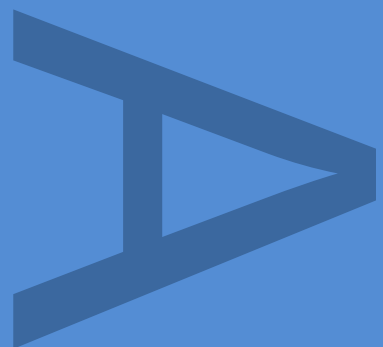


**52 BRETFORTON ROAD,
BADSEY, EVESHAM,
WORCESTERSHIRE**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
STRIP, MAP & RECORD**

February 2016

**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LTD
R12377**



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

52 Bretforton Road, Badsey, Evesham,
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An Archaeological Strip, Map & Record

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52 Bretforton Road, Badsey, Evesham, Worcestershire:
An Archaeological Strip, Map and Record

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Abstract

Pre-Construct Archaeology were commissioned by Armour Heritage Ltd. to undertake an archaeological excavation on land at 52 Bretforton Road, Badsey, Worcestershire. The excavation was carried out over the period between the 2nd to the 17th November 2015. A previous archaeological evaluation carried out on the Site had recovered a low quantity of Iron Age pottery from possible features and evidence of post-medieval activity in another part of the Site, so a targeted excavation was requested in an attempt to further characterise these discoveries.

The excavation revealed further evidence of Iron Age and early Romano-British settlement activity on the Site in the form of a single crouched inhumation, a curvilinear ditch and associated pit feature, a cluster of severely truncated pits and posthole remnants and a spread of material containing middle Iron Age pottery and animal bone.

Further evidence of the post-medieval activity previously recorded was identified in the form of linear ditches; a further undated linear ditch and a pit were also thought to date to this period.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background

- 1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (hereafter PCA) was commissioned by Armour Heritage Ltd (AH, 'the Consultant') to undertake an archaeological excavation on land at 52 Bretforton Road, Badsey, Worcestershire, centred on NGR SP 407535, 243669, hereafter referred to as 'the Site' (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 Planning consent (W/13/01598/OU & W/14/02197/RM) was granted by Wychavon District Council (WDC) for a residential development, comprising 28 no. dwellings including open space and associated works. As a condition of planning consent the Historic Environment Adviser (HEA) at Worcestershire County Council -advisers to the Local Planning Authority-, requested that prior to any development an archaeological evaluation be conducted to determine the potential of heritage assets surviving on the Site.
- 1.1.3 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology (Busby 2014) in accordance with a WSI produced by AH. A brief for further exploratory work was issued by the HEA based on the results of the evaluation, in response to which AH submitted a WSI (Farr 2015).
- 1.1.4 The further archaeological work requested by the HEA consisted of the archaeological excavation and recording of two areas (Trenches 1 & 2; **Figure 2**) encompassing two trenches from the prior evaluation in which features of potential archaeological significance and slight dating evidence were recovered.
- 1.1.5 The archaeological mitigation works were carried out over the period 2nd–17th November 2015.

1.2 Site Location and Description

- 1.2.1 The Site comprises an area of approximately 2 hectares located some 3.5km east of Evesham town centre, Worcestershire, and comprises a large open pasture field, containing a single property (52 Bretforton Road). It lies immediately south of Bretforton Road on the north eastern limits of Badsey village. The field is delineated by to the west by a hedged boundary containing mature deciduous trees and a line of mature Fir trees along the eastern boundary. A number of dispersed fruit trees and a scattering of mature deciduous trees occupy the Site, several of which will be retained within the development. The Site is bounded by residential properties along the B4035 Bretforton Road to the north, by an unnamed brook leading to Badsey Brook to the south, and by open farmland to the east and west.

1.3 Topography and Geology

- 1.3.1 The Site is relatively level with a slight gradient which slopes down gradually north to south from the Bretforton Road at 42m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to 37m aOD in the south of the Site.

- 1.3.2 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Blue Lias Formation and Charmouth Mudstone Formation (Undifferentiated) of the Jurassic and Triassic Periods overlain by Superficial Head deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period from the material accumulated by down slope movements including landslide, debris flow, solifluction, soil creep and hill wash (BGS 2015).

1.4 Historical and Archaeological Background

1.4.1 General

- 1.4.1.1 As a remit of the brief for the mitigation works AH conducted a search of the National Heritage List for England, the Worcestershire Historic Environment Record (WHER), historical mapping and aerial photographs viewed at Historic England's Aerial Photographic Archive for inclusion in the WSI (Farr 2015). The results of that research are also presented here. HER entries are presented in **bold**.

1.4.2 Prehistoric (Pre-AD43)

- 1.4.2.1 An Historic England project to identify the potential for Palaeolithic archaeology within the county confirmed two deposits (**WSM56936**, **WSM56946**) within the search area had the potential for archaeological remains dating back to 476,050BCE.
- 1.4.2.2 Four sherds of abraded Iron Age pottery were retrieved from two features during an evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology on the Site in 2013 (**WSM47978**).
- 1.4.2.3 The WHER records unstratified finds to the south of the Site, including quantities of Iron Age and Romano-British pottery and an Iron Age *Dubonnic* coin (**WSM32618**, **WSM40399**, **WSM57174**).

1.4.3 Romano-British (Pre-AD43-AD410)

- 1.4.3.1 Some 700m east of the Site, pottery including amphora and Samian ware, flue tile, quern stones and human remains (**WSM34731**) may indicate the Site of a high status building nearby. Further Romano-British remains (**WSM02739**) are recorded on the 1955 OS map in allotments approximately 900m west of the Site, and Romano-British findspots are recorded (**WSM02740**) in the Black Banks area to the west of the Site. Coins of Claudius to Gratian, pottery, including Samian wares, a quern stone, spindles whorls, bronze objects including a clasp and handle have all been reported. A Roman brooch has also been reported via the Portable Antiquities Scheme (**WSM66103**).

1.4.4 Anglo-Saxon (Pre-AD43-AD410)

- 1.4.4.1 A settlement at *Baddeseia* originating in the early 8th century is referenced in an Anglo-Saxon Charter. Two Anglo-Saxon *sceattas* are recorded in Worcestershire, one of which was found in Badsey Fields located, broadly, to the south of the Site.

1.4.5 Medieval (Pre-AD43-AD410)

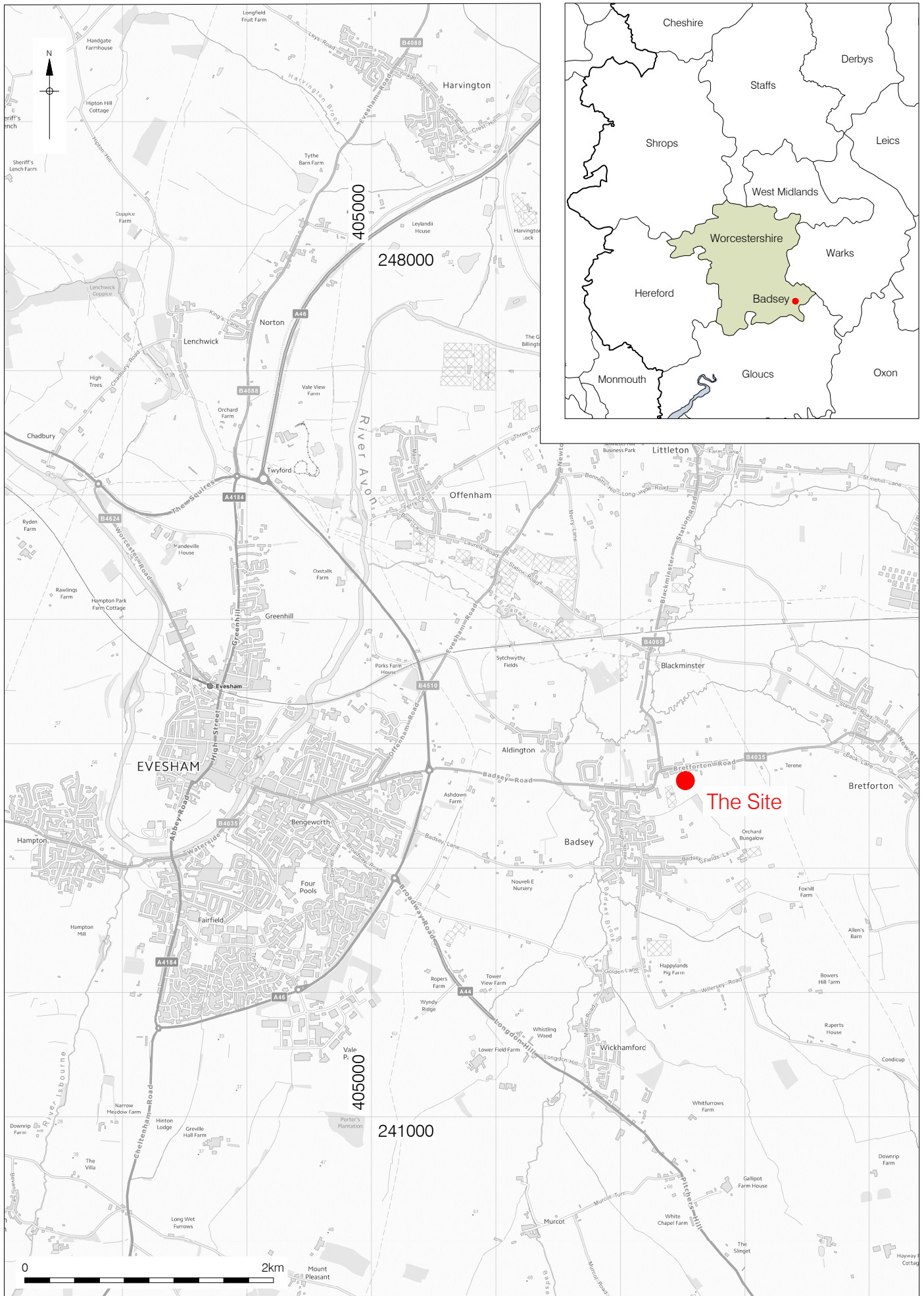
- 1.4.5.1 Badsey is further recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 as *Badesei* with land held under Evesham Abbey (**WSM24404**).
- 1.4.5.2 Evidence of ridge and furrow agriculture survives around the village and has been recorded from LiDAR data (**WSM28768**, **WSM67330**, **WSM67070**). Evaluation work (**WSM36080**) undertaken at Badsey Field Lane, c.740m south of the Site in 2008 (One Ten Archaeology, 2008) identified the remains of ridge and furrow agricultural practice, but no datable material. Two watermills are recorded along Badsey Brook at Aldington Mill (**WSM07211**) and Badsey Mill (**WSM21249**).
- 1.4.5.3 An infirmary for monks of Evesham Abbey is recorded (**WSM02850**) at Seyne House to the west of the Site. Following the dissolution of the monasteries the house was acquired by Sir Philip Hoby and rebuilt as an Elizabethan manor house.

1.4.6 Post-Medieval (Pre-AD43-AD410)

- 1.4.6.1 The earliest detailed mapping available showing the Site is the 1812 Badsey enclosure map which illustrates the Site as Common Lands belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church given in exchange to John Procter.
- 1.4.6.2 Fourteen Listed Buildings and a further 42 unlisted historic buildings are recorded in the WHER. The majority of these are houses and farm buildings dating to the 17th to 19th century, but also include the 12th century Church of St. James (**WSM02747**), a 19th century public house (**WSM33040**) and blacksmiths workshop (**WSM67137**), and a school, used as a First Aid Post during the Second World War. Thirteen farmsteads and one out farm were also recorded during the Historic Farmsteads of Worcestershire survey.

1.4.7 Modern (Pre-AD43-AD410)

- 1.4.7.1 By the late 19th century, the 1st edition OS map (1885) shows the field shape remains largely the same as that seen in the enclosure map, although a central field boundary has been added and several internal land divisions removed. The 1887-1891 1:10,560 OS map shows extensive tree planting in the northern half of the Site, with allotments marked to the south. By 1904, the 1:2,500 OS mapping shows small isolated development along the Bretforton Road, a trend which continues in the early part of the 20th century, most notably to the north of the road. By the issue of the 1967-71 1:2,500 OS mapping, piecemeal development along the southern half of the Bretforton Road is evident, along with the construction of 52 Bretforton Road and Sheilings Nurseries within the Site itself.



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:2,000,000 and 1:40,000 at A4



2. AIMS & OBJECTIVES

2.1 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority are guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), by Local policy and by other material considerations.

The principal aims of the excavation were:

- clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be impacted by development, and to ensure their preservation by record to the highest possible standard;
- identify, within the constraints of the excavation areas, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the Site;
- confirm and map the approximate extent of the remains and where possible their relationship with archaeology recorded during earlier phases of archaeological investigation;
- assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits;
- to prepare an Assessment report on the archaeological investigations.

2.2 Research Objectives

In addition, the mitigation works sought to:

- characterise the nature of the activity present within the Site, and where possible, place the possible Iron Age activity into context with the remains of this and later activity in the local area;
- identify any topographical, geological or geographical influences on the layout and development of the activity present within the Site and immediate area; and
- relate (where appropriate) the results to their local, county and regional context in accordance with *The Archaeology of the West Midlands: A Framework for Research* (Watt 2010).

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 Two areas (Trenches 1 and 2) were machine excavated by a tracked JCB excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket, monitored under constant archaeological supervision. The machining of the deposits proceeded down to the top of the first significant archaeological horizons and/or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first.
- 3.1.3 A dilapidated wooden shed bordered by a number of tree saplings and bushes and an adjoining wooden post and wire fence was removed by machine prior to the excavation of Trench 2.
- 3.1.4 During the hand excavations within Trench 2 a pit [203] containing an inhumation was subsequently investigated within the north-eastern limits of Trench 2, an extension was requested at the northern end of this trench. A further area was machined and this was numbered Trench 2A (Figure 4).
- 3.1.5 Archaeologically significant deposits were cleaned and excavated with hand tools and recorded in accordance with the PCA fieldwork manual: *Operations Manual 1* (Taylor, J. & Brown, G. 2009). Deposits and layers were recorded using PCA's *pro forma* recording sheets under the unique site code **BRBW15**. Plans and representative sections were drawn at an appropriate scale (either 1:10 or 1:20). A full digital photographic record was made including general Site views and excavated features. Final trench locations and features and deposits contained within were surveyed using Leica GPS equipment to provide trench and feature location plans tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid.
- 3.1.6 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with Environmental Archaeology; A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation (second edition) (English Heritage 2011).

3.2 Post Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.2.1 English Heritage's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (EH 2006) was used as the framework for post-excavation work.
- 3.2.2 The archive and artefacts from the mitigation works are currently held by PCA at their offices in Market Harborough. Subject to approval of the project by the Local Planning Authority and agreement of the legal landowner, the artefacts will be deposited with Museums Worcestershire, along with the Site archive. A summary of information from this project (**Appendix C**) will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

4. THE CONTEXTS

- 4.1 A unique context number was assigned to each distinguishable depositional event. In the text below context numbers are given in **bold**.
- 4.2 Seventy-four context numbers were allocated to 29 cuts, 31 fills, 7 layers, 1 group number, 1 to unstratified finds and 5 to cancelled contexts. They are presented in table form in the Appendix (**APPENDIX 1**).
- 4.3 The archaeology encountered on the Site is phased as follows:

Phase No.	Cultural Phase
1	Iron Age (800BC – 100BC)
2	Middle Iron Age – Early Romano-British (5 th c. BC – 2 nd c. AD)
3	Late Iron Age – Early Romano British (400BC – 200AD)
4	Post-medieval (18 th c. – 19 th c.)
5	Modern (20 th c.)
6	Undated (Iron Age – Roman)
7	Undated (Post-Medieval)

Table 1: Site Phasing

5. THE RESULTS

5.1 Natural Deposits

- 5.1.1 Natural deposits were encountered at a depth of approximately 39.5m aOD in both trenches. In Trench 1, the natural substrate consisted of a stiff, light yellow grey clay, context **102**, which appears to be Mudstone of the Blue Lias and Charmouth Mudstone Formation. The bedrock was overlain by extensive patches of strong-brown gravel, which, according to the British Geology Survey Geology of Britain Viewer, represents an expanse of superficial Head deposits extending into the western edge of the Site. These deposits tend to comprise a poorly sorted mix of clay silt and sand and are the result of solifluction and hillwash. The stiff yellow clay bedrock substrate was also recorded in Trenches 2 and 2A although the overlying superficial deposits were less evident in these trenches.

5.2 Phase 1: Iron Age (800BC – 100BC)

- 5.2.1 Evidence for the earliest human activity on the Site is represented by pottery sherds recovered from four features (**217**, **219**, **225** and **229**) assigned to the Iron Age period. Low quantities of a grey fossil shell-tempered ware identified on Iron Age sites in South Worcestershire were recovered solely from these features. All four features cut the natural substrate, **202**, and, given their very shallow depth –none of the features attained a greater depth than 0.14m-, were clearly truncated by later activity prior to being overlain by subsoil, **201**.
- 5.2.2 Of these features **217** was relatively large in plan measuring 1.5m x 1.2m and probably represents a pit. The other three features, **219**, **225** and **229**, were smaller and less distinctive in plan and may represent some other activity, perhaps postholes. All the features had irregular profiles. The fills of the features were very similar, comprising a dark greyish brown silty clay graduating to a yellowish brown silty clay at the base of the features. The fills of all four features were moderately stony with occasional charcoal inclusions. The fills of features **219** and **229** contained low quantities of abraded animal bone and, from feature **229**, fragments of fired clay.

5.3 Phase 2: Middle Iron Age – Early Romano-British (5th c. BC – 2nd c. AD)

- 5.3.1 A second phase of activity on the Site is assigned to the Middle Iron Age – Early Romano-British period and is attributed from pottery sherds recovered from ten discrete features (**221**, **231**, **236**, **238**, **246**, **249**, **252**, **257**, **261** and **263**) a curvilinear ditch, **244**, and a layer, **251**. The majority of the pottery had calcareous grits which fitted into the Palaeozoic limestone tempered ware fabric and belongs to the middle Iron Age – early Romano-British period (Rowlandson, this report).
- 5.3.2 As with the discrete features in Phase 1, all the features in this phase appeared to cut natural deposits (context **202**) and overlain by subsoil layer, **201**, and comprised a cluster of severely truncated, shallow, sub-circular, elongated and amorphous-shaped features. The fills of these features comprised broadly similar dark greyish brown silty clays with moderate quantities of small flints and occasional charcoal inclusions. No coherent distribution of these features

could be made in plan to assign a particular settlement function or activity to and the profiles of the features were too shallow to glean any additional information from them. In addition to pottery all the features, with the exception of **252**, also contained quantities of either animal bone or fired clay, or both.

5.3.3 A curvilinear feature, **244**, was partially exposed at the southern end of the eastern boundary of Trench 2, where it enclosed, at its western end, a possible discrete feature, **246** (**Figure 4; Plate 9**). **244** comprised a narrow (up to 0.3m wide) sub-rectangular ditch with linear sides and rounded corners. Its enclosed feature, **246**, measured 1.6m east-west and 1.2m north-south within the trench. Both features were severely truncated and survived to a shallow depth of 0.1m. The fills of both features comprised very dark greyish brown silty clays and contained middle Iron Age pottery, animal bone, comminuted charcoal and evidence of root disturbance. There would appear to be some association between features **244** and **246** although not enough of the features were exposed or survived in plan or section to determine that association.

5.3.4 A friable very dark grey silty clay loam layer, **251**, was identified overlying natural, **202**, extending discontinuously from the eastern baulk section for c.3m and discontinuously up to the northern baulk section for c.20m (**Figure 4; Plates 7 & 10**). This layer was up to 0.15m thick and contained the majority of the pottery and animal bone finds recovered from the Site. Where it was visible in the west-facing section of the trench, it appeared to undulate slightly and it was initially thought that this deposit may form the fill of a truncated double-ditch. This interpretation was revised on the basis that no cuts were visible in the section and because the deposit extended over such a wide area. It may be the case that this deposit did form part of a ditch complex that terminated within the trench and that **251** represents fill material spread over the eastern flank of Trench 2 during post-occupation ploughing or landscaping. None of the features in Trench 2 were recorded cutting this deposit and neither was it recorded sealing any of the features. Environmental samples taken from this deposit revealed nothing more significant than highly comminuted wood and charcoal fragments (Fryer, this report).

5.4 Phase 3: Late Iron Age – Early Romano-British (400BC – 200AD)

5.4.1 Feature **203** was a north-south aligned elongated sub-circular feature with steep sloping sides down to an irregular base located in the north-eastern corner of Trench 2 (**Figure 4; Plates 7-9**). It measured 1m north-south and 0.65m east-west and was excavated to a depth of 0.22m. It contained the remains of a poorly preserved inhumation, **205**. The skeleton was placed in a crouched position with the head at the northern end of the burial. The skull was flattened and severely comminuted. The upper and lower bones of one of the arms were articulated. Little of the lower half of the skeleton appeared to survive (see Langthorne, this report). The burial was backfilled with a firm sticky dark greyish brown clay, **204**, which in addition to the single sherd of Severn Valley ware, contained six sherds of post-medieval flowerpot. The flowerpot was clearly intrusive and large quantities of these ceramics were observed in the topsoil in the area of Trench 2 prior to excavation. No grave goods were found within the burial.

- 5.4.2 Feature **233** was a large sub-circular feature measuring 1.34m x 1.34m and was excavated to a depth of up to 0.25m. It contained two fills, **234** and **235**. Both fills comprised dark yellowish brown silty clays with occasional flint and charcoal inclusions. Fill **234** contained a group of pot sherds with fabrics ranging in date from the late Iron Age to the early Roman-British periods.

5.5 Phase 4: Post-medieval (18th c. – 19th c.)

- 5.4.1 A linear ditch, **107**, was recorded on a north-south alignment flanking the eastern boundary of Trench 1. Ditch **107** extended up to the northern boundary but was not clearly identified at the southern end of the trench. It measured up to 1.6m in width and had uneven sides and an uneven base. Its fill, **108**, was a compact, reddish brown silty clay from which an abraded sherd from a 16th – 17th century handled jar was recovered.

5.6 Phase 5: Modern (20th c.)

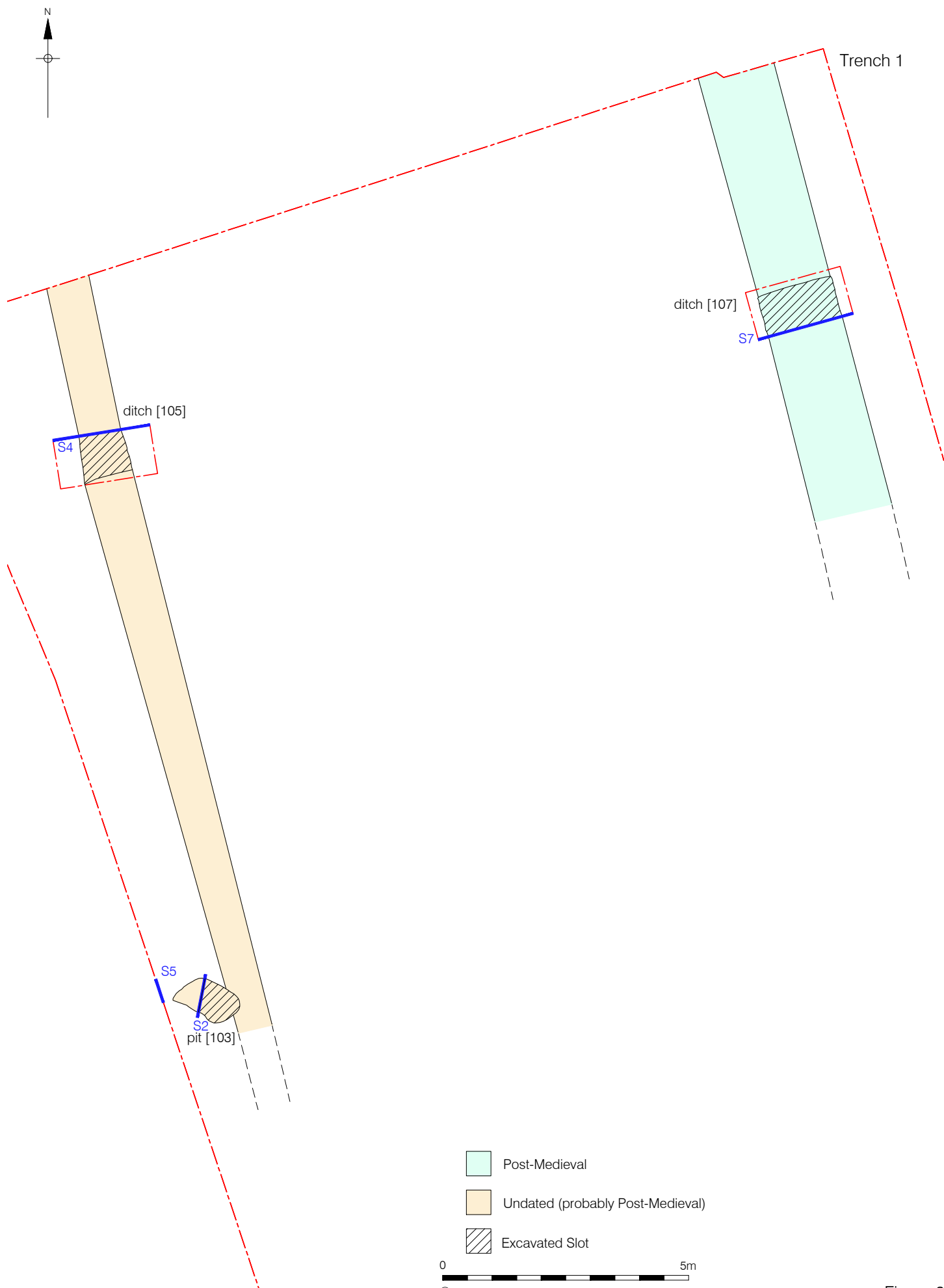
- 5.6.1 A single amorphous-shaped feature, **240**, was assigned to the modern period. The irregular shape and extensive root disturbance within its fill, **241**, suggests it was the remnants of the root base for a small tree or bush and the presence of a small group of vegetation in this area prior to machine stripping reinforces this interpretation.

5.7 Phase 6: Undated (Iron Age)

- 5.7.1 Eight of the features recorded amongst the group of discrete features in Trench 2 were undated (**209, 213, 215, 223, 227, 242, 254** and **259**). These features were generally smaller in size than the features from which dating evidence was recovered and this may be in some part due to there being less fill material from which to recover finds from or that they functioned as postholes rather than pits. The fills of these features were similar to the fills from the surrounding dated features and, as no evidence was recovered from them to suggest a later date, they probably represent activity from the Iron Age and Romano-British phases.

5.8 Phase 7: Undated (Post-medieval)

- 5.8.1 In addition to the possible post-medieval ditch recorded in Trench 1 a further ditch, **105**, and a single pit, **103**, were also recorded in Trench 1 cutting natural deposits **102**. Pit **103** was oval in shape with slightly concave irregular sides and an uneven base and measured 1.3m x 0.8m and was 0.22m deep (**Figure 3; Plate 3**). Its fill, **104**, contained a compact dark greyish brown silty clay with small stone inclusions and some medium sized lumps of charcoal. Pit **103** appeared to cut the western edge of a north-south aligned ditch, **105**, which extended up to the northern boundary of Trench 1 but was less discernible at the southern end of the trench. The ditch measured up to 1.2m in width and had uneven sloping sides and an uneven base. It was excavated to a shallow depth of 0.1m and was filled by a compact, dark reddish brown silty clay, **106**, containing occasional comminuted charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered from the fills of either feature. In respect of the similarity of the fills of linear ditches it seems plausible that the ditches are contemporary and represent post-medieval agricultural activity. Pit **103** may also date to this period.



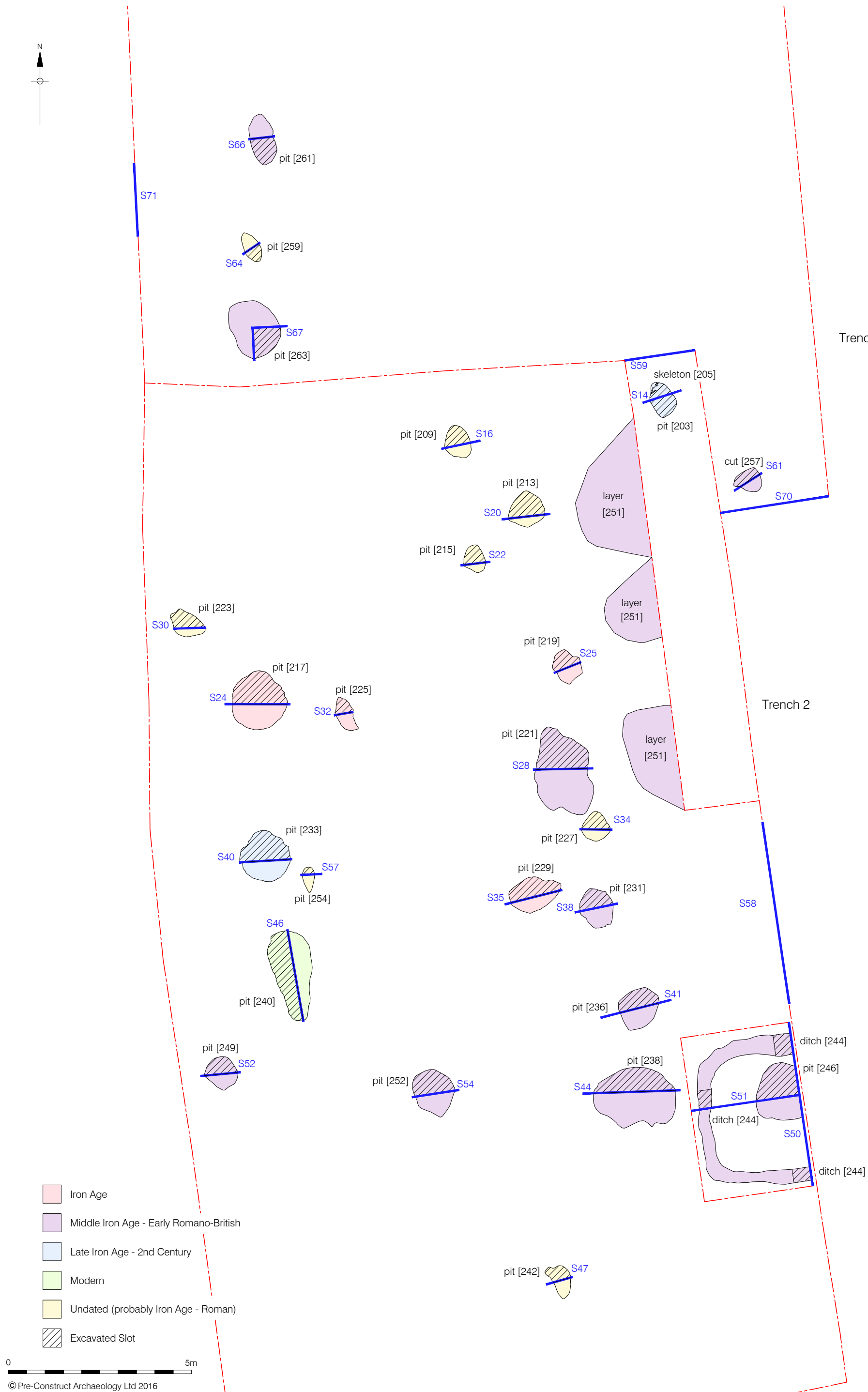


Figure 4
Trench 2
1:100 at A3

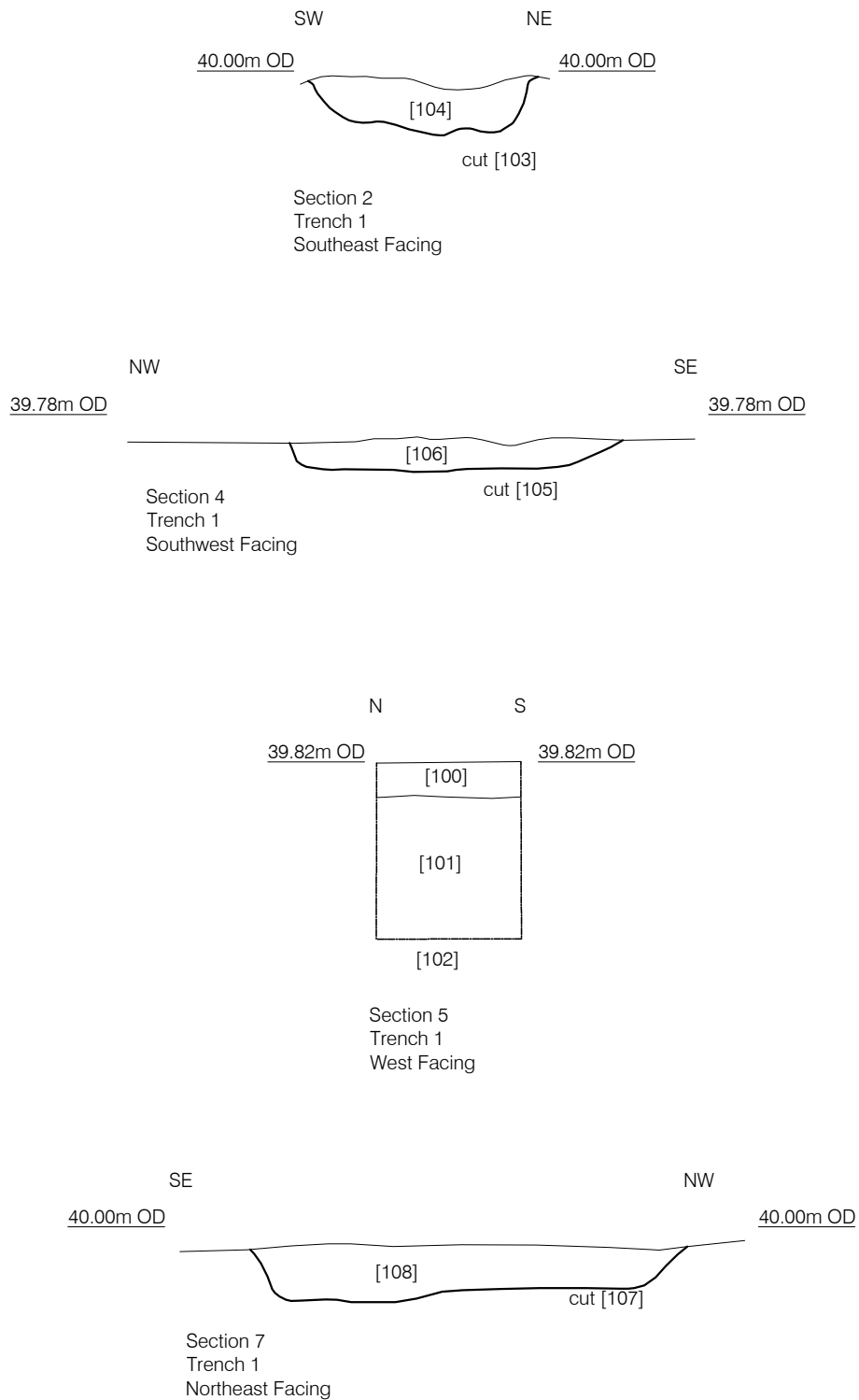
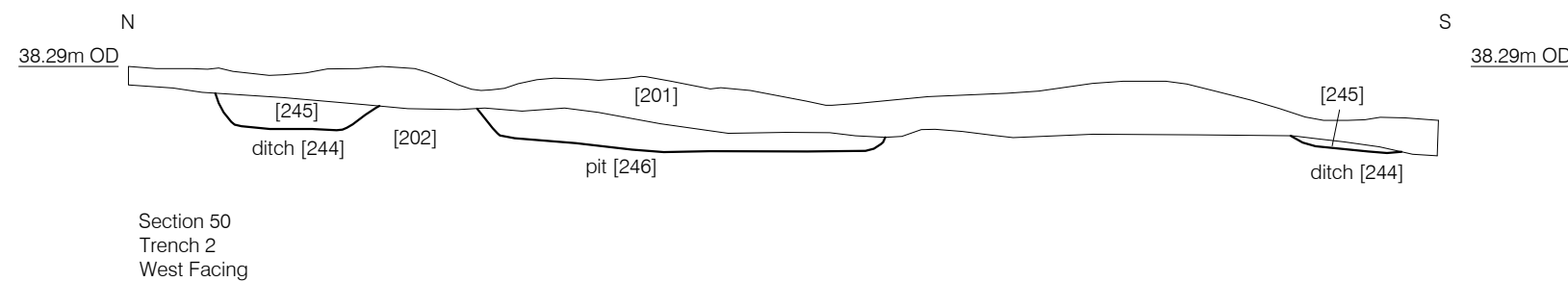
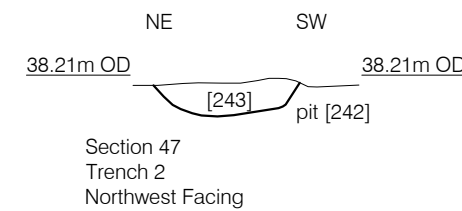
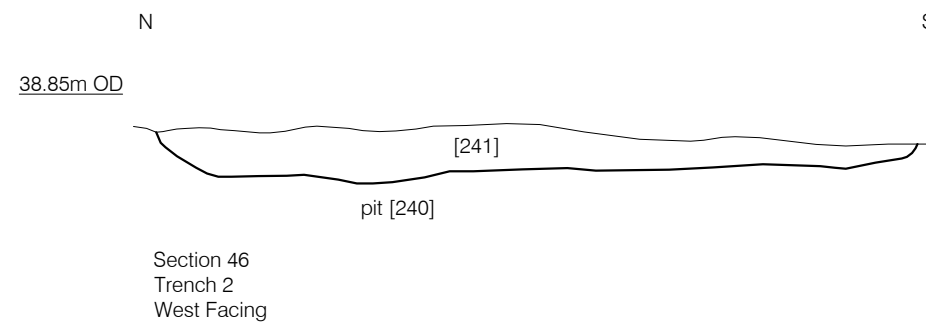
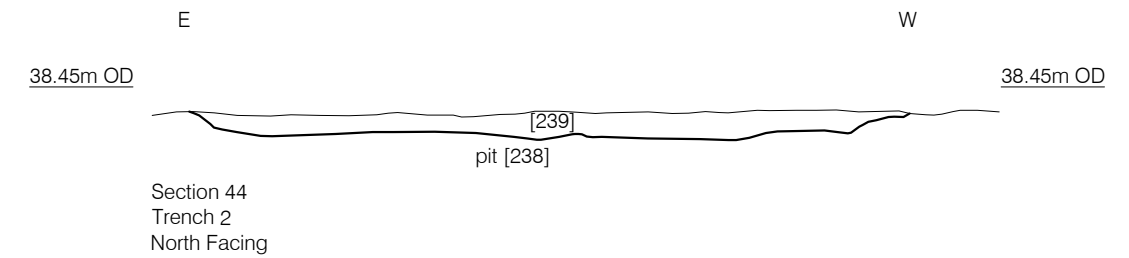
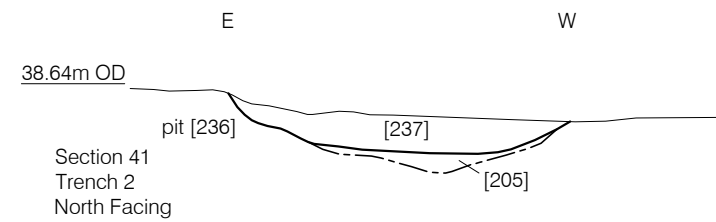
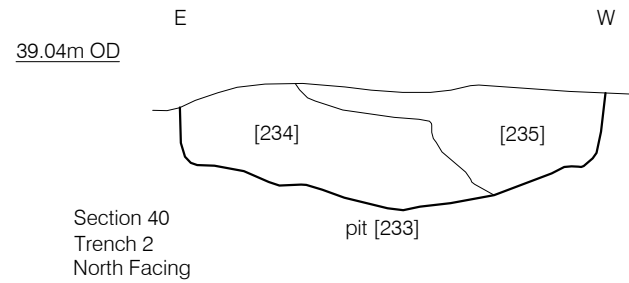
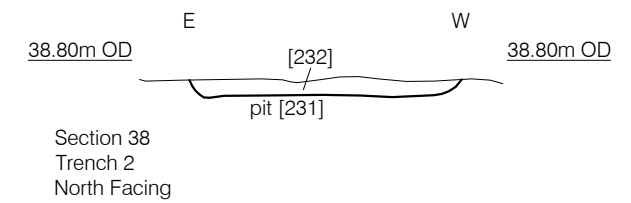
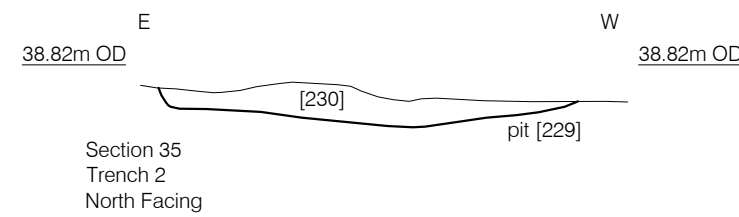
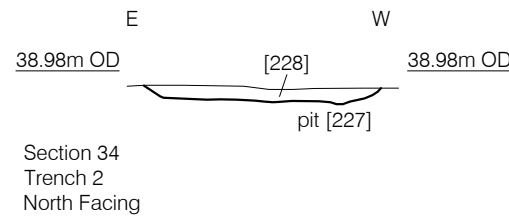
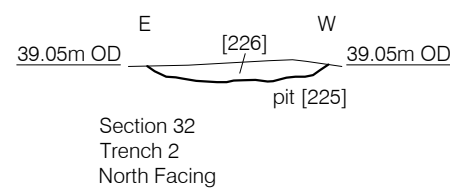
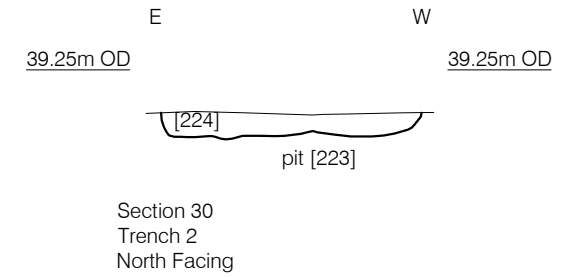
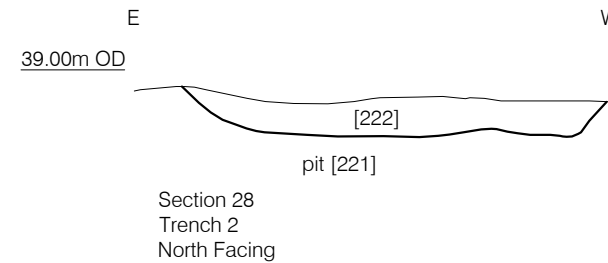
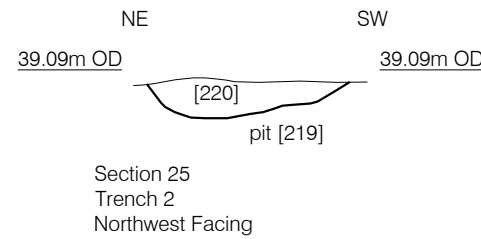
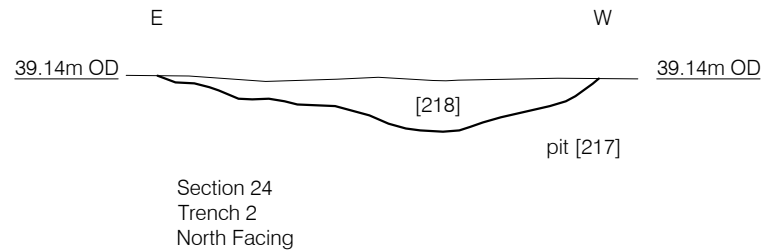
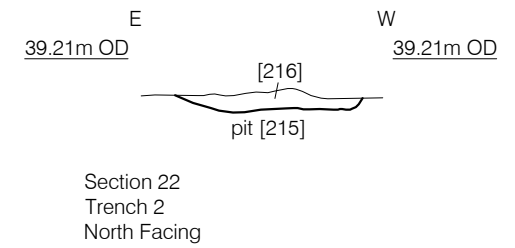
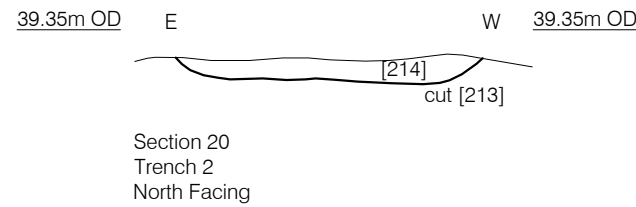
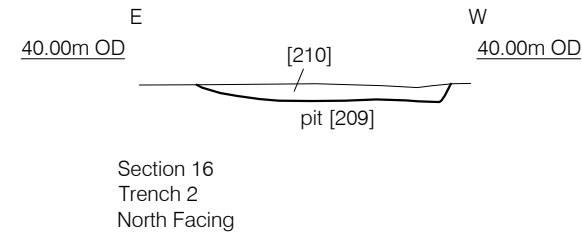
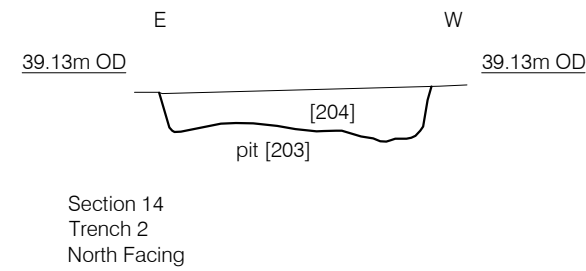
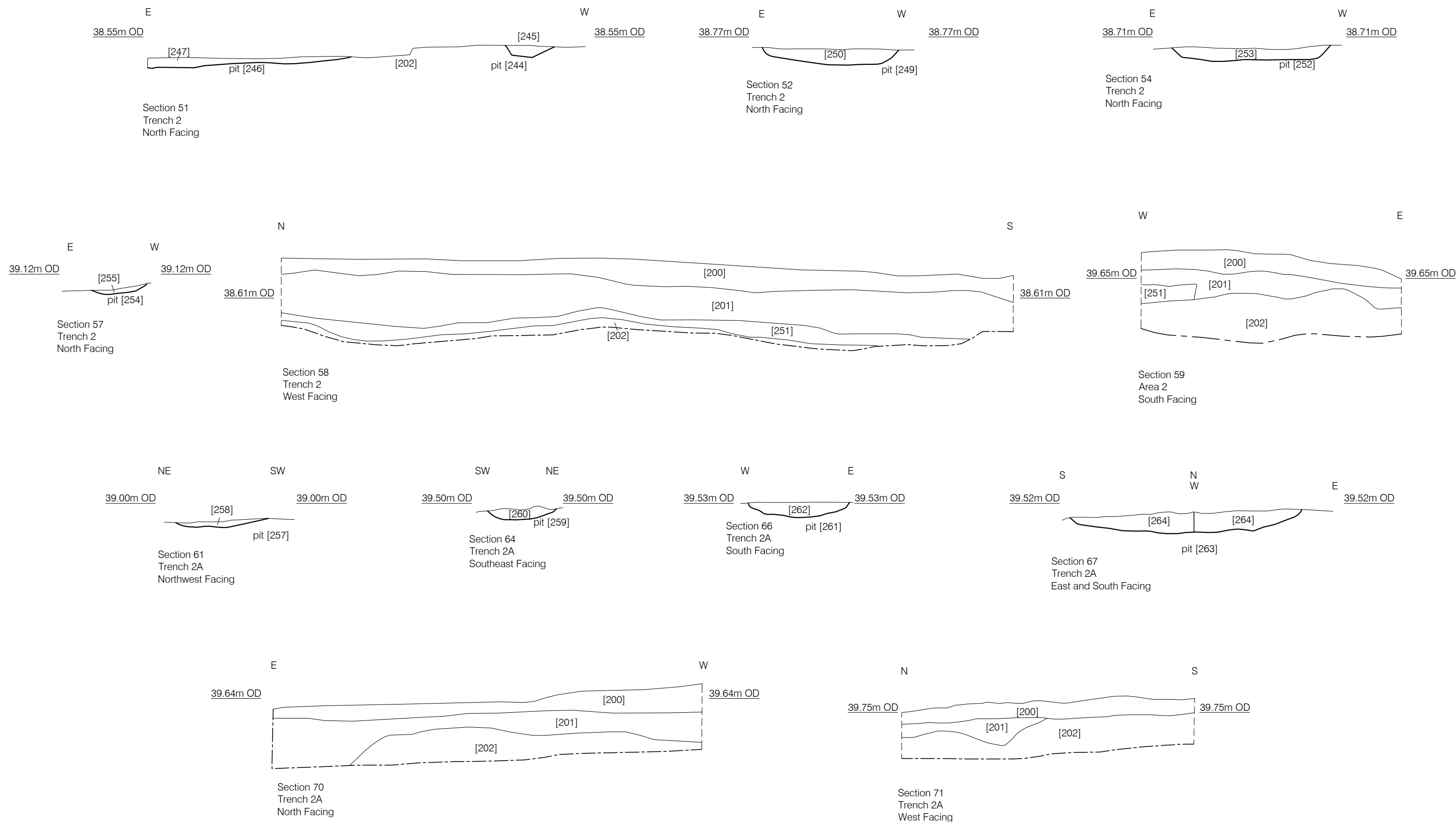


Figure 5
Sections from Trench 1
1:25 at A4





6. THE FINDS

6.1 General

- 6.1.1 Seven hundred and seventy-six finds were recovered from twenty-nine contexts in addition to a badly fragmented human skeleton. They were processed according to systems approved by Museums Worcestershire. They are discussed in the text below.

6.2 Prehistoric and Roman pottery by Ian Rowlandson and Hugh Fiske

- 6.2.1. A small group of Iron Age to Roman pottery was presented for study from the Site (224 sherds, 1.046kg, 0.04RE). The average sherd weight was very low and a large proportion of the pottery showed signs of abrasion. Few diagnostic forms could assist refining the dates of activity on the site.
- 6.2.2 The pottery has been discussed and recorded according to the requirements of the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 2044) using the Worcestershire Ceramics Online Database (henceforth WCOD <http://www.worcestershireceramics.org/>). Form codes created by David Knight for the East Midlands have been used to classify the handmade wares (Knight 1998).
- 6.2.3 A tabulated summary by context and a sherd archive are presented below. The dates provided represent the pottery recorded here: the main text of the report and other specialist contributions should be consulted to ascertain the overall date attributed to each context. It is recommended that this group is deposited with the relevant local Museum.
- 6.2.4 The close dating of the pottery from this group is hindered by the broad date range attributed to body sherds of many of the local fabrics and the presence of few diagnostic forms amongst the assemblage. Most of the pottery had calcareous grits with the majority fitted into the Palaeozoic limestone tempered ware (fabric 4.1, Peacock 1967, Group B1) with the only diagnostic form in this fabric a necked jar or bowl possibly with cordoned decoration (context **251**). It is likely that this material is from the mid to late Iron Age. Small quantities of the other two shell fabrics 4.3, 4.4 and 4.7 were also present. A single sherd of the mudstone fabric 9 was retrieved from context **253**. The only diagnostic form was a jar with an everted rim (fabric 4.4, context **253**). Sherds from two flat plain bases were retrieved from contexts **253** and **256**. The small quantity of Seven Valley ware present could be dated to the late Iron Age to Roman period (Timby 1990, Webster 1976). It is therefore possible that activity on the Site may have ceased before the Roman conquest.
- 6.2.5 There appears to have been settlement nearby in the mid to late Iron Age or perhaps the early Roman period. Although there were a good number of sherds from this site the poor condition of the material would make further interpretation spurious.

Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE
204	LIA-Roman	A single Severn Valley ware sherd.	1	3	0
218	IA	A small group of shell gritted scraps.	9	5	0
220	IA	Sherds of shell-gritted pottery.	2	4	0
222	5thc. BC-?2nd c. AD	A small group of handmade sherds.	5	65	0
226	IA+	A small group of shell gritted scraps.	3	9	0
230	IA+	A single shell-gritted scrap.	1	4	0
232	5thc. BC-?2nd c. AD	A small group of handmade sherds.	3	7	0
234	LIA-2C	A small group including a sherd of oxidised Severn Valley ware.	12	103	0
237	5thc. BC-?2nd c. AD	A small group of handmade sherds.	18	141	0
239	5thc. BC-?2nd c. AD	A small group of handmade sherds.	8	47	0
245	5thc. BC-?2nd c. AD	A small group of handmade sherds.	14	26	2
247	5thc. BC-?2nd c. AD	A small group of handmade sherds.	4	5	0
250	5thc. BC-?2nd c. AD	A single handmade shell-gritted sherd.	1	4	0
251	5thc. BC-?2nd c. AD	A medium sized group of handmade sherds.	103	390	0
253	5thc. BC-?2nd c. AD	A small group of handmade sherds.	19	68	2
256	5thc. BC-?2nd c. AD	A small group of handmade sherds including a fragment from a plain base.	4	26	0
258	5thc. BC-?2nd c. AD	A small group of handmade sherds.	2	8	0
262	5thc. BC-?2nd c. AD	A small group of handmade sherds.	10	108	0
264	5thc. BC-?2nd c. AD	A small group of handmade sherds.	5	23	0

Table 2. Prehistoric and Roman pottery summary

Fabric code	Fabric group	Fabric details	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE
WO012	Oxidised	Oxidised Severn Valley ware	2	0.89%	7	0.67%	0
WO004.1	Calcareous	Palaeozoic limestone tempered ware (Peacock B1)	179	79.91%	834	79.73%	2
WO004.3	Calcareous	Fossil shell tempered ware	30	13.39%	104	9.94%	0
WO004.4	Calcareous	Shell & sand tempered ware	3	1.34%	38	3.63%	2
WO004.7	Calcareous	Fossil shell & grog tempered ware	9	4.02%	61	5.83%	0
WO009	Rock Tempered	Mudstone tempered Ware (Peacock D)	1	0.45%	2	0.19%	0

Table 3. Fabric Summary

6.2 Post-medieval Pottery by Stephanie Rátkai

6.2.1 Eighteen post-medieval sherds were recovered from six contexts and are catalogued in Table 4 below.

Context	Common Name	Code	Qty	Wght	Form	Description	Date
108	Oxidised glazed Malvernian	F69	1	31	Handled-jar	v. abraded body sherd from handled jar, int. yellowish olive glaze, trace of ext. glaze	15th-16th c
200	Coarseware	F100 (F91?)	1	20	Wide-mouthed bowl	Iron-poor fabric, int. dark brown glaze, under-glaze red-brown slip, ext orange 'wash'.	17th-18th c
101	Slip-coated ware	F78	1	6	hollow ware	int. and ext. black glaze, under-glaze dark red slip	18th c
101	Mottled ware?	F100 (F91?)	1	8	mug/bowl	Cream fabric, heavily abraded, traces of int. and ext. mottled/streaked brown glaze,	later 17th-18th c
201	Flowerpot	n/a	1	4	Flowerpot		19th-20th c
204	Flowerpot	n/a	1	6	Flowerpot		19th-20th c
200	Flowerpot	n/a	12	224	Flowerpot		19th-20th c

Table 4. Post medieval pottery summary

6.3 Fired clay and Ceramic Building Material by Jane Young

6.3.1 A total of twenty-nine pieces of fired clay (46 grams) and fourteen pieces of ceramic building material (143 grams) were submitted for investigation. The assemblage included two pieces of stone and several pieces of pot were returned.

6.3.2 Introduction

6.3.2.1 A total of twenty-nine pieces of fired clay, weighing a total of 46 grams were examined from a total of nine contexts from Trench 2. Many of the pieces are very small featureless fragments with an individual weight of less than 1 gram. All of the pieces were examined visually with the larger pieces being examined under x20 binocular microscope. Nine different fabrics were identified and recorded to site fabric level. The material was recorded at archive level by type in accordance with the Medieval Pottery Group's Guidelines (Slowikowski 2001) and the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2001) and complies with The Standards & Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Worcestershire. The resulting archive was then recorded on an access database.

6.3.3 Condition

6.3.3.1 The material is abraded and in a fragmentary condition with some fragments being very small and friable. They range in weight from less than 1 gram to 13 grams.

6.3.4 Overview of the material

6.3.4.1 Most of the fired clay fragments found on the Site are small and formless lumps or flakes, with only three having smoothed surfaces and three possibly having a flattened or shaped surface. The majority of the material was recovered from shallow pit fills (the remaining from a 'ditch', 'shallow feature' and 'Iron Age layer'). All these features contain pottery dating from c.5BC – c.2AD. For the purposes of this report where possible the fired clay fabrics have been divided into nine fabric types, with any individual variations described in the archive.

6.3.4.2 **Fabric 1:** This fabric is fired to an oxidised mid-orange colour. Under x20 magnification moderate, poorly sorted iron rich grains (dark red) and sparse sub-rounded quartz and very occasional calcareous material is visible. One very abraded formless lump in this fabric was recovered from context (222) the fill of a shallow pit.

6.3.4.3 **Fabric 2:** This fabric is fired to an oxidised light-orange. Under x20 magnification common red, brown and black iron-rich grains of various sizes and sparse sub-rounded quartz is visible. Only one piece, which is formless and abraded was recovered from context (230) the fill of a shallow pit.

6.3.4.4 **Fabric 3:** This fabric is a fine sandy fabric fired to a dull oxidised orange colour. Under x20 magnification common to abundant iron rich grains are visible including large sub-rounded red grains and occasional calcareous material. Only one piece from context (245) the fill of a ditch, is present in the assemblage. It is a formless and abraded flake.

- 6.3.4.5 **Fabric 4:** This fabric is fired to an oxidised mid - orange/brown colour. Under x20 magnification it has moderate to common iron rich grains, moderate to common sub rounded quartz and very sparse calcareous material. Only one fragment with one possibly flattened surface, from context (245) the fill of a ditch, is present in the assemblage.
- 6.3.4.6 **Fabric 5:** This fabric is a light oxidised fine sandy fabric. Under x20 magnification it has moderate to common iron rich grains of a various shapes, moderate quartz grains (some of which are quite large) and sparse calcareous material. Only one fragment, from context (245) the fill of a ditch, is present in the assemblage. It has one rounded and smoothed surface and may have been subjected to a high temperature.
- 6.3.4.7 **Fabric 6:** This fabric is fired to an oxidised dull orange-brown colour. Under x20 magnification common iron rich grains, common calcareous material (including fossil shell) and common rounded and sub-rounded quartz is visible. There is only one fragment in this fabric, from context (251) a possible middle Iron Age/early Romano-British layer. This fragment has one flattened surface which is possibly curved in shape.
- 6.3.4.8 **Fabric 7:** This fabric is fired to an oxidised light-orange with occasional lenses of cream clay. Under x20 magnification moderate to common iron-rich grains of various sizes (some of which are quite large and rounded) and are moderate to common sub-rounded quartz with very occasional larger angular pieces is visible. There is one piece present in the assemblage in this fabric and a second burnt piece that is likely to be the same fabric, both are from context (251) which is a possible Iron Age layer. The burnt piece has one smoothed surface and a possible stick/wattle impression the other piece is a formless flake. Both are abraded.
- 6.3.4.9 **Fabric 8:** This fabric is a fine sandy fabric is fired to light orange colour. Under x20 magnification calcareous material is present, although sparse some pieces are quite large, some fossil shell is also visible. The fabric has a moderate to common amount of iron rich grains including some larger pieces, sub-rounded quartz grains are also present but only in sparse amounts. There is only one piece present in the assemblage from context (262). It is abraded with one smoothed side and a possible finger/thumb impression.
- 6.3.4.10 **Fabric 9:** This is a dull oxidized orange/brown fabric. Under x20 magnification moderate amounts of iron, common sub-rounded quartz and moderate calcareous material is present. One piece is present in the assemblage from context (258) which is the fill of a shallow feature, it is a formless and abraded flake.

6.4 Human Bone by James Young Langthorne

6.4.1 Introduction

- 6.4.1.1 A single crouched burial, **205**, was found during archaeological investigations at Bretforton Road, Badsey, Worcestershire. This report contains the results of the assessment of the skeletal remains recovered from this burial. A skeletal catalogue of the remains is included at the end of the report.

6.4.2 Methodology

- 6.4.2.1 The skeletal remains from the inhumation burials were analysed to assess the condition of the remains and where possible the age and sex of the individual. Additionally any gross pathology present was recorded to site and morphological changes described.

- 6.4.2.2 The condition and completeness of a skeleton affects the amount of data that can be recorded. The condition of the bone was recorded according to the stages of surface preservation suggested by McKinley (2004) and the completeness of the skeleton was based on a complete skeleton consisting of:

Skull = 20%

Torso = 40%

Arms = 20%

Legs = 20%

- 6.4.2.3 Age was assessed using the stages of epiphyseal fusion, dental development and eruption, dental attrition (Brothwell, 1981), changes within the pubic symphysis (Brooks and Suchey, 1990) and the auricular surface (Lovejoy, 1985). Where ageing data could be collected this was placed into one of the following age ranges:

Neonate ≤1 year

Infant 1 - 5 years

Juvenile 6 - 12 years

Adolescent 12 - 20 years

Young Adult 20 – 35 years

Middle Adult 35 – 50 years

Old Adult 50 + years

Adult >20 years

? Undetermined

- 6.4.2.4 Sexually dimorphic traits in the pelvis and skull would have been used to ascertain the sex of the individual had these been present, unfortunately none survived in this case.

6.4.3 Completeness and Preservation

- 6.4.3.1 Skeleton **205** was in moderate-poor condition, was highly fragmented and principally comprised the skull and several long bone shafts; essentially 12% of the body was extant.

6.4.4 Demography

- 6.4.4.1 The incomplete and fragmented condition of the skeleton prevented any assessment of sex and age was only determined by reference to the wear apparent on the available dentition. Therefore skeleton **205** was considered to be a mid-old adult of unknown sex.

6.4.5 Pathology

- 6.4.5.1 No pathological indicators were found during the assessment of skeleton **205**.

6.4.6 Dental Pathology

- 6.4.6.1 Several caries were found in the surviving dentition of skeleton **205**.

6.4.7 Recommendations for further work

- 6.4.7.1 The incompleteness, relatively poor condition and highly fragmentary nature of skeleton **205** will not allow for a particularly comprehensive study of this individual. Very few metric or non-metric variables could be usefully further recorded and this being a single individual no conclusions can be reached that would apply to the wider local population of the period. It may be useful to compile as complete an inventory as is possible in order to facilitate any targeted isotope work, on the teeth or the extant femur shaft should this be considered useful within the archaeological context the remains were recovered from.

6.5 Animal Bone by Kevin Reilly

6.5.1 Introduction

- 6.5.1.1 The vast majority of the animal bones were taken from Trench 2 features (see Table 5), dating to the transitional period. There was a marked degree of fragmentation and the majority of the bones had undergone some measure of surface damage, generally slight to moderate (up to 50% surface removal) with a few showing more severe damage (>75%). All of these bones were recovered by hand.

Phase	IA	IA/ER	LIA/ER	LPM	UP
Trench and Feature type					
T1 - Layer				2	
T2 - Layer		121		1	
T2 – Cut features	2	291	3		18
Grand Total	2	412	3	3	18

Table 5. The distribution of bones by trench, feature type and phase (based on the pottery dates), where IA is Iron Age, LIA Late Iron Age, ER Early Roman, LPM late post-medieval and UP is unphased. The number of bones equals the totals following refitting.

6.5.2 Methodology

- 6.5.2.1 The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of long bone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered. A concerted effort was undertaken to refit as many bones as possible, noting the actual number of fragments prior to refitting.

6.5.3 Description of faunal assemblage

- 6.5.3.1 The Site provided a total of 426 hand collected fragments, this reducing to 412 after refitting. Most of this collection, with the exception of the bones from **256** which has been deemed as unstratified can be classed as 'phaseable' or at least as potentially so. Using the pot dates it was possible to assign these deposits as Iron Age, Middle Iron Age/Early Roman (dated 5th century BC to 2nd century AD), late Iron Age/Early Roman and late Post-medieval (generally from the 18th century but including some 19th/20th century deposits (see below). It can perhaps be assumed that the deposits without any datable materials will most likely fit into one of the IA, MIA/ER or LIA/ER 'phases' due to the greater representation of features dated to this part of the occupation sequence. It should also be mentioned that the transitional nature of these deposits is due mainly to the broad dates attributable to the potsherds rather than the

presence of distinctly Iron Age and Roman pots, which would then suggest a measure of redeposition and/or residuality.

Context	Feature	IA	MIA/ER	MIA/ER	LIA/ER	Undated(IA)	LPM
		P	L	P/D	P	P	L
101							2
201							1
251			121				
210	209					8	
220	219	2					
222	221			23			
228	227					6	
230	229	2					
232	231			31			
234	233				3		
237	236			28			
239	238			53			
243	242					3	
245	244			55			
247	246			37			
250	249			22			
253	252			11			
255	254					1	
256							
262	261			1			
264	263			28			
All deposits		2	121	291	3	18	3

Table 6. A more detailed distribution of animal bones at this site divided by context and feature, where IA is Iron Age, MIA is Middle Iron Age, LIA is Late Iron Age, ER is Early Roman, LPM is late post-medieval, L is layer, P is pit, P/D is pit/ditch (there is just one ditch represented - 244). All of these deposits/features are in Trench 2 with the exception of layer 101, which is from Trench 1.

6.5.4 Iron Age/Roman

6.5.4.1 There were 4 bones dated to the Iron Age, comprising cattle-size fragments from pits **219** and **230** (see Table 6). The transition 'phase' deposits as mentioned, were largely dated to the

Iron Age/Early Roman although there was a single Late Iron Age/Early Roman deposit represented, pit **233**, this with three bones, one each of cattle-size and sheep-size plus a sheep/goat radius.

- 6.5.4.2 The IA/ER collection was divided between a series of cut features (291 bones) and a rather extensive layer **251** (121 bones), this located in the north-eastern part of Trench 2 with 121 bones. Notably, the greater proportion of the former collection was taken from the south-eastern part of this trench, and in particular from pits situated close to the eastern boundary from **221** (23 bones), **231** (31 bones), **236** (28 bones) and **238** (53 bones), and then the nearby ditch **244** and its attendant pit **246** with 55 and 37 fragments respectively. Most of the bones dated to this phase were cattle- and sheep-size, almost entirely composed of limb bone and indeterminate pieces. The same pattern emerges from the layer and pit/ditch assemblages, both also providing similar proportions concerning the identifiable portions (see Table 8).

Phase	IA	IA/ER	LIA/ER	LPM	UP
Species					
Cattle		14		1	2
Equid		1			
Cattle-size	4	79	1	1	7
Sheep/Goat		20	1	1	2
Pig		2			
Sheep-size		295	1		7
Unid bird		1			
Grand Total	4	410	3	3	18

Table 7. Species abundance by phase using refitted totals. See Table 5 for explanation of phasing.

- 6.5.4.3 Thus both suggest a somewhat better representation of sheep/goat relative to cattle with very few pig bones. In addition the layer provided a single equid piece (a distal tibia), while a limb bone fragment from a bird, possibly chicken-size was taken from one of the pits, **236**. It is of course possible that pig is underrepresented, as suggested by the aforementioned levels of fragmentation and damage exhibited by these bone collections. The same effects will have preferentially affected sheep/goat relative to cattle bones and it can therefore be suggested that the smaller species may well be underrepresented. Both cattle and sheep were represented by a mix of skeletal parts, although there does appear to be a bias towards head and foot parts. This may be suggestive of processing waste in the cattle collections. The good representation of sheep/goat loose teeth is clearly indicative of post-depositional damage rather than any depositional bias. Each species is similar concerning the predominantly adult age of the animals represented. Yet the condition of the bones should be mentioned concerning the possible non survival of the more fragile bones from younger individuals, here referring specifically to first year animals.

Feature	L	P
Species		
Cattle	6	8
Equid	1	
Cattle-size	35	42
Sheep/Goat	7	13
Pig	1	1
Sheep-size	71	224
Unid bird		1
Grand Total	121	289

Table 8. Species abundance by layer and pit**6.5.5 Post-medieval**

- 6.5.5.1 The later collection was taken from layers **101** (17th/18th century) and 201 (19th/20th century) with 2 and 1 fragment respectively. The identifiable bones include a sheep/goat tibia from the former and a cattle tibia from the latter deposit.

6.5.6 Conclusion and recommendations for further work

- 6.5.6.1 This is a rather small collection, particularly when referring specifically to the identifiable portions. The dating evidence is perhaps sufficient to suggest a general concentration of deposition at the transitional period between the Iron Age and early Roman occupation. However, assuming from this that the bones can be generally treated as a single collection, the quantities are still inadequate to provide more than a very basic appreciation of animal exploitation at this site. Obviously cattle and sheep must have provided a major proportion of the local diet, with an indication of a preponderance of adult animals consumed. It is probable that sheep/goat is under represented and while this should be weighed against a possible deposition bias concerning the cattle bones, it can perhaps be assumed that cattle were the principal meat providers. This is undoubtedly of interest when comparing the evidence to contemporary sites in the area, including the assemblages from 21 Church Road, Bishop's Cleeve & Rudgeway Lane, Walton Cardiff Gloucestershire and from associated sites, all dominated by cattle, followed by sheep/goat bones. Each of these sites also provided a wealth of adult cattle and sheep/goat (Warman 2007, 86-88 & 2008, 54-62).
- 6.5.6.2 There is little scope for further analysis here, perhaps limited to a review of the few measurable bones in combination with the aforementioned similarities in exploitation practices concerning the evidence from contemporary sites in this locality. Obviously such comparisons should be treated with some caution, with varying levels of fragmentation/preservation as well as size of assemblage. However, the apparent similarities are nonetheless worthy of comment. It is therefore recommended that no further work is undertaken although should similar such

assemblages be attained from local sites in the future then some comparative work may be informative.

6.6 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES BY VAL FRYER

6.6.1 Introduction and method statement

6.6.1.1 Excavations at Badsey, undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA), recorded a limited number of features of possible later Iron Age or Early Roman date. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from pit and ditch fills, from layer/spread **251** and from the fill of grave **205** and a total of ten were submitted for assessment.

6.6.1.2 The samples were bulk floated by PCA and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 9. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (2010). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots, seeds and arthropod remains were also abundant within most assemblages.

6.6.2 Results

6.6.2.1 Although charcoal/charred wood fragments are present at a moderate to high density within all assemblages, other plant macrofossils are exceedingly scarce. Occasional cereal grains, including oats (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.), are present, but all as single specimens within an assemblage. Most are very poorly preserved, being both puffed and distorted as a result of combustion at very high temperatures and very fragmented. Somewhat unusually, weed seeds are entirely absent. The charcoal/charred wood fragments are mostly highly comminuted, with many pieces also being rounded and abraded. Other remains are also extremely scarce and, with the exception of the bone fragments from grave **205**, it is thought most likely that all are intrusive within the features from which the samples were taken. Such contamination is not uncommon, particularly where the contexts have suffered post-depositional disturbance due to root penetration.

6.6.2.2 Although specific sieving for molluscan remains was not undertaken, shells of common open country and catholic species of snail are present within all ten assemblages. However, as most retain excellent surface colouration and texturing, it is thought most likely that all are relatively recent inclusions within the feature fills.

6.6.3 Conclusions and recommendations for further work

6.6.3.1 In summary, all ten assemblages are small (i.e. <0.1 litres in volume) and very limited in composition. The few plant remains which are recorded are most likely to be derived from scattered or wind-dispersed detritus, all of which was probably accidentally incorporated within the feature fills. This hypothesis would appear to be supported by the poor condition of the macrofossils, which almost certainly indicates that the material was exposed to the elements for some considerable period prior to burial. As the assemblages are so sparse, it is suggested that the excavated features were probably peripheral to any particular focus of either domestic or agricultural activity.

6.6.3.2 As none of the assemblages contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), no further analysis is recommended. However, a summary of this assessment should be included within any publication of data from the site.

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Context No.	204	245	247	222	232	237	239	251	251	264
Feature No.	205	244	246	221	231	236	238			263
Feature type	Burial	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Layer	Layer	Pit
Cereals										
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grain)		xcf								
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)			xcf		xcf				x	
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)			x			x				
Cereal indet. (grains)		xcffg	xfg			x	xcffg			
Other plant macrofossils										
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xxxx	xxx	xx	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	x	xx	xx	xx	xx	xxx	xxx	xx	xx	x
Charcoal >5mm		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Charcoal >10mm				x			x			
Indet. seed							x			
Other remains										
Black porous 'cokey' material	x					x				
Bone	xx		x							
Small coal frags.						x				
Mollusc shells										
Open country species										
<i>Helicella itala</i>	x					x		x		
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	x	x		x	x	x			x	x
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	x	x			x	x	x	x		
<i>V. costata</i>		x	x		x		x			x
<i>V. pulchella</i>		xcf				x	x		x	
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i>		x			x	x		x		
Catholic species										
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.								x		

Sample volume (litres)										
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 9. The environmental assemblage.

x = 1 – 10 specimens

xx = 11 – 50 specimens

xxx = 51 – 100 specimens

xxxx = 100+ specimens

cf = compare

fg = fragment

7. CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The excavation demonstrated that evidence of Iron Age activity possibly extending into the early Romano-British period exists on the Site, although characterisation of this activity was hampered by severe truncation of all the features and deposits encountered.
- 7.2 The distribution of the features within Trench 2 conforms to no clear pattern of occupation although the paucity of activity represented in the evaluation of the Site to the west of Trench 2 may suggest that the discrete features in Trench 2 represents pit and posthole alignments forming a boundary and that the focus of settlement is to the east of the Site. That layer **251** did not extend across the width of Trench 2 may have some significance and may represent redeposition of deeper feature fills, perhaps ditches, to the immediate east of the Site.
- 7.3 Close dating of the features on the Site was hindered by the lack of diagnostic sherds from the features exposed in Trench 2 although a few diagnostic sherds of distinctive regional pottery fabrics associated with the Malvern Hills of the Worcestershire/Herefordshire border suggest that activity from the middle Iron Age is best represented on the Site.
- 7.4 Pot fabrics associated with the late Iron Age and Romano-British sites in Worcestershire in other features may allude to activity from these periods also although, given the low quantities of pottery retrieved from these features, secure phasing is somewhat tentative.
- 7.5 The lack of evidence of successive occupation material within Trench 2 and the heavily truncated nature of the deposits there suggests a phase of abandonment of the Site in the early Romano-British period followed by subsequent post-medieval ploughing or modern landscaping.
- 7.6 The presence of a solitary inhumation on the Site is a clear indicator of nearby settlement activity although the skeleton was so poorly preserved that little supplementary information could be extracted from it.
- 7.7 In summary, the excavation has provided useful additional evidence of Iron Age and, possibly, early Romano-British settlement activity within this region of south-east Worcestershire although the precise date and nature of this activity is uncertain.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

8.1 The Finds

8.1.1 Human bone

8.1.1.1 The relatively poor condition and highly fragmentary nature of skeleton **205** did not allow for a particularly comprehensive study of the individual and being a single individual no conclusions could be reached that would apply to the wider local population of the period. As such, further current work on this assemblage would have limited value, however, should similar such burials come to light within the region in the future, then a programme of comparative isotope sampling will be informative.

8.1.1.2 A sample of bone has been sent off for Carbon 14 dating, the results of which will be incorporated with the final published report.

8.1.2 Animal Bone

8.1.2.1 The small assemblage of animal bone provided no more than a very basic appreciation of animal exploitation at this Site and as such no further work is currently recommended although should similar such assemblages be attained from local sites some comparative work may be informative.

8.1.3 Publication

8.1.3.1 Archaeological investigations on the Site revealed evidence of both prehistoric funerary and settlement activity in a region where such evidence is hitherto scant, and as such, the findings are worthy of publication. It is proposed that an article will be submitted to Transactions of Worcestershire Archaeological Society. The article will present the results from the investigations comprising a period-driven narrative with relevant plans and sections included to illustrate the text and reference made to similar such sites in an attempt to place the results within a local and wider regional context. Recommendations (with caveats) presented by the various specialists, will be incorporated within the report.

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10.2 PCA Credits

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APPENDIX 1. CONTEXT INDEX

In the table the abbreviations, where used, mean the following: UE means 'unexcavated'; N/A means 'not applicable'; > means 'greater than'; < means 'up to'? means 'uncertain'; Context numbers are followed by a brief description and interpretation; their dimensions in metres (in the order length x width x depth; or diameter x depth); and their critical stratigraphic relationships.

Context	Fieldwork Phase				Length (m)	Width (m)	Ht/Depth/Thk (m)	Diameter (m)	After	Before	Findings	Environmental Sample No.	Cultural Phase No
		Category	Key Description	Interpretation									
100	Strip, Map & Record Trench 1	Layer	Brown friable silty clay loam	Topsoil	Site	Site	<0.12		101	Air			5
101	Strip, Map & Record Trench 1	Layer	Firm yellowish brown clay loam with small common charcoal inclusions, common rootlets and small sub-angular stones	Subsoil	Site	Site	< 0.5		(104), (106), (108)	100	Pottery, An. Bone CBM		5
102	Strip, Map & Record Trench 1	Layer	Firm yellowish brown/strong brown sandy clay with common rootlets	Natural superficial geology	Site	Site	<0.3		UE	103, 105, 107			-
[103]	Strip, Map & Record Trench 1	Feature	Sub-oval feature with gradual sloping concave sides and irregular base	Pit of unknown function	<1.3	<0.8	<0.22		(106)	(104)			4

Context	Fieldwork Phase				Length (m)	Width (m)	Ht/Depth/Thk (m)	Diameter (m)	After	Before	Finds	Environmental Sample No	Cultural Phase No
		Category	Key Description	Interpretation									
(104)	Strip, Map & Record Trench 1	Fill	Compact dark greyish brown silty clay containing a high concentration of medium sub-rounded stones at the base of the fill, occasional charcoal flecks and rootlets.	Fill of pit 103	<1.4	<0.8	<0.22		103	101			4
[105]	Strip, Map & Record Trench 1	Feature	Linear feature aligned N-S with shallow gentle sloping sides and irregular base	Ditch of unknown function	<15m	<1.2	<0.1		102	(106)			4
(106)	Strip, Map & Record Trench 1	Fill	Compact dark reddish brown silty clay with occasional stones	Fill of ditch 105	<15m	<1.2	<0.1		105	103			4
[107]	Strip, Map & Record Trench 1	Feature	Linear feature aligned N-S with shallow gentle sloping sides and irregular base	Ditch of unknown function	<6	<	0.2		102	(108)			4
(108)	Strip, Map & Record Trench 1	Fill	Linear feature aligned E-W with vertical sides and flat base	Fill of ditch 107	<21	<1.4	?		107	101	Pottery		4

Context	Fieldwork Phase				Length (m)	Width (m)	Ht/Depth/Thk (m)	Diameter (m)	After	Before	Finds	Environmental Sample No	Cultural Phase No
		Category	Key Description	Interpretation									
200	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Layer	Very dark greyish brown sandy clay loam with charcoal, glass, plastic and ceramic inclusions and common rootlet disturbance	Topsoil	Site	Site	<0.12		201	Air	Pottery CBM		5
201	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Layer	Dark brown silty clay loam with charcoal and cbm inclusions and common rootlets	Subsoil	Site	Site	<0.5		251	202	Pottery An. bone		5
202	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Layer	Yellowish brown/greyish brown silty clay loam	Natural	1.52	1.2	0.49		A	UE			-
[203]	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Feature	Sub-oval shaped feature with steep irregular sloping sides and irregular base	Cut for crouched inhumation burial	1	0.65	0.22		202	(204)			3
(204)	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Fill	Very firm dark greyish brown clay	Backfill of burial (205)	1	0.65	0.22		(205)	201	Pottery	1	3

Context	Fieldwork Phase				Length (m)	Width (m)	Ht/Depth/Thk (m)	Diameter (m)	After	Before	Findings	Environmental Sample No	Cultural Phase No
		Category	Key Description	Interpretation									
(205)	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Fill	Severely damaged human skeleton placed in a crouched position with fragmented skull visible at northern end of burial. Partially articulated left arm visible in plan	Crouched human burial	1	0.65	0.22		203	(204)	Human bone	1	3
206	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	VOID											
(207)	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	VOID											
(208)	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	VOID											
[209]	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Feature	Sub-circular feature with shallow irregular sides and irregular base	Truncated Iron Age? pit	0.9	0.7	0.05		202	(209)			6
(210)	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Fill	Firm dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stones	Fill of pit 209	0.9	0.7	0.05		(209)	201	An. bone		6

Context	Fieldwork Phase				Length (m)	Width (m)	Ht/Depth/Thk (m)	Diameter (m)	After	Before	Finds	Environmental Sample No	Cultural Phase No
		Category	Key Description	Interpretation									
211	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	VOID											
(212)	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	VOID											
[213]	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Feature	Sub-circular feature with shallow irregular sides and irregular base	Truncated Iron Age? pit	<1	<0.88	0.08		202	(214)			6
(214)	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Fill	Soft dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional stones	Fill of pit 213	<6	<1.2	0.4		213	201			6
[215]	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Feature	Sub-circular feature with shallow concave sides and uneven base	Truncated Iron Age? pit	0.7	0.6	0.05		202	(216)			6
(216)	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Fill	Firm dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stones	Fill of pit 215	0.7	0.6	0.05		215	201			6

Context	Fieldwork Phase				Length (m)	Width (m)	Ht/Depth/Thk (m)	Diameter (m)	After	Before	Findings	Environmental Sample No	Cultural Phase No
		Category	Key Description	Interpretation									
[217]	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Feature	Sub-circular feature with shallow irregular sides and irregular base	Truncated Iron Age? pit	1.5	1.2	<0.1		202	(218)			1
(218)	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Fill	Friable dark greyish brown silty clay loam	Fill of pit 217	1.5	1.2	<0.1		217	201	Pottery		1
[219]	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Feature	Sub-circular feature with shallow irregular sides and irregular base	Truncated Iron Age? pit	0.9	0.65	<0.12		202	(220)			1
(220)	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay graduating to a yellowish brown silty clay at the base of the feature	Fill of pit 217	0.9	0.65	<0.12		219	201	Pottery, An. bone		1
[221]	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Feature	Sub-circular feature with shallow irregular sides and irregular base	Truncated Iron Age? pit	<2.2	<1.6	<0.1		202	(222)			2
(222)	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Fill	Firm dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stones and rootlets	Fill of pit 219	<2.2	<1.6	<0.1		221	201	Pottery An. Bone Fired clay	4	2

Context	Fieldwork Phase				Length (m)	Width (m)	Ht/Depth/Thk (m)	Diameter (m)	After	Before	Finds	Environmental Sample No	Cultural Phase No
		Category	Key Description	Interpretation									
[223]	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Fill	Amorphous-shaped feature with shallow sloping sides and flattish base	Truncated Iron Age? pit	<1.1	<0.7	<0.08		202	(224)			3
(224)	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Fill	Sticky very dark greyish brown silty clay loam with charcoal, small stones and rootlet inclusions	Fill of pit 223	<1.2	<0.7	<0.08		221	201			3
[225]	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Feature	Amorphous-shaped feature elongated on a N-S alignment with shallow sloping sides and flattish base	Truncated Iron Age? pit	<1	<5	0.05		202	(226)			1
(226)	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Fill	Loose dark greyish brown silty clay loam with occasional small charcoal inclusions and common rootlet disturbance	Fill of pit 225	<1	<5	1.05		225	201	Pottery		1
[227]	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Feature	Sub-circular feature with shallow irregular sides and irregular base	Truncated Iron Age? pit	<8	<5	<1		202	(228)			6
(228)	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Fill	Friable dark greyish brown silty clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions	Fill of pit 227	<8	<5	<1		227	201	An. bone		6

Context	Fieldwork Phase				Length (m)	Width (m)	Ht/Depth/Thk (m)	Diameter (m)	After	Before	Finds	Environmental Sample No	Cultural Phase No
		Category	Key Description	Interpretation									
[229]	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Feature	Sub-circular feature with shallow irregular sides and irregular base	Truncated Iron Age? pit	1.46	0.9	0.14		202	(230)			1
(230)	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay graduating to a yellowish brown silty clay at the base of the feature	Fill of pit 229	1.46	0.9	0.14		230	201	Pottery An. Bone Fired clay		1
[231]	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Feature	Sub-circular feature with shallow irregular sides and irregular base	Truncated Iron Age? pit	1	0.9	0.05		202	(232)			2
(232)	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Fill	Friable dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stone and rootlet inclusions	Fill of pit 231	1	0.9	0.05		231	201	Pottery An. bone	5	2
[233]	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Feature	Large sub-circular feature with gradually sloping concave sides and flattish base	Truncated Iron Age? pit			<0.25	1.34	202	(234)			3
(234)	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Fill	Firm dark brown silty clay loam with occasional charcoal, sub-angular stone inclusions and common rootlets	Primary fill of pit 233			<0.26	1.34	233	(234)	Pottery An. bone		3

Context	Fieldwork Phase				Length (m)	Width (m)	Ht/Depth/Thk (m)	Diameter (m)	After	Before	Finds	Environmental Sample No	Cultural Phase No
		Category	Key Description	Interpretation									
(235)	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Fill	Firm yellowish brown silty clay loam with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions	Secondary fill of pit 233	1.34	0.5	<0.2		(234)	201			3
[236]	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Feature	Sub-circular feature with shallow irregular sides and flat base	Truncated Iron Age? pit	1.13	0.6	<0.13		202	(237)			2
(237)	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Fill	Friable dark greyish brown silty clay graduating to a yellowish brown silty clay at the base of the feature	Fill of pit 236	1.13	0.6	<0.13		236	201	Pottery An. Bone Fired clay	6	2
[238]	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Feature	Sub-circular feature with shallow irregular sides and flat base	Truncated Iron Age? pit	2.35	1.8	0.08		202	(239)			2
(239)	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Fill	Friable dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions	Fill of pit 238	2.35	1.8	0.08		238	201	Pottery An. bone	7	2
[240]	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Feature	Sub-oval feature with indistinct edges, shallow irregular sloping sides and uneven base	Possible tree root disturbance	2.5	<1.1	<0.1		202	(241)			5

Context	Fieldwork Phase				Length (m)	Width (m)	Ht/Depth/Thk (m)	Diameter (m)	After	Before	Finds	Environmental Sample No	Cultural Phase No
		Category	Key Description	Interpretation									
(241)	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Fill	Firm dark brown clay loam intensively disturbed by root action	Fill of pit 240	2.5	<1.1	<0.1		240	201			5
[242]	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Feature	Amorphous-shaped feature with irregular sloping sides and base	Truncated Iron Age? pit	0.9	0.47	0.1		202	(243)			6
(243)	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay graduating to a yellowish brown silty clay at the base of the feature	Fill of pit 242	0.9	0.47	0.1		240	201	An. Bone Fired clay		6
[244]	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Feature	Sub-circular ring ditch partially obscured beneath the baulk section.	Shallow sloping sides down to a flat base			0.1 - 0.01	<4	202	(245)			2
(245)	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Fill	Friable dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions, small stones and rootlets	Fill of pit 244			0.1 - 0.01	<4	244	201	An. Bone CBM Fired clay	2	2
[246]	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Feature	Sub-oval feature with indistinct edges, shallow irregular sloping sides and uneven base	Truncated Iron Age? pit	1.6	1.2	0.1		202	(247)			2

Context	Fieldwork Phase				Length (m)	Width (m)	Ht/Depth/Thk (m)	Diameter (m)	After	Before	Finds	Environmental Sample No	Cultural Phase No
		Category	Key Description	Interpretation									
(247)	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Fill	Friable dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions, small stones and rootlets	Fill of pit 246	1.6	1.2	0.1		246	201	Pottery An. bone	3	2
[248]	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Group Number	Group number assigned to features 244 and 246										
[249]	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Feature	Sub-circular feature with shallow irregular sides and flat base	Truncated Iron Age? pit			0.11	0.92	202	(250)			2
(250)	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay graduating to a yellowish brown silty clay at the base of the feature	Fill of pit 249			0.11	0.92	249	201	Pottery An. Bone CBM Fired clay		2
251	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Layer	Friable very dark grey silty clay loam layer extending discontinuously from the eastern baulk section for c. 3m and discontinuously from the northern baulk section for c.20m	Iron Age? layer representing redistribution of the fills of features to the immediate east of the site	<19.5	<3			202	201	Pottery Fired clay	8 + 9	2

Context	Fieldwork Phase				Length (m)	Width (m)	Ht/Depth/Thk (m)	Diameter (m)	After	Before	Finds	Environmental Sample No	Cultural Phase No
		Category	Key Description	Interpretation									
[252]	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Feature	Sub-circular feature with shallow irregular sides and flat base	Truncated Iron Age? pit	1.14	1.12	0.1		202	(253)			2
(253)	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Fill	Friable dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions, small stones and rootlets	Fill of pit 252	1.14	1.12	0.2		252	201	Pottery		2
[254]	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Feature	Sub-oval feature with indistinct edges, shallow irregular sloping sides and uneven base	Truncated Iron Age? pit	0.5	0.4	0.03		202	(255)			6
(255)	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	Fill	Friable dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions, small stones and rootlets	Fill of pit 254	0.5	0.4	0.03		254	201			6
256	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2	U/S Finds									Pottery An. bone		2
[257]	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2A	Feature	Sub-circular feature with shallow irregular sides and flat base	Truncated Iron Age? pit	0.65	0.6	0.05		202	(258)			2

Context	Fieldwork Phase				Length (m)	Width (m)	Ht/Depth/Thk (m)	Diameter (m)	After	Before	Findings	Environmental Sample No	Cultural Phase No
		Category	Key Description	Interpretation									
(258)	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2A	Fill	Friable dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions, small stones and rootlets	Fill of pit 257	0.65	0.6	0.05		257	201	Pottery Fired clay		2
[259]	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2A	Feature	Sub-oval feature with indistinct edges, shallow irregular sloping sides and uneven base	Truncated Iron Age? pit	0.8	0.4	0.05		202	(260)			6
(260)	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2A	Fill	Friable dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions, small stones and rootlets	Fill of pit 259	0.8	0.4	0.05		259	201			6
[261]	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2A	Feature	Sub-oval feature with indistinct edges, shallow irregular sloping sides and uneven base	Truncated Iron Age? pit	1.25	0.7	<0.1		202	(262)			2
(262)	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2A	Fill	Firm olive brown silty clay loam with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions and small angular stones	Fill of pit 261	1.25	0.7	<0.1		259	201	Pottery An. Bone CBM Fired clay		2
[263]	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2A	Feature	Large sub-circular feature with shallow irregular sloping sides and sub-rounded base	Truncated Iron Age? pit	1.6	1.4	<0.14		202	(264)			2

Context	Fieldwork Phase				Length (m)	Width (m)	Ht/Depth/Thk (m)	Diameter (m)	After	Before	Finds	Environmental Sample No	Cultural Phase No
		Category	Key Description	Interpretation									
(264)	Strip, Map & Record Trench 2A	Fill	Friable dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions, small stones and rootlets	Fill of pit 263	1.6	1.4	<0.14		263	201	Pottery An. bone	10	2

APPENDIX 2. PLATES



Plate 1. General shot of Trench 1 after machine stripping down to natural substrate **102**, looking south. Scales 2 x 2m.



Plate 2. General shot of Trench 1 after machine stripping down to natural substrate **102**, looking north. Scales 2 x 2m.



Plate 3. East-facing section of half-sectioned feature
103 (104) Scales 1 x 0.5m

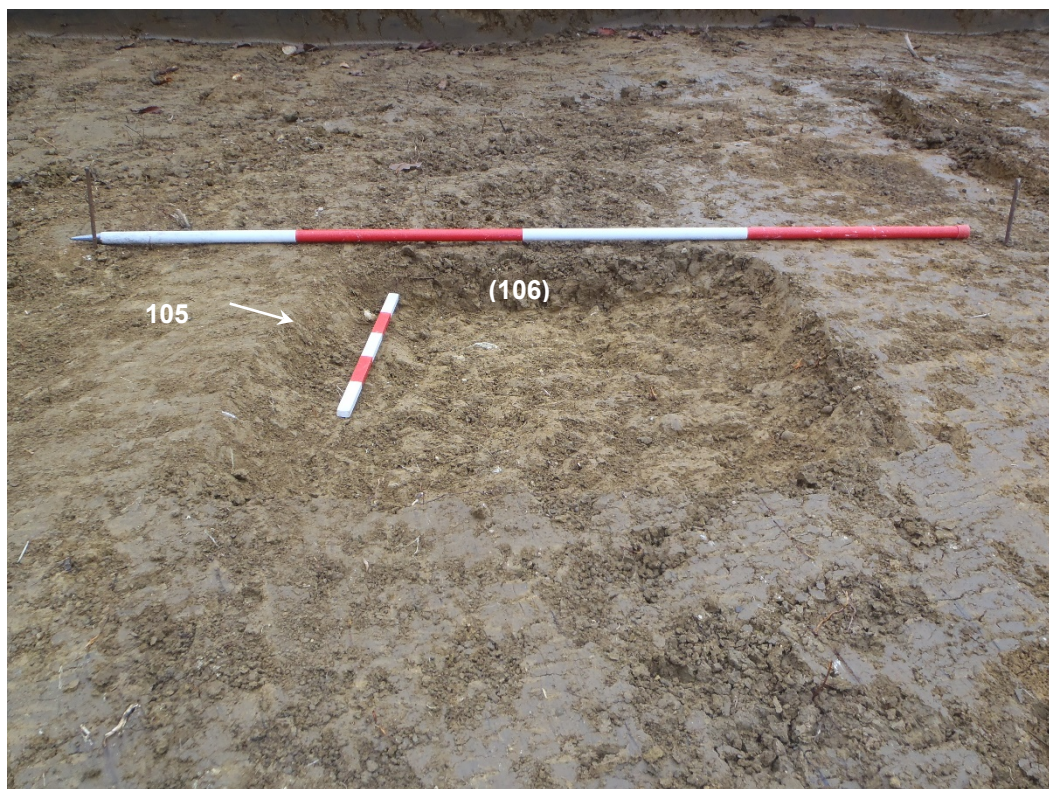


Plate 4. South-facing section of slot in linear feature **105, (106)** half-sectioned. Scales
1 x 2m, 1 x 0.5m.



Plate 5. View along linear feature **105**, **(106)** looking north. No scales.



Plate 6. North-facing section of slot in linear feature **107**, **(108)** half-sectioned. Scales 1 x 2m, 1 x 0.5m



Plate 7. General view of Trench 2 showing cut for crouched inhumation burial **203** and layer **251**, looking southwest. No scales.



Plate 8. Pre-ex view of inhumation burial **203**, (**204**), looking north. Scales 1 x 0.5m, 2 x 0.4m 1 x 0.2m.



Plate 9. Close-up of skull fragments of skeleton (205). Scale 1 x 0.2m.



Plate 10. Curvilinear feature 244 and feature 246. Scales 1 x 2m; 1 x 1m.



Plate 11. West-facing section of Trench 2 showing layers **200**, **201**, **202** and undulating layer **251**. Scales 1 x 2m; 1 x 1m.

APPENDIX 3: IRON AGE AND ROMAN POTTERY CATALOGUE

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim dia	Rim eve
204	WO012	-	-	U	-	HM	1		BS; OX	1	3	0	0
207	WO004.7	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR	BS; IRF; SHELL & GROG	4	10	0	0
207	WO004.1	JBNK	RD	-	-	HM; CORD	1	ABR	RIM; R; RIM & CORDON OF NECKED JAR OR BOWL	2	25	0	0
218	WO004.3	-	-	U	-	HM	1	VAB	BS SCRAPS; IRF	9	5	0	0
220	WO004.3	-	-	U	-	HM	1		BS; IRF	1	2	0	0
220	WO004.3	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR	BS; R	1	2	0	0
222	WO004.1	-	-	U	-	HM	1		BS; OX	1	31	0	0
222	WO004.1	-	-	U	-	HM	1		BS; OX/R	3	17	0	0
222	WO004.1	-	-	U	-	HM	1		BS; R	1	17	0	0
226	WO004.3	-	-	U	-	HM	1		BS SCRAPS; IRF	3	9	0	0
230	WO004.3	-	-	U	-	HM	1		BS SCRAP; IRF	1	4	0	0
232	WO004.1	-	-	U	-	HM	3		BS SCRAPS; IRF	3	7	0	0
234	WO004.3	-	-	U	-	HM	1		BS; OX/R	1	7	0	0
234	WO004.1	-	-	U	-	HM	1		BS; R	8	89	0	0
234	WO012	-	-	U	-	HM	1	VAB	BS; OX	1	4	0	0
234	WO004.1	-	-	U	-	HM	2	ABR	BS; IRF	2	3	0	0
237	WO004.3	-	-	U	-	HM	6	VAB	BS; IRF; SAMPLE 6	6	21	0	0
237	WO004.1	-	-	U	-	HM	12	VAB	BS; IRF; SAMPLE 6	12	120	0	0

239	WO004.1	-	-	U	-	HM	8	VAB	BS; IRF	8	47	0	0
245	WO004.1	-	U	U	-	HM	1	VAB	RIM SCRAP; FORM UNCERTAIN	1	1	0	2
245	WO004.1	-	-	U	-	HM	3	VAB	BS; IRF	3	8	0	0
245	WO004.1	-	-	U	-	HM	10	VAB	BS; R	10	17	0	0
247	WO004.1	-	-	U	-	HM	4	VAB	BS SCRAPS	4	5	0	0
250	WO004.1	-	-	U	-	HM	1		BS; IRF	1	4	0	0
251	WO004.7	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR	BS; OX; THIN WALLED	4	7	0	0
251	WO004.3	-	-	U	-	HM	4	ABR	BS; IRF	4	36	0	0
251	WO004.1	-	-	U	-	HM	34	ABR	BS SCRAPS	34	190	0	0
251	WO004.1	-	-	U	-	HM	52	VAB	BS SCRAPS	52	71	0	0
251	WO004.1	JBL	-	U	-	HM	3	ABR	BS; IRF	3	51	0	0
253	WO004.3	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR	BS; IRF	1	3	0	0
253	WO004.4	-	-	U	FLT	HM	1	ABR	BS; OX/R	2	32	0	0
253	WO009	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR	BS; R	1	2	0	0
253	WO004.1	-	-	U	-	HM	14	VAB	BS SCRAPS	14	25	0	0
253	WO004.4	JBEV	EVR	U	-	HM	1	VAB	RIM; OX	1	6	0	2
256	WO004.1	-	-	U	FLT	HM	1	ABR	BASE; OX/R	1	17	0	0
256	WO004.3	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR	BS; OX	1	5	0	0
256	WO004.1	-	-	U	-	HM	1	VAB	BS; OX/R	2	4	0	0
258	WO004.1	-	-	U	-	HM	1	VAB	BS; OX	2	8	0	0

262	WO004.3	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR	BS; IRF	2	10	0	0
262	WO004.1	-	-	U	-	HM	6	ABR	BS; IRF	6	31	0	0
262	WO004.7	JBL	-	U	-	HM	1		BS; OX	1	44	0	0
262	WO004.1	JBL	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR	BS; OX; THICK SHERD	1	23	0	0
264	WO004.1	-	-	U	-	HM	1		BS; OX/R	4	14	0	0
264	WO004.1	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR	BS; R	1	9	0	0

APPENDIX 4. OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-243222

Project details

Project name	32 Bretforton Road, Badsey, Worcestershire
Short description of the project	Pre-Construct Archaeology were commissioned by Armour Heritage Ltd. to undertake an archaeological excavation on land at 52 Bretforton Road, Badsey, Worcestershire. The excavation revealed further evidence of Iron Age and early Romano-British settlement activity on the Site in the form of a single crouched inhumation, a curvilinear ditch and associated pit feature, a cluster of severely truncated pit and posthole remnants and a spread of material containing middle Iron Age pottery and animal bone. Further evidence of the post-medieval activity previously recorded was identified in the form of a linear ditches; a further undated linear ditch and a pit were also thought to date to this period.
Project dates	Start: 02-11-2015 End: 17-11-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	BRBW15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	PITS Middle Iron Age
Monument type	BURIAL Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Investigation type	"Full excavation"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WORCESTERSHIRE WYCHAVON BADSEY 32 Bretforton Road, Badsey,
Postcode	WR11 7XQ
Study area	2 Hectares
Site coordinates	SP 40766 24359 51.915833333333 -1.407222222222 51 54 57 N 001 24 26 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 35.5m Max: 35.5m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA Midlands
Project brief originator	Armour Heritage Ltd
Project design originator	n/a
Project director/manager	Kevin Trott
Project supervisor	Tony Molloy
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultancy
Name of sponsor/funding body	Armour Heritage Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museums Worcester
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics"

Digital Archive recipient	Museums Worcester
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Digital Media available	"GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
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Paper Archive recipient	Museums Worcester
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Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text"
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Entered by	Tony Molloy (tony_molloy@outlook.com)
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Entered on	22 February 2016
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PCA

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