

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INVESTIGATIONS AT
THE WILLOWS,
ROBERTS END STREET,
HANLEY SWAN,
WORCESTERSHIRE

Jo Wainwright and Tom Vaughan

With contributions by Dennis Williams

Illustrations by Carolyn Hunt

23rd July 2008

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INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

Project 3229
Report 1627
WSM 38571

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Archaeological Investigations at The Willows, Roberts End Street, Hanley Swan, Worcestershire

Jo Wainwright and Tom Vaughan

With contributions by Dennis Williams

Part 1 Project summary

An archaeological investigation was undertaken at The Willows, Roberts End Street, Hanley Swan, Worcestershire (NGR: SO 824 427). It was undertaken on behalf of Mr and Mrs Burnside, who intended to create an access road to The Willows and Owlgate Offices off the B4209 Upton-upon-Severn road, for which a planning application was submitted. The project aimed to determine if any significant archaeological site was present and if so to indicate its nature, date and location.

To the south of an infilled pond the natural subsoil was exposed and medieval deposits were excavated. The presence of 13th and 14th century pottery within a cultivation or build up of soil and a possible dump of pottery within this layer suggests that occupation, albeit of an agricultural nature, was taking place on the site during this period. There are cropmarks of ridge and furrow to the east in Balcony Orchard and it is possible that this ridge and furrow continued westwards into the area of the site.

To the east of the site a pottery kiln, which was in operation in the 15th and 16th centuries, has been excavated. Quantities of 15th –16th century pottery, including kiln waste, was also recovered from the cultivation layer reinforcing the theory that Hanley Swan was an important pottery production area during this period.

The pit and gully excavated to the south of the pond probably date from the early post-medieval period and perhaps represent some sort of activity other than agriculture taking place in the vicinity of the site. The infilled pond could have originally been a marl extraction pit providing clay for the pottery industry. Two cat or dog burials situated close to each other were of a modern date.

Part 2 Detailed report

1. Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological investigation was undertaken at The Willows, Roberts End Street, Hanley Swan, in the parish of Hanley Castle, Worcestershire (National Grid ref. SO 824 427; Fig 1), on behalf of Mr and Mrs Burnside. The client intended to create an access road to The Willows and Owlgate Offices, off the B4209 Upton-upon-Severn road, and submitted a planning application to Malvern Hills District Council (ref. MH/08/0084), who considered that a site of archaeological interest might be affected (HER ref. WSM 09685).

1.2 Project parameters

The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (IFA 2001).

The project also conforms to a brief prepared by the Planning Advisory Section of Worcestershire County Council (HEAS 2008a) and for which a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced (HEAS 2008b).

1.3 Aims

The aim of the archaeological investigations were to locate archaeological deposits and determine, if present, their extent, state of preservation, date, type, vulnerability and documentation.

2. Methods

2.1 Documentary search

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

Cartographic sources

- Inclosure map, 1797, WRO ref. BA 816/2 269.81
- 1st edition Ordnance Survey, 1886, Worcestershire, sheet XLVII.4, scale 25”;1 mile

2.2 Fieldwork methodology

2.2.1 Fieldwork strategy

A detailed specification has been prepared by the Service (HEAS 2008b).

Fieldwork was undertaken between 12th May and 12th June 2008. The site reference number and site code is WSM 38571.

Observation and recording of archaeological deposits was restricted to areas of ground disturbance associated with the development. The area comprised the access road,

approximately 85m in length and 6.0m wide, a total area of approximately 510m² (Fig 2). Groundworks were undertaken with two mini-excavators, using smooth bladed ditching buckets. 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).

2.2.2 Structural analysis

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

2.3 Artefact methodology

2.3.1 Artefact recovery policy

The artefact recovery policy conformed to standard Service practice (CAS 1995, appendix 4).

2.3.2 Method of analysis

All hand-retrieved finds were examined and a primary record was made on a Microsoft Access 2000 database. 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 recorded by fabric type and form according to the fabric reference series maintained by the service (Hurst and Rees 1992; Hurst 1994a; www.worcestershireceramics.org).

A small number of bone artefacts from environmental samples were examined, but none were worthy of comment, and so they not included below, nor included in the Table 1 quantification.

2.4 The methods in retrospect

The exposed surfaces were sufficiently clean to observe well-differentiated archaeological deposits, though any less clear deposits may have not been identified. However, due to adverse weather conditions part of the site in the south was flooded after exposure and therefore, access to, and visibility of, deposits allowed a lesser degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved (Plate 1).

3. Topographical and archaeological context

The predominant soils within the area belong to the Brockhurst 2 Soil Association (711c), comprising slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged reddish fine loamy soils over clay and clayey soils, some reddish clayey alluvial soils affected by groundwater, over parent material of Permo-Triassic reddish mudstone and alluvium (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

The village, which lay within the medieval Royal Forest, and later the Chase of Malvern, and was thus subject to the harsh forest laws, is an area of considerable archaeological significance. Previous investigations have identified that the area was a substantial focus of pottery production between the 14th and late 16th/early 17th centuries (Miller and Crawford 2007; Vaughan 2008). The early Malvern Chase pottery industry produced cooking pots and highly decorated tripod pitchers in large quantities in the 12th and 13th centuries. It is as yet unlocated, although documentary evidence suggests that the Welland area, closer to the Malvern Hills to the west, may have been its focus (Hurst 1994b; WSM 27001).

The site is located to the east of the medieval focus of Hanley Swan village, within the parish of Hanley Castle (NGR: SO 824 427; Fig 1). It lies on the west side of a larger field, which is a flattish area, at approximately 25m AOD, bounded by Roberts End Street to the north and by fields to the east, south and west. The Willows, a timber framed building, probably dates from the early post-medieval period.

This field has been the subject of a number of archaeological investigations, comprising geophysical survey, watching brief and trial trench evaluation. Alongside The Balconies a medieval ditch was revealed, aligned approximately north south, along with a substantial dump of ceramic waste, largely of 18th-19th century date, although a small amount of 13th-14th century material was also observed. The Balconies is a complex of 18th century buildings. A pond, visible on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1886, appears to have extended further to the west, although this section was filled in prior to construction of the buildings (Hurst 1994c; WSM 29827, Fig. 3). On the east side of Balcony Orchard, the base of a 15th-16th century pottery kiln was identified (Hurst 1994b; WSM 09685, 29935 and 29939).

The field to the immediate south of the site is marked as 'Clay Pits Field' on an estate plan (WSM 23725). This is conjectured to be associated with the aforementioned kiln (WSM 09685).

At Brickwalls Farm, 0.4km to the south, investigations revealed a layer of 19th century bricks, a 18th/19th century garden soil with extensive residual 13th-16th century pottery, sealing a 16th century ditch and two pits, one a clay pit associated with an adjacent area of intense burning. The brick layer is conjectured to derive from a kiln located in the vicinity and the pottery was comprised largely of wasters, the discarded debris from an adjacent medieval kiln (WSM 30486, 35961 and 36024). Two main phases of dumping were distinguished: a small quantity of ceramic material (mostly pottery) in the 13th to 14th century; and substantial waster dumps in the 15th and 16th century, which provides a strong argument for the existence of a kiln nearby. There was also evidence for clay pitting and dumping of Malvernian gravels, presumably to provide the raw material for pottery manufacture (WSM 30572).

Other evidence of ceramic production on the east side of the village includes: a large pit, conjectured to be for clay extraction and backfilled in the 19th-20th centuries at Chestnut Cottage to the south-west (WSM 31911 and 37239).

The importance of agriculture to the local economy is also evident from the cropmark traces of ridge and furrow – the remains of the medieval practice of strip farming within large communally held fields – which survive around the village (WSM 15103). A large number of scatters of medieval and post-medieval pottery have been recorded around the periphery of the village. It is unclear if these relate to waster dumps or simply were deposited during manuring (WSM 08514, 08515, 08517, 20977, 20978, 25880 and 34760).

4. Results

4.1 Structural analysis

The deposits and features recorded are shown in Figure 2. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1.

4.1.1 Phase 1 Natural deposits

The natural matrix (102) consisted of compact light grey brown and orange silty clays with small angular gravel in places (Plate 2). The natural matrix was only exposed in the southern part of the site.

4.1.2 Phase 2 Medieval deposits

Layer (105), which was seen above the natural matrix in the south of the site, probably represents a cultivation or build up of soil dating from the medieval period. A concentration of pottery (111) within layer (105) also dates from this period and was possibly deliberately dumped in a hollow in the natural to help with drainage.

4.1.3 Phase 3 Post-medieval deposits

There were five features cutting layer (105). A gully (108) with a fill (107) of dark grey brown silty clay produced a small number of pottery sherds dating from the late 14th to 16th centuries but it is probable that the pottery was residual and the gully is of an early post-medieval date. The fill (109) of a pit (110), situated directly to the north of the gully, contained pottery dating from the 17th century. One post-hole (117) was excavated to the south of the pit and gully.

Two rectangular cuts (113) and (115) (Plate 3) were dog/cat burials of a probable modern date. Fill (112) of cut (113) contained brown staining (decayed bone) within a matrix of damp and sticky greyish brown clay. The one sherd of medieval pottery recovered was probably residual. Fill (114) of cut (115) was a damp and sticky greyish red clay and contained one sherd of 20th century pottery and very decayed, articulated cat or dog bones.

Above (105/111) was a layer (101) of mid red brown silty clay representing a soil build up or post-medieval cultivation deposit. Finds recovered from (101) are dated from the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods.

At the north end of the site the natural was not reached. The earliest deposit excavated was layer (106) which was a very disturbed deposit of mid brown silty clay with frequent modern intrusions from probable tree planting and dumping of material in wet areas (Plate 4). A medieval to modern date range can be assigned to the artefacts recovered from (106). Above (101) and (106) was the topsoil (100) which was a mid to dark brown silty clay loam. A pond (103), which had been filled (104) in the mid to late 20th century was situated towards the north of the site and delineated the southern edge of (106) and northern edge of (101).

4.2 Artefact analysis, by Dennis Williams

4.2.1 The artefact assemblage

The assemblage, recovered during the ground-works carried out at the site, is summarised in Table 1. Pottery accounted for 54% of the assemblage by weight, the remainder being other building materials (brick, plaster and tile) and small quantities of glass and metal. However, owing to the high density of finds (particularly in the layer immediately above the natural soil), these only represent a small sample (approximately 10%) of the total exposed by mechanical excavation.

| Material | Type | Total | Weight |
|------------|------------------------|-------|--------|
| Bone | Cat/dog | 20 | 25 |
| Brick | Medieval | 3 | 480 |
| Brick | Post-medieval/modern | 1 | 467 |
| Brick/tile | Medieval/post-medieval | 4 | 18 |
| Brick/tile | Post-medieval/modern | 7 | 140 |
| Glass | Post-medieval/modern | 4 | 14 |
| Metal | Post-medieval | 1 | 44 |
| Plaster | Modern | 1 | 192 |
| Pottery | Medieval | 580 | 5432 |

| Material | Type | Total | Weight |
|-------------------|----------------------|-------|--------|
| Pottery | Modern | 4 | 24 |
| Pottery | Post-medieval | 12 | 595 |
| Pottery | Post-medieval/modern | 5 | 252 |
| Asbestos cement | Modern | 1 | 18 |
| Tile - floor | Medieval | 4 | 212 |
| Tile - floor | Modern | 1 | 29 |
| Tile - floor | Post-medieval/modern | 2 | 28 |
| Tile - floor/roof | Medieval | 22 | 839 |
| Tile - floor/roof | Post-medieval/modern | 5 | 158 |
| Tile - roof | Medieval | 24 | 1734 |
| Tile - roof | Post-medieval/modern | 4 | 360 |
| Totals: | | 705 | 11061 |

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

The overall level of preservation was generally fair, though the majority of ceramic sherds displayed significant abrasion, making identification of rim sherds difficult in many cases. Medieval pottery and building materials constituted 79% of the overall assemblage, by weight, with nearly a third of these being accounted for by tiles, both roof and floor, with a Malvernian fabric (a number of other tiles were categorised as medieval/post-medieval, since they could not be positively identified by either form or fabric).

Context (111), lying directly above the natural soil, contained only medieval artefacts. An equivalent context, 105, also appeared to be medieval, except for two post-medieval/modern pottery finds that were almost certainly intrusive. Finds retrieved from contexts (100), (101), (104), (106), (114) included post-medieval and/or modern finds as well as medieval ones. The finds from (107) and (112) were medieval but few in number, and were probably residual within their respective contexts. Three fragments of medieval brick were highly fired, with dark brown and grey fabrics and large Malvernian inclusions. These features were indicative of bricks made locally, and their condition could support the view that they may have been used in a nearby kiln structure.

4.2.2 The pottery

Medieval

All sherds have been grouped and quantified according to fabric type (Table 2). Where possible, diagnostic form sherds were used to provide dating evidence, with most of the remaining sherds being 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). The majority of the pottery was locally produced Malvernian ware (Vince 1984).

| Fabric no. | Fabric name | Total | Weight |
|------------|---------------------------------|-------|--------|
| 56 | Malvernian unglazed ware | 26 | 278 |
| 69 | Oxidized glazed Malvernian ware | 547 | 5123 |
| 78 | Post-medieval red wares | 4 | 91 |

| | | | |
|---------|------------------------------|-----|-------|
| 81 | Stonewares | 1 | 6 |
| 81.4 | Miscellaneous late stoneware | 5 | 318 |
| 83 | Porcelain | 2 | 188 |
| 85 | Modern stone china | 4 | 172 |
| 90 | Post-medieval orange ware | 1 | 72 |
| 91 | Post-medieval buff wares | 1 | 1 |
| 99 | Miscellaneous medieval wares | 6 | 30 |
| 101 | Miscellaneous modern wares | 4 | 24 |
| Totals: | | 601 | 6,303 |

Table 2: *Quantification of the Medieval pottery by fabric*

Flared bowls, from contexts (101), (105), (106) and (111), represented the most common identifiable glazed, oxidised Malvernian forms (fabric 69). Owing to the abraded and fragmentary condition of most of the sherds from these vessels, it was difficult in many cases to accurately measure rim diameters, though these all appeared to fall in the size range 230-330mm. Sherd condition often made it difficult to determine exact rim forms, but examples from jars (Type 8) and jugs (Type 3) were recovered from (105) and (111), respectively.

The forms and fabric of most of the Malvernian pottery found at this site is consistent with production in the date range late 14th-16th century, similar to that found during the excavation of an adjacent kiln site (Hurst 1994b). However, a small number of very abraded sherds, in a coarse, unglazed Malvernian ware (fabric 56) were also retrieved, from contexts (101), (105), (106) and (111). The only diagnostic rim among these was similar to that of a Type 3 cooking pot, although its condition was such that it was impossible to determine whether it was hand or wheel-made. A late 12th-14th century date range is likely for fabric 56, which may have been directly superseded by production of the glazed fabric 69 in this part of the Malvern Chase area.

Of special interest was the presence of some material likely to be indicative of production in close proximity to this site, and so related to a kiln identified in an adjacent field. Among this material were fabric 69 sherds bearing glaze coatings that had not been vitrified. In a few cases, there was evidence of breakage within the furnace, since glaze material had been deposited on fracture surfaces. One large, flat sherd may have served as a spacer in the kiln, since it exhibited marks in its part-vitrified glaze that appeared to have been caused by the base of a supported vessel.

Post-medieval and modern

Other pottery finds were confined to a total of 18 sherds, distributed throughout contexts (100), (101), (104), (105), (106), and (109). These included post-medieval red and buff wares, stonewares, stone china and flowerpots.

4.2.3 **Other artefacts**

A few pieces of vessel glass were retrieved from contexts near the surface, along with some modern interior wall plaster and a piece of asbestos reinforced cement. Metal finds were confined to a single handmade iron nail, probably post-medieval in date. Small fragments of bone, believed to be from a pet burial were recovered from context (114).

4.2.4 **Overview of artefactual evidence**

The quantity of medieval sherds in the assemblage, associated with some indication of waster material being present, provides further confirmation of pottery production in this part of Hanley Swan. Significantly, there was also well-stratified evidence (in contexts (105) and (111)) of medieval activity predating this production. The post-medieval and modern finds

were mainly from shallower contexts, and probably associated with subsequent domestic occupation and use of the site. Date ranges and *terminus post quem* dates are given for each context in Table 3.

| Context | Count | Weight (g) | Date range | Period | TPQ |
|---------|-------|------------|--|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 100 | 5 | 208 | 14 th -20 th century | Medieval/modern | mid-19 th century |
| 101 | 140 | 1630 | 13 th -20 th century | Medieval/modern | 20 th century |
| 104 | 1 | 11 | 19 th -20 th century | Post-med/modern | 20 th century |
| 105 | 167 | 1851 | 13 th -20 th century | Medieval/modern | 14 th century |
| 106 | 71 | 815 | 13 th -20 th century | Medieval/modern | 20 th century |
| 107 | 9 | 45 | 14 th -16 th century | Medieval | 14 th century |
| 109 | 1 | 1 | 17 th century | Post-medieval | 17 th century |
| 111 | 205 | 1737 | 13 th -16 th century | Medieval | 14 th century |
| 112 | 1 | 3 | 14 th -16 th century | Medieval | 14 th century |
| 114 | 1 | 2 | 20 th century | Modern | 20 th century |

Table 3: Summary of the pottery assemblage by context

5. Synthesis

5.1 Medieval

The presence of 13th and 14th century pottery within a cultivation soil and a possible dump of pottery within this layer suggest that occupation, albeit of an agricultural nature, was taking place on the site during this period. To the west of the site, at the Balconies, a medieval ditch and a small amount of 13th-14th material was also observed (Hurst 1994c; WSM 29827). There are cropmarks of ridge and furrow to the east in Balcony Orchard and it is possible that this ridge and furrow continued westwards into the area of the site and perhaps the ditch excavated at the Balconies was the western boundary of the ridge and furrow (WSM 15103).

About two hundred metres to the east of the site, in Balcony Orchard, the base of a 15th-16th century pottery kiln was identified (Hurst 1994b; WSM 09685, 29935 and 29939). Therefore, on the site there was activity taking place prior to this area becoming a pottery production centre. However, the activity is of a purely agricultural nature and not domestic or industrial in character. Quantities of 15th–16th century pottery, including kiln waste, were also recovered from the cultivation layer reinforcing the theory that Hanley Swan was an important pottery production area during this period.

It is possible that the pond, which is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1886, was originally a marl pit providing clay for the pottery industry (Fig. 3).

5.2 Post-medieval

The pit and gully excavated to the south of the pond probably date from the early post-medieval period and perhaps represent some sort of activity other than agricultural taking place in the vicinity of the site. The Willows, a timber framed building, probably dates from the early post-medieval period and it is possible that these features are associated with this building.

The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1886 shows the site as an orchard. The two probable modern dog/cat burials were perhaps placed under one of the trees in the orchard or perhaps

in the garden of the Willows if this area had become incorporated into the garden when they were buried. Pets were and still are often buried at the end of the garden and/or under a tree.

6. **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.

Archaeological investigations were undertaken on behalf of Mr and Mrs Burnside at The Willows, Upton Road, Hanley Swan, Worcestershire (NGR SO 824 427; HER ref WSM 38571). An area was stripped to form a new access road for The Willows and Owlgate Offices.

To the south of an infilled pond the natural subsoil was exposed and medieval deposits were excavated. The presence of 13th and 14th century pottery within a cultivation or build up of soil and a possible dump of pottery within this layer suggests that occupation, albeit of an agricultural nature, was taking place on the site during this period. There are cropmarks of ridge and furrow to the east in Balcony Orchard and it is possible that this ridge and furrow continued westwards into the area of the site.

To the east of the site a pottery kiln, which was in operation in the 15th and 16th centuries, has been excavated. Quantities of 15th –16th century pottery, including kiln waste, was also recovered from the cultivation layer reinforcing the theory that Hanley Swan was an important pottery production area during this period.

The pit and gully excavated to the south of the pond probably date from the early post-medieval period and perhaps represent some sort of activity other than agricultural taking place in the vicinity of the site. The infilled pond could have originally been a marl extraction pit providing clay for the pottery industry. Two cat or dog burials situated close to each other were of a modern date.

7. **Acknowledgements**

The Service would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Mr and Mrs Burnside, Mr Bridge and Mike Glyde (Worcestershire Historic Environment Planning Advisor, Worcestershire County Council).

8. **Personnel**

The fieldwork and report preparation was led by Jo Wainwright. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Vaughan. Fieldwork was undertaken by Jo Wainwright and Andy Mann and finds analysis was by Dennis Williams. The illustrations were prepared by Carolyn Hunt.

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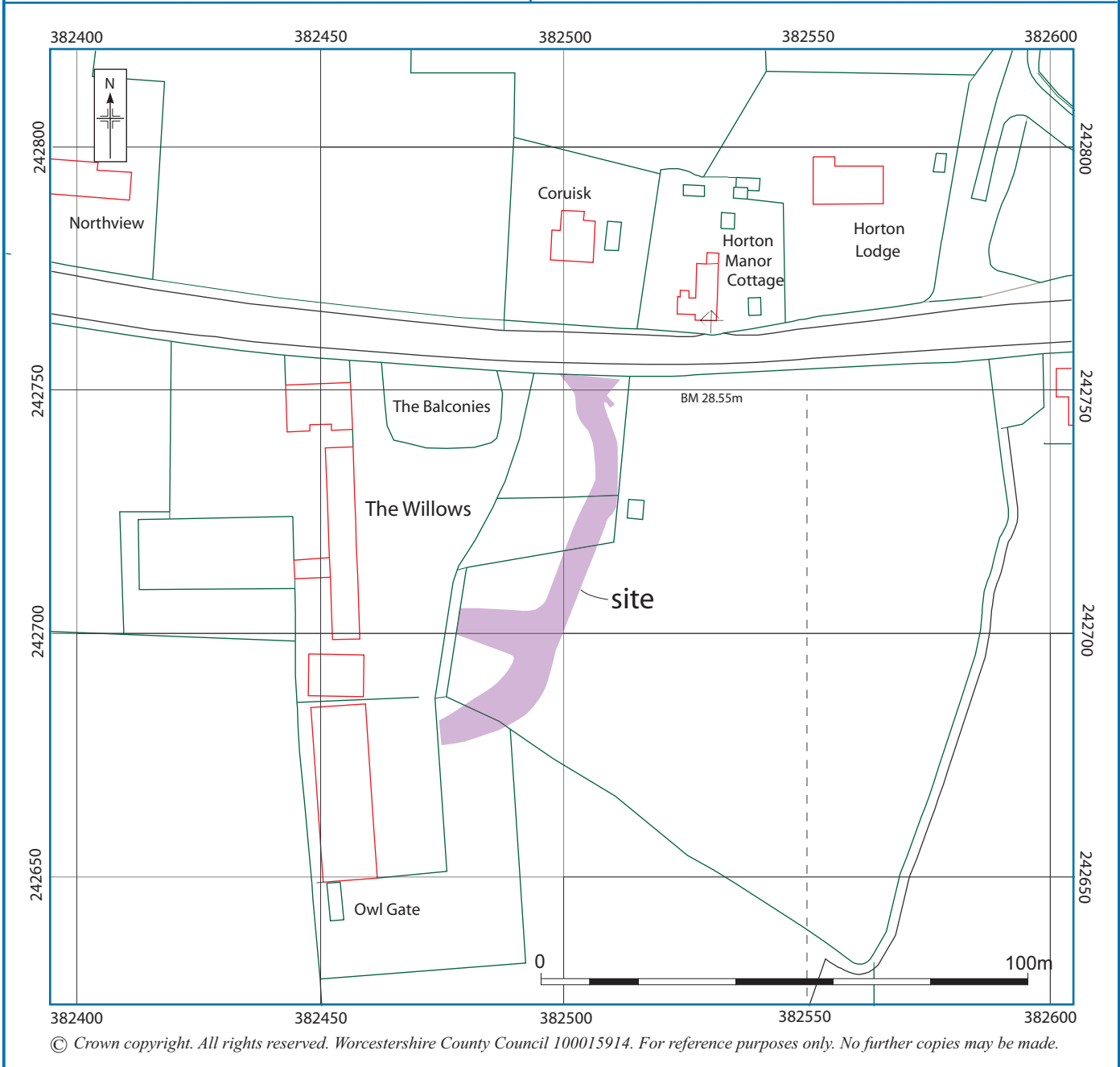
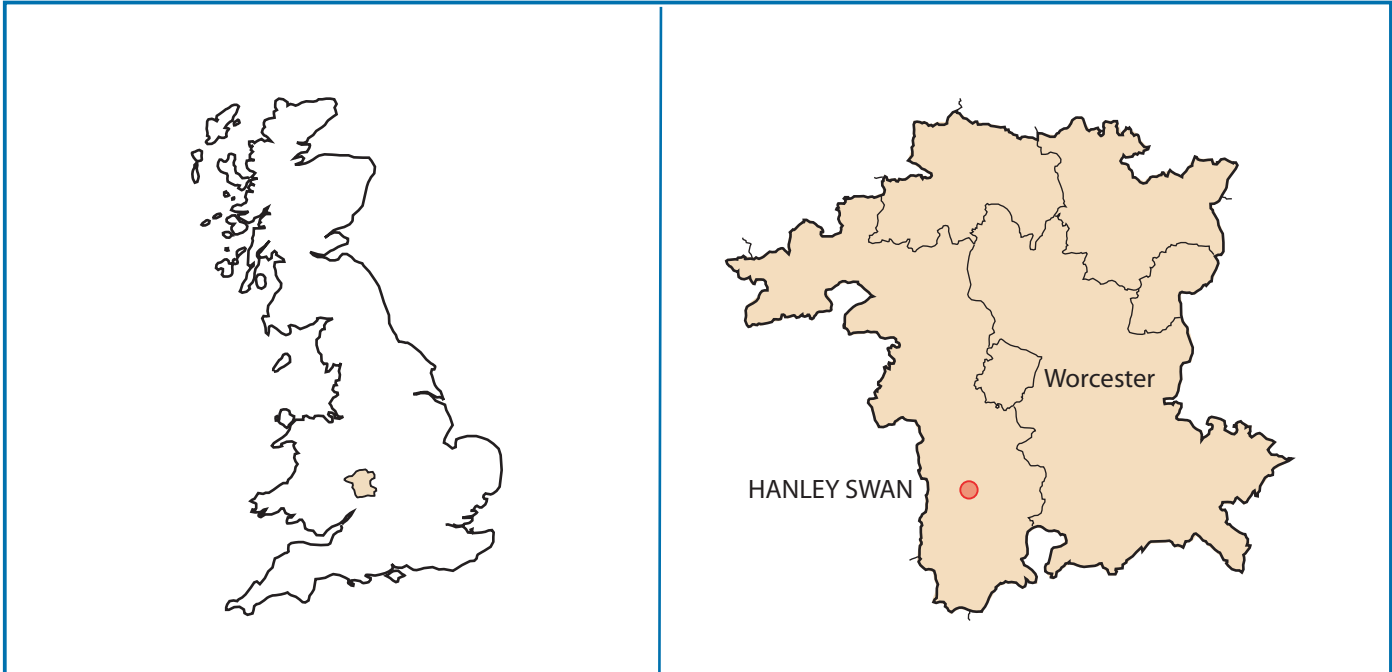
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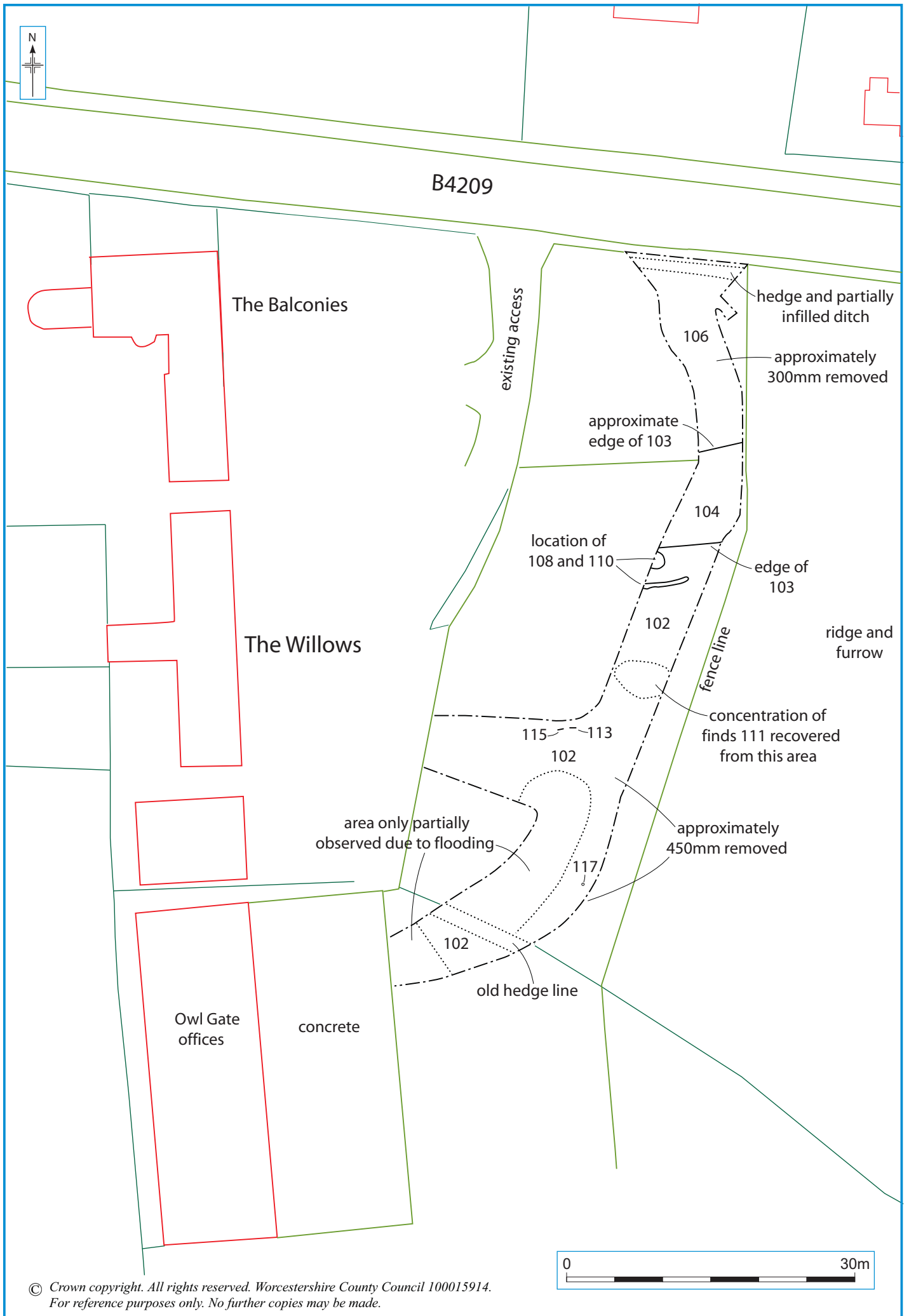
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Figures



Location of the site.

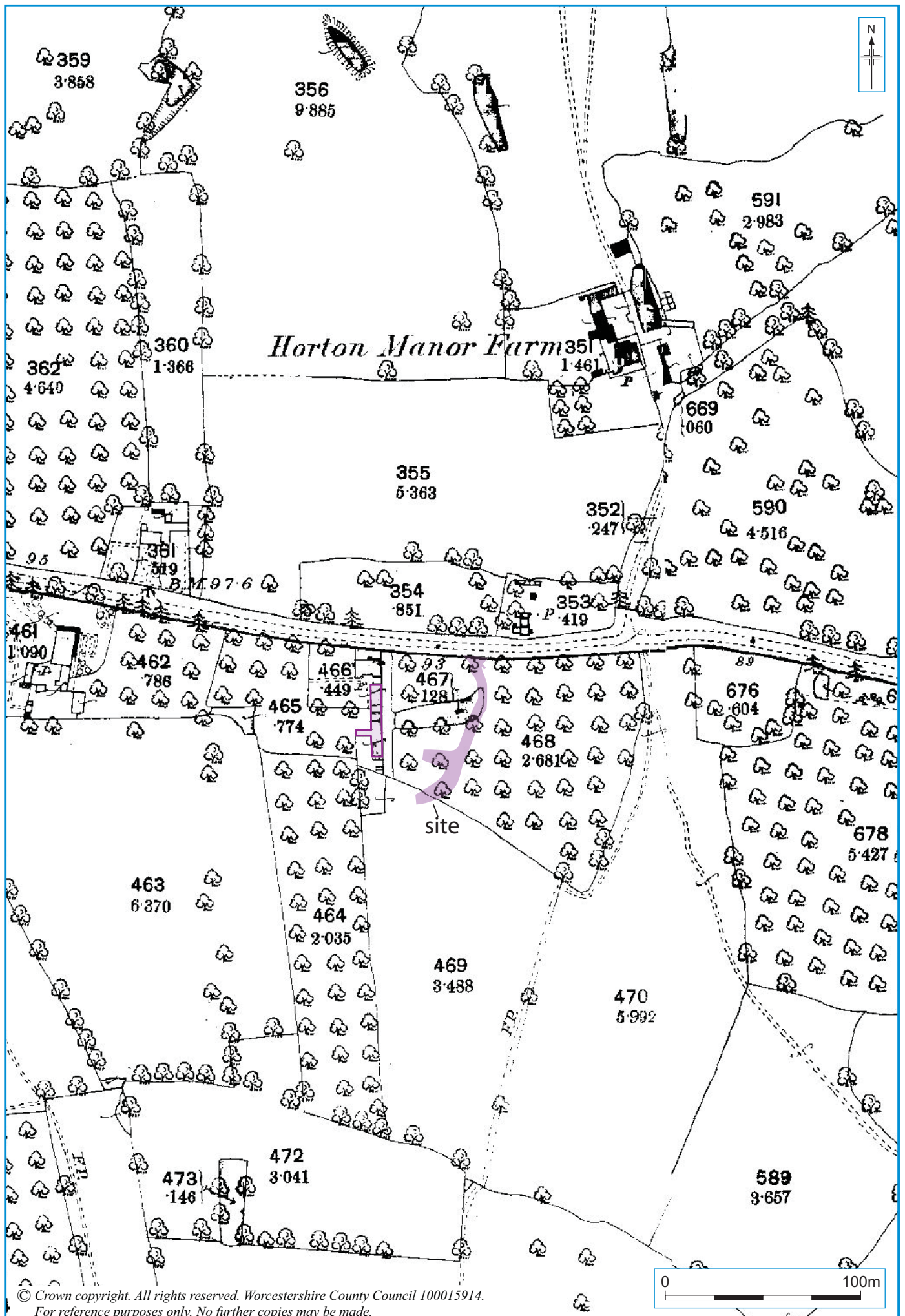
Figure 1



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Trench location plan

Figure 2



Extract from 1st edition Ordnance Survey

Figure 3

Plates



Plate 1 Looking north-east showing southern end of site flooded after site strip



Plate 2 Looking north-east, site strip showing natural (102)



Plate 3 Looking west, pet burial (113) in foreground and pet burial (115) in background



Plate 4 Looking south, northern part of site strip showing layer (106)

 Appendix 1 Context descriptions

Main deposit description

| Context | Classification | Description | Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits |
|---------|----------------|---|---|
| 100 | Topsoil | Moderately compact mid to dark brown silty clay loam with frequent brick, tile, small angular gravel and moderate pottery. Varies in depth across site, maximum 0.25m thick | 0-0.20m |
| 101 | Layer | Mid red brown silty clay with frequent small angular gravel and pottery. Seen to south of the filled in pond (103). Varies in depth up to a maximum 0.20m. Below (100) | 0.20-0.0.35m |
| 102 | Natural | Compact light grey brown and orange silty clay with small angular gravel in places. Seen to south of the filled in pond (103) | 0.45m+ |
| 103 | Cut | Cut for pond or marl extraction pit seen on the 19 th century Ordnance Survey Plan. Backfilled in second half of the 20 th century | 0.20m+ |
| 104 | Fill | Mid brown grey clay silt with very frequent modern inclusions of brick, plastic, metal and modern pottery. Backfill of (103) | 0.20m+ |
| 105 | Layer | Light brown red silty clay with 40% small angular gravel and frequent rounded small to medium pebbles and frequent pottery. Seen to south of pond underneath (101) and above natural (102). Varied in thickness up to a maximum 0.15m | 0.35-0.45m |
| 106 | Layer | Mixed layer of mid brown silty clay with very frequent inclusions of brick and coal. Many hollows in layer (tree boles?) which have been filled in with mixed material of pink clay and building rubble. Underneath (100) to north of pond. Not fully excavated | 0.20-0.35m+ |
| 107 | Fill | Dark grey brown silty clay with moderate small sub-angular stones and occasional charcoal. Concentration of charcoal in west of fill. Fill of (108) | 0.35-0.50m |
| 108 | Gully cut | Linear curved cut running roughly west to east with a rounded eastern end. Concave sides and rounded base. Underneath (101) and cuts (105) | 0.35-0.50m |
| 109 | Fill | Firm mid grey brown silty clay with moderate sub-angular small stones and occasional charcoal. Fill of (110) | 0.35-0.54m |
| 110 | Pit cut | Sub-circular cut with only the base remaining which was irregular. Underneath (101) and cuts (105) | 0.35-0.54m |

| Context | Classification | Description | Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits |
|---------|-------------------------|--|---|
| 111 | Finds retrieval deposit | Concentration of pottery in (105) in vicinity of natural clay hollow. Presumably an attempt to drain a wet area | |
| 112 | Fill | Damp and sticky greyish brown clay with moderate sub-angular stones and charcoal. Slight brown staining within matrix from probable pet burial. Fill of (113) | 0.35-0.58m |
| 113 | Pet burial cut | Rectangular cut with rounded corners, steeply sloping sides and base sloping to centre of cut. Underneath (101) and cuts (105). In line with pet burial (115) | 0.35-0.58m |
| 114 | Fill | Damp and sticky greyish red clay with moderate sub-angular stones and charcoal. Very decayed articulated animal bone (dog/cat) within fill. Fill of (115) | 0.35-0.59m |
| 115 | Pet burial cut | Rectangular cut with rounded to sharp corners, concave sides and base sloping to centre of cut. Underneath (101) and cuts (105). In line with pet burial (113) | 0.35-0.59m |
| 116 | Fill | Soft greyish brown organic silty clay with occasional sub-angular pebbles and charcoal. Fill of (117) | 0.35-0.55m |
| 117 | Post-hole cut | Sub-square cut with rounded corners, near vertical sides and a dish shaped base. Underneath (101) and cuts (105) | 0.35-0.55m |

Appendix 2 Technical information

The archive

The archive consists of:

- 7 Fieldwork progress records AS2
- 3 Photographic records AS3
- 57 Digital photographs
- 1 Drawing number catalogue AS4
- 1 Context number catalogue AS5
- 10 Context finds sheets AS8
- 1 Sample number catalogue AS18
- 17 Abbreviated context records AS40
- 10 Scale drawings
- 1 Box of finds
- 1 Computer disk

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

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