



JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

**LAND ADJACENT TO SPRINGFIELD COTTAGE,
SPRINGFIELD LANE, BROADWAY,
WORCESTERSHIRE
NGR SP 09270 37980**

HER FIELDWORK REFERENCE NUMBER: WSM67762

*On behalf of
Stansgate planning*

JANUARY 2016

REPORT FOR Stansgate Planning
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REPORT ISSUED 28th January 2016

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JMHS Project No: 3423
Site Code: BWSL 16
HER Fieldwork Reference Number: WSM67762
OASIS ID No: Johnmoor1-241918
Archive Location: The archive currently is maintained by John Moore Heritage Services and will be transferred to Worcestershire Museum

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Summary

John Moore Heritage Services carried out an evaluation at land adjacent to Springfield Cottage west of Springfield Lane, Broadway, Worcestershire. No archaeological features were identified and the only recovered finds were two pieces of post-medieval pottery which were unstratified and recovered from the spoil heap of one of the evaluation trenches. The south of the study area was dominated by prominent survival of ridge and furrow. The most northerly of these ridges was much larger than the others in width and height and there was some interest in the nature of this earthwork. Excavation of this earthwork did not reveal anything that would identify it as another class of earthwork.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location (Figure 1)

The 0.39ha development site is located on the northwest edge of the village of Broadway, on the west side of Springfield Lane, at NGR SP 09270 37980. The site currently is an area of pasture bounded by further pasture to the north, Springfield Lane to the east and residential properties to the south and east. The underlying geology comprises the Charmouth Mudstone Formation which is mapped as outcropping to the surface on the west side of Springfield Lane and being overlain by Head to the east (BGS 2015).

1.2 Planning Background

A planning application was submitted to Wychavon District Council in September 2013 for 5 dwellings with landscaping, vehicular access and all associated works on land adjacent to Springfield Cottage, Springfield Lane, Broadway (Planning Ref. W/13/01921). The application was initially refused and subsequently granted consent on appeal, subject to a suite of conditions, one of which relates to the historic environment. A Brief relating to this was prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology and Archive Service (WAAS) requiring an archaeological evaluation by trenching as the first stage of archaeological work on the site.

1.3 Archaeological Background (by Stephen Yeates)

A search of archaeological sites was made at the local Worcestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Monuments Record (NMR) around the proposal site. This produced a reasonable number of sites ranging from the Mesolithic to modern times. The catalogue numbers prefixed with the letters WSM are from Worcestershire HER, and those with UID which is English Heritages unique identification number and not the NMR no.

Two sites have produced small finds indicating Mesolithic activity (10,000-4001 BC) Field-walking has recovered Mesolithic flints from north of the Childswickham Road (WSM34400: SP 0882 3783). A further site has reportedly produced Mesolithic and later flints (Neolithic and Bronze Age) in the study area (WSM 24810: SP 0943 3775).

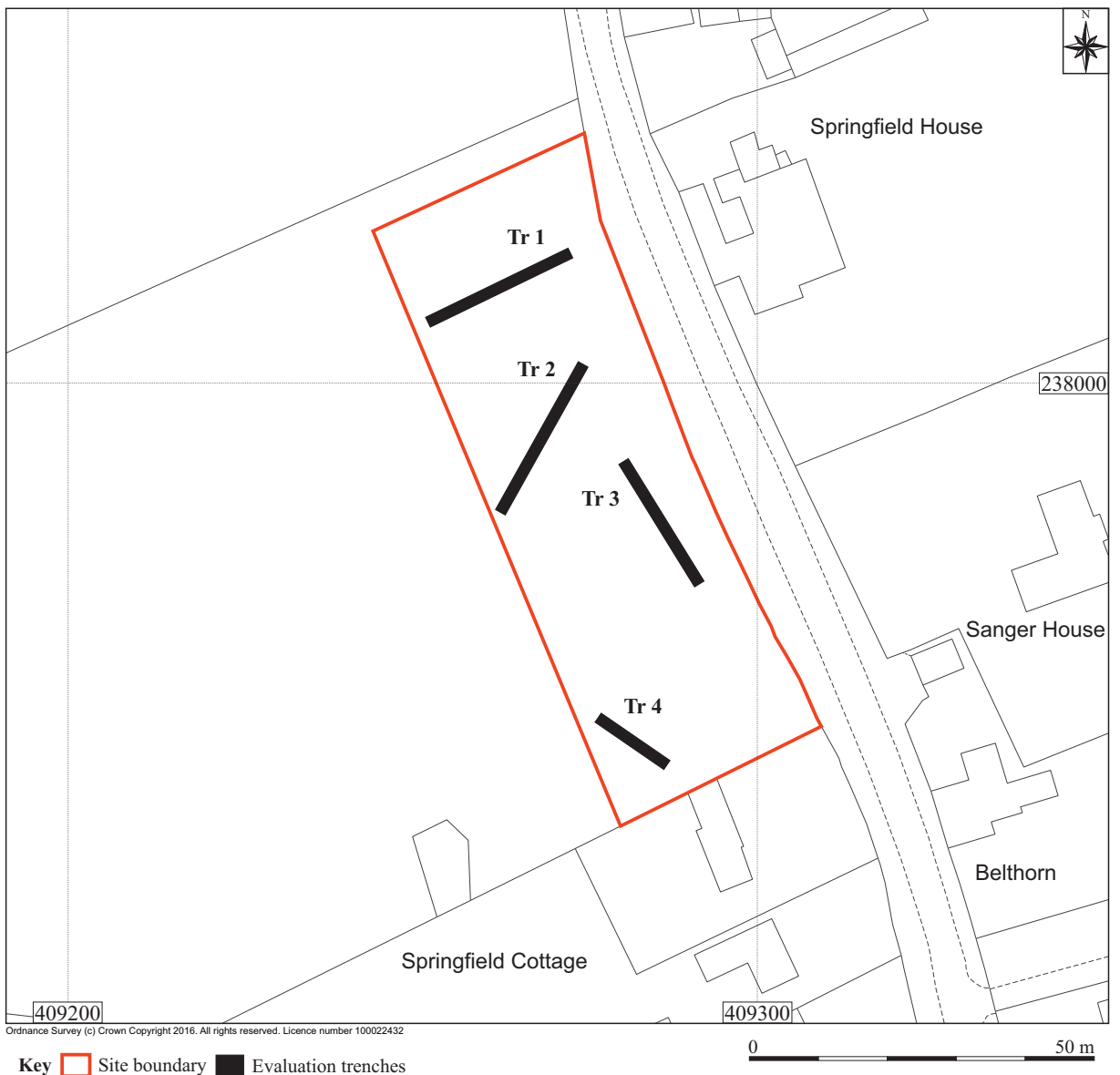
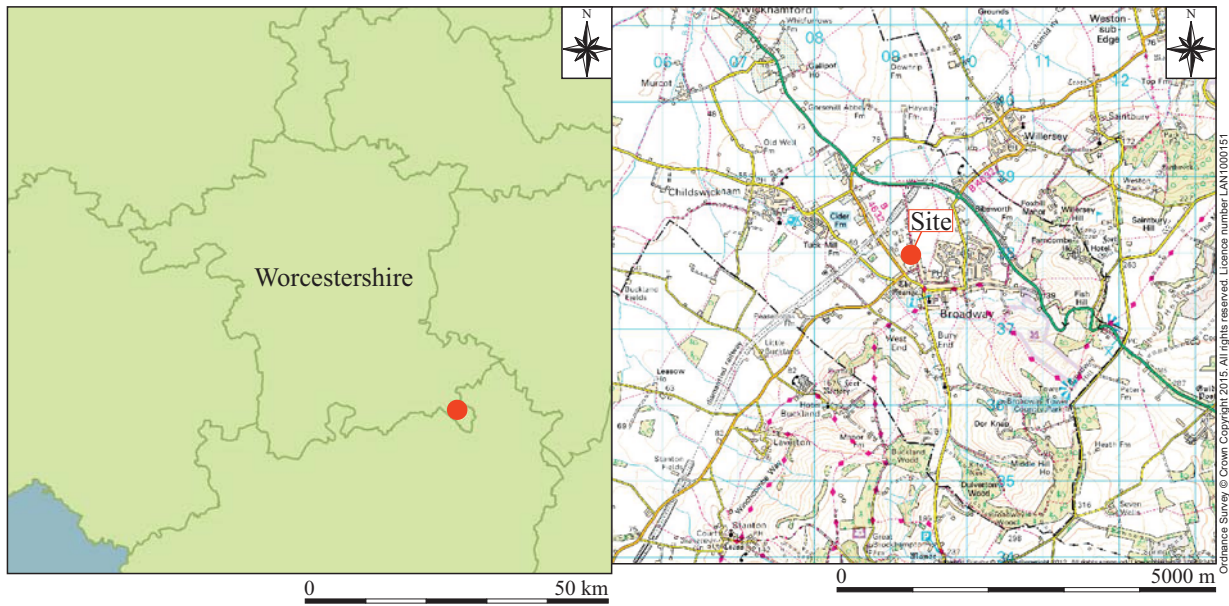


Figure 1: Site location

Neolithic activity (4000-2351 BC) is mainly represented by the recovery of small finds. Neolithic flints have been recovered from a working site (WSM47946: SP 0948 3777), while a further flint working site of that date was detected at the Gordon Russell Factory (UID 1380859: SP 0952 3759). Pottery of a Neolithic date was recovered from a quarry to the west of Broadway (UID 328027 629785: SP 09000 37710). Further Neolithic flint scatters have been reported (WSM34322: SP 0956 3853), along with some later flint products.

A number of Bronze Age sites (2350-801 BC) have been recognised in the area. Ring ditches dated from the early Bronze Age to the early Iron Age have also been noted in the area (WSM10076: SP 0970 3800; WSM10077: SP 0968 3794). Early Bronze Age flints have been recovered from a Neolithic to Bronze Age working site (WSM47946: SP 0948 3777), and a similar site has been identified at the Gordon Russell Factory (UID 1380859: SP 0952 3759). A quarry site to the west of Broadway has produced evidence of extensive periods of settlement from the early Bronze Age (WSM36370: SP 0874 3791; UID 328027, 629785: SP 09000 37710). Bronze Age finds of an unspecified date and location have generally been reported as being recovered from Broadway (WSM10946: SP 0964 3758). The remains of a late Bronze Age enclosure, settlement and cemetery have been identified in the Broadway area (WSM01861: SP 0892 3784).

Iron Age settlement and finds (800 BC to 42 AD) have also been found in the study area. The remains of an Iron Age settlement has been noted at a quarry to the west of Broadway (WSM10943, 36370: SP 0874 3791; UID 328027, 629785: SP 09000 37710). There are the remains of two rectilinear ditched enclosures of a late Iron Age to Roman date near the town (UID 328047: SP 0886 3784). An incomplete curvilinear enclosure 34m x 36m was interpreted as either a late Iron Age to Roman enclosure or an area of gravel extraction associated with a ditch 70m long (UID 1371113: SP 0898 3783). An alignment of pits 130m long located to the west of the proposal site is also considered to be of an Iron Age date (UID 1371126: SP 0884 3793). The remains of a late prehistoric or Roman settlement containing four possible rectilinear enclosures have been noted to the northeast of the proposal site (UID 1371559: SP 0955 3850). Field-walking at Smallbrook Farm, northeast of the proposal site, has produced Iron Age pottery (WSM34322: SP 0956 3853).

Roman occupation and material culture (43-409 AD) also shows up in settlement form and scattered finds across the search area. There is an enclosure near Smallbrook Farm, northeast of the proposal site, dated from the 2nd to 3rd century AD (WSM 09991: SP 0950 3844). Field-walking at Smallbrook Farm has produced Roman pottery and tile (WSM34322: SP 0956 3853). Further cropmarks at Smallbrook Farm are dated to the 3rd to 4th centuries AD (WSM 09993: SP 0941 3857). Roman occupation material has been recovered from a quarry site to the west of Broadway as a continuation of the Iron Age activity (WSM10943, 36370: SP 0874 3791; UID 328027, 629785: SP 09000 37710). The features include ditches, pits, buildings, a road, paving and two skeletons. The finds included a phallus idol. Field-walking at Peters Farm, Middlehill, has detected Roman activity (UID 1452278: SP 0891 3790). Roman pottery has been reported from Sands Meadow (WSM24810: SP 0943 3775), and field-walking has recovered Roman pottery from along the Childswickham Road (WSM34400: SP 0882 3783).

The nature of these subsequent sites are undated, however, they are more likely to be of a later prehistoric, Roman or early medieval date than later. An undated enclosure lies to the southwest of Smallbrook Farm and northeast of the proposal site (WSM 09992: SP 0951 3834). There are undated cropmarks to the west-southwest of Smallbrook Farm (WSM 09994: SP 0953 3848), and to the southwest of that farm (WSM09995: SP 0956 3834) making both of these sites lie to the north and west of the proposal site. A further undated complex with enclosures and pits has been interpreted as a possible field system (UID 1371695: SP 0884 3757).

Early medieval occupation activity (410-1065 AD) has been recovered from a quarry to the west of Broadway and thus west of the proposal site (WSM36370: SP 0874 3791).

High medieval activity and later medieval activity (1066-1539 AD) has been recognised in the search area, primarily towards the southeast of the proposal site where the present town is located. The Market Place at Broadway originated in the 12th century and continued in use into the 16th century (WSM17727: SP 0959 3752). The Abbot's Grange was in use from the 11th century to the 15th century (WSM17728: SP 0937 3746). An archaeological evaluation identified medieval walls possibly associated with the grange (WSM29557: SP 0926 3742). Broadway has a street system that was laid out in the medieval period WSM17733: SP 0999 3764). The Borough is known to have been in existence from 1388 (UID 890452: SP 096 376). Medieval tenements have been recognised on the north side of High Street and to the west of Leamington Road (WSM17729: SP 0969 3757), in the area of the Abbot's Grange (WSM17734: SP 0936 3746). Archaeological investigations at Sands Meadow (WSM24810: SP 0943 3775) and Gordon Russell Factory (WSM30074: SP 0951 3766) have produced medieval pottery. Field-walking at Smallbrook Farm, to the northeast of the proposal site, has also produced medieval pottery (WSM34322: SP 0956 3853). Areas of ridge and furrow have been noted in the vicinity of the site and around the town generally (WSM10069: SP 0920 3819; WSM10070: SP 0940 3821; WSM10071: SP 0948 3815; WSM12111: SP 0927 3835).

Post-medieval activity (1540-1900 AD) is also notable in the area. Generally post-medieval could be used to describe the earlier part of this period 16th and 17th centuries. In the 18th century an Imperial period has commenced, and in the 19th century the Industrial period is evident. Tenement plots of a post-medieval date have been recognised on land adjacent to Springfield Lane (WSM17737: SP 0937 3764). This implies that there is an attempt to establish well organised plots for settlement along the line of Springfield Lane. Farnham House is a 17th century building (WSM01307: SP 0941 3753). Russell House and barn are dated to the 18th century, the house has a 1791 construction date and is grade II* listed (WSM06103: SP 0921 3764; UID 328074: SP 0922 3763), the site was used as a military headquarters in WWII. The gates at Russell House are also noted as having an 18th century origin (WSM16957: SP 0924 3763). The gardens and garden buildings at Russell House originate in the 18th century and continue to be adapted into the 20th century (WSM28956: SP 0922 3760). The icehouse at Russell House is simply noted as being post-medieval in date (WSM16959: SP 0922 3761), while the garden pavilion is 18th century (WSM16960: SP 0924 3760). The Swan Inn is also a further building with an 18th century date (WSM10895: SP 0945 3755). Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Russell Terrace was also classed as a structure having an 18th century origin (WSM16961: SP 0929 3761).

Picton House is a grade II* listed building with a construction date of c. 1700 (WSM01841; UID 328088: SP 0973 3755).

Post-medieval activity has been noted also at The Rickground where a wall was found of that date (WSM23277: SP 0906 3766; UID 1338228: SP 0906 3767), while the remains of an undated dry-stone wall were identified near Farnham House (WSM34360: SP 0936 3751).

Industrial (1800-1900) and modern (1901-present day) activity includes the site of a dismantled railway (WSM26889: SP 1021 4020), with Broadway Station on this line being dated 1906-64 (UID 502792: SP 089 382). A house at 4a High Street has a 19th century origin (WSM16895: SP 0947 3754). Excavations at the Gordon Russell Factory site identified post-medieval activity of a 19th century date in the form of a road, orchard and post-holes (WSM30074: SP 0951 3766; WSM33637: SP 0950 3770; UID 1380859, 1405819: SP 0952 3759).

Luggers Hall (WSM48266: SP 0929 3775), Russell Cottages (WSM48267: SP 0948 3774), and the Drawing Office at Gordon Russell (WSM48268: SP 0954 3761) are all noted as 20th century structures. Besides this there is the Lifford Memorial Hall constructed in 1915 and associated with the First World War (WSM10929: SP 0932 3759), and a water tank of World War II origin (WSM33211: SP 0942 3757).

Broadway as a parish appears to have been rapidly divided into smaller estates, there are thus few antiquarian maps showing the area. An enclosure map was produced for 1771 (WRO r264/72). This shows the line of Springfield Lane marked as a way, but the area adjacent to this way is an area of open fields. The holder of the land at that time was George William Earl of Coventry.

The first series Ordnance Survey map of 1884-5 shows the area as a large open area. Springfield House is drawn on the map opposite. This is replicated on the second series OS map of 1902, and the third series OS map of 1922-3. The latter shows the area as open field and orchards. It is only with the fourth series Ordnance Survey 1938 that the present field boundaries occur on the map and that houses are constructed along this part of the lane.

A number of aerial photographs were consulted. These photographs did not show any cropmarks on the area proposed for development, but they did show two intensive areas of cropmarks located to the northeast near Smallbrook Farm (NMR 15536/08), and also to the west that are also intensive and have been partially excavated (NMR 18862/10). On the latter aerial photograph there is a linear cropmark heading off towards the site, but it is not apparent if this extends beyond the Station Road and the dwellings along the east side of that road into the area of the site. These cropmarks have not been plotted as they already recorded on the HER.

Other aerial photographs from 1947 show the area covered in extensive ridge and furrow (RAF/CPE/UK/1926 frame 5150). A photograph (OS/72039 247) taken in 1972 may indicate that the ridges evident on the ground survive due to the planting of orchards. A series of possible pits were evident on a 1970 photograph (OS/70159 92), these could only be observed to the east of Springfield Lane, the northern group extended in a line while the southern group occurs more as a cluster. Some of these are now located under the Bloxham Road estate on the north side of Broadway.

The site visit noted that there were standing earthworks on part of the field. At the south end of the field there were probably the remains of ridge and furrow, however, the most northerly of these undulations was far larger than the others and appeared to extend across the field. To the north of this the field was relatively flat. At present it is thought that these features are the result of medieval and post medieval agricultural activity.

2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION

The aims of the investigation as laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (JMHS 2016) were as follows:

- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the site. To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of the archaeological features and deposits.
- To determine the impact of the proposed development on any remains present.

In particular

- to determine what the larger earthwork ridge is.

3 STRATEGY

3.1 Research Design

John Moore Heritage Services carried out the work to a Written Scheme of Investigation (JMHS 2016) agreed with Worcestershire Archaeology and Archive Service (WAAS) the archaeological advisors to Wychavon District Council.

The recording was carried out in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

3.2 Methodology

The investigation was to involve the mechanical excavation of 95m of trenching 1.65m wide supplemented by limited hand investigation of any archaeological deposits, with a contingency for a further 39sqm of trenching. However the boundaries on the ground were smaller than those on the original plan. As a result of this, trenches had to be moved. This resulted in smaller trench lengths, 81m of trenching in total, but a very slightly higher area of coverage. A contingency for extra trenching was still available, if considered necessary (not needed).

Standard John Moore Heritage Services techniques were employed throughout, involving the completion of a written record for each deposit encountered, with scale

plans and section drawings compiled where appropriate. A photographic record was also produced.

4 RESULTS (Figure 1)

All features were assigned with individual context number. Context numbers with no brackets indicate feature cuts, numbers in the round brackets () show feature fills or deposits of material and numbers in **bold** indicate any form of masonry.

4.1 Trenches 1 and 2

Trenches 1 and 2 were located in the middle and north of the site. This area of the site was north of the prominently surviving ridge and furrow.

Trench 1 was 23m long, 1.65m wide and between 0.56 and 0.79m deep (plate 1). The lowest layer (1/03) was mid grey clay with occasional small fragments of limestone and was identified as the natural soil horizon. Deposited above this was a mid brown clay loam with frequent inclusions of small sub-angular limestone (1/02). The layer was 0.2m thick and deposited above this was a dark brown loam topsoil which was 0.18m thick, (1/01).

Trench 2 was 25m long, 1.65m wide and was between 0.69m and 0.8m deep. The soil horizons were the same as for Trench 1 with a natural grey clay (2/03) which was overlain by a 0.28m thick, brown clay loam (2/02), which in turn was overlain by 0.2m thick layer of topsoil (2/01).



Plate 1. Trench 1. NE View

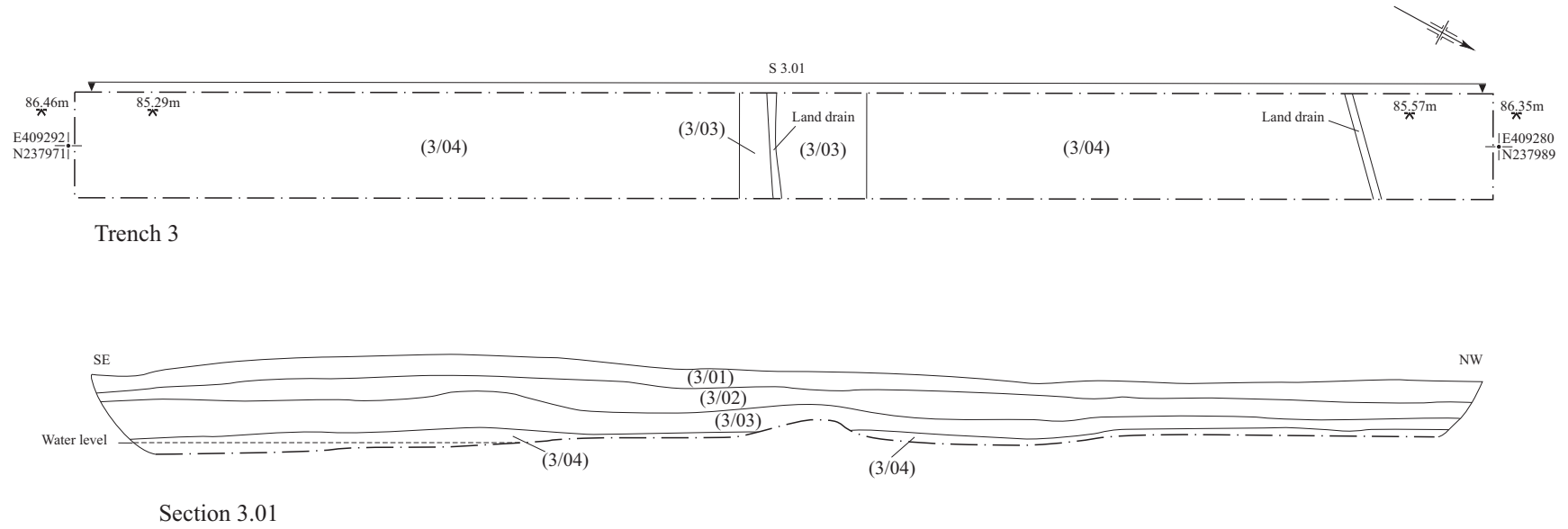


Figure 2: Trench 3 - plan and section

4.2 Trench 3 (Figure 2)

Trench 3 was 21m long and 1.65m wide and between 1.4m and 0.8m deep (Plate 2). The trench was excavated through the most prominent ridge. This ridge was the most northerly of the prominent ridges in the south of the site. The lowest layer identified in Trench 3 was a fine mid grey clay which was identified as the natural (3/04). Above this layer was a layer of mid greyish brown clay loam with a rare inclusion of small stones (3/03). This layer was the earliest identified layer in the ridge and was probably medieval in date. The layer was 0.6m deep and was identified as a subsoil layer. Overlying this was a brown loamy soil with occasional stones that was between 0.3m and 0.5m thick (3/02). This layer was also identified as a subsoil layer and was probably formed during later ploughing activity. Above this layer was 0.25m of dark brown loamy topsoil (3/01) which had formed during the period when the area had lay under orchards and pasture.



Plate 2. Trench 3. NNW view.

4.3 Trench 4

Trench 4 was 12m long and 1.65m wide. The trench was between 0.8m and 1m deep. The lowest layer was a firm grey clay and was identified as the natural soil horizon (4/04) (Plate 3). Above this was a 0.2m thick layer of mid brownish grey clay with occasional inclusions of small limestone (4/03). The horizon between this layer and the deposit below was not clear but it was identified as a subsoil layer. Deposited above this layer was a firm mid brown clay loam which was 0.4m thick (4/02). Deposited above this subsoil layer was a 0.2m thick layer of dark brown loamy topsoil (4/01).

5 FINDS

5.1 Pottery

The pottery assemblage comprised two sherds with a total weight of 38g. They are both post-medieval, and unstratified. They were recorded using the conventions of the Worcestershire County type-series (eg. Bryant and Evans 2002) as follows:

F69: Oxidized Late Malvernian Ware, late 13th – 17th C. 1 sherd, 25g.

F91: Post-medieval Buff Ware, 17th - 18th century. 1 sherd, 13g

The wares are typical finds in the region. Both sherds are from internally glazed bowls, which are common vessel forms in both traditions, particularly in the post-medieval period in the case of the Malvernian Ware (Vince 1977).

It is proposed not to retain these items.

6 DISCUSSION

Aside from the ridge and furrow, already apparent as earthworks, no other archaeological features were identified in any of the trenches that were excavated. Two pieces of pottery, one post medieval, and one medieval – post medieval, were recovered from the spoil in Trench 3. These are likely to have been come from the topsoil or subsoil in this trench.

There was some interest in the nature of the most northerly of the ridges of the surviving ridge and furrow on the study site. This ridge was much wider and probably higher than the other ridges and there was some interest in whether it was actually agricultural or whether it might be another class of earthwork. However, excavation through the width of the feature did not reveal anything that would identify this feature as anything other than part of a ridge and furrow field system. The lowest subsoil layer (3/03) was probably the remains of a medieval ploughsoil. Deposit (3/02) represented a relic of later ploughing activity and the topsoil was formed when the land lay under orchard and pasture. (Fig. 2, Section 3.1).

7 ARCHIVE

Archive Contents

The archive consists of the following:

Paper record

The project brief

Written scheme of investigation

The project report

The primary site record

The archive currently is maintained by John Moore Heritage Services and will be transferred to the Worcestershire Museum Service.

8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations*. Reading: CIfA.

Bryant, V, and Evans, J (2002) The Pottery in H Dalwood, and R Edwards, *Excavations at Deansway, Worcester, 1988-89: Romano-British small town to late medieval city* CBA Research Report **139**

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Vince, AG (1977) The Medieval and Post-Medieval Ceramic Industry of the Malvern Region: The Study of a Ware and its Distribution in DPS Peacock (ed.), *Pottery and Early Commerce. Characterization and Trade in Roman and Later Ceramics* Academic Press, London

WAAS (2015) Requirements for an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Springfield Cottage, Springfield Lane, Broadway, Worcestershire. Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service.

Yeates, S (2013) *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of Land of Springfield Lane, Broadway, Worcestershire*. Unpublished: John Moore Heritage Services.

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Findings	Interpretation	Date
Trench 1 length= 23m. Width 1.6m.								
1/01	Deposit	Dark brown loam	0.18	> 1.65m	> 23m	None	Topsoil	Undated
1/02	Deposit	A mid brown clay loam	0.2m	> 1.65m	> 23m	None	Subsoil	Undated
1/03	Deposit	Mid grey clay with small fragments of limestone	> 0.18m	> 1.65m	> 23m	None	Natural	Undated
Trench 2 length= 25m. Width 1.6m.								
2/01	Deposit	Dark brown loam	0.2m	> 1.65m	> 25m	None	Topsoil	Undated
2/02	Deposit	A mid brown clay loam	0.28m	> 1.65m	> 25m	None	Subsoil	Undated
2/03	Deposit	Mid grey clay with small fragments of limestone	> 0.18m	> 1.65m	> 25m	None	Natural	Undated
Trench 3 length= 21m. Width 1.6m.								
3/01	Deposit	Dark brown loam	0.25m	> 1.65m	> 21m	None	Topsoil	Undated
3/02	Deposit	Mid brown loam	0.3-0.5m	> 1.65m	> 21m	None	Subsoil	Undated
3/03	Deposit	Mid greyish brown clay loam	0.6m	> 1.65m	> 21m	None	Subsoil	Undated
3/04	Deposit	Fine mid grey clay	> 0.25m	> 1.65m	> 21m	None	Natural	Undated
Trench 4 length= 12m. Width 1.6m.								
4/01	Deposit	Dark brown loam	0.2	> 1.65m	> 12m	None	Topsoil	Undated
4/02	Deposit	Mid brown clay loam	0.4m	> 1.65m	> 12m	None	Subsoil	Undated
4/03	Deposit	Mid brownish grey clay	0.2m	> 1.65m	> 12m	None	Subsoil	Undated
4/04	Deposit	Firm mid grey clay	> 0.1m	> 1.65m	> 12m	None	Natural	Undated

APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land Adjacent to Springfield Cottage, Springfield Lane, Broadway, Worcestershire	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Jon Moore Heritage Services in January 2016 at land west of Springfield Lane, Broadway, Worcestershire. Four trenches were excavated.</p> <p>No below ground archaeological features were identified and the only recovered finds were two pieces of post-medieval pottery which were unstratified. The south of the study area was dominated by prominent ridge and furrow. The most northerly of these ridges was much larger than the others in width and height and there was some interest in the nature of this earthwork. Excavation of this earthwork did not reveal anything that would identify it as another class of earthwork.</p>	
Project dates	19 th & 20 th January 2016	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Geophysical survey and Desk-Based Assessment	
Future work	None	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Springfield Lane, Broadway, Worcestershire	
Study area	3140.63m ²	
Site co-ordinates	SP 09270 37980	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	John Moore Heritage Services	
Project Brief originator	Worcestershire Archives and Archaeology Service	
Project Design (WSI) originator	John Moore Heritage Services	
Project Manager	John Moore	
Project Officer	Gavin Davis	
MONUMENT TYPE	Ridge and Furrow	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Worcestershire County Museum	Pottery
Paper	Worcestershire County Museum	Trench sheets, context sheets, photographic register and section drawings
Digital	Worcestershire County Museum	Digital plan and digital photographs
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
John Moore Heritage Services (2016) <i>Land Adjacent to Springfield Cottage, Springfield Lane, Broadway, Worcestershire</i> . Unpublished. JMHS ref: 3423		