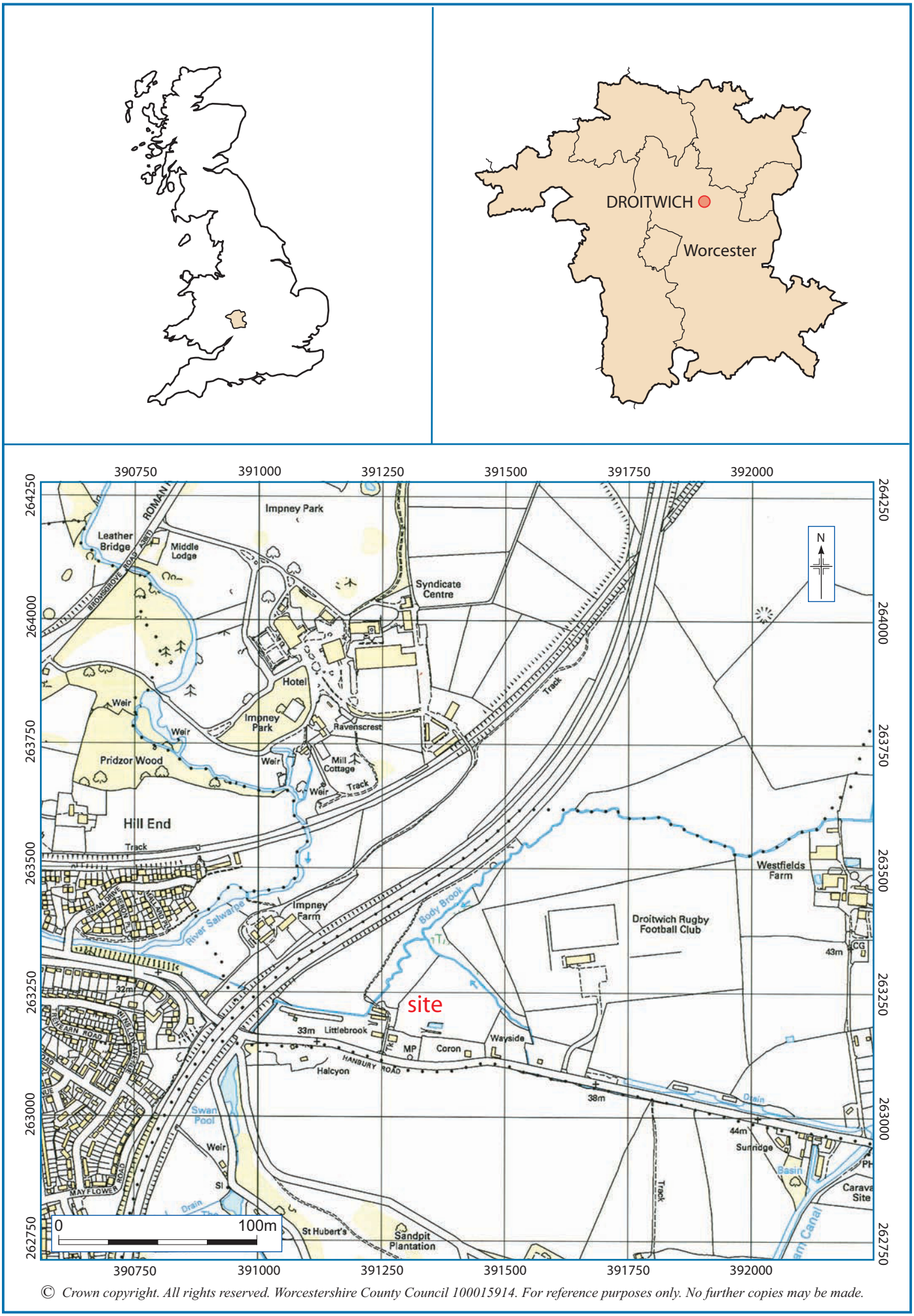
The archive consists of:

4	Fieldwork progress records AS2
1	Photographic records AS3
1	Sample records AS17
41	Abbreviated context records AS40
8	Scale drawings
1	Box of finds

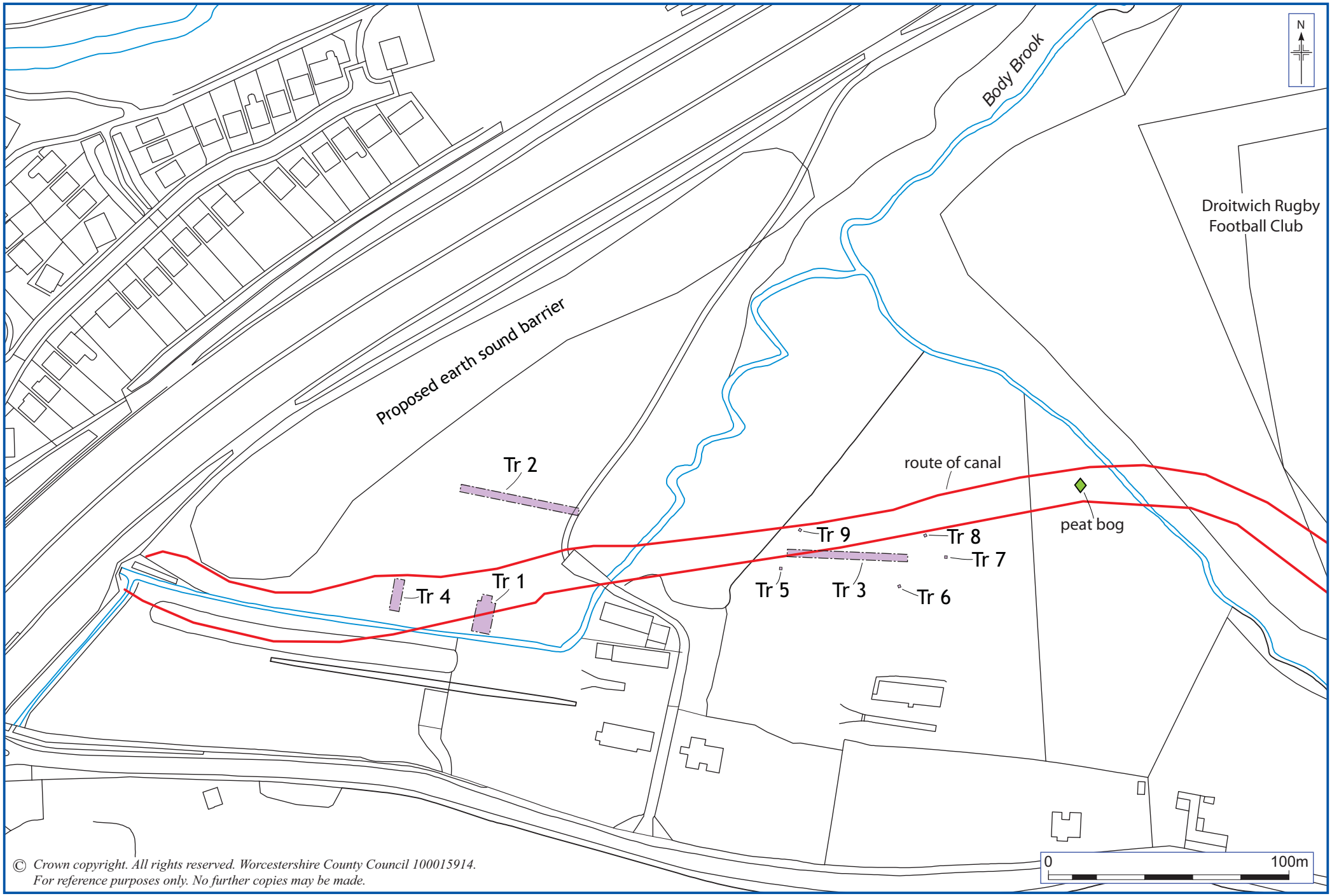
The project archive is intended to be placed at:

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

Figures

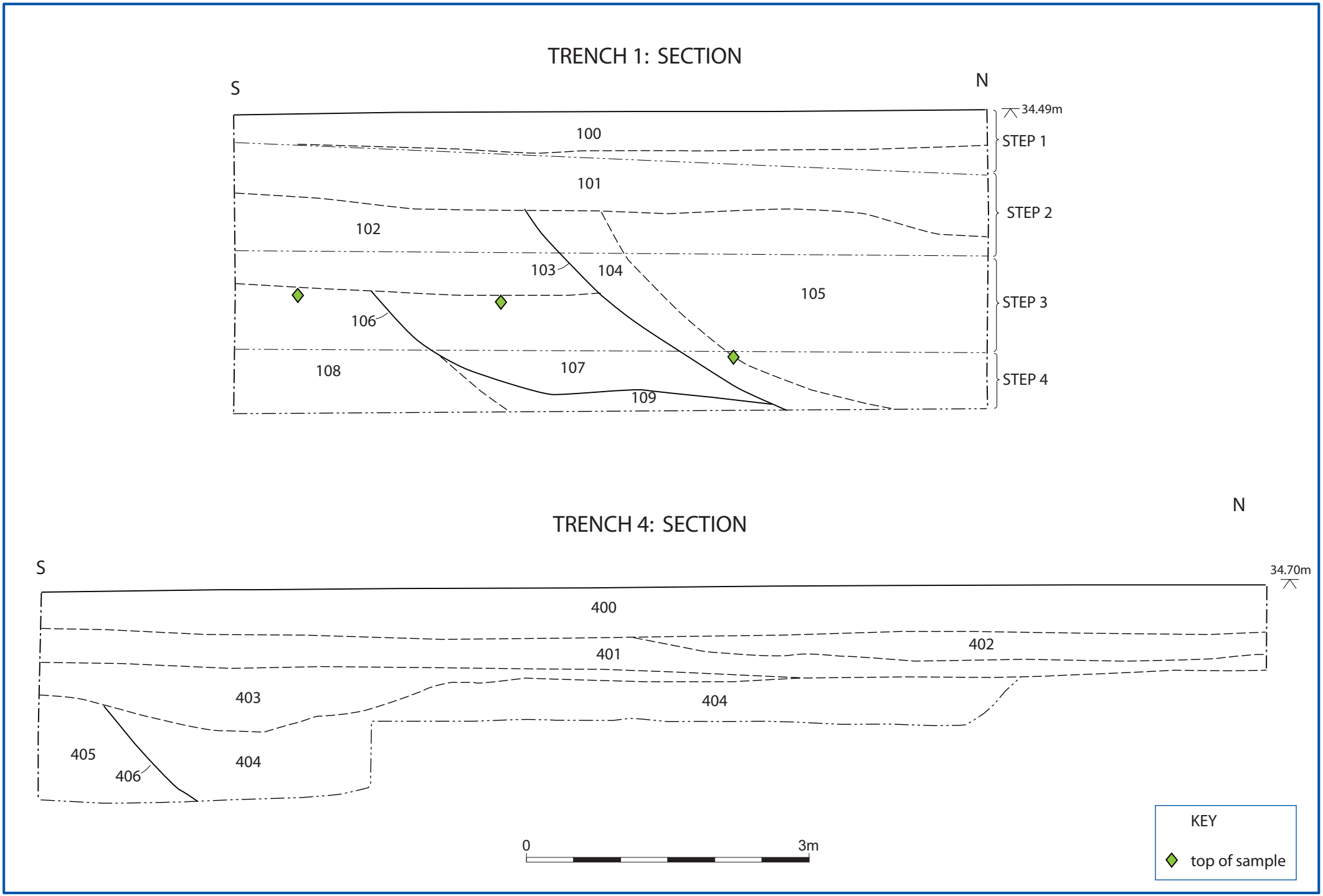


Location of the site. *Figure 1*



Trench location plan

Figure 2



Trenches 1 and 4: sections

Figure 3

Plates

Plate 1: Pit 103 facing west

Plate 2: Palaeochannels 108 and 106 facing west

Plate 3: Peat deposit 403 facing west

Plate 4: Peat deposit 1000 facing south

Appendix 1 Trench descriptions

Trench 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 14.0m Width: 5.0m Depth: 3.0m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
100	Topsoil	Mid-dark brown silty clay. Compact but friable. Contains abundant medium rounded stone and roots.	0.0-0.30m
101	Redeposited natural and gleyed clay	Mid red/orange silty clay and blue gleyed clay mix. Moderately compact and cohesive. Very sterile.	0.30-1.25m
102	Alluvium	Mid red-brown silty clay. Moderately compact and cohesive. Very sterile.	1.0-1.80m
103	Pit cut	Large pit cut. Southern edge slopes at 55°, slightly concave, gradually breaking to flattish base. Northern edge not exposed in trench. At least 3.60m wide and 2.25m deep.	0.75-3.0m
104	Fill	Primary fill of pit 103. Dark brown/black silty clay. Contains frequent plant remains and plant detritus.	0.75-3.0m
105	Fill	Secondary fill of pit 103. Redeposited natural reddish brown clay and blue/grey gleyed clay. Moderately compact and cohesive. Very sterile.	0.75-3.0m
106	Palaeochannel	Channel cut running E-W. Northern edge truncated by pit cut 103. Southern edge approximately 50° and concave, gradually sloping to flattish base.	1.80m-2.95m
107	Palaeochannelfill	Fill of channel 106. Blue/grey silty clay contains occasional plant remains. Compact and cohesive.	1.80m-2.95m
108	Palaeochannel fill	Fill of palaeochannel whose northern edge has been truncated by channel cut 106. Dark grey/brown silty clay containing frequent plant remains and occasional molluscs.	1.80m-2.95m
109	Natural	Light red/pink silty clay and gravel (small rounded stones).	2.95-3.0m

Trench 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50.50m Width: 3.20m Depth: 1.65-2.60m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
200	Topsoil	Mid-dark brown silty clay. Compact but friable. Contains abundant medium rounded stone and roots.	0.0-50.0m
201	Subsoil	Mid red-brown silty clay. Very compact and cohesive. Occasional small-large rounded stone.	50.0-0.60m
202	Natural	Mid red/orange silty clay. Very compact and cohesive. Very sterile.	0.60-2.60m
203	Natural	Light blue grey silty clay very cohesive and malleable. Contains abundant small-large rounded stone. In eastern half of trench only.	0.60-.0.80m
204	Tree throw	Irregular edged pit cut running in an approximate N-S direction. Western edge near vertical slightly concave. Eastern edge shallow and flat. Slightly concave base. 1.30m wide, 2.00m long.	0.60 –0.80m
205	Fill	Fill of tree throw pit 204. Mid-dark brown silty clay. Very compact and cohesive, containing occasional small rounded stone.	0.60-0.80m

Trench 3

Maximum dimensions: Length: 51.00m Width: 4.00m Depth: 1.00-2.50m

Orientation: NE-SW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
300	Topsoil	Dark brown clayey loam. Compact bur friable. Contains frequent charcoal flecks 5-10%, small rounded stone 2-5%.	0.0-0.40m
301	Subsoil	Mid brown/orange silty clay. Very compact and cohesive. Frequent charcoal flecks 5%, small rounded stones 2%.	0.40-0.65m
302	Natural	Red/orange silty clay. Very compact and cohesive. Very sterile.	0.65-2.50m
303	Bedrock	Reddish brown mudstone.	2.50m+

Trench 4

Maximum dimensions: Length: 15.5m Width: 4.0m Depth: 0.80-2.0m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
400	Topsoil	Mid-dark brown silty clay. Compact but friable. Contains abundant medium rounded stone and roots.	0.0-0.50m
401	Subsoil	Mid red-brown silty clay. Very compact and cohesive. Occasional small-large rounded stone.	0.50m-0.80m
402	Redeposited natural and gleyed clay	Mid red/orange silty clay and blue gleyed clay mix. Moderately compact and cohesive. Very sterile.	0.50-0.75m
403	Peat layer	Dark brown/black silty clay. Moderately compact but friable. Contains frequent plant remains.	0.80-1.45m
404	Palaeochannel fill	Fill of channel 106. Blue/grey silty clay contains occasional plant remains. Compact and cohesive.	1.45-2.0m
405	Alluvium	Light red/orange silty clay. Very compact and cohesive. Very sterile.	1.0-2.0m
406	Palaeochannel cut	Southern edge of palaeochannel running E-W across site. Slopes at approximately 45° and is slightly concave.	1.45-2.0m

Trench 5

Maximum dimensions: Length: 1.0m Width: 1.0m Depth: 0.58m

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
500	Topsoil	Dark brown clayey loam. Compact bur friable. Contains frequent charcoal flecks 5-10%, small rounded stone 2-5%.	0.0-0.30m
501	Subsoil	Mid brown/orange silty clay. Very compact and cohesive. Frequent charcoal flecks 5%, small rounded stones 2%.	0.30-0.58m
502	Natural	Red/orange silty clay. Very compact and cohesive. Very sterile.	0.58m+

Trench 6

Maximum dimensions: Length: 1.0m Width: 1.0m Depth: 0.58m

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
600	Topsoil	Dark brown clayey loam. Compact bur friable. Contains frequent charcoal flecks 5-10%, small rounded stone 2-5%.	0.0-0.30m
602	Natural	Red/orange silty clay. Very compact and cohesive. Very sterile.	0.30m+

Trench 7

Maximum dimensions: Length: 1.0m Width: 1.0m Depth: 0.58m

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
700	Topsoil	Dark brown clayey loam. Compact bur friable. Contains frequent charcoal flecks 5-10%, small rounded stone 2-5%.	0.0-0.30m
701	Subsoil	Mid brown/orange silty clay. Very compact and cohesive. Frequent charcoal flecks 5%, small rounded stones 2%.	0.30-0.42m
702	Natural	Red/orange silty clay. Very compact and cohesive. Very sterile.	0.42m+

Trench 8

Maximum dimensions: Length: 1.0m Width: 1.0m Depth: 0.58m

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
800	Topsoil	Dark brown clayey loam. Compact bur friable. Contains frequent charcoal flecks 5-10%, small rounded stone 2-5%.	0.0-0.27m
801	Natural	Red/orange silty clay. Very compact and cohesive.	0.27m+

Trench 9

Maximum dimensions: Length: 1.0m Width: 1.0m Depth: 0.58m

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
900	Topsoil	Dark brown clayey loam. Compact bur friable. Contains frequent charcoal flecks 5-10%, small rounded stones 2-5%.	0.0-0.20m
901	Subsoil	Mid brown/orange silty clay. Very compact and cohesive. Frequent charcoal flecks 5%, small rounded stones 2%.	0.20-0.30m
902	Hill wash	Mid orange/brown silty clay. Very cohesive and malleable. Contains frequent small-large rounded stones.	0.30m-0.55m
903	Natural	Red/orange silty clay. Very compact and cohesive. Very sterile.	0.55m+

Tree bowl pit

Maximum dimensions: Diameter < 2.0m Depth 1.20m

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1000	Peat	Dark brown/grey silty clay with frequent plant remains and fibrous material. Soft but cohesive.	0.25-1.25m (minimum)

Appendix 2 Tables

Context	Material	Type	Total	Weight (g)
101	Glass	Vessel	1	8
101	Pot	Medieval	1	20
101	Tile	Roof	2	342
200	Tile	Roof	14	314
300	Brick	Post-medieval	2	238
300	Clay	Pigeon	1	0
300	Glass	Vessel	1	11
300	Iron	Spike	1	100
300	Lead	Sheet	1	32
300	Pottery	Medieval	1	7
300	Pottery	Post-medieval	2	8
300	Pottery	Post-medieval -modern	3	23
300	Tile	Roof	8	591
302	Flint	Core	1	9
302	Flint	Flakes	2	0.5
400	Pottery	Modern	8	23
400	Shell	Oyster	1	1
400	Tile	Roof	1	98
600	Ceramic building material	Fragmentss	14	83
600	Clay pipe	Stems	3	3
600	Iron	Unidentified	2	31
600	Lead	Waste	1	5
600	Pottery	Modern	3	2
600	Tile	Roof	3	145
700	Ceramic building material	Fragments	7	73
700	Glass	Vessel	1	3
700	Iron	Unidentified	1	16
700	Pottery	Post-medieval	3	2.5
700	Pottery	Roman	2	4
700	Tile	Roof	8	210
701	Claypipe	Bowl	1	10
701	Flint	(?)Worked	1	0.2
701	Tile	Roof	3	35
800	Brick	Fragments	2	9
800	Iron	Nail	1	16
800	Pottry	Modern	4	5
800	Pottery	Post-medieval	2	1.5
900	Pottery	Modern	2	9
900	Pottery	Post-medieval	1	2
901	Ceramic building material	Fragments	1	1

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

Context	Fabric	Fabric name	Total	Weight (g)
101	64.1	Worcester-type sandy glazed ware	1	20
300	101	Miscellaneous modern wares	1	18
300	64.2	Glazed sandy white ware	1	7
300	78	Post-medieval red sandy wares	1	7
300	83	Porcelain	2	5
300	84	Creamware	1	1
400	83	Porcelain	3	7
400	85	Modern stone china	5	16
600	85	Modern stone china	3	2
700	12.2	Oxidized, organically tempered Severn Valley ware	2	4
700	77	Midlands yellow ware	1	0.5
700	78	Post-medieval red sandy wares	1	1
700	91	Post-medieval red buff wares	1	1
800	78	Post-medieval red sandy wares	1	1
800	81.4	Miscellaneous late stoneware	1	3
800	84	Creamware	1	0.5
800	85	Modern stone china	3	2
900	78	Post-medieval red sandy wares	1	2
900	83	Porcelain	1	8
900	85	Modern stone china	1	1

Table 2: Quantification of the pottery by fabric

Context	Sample	mollusc	insect	waterlogged plant	Comment
1000	11			abt	
104	8	occ	occ	abt	
107	5	occ	occ	abt	
108	2	occ	occ	abt	
403	9				humified peat only

KEY: Occ= occasional; mod = moderate; abt = abundant

Table 3: Summary of environmental remains from selected samples

Latin name	Family	Common name	Habitat	104	107	108	1000
Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus	Ranunculaceae	buttercup	CD			+	
Ranunculus sbgen *Batrachium*	Ranunculaceae	crowfoot	E	+			
Morus nigra type	Cannabaceae	black mulberry	F	+			
Urtica dioica	Urticaeae	common nettle	ABD	+			
Atriplex sp	Chenopodiaceae	orache	AB	+			
Persicaria maculosa	Polygonaceae	redshank	AB		+		
Persicaria aviculare	Polygonaceae	knotgrass	AB	+			
Rumex sp	Polygonaceae	dock	ABCD	+	+		
Rubus Sect *Glandulosus*	Rosaceae	bramble	CD	+/++		+	
Rubus sp	Rosaceae	raspberry/bramble/dewberry	BC		+		
Conium maculatum	Apiaceae	hemlock	AB		+		
Apium nodiflorum	Apiaceae	fool's watercress	E	+	+	+/++	
Apiaceae sp indet	Apiaceae	carrot family	ABCDEF	+			
Solanum dulcemara	Solanaceae	bittersweet	CDE	+			
Sambucus cf *ebulus*	Caprifoliaceae	dwarf elder	BD		+		
Cirsium sp	Asteraceae	thistle	ABDE	+	+	+	
Lapsana communis	Asteraceae	nipplewort	BCD		+		
Zannichellia palustris	Zannichelliaceae	horned pondweed	E	+			
Schoenoplectus lacustris	Cyperaceae	common club-rush	E	++			
Polygonum/Carex sp	Cyperaceae	knotweed/sedge	ABCDE			+	
Unidentified twig/bud fragments	unidentified			+++			
Unidentified seed	unidentified				+		
Unidentified wood fragments	unidentified				+++	+++	
Unidentified herbaceous fragments					+++	+++	+++

Table 4: Waterlogged plant remains from selected samples

Habitat	Quantity
A= cultivated ground	+ = 1 - 10
B= disturbed ground	++ = 11- 50
C= woodlands, hedgerows, scrub etc	+++ = 51 -100
D = grasslands, meadows and heathland	++++ = 101+
E = aquatic/wet habitats	
F = cultivar	

Key for Table 4

Latin name	Family	Common Name	Habitat	Bulk peat	Mono 2/35cm	Mono 4/38cm	Mono 5/25cm	Mono 6/31cm
Pteropsida (monolete) indet	Pteropsida	ferns	BCDE	1	3		1	4
Pteridium aquilinum	Dennstaedtiaceae	bracken	CD	1		1		
Pinus sylvestris	Pinaceae	pine	C					1
Ranunculus acris-type	Ranunculaceae	meadow buttercup	CD			1		
Urtica dioica	Urticaceae	common nettle, stinging nettle	CD	1				1
Quercus	Fagaceae	oak	C	1	1	3	1	2
Alnus glutinosa	Betulaceae	alder	C	3	7	10	3	35
Corylus avellana-type	Betulaceae	hazel	C	3	1	2	2	6
Chenopodiaceae sp	Chenopodiaceae		ABCDE				1	
Caryophyllaceae sp	Caryophyllaceae			1	2			2
Polygonum persicaria	Polygonaceae	redshank	AB	1			1	
Tilia cordata	Tiliaceae	small-leaved lime	C		1		2	7
Drosera intermedia	Droseraceae	long-leaved sundew	DE			1		
Salix	Salicaceae	willow	C			1	2	
Calluna vulgaris	Ericaceae	heather	CD		1			
Rosaceae sp	Rosaceae		ABCDE	3			1	1
Filipendula	Rosaceae	meadow sweet	CDE		2	4	5	
Apiaceae sp	Apiaceae		ABCDE	1		1	2	1
Plantago lanceolata	Plantaginaceae	ribwort plantain	D	4	2	3	2	2
Cirsium-type	Asteraceae	thistle	ABCD			1		
Cichorium intybus-type	Asteraceae	chicory, wild succory	BD	2	1	1	2	1
Bidens	Asteraceae	bur-marigold	E			1		
Poaceae undiff.	Poaceae	grass	ABCD	105	66	89	43	35
Cerealia	Poaceae	cereal	F				1	1
Typha latifolia	Typhaceae	bulrush	E			1		

Key: A = cultivated ground; B = disturbed ground; C = woodlands, hedgerows, scrub, etc; D = grasslands, meadows, heathland; E = aquatic/wet habitats; F = cultivar.

Table 5: Pollen remains from selected samples

Appendix 3 Radiocarbon dates

FROM: Darden Hood, Director (mailto:mailto:dhood@radiocarbon.com)
(This is a copy of the letter being mailed. Invoices/receipts follow only by mail.)

August 21, 2007

Dr. Elizabeth Pearson
Worcestershire Historic Environment
and Archaeology Service
Woodbury Hall
University of Worcester
Henwick Grove
Worcester WR1 1JB, UK

RE: Radiocarbon Dating Results For Samples WSM36102/107, WSM36102/108

Dear Dr. Pearson:

Enclosed are the radiocarbon dating results for two samples recently sent to us. They each provided plenty of carbon for accurate measurements and all the analyses proceeded normally. The report sheet also contains the method used, material type, and applied pretreatments and, where applicable, the two-sigma calendar calibration range.

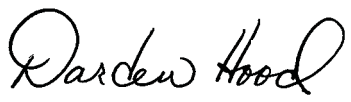
As always, this report has been both mailed and sent electronically. All results (excluding some inappropriate material types) which are less than about 20,000 years BP and more than about ~250 BP include this calendar calibration page (also digitally available in Windows metafile (wmf) format upon request). The calibrations are calculated using the newest (2004) calibration database with references quoted on the bottom of each page. Multiple probability ranges may appear in some cases, due to short-term variations in the atmospheric 14C contents at certain time periods. Examining the calibration graphs will help you understand this phenomenon. Don't hesitate to contact us if you have questions about calibration.

We analyzed these samples on a sole priority basis. No students or intern researchers who would necessarily be distracted with other obligations and priorities were used in the analyses. We analyzed them with the combined attention of our entire professional staff.

Information pages are also enclosed with the mailed copy of this report. If you have any specific questions about the analyses, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Our invoice is enclosed. Please, forward it to the appropriate officer or send VISA charge authorization. Thank you. As always, if you have any questions or would like to discuss the results, don't hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,



Dr. Elizabeth Pearson

Report Date: 8/21/2007

Worcestershire Historic Environment and Archaeology Service

Material Received: 7/26/2007

Sample Data	Measured Radiocarbon Age	13C/12C Ratio	Conventional Radiocarbon Age(*)
Beta - 233064	700 +/- 40 BP	-27.8 o/oo	650 +/- 40 BP
SAMPLE : WSM36102/107			
ANALYSIS : AMS-Standard delivery			
MATERIAL/PRETREATMENT : (seeds): acid/alkali/acid			
2 SIGMA CALIBRATION : Cal AD 1280 to 1400 (Cal BP 670 to 550)			
Beta - 233065	1900 +/- 40 BP	-23.5 o/oo	1920 +/- 40 BP
SAMPLE : WSM36102/108			
ANALYSIS : AMS-Standard delivery			
MATERIAL/PRETREATMENT : (seeds): acid/alkali/acid			
2 SIGMA CALIBRATION : Cal AD 10 to 140 (Cal BP 1940 to 1810)			

CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-27.8:lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: **233064**

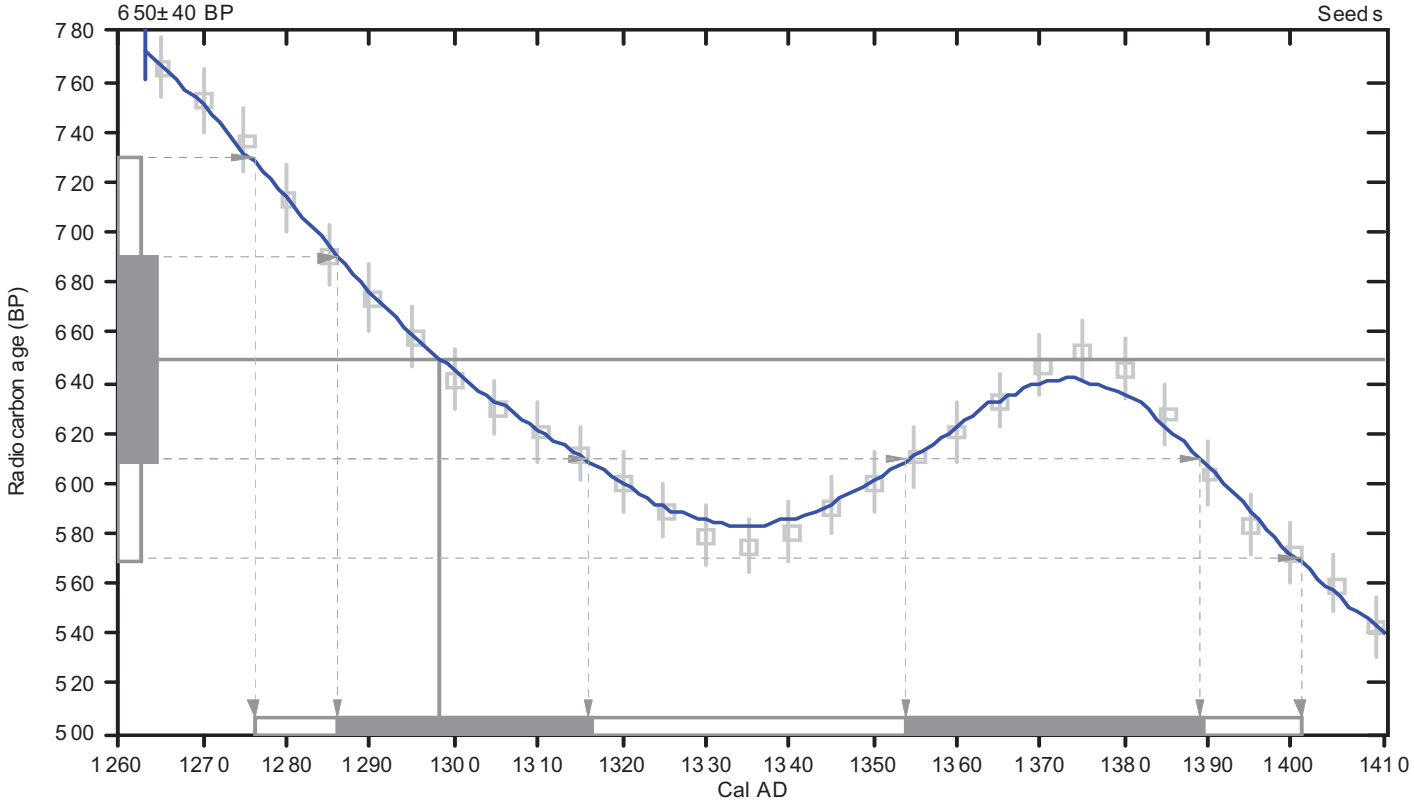
Conventional radiocarbon age: **650±40 BP**

2 Sigma calibrated result: **Cal AD 1280 to 1400 (Cal BP 670 to 550)**
(95% probability)

Intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age with calibration curve: Cal AD 1300 (Cal BP 650)

1 Sigma calibrated results: Cal AD 1290 to 1320 (Cal BP 660 to 630) and
(68% probability) Cal AD 1350 to 1390 (Cal BP 600 to 560)



References:

Database used

INTCAL04

Calibration Database

INTCAL04 Radiocarbon Age Calibration

IntCal04: Calibration Issue of Radiocarbon (Volume 46, nr 3, 2004).

Mathematics

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C14 Dates

Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2), p317-322

Beta Analytic Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory

4985 S.W. 74th Court, Miami, Florida 33155 • Tel: (305)667-5167 • Fax: (305)663-0964 • E-Mail: beta@radiocarbon.com

CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-23.5:lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: **233065**

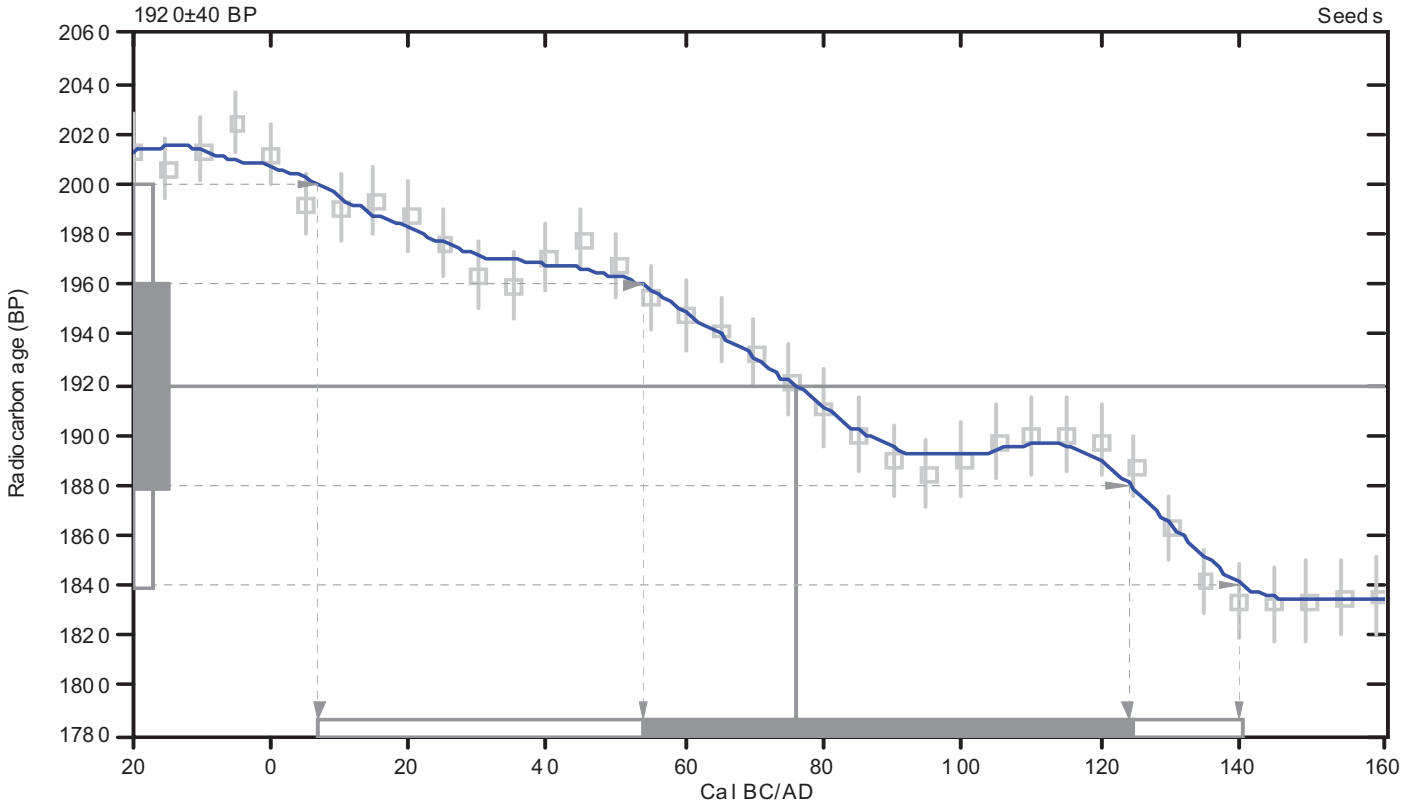
Conventional radiocarbon age: **1920±40 BP**

2 Sigma calibrated result: (95% probability) **Cal AD 10 to 140 (Cal BP 1940 to 1810)**

Intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age with calibration curve: Cal AD 80 (Cal BP 1870)

1 Sigma calibrated result: (68% probability) Cal AD 50 to 120 (Cal BP 1900 to 1830)



References:

Database used

INTCAL04

Calibration Database

INTCAL04 Radiocarbon Age Calibration

IntCal04: Calibration Issue of Radiocarbon (Volume 46, nr 3, 2004).

Mathematics

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C14 Dates

Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2), p317-322

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Summary of data for Worcestershire HER

Date range	Material	Total	Weight (g)	Specialist report?	Important research assemblage?
Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	1	1	N	N
Prehistoric	Flint	4	9.7	N	N
Unknown	Iron	4	63	N	N
Unknown	Shell	1	1	N	N
13-18thC	Roof tile	35	1573	N	N
13-E14thC	Pottery	1	7	N	N
17-18thC	Clay pipe	3	3	N	N
17-18thC	Pottery	3	4	N	N
17-19thC	Ceramic building material	14	83	N	N
17-20thC	Ceramic building material	7	73	N	N
1760-90	Pottery	2	1.5	N	N
18-19thC	Brick	2	9	N	N
18thC	Pottery	2	8	N	N
18th-M19thC	Brick	2	238	N	N
19-20thC	Pottery	3	23	N	N
19-E20thC	Glass	1	3	N	N
20thC	Glass	1	8	N	N
20thC	Lead	1	32	N	N
c1650	Clay pipe	1	10	N	N
L11-14thC	Pottery	1	20	N	N
L16-18thC	Pottery	1	0.5	N	N
L19-20thC	Iron	1	100	N	N
L19-20thC	Roof tile	1	17	N	N
L19-E20thC	Pottery	3	2	N	N
L19thC	Pottery	1	1	N	N
M1-2C	Pottery	2	4	N	N
M19-20thC	Lead	1	5	N	N
M19-20thC	Pottery	12	28	N	N
M19-20thC	Tile	3	145	N	N
M19-E20thC	Bottle glass	1	11	N	N
M19-E20thC	Pottery	1	8	N	N

Summary of finds assemblage

Methods of retrieval	Yes/No
Hand retrieval	
Bulk sample	Yes
Spot sample	
Auger	
Monolith	Yes
Observed	

Type	Preservation	Date (note 1)	Specialist report? Y/N (note 2)	Key assemblage? Y/N (note 3)
Environmental deposit – peat	Anoxic, Waterlogged	Undated	N	N
Insect remains	Anoxic, waterlogged	Undated	N	N
Plant remains – macrofossils	Anoxic, waterlogged	Roman-medieval	Y	N
Plant remains – pollen	Anoxic, waterlogged	Roman-medieval	Y	N
Shell – mollusc	Not decayed	Roman-medieval	N	N

Environmental remains