Interim report

Archaeological investigations at Cornfield Meadows Welland, Worcestershire

Worcestershire Archaeology

for Court Property Developers Limited

November 2020

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Interim report on archaeological investigations

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The Hive
Sawmill Walk
The Butts
Worcester
WR1 3PD

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SITE INFORMATION

Site name:	Cornfield Meadows, Welland, Worcestershire
Local planning authority:	Wychavon and Malvern Hills District Council
Planning reference:	19/01770/FUL/04
Central NGR:	SO 79639 40303
Commissioning client:	Court Property Developers Limited
Client project reference:	-
WA project number:	P5941
WA report number:	2862
HER reference:	WSM 73562
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Interim report

Archaeological investigations at Cornfield Meadows, Welland, Worcestershire

By Jesse Wheeler

With contributions by Jane Evans, Rob Hedge and Elizabeth Pearson

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Cornfield Meadows, Welland, Worcestershire (NGR SO 79639 40303) on behalf of Roy Pendleton of Court Property Developers Limited in advance of the construction of fourteen new build homes on the site.

The evaluation revealed a number of enclosure ditches and associated features at the northern end of the site. This activity was securely dated by pottery to the Iron Age, likely the later Iron Age. The site probably represents an enclosed prehistoric settlement located within the fertile farmland adjacent to the Marlbank Brook and its tributaries, and the nearby Mere Brook to the north of the site.

Evidence of extensive burning was recovered from two of the trenches, including both heat affected pottery and Malvernian rock. The Malvern area provided a major regional focus for Iron Age pottery production, with rock derived from the hills having been used to temper locally produced pottery from the Iron Age onwards. It is therefore tentatively suggested that the site might have an association with pottery production.

Trenches to the southern end of the site yielded no archaeological remains, and whilst the possibility that further features may be present, it is evident that the focus of interest lies at the north end of the site. This interim report is intended to support and inform any mitigation strategy required for the site prior to development.

Report

1 Introduction

1.1 Background to the project

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA) at Cornfield Meadows, Welland, Worcestershire (the Site; NGR SO 79639 40303; Fig 1).

It was commissioned by Roy Pendleton of Court Property Developers Limited (the Client) in advance of construction of fourteen new build homes on the Site. A planning application has been submitted to Malvern Hills District Council (19/01770/FUL/04) and has been approved by Committee, subject to archaeological investigation.

The archaeological advisor to the local planning authority considered that the proposed development has the potential to impact upon an area of known medieval, and possible Saxon, settlement, as well as later settlement dating to the 17th or early 18th century.

A WSI was prepared by WA and approved by Aiden Smyth, Wychavon and Malvern Hills Archaeology and Planning Advisor (the Curator).

1.2 Site location, topography and geology

The Site is located northwest of the crossroads formed by the east-west A4104, between Little Malvern and Upton Upon Severn, and the broadly north-south Welland Road, B4208 between Hanley Swan and Staunton.

It comprises the approximate western half of a large field laid to pasture located directly north of the modern development of Cornfield Close. The latter development forms the southern boundary of the Site, with the west and northern boundaries being hedgerows. The land to the west was scrub, with the hedgerow at its northern extent reaching into a thin band of woodland flanking the Marlbank Brooke.

The Site is flat, with a drop of only a metre from its southern to northern extent (40m AOD). The underlying geology comprises Sidmouth Mudstone Formation. There are no superficial deposits recorded (BGS 2020).

2 Archaeological and historical background

2.1 Introduction

No Desk-Based Assessment has been completed for the Site, however, advice from the Curator and previous work undertaken by WA indicates that it is situated in an area where the present settlement pattern is of medieval origin but potentially based upon an earlier network of Saxon roads.

Further elements of the settlement pattern surrounding the Site were established by or during the 17th and early 18th century.

The manor of Welland is first mentioned in the 9th century, when it formed part of the inheritance of King Coenwulf. Although Welland is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey it was probably then included in the manor of Bredon as a survey of the lands of the bishopric taken in 1299 it notes that all the tenants of Welland owed suit at the court of Bredon and in valuations of Bredon Manor taken in 1299, 1408 and 1529 Welland is included.

The oldest building in Welland is a cruck-framed cottage, believed to date from the 16th century (WSM20575). Church Farm has a barn that dates to the 17th century (WSM 32909), suggesting that the present farmhouse which dates to the 19th century (WSM56827) had an earlier precursor, while Lawn Farm farmhouse also has 17th century origins (WSM40360).

Archaeological work in advance of development on land adjacent to The Old Post Office recovered medieval pottery of 13–14th century date and post-medieval and later pottery spanning the 16th to 19th century. Investigations on land at Drake Street adjacent to the Pheasant Inn revealed no archaeological deposits of interest though the site had been heavily landscaped (Lovett 2018).

3 Project aims

The aim of the Project is to:

- Gather information and prepare a report which, beyond reasonable doubt, will inform decision making relating to this development.

The objectives of the Project are to:

- Determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits.
- Identify their location, nature, date and preservation.
- Assess their significance in the light of local, regional and national research frameworks.
- Assess the likely impact of the proposed development.

4 Project methodology

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the evaluation was prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2020). Fieldwork was undertaken between the 5th and 6th of November 2020.

The evaluation conformed to the industry guidelines and standards set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a; 2014b; 2014c) and the *Standards and guidelines for archaeological projects in Worcestershire* (WCC 2019).

Seven trenches, amounting to 264m² in area, were excavated over the Site, representing a sample of just over 2% of the area.

The location of the trenches is indicated in Figure 2.

The trenches were laid out in an approximate grid array. Six trenches, each 25m in length, had been planned initially but in order to better define deposits encountered at the northern end of the Site, Trench 2 was extended by 10m northwards and Trench 6 added, to map the direction and extent of east-west aligned enclosure ditches recorded in Trench 1. Trench 7 was then excavated to test the apparent interior of the area defined by these enclosure ditches.

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed under constant archaeological supervision using a 360º tracked excavator, employing a toothless bucket.

Subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. Clean surfaces were inspected and selected deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples, as well as to determine their nature.

Deposits were recorded according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012) and trench and feature locations were surveyed using a GNSS device with an accuracy limit set at <0.04m. On completion of excavation, trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material.

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

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

5 Archaeological results

5.1 Introduction

The features recorded in the trenches are shown in Figure 2 and in Plates 1-10. The trench and context inventory is presented in Appendix 1.

5.2 Trench descriptions

5.2.1 Natural deposits across the site

The natural deposit observed consisted of a varied red and blue clay marl with occasional fan gravels lying between 0.28-0.36m below the current ground surface.

5.2.2 Trench 1

Trench 1 (Figure 2; Plate 1) contained a pair of parallel ditches, each 1.90m in width and 4.70m apart. These were located towards the north end of the trench.

The northernmost ditch [102] (Plate 2) had a rounded bowl-shaped profile with convex sides and base, 0.73m in depth and aligned broadly east-west. Its fills comprised a thin layer (103) of a compact light blue grey clay with rare animal bone. This was 0.05-0.10m thickness and probably represents weathered or eroded material. This was overlain by (104), a firm mid brownish grey silty clay layer 0.30m thick, containing burnt Malvernian rock. The final, upper fill (105) was of a 0.35m thick moderately compact dark brownish grey silty clay with moderate charcoal flecking and a Malvernian ware rim sherd. An environmental sample was taken from this deposit (see below).

The southernmost ditch [106] (Plate 3) had slightly convex sides and a rounded base, with a total overall depth of 0.78m. It contained four fills. The basal fill (107) was 0.20m thick and comprised a redeposited natural of compact dark blue grey silty clay with occasional pebbles. This was overlain by layer (108), 0.43m thick fill and extended up the southern edge of the ditch. This comprised a compact mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal and burnt stone. A Malvernian ware rim sherd as well as sherds of limestone-tempered ware were recovered from this fill. A thinner layer (109), 0.38m thick, overlaid this, and comprised a dark grey silty clay with frequent burnt stone and occasional charcoal. This was then sealed by the final layer (110), which comprised a 0.30m thick, compact yellowish blue silty clay with occasional charcoal and burnt stone and possibly burnt Malvernian ware.

Ditches [102] and [106] broadly aligned with comparable features in Trenches 2 and 6, namely ditches [202] and [602], and together these appear to define the southern boundary of one or more enclosures, the interior of which was tested by Trench 7.

The natural deposits in this trench, and in all of the others, was directly overlain by a firm and friable mid greyish brown silty clay topsoil, between 0.28-0.36m in depth. In this topsoil (100) a single residual piece of flint was recovered, likely Mesolithic or early Neolithic in date.

5.2.3 Trench 2

Trench 2 (Plate 4) contained a similar ditch to those seen in Trench 1, being 1.90m width. This was only observed in plan but, as noted above, is comparably aligned to [102]/[106] and [602], and apparently forms the southern enclosure ditch of an occupation area. Although not excavated, the fill (203) exposed in plan was a compact, mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecking and burnt stone. Surface finds of Malvernian pottery were recovered.

An east-west aligned, narrow gully [204] (Plate 5) was located in the northernmost extent of the trench. It had a V-shaped profile with slightly convex sides and contained two fills. The basal fill (206) comprised a compact brownish grey silty clay with frequent gravels and occasional charcoal, 0.17m in thickness. This was overlain by a layer of compact blue grey silty clay (205) with occasional charcoal, 0.24m thick. This may represent a small drain or boundary feature or alternatively could be part of an eavesdrop gully defining a roundhouse.

5.2.4 Trenches 3, 4 and 5

Trenches 3, 4 and 5 (Plates 6, 7 and 8) contained no archaeological features.

5.2.5 Trench 6

Trench 6 (Plate 9) contained a further east-west aligned ditch [602], considered to represent a continuation of the southern enclosure boundary ditches recorded in Trenches 1 and 2. This measured 1.20m in width. It was only recorded in plan but was observed to contain at least one fill (603), a compact, mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecking, and a surface find of Malvernian ware pottery.

5.2.6 Trench 7

Trench 7 (Plate 10) was excavated to investigate the area, understood on the basis of evidence from the other trenches, as being located within the interior of the enclosure(s) as defined by the east-west aligned ditches present in Trenches 1,2 and 6. This contained a broadly north-south aligned ditch [702], measuring 1.80m in width. Although not excavated, two fills were visible in plan, a mid-grey brown silty clay (703) with occasional burnt stone on the western side of the ditch, and a loose black silty clay (704) with frequent burnt stone on its eastern edge. Surface finds of a blackened pottery were recovered.

A short distance (0.30m) to the west of this ditch was a pit [705], partially lying beyond the southern limit of the evaluation trench. The exposed part of this pit measured 0.60m long and at least 0.35m wide. It contained an upper fill (706) of compact, light orangey-brown silty clay with frequent gravels.

6 Artefactual evidence

By C Jane Evans, with a contribution by Rob Hedge

6.1 Description of the finds recovered

A small but interesting assemblage was recovered (Table 1) with finds coming from four trenches, and mostly from Trench 1 (Table 2). The finds included pottery, burnt stone, flint, fired clay, and burnt stone.

The Trench 1 finds were of Iron Age date and associated with Ditch [102] (fills 104, 105) and Ditch [107] (fills 108 and 110). These finds are particularly worthy of note. The pottery includes three diagnostic rims, all in the local Malvernian fabric (Fabric 3). Two are flat-topped rims from jars with black, burnished external surfaces (from fills 105 and 108). These are similar to unpublished forms from Beckford, Worcestershire, dated to the later Iron Age. The other rim (fill 108) was a more crudely made ‘tubby cooking pot’ form, again, consistent with a later Iron Age date. Fill 110 produced fragments of very black Malvernian ware, possibly burnt, along with fragments of heat-affected Malvernian stone. Further fragments of heat-affected Malvernian stone were retained from fill 104. A number of Trench 1 fills are described as containing burnt stone and charcoal, indicative of activity involving fire.

The stone samples collected for analysis are not the typical heat-cracked pebbles associated with domestic activity on Iron Age sites. They may have been used for the same purpose, but a more interesting possibility is that they were associated with pottery production; fragments of rock collected for use as temper but that became incorporated in the fire.

Three sherds from fill 108 were in Palaeozoic limestone-tempered ware (Fabric 4.1); one a thick sherd from the wall of a large jar. None of these had the blackened firing of the Malvernian wares.

The remainder of the pottery came from Trenches 2, 6 and 7. The three sherds from Trench 2 were collected from the surface of an unexcavated ditch (202, fill 203). These were from a large jar in a partially oxidised, Malvernian fabric. Another small fragment of Malvernian pottery, with a similar firing, came from the surface of the unexcavated upper fill of a ditch in Trench 6 (602, fill 603).

The three sherds from Trench 704 (from the surface of unexcavated ditch 702, fill 704) were quite distinct, in a black sandy fabric, with no evidence of burnishing.

Other finds include a single residual piece of worked flint from the topsoil (100) of Trench 1; it is a burin on a mid grey translucent flint blade, with extensive retouch along one lateral margin, and most likely to be Mesolithic or early Neolithic in date (R Hedge, pers comm).

period	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight(g)
Mesolithic / early Neolthic	stone	flint	burin	1	1
Iron Age	ceramic	earthenware	pot	30	398
?Iron Age	ceramic	earthenware	pot	3	36
undated	ceramic	fired clay	fragment	1	2
undated	stone	Heat affected Malvernian rock	fragment	5	123
undated	bone	animal bone	mammal	16	303
Total				56	863

Table 1: Summary of the finds by period and material type

Trench number	context	material class	material subtype	object specific type	fabric code	count	weight(g)
1	100	stone	flint	burin		1	1
	103	bone	animal bone	mammal		2	12
	104	bone	animal bone	mammal		9	278
	104	stone	burnt Malvernian rock	fragment		2	68
	105	bone	animal bone	mammal		1	1
	105	ceramic	earthenware	pot	3	6	22
	108	ceramic	earthenware	pot	3	2	88
	108	ceramic	earthenware	pot	4.1	3	76
	108	bone	animal bone	mammal		2	5
	110	bone	animal bone	mammal		1	2
	110	ceramic	earthenware	pot	3	15	97
	110	ceramic	fired clay	fragment		1	2
	110	stone	burnt Malvernian rock	fragment		3	55
2	203	ceramic	earthenware	pot	3	3	113
	205	bone	animal bone	mammal		1	5
6	603	ceramic	earthenware	pot	3	1	2
7	704	ceramic	earthenware	pot	5	3	36

Table 2: Summary of the finds by trench and material type

A small assemblage of animal bone, mostly in relatively poor and fragmentary condition, was recovered. It is considered contemporary with the Iron Age pottery. A rapid scan yielded no evidence of any elements having been worked.

In conclusion, the pottery recovered is well preserved and includes diagnostic forms. It indicates the presence of some level of Iron Age activity in the area, even in the trenches where features remain unexcavated and were only recorded in plan. A range of fabrics are represented, and perhaps a range of dates. The forms and firing in the Malvernian ware (Fabric 3) suggest a later Iron Age date. The Palaeozoic limestone ware (Fabric 4.1) is likely to be contemporary, though the sherds themselves are undiagnostic. The date of the sand-tempered ware is less certain. The material from Trench 1 is associated with burning. This may have been accidental, but it raises the tantalising possibility that there may have been pottery production on the site. This is something that be explored if further excavation is to be undertaken on the site.

7 Environmental evidence

By Elizabeth Pearson

7.1 Introduction

The environmental project conforms to guidance by CIfA (2014a) on archaeological evaluation, further guidance by English Heritage (2011) and the Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995).

7.2 Aims

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

7.3 Methodology

7.3.1 Sampling policy

Samples were taken according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (2012). A single sample of 20 litres was taken from the site (Table 3).

7.3.2 Processing and analysis

The sample was processed by flotation using a Siraf tank. The flot was collected on a 300µm sieve and the residue retained on a 1mm mesh. This allows for the recovery of items such as small animal bones, molluscs and seeds.

Context	Sample	Feature type	Fill of	Period	Sample volume (L)	Volume processed (L)	Residue assessed	Flot assessed
105	1	Ditch		Iron Age	20	20	Yes	Yes

Table 3: List of bulk samples

The residue was scanned by eye and the abundance of each category of environmental remains estimated. A magnet was also used to test for the presence of hammerscale. The flot was scanned using a low power MEIJI stereo light microscope and plant remains identified using modern

reference collections maintained by Worcestershire Archaeology, and a seed identification manual (Cappers *et al* 2012). Nomenclature for the plant remains follows Stace (2010).

7.3.3 Discard policy

Remaining soil sample and residue (post scanning) will be discarded after a period of three months following submission of this report unless there is a specific request to retain them.

7.4 Results

7.4.1 Charred plant macrofossils and charcoal

The results are summarised in Tables 4 and 5.

Only a single unidentified uncharred seed was identified. Otherwise only uncharred remains, consisting of mainly root fragments, are assumed to be modern and intrusive as they are unlikely to have survived in the soils on site for long without charring or waterlogging.

The single sample showed no potential for further analysis.

Context	Sample	Charcoal	Unch plant remains*	Large mammal	Artefacts	Comments
105	1	occ	super abt	occ*	occ stone(residual?)	*=burnt

*Table 4: Summary of environmental remains; occ = occasional, mod = moderate, abt = abundant, * = probably modern and intrusive*

Context	Sample	Preservation type	Category remains	Quantity/diversity	Species detail
105	1	unch*	misc	++++/low	unidentified root fragments (herbaceous)
105	1	unch*	misc	+/low	unidentified wood fragments
105	1	unch*	seed	+/medium	unidentified seed
105	1	ch	seed	+/low	unidentified seed

Table 5: Plant remains from bulk samples

Key:

preservation	quantity
ch = charred	+ = 1 - 10
min = mineralised	++ = 11- 50
?wa = waterlogged or uncharred	+++ = 51 - 100
	++++ = 101+
	* = probably modern and intrusive

7.5 Significance

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

8 Conclusions

Evaluation at Cornfield Meadow revealed a ditch complex and associated features at the northern end of the evaluated area. This activity was securely dated to the Iron Age, likely the later Iron Age, and probably represents an enclosed prehistoric settlement located within the fertile farmland adjacent to the Marlbank Brook and its tributaries, and the nearby Mere Brook to the north of the site. There is a tentative suggestion that the site may have been associated with pottery production and was linked to the well documented major regional Malvernian Ware production industry.

Trenches to the southern end of the site yielded no archaeological remains, and whilst the possibility that further features may be present, it is evident that the focus of interest lies at the north end of the site.

A single flint of likely Mesolithic or early Neolithic date attests to earlier utilisation of the landscape by hunter gatherer communities but is likely to represent nothing more than a stray loss.

9 Project personnel

The fieldwork was led by Jamie Wilkins, ACIfA, assisted by Graham Arnold PCIfA.

The project was managed by Robin Jackson, MCIfA. The report was produced and collated by Jesse Wheeler ACIfA. Specialist contributions and individual sections of the report are attributed to the relevant authors throughout the text.

Plant was supplied by A E Redman and Son Limited.

10 Acknowledgements

Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank the following for the successful conclusion of the project: Roy Pendleton (Court Property Developers Limited), and Aiden Smyth, Wychavon and Malvern Hills Archaeology and Planning Advisor).

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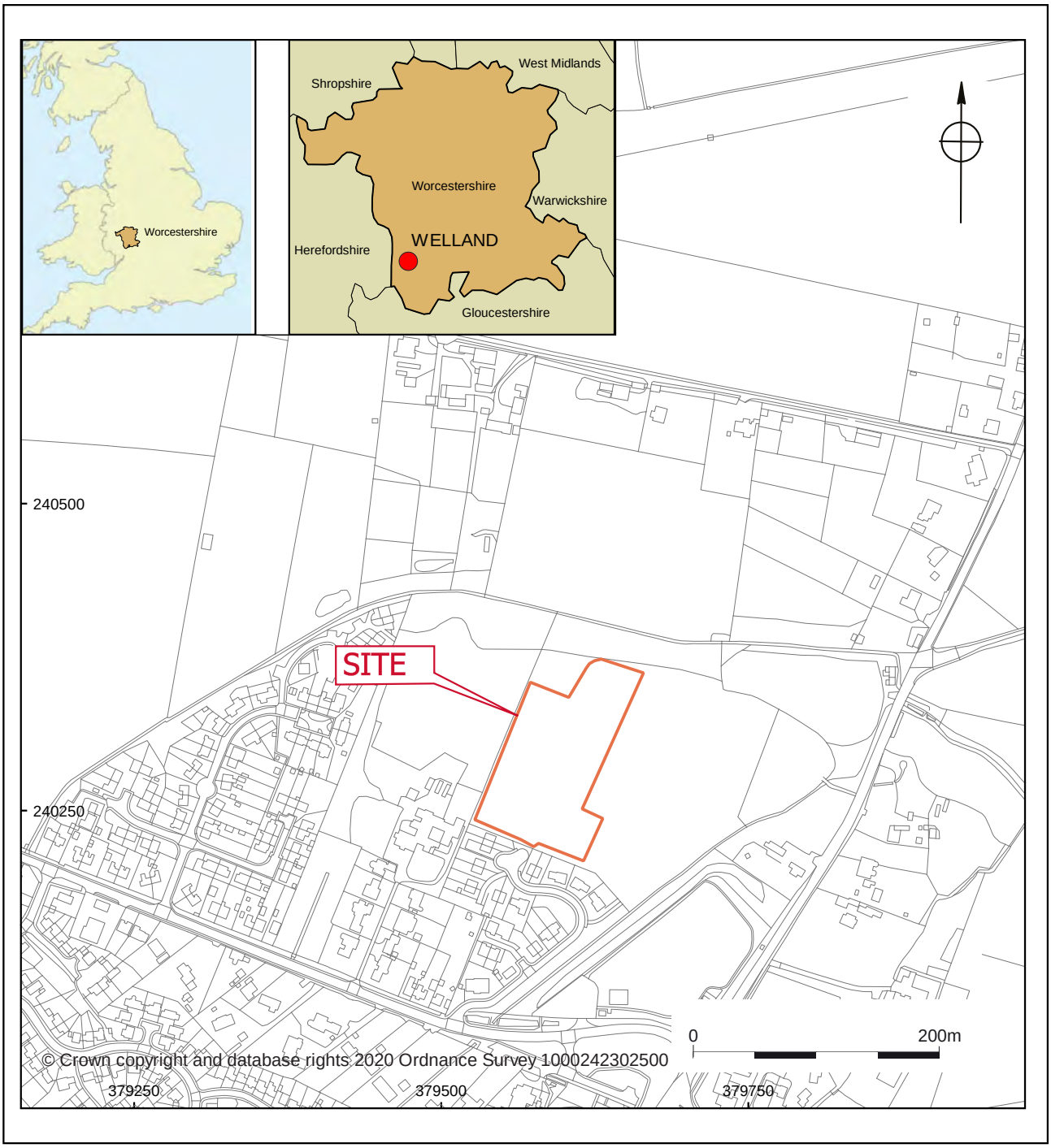
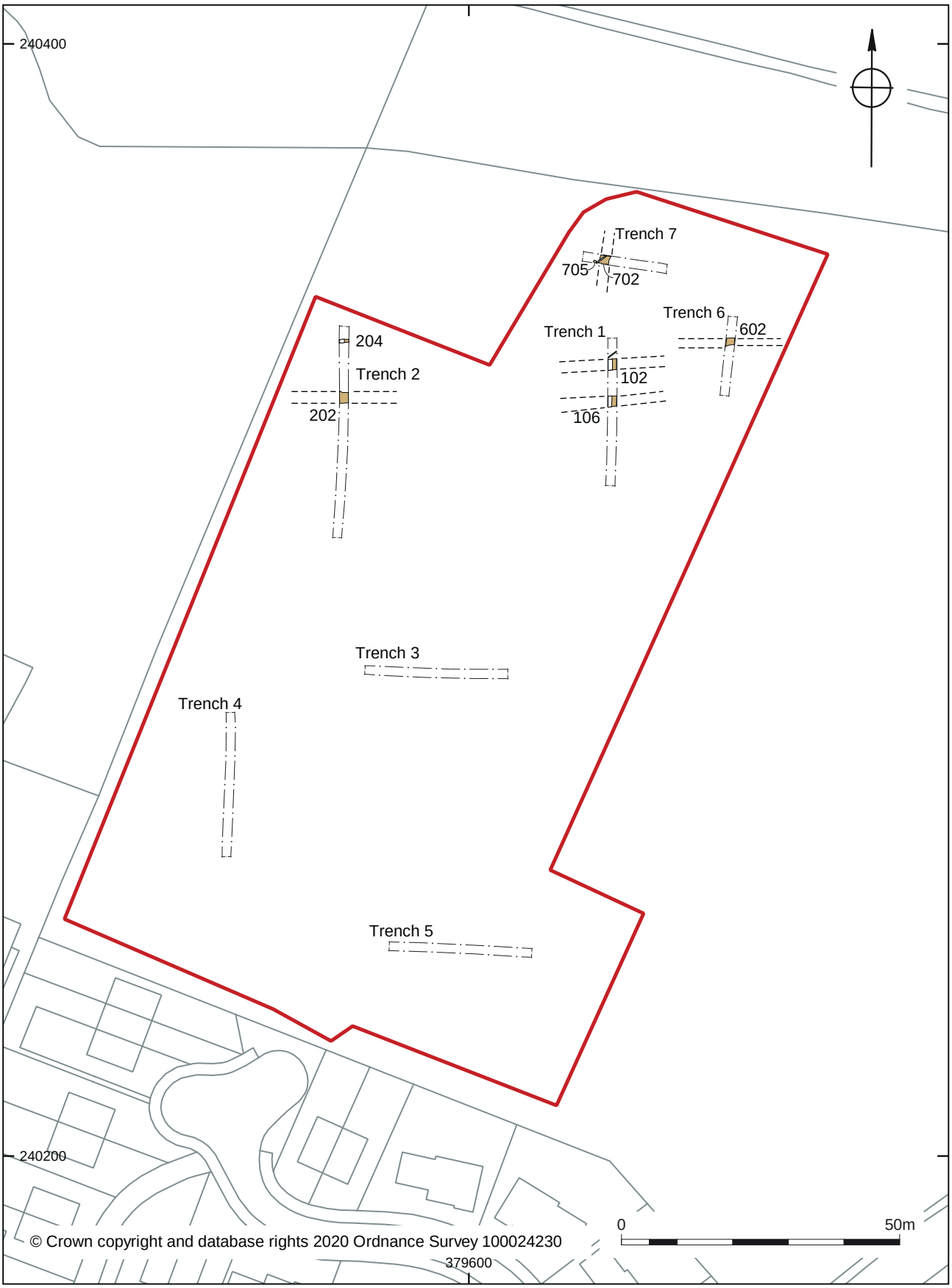
Figures



Location of the site *Figure 1*



Location of Trenches and archaeological features *Figure 2*

Area of archaeological interest *Figure 3*

Plates

Plate 1: Trench 1, facing South, 2 x 1m scales

Plate 2: Trench 1, East facing section of Ditch [102], 2 x 1m scales

Plate 3: Trench 1, East facing section of Ditch [106}, looking north-west, 2 x 1m scales

Plate 4: Trench 2, facing South, 2 x 1m scales

Plate 5: Trench 2, East facing section of Gully [204], 0.5m scales

Plate 6: Trench 3, facing East, 2 x 1m scales

Plate 7: Trench 4, facing North, 2 x 1m scales

Plate 8: Trench 5, facing West, 2 x 1m scales

Plate 9: Trench 6, facing South-west, 2 x 1m scales

Plate 10: Trench 7, facing East, 2 x 1m scales

Appendix 1: Trench descriptions

Trench 1

Length: 25 Width: 25 Orientation: North to south

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Deposit description
100	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.34m	Firm greyish brown silty clay
101	Natural	Layer	Natural		Compact blue clay
102	Ditch	Cut	Cut of ditch at northern end of trench		
103	Ditch	Fill	Redeposited natural fill of ditch [102] containing animal bone	0.1m	greyish blue
104	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch [102] with animal bone	0.35m	grey clay
105	Ditch	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [102], comprising stones in a mixed charcoal matrix, with pottery	0.2m	
106	Ditch	Cut	Cut of ditch in centre of trench		
107	Ditch	Fill	Redeposited natural fill of ditch [106] with occasional pebbles	0.2m	Compact blue silty clay
108	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch [106] containing moderate pot, occasional bone, charcoal and burnt stone		Compact brownish grey silty clay
109	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch [106] containing frequent burnt stone and occasional charcoals	0.38m	Compact grey silty clay
110	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch [106] containing occasional pottery, charcoal bone and burnt stone	0.3m	Compact yellowish blue silty clay

Trench 2

Length: 35 Width: 35 Orientation: North to south

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Deposit description
200	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.36m	Firm greyish brown silty clay
201	Natural	Layer	Natural		Compact red clay
202	Ditch	Cut	Unexcavated cut of ditch, seen in Trenches 1 and 6, as part of a possible enclosure		
203	Ditch	Fill	Unexcavated fill of ditch [202], containing pottery, charcoal and burnt stone		Compact brownish grey silty clay
204	Ditch	Cut	Cut of small ditch/ gully	0.4m	
205	Ditch	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [204] containing occasional charcoal and a single animal tooth	0.26m	Compact blueish grey silty clay
206	Ditch	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [204] with frequent gravels and occasional charcoal	0.17m	Compact brownish gery silty clay

Trench 3

Length: 25 Width: 25 Orientation: East to west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Deposit description
300	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.32m	Firm greyish brown silty clay
301	Natural	Layer	Natural		Compact reddish blue clay

Trench 4

Length: 25 Width: 25 Orientation: East to west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Deposit description
400	Natural	Layer	Topsoil	0.29m	Firm greyish brown silty clay
401	Natural	Layer	Natural		Compact reddish blue clay

Trench 5

Length: 25 Width: 25 Orientation: East to west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Deposit description
500	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.28m	Firm greyish brown silty clay
501	Natural	Layer	Natural		Compact reddish blue silty clay

Trench 6

Length: 15 Width: 15 Orientation: North-east to south-west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Deposit description
600	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.36m	Firm greyish brown silty clay
601	Natural	Layer	Natural		Compact greyish blue clay
602	Ditch	Cut	Cut of probable Iron Age enclosure ditch, unexcavated		

Trench 7

Length: 15 Width: 15 Orientation: North-west to south-east

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Deposit description
700	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.36m	Firm greyish brown silty clay
701	Natural	Layer	Natural		Compact blue clay
702	Ditch	Cut	Cut of ditch		
703	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch [702] with occasional burnt stone		Compact greyish brown silty clay
704	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch [702] with frequent burnt stone and occasional pot		Loose black silty clay
705	Pit	Cut	Cut of pit		
706	Pit	Fill	Fill of pit [705] with frequent gravels		Compact orangey brown silty clay silty clay

Appendix 2: Summary of project archive (WSM73562)

TYPE	DETAILS*
Artefacts and Environmental	Animal bones, Ceramics, Environmental, Worked stone/lithics
Paper	Context sheet, Correspondence, Diary (Field progress form), Drawing, Matrices, Photograph, Plan, Report, Section, Survey
Digital	Database, GIS, digital photography

**OASIS terminology*

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

Appendix 3: Summary of data for HER

period	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight(g)
Mesolithic / early Neolithic	stone	flint	burin	1	1
Iron Age	ceramic	earthenware	pot	30	398
?Iron Age	ceramic	earthenware	pot	3	36
undated	ceramic	fired clay	fragment	1	2
undated	stone	Heat affected Malvernian rock	fragment	5	123
undated	bone	animal bone	mammal	16	303
Total				56	863

Table 2: Summary of the finds by period and material type

Trench number	context	material class	material subtype	object specific type	fabric code	count	weight(g)
1	100	stone	flint	burin		1	1
	103	bone	animal bone	mammal		2	12
	104	bone	animal bone	mammal		9	278
	104	stone	burnt Malvernian rock	fragment		2	68
	105	bone	animal bone	mammal		1	1
	105	ceramic	earthenware	pot	3	6	22
	108	ceramic	earthenware	pot	3	2	88
	108	ceramic	earthenware	pot	4.1	3	76
	108	bone	animal bone	mammal		2	5
	110	bone	animal bone	mammal		1	2
	110	ceramic	earthenware	pot	3	15	97
	110	ceramic	fired clay	fragment		1	2
	110	stone	burnt Malvernian rock	fragment		3	55
2	203	ceramic	earthenware	pot	3	3	113
	205	bone	animal bone	mammal		1	5
6	603	ceramic	earthenware	pot	3	1	2
7	704	ceramic	earthenware	pot	5	3	36

Table 2: Summary of the finds by trench and material type