# Badsey's Big Dig

## Community test pitting report

April 2023

Worcestershire Archaeological Society

Explore the Past

HERITAGE FUND

Small Pits, Big Ideas

# Badsey's Big Dig
## Small Pits, Big Ideas
## Worcestershire

### Community test pitting report



Worcestershire Archaeology
Worcestershire Archive & Archaeology Service
The Hive
Sawmill Walk
The Butts
Worcester
WR1 3PD

Explore the Past

Worcestershire Archaeology report no. **3123**

OASIS reference: **fieldsec1-517375**

# CONTENTS

# Community Test Pitting in Badsey

By Nina O'Hare and Hazel Whitefoot
With finds analysis by Laura Griffin

## Summary

In May 2022, 19 test pits were excavated across Badsey, Worcestershire. This community excavation was part of a wider project – Small Pits, Big Ideas – researching rural medieval settlements across the country.

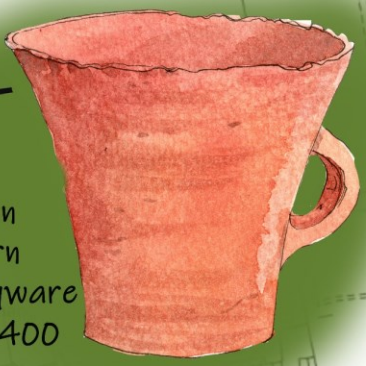
Medieval pottery was found in the southern half of the current village, around the High Street. One test pit – immediately south of the church – contained evidence of continuous occupation since the medieval era. The pottery recovered dates from the 12th century onwards and, although relatively little medieval pottery was found overall, it is interesting that the assemblage includes two pottery types that are less commonly seen in Worcestershire. These sherds show that medieval Badsey had access to, and chose to use, pottery produced further afield as well as locally.

The overall distribution of finds suggests that the medieval settlement was based around the church and southern end of the High Street – this layout is more concentrated than other villages investigated as part of Small Pits, Big Ideas. Whilst the lack of medieval finds from the northern side of Badsey may seem a little surprising, this may be explained by the fact that, historically, the northern part of the current village was part of Aldington parish.

Besides medieval activity, half of the test pits contained sherds of Roman pottery. This reflects the area's long history of occupation and relative density of known Roman sites within the vicinity. Test pits in and around an area known as Black Banks – a known Roman site – have helped reveal the extend of this early activity. The presence of mid-late Iron Age pottery and the site's first recorded Dobunni coin also indicate that Black Banks was a multi-period settlement, most likely a farmstead founded during the Iron Age that continued in use throughout the Roman era.

# Small Pits, Big Ideas: Badsey

Test Pit with mostly Iron Age - Roman contents



Roman Severn Valleyware 40 - 400

Ceramic bead age uncertain

Green glazed Brill - Boarstall 1200 - 1400

Midlands Yellow ware 1600 - 1800

Mochaware 1810 - 1900

Bone Button mold 1750 - 1800

Worcester medieval cooking pot 1100 - 1300

Stamped Malvern ware 1100 - 1200

Glazed Redware pancheon 1690 - 1790

Silver plate Girl Guides badge 1919

Sharing mug or "Tyg" 1600 - 1700

Settlement development 1066 - 2000
Earliest activity in test pit

- High medieval 11th - 14th century
- Late medieval 14th - 15th century
- Transitiional 16th century
- Early post medieval 17th - 18th century
- Post medieval 18th - 19h century
- Late post medieval 19th century
- Modern 20th century

Illustration by Ian Gibson 2023

# Introduction

## About the project

Small Pits, Big Ideas helps communities reveal the origins of local villages and their story over time. Relatively little is known about the development of Worcestershire's rural medieval settlements as many are lived in, making large archaeological excavations impossible. By uncovering the archaeology hidden in back gardens, the project brings people directly in touch with their past and shines new light on the story of rural Worcestershire. Between autumn 2021 and summer 2022, six locations will be investigated: Beoley, White Ladies Aston, Wichenford, Badsey, Wolverley and Bewdley.

This project follows a pilot phase in 2017-18[1] and extensive research in East Anglia[2], where this approach has revealed changes caused by the Black Death in 1348-9. Small Pits, Big Ideas was run by Worcestershire Archive & Archaeology Service on behalf of Worcestershire Archaeological Society, with support from the National Lottery Heritage Fund.

## Big Dig weekend

Over the 21st – 22nd May 2022, 19 'test pits' were excavated across Badsey village. A total of 86 people took part in digging the test pits and processing the finds. For most, this was their first hands on go at archaeology. Support was provided by staff from Worcestershire Archaeology and a student supervisor.

### What is a test pit?

Test pits are mini excavation areas, just 1m by 1m. They are dug in 10cm layers (called 'spits') with the finds from each spit kept separately, so that it's known how deep down they were found. Test pits were generally excavated down to the 'natural', which is the point at which archaeology stops and undisturbed geology begins. In general, this was 40-60cm below ground level in Badsey.

### What were we looking for?

Today our household rubbish is taken away regularly, but in the past rubbish was often thrown out the back of houses. This wasn't just food waste, but broken pots, bits of building rubble and anything else that was old or broken. Back gardens are therefore an ideal place to look for clues. Pottery can be easily dated, as fashions for different styles changed over time. The amount of pottery found in a test pit can give us a rough idea of how nearby people lived at different times in the past.

### Where were the test pits?

Take a look at the map on page 4 to see where the 19 test pits across Badsey were located.

[1] www.explorethepast.co.uk/2017/11/small-pits-big-ideas-investigating-a-worcestershire-village
[2] Lewis 2016, available online: www.researchgate.net/publication/303316768_Disaster_recovery_New_archaeological_evidence_for_the_long-term_impact_of_the_%27calamitous%27_fourteenth_century

**Photo 1: Test Pit 6 during excavation - test pits were dug in 10cm 'spits' (layers) until the underlying geology was reached.**

**Photo 2: Using a seive to check the soil for finds at Test Pit 19 , Sands Lane.**




*Location of test pits in Badsey* *Figure 1*

## Brief history of Badsey

By The Badsey Society

Badsey has a long and rich history dating back to at least Roman times. In a charter of 709, the village was referred to as Baddesia (Baeddi's Island). The floods of 2007 remind us of how Badsey came to get its name when the village became an island for one night.

The Domesday Book of 1085 tells us that there were 12 villagers (likely to mean households or smallholdings) with 8 ploughs, 4 slaves and one widow living in Badsey. The reference to 8 plough teams implies that arable farming was already well established. The first stone church was probably built at Badsey in the 11th century. In the Middle Ages, the main landowner was the church. Following the dissolution of Evesham Abbey, the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, have been rectors and patrons of the parish since 1546, as well as being substantial landowners.

The old manor house, a Grade II* listed building, still stands on the village High Street. It is half-timbered, black and white and today is a private residence, mainly from the 16th century, restored in the 1940s.

Agriculture has been the main occupation of the village for most of its history. At the beginning of the 19th century, the old open field system gave way to a more enclosed landscape which suited the agricultural revolution that was taking place, but changed the landscape irrevocably. The predominant occupation of the 19th century continued to be agriculture with over 70% of the working population was engaged in agriculture.

In the 1870s, the great agricultural depression began to hit the country, but for Badsey, this coincided with the advent of market gardening, introducing a new, prosperous chapter for the village. Whereas many villages at this time witnessed a drift of people away from the village to the town, the opposite was true in Badsey. Two big sales of farmland took place in 1866, which helped the spread of market gardening. The new landowners divided the land into strips which they then let to former farm labourers. These men started market gardening on their own account. By the time that three further sales of farmland took place in the early 1890s, the newly emerging market gardeners seized the opportunity to buy an acre or two of land. A housing boom took place as many new houses were built. The former "Ag Labs" now knew a wealth they could never formerly have expected. The opening of the railway station in 1884 opened up the markets and the Littleton & Badsey Growers' co-operative was founded in 1908 to assist market gardeners. Badsey and the Vale of Evesham became famous, particularly for the asparagus which was grown here. In a hundred years, the population of Badsey and Aldington had more than tripled as more people moved to the area to take up market gardening. By 1911, 80% of households were involved in market gardening.

During the Second World War the village became home to evacuees sent from the Handsworth New Road School in Birmingham. The decline in market gardening began after the Second World War. In common with villages elsewhere, there have been numerous changes in the post-war period, with significant housing development. There is a school, two pubs, a shop and post office, and a multitude of clubs and activities to choose from.

### What to know more?

See Appendix 1 for a longer history of Badsey and details of archaeological finds in the area.




1812 Badsey enclosure map overlaid with test pit locations

*Figure 2*

## Glossary

**Abraded:** how worn, or not, finds are, is often a good indication of how much they have been moved around in the ground. Pot sherds that have sharp breaks are likely to have been thrown away close to where they were found. The opposite may be the case with abraded sherds.

**Ceramic building material:** This term covers brick, and roof/floor tiles that are made from clay and fired in a kiln.

**Context:** This term refers to the precise location on an archaeological site in which a sherd was found, usually marked by a number. Each different soil layer, pit fill, wall, or deposit will have a separate number. The finds within that deposit can then be used to determine a *Terminus Post Quem* date - the earliest possible date that the deposit could have formed.

**Form:** the shape of a pot. The same potters and kilns often produced lots of different forms for different purposes. Common types include 'cooking pots' or jars, storage jars, pitchers, bowls, and drinking vessels like cups and tankards.

**Fabric:** the composition of the clay used to make the pot. This varies according to the source of the clay. Each production centre used clay from a different (usually very local) source. Other material like small fragments of stone or shell often occurs within the raw clay. Sometimes, coarse material was deliberately added to the pot to make it easier to fire. This is known as 'temper'. Collectively, non-clay materials within a pot are called 'inclusions'. Inspecting the broken edges of a piece of pottery under a microscope allows us to identify the inclusions, differentiate the fabrics, and match them to pieces of known origin in our reference collection (available at https://www.worcestershireceramics.org/). A small number of fabrics were identified as being of Gloucestershire production and cross-referenced to the Gloucester City fabric reference collection (available at http://glospot.potsherd.net/docs/intro)

**Natural**: the 'natural geology' is the point at which archaeological layers stop and undisturbed geology begins. Excavations generally aim to reach the natural, as this means that all archaeological layers have been uncovered in that spot.

**Post-medieval**: archaeological shorthand for the later 16$^{th}$ – 19$^{th}$ centuries. After the post-medieval period is the modern era (1901 onwards). Many pottery traditions span period boundaries, and are therefore recorded as, for example, "post-medieval/modern". Sometimes the same fabrics or wares are given slightly different dates. This is usually because the individual sherd has characteristics which enable the date to be refined.

Medieval: 1066AD – 1539AD

Post-medieval: 1540AD – 1900AD

Modern: 1901AD – 2050AD

**Test pit:** a small area excavated in order to sample a location's archaeology.

**Slip:** a thin layer added to a pot after it has air dried but before it's fired. Slips are usually added for decoration.

**Spit:** each test pit was divided into 10cm layers, called spits. Spit 1 was 0- 10cm below the ground, Spit 2 was 10 – 20cm and so on. Spits are used to divide up a deposit into fixed depths. They are not

the same as a context, which is the name given to an archaeological layer or deposit – spits can be used to divide up a large context or to record the depth in a test pit. Gardens tend to have been dug over and churned up a lot, so there is usually little difference between the archaeological contexts in a test pit.

**Sherd:** the term for a fragment of pottery

**Ware** (for example 'Midlands Purple ware', 'black glazed red sandy ware' or 'earthenware'): The name given to a style of pottery. In the post-medieval and modern periods, pottery fabrics become a lot more homogenous, and the local variations are harder to spot (at least visually). The styles and traditions of potting become more useful than the fabric for identifying the pottery.

# Results

The results from each test pit are described separately below, then drawn together in the conclusion. For details about the method of excavation and deposits found, see Appendix 2. A full list of finds is given in Appendix 3, metalwork (including coin) analysis) is in Appendix 4 and descriptions of different pottery types can be found in Appendix 5.

## Test Pit 1: Black Banks

In the early 19th century the name Black Banks referred to the land immediately to the north of Banks Road, just south of the brook. The 1808 enclosure act notes two fields – Black Bank Meadow and Black Bank Ground – which at that time were actually in the parish of Aldington and under the ownership of the Reverend Thomas Williams. Surface finds of Roman pottery and coins have been collected from this area[3], but no formal archaeological investigation has taken place to date.

The test pit was located in a pasture field to the rear of Vale Gardens farm shop. The dark, moderately stoney topsoil extended down to 30cm, at which depth a more humic-rich layer with fewer stones was present. This lower layer may be a buried topsoil or 'dark/ black earth,' associated with historic manuring to improve arable land, and is likely where the name 'Black Banks' comes from. At a depth of 50cm, six flat stones were encountered. These appeared to be randomly arranged and in a single layer, as no sign was seen of stones below in a narrow slot excavated down a further 20cm.


**Photo 3: Stones within Test Pit 1 (scales: 40cm and 50cm)**

Given the small area excavated, it is virtually impossible to identify whether these stones are part of a larger structure or not. However, they are unlikely to be a wall based on the lack of regularity. The humic-rich soil surrounding the stones was homogenous, with no discernible difference between the

[3] Andrews (2018) *Roman Coins from the Vale of Evesham in the AE Jones and P Stewart Collections.*

ground above and below the stones. This may imply that the stones have moved from their original location and become mixed up within the ploughsoil, or that they related to drainage – perhaps added by a 19th century market gardener – as the narrow trenches cut for the installation of drainage channels are notorious difficult to detect, due to be quickly backfilled with the same material.

## Finds

A total of 426 finds were retrieved from Test Pit 1. Material ranged from the mid-late Iron Age though to late post-medieval/modern in date. Pottery formed the largest material group, amounting to 112 sherds, all of Iron Age and Roman date. The majority were small, abraded and undiagnostic and dating was largely based on fabric type.

*Mid-late Iron Age*

A total of 18 sherds were identified as being of this period. There were five different fabric types, all commonly identified from assemblages in South Worcestershire/North Gloucestershire, including fossil shell-tempered (fabric 4.3), shell and sand-tempered (fabric 4.4), oolitic limestone and shell-tempered (fabric 4.6) and sand-tempered (fabric 5.1) wares. The remaining fabric was less easily identifiable but has similarities to a sandy fabric identified within an assemblage from Dean Farm, Bishops Cleeve, Gloucestershire (Timby 2008, fabric SA2). The majority of sherds were undiagnostic, but there was a small rim from an ovoid/barrel jar (unidentified sandy fabric) and another from a larger storage jar (fabric 4.4).


**Photo 4: Mid-late Iron Age pot sherds from Test Pit 1, spit 5** including fabric 4.3 (left and middle), fabric 4.6 (top right), fabric 5.1 (middle right) and small jar rim (bottom right).


**Photo 5: Close-up of mid-late Iron Age pot tempered with fossil shells (fabric 4.3) from Test Pit 1, spit 5.**

*Late Iron Age/early Roman*

A small group of six sherds were of this period. Identifiable fabrics consisted of locally produced handmade Malvernian ware (fabric 3) and palaeozoic limestone-tempered ware (fabric 4.1). All were nicely finished with burnished surfaces, with one having distinctive pattern burnish fired to give the impression of orange and black stripes. These sherds represent the continuing production and use of traditional 'native' Iron Age forms into the early Roman period, making them 'transitional'.

In addition to the pottery, there was a fragment of burnt pebble, which may have been used in cooking as a pot-boiler. A small amount of metalwork found within 100m of Test Pit 1 was also assessed and this collection included the first Iron Age coin recorded from the site. Dating from around 10 BC – AD 20, it is plated copper-alloy and traditionally ascribed to the Dobunni tribe in the Cotswolds and Severn Valley (see Appendix 4 for further details).

*Roman*

A total of 87 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from this test pit. Of these, 65 were of locally produced Severn Valley ware (fabrics 12 and 12.1). Non-local wares were only identified in small quantities but included Black-burnished ware 1 (fabric 22), Oxfordshire colour-coated ware (fabric 29) and Samian ware (fabric 43). The range of fabrics present is typical of assemblages from rural sites of this date in south Worcestershire.


**Photo 6: Roman pottery from Test Pit 1, spit 3** including Samian ware (fabric 43 - top left), Severn Valley ware (fabrics 12 and 12.1 - top and bottom middle), Oxfordshire colour-coated ware (fabric 29 - top right), unidentified fabrics (bottom left and bottom right) and handmade Malverian ware (fabric 3 - middle left).

As with the earlier material, the majority of sherds were small and highly abraded, meaning that they have moved around in the ground lots since being thrown away and pot forms are hard to idenfity. However, there were a small number of diagnostic sherds, the majority from Severn Valley ware jars. In addition, there was a nicely formed rim from a small jar/beaker in a limestone-tempered fabric (similar to Glouc fabric 33). Dating of these diagnostic sherds along with the range

of fabrics indicates activity throughout the period from the 1st century through to the later 3rd-4th century. The latest sherds were of red/brown slipped Oxfordshire colour-coated ware, which also had rouletted decoration typical of this ware type.

The samian ware only survived as very small, abraded fragments and therefore it was not possible to identify a form or more specific production site. However, the presence of these sherds indicates use of fine tablewares alongside more utilitarian coarsewares.

**Photo 7: Roman hobnail, Test Pit 1**

Other finds of Roman date included a small fragment of ceramic building material and a single hobnail from the sole of a shoe or sandal. A small collection of surface finds within 100m of Test Pit 1 included three copper alloy Roman coins, dating between AD 272-3 and AD 341-8 (see Appendix 4 for full details).

*Post-medieval/modern*

Material of this period included highly abraded fragments of ceramic building material including brick and flat roof tile. There were also two small fragments of bottle glass.

*Undated*

Undated finds consisted of fragments of blue lias, fuel ash slag, two copper alloy and iron rings and a highly corroded iron strip which was hooked over at one end.

The blue lias was of particular interest and consisted of 24 small cuboid fragments. Due to the quantity of Roman material in this test pit, it is tempting to suggest that these fragments were used as tesserae. However, there is no evidence of a villa or mosaic floor in the vicinity and furthermore, blue lias is also known for having a 'blocky' fracture. Therefore, while these pieces could have been utilised as tesserae, they are likely to have formed naturally.

## What does this tell us?

A significant quantity of later Iron Age and Roman material was found from Test Pit 1. Added to the coins recorded from Black Banks – including the first Iron Age coin, which was found within 100m of Test Pit 1 – it is clear that a multi-period settlement is close by. The continuity of late Iron Age farmsteads into the Roman era is not unusal within southeast Worcestershire and likely reflects the fact that the local population remained larged unchanged.

Interestingly, whilst Iron Age pottery was found in most spits but especially spit 5 (the deepest layer), Roman pottery was less frequent from spit 5. The fact that Roman pottery primarily comes from the topsoil/ upper ploughsoil suggests that it has been dragged across a wide area by ploughing, so Test Pit 1 may be some distance from the centre of Roman activity. On the other hand, Iron Age mostly came from the layer below, implying that activity from this date may be closer by.

It is striking that so little later material was found: no medieval pottery was found and there is only a small quantity of post-medieval and modern artefacts. A background scatter of medieval and later pottery is often found across fields, due to household waste being added to the dung heaps that were later spread across fields as fertiliser. The lack of such finds is interesting and may have a number of explanations – the area may not have been ploughed in medieval times, perhaps due to being by a parish boundary (assuming these were the same as in the early 1800s), or the field may have been deliberately fertilised with manure containing no pottery. Research from fieldwalking is

beginning to suggest that medieval farmers often didn't spread broken pottery over Roman sites, possibly due to Roman pot sherds being abundant already, and that land farmed directly by the manor was fertilised with pure animal dung only[4]. Either way, Test Pit 1 does indicate that Badsey's medieval settlement was located elsehwhere.

## Test Pit 2: 2 Banks Road

Banks Road itself is named after Black Banks, but the land this road is actually situated on was called Upper Nether Field and Far Parks on Aldington's 1807 Enclosure Map. Upper Nether Field was once part of Badsey Manor Farm and in the sale catalogue of 1866 it is described as "arable land……on the north side of and having a frontage to the said Turnpike Road"[5].

Test Pit 2 was located in an area just beyond the boundary of the rear garden in an area that has recently been used for small-scale cultivation. The test pit was excavated to a depth of 50cm and displayed a *c*25cm layer of blackish brown garden soil (consistent with Test Pit 1 nearby) overlying a yellowy-brown clayey subsoil.

### Finds

The assemblage from Test Pit 2 was small, amounting to just 21 finds weighing 55g. The majority of material was post-medieval and modern in date, but there were also three fragments of Roman pottery. These included two abraded fragments of oxidised Severn Valley ware (fabric 12) and one of Oxfordshire white ware (fabric 38). This latter sherd could be dated 3rd - 4th century AD.

Post-medieval material consisted of nine fragments of flowerpot (fabric 100) and two pieces of clay pipe stem. The latest datable find was a George V silver sixpence dated to 1921 (see Appendix 4 for full metalwork report).

Non-datable finds consisted of a fragment of fuel ash slag and two further slag fragments provisionally identified as from the lining of a smithing hearth, due to having vitrified clay on one surface.


**Photo 8. George V silver sixpence, Test Pit 2**

### What does this tell us?

The small quantity of Roman pottery, along with its worn condition, indicates that Test Pit 2 is by the southern limit of Roman occupation in the Black Banks area. Given the presence of Iron Age pottery in Test Pit 1, it is interesting to note that none was found here. This further supports the suggestion that Iron Age phases of activity at Black Banks are focused in a slightly different location, potentially further north, than later Roman activity.

[4] Jones (2009) *Manure and the medieval social order.*
[5] Available on the Badsey Society website: www.badseysociety.uk/auctions-and-sales/23rd-july-1866-sale-the-manor-badsey

As at Test Pit 1, there is no sign of medieval occupation or pottery spread by manuring fields. Combined with historic map evidence, this indicated that the current houses are the first to be built in this location. The 1921 sixpence is likely to be an accidental loss, but nevertheless a nice find.

## Test Pit 3: 26 Horsebridge Avenue

Horsebridge Avenue is named after the nearby bridge that originally carried the Bengeworth to Badsey turnpike road (now carrying the A4035) over the Badsey Brook. Test Pit 3 was located in the back garden and was the shallowest test pit to be excavated in Badsey – the natural clay geology was encountered at a depth of only 30cm, with the spits above being a consistent greyish brown topsoil.

### Finds

Test pit 3 produced 39 finds, the majority of modern date but with small amounts of earlier material present. This included three fragments of Roman pottery (fabrics 12, 29 and 98). Whilst none of the Roman sherds were undiagnostic of the original form (pot shape), the sherd of Oxfordshire red/brown colour-coated ware (fabric 29) could be dated AD240 until the end of the period, around AD410. The only other pottery recovered was the handle from a late 19th - 20th century china cup.

The latest datable find was a £1 coin dated 1989, with a Scottish thistle and crown on the reverse. Remaining material consisted of highly abraded fragments of post-medieval ceramic building material, shards of modern bottle and window glass and various pieces of corroded iron, which included nails, screws, fittings and brackets.

### What does this tell us?

Historic mapping indicates that this house and garden were built on land that had been agricultural at least since the 1807 Aldington Enclosure Map. Archaeological evidence from Test Pit 3 supports this and, in fact, indicates that this site has probably been farmland for considerably longer. It would appear from the test pit's shallow depth that this garden was created by simply laying turf over agricultural soils and that there has been no significant occupation in this location.

Although there were relatively few finds, the presence of three Roman pot sherds points towards a settlement within the wider area. They are most likely to come from the Roman site around Black Banks and are similar to those found in Test Pits 1 and 2. Ploughing may have dragged these finds a considerable way over the years from their original location, but they are still a surprisingly long way (around 400m) from Test Pit 1 and 2. This may indicate that the focus of Roman activity at Black Banks lies between these three test pits, perhaps with Roman fields or trackway extending west towards Horsebridge Avenue and the Broadway Brook.

## Test Pits 4 & 5: Synehurst Crescent (No. 67 & 69)

Synehurst Crescent was developed in 1933 when more council housing was needed and was named, as the adjacent Synehurst is, after an old field name. At the beginning of the 19th century the land was known as Seaney's Ground but this later changed to Corner Ground or Sinehurst. Originally part of Aldington, this land became part of Badsey in 1921[6].

[6] The Badsey Society: www.badseysociety.uk/places/streets/synehurst

**Photo 9: Test Pit 4, day 2.** ©Tony Spinks

Test Pit 4 was placed in a grassy area of the back garden on No. 67. Archaeological layers consisted of a dark brown topsoil overlying a slightly more disturbed subsoil layer, which contained charcoal and fragments of brick. This test pit did not reach the natural geology, but the churned-up nature of the subsoil (probably due to ploughing) means that signs of earlier activity are likely to become mixed within it.

Test Pit 5 was similarly located in the rear garden of No. 69 and was excavated to a depth of 50cm, where the underlying geology was encountered. The archaeological layers consisted of a dark brown turf and topsoil layer overlying a lighter brown subsoil that was of a more churned-up nature and contained fragments of ceramic building material.

## Finds – Test Pit 4

An assemblage of 85 finds was retrieved from this test pit. Finds were largely domestic and could be dated to the later post-medieval and modern periods.

A total of 25 sherds of pottery were identified. Sherds mainly consisted of transfer-printed and undecorated tablewares, including china and creamware (fabrics 85 and 84) of later 18th - 20th century date. These were most likely from dining and/or tea sets. Other pottery was more utilitarian with identifiable sherds consisting of stoneware jar fragments (fabric 81.4), a sherd of black-glazed redware (fabric 78), a piece of chemical porcelain (fabric 83) and 13 fragments of flowerpot. Other domestic material included 10 shards of bottle glass and clay pipe stem fragment.

A total of 35 fragments of ceramic building material, including brick and roof tile were identified. All were heavily abraded. There were also fragments of window glass.

Remaining finds consisted of a small copper alloy upholstery stud, two very small fragments of ironworking slag and two pieces of corroded iron in the form of a nail and a hook.

## Finds – Test Pit 5

A small assemblage of 21 finds was retrieved from this test pit. As with Test Pit 4, finds were largely domestic and could be dated to the later post-medieval and modern periods.

Pottery consisted of three sherds of china (fabric 85) and one of pearlware (85.11), all transfer decorated and likely from dinner service or tea sets of later 19th - early 20th century date.

Other finds consisted of a fragment of flat roof tile, shards of bottle and window glass and a small white ceramic bead with central hole, presumably from a necklace, garment or other ornamental item.

## Test Pits 4 & 5 – What does this tell us?


**Photo 10: Ceramic bead, Test Pit 5**

Both test pits produced domestic waste dating from the late post-medieval period onwards, with Test Pit 4 containing pottery from the late 18th century and Test Pit 5 from the late 19th century. All the sherds found were common household pottery, and their small size is a sign of being rolled around in the ground for a good length of time. This is typical of rubbish that has been thrown onto manure heaps and spread across fields, so fits well with historic map evidence for this area being farmland until the current houses were built in the 20th century.

Similarly, fragment of brick and tile are commonly used as hardcore on agricultural land, although given Badsey's history of market gardening it is possible that this building rubble comes from demolished market gardeners' 'hovels' rather than houses in the village.

The lack of medieval pottery is surprising, as given the proximity of Synehurst Crescent to the church and Manor House, which is thought to have been a 14th century infirmary for the monks of Evesham Abbey[7], it is likely that the area was used as fields even if settlement did not extend this far.

## Test Pit 6: 8b High Street

High Street is the main street running through Badsey and through time has been referred to as just Street, Village Street and then also Main Street. However, by 1903 it was known as High Street. Its central location means that housing has – at least since the earliest 1812 map of Badsey – been concentrated there and many old houses are interspersed with more modern ones. Test Pit 6 was slightly southwest of Badsey Manor, which is recorded as a late 16th century house on the site of Seyne House – a 14th century infirmary for Evesham Abbey.

**Photo 11: Compacted rubble layer is visible in the base of Test Pit 6, with topsoil above.**
© Tony Spinks

Number 8b is a 20th century house on land that was once part of Harrington House Farm. The farm was in existence at the time of the 1812 Badsey Enclosure Map and Test Pit 6 was located in a lawned area behind the garage. Excavation of this pit was halted at 50cm as a fairly thick layer of compacted clay, rubble and stone was encountered. A small sondage in one corner revealed a siltier layer underneath, which still contained modern brick and stone.

[7] The Badsey Society: www.badseysociety.uk/village-life/badsey-manor-putting-the-manor-context

### Finds

A total of 120 finds were retrieved from Test Pit 6. All were of late post-medieval and modern date. Pottery consisted of glazed red sandy wares of late 17th-18th century date and modern china, including a sherd of distinctive flow blue type, so-called for having a blurred glaze and which was common from the 1820's until the mid-19th century (Jacobs 2015, 130). There was also a single sherd of unglazed flowerpot (fabric 100). Other domestic finds included the base of a vase in white opaline glass.

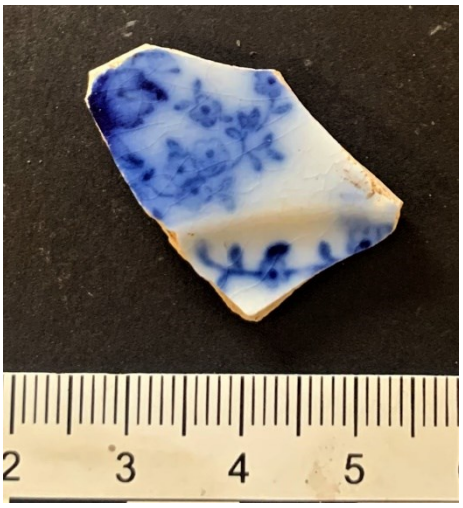


**Photo 12: Sherd of china with flow blue decoration, Test Pit 6**

Other finds included four pieces of iron slag, two with vitrified ceramic on one surface, possibly indicating them to be hearth lining. In addition, there were abraded fragments of high-fired ceramic building material, a piece of stoneware drainpipe, a fragment of roofing slate, fragments of window glass and a variety of corroded iron objects, mainly nails. There was also a selection of plastic/bakerlite fragments in a variety of colours.

### What does this tell us?

Despite being located close to Badsey Manor, the relatively modern date of finds from Test Pit 6 indicates that the ground has been heavily disturbed during the building of the current house and/or demolition of older farm building. It is possible that earlier archaeological layers remain buried between and that rubble has simply been used to level out the area. The presence of a little 18th and 19th century pottery – in styles that were common household items – shows that existing deposits have been disturbed enough for some artefacts to become mixed within modern layers.

## Test Pit 7: 17 Seward Road

Seward Road is named after Seward House (in High Street) where the wealthy Seward family lived from the late 17th to late 18th century. Number 17 was, however, built in the late 1960s on land that belonged to the Harrington House estate and occupies a plot that historically fronted onto the High Street.

Test Pit 7 was located in the back garden of the house, in an area currently used as a vegetable plot. It was excavated to a depth of 70cm on the northern side, and revealed a uniformed garden soil 30cm deep. Below that lay an orangey-brown subsoil that was still continuing when excavation of the pit ceased at 70cm – the bottom of the archaeological sequence was therefore not reached in this test pit.

### Finds

Test Pit 7 produced a substantial assemblage of 469 finds, the majority of post-medieval and modern date. However, there was a single sherd of medieval date. This was identified as coming from a cooking pot of Worcester production (fabric 55). Cooking pots were produced between the late 11th and mid-14th centuries. It is thought that the increase in availability and popularity of metal cooking pots at all levels of society lead to the end of ceramic cooking pots. This change appears to coincide

with an increase in the average wage and standard of living following the Black Death in 1348-9 (Le Patourel 1968; Bryant 2004, 290).

Post-medieval pottery consisted of 14 sherds of red sandy ware (fabric 78) and three of buff ware (fabric 91) with a variety of glazes, including black, dark brown and mottled types (fabric 78). Vessels of these fabric types came in a variety of forms ranging from small cups and jars to more substantial domestic kitchen wares such as large bowls called pancheons, large jars or 'butterpots' and shallow dishes thought to have been used for baking. Diagnostic sherds from this test pit included a handle and possible cup fragment of later 17th - 18th century date. Other finds of post-medieval date consisted of fragments of clay pipe, both stems and bowls, although none were complete enough to date more closely.

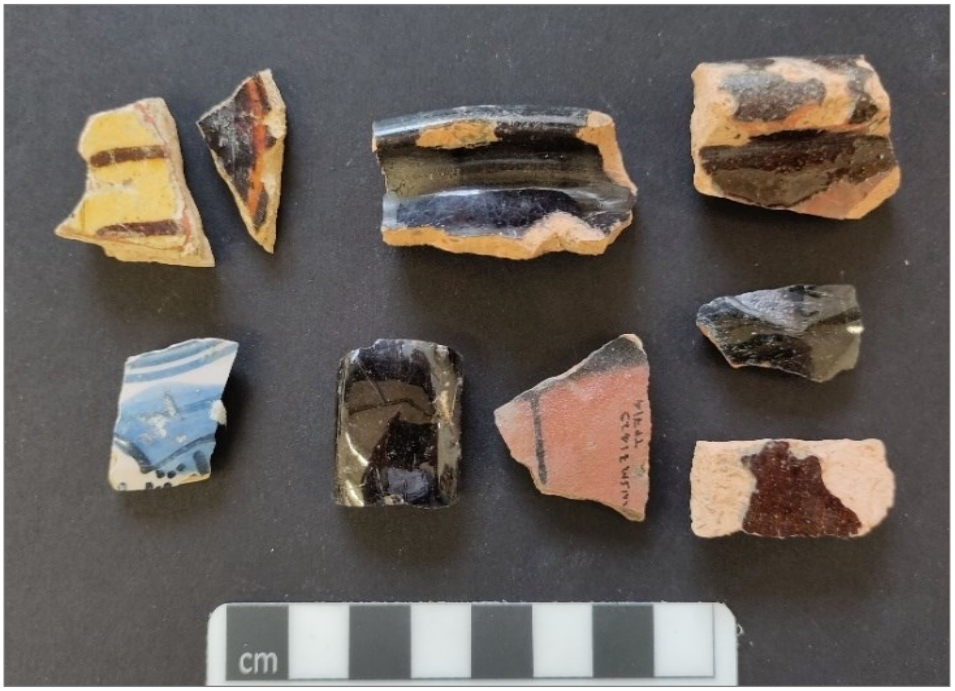



**Photo 13: Selection of post-medieval pottery from Test Pit 7**, including buff wares (top left), tin-glazed earthen ware (bottom right) and glazed red wares (middle and right)

Modern pottery was typical of later 18th - 20th century domestic assemblages, with sherds of modern glazed dinner wares (fabrics 81.5, 83, 84, 85 and 85.11). In addition, three sherds of yellow glazed earthenware (fabric 101.2) and four of dipped earthenware (fabric 101.4) were also identified. Both ware types were produced between the 1770's and the end of the 19th century. There were also ten sherds from miscellaneous stoneware bottles and jars (fabric 81.4) and a quantity of unglazed flowerpot fragments.

The assemblage also included a large quantity of highly abraded ceramic building material in the form of roof tile and brick. Other material relating to buildings included seven fragments of roof slate and 16 shards of window glass.

A further piece of slate was of particular interest, having faintly scored lines which indicated it to have been used as a writing tablet.

Remaining finds included fragments of iron working slag and a piece of vitrified ceramic, highly corroded fragments of iron objects including nails, screws and fittings, shards of bottle glass and a

piece of sandstone which appeared deliberately shaped into a roughly cylindrical object. It is unclear what the purpose of this object was. A quantity of plastic fragments was also retrieved from this test pit.


**Photo 14: Slate with incised lines for writing, Test Pit. 7**

### What does this tell us?

Test Pit 7 was one of the deepest excavated in Badsey and, despite reaching a depth of 70cm, the natural geology was not reached over the Big Dig weekend. Modern material was recovered from some of the lower spits, making it clear that the ground had been well worked over relatively recently. Given that the assemblage contains a large amount of household waste from the 17th century onwards, it is clear that rubish has been thrown away in this general area for at least several centuries.

The sherd of medieval cooking pot was large, weighing well above the test pit average at 11g. This suggests that it has not been moved around in the ground very much, so was probably largely where it had been deposited. As Test Pit 7 was located close to the frontage of the High Street, it may well have been thrown away by someone living in a dwelling along this road.

The significant amount of brick, tile and roof slate recovered implies that the demolition of a building in the vicinity at some point in time – it feasible that the rubble comes from either the original Georgian House (Poplars) or perhaps the associated barn.

## Test Pit 8: 34 Seward Road

Test Pit 8 was located in the lawned back garden of a house built in the 1960s. The land was previously grounds for The Poplars, a Georgian house on High Street that was demolished to facilitate the building of new houses. The grounds originally extended west from the High Street to the Badsey Brook and were part of the extensive land holdings of Thomas Byrd in the early 19th century. The test pit was excavated to a depth of 40cm and successfully reached the natural underlaying clay. The archaeological layers visible in the pit consisted of a topsoil overlying a relatively undisturbed subsoil.

### Finds

An assemblage of 82 finds were retrieved from Test Pit 8. The majority were of late post-medieval and modern date, but there was also a small sherd of oxidised Severn Valley ware (fabric 12) that could be dated to the Roman period.

Remaining pottery was consistent with the late post-medieval and modern sherds seen in the other test pits, with late 18th - 20th century tablewares of china (fabric 85), creamware (fabric 84) and porcelain (fabric 83) forming the bulk of the group, with fragments of stoneware bottles and jars and unglazed flowerpot found in smaller quantity. There were also two fragments of brown glazed red sandy ware of slightly earlier date (late 17th - 18th century).

The assemblage also included a quantity of highly abraded ceramic building material. There was one particularly thick fragment that stood out, being in a coarse oxidised fabric with an orange/brown glaze on one surface. It felt too thick for roof tile but has a slight curve which would have prevented use as a floor tile. Other material relating to buildings included seven fragments of roof slate and 16 shards of window glass.

Other finds included various modern iron objects, fragments of window glass, two fragments of opalescent glass thought to have come from a vase or ornament and a small fragment of what appeared to be molten glass slag.

### Test Pit 8 – What does this tell us?

The finds from this test pit broadly correlate with Test Pit 7 and, again, suggest that this area of Badsey has been close to occupation since at least the 17th century. The single sherd of Roman pottery is consistent with elsewhere in the village and reflects the relatively high density of Roman activity within the general area.

A wide range of artefacts were found in Test Pit 8, including building rubble, household waste and a possible piece of molten glass slag – the waste product of glassworking, which would be an uncommon find if so. These may be the result of manure spreading over fields, as it often included household waste as well as animal dung, but given the proximity of the Badsey Brook, it is equally likely that some artefacts may have been deposited during flooding or were dumped in order to raise the ground level.

**Photo 15: Test Pit 8 during excavation – the Badsey Brook lies at the end of the garden.**
©Tony Spinks

## Test Pit 9: 43 Brewers Lane

Brewers Lane appears on the 1812 Badsey Enclosure Map as a "private carriage and drift way" but at this date there are no dwellings to the north of the road and just two to the south.

Test Pit 9 was located in the back garden of the house, which is the end of four terraces built in the 1890s. The pit was sited close a patio at the end of the garden and the archaeological layers consisted of a turf and topsoil layer overlying a lighter brown subsoil which, itself, overlay the natural. Each spit was relatively uniform in nature, but a significant amount of charcoal was present *c*25cm down in the southwest corner.

**Photo 16: Test Pit 9 complete.**

### Finds

A total of 60 finds were retrieved from Test Pit 9. All were of post-medieval and modern date. There was only a small amount of pottery, which consisted of a single sherd of late 17th - 18th century black glazed red ware (fabric 78) and four fragments of flowerpot (fabric 100).

Other material included six fragments of bottle glass, 25 fragments of highly abraded brick and roof tile, a fragment of iron slag and a variety of highly corroded iron nails and fittings.

### What does this tell us?

Historic mapping indicates that this area was agricultural land until the current houses were built. The archaeological evidence from Test Pit 9 supports this, with most of the recovered finds being relatively modern in date. A sherd of black glazed red ware pre-dates the house and is likely to have been spread over a ploughed field as part of manure scattering or to improvie the soil structure.

## Test Pit 10: 10 Brewers Lane

Test Pit 10 was located in the rear garden of a bungalow built in 1954 on the south side of Brewer's Lane. The area was previously part of a large orchard, visible on early 20th century maps, belonging to Seward House. The test pit was situated within a vegetable plot, in fairly close proximity to a garden shed. It was one of the shallower ones excavated in Badsey and had layer of yellowish-brown silty clay garden soil overlying a more compacted clay layer, which was encountered at a depth of approximately 30cm. In retrospect, it is unclear whether this layer was the natural geology (i.e. bottom of the archaeological sequence) or a relatively sterile and clay-heavy subsoil.

**Photo 17: Test Pit 10, day 1.** ©Tony Spinks

## Finds

A total of 135 finds were retrieved from Test Pit 10. All were of post-medieval and modern date. The majority were highly abraded fragments of ceramic building material including brick and flat roof tile.

The earliest datable material was a sherd of oxidised glazed Malvernian ware (fabric 69) which could be dated to between the late 15th and early 17th centuries and most likely came from a flared bowl form. Other sherds of post-medieval date consisted of four sherds of red sandy ware (fabric 78). All had dark brown/black glaze and could be dated late 17th - 18th century. Remaining pottery was modern and included transfer decorated china (fabric 85), grey stoneware and a large quantity (36 fragments) of unglazed flowerpot (fabric 100).

Other finds consisted of various corroded iron objects, including nails and fittings, a small piece of possible tap slag (from smelting as opposed to smithing/working iron) and nine fragments of vessel and window glass. Five copper alloy objects found elsewhere within the garden was also retrieved – these were identified as two shoe or garter buckles dating to the 17th or early 18th century, a 1942 George VI halfpenny, possible upholstery pin and undated plain hoop. For full details, see Appendix 4.

## What does this tell us?

The relatively modern date of most of the finds from Test Pit 10 tentatively supports the idea that this site was unoccupied until the current bungalow was built. However, there has clearly been dwellings close by since the 17th century, or even slightly earlier. The sherd of glazed Malvernian ware is very small and abraded, indicating that it has moved around considerably since being thrown away. Nevertheless, it points to settlement within the wider area and may be a sign that Test Pit 10 did not quite reach the base of the archaeological sequence. It is certainly surprising that a plot so

close to the 12th century church didn't produce any medieval artefacts and only one from the centuries immediately following.

## Test Pit 11: 22 Brewers Lane (Bramley Cottage)

Bramley Cottage hosted Test Pit 11 in a lawned area in front of the house. The cottage is situated on the south side of Brewers Lane and was built around the 18th century. It was certainly in existence by 1891 when Edwin Knight, a market gardener, is noted as living there with at least four of his nine children. It may be the case that Edwin purchased the property the year before when William Byrd, the grandson of the Thomas Byrd named on the 1812 Badsey Enclosure Map, was forced to sell off a large area of land within the village due to financial difficulties.

Test Pit 11 was excavated to a depth of 50cm where it encountered a large quantity of charcoal and some rubble in one corner. The archaeological layers consisted of a dark topsoil overlying a very stony yellowish-brown layer of soil, stone and building rubble.

### Finds

A substantial assemblage of 554 finds dating from the post-medieval period onwards were retrieved from this test pit. Pottery formed the bulk of the assemblage, amounting to 312 sherds. Fabrics and forms were all of commonly identified domestic types. The earliest of these included black-glazed red sandy (fabric 78) and buff wares (fabric 91). Sherds were from a variety of forms, including flared bowls/pancheons, a chamber pot and slip-decorated dishes with a pie crust rim. The majority could be dated to the later 17th - 18th century.


**Photo 18: Conjoining sherds of Mocha ware bowl rim, Test Pit 11.**


**Photo 19: Sherds of post-medieval black-glazed red sandy ware (fabric 78) from Test Pit 11,** including fragments from the rim of a pancheon (wide bowl) and handle.

Remaining sherds were of later 18th century date onwards and largely comprised porcelain, creamware, pearlware and china tablewares (fabrics 83, 84, 85.11 and 85), many with moulded and/or transfer decoration. Other types present in small quantities included the base of a late stoneware jar (fabric 81.4), 16 sherds of mocha ware (fabric 101.1), 30 of yellow ware (fabric 101.2) and 37 of dipped earthenware, as well as two sherds of stoneware – one of Nottingham production

(fabric 81.3) and one with a white salt glaze (fabric 81.5). The mocha ware was of particular note for including a bowl with dendritic decoration typical of the ware type (see photo 18).

Building materials formed the second largest group, with 137 fragments of late post-medieval/ modern brick and roof tile. In addition, a small assemblage of window glass shards was also identified, as well as a number of highly corroded iron nails and fittings which may also have been used in a structure.

Other finds included bottle and vessel glass, including opalescent fragments, three buttons and a distinctive bone disc. The buttons included a tiny, highly fragmentary example made from shell. The production of shell buttons was a major industry in Birmingham during the late 19th and early 20th centuries[8] and it is highly likely that this tiny example came from there.


**Photo 20: Button mold, Test Pit 11**

The bone disc had a central perforation, and it is likely that this was used as a button mold. These were often covered in cloth and thread to coordinate with the garments they were used on and were common in the mid-late 18th century[9].

Lastly, a human tooth was found in spit 3. The tooth appeared to be a permanent mandibular molar, likely an M2. All roots were present, but there was a break in the crown leaving only two cusps in-tact. One cusp was not worn, and the second showed more wear but there was no dentine exposure. The damage to the crown did not appear to be a carious lesion, but rather a break. Precise identification of the tooth and ageing was hindered by the broken crown; however, the observable wear suggests the individual was not very old (maximum age range 16 – 35 years)[10]. The test pit and finds assemblage was carefully checked for further human remains and none were found. The tooth was studied and photographed on site then left at 22 Brewers Lane.

## What does this tell us?

This sizeable assemblage contained pot sherds that were large with fairly fresh breaks, which indicates that they have not really moved around since being thrown away. Test Pit 11 therefore contains exactly what the test pits are seeking: a household rubbish dump or pit. Dating of the pottery indicates that it was used from the 18th century onwards.

In addition to the large quantity of pottery, some of the finds had a more personal element with the presence of buttons and a button mold. The discovery of a human tooth is unexpected and from the lack of general wear it probably came from a late teen or early adult. Whilst difficult to analyse as a single tooth, its isolation may suggest that this was the result of crude dentistry or a nasty fight.

The dateable finds from Test Pit 11 correspond well with the cottage's early period of occupation and showcase a wide range of common household pottery, as well as the variety of domestic waste that could be thrown away. No artefacts pre-dating the cottage's assumed 18th century origin were

[8] Birmingham Buttons blog post: www.explorethepast.co.uk/2019/10/birmingham-buttons
[9] https://burnleyandtrowbridge.com/collections/button-moulds/products/wood-button-moulds?variant=31829995487319
[10] Bethany Revell, *pers comm*

found – it is possible that evidence of earlier occupation lies hidden beneath the excavated rubbish dump, but the presence of 19th – 20th century pottery in spit 5 (40-50cm deep) indicates that the ground has been well worked over. A few older artefacts are therefore likely to have become mixed up in higher layers if present.

## Test Pit 12: 43 Seward Road

This house was built in the mid-1970s in a section of Seward Road that was originally part of Malvern House grounds, a 17th century Grade II listed property in High Street. Map records from 1812 onwards show this land as agricultural until the current houses were built.

The test pit was located in the back garden and the archaeological layers consisted of turf and topsoil over a rather unusually coloured layer of mixed soil and a vivid red sand. Underneath this was a more compacted darker brown clayey soil. Despite reaching a depth of 60cm, the natural geology (bottom of the archaeological sequence) was not reached.

### Finds

Test Pit 12 produced 82 finds. The earliest finds consisted of two sherds of medieval pottery. The first was a body sherd from a Worcester-type sandy ware cooking pot (fabric 55; see Test Pit 7 for discussion about this fabric type). The other was a small sherd of Newbury B ware (fabric 157.2). Sherds of this fabric are relatively rare in Worcestershire, having only been identified on a handful of sites and in small quantity[11]. The source of Newbury B wares is thought to be centred on the northern borders of the Savernake Forest in the Upper Kennet Valley, Wiltshire[12]. It is generally dated 12th - 13th century. This sherd is possibly the most important from all of the test pits, being the only non-local sherd of 12th century date in the whole assemblage and therefore indicating that access to these products was unlikely to have been a factor in their absence.


**Photo 21: Medieval pottery from Test Pit 12, Worcester-type sandy ware (left) & Newbury B ware (right)**

[11] Bradley (2019), page 17
[12] Vince (1984)

Other pottery of note included the base of small cup or 'tyg' (multi-handled cup) with an overfired dark brown glaze typical of 17th century production. Remaining sherds were modern glazed tablewares (fabrics 81.5, 83, 84 and 85).

Non-pottery finds were typical of later post-medieval and modern assemblages and included abraded ceramic building material, fragments of window and bottle glass, corroded iron and iron slag. The slag included possible smithing waste.

### What does this tell us?

Despite being the garden of a modern house, Test Pit 12 was one of the six locations in Badsey that produced medieval finds. This discovery adds weight to the emerging picture of medieval occupation in or close to the High Street, whilst the Newbury B sherd is particularly significant for showing that non-local wares were present in this part of Worcestershire in the 12th century. It now poses a further question: was the lack of widespread use down to Newbury B pots being more difficult to obtain, due to trading routes or cost, or a general preference amongst residents for local wares?

## Test Pit 13: The Firs, 27 High Street

The Firs is situated immediately to the south of St James' church, so is located in the centre of Badsey village, as depicted on historic maps from 1812 onwards. Test Pit 13 was sited in a grassy area on the south side of the house.

The upper spits of the pit consisted of a dark blackish-brown garden soil, which overlay a more orangey-brown subsoil. The stoney clay natural was reached in half the test pit, at a depth of approximately 50-60cm (sloping down from north to south).

### Finds

A total of 136 finds were retrieved from Test Pit 13. The assemblage included a single sherd of mid 1st-2nd century Severn Valley ware (fabric 12.2) but was of particular interest due to the presence of a small group of medieval pottery retrieved from the lower spits. All identifiable types were of local Worcester and Malvernian production. Worcester wares consisted of six fragments of sandy unglazed ware (fabric 55), likely from cooking pots, which were produced from the late 11th to mid-14th century.

The Malvernian wares included a single sherd of early glazed ware (fabric 53) and two of oxidised glazed ware (fabric 69). The early glazed ware sherd was distinctive, having a thin green glazed and a deeply stamped diamond typical of the ware type. Diagnostic sherds of this fabric from elsewhere have all come from tubular spouted tripod pitcher forms of 12th - early 13th century date. Therefore, it is assumed that this sherd was also from a vessel of this form. The oxidised glazed sherds included two body sherds – one with a green speckled glaze typical of 13th - 15th century forms and the other from a flared bowl form of late 15th - early 17th century date.


**Photo 22: Diamond stamped pot sherd, probably from a 12th or early 13th century spouted pitcher, or large jug, with three small feet.**


**Photo 23: Medieval pottery from Test Pit 13** – six sherds of Worcester ware (fabric 55, left), early glazed Malvernian ware with diamond stamp (fabric 53, top right) and two sherds of oxidised glazed Malvernian ware (fabric 69, bottom middle and right).

Post-medieval pottery consisted of ten sherds of black-glazed red wares (fabric 78), one of buff ware and a sherd of Midlands yellow ware (fabric 77). The buff ware was a fragment of press-moulded dish with inlaid slip decoration and could be dated late 17th - 18th century. The other sherds were undiagnostic, but the red wares included a high-fired sherd with lustrous glaze typical of 17th century vessels. The remainder were considered late 17th - 18th century. Midlands Yellow was produced between the late 16th and 18th centuries and is generally found in low quantities across Worcestershire.

Modern pottery was similar to that found from the other test pits consisting of glazed tablewares (fabrics 84, 85, 101.2 and 101.4), small quantities of stoneware (fabrics 81.3 and 81.4) and flowerpot sherds (fabric 100). All could be dated between the later 18th and early 20th centuries.

Other finds of note included a small flint flake, which although undiagnostic does indicate prehistoric activity in the vicinity.

Remaining material included abraded ceramic building material fragments, window and vessel glass shards, corroded iron nails and clay pipe fragments. All were of late post-medieval and modern date.

### What does this tell us?

The finds from Test Pit 13 provide evidence of activity from the prehistoric or Roman era onwards and, probaqbly, continuous occupation of the site from the medieval period through to the present day. It is the only test pit in Badsey to do so.

The small group of medieval pottery sherds give a date contemporary with the adjacent church and provide support to the idea that this area of the village has been occupied consistently from the early medieval period. No material of an obviously later date was present within the spits that produced medieval pottery – the other finds recovered (metal, animal bone and fired clay) are

difficult to date and coul easily be of a similar date – so it is possible that undisturbed medieval layers exist within the grounds of The Firs.

Other pottery found dates from the 16th – 18th century and some window glass fragments, although difficult to date precisely, have the appearance of being relatively early (most likely pre-1800s). These finds provide a good link between those from the earlier medieval period and the later post-medieval and modern period material.

## Test Pit 14: 57 Seward Road

Seward Road is named after the Seward family who resided in High Street in the late 17th – late 18th century. Number 57 was built in the late 1970s, not on land belonging to the Seward family itself but on land that once formed long parcels belonged to houses fronting onto High Street. The area where this house is located is noted as being fields and orchards on the 1812 Badsey Enclosure map. It is also adjacent to Badsey Lane, which historically lead to the main crossing over the Badsey Brook at the southern end of the village.

This test pit was sited at the end of the garden and the archaeological layers consisted of a fairly thick layer of greyish brown topsoil overlying a lighter, yellowy-brown subsoil. The subsoil appeared to be rather disturbed, as modern plastics and rubbish were found in most layers. Excavated to a depth of 50cm, this test pit appeared to be close to the natural geology when time ran out.

### Finds

Test Pit 14 produced 83 finds. The majority were late post-medieval and modern in date, but there was also a single sherd of medieval pottery. This could be identified as the rim of a Brill-Boarstall ware jug of 13th - 14th century date (fabric 63). Wares of this fabric were produced in large quantity in Buckinghamshire and enjoyed a wide distribution. Highly decorated jugs typical of the industry are the most common form identified in Worcestershire.

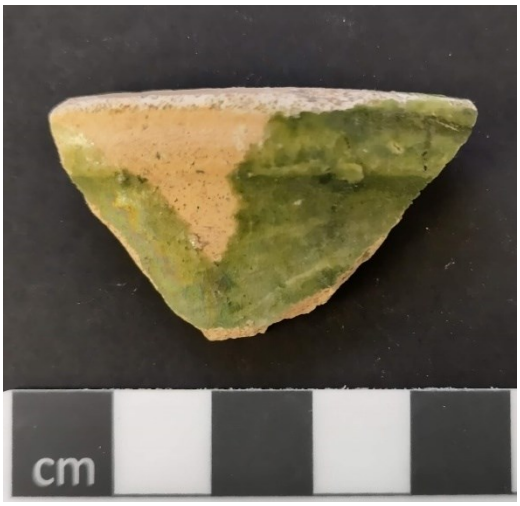



**Photo 24: Brill-Boarstall ware, probably the rim of a decorated 13th – 14th century jug, found in Test Pit 14**

The remaining 47 sherds were post-medieval and modern in date and consisted of tin-glazed ware (fabric 82), porcelain (fabric 83), china (fabric 85) and fragments of stoneware (fabrics 81.4 and 81.5). There was also a relatively large amount of flowerpot (fabric 100).

Other finds included abraded ceramic building material fragments, ceramic drain, shards of bottle glass, corroded iron nails and two fragments of iron slag.

### What does this tell us?

The finds from Test Pit 14 provide additional evidence that this part of Badsey has only been directly occupied in relatively recent times. However, the sherd of medieval pottery has relatively fresh breaks so is unlikely to have moved much since being thrown away, indicating that a medieval dwelling was fairly close by. Whilst Brill-Boarstall ware is more common in Worcestershire than

Newbury B ware (found in Test Pit 12, close by), it adds to our knowledge of Badsey's medieval trade links.

## Test Pit 15: The Haven, 12 Badsey Fields Lane

Originally called Pitchness Lane, Badsey Fields Lane (which it became in 1938) is described as a "…..private Carriage Road and Drift Way……" on the 1812 Badsey Enclosure Map. At that date the road was shorter than it is now (only up to numbers 34/37) and was for the sole use of four landowners, and their workers, to have access to their land. At some point between 1815 and 1841 the road was extended and a farm (Badsey Field) was built at the end of the lane in 1820[13]. The Haven was built in 1909 on land that was part of the market gardening area of Badsey.

The test pit was located in the lawned rear garden of the house and the archaeological layers consisted of a blackish-brown turf and topsoil layer over a lighter yellowish-brown subsoil. A good deal of charcoal was present throughout the pit, with records noting a concentration in the northwest corner.

### Finds

A fairly substantial assemblage of 177 sherds was recovered from this test pit. There was a single sherd of Roman pottery. This was an undiagnostic sherd in a shell and organic tempered fabric (possibly Glouc TF228).

The remaining pottery assemblage amounted to 50 sherds, of which flowerpot fragments formed the greater proportion (fabric 100). Post-medieval pottery included a body sherd from a mottled ware cup or jar (fabric 91) of late 17th - 18th century date and a fragment of black-glazed red ware (fabric 78) of similar date. The modern assemblage included a small quantity of tablewares (fabric 85), miscellaneous stonewares (fabric 81.4) and fragments of yellow ware (fabric 101.2). There was also a small fragment of burnt, biscuit-fired porcelain (fabric 83), presumably kiln waste.

**Photo 25: Porelain waste fragment from Test Pit 15, probably used as a soil improver**

Other finds included a variety of corroded iron in the form of nails, screws and fittings, a small piece of lead that was identified as a possible offcut or casting waste, abraded mortar and a plastic tortoise toy.

### What does this tell us?

The date of the finds from this test pit broadly fits with the construction date of the house and generally represent common domestic refuse items of the post-medieval period. Such rubbish disposal is also the most likely source of the charcoal present in the pit.

[13] The Badsey Society: www.badseysociety.uk/places/streets/badsey-fields-lane

A Roman site is known from fieldwalking evidence further along Badsey Fields Lane and it is likely that The Haven was part of the farmland surrounding this settlement. The sherd of Roman pottery found in Test Pit 15 may be the result of manuring practises during this era. An echo of this tradition is provided by the sherd of porcelain waste, as such material was sold off by the Worcester factories for use as a soil improver. The small quantity of late 17th and 18th century pottery is also likely to be the result of manure spreading over fields, before the current house was built.

### Test Pit 16: Norfolk House, 34 Badsey Fields Lane

Originally at the end of Badsey Fields Lane before it was extended, Norfolk House was one of the earlier dwellings to be constructed along this road, being built in the 1890s. The land around this house had originally been held by the Byrd family and was divided up into smaller strips let out to tenant market gardeners. However, when the landowners ran into financial difficulties the land was sold off to help clear debts and this house was one of four properties to be built at that time[13].

Test Pit 16 was within the lawn south of the house and was successfully excavated down to bottom of the archaeological sequence. The archaeological layers consisted of a mid-brown turf and topsoil layer over a yellow-ish brown subsoil, which lay immediately above the natural clay.

**Photo 26: Test Pit 16, day 1.** ©Tony Spinks

## Finds

The assemblage from this test pit amounted to 109 finds. The group included a single sherd of Roman sandy oxidised ware (fabric 13) which could be dated mid 1st-2nd century. Remaining sherds were later 18th - 19th century in date and consisted of porcelain (fabric 83), creamware (fabric 84) and pearlware (fabric 85.11) and 26 fragments of flowerpot (fabric 100).

Other finds included abraded fragments of ceramic building material and mortar, and fragments of window and bottle glass.

### What does this tell us?

The date of the finds from Test Pit 16 fit well with the known construction date of the house, and once again represent common domestic pottery for the period the house has been occupied. In this instance, it was possible to date the single piece of Roman pottery more preicesly than sherds from other test pits. As with the sherd from Test Pit 15 nearby, it most likely comes from the Roman site further east along Badsey Fields Lane. Given the small quantity found, it indicates that the core of that settlement did not extend as far west as Norfolk House.

## Test Pit 17: Sunlea, Mill Lane

Sunlea was built in 1964 on land that was once an orchard adjoining, and belonging to, the former corn and silk mill at the end of Mill Lane. Following the end of silk production and sale of the site in

**Photo 27: Location of Test Pit 17.** ©Tony Spinks

1863, the orchard was bought by the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford[14]. The 1812 Badsey Enclosure Map shows a 'Parsonage' in close proximity to the garden that now belongs to Sunlea – Test Pit 17 was located in the southeast corner of the garden to see if any evidence from this earlier building could be found.

**Photo 28: Layer of compacted stones, Test Pit 17, spit 4**

A thick garden soil containing charcoal and finds was revealed to a depth of around 30cm, below which was a spread of cobbles. These overlay a thin layer of red sandy silt then a compacted orangey-grey layer was still continuing at a depth of 70cm. The layer of cobbles was not a neatly laid surface, but may have been part of a short track first depicted on the 1883 Ordnance survey as running parallel to Mill Lane – perhaps hardcore and

[14] The Badsey Society: www.badseysociety.uk/places/the-mill-badsey/history-of-the-mill

stones thrown down to make a hard surface. It is likely that Test Pit 17 did not quite reach the base of the archaeological sequence, as the final layer exposed is more probably a subsoil buried beneath the rough track surface than the top of the natural geology.

## Finds

A total of 223 finds were retrieved from Test Pit 17. All were post-medieval and modern in date. Pottery consisted primarily of china (fabric 85) and other glazed tablewares of 19th - 20th century date (fabrics 83, 84 and 101.2), some with transfer decoration and some with coloured glaze. In addition, there was a sherd of brown-glazed stoneware of similar date (fabric 81.4) and ten fragments of flowerpot (fabric 100). Other domestic material included a large quantity of vessel glass, as well 31 fragments of window glass and a glass marble, all of late post-medieval and modern date.

Other finds of note included 80 fragments of ceramic building material including roof tile and brick, fragments of mortar, animal bone and a quantity of corroded iron including nails, screws and other fittings.

**Photo 48: Animal bone from Test Pit 17 that has been cut at the left end – a sign of butchery and that this is kitchen waste.**

## What does this tell us?

Test Pit 17's finds almost exclusively date from the Victorian period onwards and point towards household waste being thrown away from nearby houses. Interestingly, the only closely datable finds from spits 6 and 7 (below the rough surface) are mid-late 18th century pottery. This ties in with map evidence for the area being an orchard – where rubbish was less likely to be dumped in large quantities – until a trackway was established close by sometime between 1812 and 1883.

Assuming that the compacted layer of stones seen in spit 4 comes from this trackway, then the material above it has built up since its creation. The considerable depth of soil overlying the stoney layer may be a sign of groundworks, potentially during the house's construction to create a level garden. Conversely, it is quite likely that evidence of earlier activity remains deeply buried.

## Test Pit 18: Recreation Ground

Badsey Recreation Ground was officially opened on 22 May 1920 and was described in a local newspaper as an "area of between three and four acres, lying between Sands Lane and Badsey Fields Lane". Sited on land that was previously market gardening ground, it was given to provide a space for all the residents of Badsey to be able to take part in sports of all kinds[15].

Test Pit 18 was excavated by the Badsey Cub Scouts and was located in the southwest corner of the recreation ground, approximately 20m to the west of the Scout Hut. Excavated in part to a depth of 80cm, this test pit successfully reached the bottom of the archaeological sequence.


**Photo 59: Rim of a 12th – 13th century glazed medieval pitcher (large jug), Test Pit 18**

### Finds

The assemblage from Test Pit 18 was small, amounting to just 32 finds. However, it included a sherd of Roman pottery (fabric 12) and four of medieval date. The medieval sherds included the rim of a pitcher in Worcester-type sandy glazed ware (fabric 64.1). This had a thin green glazed and could be dated to the 12th or 13th century. The remaining sherds were all highly abraded, with a sandy fabric could not be identified as being of a specific type (fabric 99). Later pottery in the assemblage consisted of two fragments of 18th century dark brown glazed red wares (fabric 78) and a small fragment of transfer-decorated china (fabric 85) of 19th - 20th century date.

Other finds of note included two modern coins and a Girl Guides badge. The first coin was a penny of George V dated to 1911 and the other a sixpence of Elizabeth II dated 1964 (see Appendix 4 for full details). The badge was a trefoil silver plated promise badge marked 'Regd No 671782', which gives a registered design and patent date of 1919.

In addition, there were fragments of iron slag, iron nails and four fragments of glass.


**Photo 29: George V 1911 penny (left) and 1964 sixpence (right) from Test Pit 18**


**Photo 30: Girl Guide badge from Test Pit 18**

[15] The Badsey Society: www.badseysociety.uk/newspaper-articles/65355

### What does this tell us?

In contrast to many of the other test pits, Test Pit 18 contained mostly pottery and no building material, implying that the site has not been near to many brick or tiled buildings in recent centuries. In addition to the usual 18th – 20th century pottery there was also a small piece of Roman pottery, which demonstrates that widespread activity around Badsey at that date. Three of the four medieval pot sherds were similarly small and quite worn, which is generally a sign that they have been added to fields as part of manure spreading and subsequently moved around lots by ploughing. However, their quantity and presence of a large rim sherd too starts to hint at occupation fairly close by.

This was only one of two test pits to produce coins. It also seems appropriate – and slightly ironic – that the Girl Guide badge was found by the Cub Scouts.

## Test Pit 19: Land south of Sands Lane

Originally Sand Lane, and then altered slightly to Sands Lane in the 20th century, this lane appears on the 1812 Badsey Enclosure Map as another "Private carriage and Drift way"[16]. Test Pit 19 was located towards the southern boundary of the market garden ground east of 22 Sands Lane. The plot is still under cultivation and its boundary remain largely unchanged from the 1812 map. Since at least that date, it has been in the ownership of Christ Church College, Oxford.

### Finds

Just 22 finds were retrieved from Test Pit 19. However, this includes sherds of Roman and medieval date. The Roman pottery consisted of two highly abraded body sherds. The first was of oxidised Severn Valley ware (fabric 12) and the other of fine sandy greyware (fabric 14). The latter could be dated mid-1st to early 3rd century. The medieval sherd was also highly abraded but identifiable as oxidised glazed Malvernian ware of 13th - 15th century date. There was also the base of a small cup or tyg (multi-handled cup) in a high-fired red sandy ware with a dark brown, lustrous glaze. The form and fabric of this sherd were typical of the 17th century. Other sherds included a buff ware bowl/dish sherd with a manganese glazed interior dated late 17th - 18th century, two fragments of modern transfer decorated china (fabric 85) and three fragments of flowerpot (fabric 101).


**Photo 31: Roman tile fragment (left), Roman pot sherds (fabric 12 centre left and fabric 14 centre right) and medieval pottery (right) from Test Pit 19.**

[16] The Badsey Society: www.badseysociety.uk/places/streets/sands-lane

Other finds of note included an abraded fragment of Roman tile and a fragment of burnt pebble, possibly a prehistoric pot-boiler.

### What does this tell us?

Whilst Test Pit 19 was sited further away from the current village than most other test pits, the finds recovered – while few in number – are consistent with those found elsewhere. The assemblage shows a continuity of settlement within the wider vicinity, with material from the Roman period to the 20th century. All finds were very abraded, showing they have been moved around in the soil a lot. Combined with the small quantity found, so it is most likely that they were introduced to the site through the process of manuring and or soil improving over the centuries; demonstrating that this area has been agricultural land for potentially over a millenium. The presence of Roman tile is more unusual and indicates that a substantial building once existed. Given how worn it is though, this fragment may have moved some distance from the building's original location.

# Conclusions

Bringing together evidence from all 19 pits, what do we learn about Badsey's earliest history?

## Iron Age and Roman settlement

A small quantity of prehistoric and Roman material is typically found across rural Worcestershire, reflecting the region's long history of settlement. However, 9 out of Badsey's 19 test pits produced Roman pottery – considerably more than the one or two in other Big Dig locations. This indicates a higher level of Roman activity than is typically seen elsewhere in Worcestershire and ties in with our current understanding of southeast Worcestershire around the River Avon, where prehistoric and Roman sites are relatively abundant.

Investigations around Black Banks, just north of the modern village, add to Iron Age and Roman artefacts previously found in the area. Finds from in and around Test Pit 1 confirm that this was a multi-period site spanning from the mid-late Iron Age (*c*400 BC) until the late Roman era, probably the 4th century AD. Analysis of the Iron Age pottery and coin – the first formally recorded from the site – is particularly significant.

Roman pottery was also found in Test Pits 2 (Banks Road) and 3 (Horsebridge Avenue), but in a much smaller quantities. Together with the archaeological layers revealed in Test Pit 1, these suggest that the focus of Iron Age activity was relatively close to Test Pit 1, whilst the core of Roman settlement is likely to be found slightly further west – Banks Road and Horsebridge Avenue appear to be on the southern and western edges respectively of the site. It is most likely that this site was a farmstead, with generations of the same extended family occupying it over the course over several centuries.

## Medieval Badsey

### Where was the early village?

Written records document a settlement at Badsey from the 8th century. When it was first recorded in detail during the Domesday survey of 1086 there was 17 households, which was a reasonable size for the time. Despite this, the earliest material evidence found within the test pits dates from the

12th century. This is a similar picture to that of other Big Digs across Worcestershire, in Beoley, Wichenford, Wolverley and the Bewdley area. It would seem that pottery was not widely used in rural Worcestershire households until the mid-12th century, well after the Norman Conquest.

From the 12th to 14th centuries there is relatively little material compared to later centuries, but it was nevertheless present in six test pits. Its distribution suggests that the focus of the medieval settlement was, perhaps unsurprisingly, around the church and High Street, with a little activity further to the south around Sands Lane. Medieval pottery from Test Pit 13 (The Firs, 27 High Street) seemingly comes from in situ medieval deposits and was the only test pit with evidence for continuous occupation since then. Several sherds of medieval pottery found in the gardens of modern houses along Seward Road (Test Pits 7, 12 and 14) are in surprisingly good condition. 19th century mapping shows these locations as part of long narrow plots fronting on to the High Street. Given the condition of the pottery and shape of these plots – which have the appearance of classic medieval tenement plots for a house and smallholding behind – it is probable that medieval Badsey was arranged along the High Street, much as it was in 1812 when the Badsey Enclosure map was drawn.

On the face of it, this relatively concentrated, linear settlement pattern is not unusual or unexpected. However, other Big Digs in Beoley, White Ladies Aston and Wolverley have revealed a higher level of dispersed medieval settlement there than expected. It is possible that differences between those locations and Badsey are the first tentative sign of regional variation in medieval village formation across Worcestershire's villages that are still lived in today.

Finally, it is interesting to note that Black Banks – occupied during the later Iron Age and Roman period – did not remain a focus for settlement. It is possible that modern-day Badsey is the result of settlement gradually shifting south over the centuries, with Anglo-Saxon dwellings being located between the High Street and Black Banks. Settlements of this era (also known as the early medieval period) are notoriously challenging to find in Worcestershire, as they left an exceptionally light archaeological trace. Lack of evidence for Anglo-Saxon/ early medieval occupation is therefore not surprising. However, a shift to new settlement sites in the later Roman era widely took place in Worcestershire, meaning that continuity of settlement from the Iron Age or Roman period up to the present day is unlikely.

## Unusual farming practices?

Prior to test pitting, it was expected that the majority of test pits would produce some medieval pottery, as even those locations that were not occupied are likely to have been medieval farmland. Historic fields typically contain a thin scatter of pottery from household rubbish being added to the manure heaps that were later spread as fertiliser. Contrary to this assumption, most test pits did not produce medieval pottery – including test pits within 250m of the High Street (e.g. Test Pits 4 and 5 in Synehurst Cresent and Test Pits 15 and 16 in Badsey Fields Lane). Even accounting for medieval dwellings being tightly clustered to the southern end of the High Street, some pottery spread by manuring could still be expected.

At the northern end of modern Badsey (Test Pits 1-5), it is possible that these areas fell within Aldington parish rather than Badsey, as they mostly did during the 19th century. The lack of finds from these test pits may therefore reflect the historic nature of parish boundaries and increased

effort of manuring fields further away from the settlement at Aldington. Nevertheless, this explanation cannot account for Badsey Fields Lane too.

It is interesting that Evesham Abbey not only owned Badsey throughout the medieval era but also established an infirmary there, as recent research is beginning to suggest that land directly farmed by manors was fertilised with pure animal dung. Peasants, on the other hand, seem to have mixed household waste – including broken pottery – with the manure they spread over their fields[17]. The church owned many of Worcestershire's villages, but few contained monastic buildings as well. Perhaps what we are seeing is the influence of Evesham Abbey on the farming practices of medieval Badsey.

### Trade connections

The majority of medieval pottery from Badsey's test pits are relatively local wares, produced around Worcester and Malvern. However, a sherd of Newbury B ware and another of Brill-Boarstall ware are relatively uncommon finds for the region – especially the former. The presence of 12th – 13th century Newbury B ware in Badsey may simply reflect the area's southernly location within Worcestershire or be due to the prosperity and connections of Evesham Abbey.

Long distance medieval trade connections were not unusual, and the use of non-local pottery did increase from the 13th century onwards, yet it is interesting to see the difference in trade links between Big Dig locations. For instance, Wolverley was sourcing a lot of pottery from Staffordshire and Shropshire, whilst White Ladies Aston produced early medieval (Norman-conquest era) pottery from the Cotswolds. Given that Badsey is considerably closer to the Cotswolds, it is surprising that none was found here and points to a cultural preference at that date rather than lack of access.

### Impact of the Black Death

The 14th century witnessed a series of crises, including the Great Famine of 1315-17, Great Bovine Pestilence of 1319-20 and Black Death in 1348-49. The impact of these in Badsey is unclear due to the relatively small quantities of medieval and 15th – 16th century pottery found. Only Test Pit 13 (The Firs, 27 High Street) produced pottery dating to between mid-14th and 17th century and it is certainly possible that the settlement shrank during this time. However, a lot of this reduction may be accounted for by the transition from ceramic cooking pots, which break frequently, to metal ones, probably as a result of increased wages following the Black Death. Whatever happened, it is clear that the village was not entirely depopulated as it remains occupied today.

## Later expansion

A greater quantity of material dating to the 17th and 18th centuries was found; this is typical of rural settlements and reflects the increasing affordability of ceramic goods as much as the expansion of the settlement.

By far the largest quantity of material recovered, however, belonged to the 19th and 20th centuries. Badsey's 1812 Enclosure Map shows that by the early 19th century there were houses almost continuously along the western side of the High Street and also some on the eastern side. Large plots were attached to each property, with those on the western side reaching as far as the Badsey

[17] Jones (2009) *Manure and medieval social order*

Brook. On these plots, much of the village's later 19th and 20th century house building has occurred. Other expansion has been focussed around Badsey Fields Lane and the northern end of the High Street.

Across the majority of test pits, pot sherds were generally small and worn. This is typical of pottery that was discarded in rubbish heaps or middens, then later disturbed by gardens being dug over or field ploughed. Test Pits 7 (17 Seward Road) and 11 (Bramley Cottage in Brewers Lane) both produced considerable quantities of finds and were clearly in areas where household rubbish was routinely dumped. In the case of Test Pit 11, this also appeared to be a primary rubbish heap where items had lain relatively undisturbed since being thrown away.

## What next?

The results from all six test pit locations were drawn together in a touring exhibition in early 2023. After this, the archaeological finds will either be returned to the landowner or deposited with Museums Worcestershire, depending on the owner's preference. The reports and archaeological records will be stored by the Archaeology Data Service – a publicly accessible digital archive. A copy of each report will also be available on www.explorethepast.co.uk, which is run by Worcestershire Archive & Archaeology Service, and sent to the county's public Historic Environment Record.

Archaeological investigations often unearth as many questions as they do answers: it is an ongoing process of gradually piecing together details about the past. It is hoped that the stories revealed by these Big Digs will be expanded in future. In particular, research is needed into medieval pottery production in the border region of north Worcestershire, south Staffordshire and southeast Shropshire.

## Acknowledgements

Many thanks to the owners, including Christ Church College Oxford, who generously hosted a test pit and everyone on the Dig Team and Finds Team. Without your enthusiasm and hard work these stories would not have been unearthed.

Archaeological support was provided by Nina O'Hare, Hazel Whitefoot and Constance Mitchell from Worcestershire Archaeology, with additional assistance from Bethany Revell and Roger Moore. Considerable thanks are due to Ian Gibson for coordinating Badsey's involvement in the project on behalf of The Badsey Society, to 1st Badsey Scouts for use of their hall and participation and all from The Badsey Society who helped over the Big Dig weekend. Ken MacDonald supervised the finds processing, for which many thanks are due. Finds analysis was undertaken by Laura Griffin from Worcestershire Archaeology, with additional finds reporting by Murray Andrews and Bethany Revell. The report was written by Hazel Whitefoot and Nina O'Hare, with help from John Jackson. Figures were produced by Abbie Horton and Nina O'Hare. Event photographs, where acknowledged, were taken by Tony Spinks on behalf of The Badsey Society.

# Bibliography

Andrews, M 2018 *Roman Coins from the Vale of Evesham in the AE Jones and P Stewart Collections.* In *Transactions of the Worcestershire Archaeological Society,* Third Series Vol. 26, 43-62

BGS 2023 Geology of Britain viewer. Available: http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html [accessed 14 March 2023]

Bradley, R 2019 *Archaeological excavation at the Biomass Shed site, Laurels Road, Offenham, Worcester.* Worcestershire Archaeology report 2615. Available: https://doi.org/10.5284/1075931

Bryant, V 2004 Medieval and early post-medieval pottery. In H Dalwood & R Edwards, *Excavations at Deansway, Worcester, 1988-89: Romano-British small town to late medieval city*. York: CBA Research Report 139, 281–339

Gloucester City Museum 2017 Gloucester pottery. Available: http://glospot.potsherd.net [accessed 1 December 2022]

Hurst, J D, & Rees, H, 1992 Pottery fabrics; a multi-period series for the County of Hereford and Worcester, in S G Woodiwiss (ed), *Iron Age and Roman salt production and the medieval town of Droitwich*. York: CBA Research Report 81, 200–209

Hunt, J 2011 Section 6: The medieval period. In S Watt (ed) *The archaeology of the West Midlands: a framework for research*. Oxbow Books: Oxford, 175-210

Jones, R 2009 Manure and the medieval social order. In MJ Allen, N Sharples & T O'Connor (eds) *Land and People: Papers in memory of John G. Evans*. Oxford: Prehistoric Society/Oxbow, 215–25

Le Patourel, H 1968 Documentary evidence and the medieval pottery industry. In *Medieval Archaeology,* Vol. 12, 101-126. https://doi.org/10.5284/1071481 [accessed 14 March 2022]

Lewis, C 2007 New Avenues for the Investigation of Currently Occupied Medieval Rural Settlement – Preliminary Observations from the Higher Education Field Academy. In *Medieval Archaeology* Vol. 51, 131–161

MGH 2021 *Hovels Survey Summary: An overview of market gardening hovels in the Vale of Evesham.* Worcestershire Archive & Archaeology Service on behalf of the Market Garden Heritage project. Available: www.explorethepast.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Hovels-survey-summary-Nov-2021.pdf [accessed 2 March 2023]

O'Hare, N 2018 *Small Pits, Big Ideas: Community Test Pitting in White Ladies Aston.* Worcestershire Archaeology report 2570. Available: https://doi.org/10.5284/1049841 [accessed: 4 July 2022]

Open Domesday 2023. Available: https://opendomesday.org/place/SP0743/badsey/ [accessed 29 March 2023]

Sparrow, T 2002 *A Brief History of Badsey and Aldington*. Badsey: The Badsey Society

The Badsey Society (website), available at www.badseysociety.uk [accessed 19-20 December 2022]

Timby, J, 2008 The pottery, in K Colls, *Evolution of an Iron Age settlement at Dean Farm, Bishops Cleeve, Gloucestershire. Archaeological fieldwork 1999 to 2001*, Centre of Archaeology Book Series: Volume One, Centre for Archaeology, Staffordshire University, 42-61

WAAS 2017 Worcestershire Ceramics Online Database. Available: www.worcestershireceramics.org [accessed 1 December 2022]

# Appendix 1: Detailed historical background

## Location and geology

Badsey village is part of Wychavon district and is located in the southeast of Worcestershire, approximately 2 miles east of the town of Evesham.

The underlying geology is recorded as being a bedrock of Blue Lias Formation and Charmouth Mudstone Formation, with superficial deposits of Wasperton Sand and Gravel Member only occurring to the west of the village centre (BGS 2023).

## Historical background

Summarised from *A Brief History of Badsey and Aldington* by Terry Sparrow

Badsey is first noted in documents in the early 8th century (709AD) when 5½ 'manses' of land at *"Baddesia"* are granted to an abbey that had recently been established at Evesham. From then on, for the next 800 years, it seems that the land remained in the ownership of the Abbey.

The Domesday survey of 1086 records Badsey as comprising of 6½ hides with 2 lord's plough team, 12 villagers with 8 ploughs, 4 slaves and a widow (Open Domesday 2023). This implies that there were 17 households overall, a fairly substantial size, and the large number of ploughs suggests that arable farming was quite well established by that time.

No church is mentioned in Domesday, but a stone building was certainly in place before 1295 as a new stone chancel was built around an earlier one and dedicated by the Bishop of Asaph on 27 December 1295. Further enlargement is recorded *c*1325 with the addition of the north transept and the tower added *c*1450.

Being under the ownership of the abbey meant Badsey did not have a manor house during the Middle Ages (the Abbot lived in Evesham or Offenham). It did, however, have the Seyne House which accommodated sick monks from the abbey. After the dissolution of the Evesham Abbey in 1540 Badsey passed briefly into the hands of the Dean of Westminster before being granted to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church College, Oxford who remain as landowners today. The manor was leased to Richard Hoby from 1598 who, on his move from Elmley Castle to live in Badsey, rebuilt Seyne House into an Elizabethan manor house with a coachway running through the central part. The manor passed through a number of hands in the early 1640s before being leased in 1657 to the Wilson family who lived in the manor house for the next 195 years. The house and farm were let in 1852 and then finally sold in 1866. The coachway was blocked up when it was converted into two houses in 1947.

An open field system of agriculture continued for a further 200 years after the dissolution of the Abbey before an increasing demand for enclosures led to an Enclosure Act being passed in 1812. This resulted in, by 1815, just 12 major landowners and 26 holders of smaller areas of land. From the 1879s to the early 20th century a significant depression in agriculture led to farms becoming vacant. The landowners therefore divided their land into strips and let them to the former farm labourers who were now unemployed. This was the start of Badsey's market gardening industry and the increasing availability of rail transport from the middle of the 1850s helped foster its expansion and the population of Badsey grew rapidly requiring a significant increase in housing.

Despite the decline in the market gardening industry after the end of World War II, Badsey continued to expand with much housing being built upon previously agricultural land.

## Archaeological background

### Introduction

Prior to test pitting, a search of Worcestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) was completed for an area of 1km around the modern village centre. A summary of these results are presented below and shown in Figures 3-7.

Much of the archaeological investigation in Badsey has consisted of desk-based assessments, finds recovery and fieldwalking but there have been two geophysical surveys (the most recent, in 2018, identifying ridge and furrow in the area of Bretforton Road) and 13 interventions.

### Prehistory

The HER search identified that geology deposits with the potential to contain Palaeolithic remains are present within the search area. However, to date nothing from the Palaeolithic – earliest part of prehistory – has been found within the search area. Later prehistory is represented by a findspot of a possible Mesolithic or Neolithic flint tool, early Neolithic – late Iron Age pottery from a fieldwalking exercise to the west of Badsey Brook, a Bronze Age brooch and knife and several Iron Age coins.

### Roman to Anglo-Saxon (43AD – 1066)

Several areas of potential Roman occupation have been identified, including at Black Banks (WSM 02739), in the area of the allotments to the west of the village (WSM 02740) and at locations just beyond the eastern edge of the current village.

A crouched inhumation dating to the Roman period was discovered during an excavation (WSM67199) at Bretforton Road and objects found in the area dating to the Roman period include brooches (iron and copper alloy), a hoard of silver coins, and a copper alloy steelyard.

### Medieval (1066 – 1539)

Although Badsey is considered to be the location of some early medieval settlement (WSM 74404), and Badsey is mentioned in the Domesday Book, the exact location and extent is not currently known.

The earliest structures belonging to this period recorded in the village are the 12$^{th}$ century St James church (WSM02747) and a 16$^{th}$ century manor house (WSM03602) in High Street itself.

A number of areas of ridge and furrow date to the south and west of the village indicate ploughing during this period and watermills are thought to have been located on the Broadway Brook to the west of the village and at the end of Mill Lane.

Objects noted from the Badsey area dating to the early medieval period include a hanging bowl, pendant and brooch. Later medieval finds include strap fittings, a brooch, buckles and clasps, a lead vessel, pottery and a silver coin dating to the 13$^{th}$ century.

### Post-medieval (1540 – 1900)

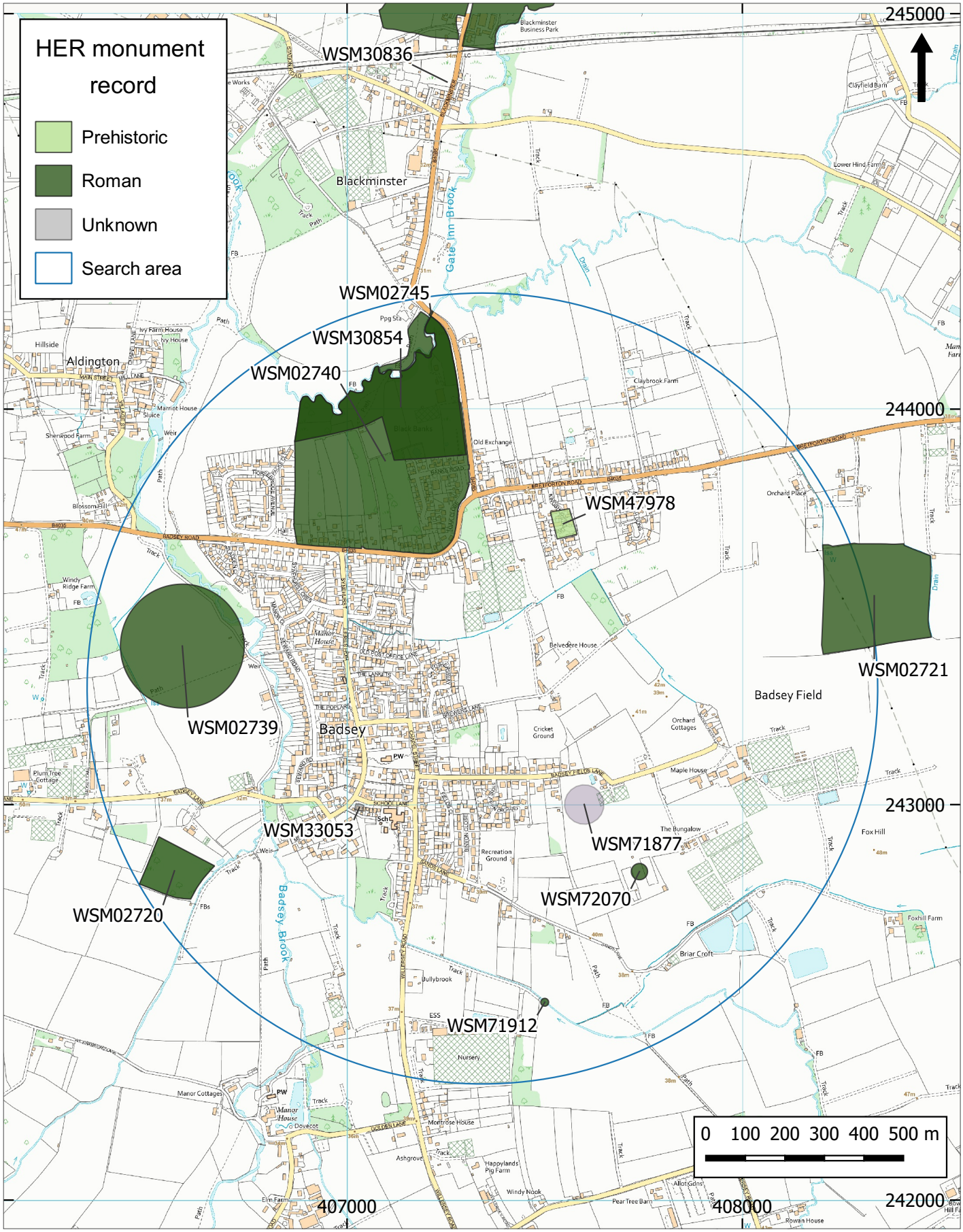
Archaeological evidence dating from the post-medieval period is largely in the form of field patterns created by piecemeal enclosure, essentially in relation to horticulture and/or the creation of

orchards. However, post-medieval ditches have been recorded in the area of the village (High Street and Bretforton Road) where finds recovered from this period include roof tile, pottery and brick.

A more notable find from Badsey, listed via the Portable Antiquities Scheme, is a copper alloy hilt band from a late or post-medieval knife.

### Modern (1901 – present)

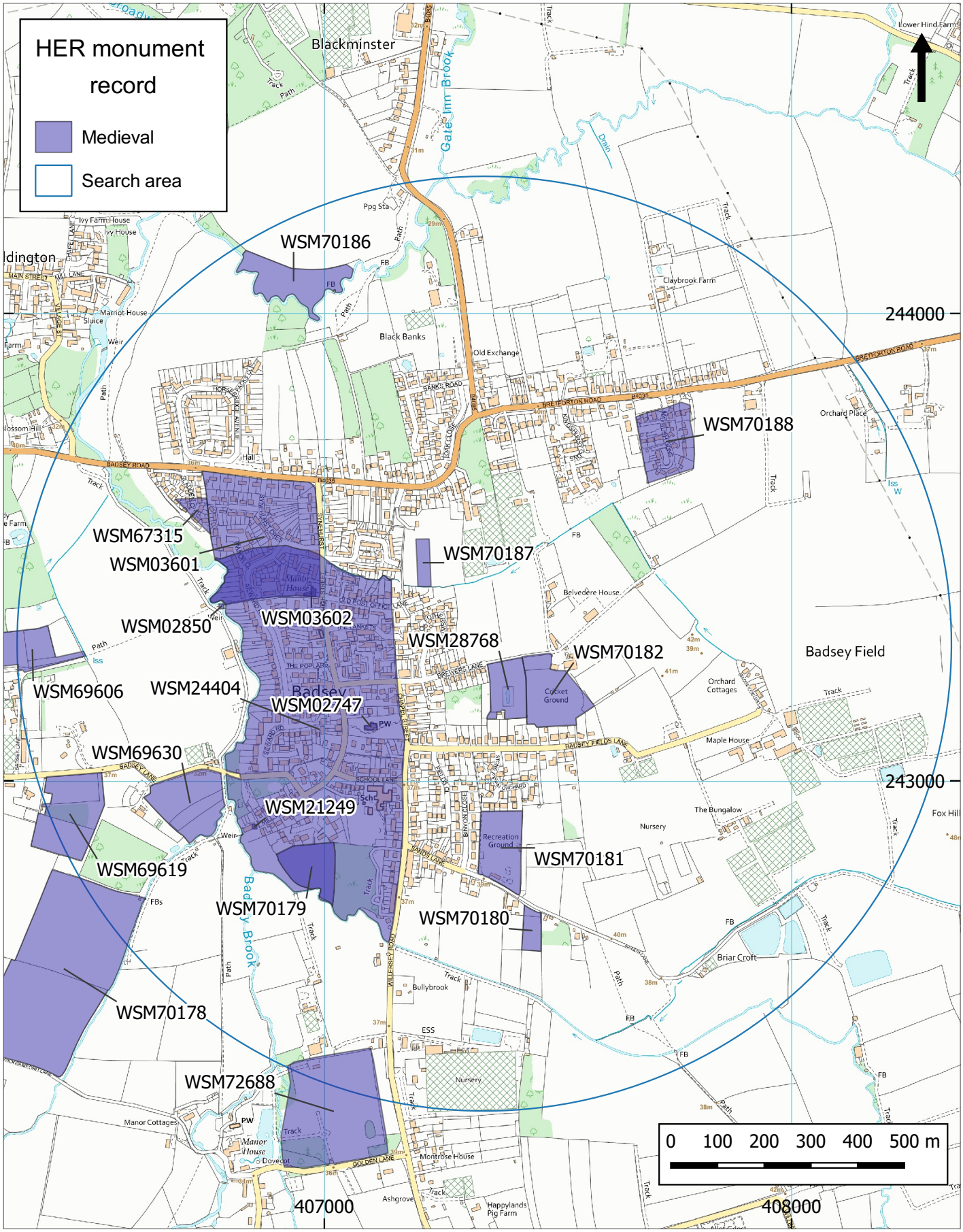
As one of the core market gardening parishes in the Vale of Evesham (investigated as part of the 2018-21 Market Gardening Heritage project), Badsey originally had over 160 hovels spread across the parish (MGH 2021). This has resulted in entries for market gardens and hovels dominating the archaeological records of this period, with the Memorial Hall (WSM 71290), fire station (WSM 33041) and the current bridge over the Bretforton Brook (WSM 02745O) being the other significant entries from this time on the Historic Environment Record.






*Prehistoric, Roman and undated monuments*

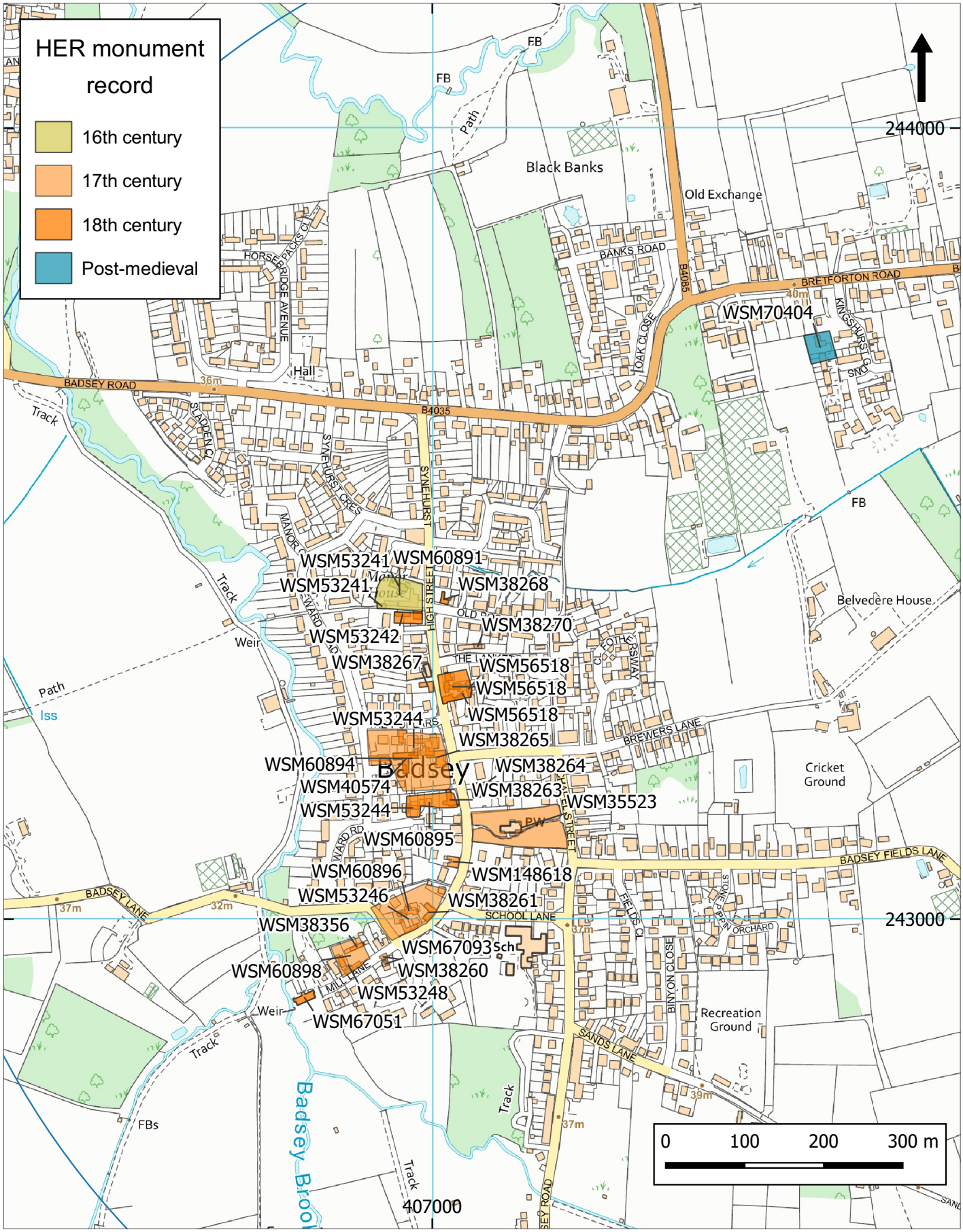
*Figure 3*






*Medieval monuments*

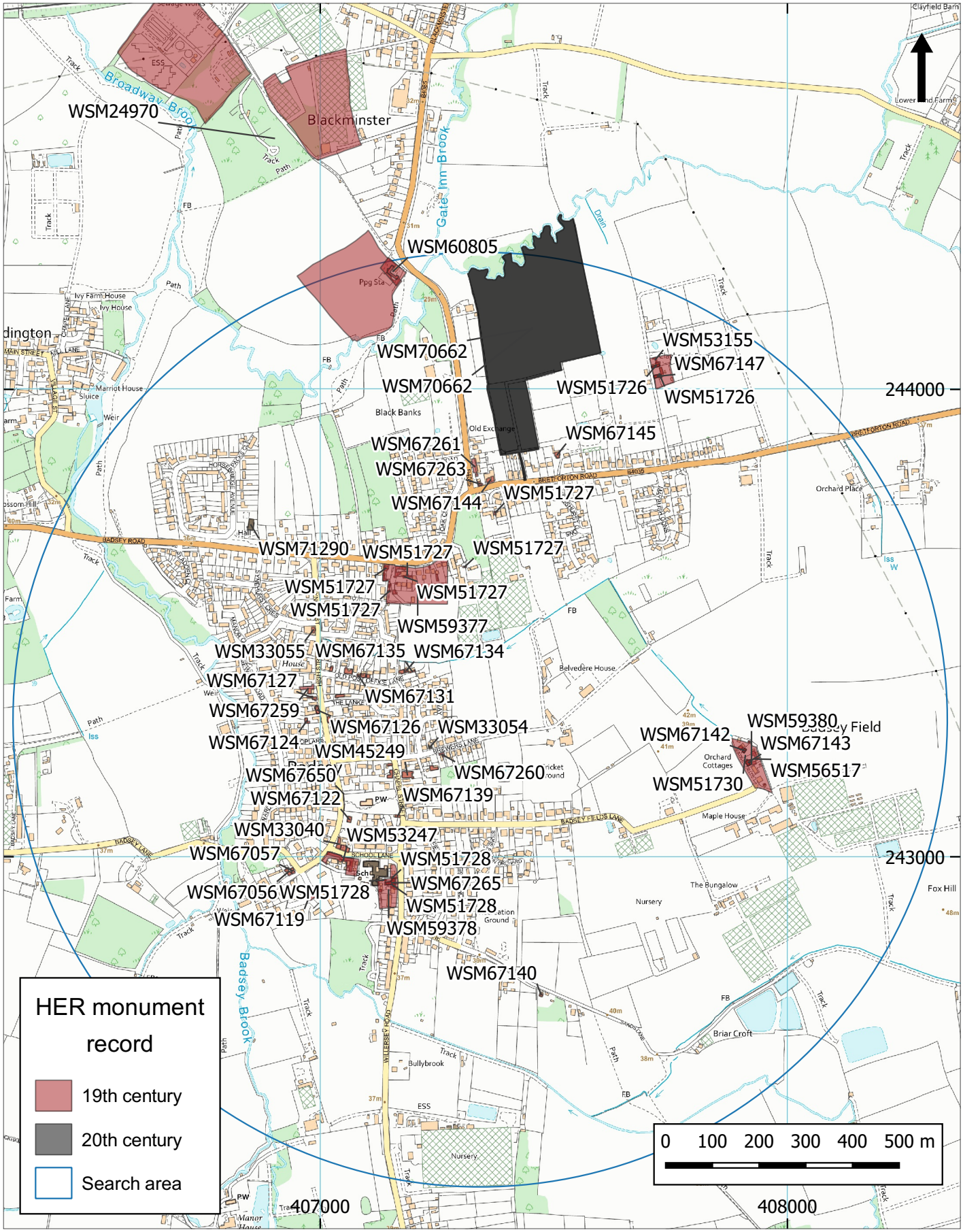
*Figure 4*





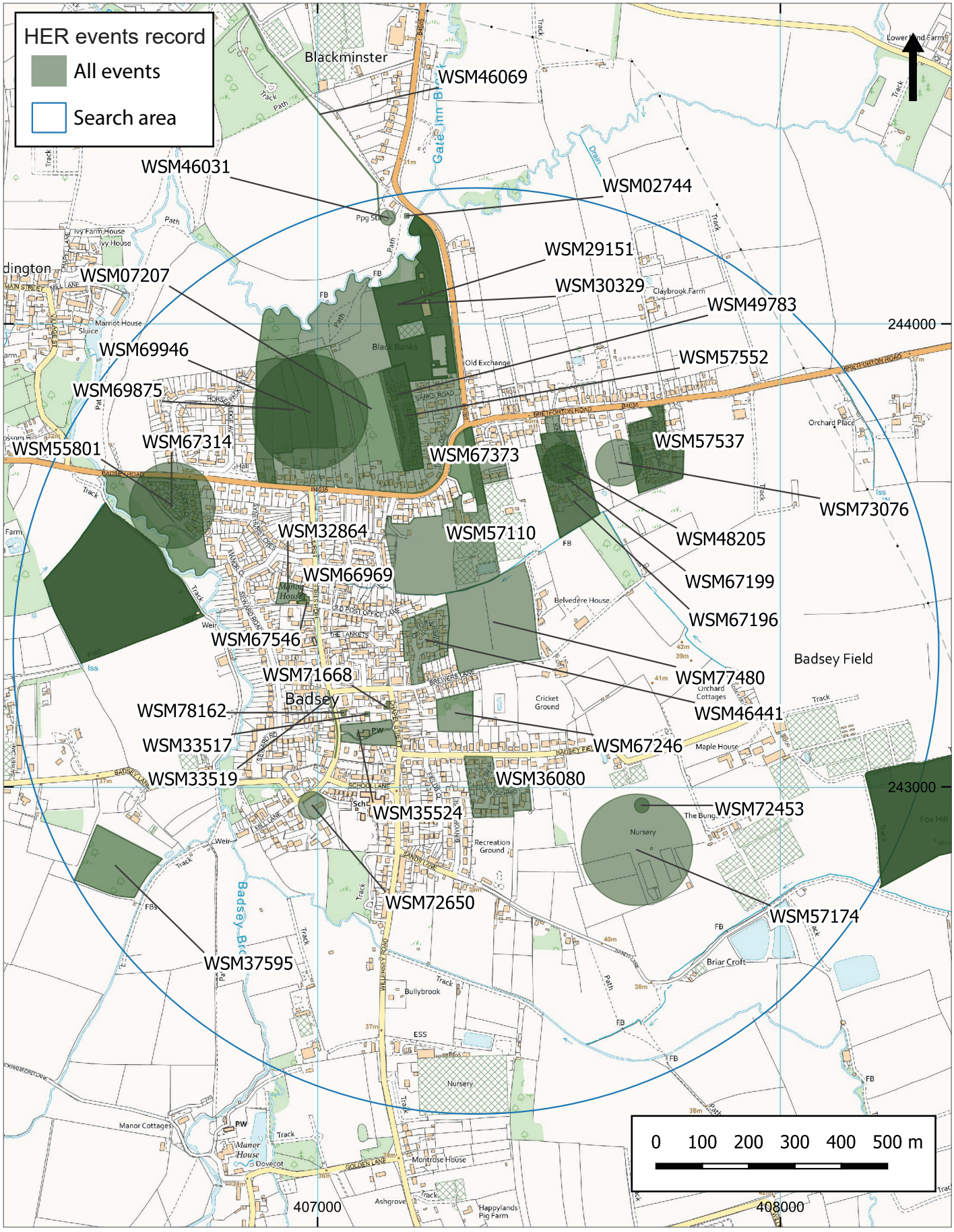

*Post-medieval monuments*

*Figure 5*






*19th and 20th century monuments* *Figure 6*



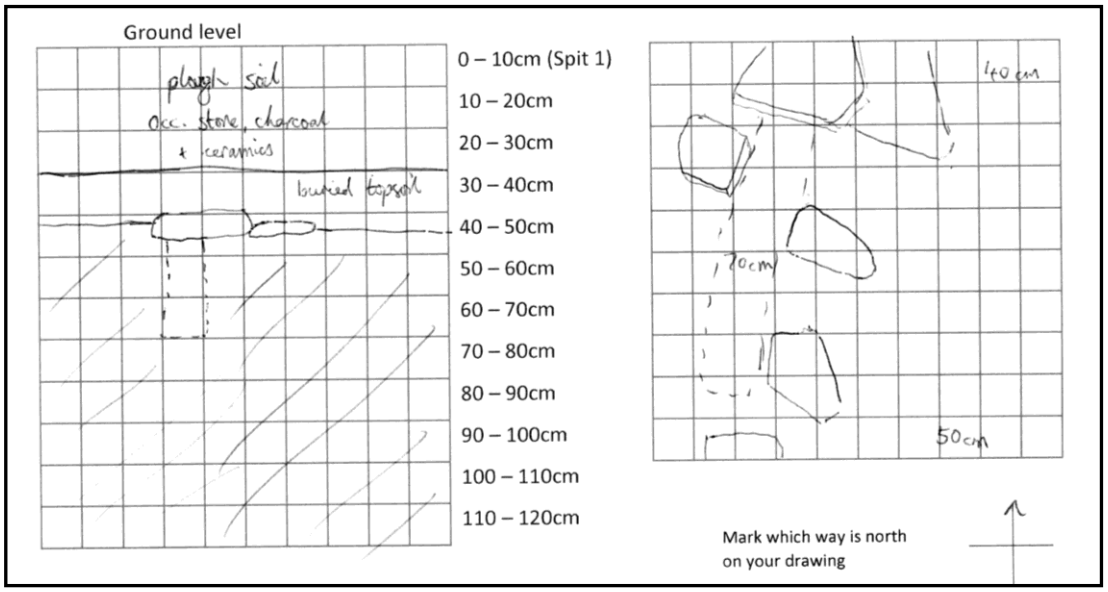



*All archaeological events recorded in the HER* *Figure 7*

## Spit records

### Test Pit 1 (SP 07140 44037)

| Spit no. | Soil description | Inclusions | Artefacts |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Compact dark blackish brown clay | Occasional medium stones and small roots | Yes |
| 2 | Compact dark blackish brown clay | Rare small stones | Yes |
| 3 | Compact dark blackish brown clay | Rare small stones | Yes |
| 4 | Firm mid blackish brown clay (Sondage in Northern side) | Large stones | Yes |
| 5 | Loose mid blackish brown clay (Sondage in Northern side) | Large stones and charcoal flecks | Yes |

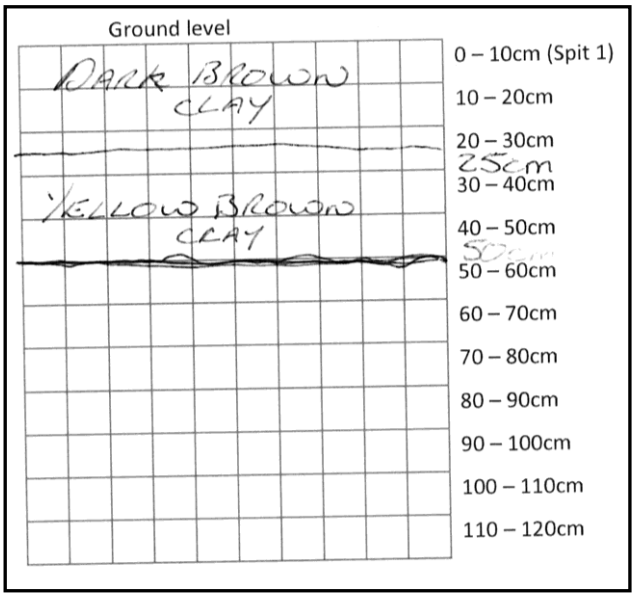



Drawing 1: Section (left) and plan (right) of Test Pit 1


Photo 16: Test Pit 1, spit 5

## Test Pit 2 (SP 07262 43935)

| Spit no. | Soil description | Inclusions | Artefacts |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Loose dark blackish brown clay | Abundant small to medium stones, rare charcoal flecks and roots | Yes |
| 2 | Compact dark blackish brown clay | Small stones, medium charcoal, and rare roots | Yes |
| 3 | Compact dark blackish brown clay | Small stones, medium charcoal, and rare roots | No |
| 4 | Compact mid greyish brown clay | Occasional stones and roots | No |
| 5 | Compact dark blackish brown sand clay | Occasional charcoal flecks | No |




**Drawing 2: Section of Test Pit 2**

**Photo 2: Test Pit 2, working shot**

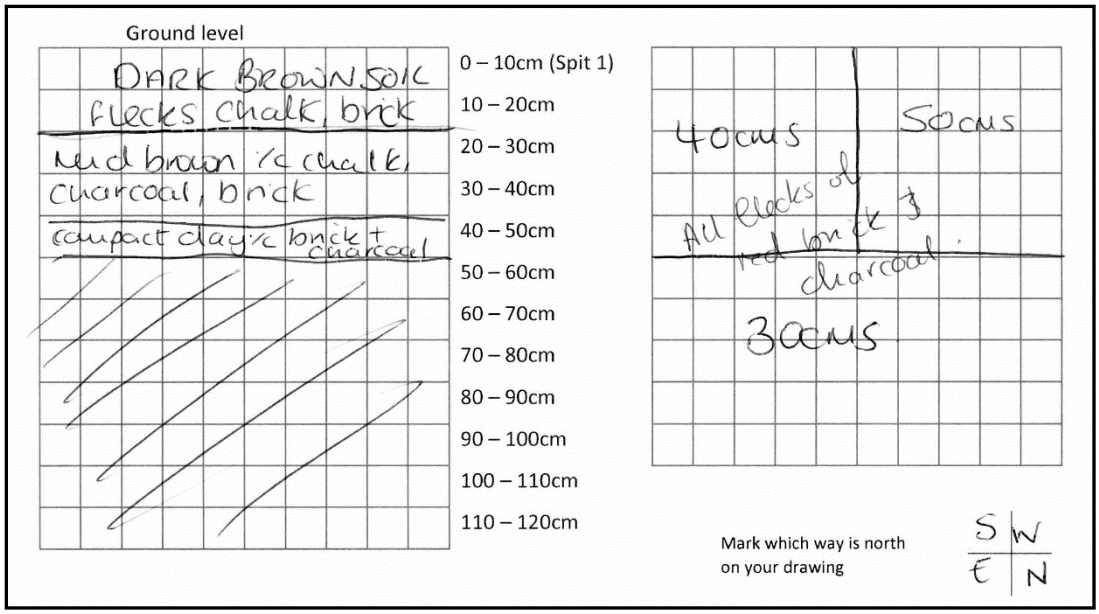
## Test Pit 3 (SP 06798 43893)

| Spit no. | Soil description | Inclusions | Artefacts |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Firm mid greyish brown silt clay | Occasional small stones and charcoal flecks, and rare small roots | Yes |
| 2 | Compact mid greyish brown silt clay | Occasional small stones and charcoal flecks, and rare roots | Yes |
| 3 | Dark greyish brown clay | Occasional small stones and charcoal flecks, and rare small roots | Yes |


**Photo 3: Test pit 3, spit 3**

## Test Pit 4 (SP 06922 43580)

| Spit no. | Soil description | Inclusions | Artefacts |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Loose mid blackish brown clay | Abundant small stones, charcoal flecks and medium roots | Yes |
| 2 | Loose mid blackish brown clay | Abundant small stones, charcoal flecks and large fragments, and small/large roots | Yes |
| 3 | Firm mid orangey brown sand clay | Abundant small to medium stone, occasional charcoal flecks, and small and large roots | Yes |
| 4 | Compact mid yellowish brown / orangey brown clay | Abundant small to medium stone, occasional charcoal flecks, and small roots | Yes |
| 5 | Compact mid orangey brown / yellowish brown clay | Abundant small stone, rare charcoal flecks | Yes |

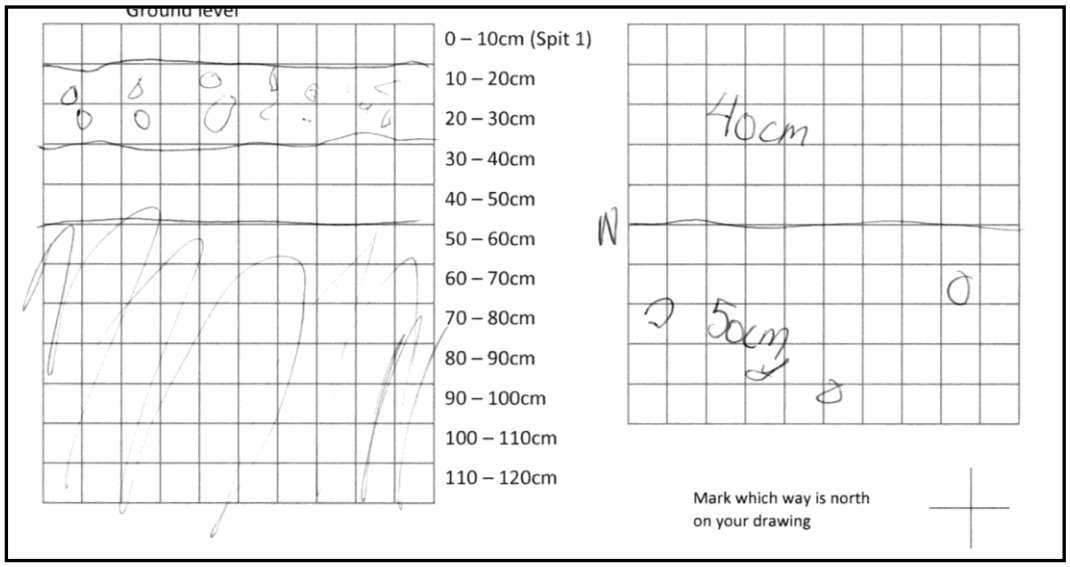



**Drawing 3: Section (lelft) and plan (right) of Test Pit 4**


**Photo 4: Test Pit 4 with spit 5 visible in western quadrant**

## Test Pit 5 (SP 06936 43570)

| Spit no. | Soil description | Inclusions | Artefacts |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Compact dark blackish brown clay | Rare medium roots | Yes |
| 2 | Compact dark blackish brown clay | Rare small roots | Yes |
| 3 | Compact dark blackish brown clay | Rare small roots | Yes |
| 4 | Compact mid-dark orangey brown / blackish brown | Rare medium stones and small roots | Yes |
| 5 | Compact dark blackish brown clay | Rare medium stones and small roots | Yes |

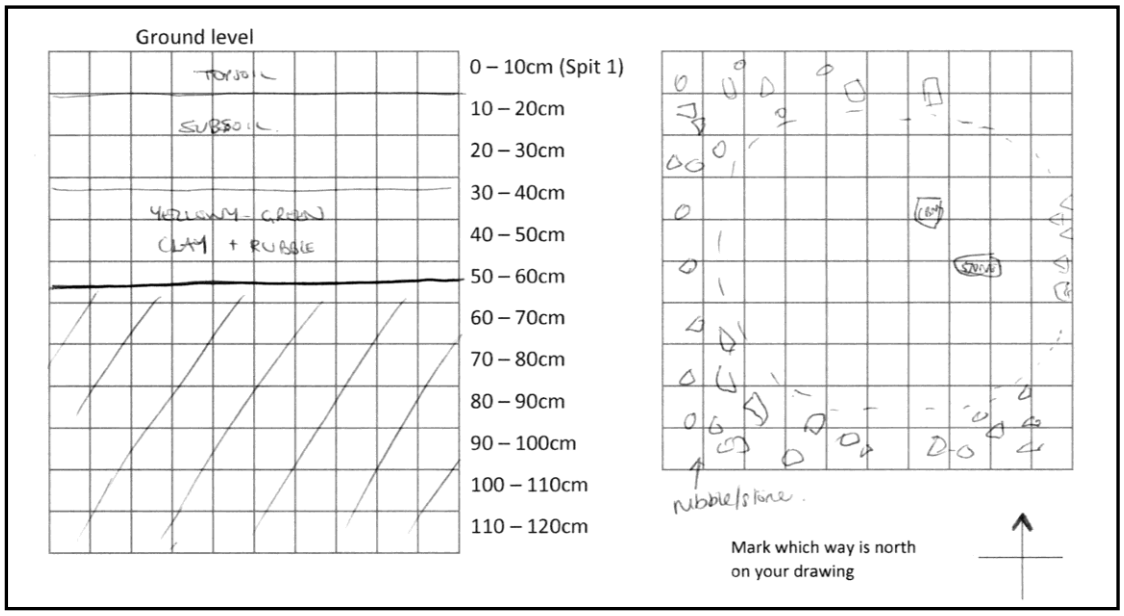



Drawing 4: Section (left) and plan (right) of Test Pit 5

Photo 5: South-facing section of Test Pit 5

## Test Pit 6 (SP 06927 43362)

| Spit no. | Soil description | Inclusions | Artefacts |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Loose dark greyish brown sand started to become more compact 2/3 down spit 1. | Abundant charcoal flecks and medium sized fragments. Abundant small to medium roots. Occasional small to medium stones | Yes |
| 2 | Firm to compact mid blackish silt | Abundant small, medium and large stones. Abundant charcoal flecks and medium sized fragments. Occasional medium roots | Yes |
| 3 | Firm to compact dark yellowish-greyish brown silt clay. | Abundant medium stones, charcoal flecks and medium fragments, and rare small roots | Yes |
| 4 | Compact dark yellowish-greyish brown silt clay | Abundant large stone, charcoal flecks and large charcoal fragments, and rare small roots | Yes |
| 5 | Compact mid yellowish-greenish brown clay. Spit appears to be a compact clay/rubble/stone layer, probably created as a foundation layer for small building? | Abundant stones, occasional charcoal flecks, and small/medium roots | Yes |
| 6 | Dark brown silt. Tested to 55cm in the corner to test what was below clay layer. Contained brick and stone (fairly modern). | | Yes |

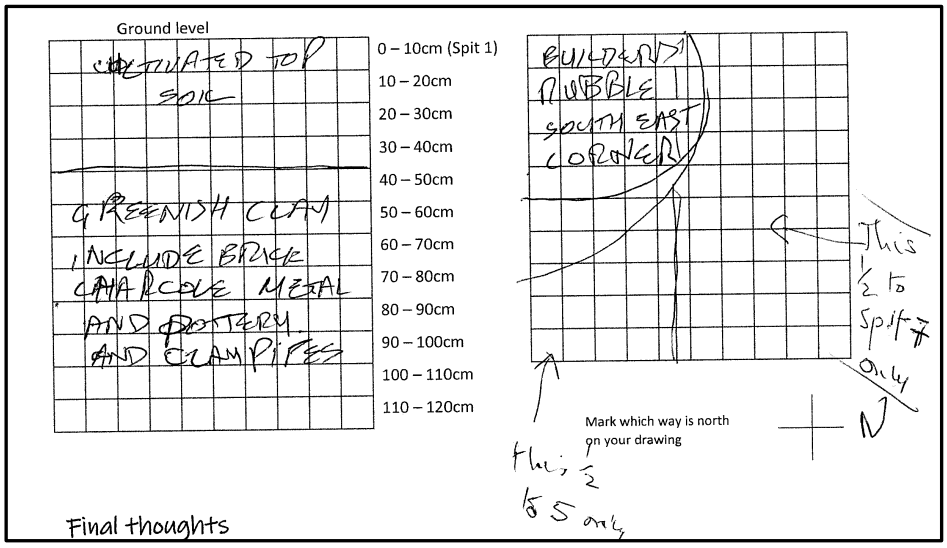



**Drawing 5: Section (left) and plan (right) of Test Pit 6**


**Photo 6: North-facing section of Test Pit 6, spit 4**

## Test Pit 7 (SP 06963 43302)

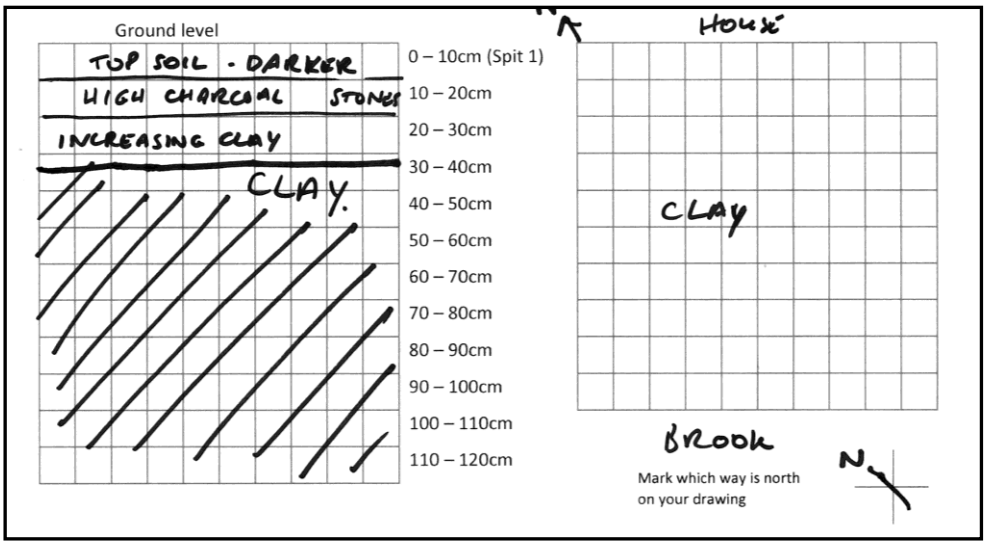
| Spit no. | Soil description | Inclusions | Artefacts |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Loose mid blackish brown clay | Occasional small stones, and rare charcoal | Yes |
| 2 | Loose mid blackish-yellowish brown clay | Occasional small-medium stones, charcoal and rare roots | Yes |
| 3 | Loose light blackish brown silt clay | Occasional small-medium stones, charcoal flecks and small roots | Yes |
| 4 | Compact mid orangey brown clay | Abundant large stones, and charcoal flecks. Occasional roots | Yes |
| 5 | Loose / compact mid orangey brown. 1/2 plot dug north side | | Yes |
| 6 | Firm mid orangey brown clay. 1/2 plot dug northside | Abundant charcoal flecks, and rare small roots. | Yes |
| 7 | Firm / compact mid orangey brown. 1/2 plot dug northside | Occasional medium stones | No |




**Drawing 6: Section (left) and plan (right) of Test Pit 7**

## Test Pit 8 (SP 06870 43227)

| Spit no. | Soil description | Inclusions | Artefacts |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Compact mid grey clay | Abundant medium sized charcoal fragments, rare small stones, and rare small roots | Yes |
| 2 | Compact mid greyish brown clay. Large charcoal concentration in centre of pit | Abundant medium sized charcoal fragments, occasional medium stones and small roots | Yes |
| 3 | Compact mid yellowish brown clay | Occasional charcoal flecks, rare small stones and roots | Yes |
| 4 | Compact mid yellowish brown clay | Occasional small roots, and rare small stones | Yes |

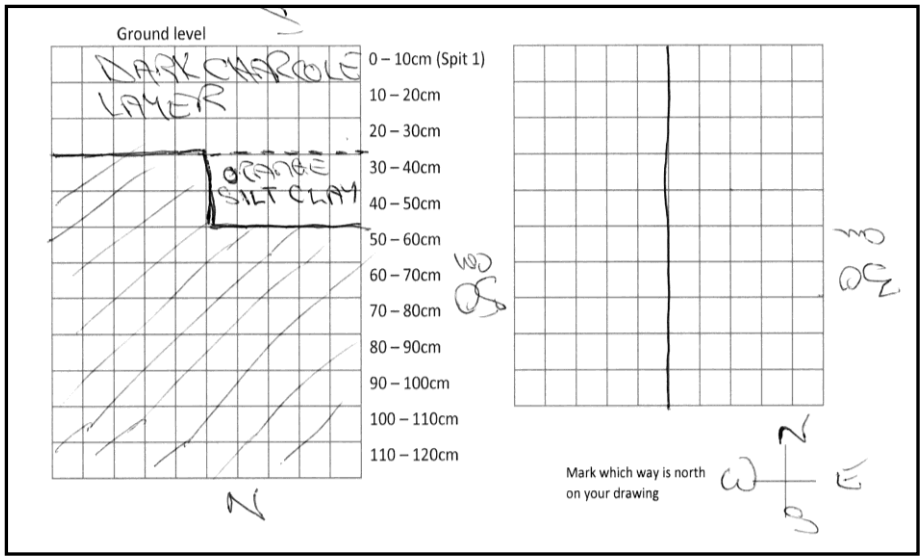



**Drawing 7: Section (left) and plan (right) of Test Pit 8**

Photo 7: Test Pit 8, spit 4

## Test Pit 9 (SP 07279 43274)

| Spit no. | Soil description | Inclusions | Artefacts |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Firm dark blackish brown clay | Abundant small stones, occasional charcoal and small roots | Yes |
| 2 | Compact dark greyish brown clay | Abundant charcoal flecks and medium sized fragments, occasional small stones, and rare roots | Yes |
| 3 | Compact mid yellowish brown clay | A lot of charcoal flecks and medium sized fragments in the SW corner. Rare small stones | Yes |
| 4 | Light yellowish brown clay | Abundant charcoal flecks, occasional small stones, and small roots | Yes |
| 5 | Compact light yellowish brown clay | Occasional to rare charcoal, rare small stones and roots | Yes |

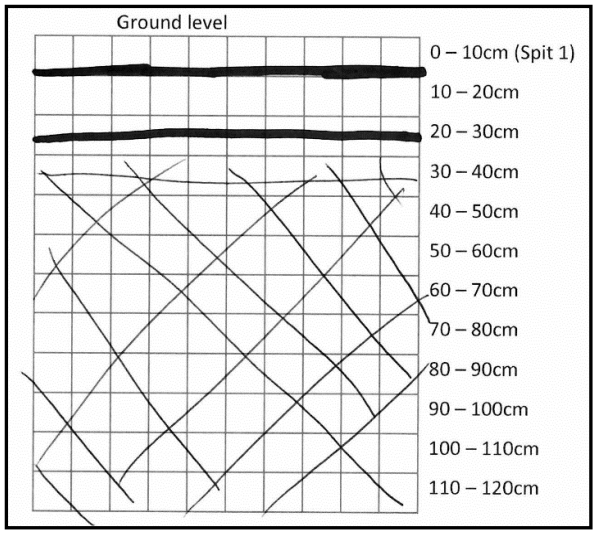



**Drawing 8: Section (left) and plan (right) of Test Pit 9**

**Photo 8: Test Pit 9 with spit 5 visible in western sondage**

## Test Pit 10 (SP 07117 43179)

| Spit no. | Soil description | Inclusions | Artefacts |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Loose mid yellowish brown silt clay | Abundant small-medium stones, and rare charcoal flecks | Yes |
| 2 | Firm mid yellowish brown clay | Abundant medium sized fragments of charcoal, and occasional small-medium stones | Yes |
| 3 | Compact mid yellowish brown clay onto solid clay bed | Rare small stones and charcoal flecks | Yes |

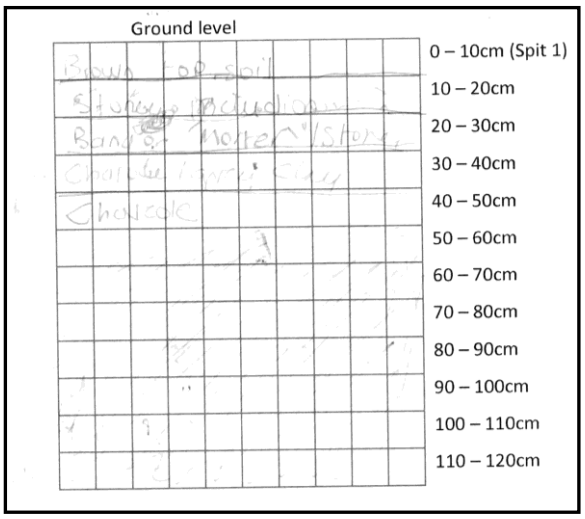



**Drawing 9: East-facing section of Test Pit 10, spit 3**


**Photo 7 Test Pit 10, spit 3**

## Test Pit 11 (SP 07234 43158)

| Spit no. | Soil description | Inclusions | Artefacts |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Firm silt | Rare small stones, medium sized charcoal fragments, and small roots | Yes |
| 2 | Firm silt clay | Occasional small to medium stones, flecks to medium sized fragments of charcoal, and medium roots | Yes |
| 3 | Firm mid yellowish brown clay | Abundant large stones, flecks to medium sized fragments of charcoal, and rare small roots | Yes |
| 4 | Firm mid yellowish brown clay | Abundant large stones, large fragments of charcoal, and rare small roots | Yes |
| 5 | Firm dark yellowish brown clay | Abundant medium stones, medium sized fragments of charcoal, and rare small roots | Yes |

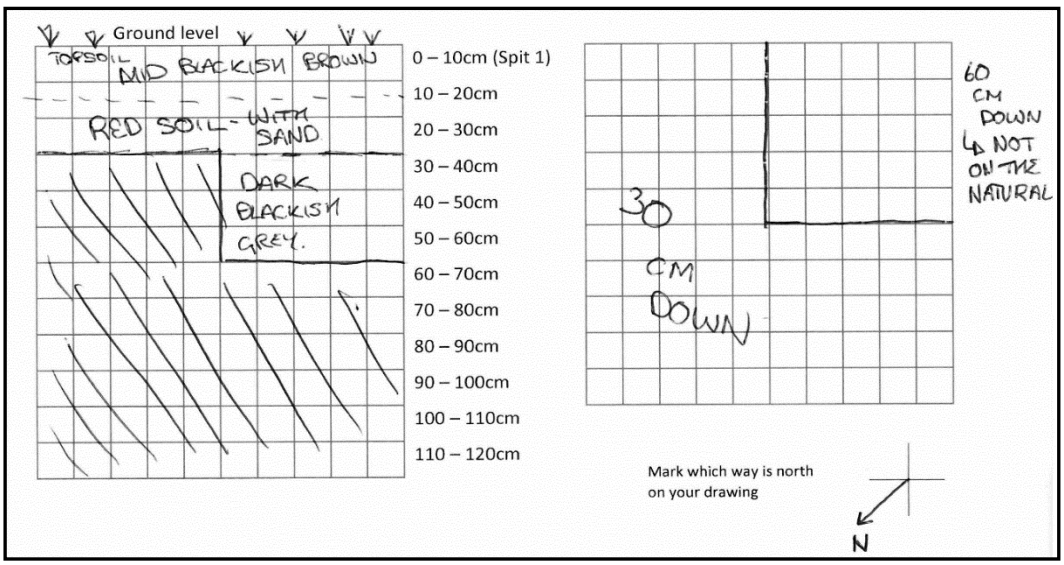



**Drawing 10: Section of Test Pit 11**


**Photo 10: Test Pit 11, spit 5**

## Test Pit 12 (SP 06969 43080)

| Spit no. | Soil description | Inclusions | Artefacts |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Firm mid orangey brown sand | Abundant small roots, occasional small stones, and rare charcoal flecks | Yes |
| 2 | Loose dark orangey reddish brown silt | Occasional small roots, rare small stones | Yes |
| 3 | Compact mid orangey-greyish brown clay | Abundant small-medium roots, occasional small/medium/large stones, and charcoal flecks | Yes |
| 4 | Compact dark greyish brown clay | Abundant small roots, occasional small/large stones, and charcoal flecks | Yes |
| 5 | Compact dark greyish brown clay | Abundant small roots, occasional charcoal flecks, rare small stones | Yes |
| 6 | Compact dark greyish brown silt clay. Only south 1/4 excavated. | Rare small stones, charcoal flecks and small roots | Yes |

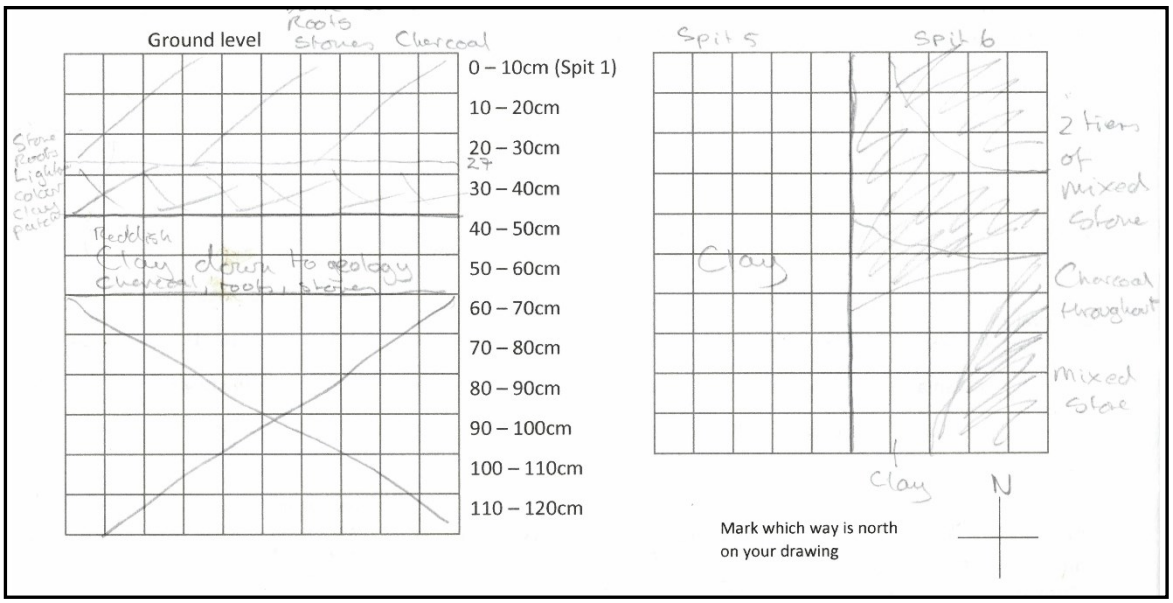



**Drawing 81: Section (left) and plan (right) of Test Pit 12**

**Photo 11: North-west facing section of Test Pit 12, spit 6**

## Test Pit 13 (SP 07057 43066)

| Spit no. | Soil description | Inclusions | Artefacts |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Compact dark blackish brown silt | Abundant small stones, small roots and occasional medium sized fragments of charcoal. | Yes |
| 2 | Compact dark blackish brown silt | Abundant small to medium stones, charcoal flecks/medium sized fragments, and small roots | Yes |
| 3 | Firm dark orangey brown / blackish brown silt | Abundant small stones, charcoal flecks to large fragments, and small roots | Yes |
| 4 | Firm mid/dark orangey brown / blackish brown silt clay | Abundant small stones, charcoal flecks to medium fragments, and small roots. Occasional medium stones | Yes |
| 5 | Firm mid/dark orangey brown / blackish brown silt clay | Abundant small stones, charcoal flecks, and small roots. Occasional medium stones | Yes |
| 6 | Firm mid orangey brown clay | Abundant small/medium/large stones, and charcoal flecks | Yes |

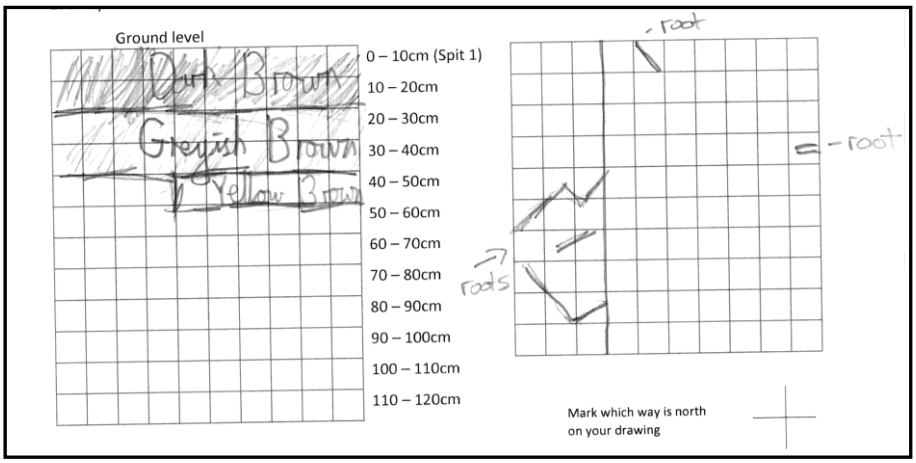



**Drawing 12: Section (left) and plan (right) of Test Pit 13**

Photo 12: Test Pit 13 with spit 6 visible in north-east sondage

## Test Pit 14 (SP 06904 43024)

| Spit no. | Soil description | Inclusions | Artefacts |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Loose mid blackish brown silt | Abundant medium sized charcoal flecks, occasional large roots, and rare small stones | Yes |
| 2 | Firm mid greyish brown clay | Abundant charcoal flecks, occasional large roots, and rare stones | Yes |
| 3 | Compact mid blackish-greyish brown | Abundant medium roots, occasional charcoal flecks, and rare small stones | Yes |
| 4 | Compact mid brown clay | Abundant charcoal flecks and large roots, and rare small stones | Yes |
| 5 | Compact light yellowish brown clay | | Yes |




Drawing 93: Section (left) and plan (right) of Test Pit 14


**Photo 13: South-facing section of Test Pit 14, spit 5**

## Test Pit 15 (SP 07294 43026)

| Spit no. | Soil description | Inclusions | Artefacts |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Loose dark blackish brown | Abundant charcoal flecks/medium sized fragments, and small to medium roots. Small/medium/large stones | Yes |
| 2 | Blackish brown sand | Abundant charcoal flecks and medium sized fragments | Yes |
| 3 | Loose mid orangey brown silt | Abundant small stones, medium sized fragments, and occasional small roots | Yes |
| 4 | Loose mid yellowish brown silt | Abundant medium stones, medium charcoal fragments and occasional small roots | Yes |

**Photo 148: Test Pit 15, spit 3**

## Test Pit 16 (SP 07523 43011)

| Spit no. | Soil description | Inclusions | Artefacts |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Loose mid blackish brown sand | Abundant medium stones, medium roots, and occasional charcoal flecks | Yes |
| 2 | Compact light orangey brown clay | Abundant medium charcoal fragments, occasional medium stones, rare large roots. | Yes |
| 3 | Compact light orangey brown clay | Abundant large stones, medium charcoal fragments, and large roots | Yes |
| 4 | Firm light orangey brown sand | Occasional small stones and charcoal flecks, and rare small roots | Yes |
| 5 | Firm light orangey brown sand | Occasional small stones, and rare charcoal flecks | Yes |

**Drawing 104: Section (left) and plan (right) of Test Pit 16**

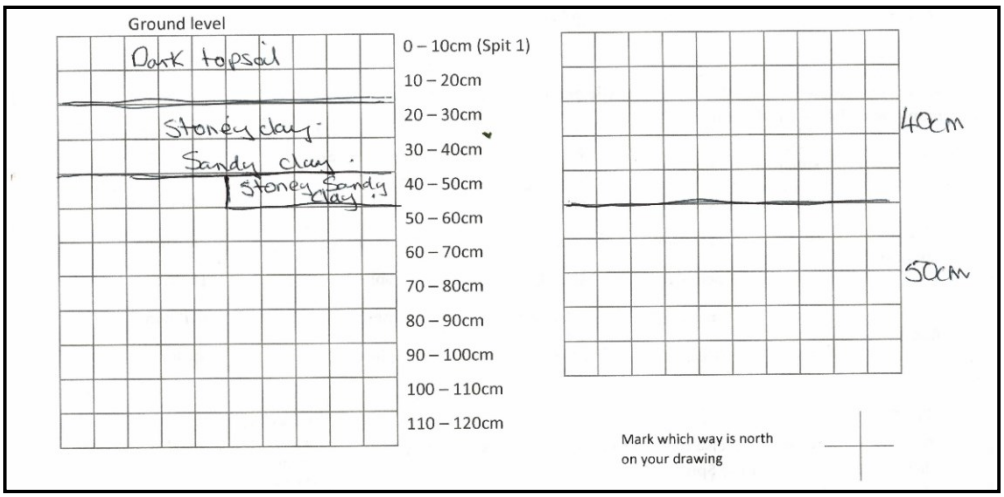
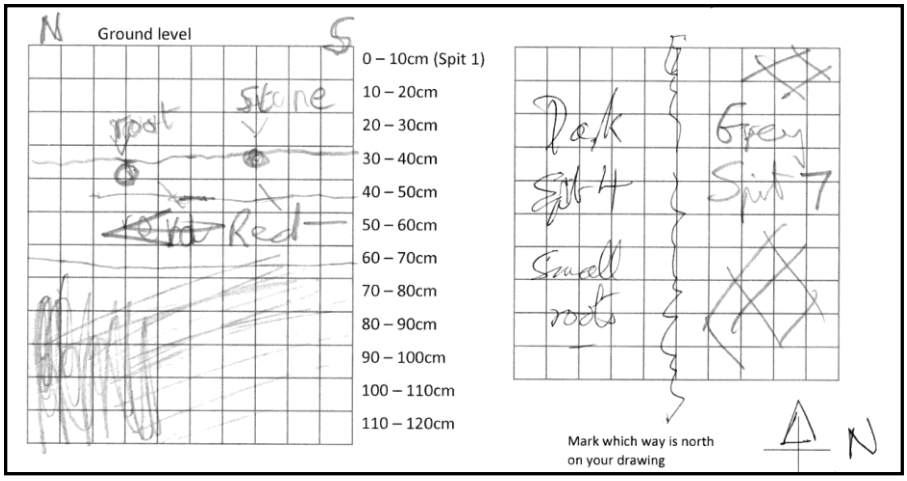



**Photo 15: Test Pit 16 section with spit 5 visible in right side**

## Test Pit 17 (SP 06937 42912)

| Spit no. | Soil description | Inclusions | Artefacts |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Loose greyish brown silt clay | Occasional small stones, charcoal fragments and small roots | Yes |
| 2 | Firm dark silt | Occasional charcoal fragments. Medium stones | Yes |
| 3 | Firm mid greyish brown silt | Occasional small stones, medium charcoal fragments, and medium roots | Yes |
| 4 | 1/2 spit east side, c.40cm man-made path/foundation (check old maps) | Large numbers of cobbles different to 20-30cm | No? |
| 5 | Sand silt, removed cobble floor, now at reddy coloured base all cobbles and stones kept separately. | Abundant large stones, occasional charcoal flecks, and medium roots | Yes |
| 6 | Compact orangey brown sand. Below cobbles, soil reddy (brick colour) firm – very little finds indicate activity (19-20 cm) under cobbles more to go. | Occasional small stones, rare charcoal flecks, and small roots | Yes |

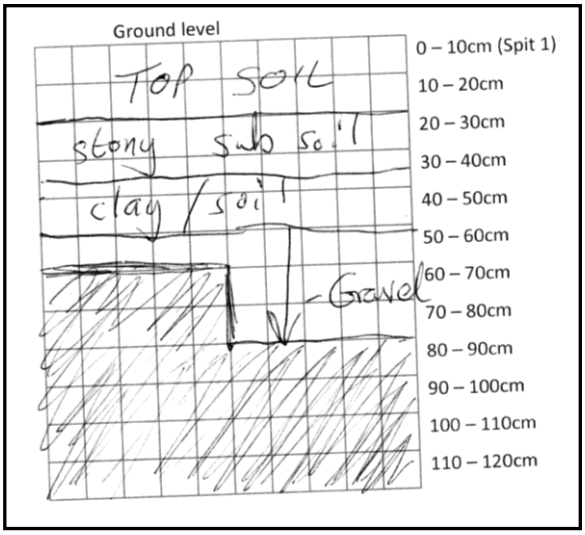



**Drawing 115: Section (left) and plan (right) of Test Pit 17**

**Photo 16: West-facing section of Test Pit 17, spit 7**

## Test Pit 18 (SP 07335 42819)

| Spit no. | Soil description | Inclusions | Artefacts |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Loose dark blackish brown sand | Rare small stones, small roots and charcoal flecks | Yes |
| 2 | Firm mid orangey brown silt | Abundant small stones, rare charcoal flecks, and small roots | Yes |
| 3 | Firm mid orangey brown silt | Abundant small stones, rare charcoal flecks, and small roots | Yes |
| 4 | Firm mid orangey brown silt | Occasional small, rare charcoal flecks, and small roots | Yes |
| 5 | Loose mid orangey brown sand | Occasional small stones, rare charcoal flecks, and small rare | Yes |
| 6 | Loose light yellowish brown sand | Abundant medium, and occasional small roots | Yes |




**Drawing 126: Section of Test Pit 18**

**Photo 17:9 Test Pit 18 completed**

## Test Pit 19 (SP 07631 42487)

| Spit no. | Soil description | Inclusions | Artefacts |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Loose mid orangey brown sand | Occasional small stones | Yes |
| 2 | Compact light yellowish brown clay | Occasional small stones, and rare charcoal | Yes |
| 3 | Compact light yellowish brown | Rare small stones, and charcoal flecks | Yes |
| 4 | Compact light yellowish brown clay | Rare stones and charcoal fragments | Yes |
| 5 | Compact light yellowish brown clay | Rare stones and charcoal fragments | No |
| 6 | Compact light yellowish brown clay | Rare small stones | No |

**Photo 18: Test Pit 19, spit 4**

# Appendix 3: Finds analysis

## Recovery policy

Artefacts were recovered according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012). All artefacts collected in the field were recovered by hand. Where a significant quantity of post-medieval or modern building material was encountered, a sample was retained, and the remainder left on site.

## Method of analysis

All hand-retrieved finds were examined. They were identified by broad material type and quantified by project participants, under the guidance of an experienced WAAS volunteer. Finds were then assessed and recorded by Laura Griffin. Due to the project's research aims, the analysis of medieval and early post-medieval ceramics was prioritised, so later post-medieval and modern finds were dated by period and fabric only. All information was recorded on a Microsoft Access 2016 database, with tables generated using Microsoft Excel.

Where fabric types are mentioned, they are referenced according to the fabric reference series maintained by Worcestershire Archaeology (Hurst and Rees 1992; WAAS 2017; www.worcestershireceramics.org).

## Discard policy

A specific selection strategy will be agreed with Museums Worcestershire. It is anticipated that all pre-1600 finds will be retained, along with a sample of later material and any unusual or significant finds.

## Results

The assemblage totalled 2781 finds weighing 21.9kg, as summarised in Table 1 below. The assemblage was of mixed date, with finds ranging from the middle-late Iron to modern periods, except for a single piece of worked flint. Level of preservation was mixed, but the majority of finds displayed some degree of surface abrasion, as reflected in a relatively low average pottery sherd weight of 3.6g.

| TP/spit | Material class | Material subtype | Object class | Object specific type | Count | Weight (g) | Start date | End date | Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TP1/1 | bone | animal bone | | | 22 | 16 | | | |
| TP1/1 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 7 | LIA | 2C | LIA/ERB |
| TP1/1 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 10 | 29 | M1C | 4C | Roman |
| TP1/1 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 3 | LIA | 2C | LIA/ERB |
| TP1/1 | ceramic | fired clay | | | 4 | 12 | | | undated |

| TP/spit | Material class | Material subtype | Object class | Object specific type | Count | Weight (g) | Start date | End date | Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TP1/1 | metal | iron | fitting | | 1 | 2 | | | undated |
| TP1/1 | stone | | domestic | pot-boiler | 1 | 14 | | | LIA/ERB |
| TP1/1 | stone | blue lias | building material | | 2 | 38 | | | undated |
| TP1/2 | bone | animal bone | | | 45 | 37 | | | |
| TP1/2 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 18 | 26 | | | post-medieval |
| TP1/2 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 4 | 9 | 5BC | M1C | mid-late Iron Age |
| TP1/2 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 2 | 4 | 5BC | M1C | mid-late Iron Age |
| TP1/2 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 14 | 51 | M1C | 4C | Roman |
| TP1/2 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 3 | 15 | M1C | 2C | Roman |
| TP1/2 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 2 | M1C | 2C | Roman |
| TP1/2 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 1 | 3C | 4C | Roman |
| TP1/2 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 2 | 1 | AD100 | AD200 | Roman |
| TP1/2 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 2 | | | ?Roman |
| TP1/2 | slag | slag (Fe) | production waste | undiagnostic | 5 | 17 | | | undated |
| TP1/2 | stone | blue lias | building material | | 4 | 130 | | | undated |
| TP1/3 | bone | animal bone | | | 72 | 99 | | | |
| TP1/3 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 11 | 19 | | | post-medieval |
| TP1/3 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 4 | 16 | 1C | 2C | Roman |
| TP1/3 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 3 | 8 | 5BC | M1C | mid-late Iron Age |
| TP1/3 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 14 | 5BC | M1C | mid-late Iron Age |
| TP1/3 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 21 | 29 | M1C | 4C | Roman |
| TP1/3 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 6 | 18 | M1C | 4C | Roman |

| TP/spit | Material class | Material subtype | Object class | Object specific type | Count | Weight (g) | Start date | End date | Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TP1/3 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 2 | 5 | 3C | 4C | Roman |
| TP1/3 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 3 | 2 | | | Roman |
| TP1/3 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 2 | 12 | | | Roman |
| TP1/3 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 2 | 6 | 1C | | Roman |
| TP1/3 | glass | | | | 1 | 1 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP1/3 | metal | iron | personal ornament | hobnail | 1 | 2 | | | Roman |
| TP1/3 | stone | blue lias | building material | | 13 | 121 | | | undated |
| TP1/4 | bone | animal bone | | | 26 | 42 | | | |
| TP1/4 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 1 | 4 | | | Roman |
| TP1/4 | ceramic | earthenware | building material | cbm | 3 | 33 | | | post-medieval |
| TP1/4 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 2 | 4 | LIA | 2C | LIA/ERB |
| TP1/4 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 5 | 17 | M1C | 4C | Roman |
| TP1/4 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 2 | 5 | M1C | 4C | Roman |
| TP1/4 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 2 | 4 | AD120+ | | Roman |
| TP1/4 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 3 | 3C | 4C | Roman |
| TP1/4 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 4 | | | Roman |
| TP1/4 | ceramic | fired clay | | | 3 | 10 | | | undated |
| TP1/4 | glass | | | bottle | 1 | 2 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP1/4 | slag | slag(Fe) | production waste | fuel ash slag | 1 | 2 | | | undated |
| TP1/4 | stone | blue lias | building material | | 1 | 25 | | | undated |
| TP1/5 | bone | animal bone | | | 70 | 161 | | | |
| TP1/5 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 2 | 18 | LIA | 2C | LIA/ERB |

| TP/spit | Material class | Material subtype | Object class | Object specific type | Count | Weight (g) | Start date | End date | Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TP1/5 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 4 | 32 | MIA | LIA | mid-late Iron Age |
| TP1/5 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 26 | | LIA | late Iron Age |
| TP1/5 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 5 | MIA | LIA | mid-late Iron Age |
| TP1/5 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 1 | MIA | LIA | mid-late Iron Age |
| TP1/5 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 4 | 22 | M1C | 2C | Roman |
| TP1/5 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 1 | | | ?Iron Age |
| TP1/5 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 3 | MIA | LIA | mid-late Iron Age |
| TP1/5 | slag | slag(Fe) | production waste | fuel ash slag | 2 | 23 | | | undated |
| TP1/5 | stone | blue lias | building material | | 4 | 84 | | | undated |
| TP1/5 | stone | limestone | | | 1 | 13 | | | undated |
| TP2/1 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 2 | 4 | | | post-medieval |
| TP2/1 | metal | iron | unidentified | object | 1 | 2 | | | undated |
| TP2/1 | metal | silver | | coin | 1 | 3 | | 1921 | modern |
| TP2/2 | ceramic | | domestic | clay pipe | 1 | 1 | | | post-medieval |
| TP2/2 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 8 | 7 | | | post-medieval |
| TP2/2 | metal | iron | unidentified | screw | 1 | 12 | | | modern |
| TP2/2 | slag | slag(Fe) | production waste | fuel ash slag | 1 | 2 | | | undated |
| TP2/3 | bone | animal bone | | | 25 | 9 | | | |
| TP2/3 | ceramic | | domestic | clay pipe | 1 | 4 | | | post-medieval |
| TP2/3 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 2 | 5 | M1C | 4C | Roman |
| TP2/3 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 4 | 3C | 4C | Roman |
| TP2/3 | slag | slag(Fe) | production waste | smithing slag | 2 | 11 | | | undated |

| TP/spit | Material class | Material subtype | Object class | Object specific type | Count | Weight (g) | Start date | End date | Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TP2/3 | stone | | | | 3 | 10 | | | undated |
| TP3/1 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 1 | 3C | 4C | Roman |
| TP3/1 | glass | | | vessel | 1 | 13 | | | modern |
| TP3/1 | metal | | | coin | 1 | 9 | 1989 | | modern |
| TP3/1 | metal | iron | unidentified | object | 2 | 5 | | | modern |
| TP3/2 | bone | animal bone | | | 2 | 12 | | | |
| TP3/2 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 2 | M1C | 4C | Roman |
| TP3/2 | ceramic | fired clay | | | 1 | 4 | | | undated |
| TP3/2 | glass | | | | 10 | 34 | | | modern |
| TP3/2 | metal | iron | unidentified | objects | 14 | 129 | | | modern |
| TP3/3 | bone | animal bone | | | 3 | 3 | | | |
| TP3/3 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 5 | 6 | | | post-medieval |
| TP3/3 | ceramic | | domestic | pot | 1 | 2 | L19C | 20C | modern |
| TP3/3 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 1 | | | Roman |
| TP3/3 | glass | | | window | 1 | 1 | | | modern |
| TP4/1 | ceramic | | domestic | pot | 2 | 11 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP4/1 | glass | | | vessel | 2 | 3 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP4/2 | bone | animal bone | | | 2 | 6 | | | |
| TP4/2 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 8 | 67 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP4/2 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 4 | 18C | 19C | post-medieval |
| TP4/2 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 13 | 41 | | | modern |
| TP4/2 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 4 | 21 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP4/2 | ceramic | stoneware | domestic | pot | 2 | 88 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP4/2 | ceramic | stoneware | domestic | pot | 2 | 36 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP4/2 | glass | | | vessel | 6 | 72 | 19C | 20C | modern |

| TP/spit | Material class | Material subtype | Object class | Object specific type | Count | Weight (g) | Start date | End date | Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TP4/2 | glass | | | window | 2 | 2 | | | post-med/modern |
| TP4/2 | metal | iron | unidentified | | 2 | 11 | | | modern |
| TP4/3 | bone | animal bone | | | 2 | 3 | | | |
| TP4/3 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 18 | 26 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP4/3 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 3 | M18C | L18C | modern |
| TP4/3 | metal | copper alloy | fitting | stud | 1 | 3 | | | post-med/modern |
| TP4/3 | metal | iron | unidentified | nail | 1 | 5 | | | post-med/modern |
| TP4/4 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 8 | 20 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP4/4 | ceramic | | domestic | clay pipe | 1 | 1 | | | post-medieval |
| TP4/4 | glass | | | vessel | 2 | 6 | | | modern |
| TP4/4 | slag | slag(Fe) | production waste | | 2 | 3 | | | undated |
| TP4/5 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 1 | 1 | | | modern |
| TP5/1 | bone | animal bone | | | 4 | 4 | | | |
| TP5/1 | ceramic | | domestic | pot | 3 | 4 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP5/1 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 4 | L19C | E20C | modern |
| TP5/1 | glass | | | | 1 | 6 | | | modern |
| TP5/2 | glass | | | vessel | 3 | 6 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP5/3 | bone | animal bone | | | 4 | 17 | | | |
| TP5/3 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 7 | 29 | | | post-medieval |
| TP5/3 | ceramic | | personal ornament | bead | 1 | 1 | | | ?post-medieval |
| TP5/3 | ceramic | earthenware | building material | roof tile(flat) | 1 | 23 | | | post-medieval |

| TP/spit | Material class | Material subtype | Object class | Object specific type | Count | Weight (g) | Start date | End date | Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TP5/3 | glass | | | vessel | 1 | 2 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP5/3 | glass | | | window | 1 | 1 | | | post-med/modern |
| TP5/4 | bone | animal bone | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| TP5/4 | glass | | | vessel | 1 | 1 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP5/4 | slag | slag(Fe) | production waste | | 1 | 1 | | | undated |
| TP6/1 | bone | animal bone | | | 2 | 14 | | | |
| TP6/1 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 8 | 114 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP6/1 | ceramic | earthenware | building material | tile | 1 | 3 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP6/1 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 5 | | | post-med/modern |
| TP6/1 | glass | | | vessel | 3 | 4 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP6/1 | glass | | | window | 4 | 6 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP6/1 | metal | iron | unidentified | objects | 3 | 42 | | | modern |
| TP6/1 | plastic | | | | 10 | 13 | | | modern |
| TP6/1 | plastic | | unidentified | object | 1 | 21 | | | modern |
| TP6/1 | slag | slag(Fe) | production waste | | 2 | 6 | | | undated |
| TP6/2 | bone | animal bone | | | 2 | 2 | | | |
| TP6/2 | ceramic | | building material | roof tile(flat) | 1 | 20 | | | post-medieval |
| TP6/2 | ceramic | | domestic | pot | 1 | 2 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP6/2 | ceramic | earthenware | building material | tile | 2 | 3 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP6/2 | glass | | | vessel | 1 | 11 | | | modern |
| TP6/2 | glass | | | window | 1 | 1 | | | modern |
| TP6/2 | metal | iron | unidentified | object | 9 | 87 | | | modern |

| TP/spit | Material class | Material subtype | Object class | Object specific type | Count | Weight (g) | Start date | End date | Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TP6/2 | plastic | | | | 8 | 14 | | | modern |
| TP6/3 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 7 | 177 | L19C | 20C | modern |
| TP6/3 | ceramic | | domestic | pot | 2 | 9 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP6/3 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 13 | L17C | 18C | post-medieval |
| TP6/3 | glass | | | vessel | 4 | 10 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP6/3 | glass | | | window | 2 | 5 | | | modern |
| TP6/3 | metal | ?lead | | | 1 | 3 | | | undated |
| TP6/3 | metal | iron | unidentified | object | 4 | 58 | | | modern |
| TP6/3 | plastic | | | | 9 | 7 | | | modern |
| TP6/3 | slag | slag(Fe) | production waste | smithing slag | 2 | 16 | | | undated |
| TP6/4 | bone | animal bone | | | 1 | 6 | | | |
| TP6/4 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 8 | 184 | L19C | 20C | modern |
| TP6/4 | ceramic | | domestic | pot | 2 | 13 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP6/4 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 7 | 18C | 19C | post-medieval |
| TP6/4 | ceramic | stoneware | building material | drain | 2 | 32 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP6/4 | glass | | | bottle | 2 | 19 | 19C | E20C | modern |
| TP6/4 | metal | iron | unidentified | nails | 5 | 16 | | | undated |
| TP6/4 | mortar | | building material | mortar | 1 | 64 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP6/4 | organic | slate | building material | | 1 | 3 | | | undated |
| TP6/5 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 6 | 119 | L19C | 20C | modern |
| TP6/5 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 1 | 17C | 18C | post-medieval |
| TP6/5 | glass | | | window | 1 | 1 | | | late post-med/modern |

| TP/spit | Material class | Material subtype | Object class | Object specific type | Count | Weight (g) | Start date | End date | Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TP6/5 | metal | iron | unidentified | nails | 2 | 7 | | | undated |
| TP7/1 | bone | animal bone | | | 1 | 4 | | | |
| TP7/1 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 21 | L17C | 18C | post-medieval |
| TP7/1 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 2 | 3 | M18C | L18C | modern |
| TP7/1 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 10 | 20 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP7/1 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 4 | L17C | 18C | post-medieval |
| TP7/1 | ceramic | stoneware | domestic | pot | 1 | 12 | 19C | E20C | modern |
| TP7/1 | ceramic | stoneware | domestic | pot | 1 | 1 | L18C | 20C | modern |
| TP7/1 | glass | | | vessel | 7 | 80 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP7/1 | metal | iron | unidentified | | 5 | 120 | | | modern |
| TP7/1 | slag | slag(Fe) | production waste | | 5 | 126 | | | undated |
| TP7/2 | bone | animal bone | | | 27 | 35 | | | |
| TP7/2 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 23 | 488 | | | post-med/modern |
| TP7/2 | ceramic | | domestic | clay pipe | 1 | 4 | | | post-medieval |
| TP7/2 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 2 | 6 | L17C | 18C | post-medieval |
| TP7/2 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 19 | 164 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP7/2 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 2 | 7 | L18C | 20C | late post-med/modern |
| TP7/2 | ceramic | stoneware | domestic | pot | 2 | 2 | L18C | 20C | modern |
| TP7/2 | glass | | | | 15 | 109 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP7/2 | glass | | | window | 3 | 8 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP7/2 | metal | iron | unidentified | | 13 | 364 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP7/2 | plastic | | | | 1 | 1 | | | modern |

| TP/spit | Material class | Material subtype | Object class | Object specific type | Count | Weight (g) | Start date | End date | Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TP7/2 | slag | slag(Fe) | production waste | undiagnostic | 3 | 66 | | | undated |
| TP7/2 | stone | slate | domestic | writing tablet | 1 | 16 | 19C | E20C | modern |
| TP7/3 | bone | animal bone | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| TP7/3 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 9 | 306 | | | post-med/modern |
| TP7/3 | ceramic | | domestic | clay pipe | 2 | 5 | | | post-medieval |
| TP7/3 | ceramic | | domestic | pot | 17 | 51 | L18C | 20C | modern |
| TP7/3 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 4 | 11 | L17C | 18C | post-medieval |
| TP7/3 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 11 | L11C | M14C | medieval |
| TP7/3 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 2 | 2 | M18C | L18C | modern |
| TP7/3 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 5 | L18C | E19C | modern |
| TP7/3 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 2 | 2 | M18C | E19C | modern |
| TP7/3 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 3 | L18C | 19C | modern |
| TP7/3 | ceramic | stoneware | domestic | pot | 2 | 8 | L18C | 20C | modern |
| TP7/3 | glass | | | vessel | 4 | 45 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP7/3 | metal | iron | unidentified | | 7 | 283 | | | modern |
| TP7/3 | plastic | | | | 1 | 1 | | | modern |
| TP7/3 | slag | slag(Fe) | production waste | undiagnostic | 2 | 58 | | | undated |
| TP7/4 | bone | animal bone | | | 14 | 197 | | | |
| TP7/4 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 20 | 743 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP7/4 | ceramic | | domestic | clay pipe | 1 | 1 | | | post-medieval |
| TP7/4 | ceramic | | domestic | pot | 14 | 52 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP7/4 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 6 | 38 | L17C | 18C | post-medieval |
| TP7/4 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 9 | 17 | M18C | L18C | modern |

| TP/spit | Material class | Material subtype | Object class | Object specific type | Count | Weight (g) | Start date | End date | Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TP7/4 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 7 | 33 | L18C | 20C | late post-med/modern |
| TP7/4 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 1 | L18C | 19C | modern |
| TP7/4 | ceramic | stoneware | domestic | pot | 6 | 31 | L18C | E20C | modern |
| TP7/4 | ceramic | stoneware | domestic | pot | 2 | 4 | L18C | 20C | modern |
| TP7/4 | ceramic | stoneware | domestic | pot | 1 | 3 | M19C | E20C | modern |
| TP7/4 | glass | | | vessel | 15 | 229 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP7/4 | glass | | | window | 10 | 41 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP7/4 | metal | iron | unidentified | objects | 15 | 233 | | | modern |
| TP7/4 | organic | charcoal | | | 1 | 2 | | | |
| TP7/4 | organic | coal | domestic | | 11 | 45 | | | |
| TP7/4 | plastic | | | | 7 | 34 | | | modern |
| TP7/4 | stone | | | burnt | 11 | 198 | | | undated |
| TP7/4 | stone | slate | building material | roof tile | 7 | 75 | | | undated |
| TP7/5 | bone | animal bone | | | 7 | 17 | | | |
| TP7/5 | ceramic | | | vitrified | 2 | 51 | | | undated |
| TP7/5 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 34 | 465 | | | post-med/modern |
| TP7/5 | ceramic | | domestic | clay pipe | 4 | 6 | | | post-medieval |
| TP7/5 | ceramic | earthenware | building material | drain | 1 | 40 | | | post-medieval |
| TP7/5 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 5 | 14 | L17C | 18C | post-medieval |
| TP7/5 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 12 | 20 | M18C | L18C | modern |
| TP7/5 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 21 | 110 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP7/5 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 2 | 4 | L17C | 18C | post-medieval |

| TP/spit | Material class | Material subtype | Object class | Object specific type | Count | Weight (g) | Start date | End date | Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TP7/5 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 10 | 54 | L18C | 20C | late post-med/modern |
| TP7/5 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 2 | 5 | L18C | 19C | modern |
| TP7/5 | ceramic | stoneware | domestic | pot | 3 | 21 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP7/5 | ceramic | stoneware | domestic | pot | 2 | 47 | L18C | E20C | modern |
| TP7/5 | ceramic | stoneware | domestic | pot | 1 | 3 | L18C | 20C | modern |
| TP7/5 | glass | | | vessel | 17 | 66 | | | post-med/modern |
| TP7/5 | glass | | | window | 3 | 8 | | | post-med/modern |
| TP7/5 | metal | aluminium | | | 1 | 1 | | | modern |
| TP7/5 | metal | copper alloy | | | 5 | 1 | | | |
| TP7/5 | metal | iron | unidentified | objects | 24 | 606 | | | modern |
| TP7/5 | plastic | | | | 2 | 6 | | | modern |
| TP7/5 | stone | sandstone | | worked stone | 1 | 20 | | | undated |
| TP7/6 | bone | animal bone | | | 2 | 21 | | | |
| TP7/6 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 19 | 565 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP7/6 | ceramic | | domestic | clay pipe | 4 | 4 | | | post-medieval |
| TP7/6 | ceramic | earthenware | | pot | 7 | 11 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP7/6 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 2 | L16C | 18C | post-medieval |
| TP7/6 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 9 | 11 | M18C | L18C | modern |
| TP7/6 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 2 | 7 | L17C | 18C | post-medieval |
| TP7/6 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 2 | 15 | L18C | 20C | late post-med/modern |
| TP7/6 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 3 | | | modern |
| TP7/6 | ceramic | stoneware | domestic | pot | 2 | 6 | 19C | E20C | modern |

| TP/spit | Material class | Material subtype | Object class | Object specific type | Count | Weight (g) | Start date | End date | Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TP7/6 | glass | | | vessel | 9 | 42 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP7/6 | glass | | | window | 2 | 4 | | | modern |
| TP7/6 | metal | iron | unidentified | objects | 16 | 342 | | | modern |
| TP7/6 | bone | animal bone | | | 1 | 1 | | | undated |
| TP7/7 | | | building material | mortar | 6 | 18 | | | post-med/moden |
| TP7/7 | bone | animal bone | | | 2 | 3 | | | |
| TP7/7 | ceramic | | | vitrified pot | 2 | 100 | | | post-medieval |
| TP7/7 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 29 | 341 | | | post-med/modern |
| TP7/7 | ceramic | | domestic | clay pipe | 2 | 4 | | | post-medieval |
| TP7/7 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 2 | L17C | 18C | post-medieval |
| TP7/7 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 8 | 18 | M18C | L18C | modern |
| TP7/7 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 12 | 55 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP7/7 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 2 | 2 | L18C | E19C | modern |
| TP7/7 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 4 | 21 | L17C | 18C | post-medieval |
| TP7/7 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 22 | M18C | E19C | modern |
| TP7/7 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 4 | 1 | L18C | 19C | modern |
| TP7/7 | ceramic | stoneware | domestic | pot | 1 | 5 | M18C | 19C | modern |
| TP7/7 | ceramic | stoneware | domestic | pot | 3 | 21 | 19C | E20C | modern |
| TP7/7 | ceramic | stoneware | domestic | pot | 4 | 6 | L18C | 20C | modern |
| TP7/7 | glass | | | vessel | 8 | 21 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP7/7 | glass | | | window | 3 | 7 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP7/7 | metal | iron | | objects | 18 | 683 | | | post-med/modern |

| TP/spit | Material class | Material subtype | Object class | Object specific type | Count | Weight (g) | Start date | End date | Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TP7/7 | slag | slag(Fe) | production waste | undiagnostic | 3 | 26 | | | undated |
| TP7/7 | stone | slate | building material | roof tile | 1 | 29 | | | undated |
| TP8/1 | bone | animal bone | | | 2 | 3 | | | |
| TP8/1 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 5 | 16 | | | post-med/modern |
| TP8/1 | ceramic | | domestic | pot | 1 | 2 | M1C | 4C | Roman |
| TP8/1 | ceramic | | domestic | pot | 1 | 1 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP8/1 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 1 | | | modern |
| TP8/1 | ceramic | stoneware | domestic | pot | 1 | 2 | L18C | 20C | modern |
| TP8/1 | glass | | | window | 4 | 9 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP8/1 | slag | slag(Fe) | production waste | undiagnostic | 1 | 14 | | | undated |
| TP8/2 | bone | animal bone | | | 7 | 7 | | | |
| TP8/2 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 6 | 27 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP8/2 | ceramic | | domestic | pot | 4 | 2 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP8/2 | ceramic | earthenware | building material | ?tile | 1 | 42 | | | post-medieval |
| TP8/2 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 2 | 2 | L17C | 18C | post-medieval |
| TP8/2 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 3 | 2 | M18C | L18C | modern |
| TP8/2 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 3 | 8 | L18C | 20C | late post-med/modern |
| TP8/2 | glass | | | vessel | 2 | 1 | | | modern |
| TP8/2 | glass | | | window | 15 | 24 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP8/2 | metal | iron | | objects | 7 | 6 | | | post-med/modern |
| TP8/2 | plastic | | | | 6 | 9 | | | modern |
| TP8/3 | bone | animal bone | | | 5 | 4 | | | |

| TP/spit | Material class | Material subtype | Object class | Object specific type | Count | Weight (g) | Start date | End date | Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TP8/3 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 7 | 8 | | | post-med/modern |
| TP8/3 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 2 | 1 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP8/3 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 1 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP8/3 | glass | | | vessel | 1 | 3 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP8/3 | glass | | | waste | 1 | 2 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP8/3 | glass | | | window | 1 | 1 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP8/3 | metal | iron | | nail | 1 | 1 | | | undated |
| TP8/3 | stone | blue lias | building material | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| TP8/4 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 2 | 3 | | | post-med/modern |
| TP8/4 | ceramic | | domestic | pot | 1 | 1 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP8/4 | ceramic | stoneware | domestic | pot | 1 | 2 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP9/1 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 10 | 93 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP9/1 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 3 | 10 | L18C | 20C | late post-med/modern |
| TP9/1 | glass | | | vessel | 3 | 3 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP9/1 | metal | iron | | nails | 4 | 9 | | | undated |
| TP9/1 | slag | slag(Fe) | production waste | ?hearth lining | 1 | 6 | | | undated |
| TP9/2 | bone | animal bone | | | 5 | 12 | | | |
| TP9/2 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 4 | 84 | | | post-med/modern |
| TP9/2 | glass | | | vessel | 3 | 34 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP9/2 | metal | iron | | objects | 5 | 21 | | | undated |
| TP9/3 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 7 | 61 | | | late post-med/modern |

| TP/spit | Material class | Material subtype | Object class | Object specific type | Count | Weight (g) | Start date | End date | Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TP9/3 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 6 | L17C | 18C | post-medieval |
| TP9/3 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 5 | L18C | 20C | late post-med/modern |
| TP9/3 | graphite | | | rod | 1 | 4 | | | modern |
| TP9/3 | metal | iron | | objects | 3 | 13 | | | undated |
| TP9/4 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 4 | 6 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP9/4 | metal | iron | | nails | 10 | 18 | | | undated |
| TP10/1 | bone | animal bone | | | 18 | 38 | | | |
| TP10/1 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 22 | 149 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP10/1 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 2 | 5 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP10/1 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 2 | 4 | L18C | 20C | late post-med/modern |
| TP10/1 | glass | | | vessel | 3 | 5 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP10/1 | glass | | | window | 2 | 7 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP10/1 | metal | iron | | objects | 4 | 15 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP10/1 | slag | slag(Fe) | production waste | ?smelting slag(tap) | 1 | 6 | | | ?Roman |
| TP10/2 | bone | animal bone | | | 24 | 60 | | | |
| TP10/2 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 29 | 285 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP10/2 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 2 | 12 | L17C | 18C | post-medieval |
| TP10/2 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 34 | 65 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP10/2 | ceramic | stoneware | domestic | pot | 1 | 5 | 19C | E20C | modern |
| TP10/2 | ceramic | stoneware | domestic | pot | 2 | 6 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP10/2 | glass | | | window | 2 | 4 | | | late post-med/modern |

| TP/spit | Material class | Material subtype | Object class | Object specific type | Count | Weight (g) | Start date | End date | Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TP10/2 | metal | iron | | object | 6 | 26 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP10/3 | bone | animal bone | | | 7 | 9 | | | |
| TP10/3 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 16 | 88 | | | post-med/modern |
| TP10/3 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 2 | 32 | L17C | 18C | post-medieval |
| TP10/3 | ceramic | stoneware | domestic | pot | 1 | 3 | L15C | E17C | late med/early post-med |
| TP10/3 | ceramic | stoneware | domestic | pot | 1 | 1 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP10/3 | glass | | | window | 2 | 3 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP10/3 | metal | iron | | object | 1 | 3 | | | undated |
| TP11/1 | bone | animal bone | | | 8 | 19 | | | |
| TP11/1 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 72 | 442 | | | post-med/modern |
| TP11/1 | ceramic | | domestic | clay pipe | 4 | 4 | | | post-medieval |
| TP11/1 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 11 | 52 | L17C | 18C | post-medieval |
| TP11/1 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 4 | 4 | M18C | L18C | modern |
| TP11/1 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 35 | 27 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP11/1 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 14 | 14 | L18C | E19C | modern |
| TP11/1 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 4 | 17 | L18C | 20C | late post-med/modern |
| TP11/1 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 14 | 20 | M19C | E20C | modern |
| TP11/1 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 12 | 12 | L18C | 19C | modern |
| TP11/1 | ceramic | stoneware | domestic | pot | 3 | 4 | L18C | 20C | modern |
| TP11/1 | glass | | | vessel | 5 | 17 | | | modern |
| TP11/1 | glass | | | window | 5 | 5 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP11/1 | metal | copper alloy | | objects | 2 | 2 | | | modern |

| TP/spit | Material class | Material subtype | Object class | Object specific type | Count | Weight (g) | Start date | End date | Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TP11/1 | metal | iron | | | 8 | 35 | | | post-med/modern |
| TP11/1 | organic | shell | | button | 1 | 1 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP11/2 | bone | animal bone | | | 2 | 5 | | | |
| TP11/2 | bone | animal bone | | object | 1 | 1 | | | |
| TP11/2 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 16 | 53 | | | post-med/modern |
| TP11/2 | ceramic | | domestic | clay pipe | 1 | 1 | | | post-medieval |
| TP11/2 | ceramic | | domestic | pot | 8 | 13 | M19C | E20C | modern |
| TP11/2 | ceramic | | domestic | pot | 5 | 11 | E19C | L19C | modern |
| TP11/2 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 5 | 32 | L17C | 18C | post-medieval |
| TP11/2 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 20 | 14 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP11/2 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 2 | 9 | L18C | 20C | late post-med/modern |
| TP11/2 | ceramic | stoneware | domestic | pot | 4 | 11 | L18C | 20C | modern |
| TP11/2 | glass | | | vessel | 2 | 7 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP11/2 | glass | | | window | 6 | 14 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP11/2 | metal | iron | | nails | 2 | 17 | | | undated |
| TP11/3 | bone | animal bone | | | 9 | 47 | | | |
| TP11/3 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 26 | 615 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP11/3 | ceramic | | domestic | clay pipe | 6 | 13 | | | post-medieval |
| TP11/3 | ceramic | | domestic | pot | 17 | 17 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP11/3 | ceramic | | domestic | pot | 16 | 57 | M19C | E20C | modern |
| TP11/3 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 16 | 49 | M18C | L18C | modern |
| TP11/3 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 8 | 63 | L17C | 18C | post-medieval |

| TP/spit | Material class | Material subtype | Object class | Object specific type | Count | Weight (g) | Start date | End date | Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TP11/3 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 24 | 86 | L18C | E19C | modern |
| TP11/3 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 40 | M17C | 18C | post-medieval |
| TP11/3 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 13 | 19 | L18C | 19C | modern |
| TP11/3 | ceramic | fired clay | | ?cbm | 1 | 7 | | | |
| TP11/3 | ceramic | stoneware | domestic | pot | 13 | 20 | L18C | 20C | modern |
| TP11/3 | glass | | | window | 3 | 5 | | | post-med/modern |
| TP11/3 | metal | copper alloy | | button | 1 | 5 | | | modern |
| TP11/3 | metal | iron | | objects | 20 | 265 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP11/4 | bone | animal bone | | | 15 | 93 | | | |
| TP11/4 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 14 | 375 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP11/4 | ceramic | | domestic | clay pipe | 4 | 9 | | | post-medieval |
| TP11/4 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 9 | 215 | M17C | 18C | post-medieval |
| TP11/4 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 12 | 47 | M18C | L18C | modern |
| TP11/4 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 24 | 22 | L18C | 20C | modern |
| TP11/4 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 2 | 14 | L17C | 18C | post-medieval |
| TP11/4 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 8 | 37 | M19C | M20C | modern |
| TP11/4 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 7 | 7 | L18C | 19C | modern |
| TP11/4 | ceramic | stoneware | domestic | pot | 2 | 4 | L18C | 20C | modern |
| TP11/4 | metal | iron | | objects | 11 | 113 | | | |
| TP11/4 | slag | slag(Fe) | production waste | | 1 | 11 | | | undated |
| TP11/5 | bone | animal bone | | | 5 | 20 | | | |
| TP11/5 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 9 | 105 | | | post-med/modern |
| TP11/5 | ceramic | | domestic | pot | 2 | 3 | 19C | 20C | modern |

| TP/spit | Material class | Material subtype | Object class | Object specific type | Count | Weight (g) | Start date | End date | Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TP11/5 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 5 | L17C | 18C | post-medieval |
| TP11/5 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 11 | 91 | M18C | L18C | modern |
| TP11/5 | ceramic | stoneware | domestic | pot | 1 | 83 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP11/5 | metal | iron | | object | 2 | 15 | | | undated |
| TP11/5 | stone | | | | 3 | 4 | | | undated |
| TP12/1 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 7 | 228 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP12/1 | ceramic | | domestic | clay pipe | 1 | 3 | | | post-medieval |
| TP12/1 | ceramic | | domestic | pot | 1 | 3 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP12/1 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 2 | 6 | | 17C | post-medieval |
| TP12/1 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 3 | 7 | L18C | 20C | late post-med/modern |
| TP12/1 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 5 | L12C | L14C | medieval |
| TP12/1 | ceramic | stoneware | domestic | pot | 1 | 2 | | | modern |
| TP12/1 | ceramic | stoneware | domestic | pot | 1 | 1 | L18C | 20C | modern |
| TP12/1 | glass | | | vessel | 4 | 14 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP12/1 | glass | | | window | 2 | 3 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP12/1 | metal | iron | | peg | 1 | 14 | | | modern |
| TP12/1 | slag | slag(Fe) | production waste | undiagnostic | 29 | 118 | | | undated |
| TP12/1 | stone | sandstone | building material | | 1 | 285 | | | undated |
| TP12/2 | bone | animal bone | | | 1 | 8 | | | |
| TP12/2 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 1 | 13 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP12/2 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 2 | 2 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP12/2 | glass | | | vessel | 2 | 3 | | | late post-med/modern |

| TP/spit | Material class | Material subtype | Object class | Object specific type | Count | Weight (g) | Start date | End date | Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TP12/2 | mortar | | building material | mortar | 2 | 14 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP12/2 | slag | slag(Fe) | production waste | fuel ash slag | 7 | 12 | | | undated |
| TP12/2 | slag | slag(Fe) | production waste | undiagnostic | 1 | 12 | | | undated |
| TP12/3 | bone | animal bone | | | 24 | 44 | | | |
| TP12/3 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 3 | L11C | M14C | medieval |
| TP12/3 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 1 | M18C | L18C | modern |
| TP12/3 | glass | | | window | 1 | 1 | | | modern |
| TP12/3 | mortar | | building material | mortar | 2 | 4 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP12/3 | slag | iron | production waste | | 8 | 30 | | | |
| TP12/4 | bone | animal bone | | | 3 | 4 | | | |
| TP12/5 | bone | animal bone | | | 8 | 33 | | | |
| TP12/6 | bone | animal bone | | | 9 | 15 | | | |
| TP13/1 | bone | animal bone | | | 1 | 6 | | | |
| TP13/1 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 3 | 22 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP13/1 | ceramic | | domestic | clay pipe | 4 | 7 | | | post-medieval |
| TP13/1 | ceramic | | domestic | pot | 7 | 7 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP13/1 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 7 | 12 | L17C | 18C | post-medieval |
| TP13/1 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 4 | M18C | 19C | modern |
| TP13/1 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 3 | 3 | M18C | L18C | modern |
| TP13/1 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 4 | 17 | L18C | 20C | late post-med/modern |
| TP13/1 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 7 | M19C | E20C | modern |
| TP13/1 | glass | | | vessel | 4 | 8 | | | modern |
| TP13/1 | metal | iron | | nail | 1 | 1 | | | |

| TP/spit | Material class | Material subtype | Object class | Object specific type | Count | Weight (g) | Start date | End date | Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TP13/2 | bone | animal bone | | | 4 | 14 | | | |
| TP13/2 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 11 | 46 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP13/2 | ceramic | | domestic | clay pipe | 1 | 1 | | | post-medieval |
| TP13/2 | ceramic | | domestic | pot | 3 | 2 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP13/2 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 3 | 13C | 15C | medieval |
| TP13/2 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 1 | 16C | 18C | post-medieval |
| TP13/2 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 4 | | 17C | post-medieval |
| TP13/2 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 1 | L17C | 18C | post-medieval |
| TP13/2 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 1 | M18C | L18C | modern |
| TP13/2 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 1 | L18C | E19C | modern |
| TP13/2 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 3 | 3 | L18C | 20C | late post-med/modern |
| TP13/2 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 1 | M19C | E20C | modern |
| TP13/2 | ceramic | stoneware | domestic | pot | 1 | 31 | | | modern |
| TP13/2 | glass | | | window | 1 | 1 | | | modern |
| TP13/3 | bone | animal bone | | | 40 | 26 | | | |
| TP13/3 | bone | animal bone | | | 9 | 27 | | | |
| TP13/3 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 8 | 14 | | | post-med/modern |
| TP13/3 | ceramic | | domestic | pot | 5 | 5 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP13/3 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 1 | M1C | 2C | Roman |
| TP13/3 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 3 | L11C | M14C | medieval |
| TP13/3 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 7 | L15C | 16C | late med/early post-med |
| TP13/3 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 1 | L17C | 18C | post-medieval |

| TP/spit | Material class | Material subtype | Object class | Object specific type | Count | Weight (g) | Start date | End date | Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TP13/3 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 2 | L17C | 18C | post-medieval |
| TP13/3 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 9 | L18C | 20C | late post-med/modern |
| TP13/3 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 2 | 18C | E20C | modern |
| TP13/3 | glass | | | | 2 | 1 | | | post-med/modern |
| TP13/3 | metal | iron | | nails | 2 | 13 | | | |
| TP13/3 | slag | iron | production waste | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| TP13/4 | bone | animal bone | | | 1 | 20 | | | |
| TP13/4 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 4 | 13 | L11C | M14C | medieval |
| TP13/4 | ceramic | fired clay | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| TP13/5 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 3 | L12C | 13C | medieval |
| TP13/5 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 2 | L11C | M14C | medieval |
| TP13/5 | metal | iron | | nail | 1 | 1 | | | |
| TP13/6 | stone | flint | tool | flake | 1 | 4 | | | prehistoric |
| TP14/1 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 8 | 323 | | | post-med/modern |
| TP14/1 | ceramic | | domestic | pot | 1 | 23 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP14/1 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 11 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP14/1 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 9 | 50 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP14/1 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 22 | 255 | L18C | 20C | late post-med/modern |
| TP14/1 | ceramic | stoneware | domestic | pot | 7 | 110 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP14/1 | ceramic | stoneware | domestic | pot | 1 | 17 | | | modern |
| TP14/1 | ceramic | stoneware | domestic | pot | 1 | 2 | L18C | 20C | modern |
| TP14/1 | glass | | | vessel | 1 | 3 | | | modern |
| TP14/1 | metal | iron | | | 3 | 6 | | | modern |

| TP/spit | Material class | Material subtype | Object class | Object specific type | Count | Weight (g) | Start date | End date | Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TP14/3 | bone | animal bone | | | 4 | 4 | | | |
| TP14/3 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 8 | 58 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP14/3 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 8 | 13C | 14C | medieval |
| TP14/3 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 16 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP14/3 | ceramic | fired clay | | | 1 | 3 | | | |
| TP14/3 | glass | | | vessel | 5 | 32 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP14/3 | metal | iron | | nails | 3 | 3 | | | |
| TP14/3 | slag | iron | production waste | | 2 | 8 | | | |
| TP14/4 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 2 | 6 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP14/4 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 3 | 10 | L18C | 20C | late post-med/modern |
| TP14/4 | ceramic | stoneware | building material | pipe | 2 | 26 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP14/5 | bone | animal bone | | | 2 | 4 | | | |
| TP14/5 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 11 | | | late post-med/modern ]#'0 |
| TP15/1 | bone | animal bone | | | 1 | 2 | | | |
| TP15/1 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 12 | 90 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP15/1 | ceramic | | domestic | pot | 2 | 2 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP15/1 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 2 | 5 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP15/1 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 2 | L17C | 18C | post-medieval |
| TP15/1 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 7 | 19 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP15/1 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 17 | 46 | L18C | 20C | late post-med/modern |
| TP15/1 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 2 | 3 | 19C | 20C | modern |

| TP/spit | Material class | Material subtype | Object class | Object specific type | Count | Weight (g) | Start date | End date | Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TP15/1 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 2 | 4 | M18C | E19C | modern |
| TP15/1 | glass | | | vessel | 4 | 12 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP15/1 | glass | | | window | 3 | 6 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP15/1 | metal | iron | | | 22 | 73 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP15/1 | metal | lead | | | 2 | 20 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP15/1 | mortar | | building material | mortar | 13 | 265 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP15/1 | slag | clinker | production waste | | 4 | 15 | | | modern |
| TP15/2 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 5 | 93 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP15/2 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 3 | 3 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP15/2 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 3 | | | Roman |
| TP15/2 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 4 | 23 | L18C | 20C | late post-med/modern |
| TP15/2 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 1 | M18C | E19C | modern |
| TP15/2 | glass | | | marble | 1 | 5 | | | modern |
| TP15/2 | glass | | | window | 4 | 12 | | | modern |
| TP15/2 | graphite | | | rod | 1 | 1 | | | modern |
| TP15/2 | metal | iron | | | 23 | 112 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP15/2 | metal | lead | | | 1 | 20 | | | undated |
| TP15/2 | plastic | | | toy | 1 | 2 | | | modern |
| TP15/3 | bone | animal bone | | | 10 | 4 | | | |
| TP15/3 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 8 | 59 | | | post-med/modern |
| TP15/3 | ceramic | | domestic | pot | 1 | 4 | L18C | 20C | modern |
| TP15/3 | ceramic | stoneware | domestic | pot | 2 | 6 | 19C | 20C | modern |

| TP/spit | Material class | Material subtype | Object class | Object specific type | Count | Weight (g) | Start date | End date | Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TP15/3 | glass | | | vessel | 1 | 1 | | | post-med/modern |
| TP15/3 | metal | iron | | | 5 | 10 | | | |
| TP15/4 | bone | animal bone | | | 2 | 2 | | | |
| TP15/4 | ceramic | | | clay pipe | 1 | 1 | | | post-medieval |
| TP15/4 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 2 | 5 | | | post-med/modern |
| TP15/4 | ceramic | | domestic | pot | 4 | 3 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP15/4 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 1 | | 18C | post-medieval |
| TP15/4 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 1 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP15/4 | glass | | | vessel | 2 | 8 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP15/4 | metal | iron | | | 11 | 30 | | | post-med/modern |
| TP16/1 | bone | animal bone | | | 5 | 7 | | | |
| TP16/1 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 4 | 29 | | | late post-med-modern |
| TP16/1 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 3 | 12 | L18C | E19C | modern |
| TP16/1 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 8 | 14 | L18C | 20C | late post-med/modern |
| TP16/1 | glass | | | vessel | 1 | 1 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP16/1 | glass | | | window | 8 | 10 | | | late post-med-modern |
| TP16/1 | stone | | | | 1 | 8 | | | undated |
| TP16/2 | bone | animal bone | | | 6 | 6 | | | |
| TP16/2 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 13 | 48 | 18C | 20C | late post-med/modern |
| TP16/2 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 4 | 3 | L18C | E19C | modern |
| TP16/2 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 17 | 25 | L18C | 20C | late post-med/modern |
| TP16/2 | ceramic | stoneware | domestic | pot | 1 | 1 | L18C | 20C | modern |

| TP/spit | Material class | Material subtype | Object class | Object specific type | Count | Weight (g) | Start date | End date | Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TP16/2 | glass | | | vessel | 1 | 5 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP16/2 | glass | | | window | 16 | 25 | | | post-med/modern |
| TP16/2 | slag | slag(Fe) | production waste | | 1 | 3 | | | undated |
| TP16/3 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 1 | 1 | | | post-med/modern |
| TP16/3 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 4 | M18C | L18C | modern |
| TP16/3 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 1 | L18C | 20C | late post-med/modern |
| TP16/3 | glass | | | window | 2 | 1 | | | modern |
| TP16/3 | metal | iron | | nail | 1 | 4 | | | post-med/modern |
| TP16/4 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 2 | M1C | 2C | Roman |
| TP16/4 | ceramic | stoneware | domestic | pot | 1 | 6 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP16/4 | mortar | | building material | mortar | 5 | 174 | | | post-med/modern |
| TP16/4 | slag | slag(Fe) | production waste | ?smelting slag(tap) | 18 | 51 | | | ?Roman |
| TP17/1 | bone | animal bone | | | 5 | 16 | | | |
| TP17/1 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 10 | 170 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP17/1 | ceramic | | domestic | pot | 4 | 6 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP17/1 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 6 | L18C | 20C | late post-med/modern |
| TP17/1 | ceramic | stoneware | domestic | pot | 2 | 8 | L18C | 20C | modern |
| TP17/1 | glass | | | vessel | 3 | 4 | | | post-med/modern |
| TP17/1 | glass | | | window | 4 | 8 | | | modern |
| TP17/1 | metal | iron | | objects | 10 | 123 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP17/1 | mortar | | building material | mortar | 2 | 103 | | | post-med/modern |
| TP17/3 | bone | animal bone | | | 16 | 36 | | | |

| TP/spit | Material class | Material subtype | Object class | Object specific type | Count | Weight (g) | Start date | End date | Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TP17/3 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 29 | 538 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP17/3 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 10 | 27 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP17/3 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 2 | 18 | L18C | 20C | late post-med/modern |
| TP17/3 | ceramic | stoneware | domestic | pot | 5 | 51 | L18C | 20C | modern |
| TP17/3 | glass | | | marble | 1 | 9 | | | modern |
| TP17/3 | glass | | | vessel | 11 | 74 | | | modern |
| TP17/3 | metal | iron | | object | 13 | 118 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP17/3 | organic | coal | | | 2 | 7 | | | |
| TP17/4 | bone | animal bone | | | 5 | 48 | | | |
| TP17/4 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 27 | 926 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP17/4 | ceramic | | domestic | pot | 30 | 58 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP17/4 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 5 | 14 | L18C | 20C | late post-med/modern |
| TP17/4 | ceramic | stoneware | domestic | pot | 1 | 21 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP17/4 | ceramic | stoneware | domestic | pot | 1 | 4 | L18C | 20C | modern |
| TP17/4 | ceramic | stoneware | domestic | pot | 1 | 1 | M18C | E19C | modern |
| TP17/4 | glass | | | vessel | 7 | 34 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP17/4 | glass | | | window | 1 | 4 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP17/4 | metal | iron | | object | 8 | 154 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP17/5 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 5 | 48 | L19C | 20C | late post-med/modern |
| TP17/5 | ceramic | | domestic | pot | 5 | 6 | L19C | 20C | modern |
| TP17/5 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 2 | 11 | L18C | 20C | late post-med/modern |
| TP17/5 | glass | | | vessel | 2 | 3 | | | post-med/modern |

| TP/spit | Material class | Material subtype | Object class | Object specific type | Count | Weight (g) | Start date | End date | Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TP17/5 | glass | | | window | 1 | 1 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP17/5 | metal | iron | | nail | 2 | 14 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP17/6 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 9 | 70 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP17/6 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 3 | 6 | M18C | L18C | modern |
| TP17/7 | bone | | | burnt | 3 | 17 | | | |
| TP17/7 | glass | | | vessel | 1 | 1 | | | post-med/modern |
| TP17/7 | glass | | | window | 2 | 1 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP17/7 | metal | iron | | nail | 1 | 2 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP18/1 | bone | animal bone | | | 1 | 23 | | | |
| TP18/1 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 4 | 18C | 19C | modern |
| TP18/1 | glass | | | vessel | 3 | 22 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP18/1 | metal | copper alloy | personal ornament | object | 1 | 4 | E20C | M20C | modern |
| TP18/1 | metal | iron | | nails | 3 | 54 | | | modern |
| TP18/2 | bone | animal bone | | | 1 | 18 | | | |
| TP18/2 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 1 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP18/2 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 2 | 2 | | | ?medieval |
| TP18/2 | metal | copper alloy | | coin | 1 | 9 | | 1911 | modern |
| TP18/2 | metal | copper alloy | | coin | 1 | 3 | | 1964 | modern |
| TP18/3 | bone | animal bone | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| TP18/3 | ceramic | | domestic | pot | 1 | 1 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP18/3 | metal | iron | | nail | 1 | 2 | | | |
| TP18/3 | bone | animal bone | | | 1 | 3 | | | undated |
| TP18/3 | slag | iron | production waste | | 2 | 15 | | | undated |

| TP/spit | Material class | Material subtype | Object class | Object specific type | Count | Weight (g) | Start date | End date | Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TP18/4 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 1 | M1C | 4C | Roman |
| TP18/4 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 10 | 12C | 13C | medieval |
| TP18/4 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 1 | 17C | 18C | post-medieval |
| TP18/4 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 3 | 13C | 15C | medieval |
| TP18/4 | glass | | | window | 1 | 8 | | | late post-med/modern |
| TP18/5 | bone | animal bone | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| TP18/6 | slag | iron | production waste | | 6 | 8 | | | undated |
| TP18/7 | slag | iron | production waste | smelting slag(tap) | 3 | 4 | | | ?Roman |
| TP19/1 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 5 | 6 | | | post-medieval/modern |
| TP19/1 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 7 | 17C | | post-medieval |
| TP19/1 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 6 | M17C | 18C | post-medieval |
| TP19/1 | stone | | domestic | pot-boiler | 1 | 39 | | | LIA/ERB |
| TP19/2 | ceramic | | domestic | pot | 2 | 5 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| TP19/2 | ceramic | earthenware | building material | ?tile | 1 | 10 | | | ?Roman |
| TP19/2 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 3 | M1C | 4C | Roman |
| TP19/2 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 3 | 1C | E3C | Roman |
| TP19/2 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 3 | 4 | L18C | 20C | late post-med/modern |
| TP19/3 | metal | iron | | object | 2 | 6 | | | undated |
| TP19/4 | ceramic | | building material | cbm | 3 | 1 | | | undated |
| TP19/4 | ceramic | earthenware | domestic | pot | 1 | 6 | 13C | 15C | medieval |

**Table 1: Quantification of the artefactual assemblage by test pit and spit**

| broad period | fabric code | fabric name | count | weight (g) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Iron Age | 3 | Malvernian ware | 7 | 27 |
| Iron Age | 4.1 | Palaeozoic limestone | 2 | 18 |
| Iron Age | 4.3 | Fossil Shell | 4 | 32 |
| Iron Age | 4.4 | Shell and sand | 8 | 43 |
| Iron Age | 4.6 | Oolitic limestone and sand | 1 | 5 |
| Iron Age | 5.1 | Sand | 4 | 19 |
| Roman | 12 | Severn Valley ware | 60 | 161 |
| Roman | 12.1 | Reduced Severn Valley ware | 11 | 38 |
| Roman | 12.2 | Oxidised organically tempered Severn Valley ware | 1 | 1 |
| Roman | 13 | Sandy oxidized ware | 1 | 2 |
| Roman | 14 | Fine sandy grey ware | 2 | 5 |
| Roman | 22 | Black-burnished ware, type 1 (BB1) | 2 | 4 |
| Roman | 29 | Oxfordshire red/brown colour coated ware | 5 | 10 |
| Roman | 38 | Oxfordshire white ware | 1 | 4 |
| Roman | 43 | Samian ware | 5 | 3 |
| medieval | 53 | Early Malvernian glazed ware | 1 | 3 |
| medieval | 55 | Worcester-type sandy unglazed ware | 8 | 32 |
| medieval | 63 | Brill/Boarstall ware | 1 | 8 |
| medieval | 64.1 | Worcester-type sandy glazed ware | 1 | 10 |
| medieval/post-medieval | 69 | Oxidized glazed Malvernian ware | 4 | 19 |
| post-medieval | 77 | Midlands yellow ware | 1 | 1 |
| post-medieval | 78 | Post-medieval red ware | 76 | 562 |
| post-medieval | 81.3 | Nottingham stoneware | 2 | 9 |
| modern | 81.4 | Miscellaneous late stoneware | 33 | 439 |
| post-medieval | 81.5 | White salt-glazed stoneware | 4 | 66 |
| post-medieval | 82 | Tin-glazed ware | 4 | 18 |
| post-medieval/modern | 83 | Porcelain | 50 | 178 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| post-medieval | 84 | Creamware | 82 | 233 |
| modern | 85 | Modern china | 303 | 758 |
| modern | 85.11 | Pearlware | 50 | 127 |
| post-medieval | 91 | Post-medieval buff wares | 15 | 100 |
| prehistoric | 97 | Miscellaneous prehistoric wares | 2 | 4 |
| Roman | 98 | Miscellaneous Roman wares | 9 | 31 |
| medieval | 99 | Miscellaneous medieval wares | 3 | 5 |
| post-medieval | 100 | Miscellaneous post-medieval wares | 209 | 844 |
| modern | 101 | Miscellaneous modern wares | 7 | 27 |
| modern | 101.1 | Mocha ware | 16 | 50 |
| modern | 101.2 | Yellow ware | 40 | 118 |
| modern | 101.4 | Dipped earthenwares | 46 | 61 |

**Table2: Quantification of the pottery by fabric type**

# Appendix 4: Metalwork analysis

By Murray Andrews

## Metalwork from Black Banks (Test Pit 1)

Six metal objects (16.4g) were found at Black Banks and presented for recording. They were in a fair state of preservation, and are described in the catalogue below.

The four diagnostic objects are all coins, and date exclusively to the Iron Age and Roman periods. The earliest is a plated copper-alloy copy of a Western Class IJ silver unit, traditionally ascribed to the Iron Age Dobunni tribe of the Cotswolds and Severn Valley region. This is the first Iron Age coin to be recorded from the Black Banks site (cf. Savory 1920; Andrews 2018) and, viewed alongside similar finds from Beckford, Broadway, Cleeve Prior, and Pershore (CCI 87.0503; 90.0036; 90.0717; Hurst and Leins 2013), offers important new evidence for the role of the River Avon as a northern boundary for the circulation of Western silver coins in the pre-Conquest period. The three Roman coins from the site are an *antoninianus* of Tetricus I and two Constantinian *nummi*, and provide corroboratory evidence for the existence of a late Roman farmstead at the site (Andrews 2018, 46).

In addition, two copper alloy and iron rings were also found at the site. They are both undiagnostic, and probably date to the post-medieval or modern periods.

### Catalogue

| Material | Object | Description | Count | Wgt (g) | Spot Date | Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper alloy | Coin | Plated copy of a silver unit of the Dobunni, Class IJ (ABC 2036). Obv: Anepigraphic, moon head r. Rev: Anepigraphic, horse r. with flower pattern below. Die axis 0°, diameter 13mm. Wear 2/2, corrosion 3/3 | 1 | 0.81 | 10 BC to AD 20 | IA |
| Copper alloy | Coin | Antoninianus of Tetricus II, as RIC V:II Tetricus II 270 or 272. Obv: C PIV E[SV TETRICVS CAES], radiate and draped bust r. Rev: [SPES…], Spes walking l holding flower and raising robe. Mint of Trier. Die axis 180°, diameter 21mm. Wear 2/2, corrosion 3/3 | 1 | 2.43 | 272-273 | Rom |
| Copper alloy | Coin | Nummus of Constantius II, RIC VII Treveri 521. Obv: [FL IVL CONSTANT]IVS NOB C, laureate and cuirassed bust r. Rev: GLOR [IA EXERC ITVS]//TRP, Two soldiers holding two standards. Mint of Trier. Die axis 180°, diameter 17mm. Wear 2/2, corrosion 2/2 | 1 | 2.18 | 330-331 | Rom |
| Copper alloy | Coin | Nummus of the House of Constantine, as RIC VIII Treveri 186. Obv: Illegible, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust r. Rev: [VICTORA]E DD AV[GG Q NN]/☙//[TRP], Two Victories holding wreaths. Mint of Trier. Die axis 0°, diameter 15mm. Wear 2/2, corrosion 3/2 | 1 | 1.08 | 341-348 | Rom |
| Copper alloy | Ring | Ring; sub-circular hoop, flattened oval section; external diameter 24mm; thickness 3mm | 1 | 3.7 | | Pmed/Mod |
| Iron | Ring | Ring; incomplete hoop, sub-circular section; external diameter 40mm; thickness 5mm | 1 | 6.2 | | Pmed/Mod |

## Later coins

The coins were found in Test Pits 2 and 18 and are exclusively low-value denominations issued in the early to mid-twentieth century. The two earliest coins date to the reign of George V (1910-36), and consist of a moderately worn copper-alloy penny dated 1911 and a moderately worn silver sixpence dated 1921, while the latest coin is a slightly worn Pre-Decimal sixpence of Elizabeth II (1952-) dated 1964. The coins are typical examples of petty cash used in everyday transactions during the twentieth century, and would have circulated as legal tender until decimalisation in 1971 (Hockenhull 2021).

## Catalogue

| Test Pit | Context | Description | Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 1 | Sixpence of George V, Second Coinage. Obv: GEORGIVS V DEI GRA BRITT OMN REX, bareheaded bust l. Rev: FID DEF IND IMP / SIXPENCE // 1921, Lion rampant on crown l. Mint of London. Die axis 0°, diameter 19.1mm, weight 2.62g. Wear 3/4, corrosion 2/2 | 1921 |
| 18 | 2 | Penny of George V, First Coinage. Obv: GEORGIVS V DEI GRA BRITT OMN REX FID DEF IND IMP, bareheaded bust l. Rev: ONE PENNY // 1911, Britannia seated r. Mint of London. Die axis 0°, diameter 30.8mm, weight 8.84g. Wear 3/2, corrosion 2/2 | 1911 |
| 18 | 2 | Sixpence of Elizabeth II, Pre-Decimal Issue. Obv: ELIZABETH II DEI GRATIA REGINA, bareheaded bust r. Rev: FID DEF // SIXPENCE 1964, floral knot. Mint of London. Die axis 0°, diameter 30.8mm, weight 2.66g. Wear 2/2, corrosion 4/4 | 1964 |

## Metalwork from 10 Brewers Lane (Test Pit 10)

Five copper alloy objects (25.5g) were found during gardening at 10 Brewers Lane, Badsey, and were presented for recording. They were in a good state of preservation, and are described in the catalogue below.

The assemblage consists mainly of post-medieval and modern household furnishings and personal accessories. Diagnostic finds include two shoe and/or garter buckles dated to the 17th or early 18th centuries, one with an incomplete anchor chape typical of the Restoration era (Whitehead 2003, 96), as well as a halfpenny of George VI dated 1942. The two undiagnostic finds are a circular-headed upholstery pin, probably from a post-medieval or modern wooden chair or chest, and a plain hoop of probable modern date. Similar assemblages of household material been recorded elsewhere in Worcestershire, including St John's Street in Bromsgrove (Bradley, Hedge, and Williams 2013) and Furnace Farm in Shelsley Walsh (Potter-Farrant and Andrews 2022).

## Catalogue

| Material | Object | Description | Count | Wgt (g) | Spot Date | Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper alloy | Coin | Halfpenny of George VI; First Issue; obv: GEORGIVS VI D G BR OMN REX F D IND IMP, bareheaded bust l.; rev: HALF PENNY // 1942, Ship sailing l.; mint of London; die axis 0°; dia 25mm; wear 2/2; corrosion 2/2 | 1 | 5.73 | 1942 | Mod |
| Copper alloy | Buckle | Shoe buckle, cf Whitehead 2003, 103, nos 661-663; bowed rectangular frame with grooved edges; separate spindle with incomplete anchor chape and tongue; length 20mm; width 18mm; thickness 2mm | 1 | 3.9 | 1690-1720 | Pmed |
| Copper alloy | Buckle | Shoe or garter buckle, cf Whitehead 2003, 26, nos 126-128; plain bowed rectangular frame with notched edge; simple wire loop pin; length 20mm; width 12mm; thickness 1mm | 1 | 1.4 | 1600-1750 | Pmed |
| Copper alloy | Pin | Upholstery pin; flattened circular head; circular-sectioned wire shank; length 18mm; shank diameter 1mm; head diameter 19mm | 1 | 1.6 | | Pmed/Mod |
| Copper alloy | Hoop | Plain hoop; flattened ovoid section; external diameter 64mm; thickness 2mm | 1 | 12.9 | | Mod? |

## Bibliography

Andrews, M. 2018. 'Roman Coins from the Vale of Evesham in the A.E. Jones and P. Stewart Collections', *Transactions of the Worcestershire Archaeological Society* 3S 26, 43-62.

Bradley, R., Hedge, R., and Williams, D. 2013. ‘Dig Bromsgrove community archaeology excavation 2013’, *Worcestershire Archaeology Report* 2057, 14-16.

Hockenhull, T. 2021. *Making change. The decimalisation of Britain’s currency.* London: Spink

Hurst, D., and Leins, I. 2013. ‘The Pershore hoards and votive deposition in the Iron Age’, *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 79, 297-325.

Potter-Farrant, K., and Andrews, M. 2022. ‘Life and work in rural Worcestershire: investigations at Furnace Farm, Shelsley Walsh’, *Worcestershire Recorder* 106, 16-19.

Savory, A.H. 1920. *Grain and Chaff from an English Manor.* Oxford: Basil Blackwell.

Whitehead, R. 2003. *Buckles 1250-1900*. Witham: Greenlight.

# Appendix 5: Common pottery types

### Fabric 12: Severn Valley ware, 1st to 4th century

https://www.worcestershireceramics.org/fabrics/63

These Roman pots are the most common type found across Worcestershire. They came in a wide variety of forms, including as jars, bowls, tankards and flagons. Vessels were made in Malvern, in both reduced and organically tempered versions, as part of a widespread regional pottery tradition – production of similar pottery is known from sites along the Severn Valley as far south as Shepton Mallet and Wroxeter in the north.

### Fabric 13: Sandy oxidised ware, 1st to 2nd century

https://www.worcestershireceramics.org/fabrics/66

These Roman pots came in a variety of forms, such as jars, bowls, tankards and flagons. They were possibly made in Gloucester, but appear very similar to the more local 'Severn Valley ware'.

### Fabric 55: Medieval cooking pot, 12th to 14th century

Coarse, earthenware cooking pots were made in most major towns and cities across medieval England. We often find them covered in soot from cooking fires.

They're often dull grey or brown, with a gritty texture and visible inclusions, and can be hard to distinguish from Iron Age and Roman fabrics at first sight.

In the later medieval period, technological advances and increasing wages (due to labour shortages caused by the Black Death) made metal pots more affordable, and ceramic cooking pots disappear from the archaeological record.

Most found in this area were made in or around:

> **Worcester** (Worcester-type sandy unglazed ware, fabric 55):
> https://www.worcestershireceramics.org/fabrics/2
>
> **Malvern** (Malvernian unglazed ware, fabric 56):
> https://www.worcestershireceramics.org/fabrics/3

### Fabric 62: Deritend ware, 13th to 14th century

https://www.worcestershireceramics.org/fabrics/47

Decorated jugs from the Deritend area of Birmingham. The fabric is generally orange all the way through and the surface may be decorated with painted white lines and a sparse green glaze.

### Fabric 63: Brill-Boarstall ware, 13th century

https://www.worcestershireceramics.org/fabrics/26

Made in Buckinghamshire, these highly decorated jugs are found across Oxfordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire. Jugs tend to have a green glaze and be decorated with roller stamps, extra clay strips or faces, or painted with red and white slip. The fabric varies from pale orange to buff and pale grey.

### Fabric 64.1: Worcester-type 'sandy' ware, 13th to 14th century

https://www.worcestershireceramics.org/fabrics/5

Highly decorated jugs and pitchers covered in splashes of green lead-based glaze were made in most major cities in the medieval period.

They tend to have inclusions, visible by eye, of quartz, stone or shell, and will vary in colour: often with a grey core and buff/orange/brown surfaces

### Fabric 64.2: Glazed 'sandy' white ware, 13th to 14th century

https://www.worcestershireceramics.org/fabrics/23

Thought to be produced in Staffordshire, these vessels are usually a pale off-white colour with a pinkish orange tinge to the surfaces and a thin speckled green glaze. They tend to have few inclusions that are visible by eye and the core is sometimes grey.

Jugs are often decorated with incised lines and roller stamping.

### Fabric 64.4: Unglazed 'sandy' white ware, 13th to 14th century

https://www.worcestershireceramics.org/fabrics/54

Similar to the glazed version above (fabric 64.2). Unglazed forms occasionally have spots of glaze, suggesting they were fired with glazed forms.

### Fabric 72: Brown glazed speckled ware, 15th to 17th century

https://www.worcestershireceramics.org/fabrics/48

Also known as Cistercian ware, these cups were glazed inside and out. Their speckled appearance comes from small pieces of sand in the glaze that haven't fused. The fabric is usually orange when fired at lower temperatures and dark red/ purple at higher temperatures.

### Fabric 77: Midlands yellow ware, late 16th to 19th century

https://www.worcestershireceramics.org/fabrics/191

Pale yellow was the most sought-after colour, but the lead glaze (which can be shiny or dull) is more often bright yellow. Large vessels tend to be made from red clay and have a white slip between the body of the pot and yellow glaze.

## Fabric 78: Post-medieval ‘redware’, late 16th to early 19th century

https://www.worcestershireceramics.org/fabrics/196

Cheap and robust, this earthenware pottery has a red body with few visible inclusions, and glossy dark glaze. It was the staple of a country household, made in a wide variety of forms including ‘pancheons’ (mixing bowls), mugs, and chamberpots.

It emerged from earlier 'Cistercian'-type wares, the most common form being fine walled drinking vessels with multiple handles, known as 'tygs' https://www.worcestershireceramics.org/forms/441 .

Black or dark brown glazes are common in the upper Severn valley, but further south products from the Ashton Keynes-type industry appear, which tend to have orange glazes.

Earlier examples often have a bubbly or streaky glaze. By the 18th century they tend to have a smooth and even glaze. Although tablewares are largely replaced by other refined earthenwares (such as creamware) by the late 18th century, larger forms like pancheons continue well into the 19th century.

## Fabric 81.3: Nottingham stoneware, late 17th to 19th century

https://www.worcestershireceramics.org/fabrics/195

This early English stoneware is usually thin-walled with a dark brown surface. It can be identified by the presence of a thin white line visible between the fabric and the glaze.

Other types of stoneware are also found in Worcestershire, including those imported from abroad e.g. Siegburg stoneware https://www.worcestershireceramics.org/fabrics/40 and Westerwald stoneware https://www.worcestershireceramics.org/fabrics/194

## Fabric 81.4: ‘Late stoneware’, 19th to early 20th century

https://www.worcestershireceramics.org/fabrics/200

This hard-fired stoneware has a very fine fabric and smooth orange, brown of buff-coloured surfaces. Sometimes a brown or white glaze was added. Marks from throwing are sometimes visible on the inner surfaces. Vessels were used for fluid storage—inkpots, beer bottles, condiment jars etc. — right up until the mid-20th century.

## Fabric 82: Tin-glazed earthenware, 17th to 19th century

Sometimes referred to as 'Delft' after its most famous production centre, this attractive white-glazed pottery was made in England from the early 17th century, copying the Dutch potters. The fabric is soft and cream-coloured, and the pots often have a pinkish or bluish tint. In the later medieval period, tin-glazed earthenwares were imported in small quantities from Italy, Spain and Holland, although they are difficult to tell apart.

Italian mailica (fabric 82.2): https://www.worcestershireceramics.org/fabrics/42

South Netherlands tin glazed (fabric 82.3): https://www.worcestershireceramics.org/fabrics/39

Seville ware (fabric 82.4): https://www.worcestershireceramics.org/fabrics/37

Italian tin glazed (82.7): https://www.worcestershireceramics.org/fabrics/201

### Fabric 85: Transfer-printed whiteware, 19th to 20th century

https://www.worcestershireceramics.org/fabrics/199

Commonly referred to as 'Victorian china' or 'blue-and-white', this mass-produced tableware is common from 1800 onwards. It has a very fine white core, white glaze and printed patterns in blue, red, black or green.

**Watch out** for similar-looking earlier pottery such as:

#### Fabric 83.1: Porcelain, mid-18th century onwards

https://www.worcestershireceramics.org/fabrics/192

Translucent appearance and hand-painted decoration.

#### Fabric 84: Creamware, late 18th to early 19th century

https://www.worcestershireceramics.org/fabrics/193

Cream-coloured glaze, sometimes moulded. Rarely decorated.

### Fabric 91: Post-medieval 'slipware' pottery, 17th to 18th century

https://www.worcestershireceramics.org/fabrics/189

Brightly decorated plates and dishes with yellow and brown/red patterns were popular in ordinary 17th/18th century households. They usually have a buff-coloured fabric. The elaborate patterns were made by trailing red and white 'slip' (liquid clay) over the plate before glazing and firing.

### Fabric 108: Midlands Purple, late 14th to 18th century

https://www.worcestershireceramics.org/fabrics/53

Common across the midlands, these highly fired pots tend to have a purple tinge and a dark patchy glaze on the outside. They were made in a variety of forms, particularly cups and jars.

### Engine-turned dipped earthenwares, late 18th to early 20th century

These brightly-coloured bowls, jugs and mugs are often mistaken for modern pots, but were first made by Wedgewood in the 1760s. Look out for tree-like 'mocha' decoration, multi-coloured 'cats-eyes' and cables, and geometric patterns and bands in different colours, produced by turning on a lathe. The fabric is smooth, white/light-grey, and the vessels are thin-walled.