



**Land at Station Road  
Honeybourne  
Worcestershire**

**Archaeological Excavation**

*for*  
**Barratt Homes Ltd**


CA Project: 4415  
CA Report: 13545  
WCC HER Ref for Excavation: WSM49638

October 2013

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Honeybourne  
Worcestershire

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CA Project: 4415  
CA Report: 13545

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## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Land at Station Road
<b>Location:</b>	Honeybourne, Worcestershire
<b>NGR:</b>	SP 1159 4415
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	21 August to 9 September 2013
<b>Planning Reference:</b>	W/11/02686/PN
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	Worcestershire County Museum
<b>Site Code:</b>	STH 13

An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in August to September 2013 at Land at Station Road, Honeybourne, Worcestershire. The area excavated measured 50m by 30m.

Four Roman ditches were identified. The ditches appeared to be drainage features running southwards towards the Gate Inn Brook, although the latest may have represented a paddock or small animal enclosure. Medieval ridge and furrow was recorded across the site and the remnants of a historic orchard were observed atop the medieval ridges.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Between August and September 2013 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological excavation for Barratt Homes Ltd on land at Station Road, Honeybourne, Worcestershire (centred on NGR: SP 1159 4415; Fig. 1). The excavation was undertaken to fulfil a condition (no. 14) attached to planning consent granted on appeal for residential development of 25 dwellings on the site and associated infrastructure (Wychavon District Council (WDC) Planning ref: W/11/02686/PN).
- 1.2 The excavation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2013a) and approved by Mike Glyde, Historic Environment Planning Advisor, Worcestershire Archives and Archaeology Service, archaeological advisor to WDC. The fieldwork also followed the *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Worcestershire* (WHEAS 2010, updated 2012), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006).

### **The site**

- 1.3 The development area is 1.74ha in extent, and comprises a single field, under permanent pasture, containing extant ridge and furrow running on an east/west alignment. The field is bounded by Station Road to the east, an access road to the Domestic Fowl Trust to the north and fields to the west and south (Fig. 1). The Gate Inn Brook runs along the southern edge of the site. The site lies at approximately 47m AOD.
- 1.4 The underlying solid geology of the area is mapped as Blue Lias Formation and Charmouth Mudstone Formation of the Rhaetian to Pliensbachian age (BGS 2013). Superficial Head deposits of the Quaternary age have been mapped to the south of the site (ibid). The natural substrate encountered was a blue Lias clay with patches of orange clay containing small ironstones. The surface of the Lias clay dipped down to the west at the western extent of the site; this was not reflected in the surface topography of the field as the clays were overlain by an increased depth of subsoil in this area. Along the southern edge of site the Lias clay was covered by up to 0.28m of alluvium.

### **Archaeological background**

- 1.5 Consultation of the Worcestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the County Records Office indicates that the proposed development is situated in an archaeologically sensitive area immediately to the east of the Roman road known as Ryknild Street (WSM30300), which runs north from the Fosse Way at Bourton-on-the-Water to Alcester (Margary 1973, road 18a). This road crosses the Gate Inn Brook immediately to the south-east of the site (WSM21579) and an evaluation Brief for the site prepared in 2011 notes that the site lies in an area rich in Roman (and prehistoric) settlement sites and that this nodal point may increase the potential for such activity (WHEAS 2011, 4). In the vicinity of Honeybourne a number of Roman artefacts, including coins and a brooch fragment, have been reported under the Portable Antiquities Scheme (WSM38609). A Historic Environment Assessment of South Worcestershire interprets the scatters of Roman material from around Honeybourne as being suggestive of a well populated late prehistoric and Roman landscape (WHEAS 2010, 128).
- 1.6 Visible within the site are the remains of east/west aligned ridge and furrow cultivation of probable medieval date (WSM46217) which form part of a wider pattern of such remains within the fields to the west of Honeybourne.
- 1.7 The HER records that since the 1880s the current field was the site of an annual sheep sale. The boundaries have remained unchanged since the 1885 First Edition Ordnance Survey map which records the field as open pasture with only a footpath crossing the south-eastern corner. In contrast, the Second and Third Editions of 1901-2 and 1923 respectively record the northern two-thirds of the site as an orchard and sheep pens in the south-western corner.
- 1.8 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in November 2011 (CA 2011). Thirteen trenches were excavated. Five Romano-British drainage ditches on a north-east/south-west alignment and a pit of probable Iron Age date were located at the southern end of the site. An undated east/west ditch cut the Romano-British drainage ditches and continued beneath the extant ridge and furrow that lies in the site and the fields to the west of Honeybourne. It is not known if this feature is related to drainage of either period or had another entirely unrelated purpose.

- 1.9 A brick surface was also identified and interpreted as a feature forming part of a cattle pen area marked on the Third edition Ordnance Survey map of 1923. A number of disturbed natural patches have been identified as tree throw disturbance associated with the removal of the orchard recorded on the historic mapping.
- 1.10 An Earthwork Survey was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in August 2013 (CA 2013b). Extant remains of an east/west aligned ridge and furrow field system, probably dating to the medieval period, were recorded within the site.

### **Archaeological objectives**

- 1.11 The objectives of the archaeological excavation were to:
- record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered and consider the depositional and post depositional processes evident on site
  - investigate and record exposed archaeological features/deposits in order to clarify their date, character, and significance and to provide a clear understanding of their chronology
  - identify and assess the environmental significance or potential of the site
  - characterise the nature of later prehistoric settlement on the site
- 1.12 The site has the potential to contribute to key research agenda objectives for the later prehistoric and Romano-British periods identified in Hurst (2011), Esmonde Cleary (2011) and Hunt (2011) including:
- seeking to better understand the dating of the later prehistoric remains through artefactual and recovery of material for possible scientific dating
  - balance the material culture evidence deficiencies of the prehistoric period with more intensive sampling strategies.
  - understanding the character of the Romano-British activity through its physical remains and any environmental evidence that can be recovered
  - exploring the continuity of settlement activity (or not) between the later prehistoric and Romano-British periods
  - the nature of the agricultural economy and changes over time, demonstrated by the evidence from the physical remains, including for the medieval period, field patterns and the dating and nature of ridge and furrow cultivation

### **Methodology**

- 1.13 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2013a). The archaeological works were undertaken within an area measuring 50m x 30m (Fig. 2) targeted on features identified during the preceding evaluation. The excavation area was set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using a Leica 1200 series SmartRover GPS, and scanned for live services by trained Cotswold Archaeology staff using CAT and Genny equipment. The final 'as dug' area was recorded with GPS.
- 1.14 The archaeological works comprised the mechanical removal of non-archaeologically significant soils, under constant archaeological supervision, using a toothless ditching bucket. The machining ceased when the natural substrate was revealed. All archaeological features were recorded in plan using a Leica 1200 series SmartRover GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (2012).
- 1.15 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003); no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (1995).
- 1.16 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Worcestershire County Museum, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## **2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-4)**

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the results of the excavation; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively. The excavation revealed four ditches of Roman date (A-D; Fig. 2), an undated pit, medieval ridge and furrow, and a number of tree throw pits considered to be post-medieval or later in date. The results of the excavations are presented below in chronological order.



2.2 Natural geological substrate 1405 comprised dark bluish grey lias clay with fossil inclusions and patches of orange clay containing ironstone. The clay was dry, hard and cracked for a depth of at least 0.2m. It was overlain by up to 0.28m of alluvium, 1404, in the south-west corner of site. The alluvium had been truncated by ridge and furrow. Where this alluvial layer was absent, the furrows were observed truncating the upper fills of Iron Age and Roman cut features. The ridge and furrow was covered by subsoil 1401 which was an average of 0.28m thick. The surface of the Lias clay dipped down to the west at the western extent of the site. This was not reflected in the surface topography of the field as the clays were overlain by an increased depth of subsoil in these areas, perhaps the result of a headland formed by ridge and furrow cultivation. The subsoil was sealed by 0.2m of topsoil, 1400.

#### *Iron Age*

2.3 Pit 1307 was recorded during the preceding evaluation. Its fill, 1308, contained abundant sherds of thick-bodied shell and limestone-tempered pottery dating to the Middle Iron Age, accompanied by a possible stone pot boiler. No further features dating to the Iron Age were identified during the excavation. A single sherd of Iron Age pottery in a fossil shell-tempered fabric, was retrieved from primary fill 1456 within ditch 1455 (Ditch C); however Roman pottery was also retrieved from fills 1456 and 1457 of this ditch therefore the Iron Age pottery has been regarded as residual. Pit 1434 was situated to the north of pit 1307 and Ditch C. Its fill, 1435, produced no dateable finds and its association with the Iron Age or Roman features could not be determined.

#### *Roman*

2.4 Ditches A and B represent the earliest episode of Roman activity on the site. Ditch A was orientated north-west/south-east before turning southwards downslope towards the Gate Inn Brook. It was wide and shallow (Fig. 3; sections AA and DD) and there appeared to be an area of animal trample or 'poaching' on its western side. Nine joining sherds of Dorset Black-burnished ware, from a plain rim dish with intersecting arc decoration, were retrieved from primary fill 1413 and dated to the late 2nd to 3rd century AD. Secondary fill 1407 contained pottery dated to the late 3rd to 4th century AD.

2.5 Ditch B was orientated north-east/south-west before curving southwards towards the Gate Inn Brook and comprised cuts 1408, 1460 and 1418. Two sherds of Severn Valley ware, broadly dating the ditch to the Roman period, were retrieved from fills

1410 and 1409. This corresponds with the evidence recovered during the preceding evaluation results where pottery recovered from the ditch (then recorded as fill 1304 of ditch 1305) dated from the mid 1st to late 4th century AD. The profiles and depths of the ditch varied throughout the excavated slots. Cut 1305 had a very steep south-east side and a shallow north-west side, however the ditch became much more substantial downslope to the south, reaching a depth of 0.65m (Fig. 3; sections BB and CC). This suggests that the ditch may have functioned to drain water downslope towards the southern boundary of the site, or that it may have been truncated by the ridge and furrow. The sequence of fills varied along the length of the ditch but in general all of the fills were a greyer hue than the fill of a later re-cut (Ditch D).

- 2.6 Ditch C was orientated north-west/south-east before turning in a more easterly direction along the bottom edge of site. It cut Ditch A, marking a second episode of Roman activity on the site, and had a more substantial profile comprising a very steep north-east side and a shallow south-west side (see Fig. 3 section DD and Fig. 4 section EE). Sherds of oxidised Severn Valley ware and pottery in a sand-tempered fabric, all broadly dating to the Roman period, were retrieved from primary fill 1422; while a fragment of Black-burnished ware from upper fill 1421 provided a narrower 2nd to 4th-century date. Similarly, pottery dating from the 2nd to 4th-century AD was retrieved from upper fill 1457 within ditch slot 1455.
- 2.7 Ditch D marks the final episode of Roman activity on the site, truncating Ditches B and C to form a rectilinear paddock with associated drainage ditch draining downslope towards the Gate Inn Brook. Ten sherds of Severn Valley ware were retrieved from fill 1411 within ditch section 1458. Two sherds of organic-tempered Early Saxon pottery were also retrieved from this fill and have been regarded as intrusive given the disturbance of the ditch by later phases of activity across the site, principally the ridge and furrow. Fills 1432 and 1433 within ditch section 1430 produced pottery dating to the mid 3rd to 4th-century AD including a substantial burnt rimsherd of an Oxfordshire white mortarium (Fig. 4; section FF). The upper fills of Ditches A-D were all sealed by alluvial layer 1404 which pre-dated the medieval ridge and furrow.

### *Medieval*

- 2.8 Extant ridge and furrow, of probable medieval date, was observed across the excavation area on an east/west alignment. The ridge and furrow has been the subject of a separate earthwork survey undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology (CA 2013b).

### *Post-medieval and modern*

- 2.9 The remains of thirty-five tree throw pits were recorded on an east/west alignment throughout the site cutting medieval ridge material 1402 and sealed by subsoil 1401. Residual Roman pottery was retrieved from fills of a number of the tree throw pits. The Ordnance Survey Second and Third Editions of 1901-2 and 1923 respectively record the northern two-thirds of the site as an orchard with sheep pens in the south-western corner. The preceding evaluation identified a number of disturbed natural patches attributed to tree-throw disturbance associated with the removal of this historic orchard (CA 2011). Pit 1310 (n.i.) recorded during the evaluation was originally considered to be a natural hollow that had silted up, however the results of the current excavation suggests it is a tree throw pit as it is in line with similar features on top of a medieval ridge. Similarly features 1104 and 1110 (n.i.) were interpreted as gullies, but are more likely to be tree throw pits.
- 2.10 The ridge and furrow in the south-west corner of the excavation area had been levelled prior to the construction of brick surface 1112. Recorded during the evaluation, the surface has been interpreted as the curved feature associated with cattle pens depicted on the 1923 Third Edition Ordnance Survey map.

### ***The finds evidence***

- 2.11 Finds recovered during the excavation included pottery, ceramic building material and worked stone. Codings for pottery fabrics given in the text and in parenthesis within Appendix B correspond to the Worcestershire pottery type series codes as defined by Worcester County Council's online ceramics database.

### *Pottery: Iron Age*

- 2.12 Fill 1456 within Ditch C produced one thick-walled, unfeatured bodysherd of Iron Age pottery in a fossil shell-tempered fabric (4.3). This type of pottery is often found on Iron Age sites in south Worcestershire, dating from the 8th to 1st centuries BC.

*Pottery: Late Iron Age-Roman*

- 2.13 One sherd of handmade Malvernian igneous/metamorphic rock-tempered ware (3) was recovered from tree throw fill 1426 and one from fill 1448 within Ditch D. The latter was a rimsherd from a jar. This pottery type is commonly found throughout Worcestershire and dates from the 5th century BC to 1st century AD.

*Pottery: Roman*

- 2.14 A total of 17 sherds of Dorset Black-burnished ware (22) were recovered from ditch fills 1407 and 1413 within Ditch A, 1421 and 1457 within Ditch C, 1433 and 1448 within Ditch D and from tree throw fills. This included one large rimsherd from a conical flanged bowl from fill 1428 within a tree throw and nine joining sherds from a plain rim dish, with intersecting arc decoration, from fill 1413 within Ditch A. Black-burnished ware was produced near Poole in Dorset and is found on most Roman sites in Worcestershire: when found outside Dorset it typically dates to the second to fourth centuries (Davies *et al.* 107, 1994). The conical flanged bowls are known to be produced from the mid-3rd to 4th centuries (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, 235).
- 2.15 Fills 1407, 1432 and 1433 within Ditches A and D respectively, produced a total of six sherds of Oxfordshire red colour coated ware (29), all of which were heavily abraded. This Late Roman pottery type is the most commonly recovered fine ware in Worcestershire. It was in production in Oxfordshire from c. AD 240 until the end of the 4th century.
- 2.16 One substantial, burnt rimsherd of an Oxfordshire white mortarium (33.1) was recovered from fill 1433 within Ditch D. It was from a form, M17, that was manufactured in Oxfordshire between AD 240 and 300 (Young 1977, 72-74).
- 2.17 Tree throw fill 1443 produced one abraded sherd of Oxford white ware (38). It was a sherd from the shoulder of a straight-sided bottle or flagon, featuring double-grooved decoration. This pottery type, produced in Oxfordshire, dates to the 2nd to 4th centuries, but is residual in this context.
- 2.18 A total of 38 sherds of oxidised Severn Valley ware (12) were recovered from subsoil 1401, fill 1407 within Ditch A, fills 1409 and 1410 within Ditch B, fills 1422 and 1457 within Ditch C, fills 1410, 1411, 1432, 1433, 1444 and 1448 within Ditch D and tree throw fills 1414 and 1443. The majority of these sherds were moderately to

heavily abraded. Three sherds of reduced Severn Valley ware (12.1) were recovered from fill 1410 within Ditch B and fill 1411 within Ditch D. These pottery types are very commonly found in Worcester and date to the mid-1st to 4th centuries. The oxidised Severn Valley ware in fill 1411 within Ditch D included a rimsherd from a type 31 or 32 wide mouth jar, which is likely to date to the 4th century (Webster 1976, 28-30).

- 2.19 Fill 1407 within Ditch A produced nine sherds of moderately abraded pottery in a shell-tempered fabric. This fabric is coarser than is usual for South Midlands shell-tempered ware (23) and may originate in Oxfordshire. The sherds included two rimsherds from an everted rim jar.

*Pottery: Early Saxon*

- 2.20 Two sherds of Early Saxon pottery in a grass-tempered fabric (50) were recovered from the upper fill 1411 within Ditch D. This type of pottery is rare in Worcester and is thought to date to the 5th to 7th centuries. These sherds were unabraded and were likely to be intrusive within this context.

*Pottery: post-medieval*

- 2.21 A total of 17 sherds of glazed red earthenware, representing two vessels, was recovered from subsoil 1401. This is dated to the 16th to 18th centuries.

*Ceramic building material*

- 2.22 One small fragment of Roman ceramic building material was recovered from fill 1409 within Ditch B and one fragment of post-medieval/modern brick was recovered from subsoil 1401.

*Worked stone*

- 2.23 One item of worked stone was recovered from fill 1456 within Ditch C. This was in the form of a disc of lias, measuring 68mm in diameter and 17mm thick, that may have served as a counter or lid.

*Faunal remains*

- 2.24 A small collection of animal bone comprising 51 fragments (1297g) was recovered from seven deposits dating from between the 2nd to 4th centuries AD. The bone itself was in a poor to moderate state of preservation with frequent evidence of animal gnawing and the effects of weathering. The combination of these factors,

combined with modern breakage, has left the assemblage highly fragmented. It was possible to identify the presence of cattle, horse and sheep/goat on site, all of which are common species on Roman sites in Worcestershire. The fragmentary remains of a single horse metatarsal and a single cattle metatarsal were recovered from two undated deposits, 1435 and 1447 respectively. Due to the small size and fragmented nature of the assemblage, it is not possible to derive any further, significant interpretive data.

### 3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 The excavation demonstrated the existence of Iron Age and Roman activity along the southern edge of the site, as well as medieval ridge and furrow and the remnants of a historic orchard and sheep/cattle sale area.
- 3.2 The earliest feature encountered during the current works and the preceding evaluation was pit 1307, which contained sherds from at least two thick-bodied Iron Age vessels and a possible pot boiler. The shallow depth of the pit (0.12m) suggests it was truncated by the later ridge and furrow activity and that the vessels may have once been complete. No further features of Iron Age date were recorded during either phase of work, although residual Iron Age pottery was recovered from the primary fill of Ditch C.
- 3.3 Four ditches (A-D) were identified, expanding on the results of the evaluation and providing a chronology for three episodes of Roman activity at the site. Ditches A and B drain southwards, down a gentle slope, towards the Gate Inn Brook. The possibility that Ditch A forms the north-east corner of a paddock should not be overlooked. Ditch C was orientated north-west/south-east before turning in a more easterly direction along the bottom edge of site and had a more substantial profile which cut the fills of Ditch A. Ditch D represents the latest episode of Roman activity on the site, cutting Ditches B and C. It was rectilinear in plan, and may represent further evidence of a paddock or enclosure. The paucity of features identified within the interiors of Ditches A and D further suggests that these paddocks were agricultural rather than settlement in origin. The sparse and abraded nature of the finds assemblage recovered from these ditches is typical of drainage features, situated away from a settlement focus, that have silted up during use. The pottery from all of the ditch fills has a broad Roman date range. The Early Saxon pottery recovered from upper fill

1411 within Ditch D is noteworthy given its unabraded condition and is indicative of Saxon activity within the immediate area.

- 3.4 Ridge and furrow was recorded throughout the site on an east/west alignment and has been the subject of a separate earthwork survey (CA 2013b) which concluded it was medieval in origin. Thirty-five tree throw pits were recorded on the same east/west alignment cutting the medieval ridge material and are most probably the remnants of the historic orchard recorded on the Second and Third Editions of the Ordnance Survey mapping, demonstrating that it once extended to the southern part of the field. The ridge and furrow in the south-west corner of the site had been levelled prior to the construction of brick surface 1112 associated with cattle pens depicted on the Third edition Ordnance Survey map of 1923.

#### 4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Rebecca Riley, assisted by Sian Reynish, Chris Watts, Matt Coman, Alex Portch, Hazel O'Neill, Peter Busby, Jonathan Orellana and Sikko van der Brug. The report was written by Rebecca Riley, assisted by Jacky Sommerville and Andy Clarke. The illustrations were prepared by Jon Bennett. The archive has been compiled by Rebecca Riley and prepared for deposition by Jennie Hughes. The project was managed for CA by Richard Young.

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## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
1400	Layer		topsoil	dark grey silty clay	50	30	0.2	modern
1401	Layer		subsoil	mid brownish grey with orange mottles silty clay	50	30	0.28	modern
1402	Deposit		ridge material	light yellowish brown silty clay	-	-	≤0.3	medieval
1403	Deposit		furrow material	mid brown silty clay, pebble inclusions	-	-	≤0.3	medieval
1404	Layer		alluvium	mid bluish grey silty clay	43.67	≤10.65	≤0.28	-
1405	Layer		natural substrate	dark bluish grey lias clay with patches of orange clay	50	30	-	geological
1406	Cut		ditch	cut of a NE/SW orientated drainage ditch	0.8	2.56	0.28	LC3-C4
1407	Fill	1406	2nd fill of ditch	dark greyish brown silty clay with occ. charcoal flecks	0.8	2.5	0.25	LC3-C4
1408	Cut		ditch	Cut of a NNE/SSW orientated curvilinear drainage ditch; re-cut by ditch 1458	2.0	1.78	0.69	RB
1409	Fill	1408	1st fill of ditch	light greyish yellow silty clay	2.0	1.48	0.10	RB
1410	Fill	1408	2nd fill of ditch	dark blackish grey silty clay with yellow patches and occ. charcoal flecks	2.0	1.44	0.38	RB
1411	Fill	1458	fill of ditch	mid brownish grey silty clay	2.0	1.25	0.42	C2-C4
1412	Fill	1406	3rd fill of ditch	dark blackish grey silty clay	0.8	0.93	0.17	-
1413	Fill	1406	1st fill of ditch	mid yellowish brown silty clay with occ. stones and charcoal smears	0.8	2.35	0.06	LC2-C3
1414	Fill	1415	fill of treethrow	mid yellowish brown sandy clay with pebble inclusions	3.73	2.3	0.15	post-medieval
1415	Cut		treethrow	amorphous, root disturbed; roughly oval	3.73	2.3	0.15	post-medieval
1416	Cut		treethrow	elongated oval with amorphous root disturbance	4.97	2.34	0.19	post-medieval
1417	Fill	1416	fill of treethrow	dark greyish brown sandy clay with occ. burnt clay and pebble inclusions	4.97	2.34	0.19	post-medieval
1418	Cut		ditch terminus	cut of NE/SW orientated curvilinear ditch terminus	1.40	0.97	0.33	-
1419	Fill	1418	fill of ditch terminus	mid blackish grey silty clay with yellow patches and occasional charcoal flecks and fragments	1.40	0.97	0.33	-
1421	Fill	1423	2nd fill of ditch	dark brownish grey clayey silt with rare small stones and charcoal smears	1.0	1.6	0.3	C2-C4
1422	Fill	1423	1st fill of ditch	mid yellowish grey clayey silt with sparse charcoal smears	1.0	1.08	0.22	RB
1423	Cut		ditch	cut of a NW/SE orientated drainage ditch	1.0	1.6	0.51	RB
1424	Fill	1425	fill of treethrow	dark greyish brown clayey silt	>0.46	0.4	0.2	post-medieval
1425	Cut		treethrow	cut of treethrow pit	>0.46	0.4	0.2	post-medieval
1426	Fill	1427	fill of treethrow	dark greyish brown clayey silt	>0.41	0.41	0.19	post-medieval
1427	Cut		treethrow	cut of treethrow pit	>0.41	0.41	0.19	post-medieval
1428	Fill	1429	fill of treethrow	bark brownish grey sandy clay	≤6.16	≤3.22	0.10	post-medieval
1429	Cut		treethrow	cut of treethrow pit	≤6.16	≤3.22	0.10	post-medieval
1430	Cut		ditch	cut of the WNW/ESE part of a rectilinear drainage ditch	2.0	1.70	0.59	MC3-C4

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
1431	Fill	1430	1st fill of ditch	mixed; bluish grey silty clay with yellow patches	2.0	0.99	0.09	-
1432	Fill	1430	2nd fill of ditch	mid greenish grey silty clay with rare small pebble inclusions	2.0	1.58	0.19	MC3-C4
1433	Fill	1430	3rd fill of ditch	dark blackish grey silty clay with rare charcoal flecks and fragments	2.0	1.70	0.38	MC3-C4
1434	Cut		pit	cut of a small oval pit close to Roman drainage ditches	-	1.40	0.12	-
1435	Fill	1434	fill of pit	mid orangey brown sandy clay with rare smears of manganese	-	1.40	0.12	-
1436	Fill	1437	fill of ditch	dark brownish grey clayey silt with rare stone inclusions and charcoal smears	1.0	0.55	0.44	-
1437	Cut		ditch	cut of a NW/SE orientated drainage ditch	1.0	0.55	0.44	-
1438	Cut		ditch	intersection slot: cut of NNE/SSW orientated curvilinear drainage ditch	-	-	-	-
1439	Fill	1438	fill of ditch	upper fill of ditch 1438; dark brownish grey silty clay	-	-	-	-
1440	Cut		ditch	intersection slot: cut of NW/SE orientated drainage ditch; cuts fill 1439 of ditch 1438	-	-	-	-
1441	Fill	1440	fill of ditch	upper fill of ditch 1440; mid brownish grey silty clay	-	-	-	-
1442	Cut		treethrow	cut of treethrow pit	2.2	>0.65	0.32	post medieval
1443	Fill	1442	fill of treethrow	dark brownish grey clayey silt with sparse subangular stones and charcoal smears	2.2	>0.65	0.32	post-medieval
1444	Fill	1445	fill of ditch	upper fill of ditch 1445; mid blackish grey silty clay with yellow patches and occasional charcoal flecks and fragments	>2.0	>0.50	>0.52	RB
1445	Cut		ditch	intersection slot: cut of NNE/SSW section of rectilinear drainage ditch; cuts fill 1459 of ditch 1460	>2.0	>0.50	>0.52	-
1446	Cut		ditch	NE/SW orientated corner of rectilinear drainage ditch	1.0	2.19	0.76	-
1447	Fill	1446	1st fill of ditch	mid greenish grey silty clay with rare pebble inclusions	1.0	2.19	≤0.50	-
1448	Fill	1446	2nd fill of ditch	dark grey silty clay with rare gravel inclusions	1.0	0.91	≤0.45	C2-C4
1449	Cut		ditch	cut of NE/SW orientated drainage ditch; cuts fill 1452 of ditch 1451	1.0	1.43	0.65	-
1450	Fill	1449	fill of ditch	mid greyish brown silty clay	1.0	1.43	0.65	-
1451	Cut		ditch	cut of NW/SE orientated curvilinear drainage ditch	1.0	1.25	0.37	-
1452	Fill	1451	fill of ditch	mixed: light greyish brown and mid orangey brown sandy clay, cut by later ditch 1450	1.0	1.25	0.37	-
1453	Cut		ditch	cut of NE/SW orientated drainage ditch, rectilinear in plan; cuts fill 1457 of ditch 1455	2.0	1.8	0.6	-
1454	Fill	1453	fill of ditch	mid greyish brown silty clay	2.0	1.8	0.6	-
1455	Cut		ditch	cut of E-W orientated drainage ditch	2.0	>0.92	0.54	-
1456	Fill	1455	1st fill of ditch	mixed: mid to dark grey silty clay with light yellowish brown patches and rare small stone inclusions	2.0	>0.92	0.42	RB
1457	Fill	1455	2nd fill of ditch	light yellowish brown silty clay with rare small stone inclusions	2.0	>0.92	0.16	C2-C4

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
				and common large tabular stone inclusions towards the top of the fill				
1458	Cut		ditch	cut of a NNE/SSW orientated rectilinear drainage ditch; cuts fill 1410 of ditch 1408	2.0	1.25	0.40	-
1459	Fill	1460	fill of ditch	upper fill of ditch 1460; cut by later ditch 1445	-	-	-	-
1460	Cut		ditch	intersection slot: cut of NE/SW orientated curvilinear drainage ditch, cut by ditch 1445				-

## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
1401	Roman pottery: oxidised Severn Valley ware	1	28	C16-C18
	Roman pottery: black firing, sand-tempered fabric	1		
	Roman pottery: oxidised fabric	2		
	Post-medieval pottery: glazed red earthenware	17	76	
	Ceramic building material: brick	1	19	
1407	Roman pottery: Black-burnished ware	1	114	LC3-C4
	Roman pottery: Oxfordshire red colour coated ware	4		
	Roman pottery: oxidised Severn Valley ware	1		
	Roman pottery: shell-tempered fabric	9		
	Roman pottery: oxidised fabric	1		
	Fired/burnt clay	2	6	
1409	Roman pottery: oxidised Severn Valley ware	1	4	RB
	Ceramic building material	1	5	
1410	Roman pottery: oxidised Severn Valley ware	1	9	RB
	Roman pottery: reduced Severn Valley ware	1		
1411	Roman pottery: oxidised Severn Valley ware	8	169	C2-C4
	Roman pottery: reduced Severn Valley ware	2		
	Early Saxon pottery: organic-tempered fabric	2	5	
1413	Roman pottery: Black-burnished ware	9	228	LC2-C3
	Fired/burnt clay	1	0	
1414	Roman pottery: oxidised Severn Valley ware	2	27	RB
	Roman pottery: oxidised fabric	1		
1417	Fired/burnt clay	4	12	-
1421	Roman pottery: Black-burnished ware	1	7	C2-C4
	Fired/burnt clay	3	2	
1422	Roman pottery: oxidised Severn Valley ware	3	34	RB
	Roman pottery: sand-tempered fabric	1		
	Fired/burnt clay	2	3	
1424	Fired/burnt clay	2	1	-
1426	Late IronAge-Roman pottery: Malvernian limestone-tempered	1	4	LIA-RB
	Fired/burnt clay	2	6	
1428	Roman pottery: Black-burnished ware	1	93	MC3-C4
1432	Roman pottery: Oxfordshire red colour coated ware	1	130	MC3-C4
	Roman pottery: Oxford mortarium	1		
	Roman pottery: oxidised Severn Valley ware	3		
1433	Roman pottery: Black-burnished ware	1	73	MC3-C4
	Roman pottery: Oxfordshire red colour coated ware	1		
	Roman pottery: oxidised Severn Valley ware	5		
	Fired/burnt clay	2	3	
	Shell	2	20	
1443	Roman pottery: Black-burnished ware	1	58	C2-C4
	Roman pottery: Oxfordshire white ware	1		
	Roman pottery: oxidised Severn Valley ware	5		
	Fired/burnt clay	2	12	
1444	Roman pottery: oxidised Severn Valley ware	1	9	RB
1447	Fired/burnt clay	2	4	-
1448	Late IronAge-Roman pottery: Malvernian limestone-tempered	1	26	C2-C4
	Roman pottery: Black-burnished ware	1	61	
	Roman pottery: oxidised Severn Valley ware	2		
	Fired/burnt clay	1	3	
1454	Roman pottery: oxidised Severn Valley ware	1	4	RB
	Fired/burnt clay	2	14	
	Shell	1	3	
1456	Iron Age pottery: shell-tempered fabric	1	25	RB
	Roman pottery: oxidised Severn Valley ware	2	66	
	Worked stone	1	139	

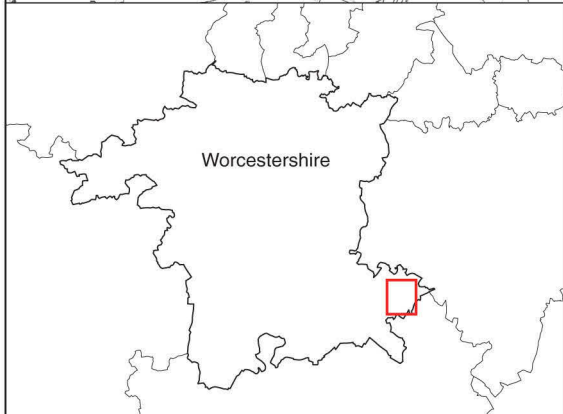
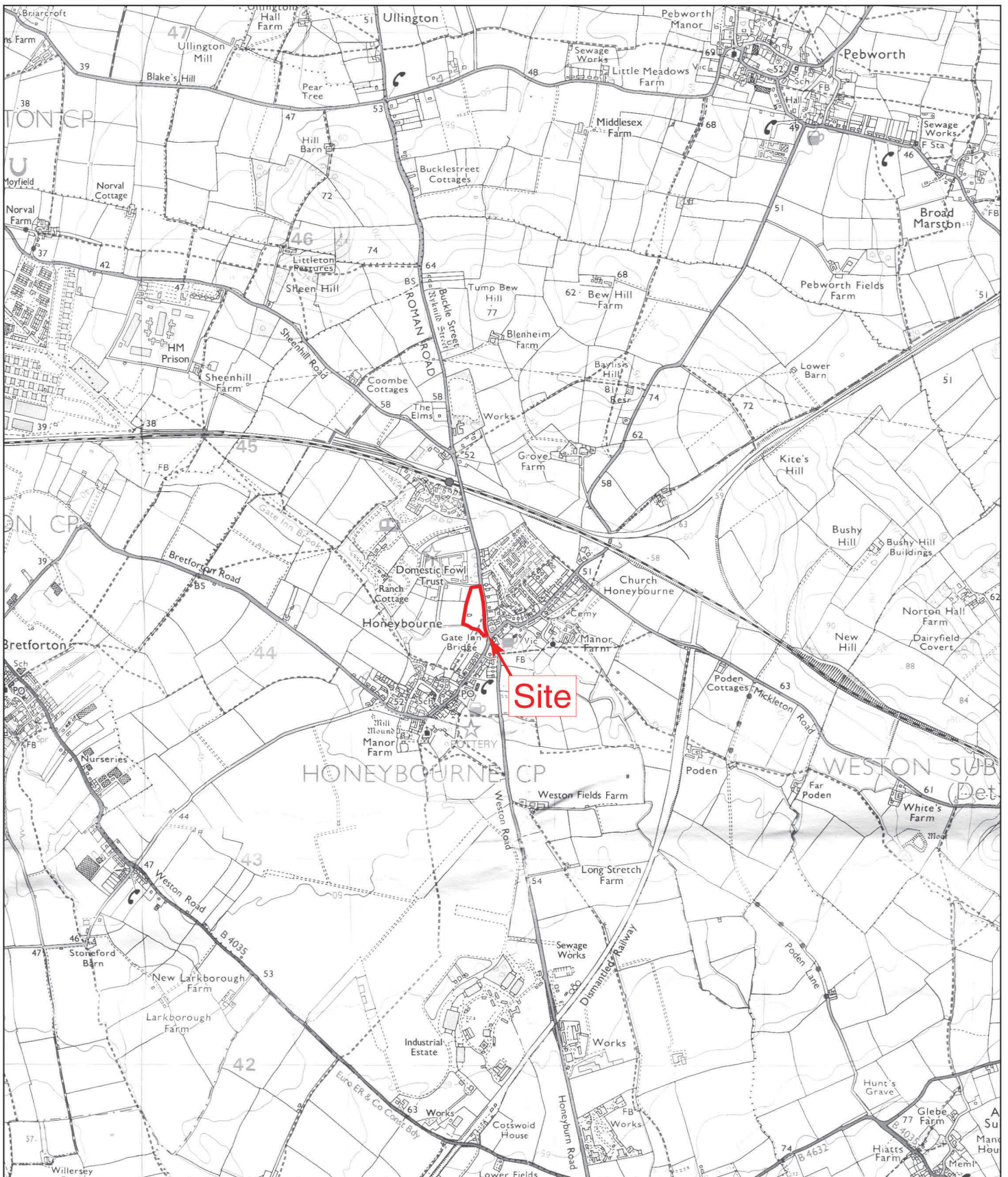
1457	Roman pottery: Black-burnished ware	2	36	C2-C4
	Roman pottery: oxidised Severn Valley ware	2		

Table 2: Faunal Quantification

Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
1411	Cattle, sheep/goat, cow size, sheep size	6	33	C2-4
1433	Horse, cattle, sheep size	5	405	MC3-4
1435	Horse	5	190	-
1443	Sheep size	1	14	C2-3
1447	Cattle	1	143	-
1448	Cattle	15	115	C2-3
1454	Cattle, sheep/goat, cow size, sheep size	13	321	RB
1456	Cattle, sheep size	4	64	RB
1457	Cow size	1	12	C2-3

**APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM**

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Land at Station Road	
Short description	<p>An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in August to September 2013 at Land at Station Road, Honeybourne, Worcestershire. The area excavated measured 50m by 30m.</p> <p>Four Roman ditches were identified. The ditches appeared to be drainage features running southwards towards the Gate Inn Brook, although the latest may have represented a paddock or small animal enclosure. Medieval ridge and furrow was recorded across the site and the remnants of a historic orchard were observed atop the medieval ridges.</p>	
Project dates	21 August-9 September 2013	
Project type (e.g. desk-based, field evaluation etc)	Archaeological excavation	
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	Field evaluation (CA 2011), Earthwork Survey (CA 2013)	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Honeybourne, Worcestershire	
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)	1.74ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SP 1159 4415	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	N/A	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Richard Young	
Project Supervisor	Rebecca Riley	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>	None	
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>	None	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Worcestershire County Museum	pottery, ceramic building material, worked stone and animal bone
Paper	Worcestershire County Museum	Context registers, drawing registers, photographic registers, registered artefact registers, context sheets, matrices
Digital	Worcestershire County Museum	Digital photos, survey data, CAD plan
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2013 <i>Land at Station Road, Honeybourne, Worcestershire: Archaeological Excavation</i> . CA typescript report <b>13545</b>		



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**PROJECT TITLE**

Land at Station Road, Honeybourne  
Worcestershire

**FIGURE TITLE**

Site location plan

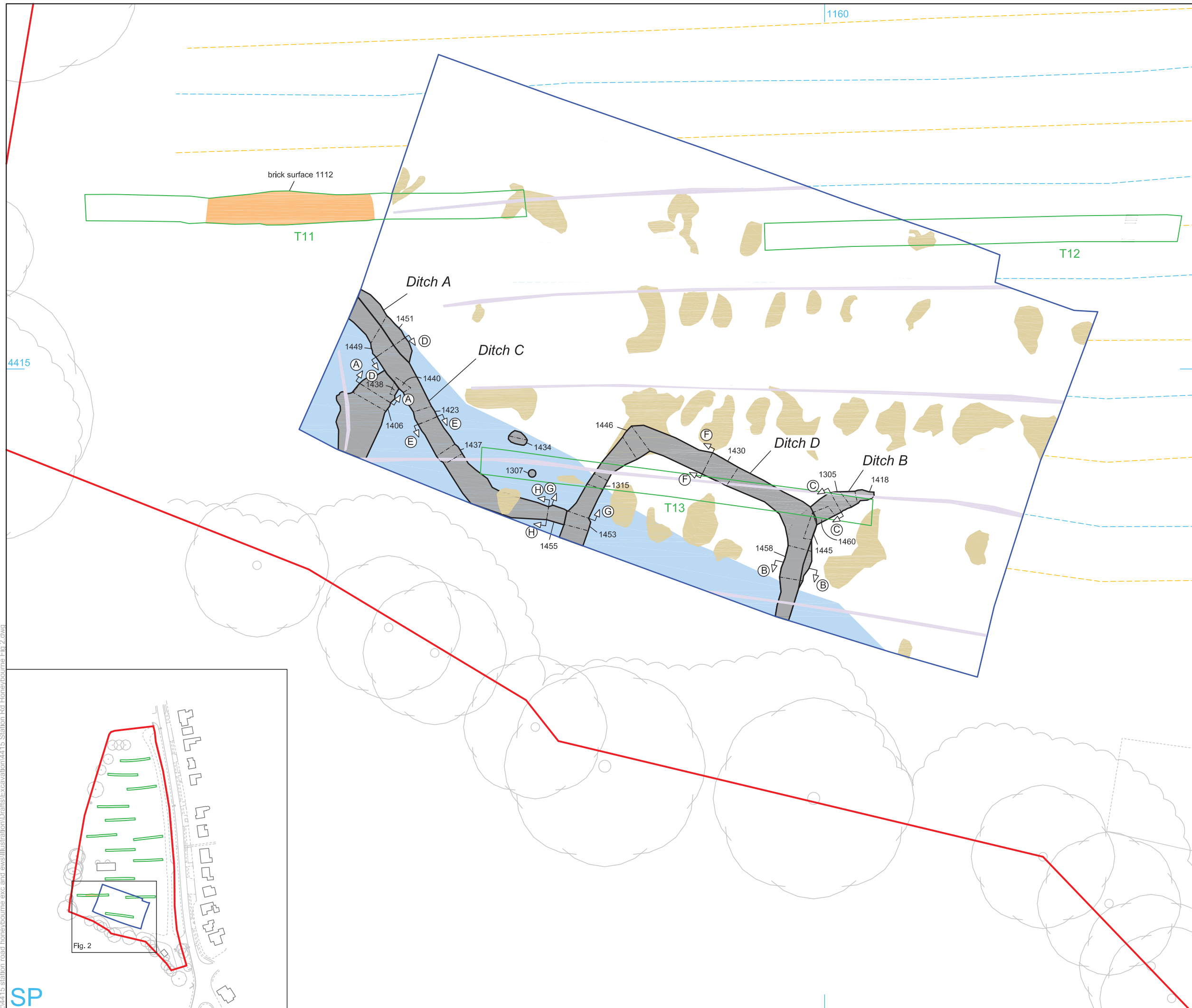
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 APPROVED BY PJM    SCALE@A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

1





- site
  - excavation area
  - archaeological feature
  - alluvium
  - tree throw pit
  - field drain
  - brick surface
  - previous evaluation trench (CA 2011)
- 
- earthwork survey results
- - - ridge
  - - - furrow



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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land at Station Road, Honeybourne  
 Worcestershire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Excavation area, showing  
 archaeological features, earthwork  
 survey results and evaluation trenches

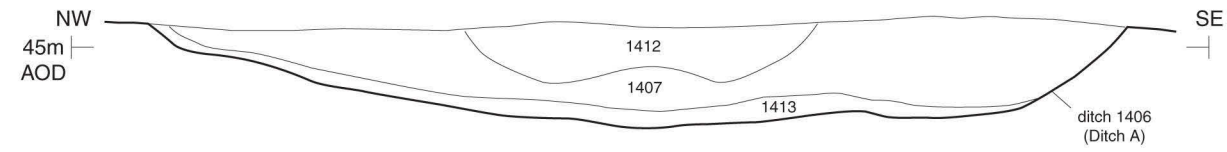
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APPROVED BY	REY	SCALE@A3	1:250		<b>2</b>

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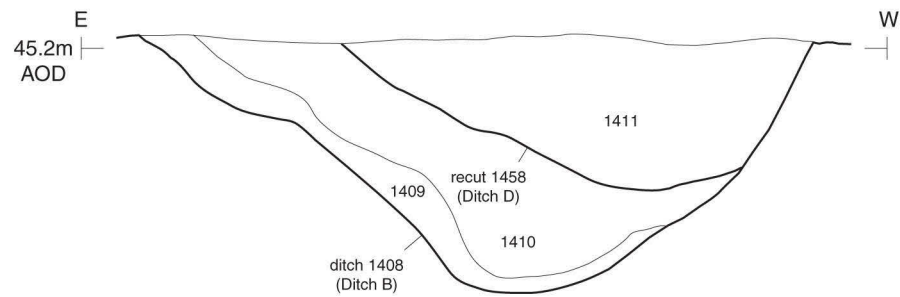




Section AA

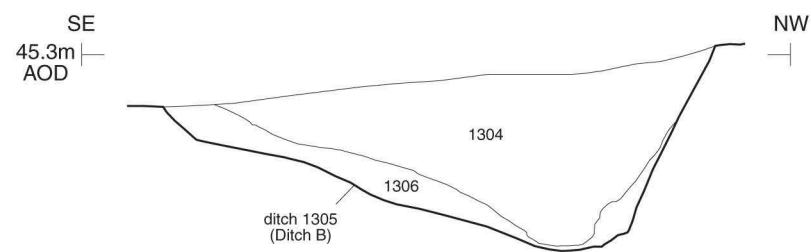


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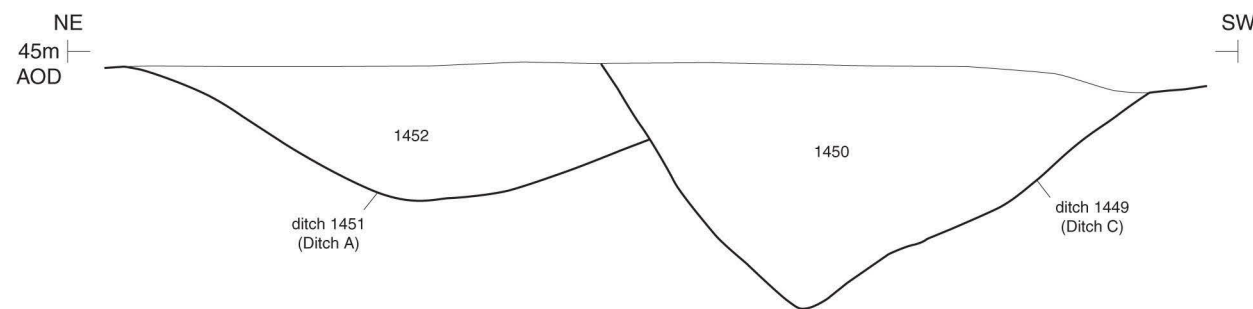


Ditches 1408 and 1458, looking south (scale 1m)

Section CC (evaluation trench 13)



Section DD

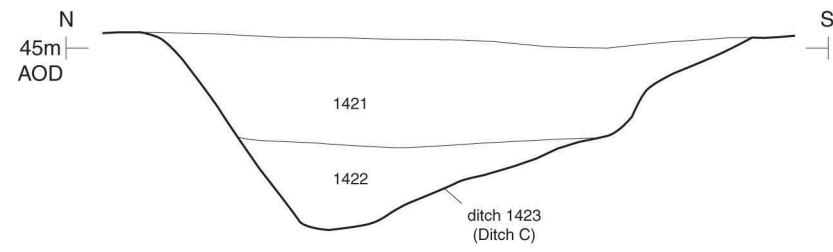


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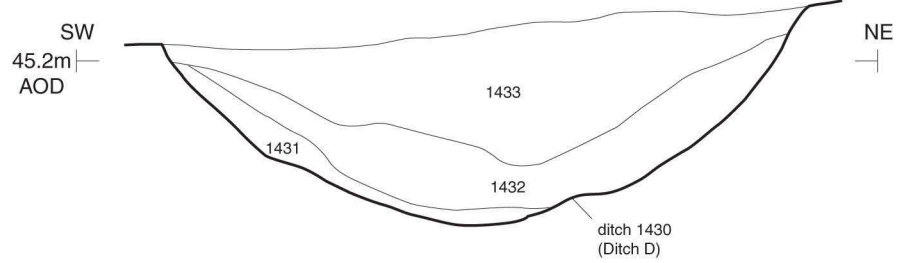
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 Worcestershire**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Sections and photograph**

Section EE

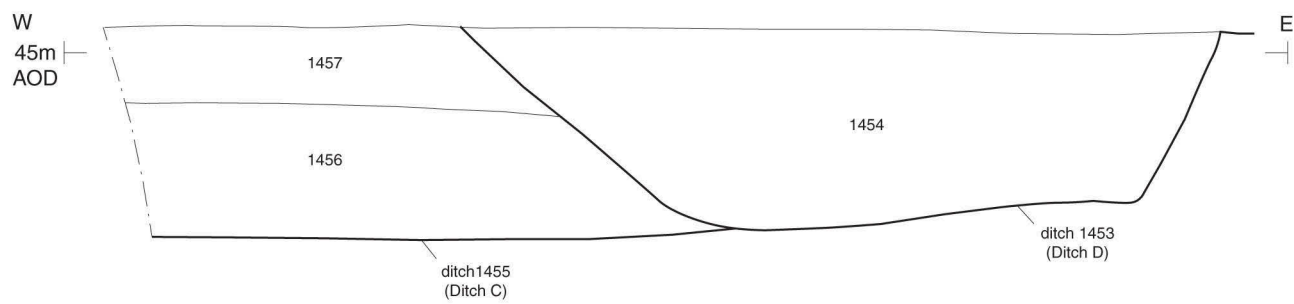


Section FF



Ditch 1430, looking west (scale 1m)

Section GG



Section HH



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 Worcestershire**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Sections and photograph**