



Redrow Homes (Midlands)

# Aldington Lodge, Offenham Road, Evesham

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Planning Reference W/13/01289/OU

HER Number WSM67204

OASIS Reference: rskenvir2-238597

660774

DECEMBER 2015

**RSK**



## RSK GENERAL NOTES

---

**Project No.:** 660774

**OASIS Ref:** rskenvir2-238597

**Title:** Aldington Lodge, Offenham Road, Evesham: Archaeological Evaluation Report



**Client:** Redrow Homes (Midlands)

**Date:** 11 December 2015

**Office:** Helsby

**Status:** Draft

**Revision:**

<b>Author</b>	Rowena Henderson/Laurence Hayes	<b>Technical reviewer</b>	Laurence Hayes
Signature		Signature	
Date:	08/12/2015	Date:	11/12/2015

RSK Environment Ltd (RSK) has prepared this report for the sole use of the client, showing reasonable skill and care, for the intended purposes as stated in the agreement under which this work was completed. The report may not be relied upon by any other party without the express agreement of the client and RSK. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the professional advice included in this report.

Where any data supplied by the client or from other sources have been used, it has been assumed that the information is correct. No responsibility can be accepted by RSK for inaccuracies in the data supplied by any other party. The conclusions and recommendations in this report are based on the assumption that all relevant information has been supplied by those bodies from whom it was requested.

No part of this report may be copied or duplicated without the express permission of RSK and the party for whom it was prepared.

Where field investigations have been carried out, these have been restricted to a level of detail required to achieve the stated objectives of the work.

This work has been undertaken in accordance with the quality management system of RSK Environment Ltd.

Redrow Homes (Midlands)

Aldington Lodge, Offenham Road, Evesham: Archaeological Evaluation Report

660774

# CONTENTS

<b>1 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2 LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>4 DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>5 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>6 METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>7 RESULTS .....</b>	<b>16</b>
Summary .....	16
Detailed Description.....	17
Trench 1.....	17
Trench 2.....	17
Trench 3.....	17
Trench 4.....	18
Trench 5.....	19
Trench 6.....	20
Trench 7.....	21
Trench 8.....	22
Trench 9.....	23
Trench 10.....	23
Trench 11.....	25
Trench 12.....	27
Trench 13.....	30
<b>8 FINDS .....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>9 DISCUSSION .....</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>10 CONCLUSION.....</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>APPENDIX A: DRAWINGS .....</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>APPENDIX B: PHOTOGRAPHS.....</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>APPENDIX C: OASIS FORM .....</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>APPENDIX D: ARCHIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>61</b>

## FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location .....	6
Figure 2: Detailed Site Location (Source OS Opendata).....	7
Figure 3: South east part of site facing north west from driveway .....	7
Figure 4: Aldington Lodge and garden in south west part of site, facing north east .....	8
Figure 5: Pasture in north west part of site, facing north west .....	8
Figure 6: 1886 Ordnance Survey Map .....	10
Figure 7: 1904 Ordnance Survey Map .....	11
Figure 8: 1927 Ordnance Survey Map .....	11
Figure 9: 1965 Ordnance Survey Map .....	12
Figure 10: Interpretive Magnetometry Plot (GSB Prospection 2013) .....	12
Figure 11: Indicative development layout (Redrow Homes Drawing 1663-08-01-002).....	13



Figure 12: West facing section, linear feature [303] .....	18
Figure 13: South west facing section, linear feature [404] .....	19
Figure 14: South east facing section, post hole [503] .....	20
Figure 15: South east facing section, post hole [505] .....	20
Figure 16: South west facing section, ditch [702] .....	21
Figure 17: East facing section, ditch [704] .....	22
Figure 18: South west facing section, root hole [803] .....	23
Figure 19: South east facing section, ditch [1009] .....	24
Figure 20: East/south facing section, intercutting pits [1002], [1004] and [1006] .....	25
Figure 21: South west facing section, ditch [1102] .....	26
Figure 22: South west facing section, pit/tree bole [1111] .....	27
Figure 23: South facing section, pit/tree bole [1113] .....	27
Figure 24: South east facing section, ditch [1205] .....	28
Figure 25: South east facing section, ditch [1208] .....	29
Figure 26: West facing post-excavation profile, tree bole [1202] .....	29
Figure 27: South west facing section, tree bole [1210] .....	30
Figure 28: West facing section, ditch [1304] .....	31
Figure 29: South west facing section, tree bole [1308] .....	31
Figure 30: Trench 1 facing north east .....	39
Figure 31: Trench 1, west facing section .....	39
Figure 32: Trench 2, facing north west .....	40
Figure 33: Trench 2, south facing section .....	40
Figure 34: Trench 3, facing south .....	41
Figure 35: Trench 3, east facing section .....	41
Figure 36: Trench 3, gully terminus [303] facing south east .....	42
Figure 37: Trench 4, facing north east .....	42
Figure 38: Trench 4, south east facing section .....	43
Figure 39: Trench 4, linear feature [404], looking south east .....	43
Figure 40: Trench 5, facing north west .....	44
Figure 41: Trench 5, possible posthole [503], south west facing section .....	44
Figure 42: Trench 5. Possible posthole [505], south west facing section .....	45
Figure 43: Trench 6, facing east .....	45
Figure 44: Trench 6, south facing section .....	46
Figure 45: Trench 7, facing south west .....	46
Figure 46: Trench 7, Ditch [702], north west facing section .....	47
Figure 47: Trench 7, Ditch [704], east facing section .....	47
Figure 48: Trench 8, facing south west .....	48
Figure 49: Trench 8, root hole [803], north east facing section .....	48
Figure 50: Trench 9, facing south east .....	49
Figure 51: Trench 9, south west facing section .....	49
Figure 52: Trench 10, facing north east .....	50
Figure 53: Trench 10, south east facing section .....	50
Figure 54: Trench 10, intercutting pits [1002], [1004] and [1006]. North west facing section .....	51
Figure 55: Trench 10, Ditch [1009]. Facing south east .....	51
Figure 56: Trench 11, facing south .....	52
Figure 57: Trench 11, west facing section .....	52
Figure 58: Trench 11, possible tree bole [1111], north west facing section .....	53



Figure 59: Trench 11, pit/root disturbance [1113], south facing section .....	53
Figure 60: Trench 11, Ditch [1102], oblique view of south west facing section .....	54
Figure 61: Trench 12, facing south .....	54
Figure 62: Trench 12, Ditch [1208], north west facing section.....	55
Figure 63: Trench 12, Ditch [1208] facing west .....	55
Figure 64: Trench 12, Ditch [1205], north west facing section.....	56
Figure 65: Trench 12, tree bole [1202], facing east .....	56
Figure 66: Trench 12, root bole [1210], south west facing section .....	57
Figure 67: Trench 13, facing south .....	57
Figure 68: Trench 13, possible Ditch [1304], facing south east.....	58
Figure 69: Trench 13, tree bole [1302], north east facing section .....	58
Figure 70: Trench 13, tree bole [1308], south west facing section .....	59

# 1 INTRODUCTION

---

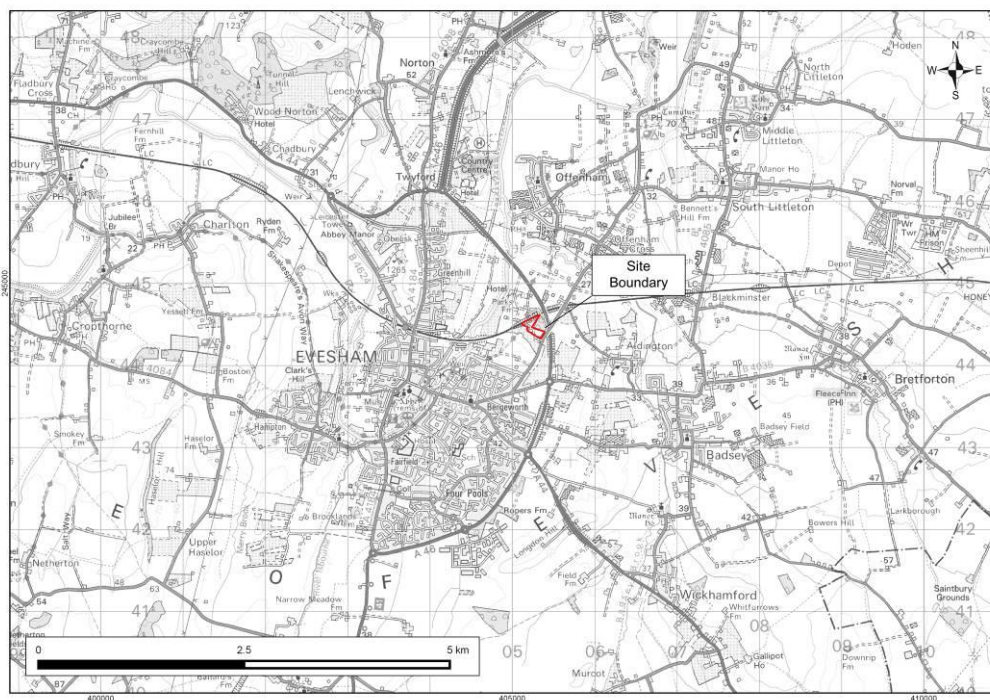
- 1.1 This report describes the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken on land surrounding Aldington Lodge, Offenham Road, Evesham, located at NGR 405251, 244435 (nearest postcode WR11 8UB). It has been prepared by RSK Environment Ltd ('RSK') on behalf of Redrow Homes (Midlands) ('the Client').
- 1.2 The site comprises 3 hectares of land which includes the driveway, house and gardens of Aldington Lodge and an attached parcel of open pasture.
- 1.3 Outline planning permission has been granted for a residential development of up to 70 dwellings with new access onto Offenham Road, the relocation of existing access onto Offenham Road, open space, car parking and associated infrastructure (Wychavon District Planning Reference W/13/01289/OU, Appeal number APP/H1840/A/14/2221103).
- 1.4 The planning permission includes a condition requiring a programme of archaeological work (condition 13) which states:  
  
*No development shall take place until a programme of archaeological work, including a Written Scheme of Investigation, has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. Development shall then be carried out in accordance with the approved details and timetable. The details to be submitted shall include, but are not confined to:*
  - a) an assessment of significance and research questions;*
  - b) the programme and methodology of site investigation and recording;*
  - c) the programme for post investigation assessment;*
  - d) provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording, including a timetable;*
  - e) provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and recording, including a timetable;*
  - f) provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation, including a timetable;*
  - g) nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*
- 1.5 Prior to the current phase of work no intrusive archaeological investigations had been carried out at the site. A detailed desk based assessment exists for the site (Heritage Collective 2013) and a geophysical magnetometry survey was undertaken of the whole site (GSB Prospection 2013) which identified a number of anomalies of an unknown date.
- 1.6 The Planning Archaeologist for Worcestershire County Council (advisor to Wychavon District Council) therefore requested the archaeological evaluation to inform the requirement for any further archaeological mitigation at the site.

- 1.7 In compliance with Condition 13 of outline planning permission the methodology for the evaluation was described in a Written Scheme of Investigation (RSK 2015) which had been approved in writing by the Planning Archaeologist prior to works commencing.
- 1.8 RSK is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and abides by their *Code of Conduct* (2014). This WSI has been prepared with reference to the CIfA's *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014).



## 2 LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The site is an irregular plot of land enclosing approximately 3 hectares, located at NGR 405305, 244470 (nearest postcode WR11 8UB) 2.3km to the north east of Evesham town centre (Figure 1 and Figure 2).
- 2.2 The site is divided into three discrete areas. The eastern part of the site comprises a level rectilinear area of grassland, formerly orchard and later used as gardens and a paddock for horses, surrounded by mature deciduous trees and flanked to the north and east by tall hedges (Figure 3). The south west part of the site contains Aldington Lodge (a large 19<sup>th</sup> century residential property with modern extensions), its landscaped gardens, swimming pool and tennis court (Figure 4). The north west part of the site comprises a triangular area of pasture, with stables to the south and an internal post-and-wire boundary running east-west in the centre of the field (Figure 5). The north west site boundary is defined by the course of the Evesham-Oxford railway cutting.
- 2.3 The site is broadly level at around 45.5m AOD, descending gradually to 43m AOD to the south and west.
- 2.4 The bedrock consists of Blue Lias Formation and Charmouth Mudstone Formation (British Geological Survey<sup>1</sup>). The superficial geology in the area of proposed development is Ailstone Member (sand and gravel) (BGS Geoindex).



**Figure 1: Site Location**

<sup>1</sup> <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>. Accessed 23/09/15



**Figure 2: Detailed Site Location (Source OS Opendata)**



**Figure 3: South east part of site facing north west from driveway**





**Figure 4: Aldington Lodge and garden in south west part of site, facing north east**



**Figure 5: Pasture in north west part of site, facing north west**



### 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

---

- 3.1 The archaeological background to the application site has been described at length in a desk based assessment accompanying the application for outline planning permission (Heritage Collective 2013).
- 3.2 No heritage assets, either designated or non-designated, were recorded within the application site.
- 3.3 The desk based assessment concluded that there was a moderate potential for early prehistoric occupation to be present associated with possible Palaeolithic activity on the gravels. A moderate potential was also suggested for occupation dating to the later prehistoric period on the basis of known *in situ* Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement remains recorded within 2km.
- 3.4 The potential for Roman activity to be present was assessed as low to moderate on the basis of the proximity of known sites to the application site, though it was also noted that little archaeological excavation has been carried out to confirm the presence and character of any *in situ* remains at findspot locations.
- 3.5 There is evidence for early medieval activity in the form of burials surrounding the Saxon centres of settlement at Evesham and Bengeworth to the south, however these are in excess of 1.5km from the site and a low potential was assessed for the presence of early medieval remains within the site.
- 3.6 Medieval activity is well represented, with settlement confined to the existing settlements and extensive ridge and furrow cultivation in the surrounding area. The potential for the site to contain remains of this period and subsequent early post-medieval was considered slight, any remains likely to reflect agricultural activity either in the form of pasture or arable cultivation. LiDAR data indicates the nearest area of ridge and furrow is located immediately to the south west of the site.
- 3.7 The earliest detailed mapping for the site is the Aldington enclosure map of 1807. Prior to this date the land formed part of the common fields of Aldington. The enclosure map shows that the land within the application site was part of a single large plot used for pasture (*'piece or parcel of land in Furze Furlong, Broad Furze Leys and Aldington Common'*<sup>2</sup>). In 1808 the plot was allotted to the lessees of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church. A valuation of the plot in 1826 stated that it was a "superior allotment in seven closes, well fenced adjoining good road, no buildings"<sup>3</sup>.
- 3.8 Land to the immediate north west of the site was bisected by the cutting for the Oxford, Worcester and Wolverhampton railway, opened in the early 1850s. Aldington Lodge was built in the 1858 and occupied by the Horsman family for over 50 years.

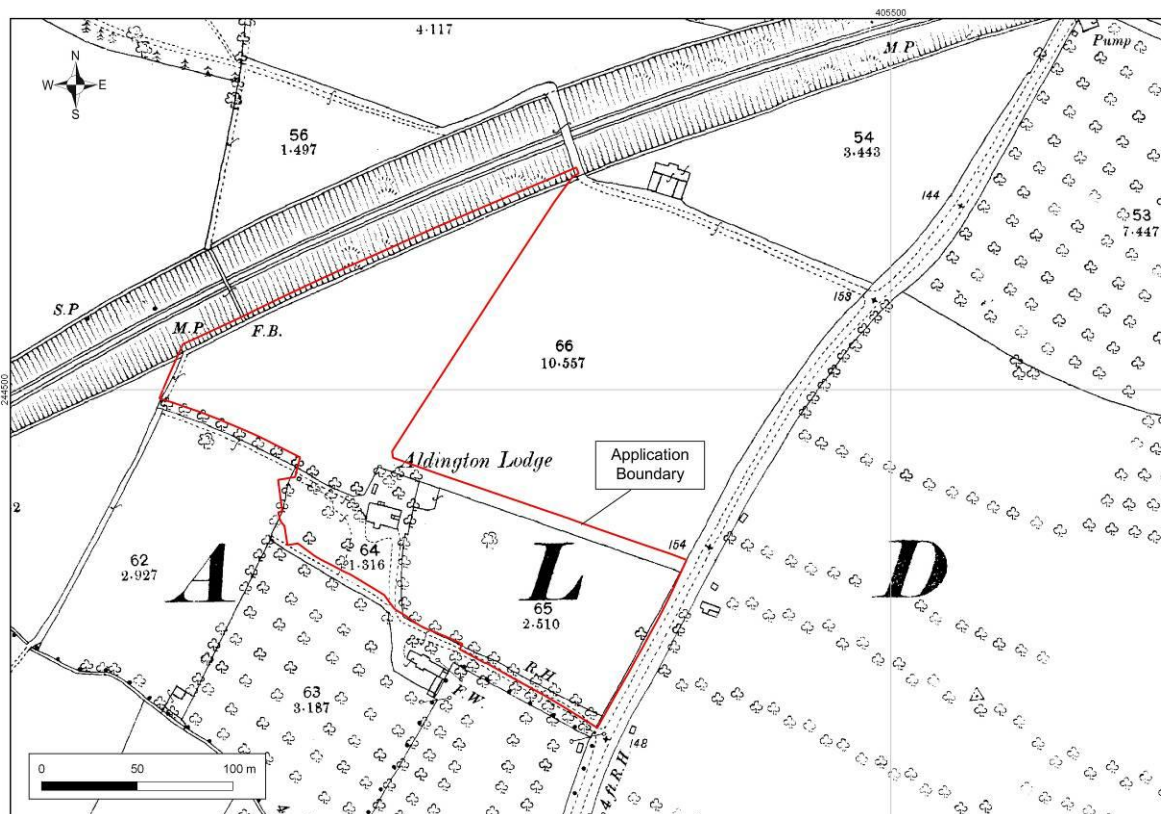
---

<sup>2</sup>

<http://gis.worcestershire.gov.uk/website/BadseyMapping/Default.aspx?Box=404842.57:242979.27:405752.26:245023.12>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.badsey.net/places/roads/offen.htm>

- 3.9 Historic OS mapping shows that in 1886 (Figure 6) the northern and eastern parts of the site were pasture, with Aldington Lodge at the centre within a small wooded garden accessed via a driveway from Offenham Road in the east. By 1904 the northern pasture was in use as an orchard (labelled 'Allotments', Figure 7) and in 1927 the eastern pasture was also cultivated as an orchard (Figure 8). The 1965 mapping indicates that by that time the area of orchard had been returned to pasture or arable cultivation, with tennis courts built to the south of Aldington Lodge House (Figure 9). The site has remained little-changed since that date.
- 3.10 A geophysical magnetometry survey was undertaken in 2013 (GSB Prospection). In the northern part of the site a series of unexplained south east-north west aligned linear anomalies were observed, with an approximately perpendicular anomaly extending to the south west (Figure 10). The anomalies were attributed to activity within the orchard during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. A large cluster of discrete anomalies were recorded in the eastern part of the site which are likely to reflect the former location of orchard trees.



**Figure 6: 1886 Ordnance Survey Map**

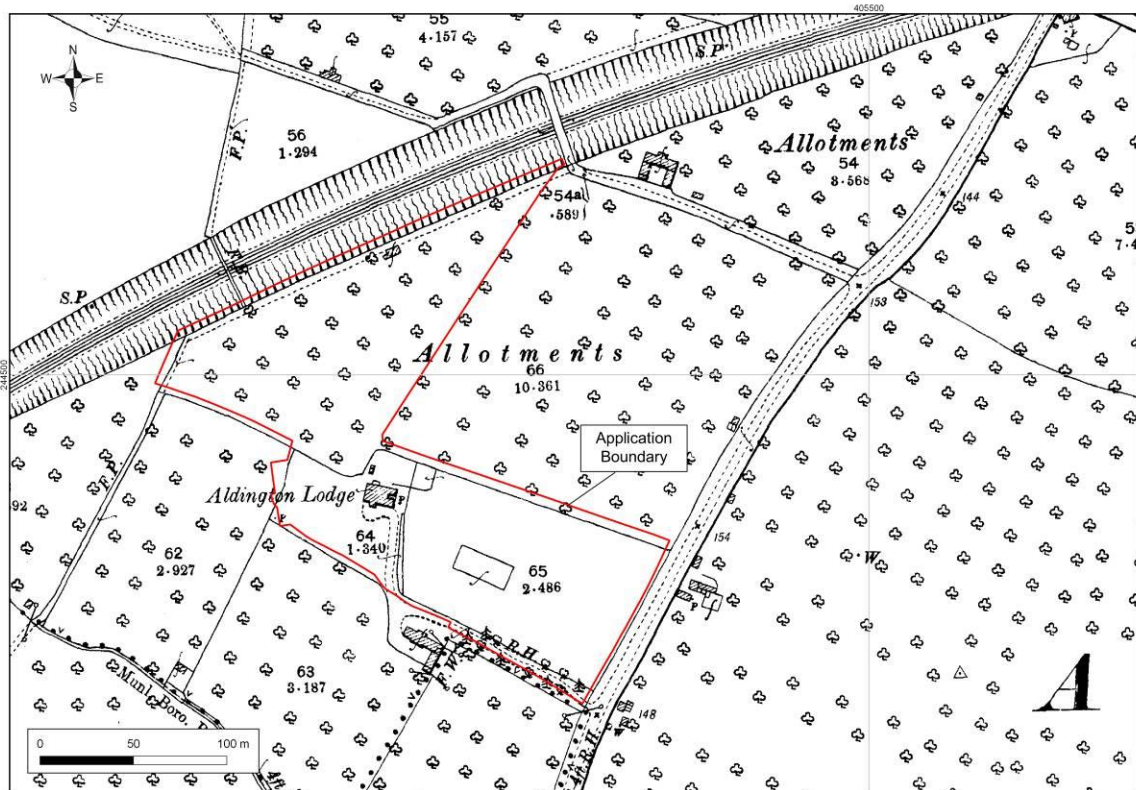


Figure 7: 1904 Ordnance Survey Map

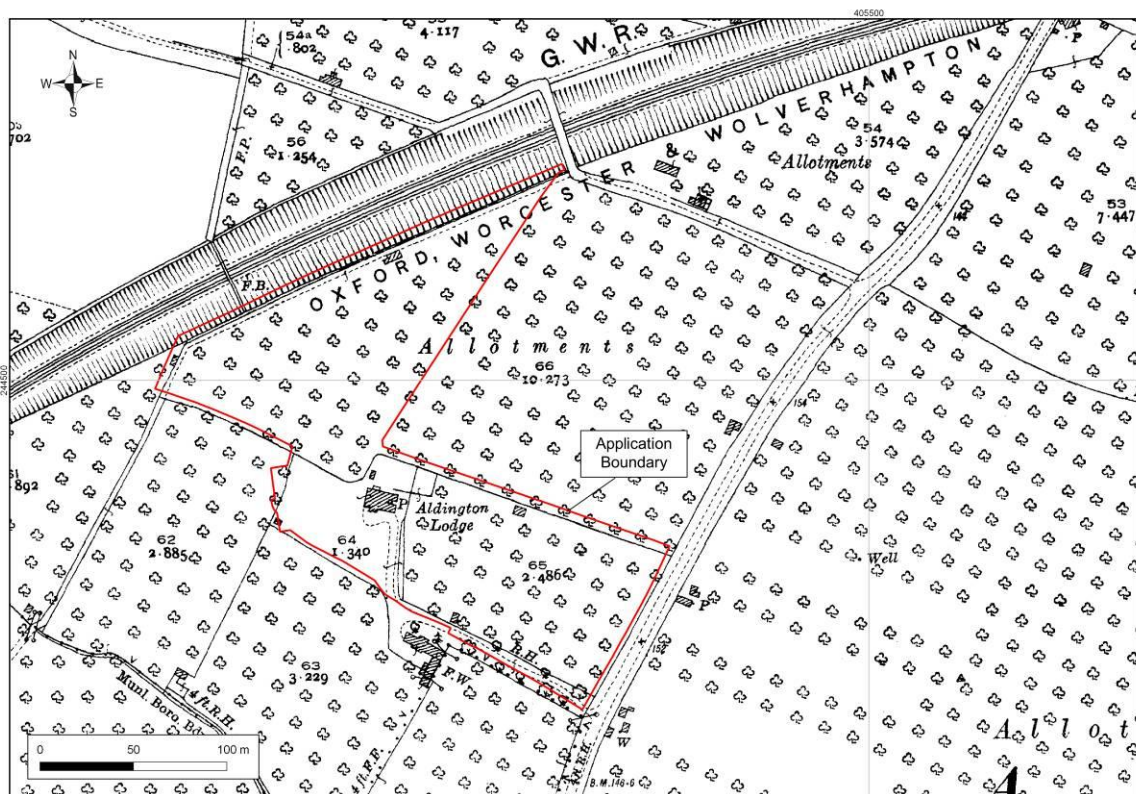
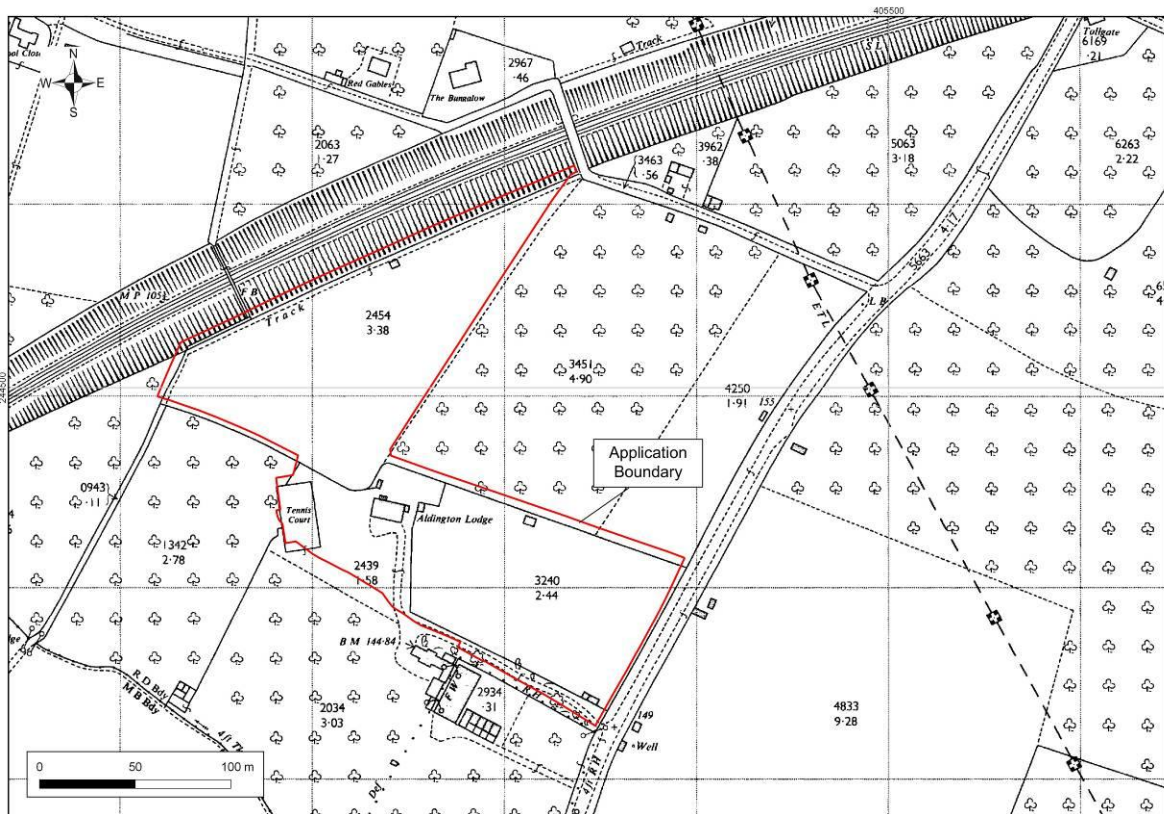
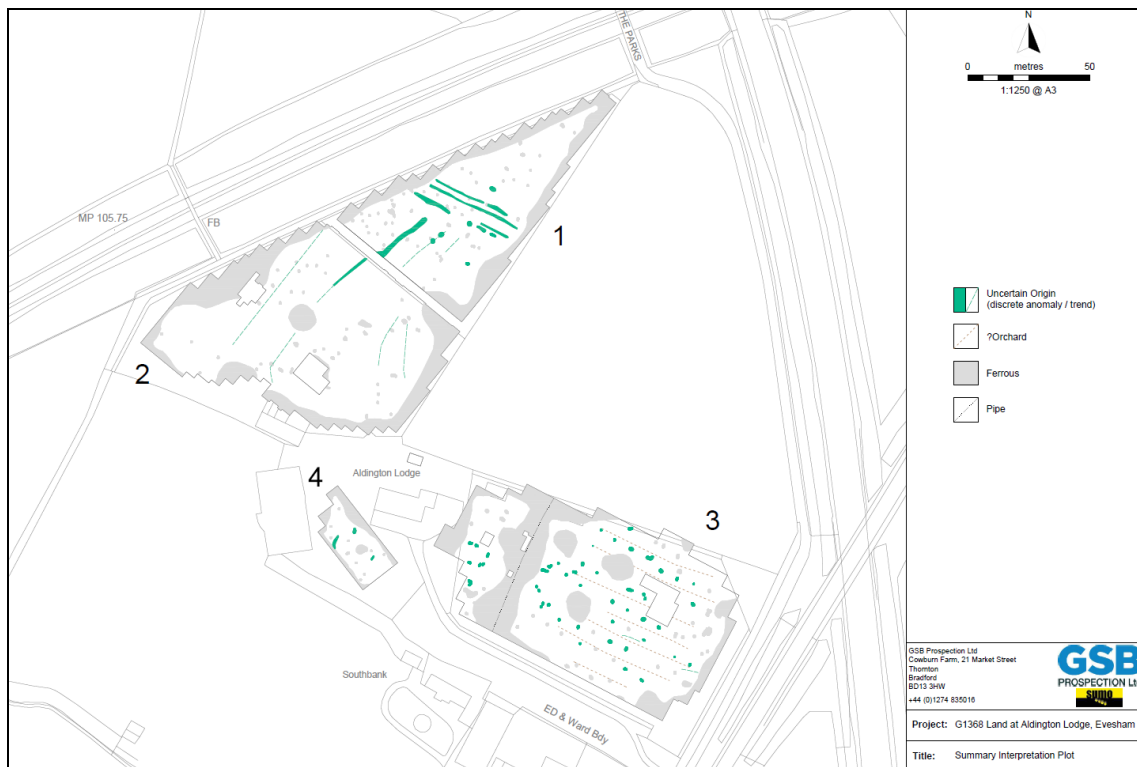


Figure 8: 1927 Ordnance Survey Map





**Figure 9: 1965 Ordnance Survey Map**



**Figure 10: Interpretive Magnetometry Plot (GSB Prospection 2013)**

## 4 DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

- 4.1 The indicative development proposals comprise up to 70 new dwellings with new access onto Offenham Road, the relocation of an existing access onto Offenham Road, open space, car parking and associated infrastructure.
- 4.2 Construction activities which require the breaking of ground, including the establishment of site compounds, topsoil stripping/bulk excavation and the excavation of footings and services, would have the potential to result in a direct physical impact on any buried archaeological remains, should these be present.

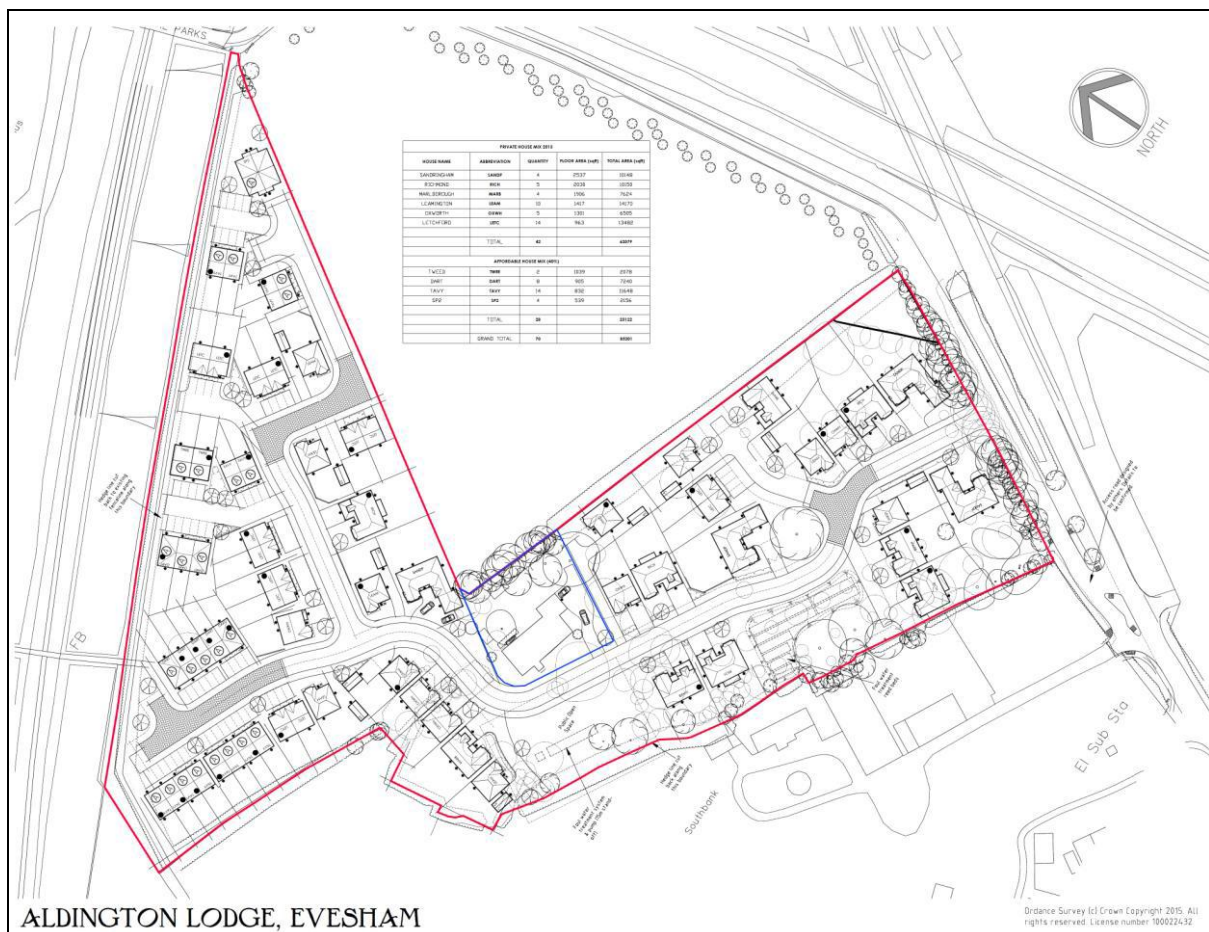


Figure 11: Indicative development layout (Redrow Homes Drawing 1663-08-01-002)

## 5 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

---

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological investigation has been to provide information on the archaeological potential of the site and to determine the requirement for further investigation or mitigation of the development impact.
- 5.2 The ClfA defines archaeological field evaluation as '*a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate*'.
- 5.3 Consultation with Worcestershire County Council's Planning Archaeologist, the archaeological advisor to Wychavon District Council (WDC), confirmed that the evaluation should comprise 4% of the site area. This was to be undertaken partially targeted upon geophysical anomalies identified in the western part of the site, the remaining investigations placed in random locations for prospective purposes.
- 5.4 The objectives of the archaeological evaluation were:
- to undertake a programme of archaeological trial trenching within the application site;
  - to establish the nature/continuation of the features identified by the geophysical survey, including their possible date, function and extent.
  - to retain and appraise artefacts and palaeoenvironmental samples sufficient to characterise their origin and date;
  - to prepare a report on the evaluation, including an assessment of any finds and palaeoenvironmental samples retained, an assessment of the heritage significance of the results and a statement of any implications for the proposed development; and
  - to submit an ordered archive to the nominated recipient organisation, and a digital OASIS record to the Archaeological Data Service.
  - To submit a summary of the results to CBA West Midlands for inclusion in the annual fieldwork roundup in the journal *West Midlands Archaeology*.
  - To deposit any finds to a suitable archive.



## 6 METHODOLOGY

---

- 6.1 The evaluation was undertaken between the 19<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> October 2015. The weather conditions during this period were generally fine. The work proceeded with no health and safety incidents or near misses.
- 6.2 The trenches were set out using Leica Smartnet GPS tied to the OS National Grid. Levels were measured relative to Ordnance Datum, with temporary bench marks surveyed onto site. All locations were scanned for live services and the known utilities traced to ensure that these were avoided during the works. A standoff of 6m was observed from all overhead electricity lines.
- 6.3 A total of 13 trenches were excavated: 10 trenches of 50m length and three trenches of 25m length. All were excavated using a 13 ton tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.
- 6.4 The topsoil was removed in spits to the upper surface of the natural geology, leaving the final exposed surface flat and free from spoil. The base of the trenches were cleaned manually (hoe and trowel) where necessary in order to better-define any features within the base. Sondages were excavated by machine in a number of locations in order to confirm the identification of the natural geology.
- 6.5 Each trench was recorded using pro forma sheets, digital photographs and hand drawn plans annotated with levels relative to Ordnance Datum.
- 6.6 A site monitoring meeting was held with the Planning Archaeologist on 22<sup>nd</sup> October to review progress.
- 6.7 The methodology implemented proved effective in characterising the ground conditions at the site. The natural gravels required over-excavation in order to reveal features cut below the level of the topsoil. This is likely to be due to heavy bioturbation of the topsoil/natural interface through root action associated with the use of the site as an orchard (see 'Discussion' below).

## 7 RESULTS

### Summary

- 7.1 All trenches were excavated in their proposed location with the exception of Trench 4 which was reoriented slightly to the south east in order to avoid a service pipe. Trenches 2, 4 and 5 were shortened due to the presence of trees, and Trench 10 shortened to avoid crossing a post and wire fence.
- 7.2 The natural geology across the site was a broadly uniform sandy gravel, red-orange in colour with bands of cleaner sand, and gravel ranging in size from fine to coarse.
- 7.3 Trenches 7, 10, 11 and 12 contained features interpreted as having a possible archaeological origin.
- 7.4 Trenches 1, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 13 contained features (primarily pits, post holes, tree throws and linear depressions) which are believed to be post-medieval or modern in origin.
- 7.5 The location of all trenches and individual trench plans are shown in Drawings 1-5, Appendix A. Full photographic records are contained in Appendix B. A summary of the trenches is presented in Table 1 below.

**Table 1: Summary of Trench results**

Trench No.	Orientation	Depth of topsoil (m)	Top of geology (m AOD)	Features	Notes	Grid ref 1	Grid ref 2
1	North east-south west	0.45	45.1-44.75	4.8m wide possible modern linear feature [103]	-	405342.08, 244356.73	405360.32, 244403.29
2	North west-south east	0.4	44.27-44.74	None	Shortened at the west end due to services.	405328.04, 244366.08	405285.91, 244386.93
3	North west-south east	0.3	46.00-44.74	Gully terminus [303]- 0.45m x 1.55m 0.16m deep.	-	405315.49, 244424.02	405326.08, 244375.15
4	North east-south west	0.3	44.29-44.96	4.6m wide modern linear feature [404]	Trench shortened in the south and rotated to the northeast to avoid trees and services.	405287.07, 244436.58	405274.81, 244395.97
5	North west-south east	0.3	43.74-44.43	2 postholes [503] & [505] at the northwest end.	Shortened in the southeast due to trees.	405206.06, 244443.54	405227.95, 244415.33
6	North west-south east	0.32-0.4	44.23-42.98	None	-	405205.69, 244474.92	405159.21, 244493.34
7	North east-south west	0.4	?	2 'V' shaped ditches [702] & [704] at northern end of trench	-	405216.26, 244477.55	405259.07, 244503.38
8	North east-south west	0.4	44.21-43.03	Probable root hole [803] towards centre of trench	-	405195.72, 244539.4	405149.53, 244520.26

9	North west-south east	0.35	44.85-44.64	None	-	405217.06, 244526.75	405202.64, 244547.17
10	North east-south west	0.35	45.29-45.02	3 intercutting pits [1002], [1004] & [1006] Ditch [1009]	-	405259.09, 244569.87	405218.37, 244547.41
11	North west-south east	0.33	45.21-45.18	Linear [1102] Tree bole [1111] Possible tree bole [1113]	-	405258.94, 244537.57	405243.16, 244556.96
12	North-south	0.44	45.36	Ditch [1205] Ditch [1208] Tree boles [1202] & [1210]	-	405279.72, 244547.5	405275.49, 244572.14
13	North east-south west	0.16-0.33	45.54-45.31	Possible ditch [1304] tree boles [1302] & [1308]	-	405308.04, 244590.99	405284.51, 244546.87

## Detailed Description

### Trench 1

- 7.6 Trench 1 was excavated in its proposed location. The trench was 50m long oriented northeast-southwest (Figure 30). It was excavated to a depth of between 0.45-0.6m.
- 7.7 The natural geology was sandy gravel (101).
- 7.8 A linear feature [103] was encountered in this trench. The cut was 4.8m wide oriented northwest-southeast. It was not excavated but is presumed to be of similar origin to the excavated feature identified in Trench 4. The fill (102) comprised grey brown silt with frequent charcoal flecks and two sherds of 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery.
- 7.9 The overlying topsoil (100) was 0.45m-0.6m thick and comprised dark brown sandy silt (Figure 31).
- 7.10 Discrete geophysical anomalies detected at this location during the geophysical survey were not encountered within the trench.

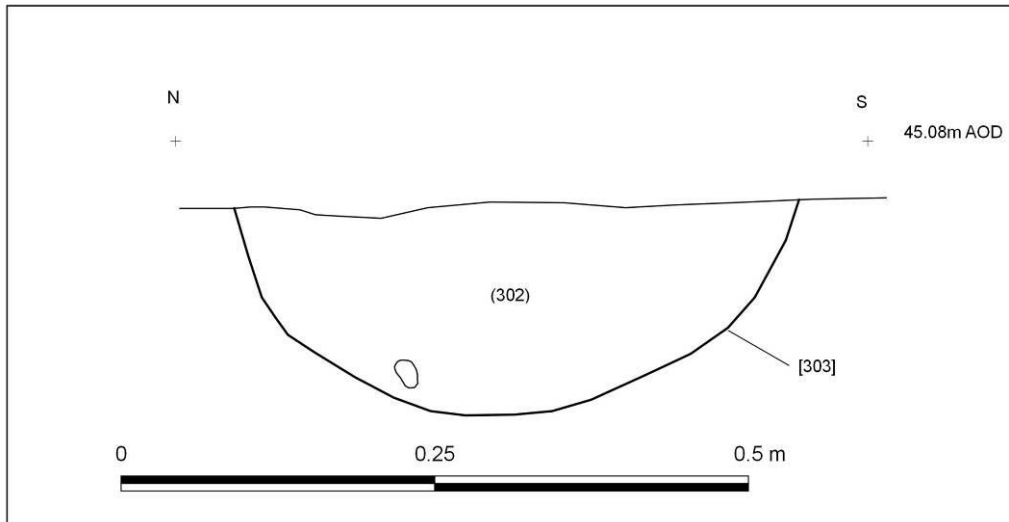
### Trench 2

- 7.11 Trench 2 was shortened in the west due to the presence of services. The trench measured 47m and was excavated to a depth of 0.4m (Figure 32). It was orientated northwest-southeast.
- 7.12 No archaeology was encountered.
- 7.13 The natural geology was sandy gravel (201).
- 7.14 The overlying topsoil (200) was brown sandy silt up to 0.4m deep (Figure 33).

### Trench 3

- 7.15 Trench 3 was excavated in its proposed location. The trench was 50m long and was excavated to a depth of 0.55m (Figure 34). It was orientated northwest-southeast.

- 7.16 The natural geology was sandy gravel (304).
- 7.17 A single linear feature (cut [303]) was excavated. This measured 0.45m wide and 0.16m deep with an observed length of 1.55m, orientated east-west. The feature was shallow with sloping sides and a flat base, terminating within the trench at its western end (Figure 12, Figure 36). The fill (302) was a mid-grey sandy silt with frequent small pebbles and gravel. An iron nail was found in this context.



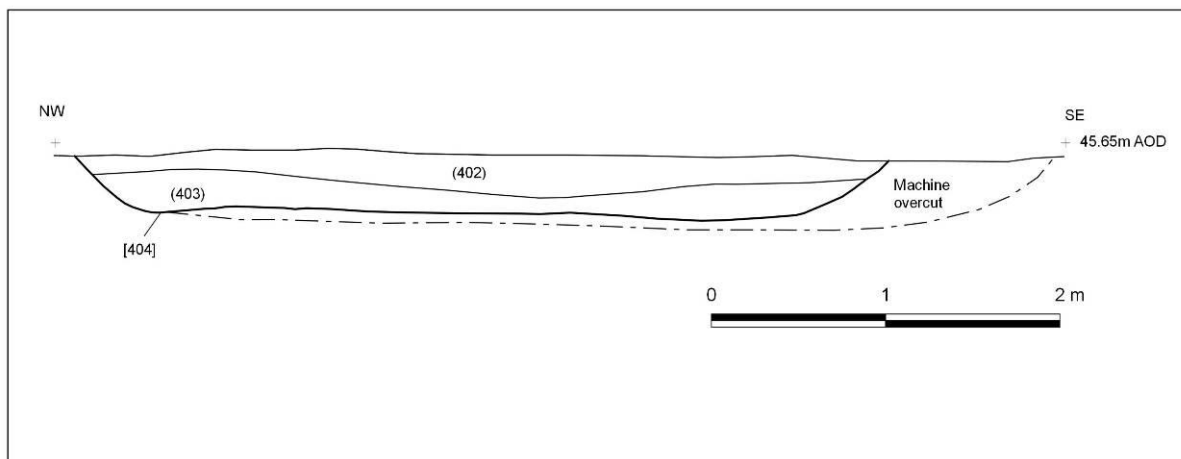
**Figure 12: West facing section, linear feature [303]**

- 7.18 The overlying topsoil (300) was dark brown sandy silt, 0.3m thick (Figure 35).
- 7.19 Discrete geophysical anomalies detected at this location during the geophysical survey were not encountered within the trench.

#### **Trench 4**

- 7.20 Trench 4 was shortened and slightly relocated to the east due to the presence of trees in the south, and widened in the centre to investigate a linear feature. It measured 42.4m in length and was excavated to a depth of 0.5-0.8m (Figure 37). It was orientated northeast-southwest.
- 7.21 The natural geology was sandy gravel (401).
- 7.22 A broad linear feature orientated northwest-southeast was exposed in the centre of the trench (Figure 13, Figure 38, Figure 39). The cut [404] had shallow sloping sides and a flat base. It measured 4.6m wide and was 0.4m deep with an observed length within the trench of 1.8m. The basal fill (403) and upper fill (402) comprised mid-brown sandy silt with frequent gravel. (402) was 0.24m thick and (403) was 0.14m thick. Ceramic building material and pottery dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> century, alongside animal bone and an iron nail, was encountered in context (402).



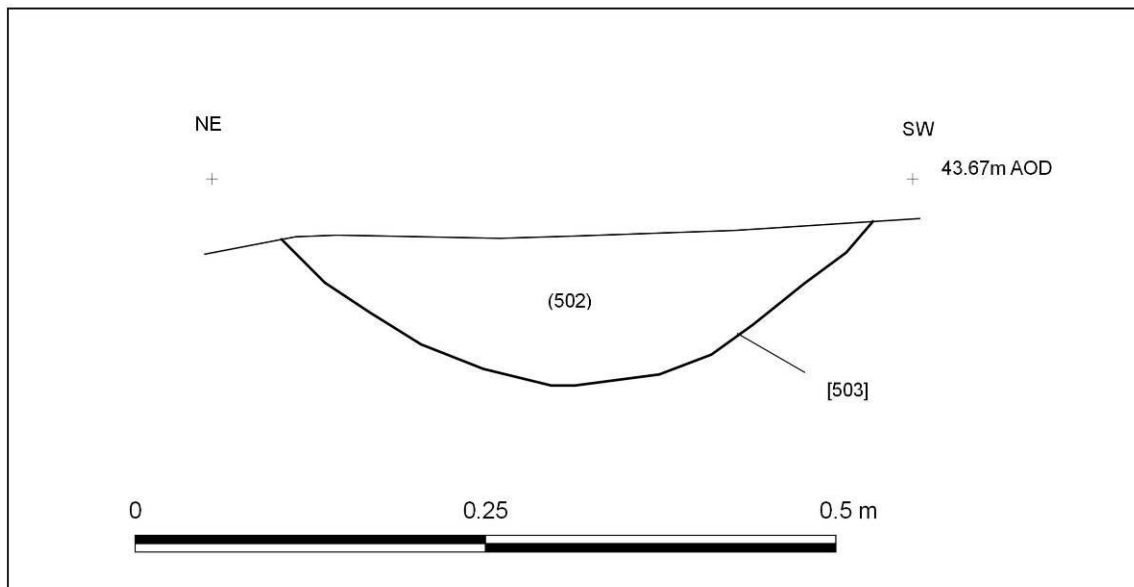


**Figure 13: South west facing section, linear feature [404]**

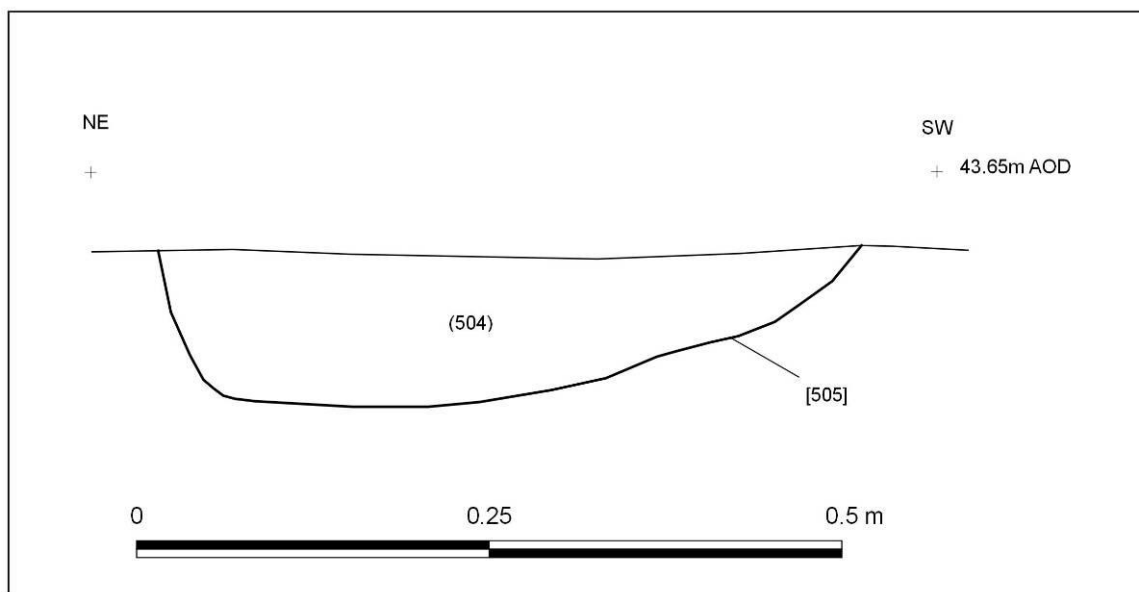
- 7.23 The topsoil (400) was 0.3m thick.

### **Trench 5**

- 7.24 Trench 5 was excavated in its proposed location but was shortened in the south east because of the presence of trees. The trench measured 35.7m and was excavated to a depth of 0.5m (Figure 40). It was orientated northwest-southeast.
- 7.25 The natural geology in the trench comprised sandy gravel (506).
- 7.26 Two postholes were encountered in the northwest end of the trench: [503] and [505]. [503] was oval in plan with shallow sloping sides and a concave base (Figure 14, Figure 41). It measured 0.42x0.38m and was 0.1m deep. The fill (502) was a soft, dark, grey sandy silt with occasional pebbles and gravel and moderate charcoal.
- 7.27 [505] was also oval in plan with steep to shallow sloping sides and a flat to concave base (Figure 15, Figure 42). In plan the post hole measured 0.49 x 0.44m and it was 0.12m deep. The fill (504) was a soft, dark grey sandy silt with occasional pebbles & gravel & moderate charcoal. It was 0.12m thick.
- 7.28 Both postholes contained 18<sup>th</sup> century ceramic roof tile.
- 7.29 The overlying garden topsoil (500) was 0.3m thick.
- 7.30 Discrete geophysical anomalies detected at this location during the geophysical survey were not encountered.



**Figure 14: South east facing section, post hole [503]**



**Figure 15: South east facing section, post hole [505]**

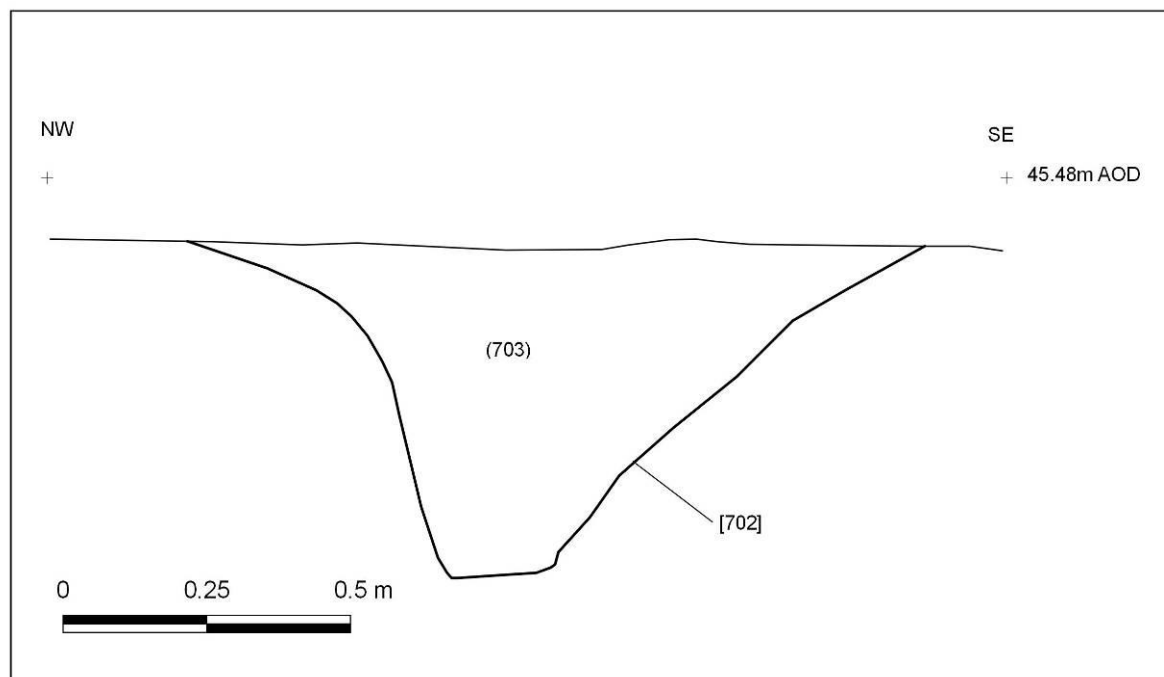
### **Trench 6**

- 7.31 Trench 6 was excavated in the proposed location. The trench measured 50m and was excavated to a depth of 0.32-0.4m (Figure 43). It was orientated northwest-southeast.
- 7.32 No archaeology was encountered.
- 7.33 The natural geology (601) was mid-light orange brown sandy gravel.

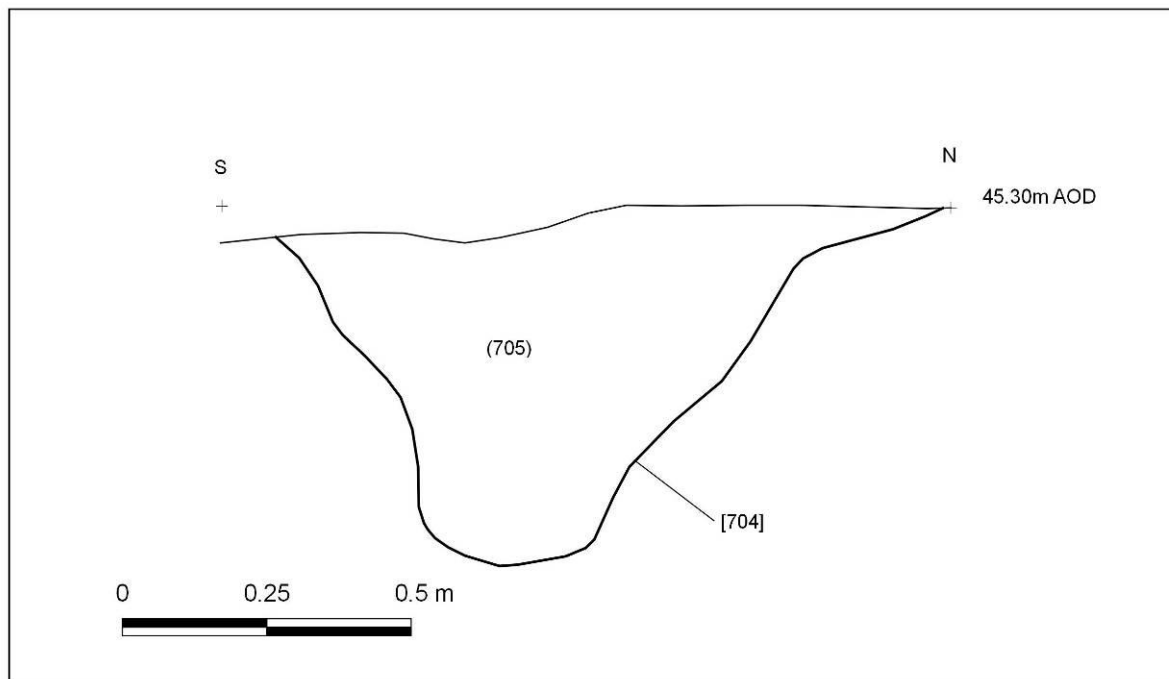
- 7.34 The topsoil (600) was loose, dark greyish brown silty sand between 0.32-0.4m thick (Figure 44).

## Trench 7

- 7.35 Trench 7 was excavated in its proposed location. It measured 50m in length and was excavated to a depth of 0.4m, orientated northeast-southwest (Figure 45).
- 7.36 The natural geology (701) was medium orange grey sandy gravel.
- 7.37 Two ditches were identified, [702] and [704], of unknown date. Linear ditch [702] was oriented northeast-southwest with very steep (45°-60°) sides and a V-shaped base (Figure 16, Figure 46). It was 1.7m wide and 0.6m deep with an observed length of 1.8m. The single fill (703) was light brown-grey silty sand with frequent gravel and pebbles.
- 7.38 Linear ditch [704] was oriented east-west with very steep (45°-60°) sides and a concave base (Figure 17, Figure 47). It was 1.15m wide and 0.6m deep with an observed length of 3m. The fill (705) was light grey-orange silty sand with frequent pebbles.
- 7.39 No artefacts were found in either feature.
- 7.40 The overlying topsoil (700) was 0.4m thick.



**Figure 16: South west facing section, ditch [702]**

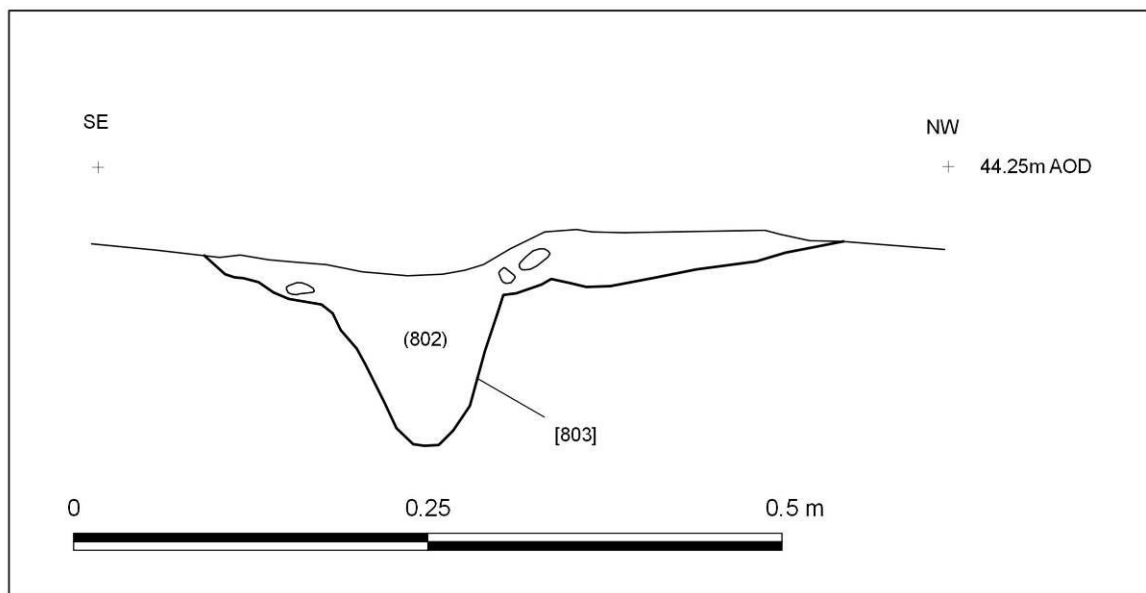


**Figure 17: East facing section, ditch [704]**

## Trench 8

- 7.41 Trench 8 was excavated in its proposed location. It measured 50m in length orientated northeast-southwest and was excavated to a maximum depth of up to 0.8m in a sondage at the northern end (Figure 48).
- 7.42 No significant archaeological features were observed.
- 7.43 The natural geology (801) was mid orange brown silty sand with frequent small, medium and large rounded and sub-rounded pebbles.
- 7.44 A probable root hole [803] was investigated. This feature was oval and shallow-sided with a shallow/concave base (Figure 18, Figure 49). It measured 0.55m x 0.44m in plan and was 0.15m deep. The fill (802) was soft, dark greyish brown sandy silt with moderate rounded, medium pebbles.
- 7.45 The topsoil (800) was loose, dark greyish brown sandy silt 0.4m thick.





**Figure 18: South west facing section, root hole [803]**

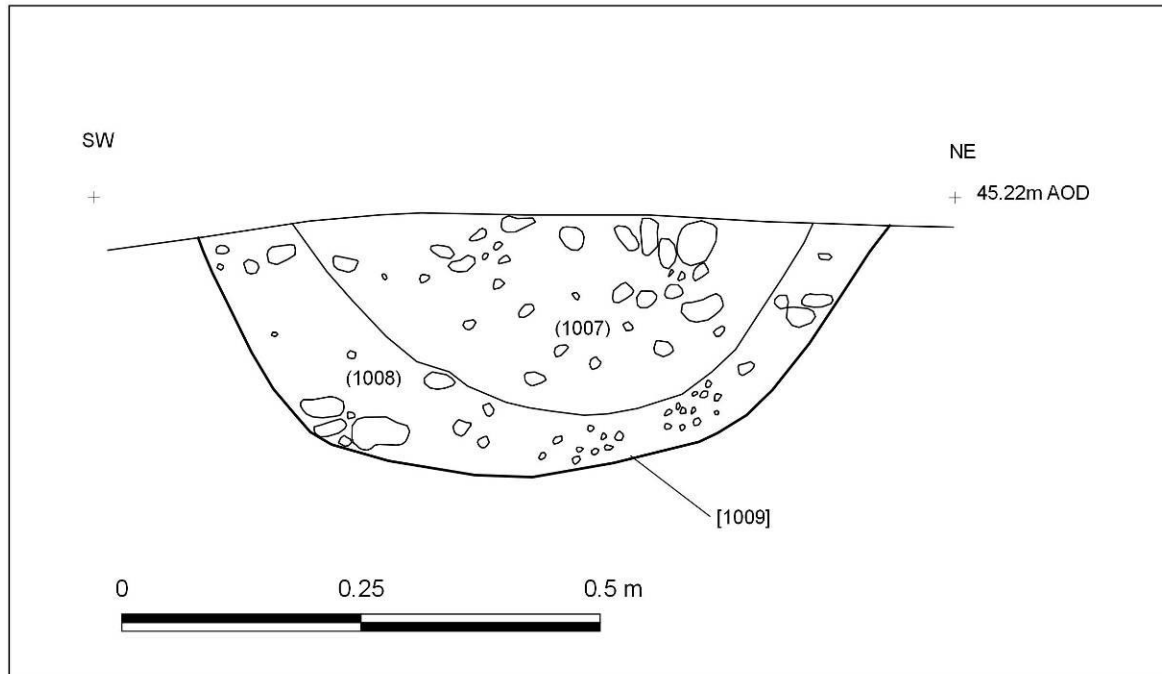
### **Trench 9**

- 7.46 Trench 9 was excavated in its proposed location. It measured 25m in length and was excavated to a depth of up to 0.7m in a sondage at the south west end (Figure 50). The trench was orientated northwest-southeast.
- 7.47 No archaeology was encountered.
- 7.48 The natural geology (901) was medium brown-orange sandy gravel.
- 7.49 The topsoil (900) was mid brown-grey silty sand up to 0.35m thick (Figure 51).
- 7.50 No evidence was encountered corresponding to a linear anomaly observed during the geophysical survey near the south east end of the trench.

### **Trench 10**

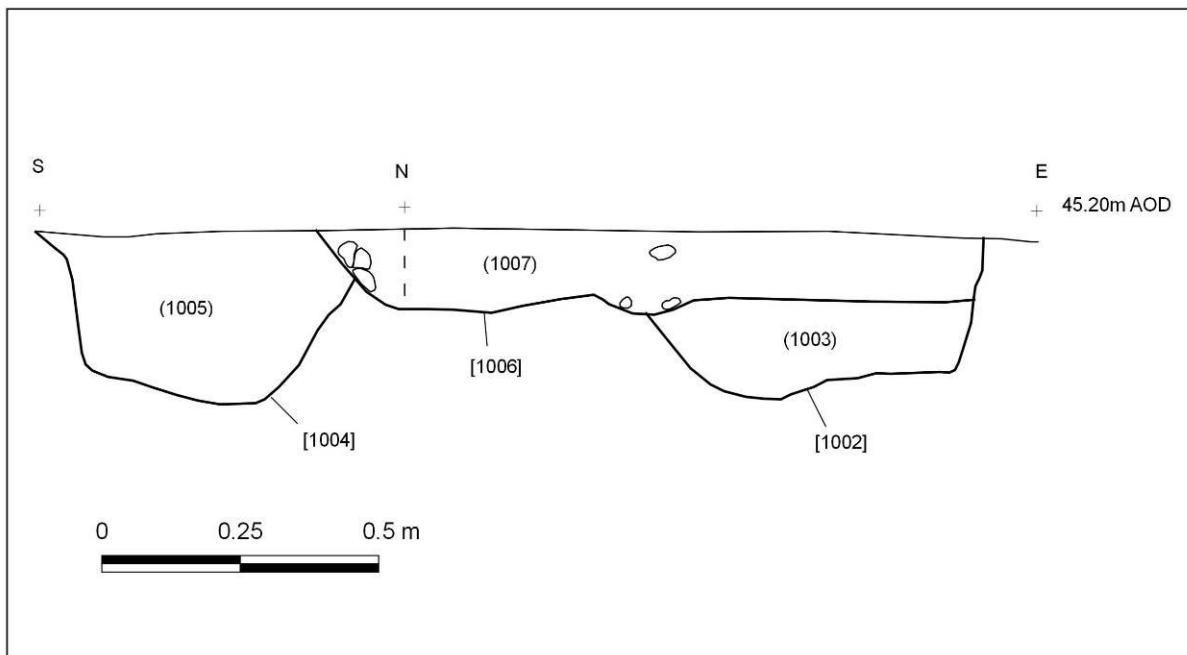
- 7.51 Trench 10 measured 46.5m in length orientated northeast-southwest, shortened slightly from the planned length due to the presence of a fence in the south west. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.65m along its length (Figure 52). The trench was positioned to intercept three linear geophysical anomalies at its northern end.
- 7.52 The natural geology (1001) comprised orange/red sandy gravel.
- 7.53 Cut within the natural was a linear ditch [1009] at the northern end of the trench and three intercutting pits ([1002], [1004] and [1006]) towards the centre.
- 7.54 Ditch [1009] was orientated northwest-southeast. The cut was linear in plan, 0.72m wide and 0.27m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Figure 19, Figure 55). The observed length within the trench was 2.1m, extending beyond the trench edges. The

basal fill (1008) was loose, light greyish brown sand with frequent small, medium and large sub-rounded and rounded pebbles. It was up to 60mm thick. The second, upper fill (1010) was loose, dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent small, medium & large sub-rounded and rounded pebbles. This was 0.21m thick. No finds were recovered from the feature.



**Figure 19: South east facing section, ditch [1009]**

- 7.55 The cluster of pits in the centre of the trench comprised two discrete earlier pits [1002] and [1004], both cut into by later pit [1006] (Figure 20, Figure 54):
- 7.56 Pit [1002] was a circular in plan with gradual sloping sides and a concave base. It was 0.58m wide and 0.19m deep. The fill (1003) was a light brown-orange sandy silt with frequent gravel and contained iron nails and a fragment of iron plate.
- 7.57 Pit [1004] was circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. It was 0.52m wide and 0.32m deep. The fill (1005) was medium brown-orange silty sand with medium rounded stones and gravel containing flecks of charcoal.
- 7.58 Pit [1006] was an east-west orientated oval cut with steep (45°-60°) sides and a flattish base. It measured 1.4 x 0.55m and was 0.15m deep. The fill (1007) was dark brown-orange sandy silt with occasional pebbles, charcoal flecks, iron nails and part of a metal bucket handle.
- 7.59 The topsoil (1000) was 0.35m thick (Figure 53).
- 7.60 The ditch encountered at the northern end of Trench 10 accounts for one of the linear geophysical anomalies targeted during the evaluation and is likely to be a continuation of ditch [1208] in Trench 12. The intercutting pits did not appear in the interpretive geophysical plot, likely to have been obscured by the strong ferrous response from iron objects contained within the fills.



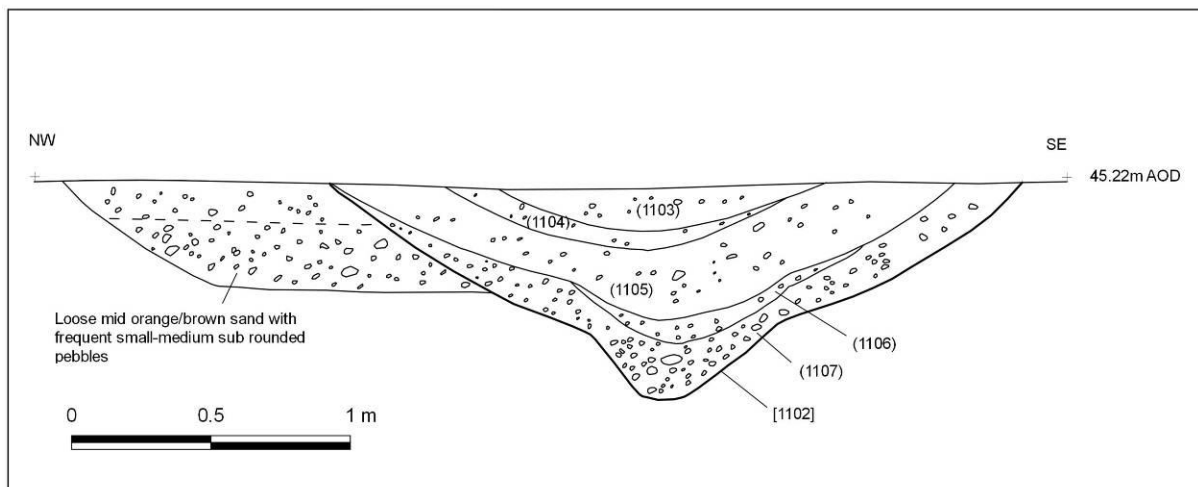
**Figure 20: East/south facing section, intercutting pits [1002], [1004] and [1006]**

## Trench 11

- 7.61 Trench 11 was excavated in its proposed location. The trench measured 25m in length and was excavated to a depth of up to 0.6m (Figure 56). It was orientated northwest-southeast and positioned to intercept a linear geophysical anomaly oriented northeast-southwest and a discrete anomaly in the centre of the trench.
- 7.62 The natural geology (1101) comprised medium brown-orange sandy gravel.
- 7.63 Three features were excavated within the trench; a linear ditch [1102], a large pit/tree bole or geological feature [1111] and a small pit or area of root disturbance [1113]. Both linear feature [1102] and pit/tree bole [1111] correspond with the geophysical anomalies anticipated at this location.
- 7.64 Ditch [1102] was orientated northeast- southwest. It was a linear cut with gently sloping upper sides (c. 30°) leading to a sharp break becoming steep-sided (c. 45°-60°) with a flat base (Figure 21, Figure 60). The ditch was 2.4m wide and 0.83m deep with an exposed length of 1.8m. The fill was comprised of 5 contexts: (1107), (1106), (1105), (1104) and (1103) from earliest to latest. (1107) was a loose dark/mid greyish brown silty sand 0.22m thick containing frequent charcoal flecks and frequent small, medium, large sub-rounded and rounded pebbles. (1106) was loose dark/mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks and frequent small, medium and large sub-rounded and rounded pebbles. It measured 0.38m thick. (1105) was mid-light orange grey silty sand with large gravels. It was 0.53m thick. (1104) was soft, mid grey brown silt with burnt stones and charcoal. It was 0.24m thick. (1103) was soft, mid brown silty sand with moderate small, medium and large sub-rounded and rounded pebbles. It was 0.19m thick. The only artefact encountered was a small fragment of very heavily

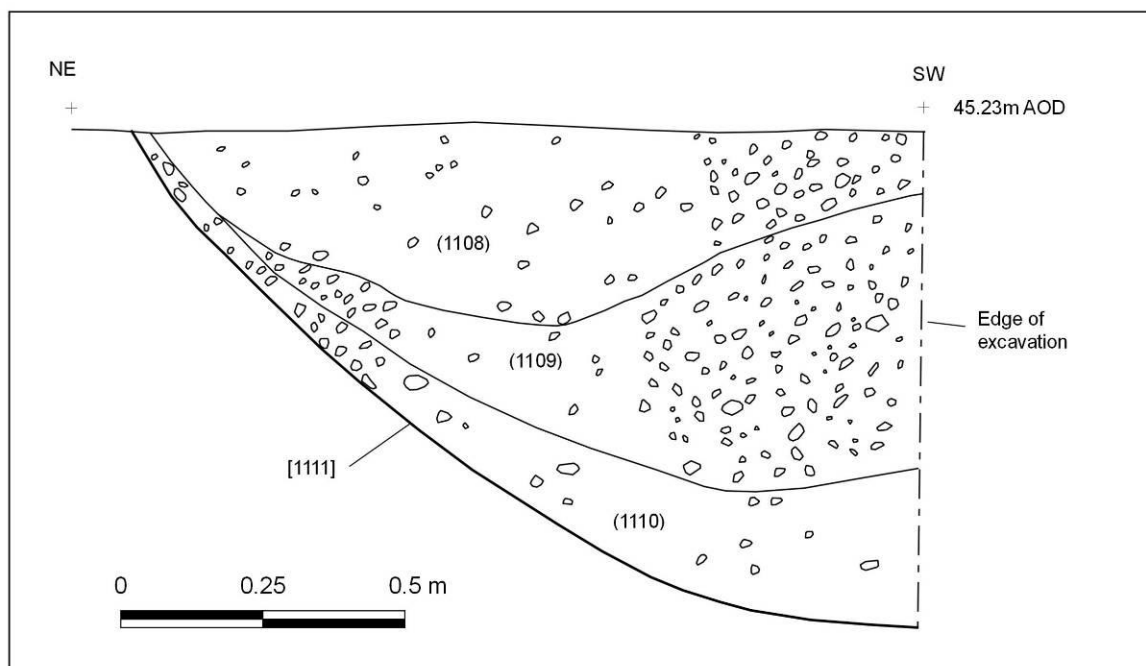


abraded shell and oolitic limestone-tempered ware pottery, tentatively dated to the pre-Middle Iron Age, in context (1104).



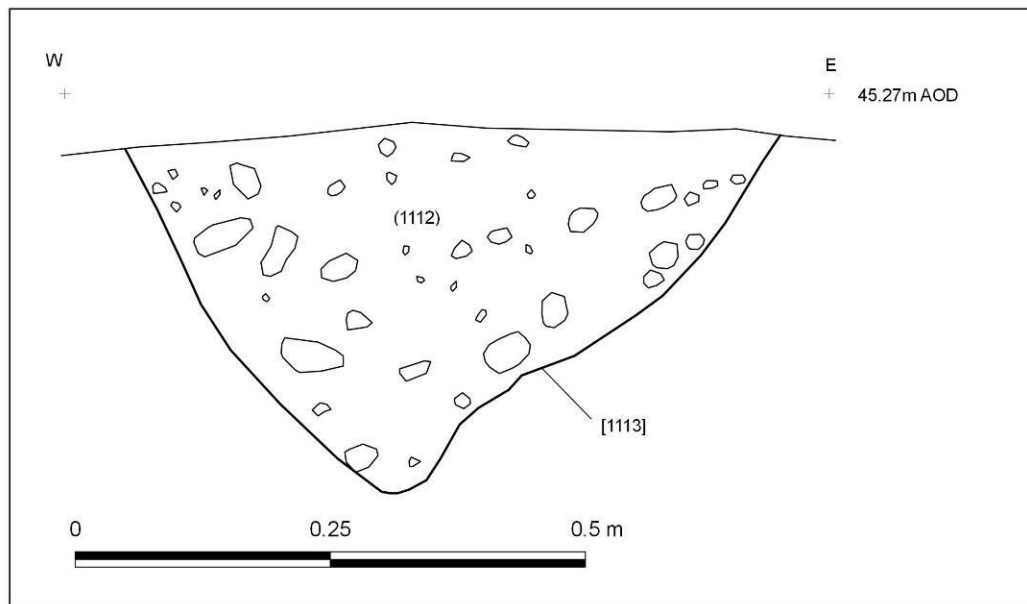
**Figure 21: South west facing section, ditch [1102]**

- 7.65 Pit/tree bole [1111] was sub-circular in plan with shallow sides becoming steeper towards a concave base (Figure 22, Figure 58). It was 4.65m wide and 0.88m deep, extending beneath the south western trench edge. Basal fill (1110) was loose light orange brown sand with moderate small, medium and large sub-rounded and rounded pebbles, up to 0.28m thick. This was overlain by context (1109), a loose light grey silty sand with moderate small, medium and large sub-rounded and rounded pebbles in the northeast (frequent in the southwest). It measured up to 0.53m thick. The upper fill (1108) was loose, mid greyish brown silty sand with moderate small, medium and large sub-rounded and rounded pebbles in the northeast, (frequent in the southwest), up to 0.36m thick.



**Figure 22: South west facing section, pit/tree bole [1111]**

- 7.66 A second possible pit/tree bole [1113] was identified immediately adjacent to [1111]. The two features were slightly intercutting, however the relationship between the two was difficult to establish due to the similarity of the fills. Cut [1113] was oval in plan with shallow to steep sides and an irregular concave base (Figure 23, Figure 59). It measured 0.65 x 0.55m and was 0.36m deep. It was filled by (1112), loose mid dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent small, medium and large sub-rounded and rounded pebbles.
- 7.67 The topsoil (1100) was mid brown silty sand and 0.33m thick (Figure 57).

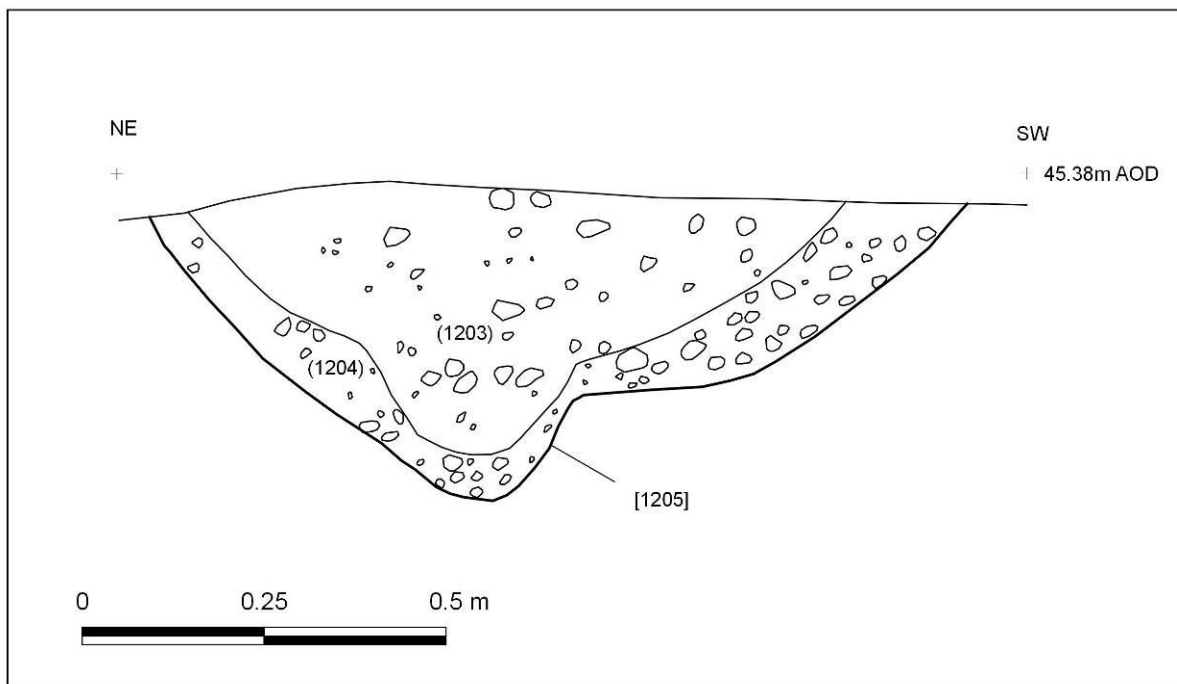


**Figure 23: South facing section, pit/tree bole [1113]**

## Trench 12

- 7.68 Trench 12 was 25m in length, excavated in its proposed location to a depth of up to 0.68m. It was orientated roughly north-south (Figure 61). The trench was positioned to intercept the alignment of three linear geophysical anomalies in the south and a discrete anomaly in the north.
- 7.69 The natural geology (1211) was very loose mid brown silty sand with frequent small, medium and large sub-rounded and rounded pebbles.
- 7.70 Three archaeological features were excavated within the trench: two ditches [1205] and [1208] and tree bole or pit [1202].
- 7.71 Ditch [1205] was linear in plan oriented northwest-southeast with a gradual break of slope and gently sloping sides, becoming steep sided towards a flat base (Figure 24, Figure 64). It was 0.9m wide and 0.44m deep with an observed length of 2.6m. The basal fill (1204) was loose light greyish brown sand with frequent small, medium & large pebbles (only occasional in the northeast), up to 80mm thick. The upper fill (1203) was

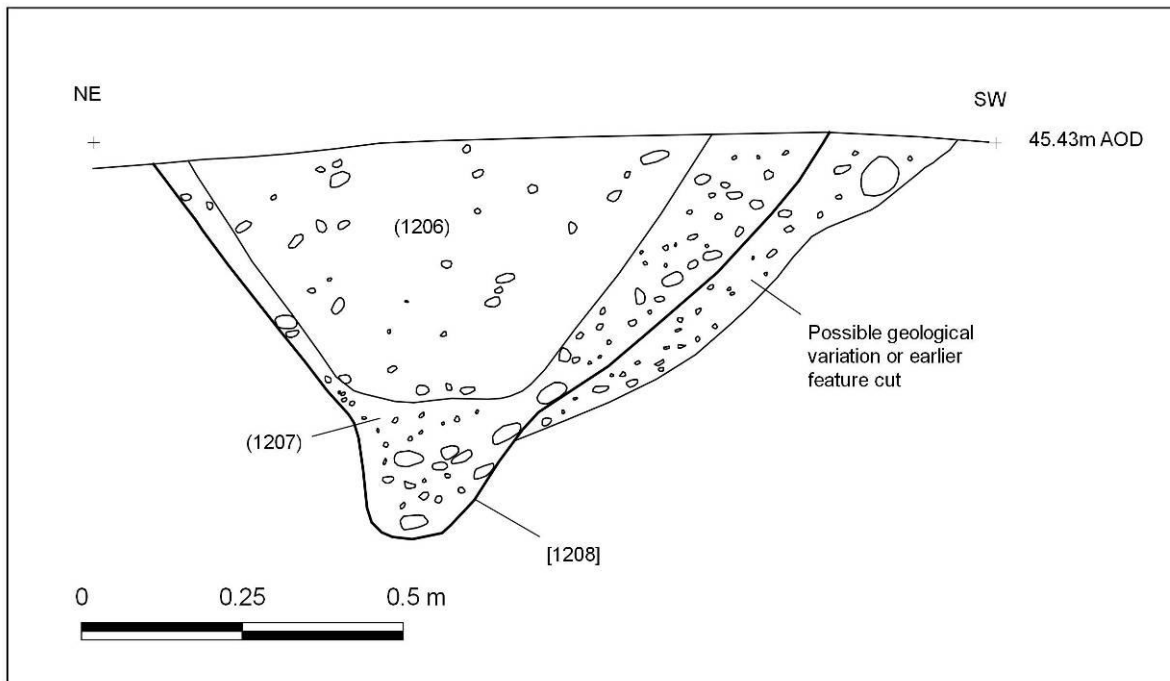
loose mid-dark brownish grey silty sand with moderate small, medium and large rounded and sub-rounded pebbles, 0.38m thick. The feature contained no finds.



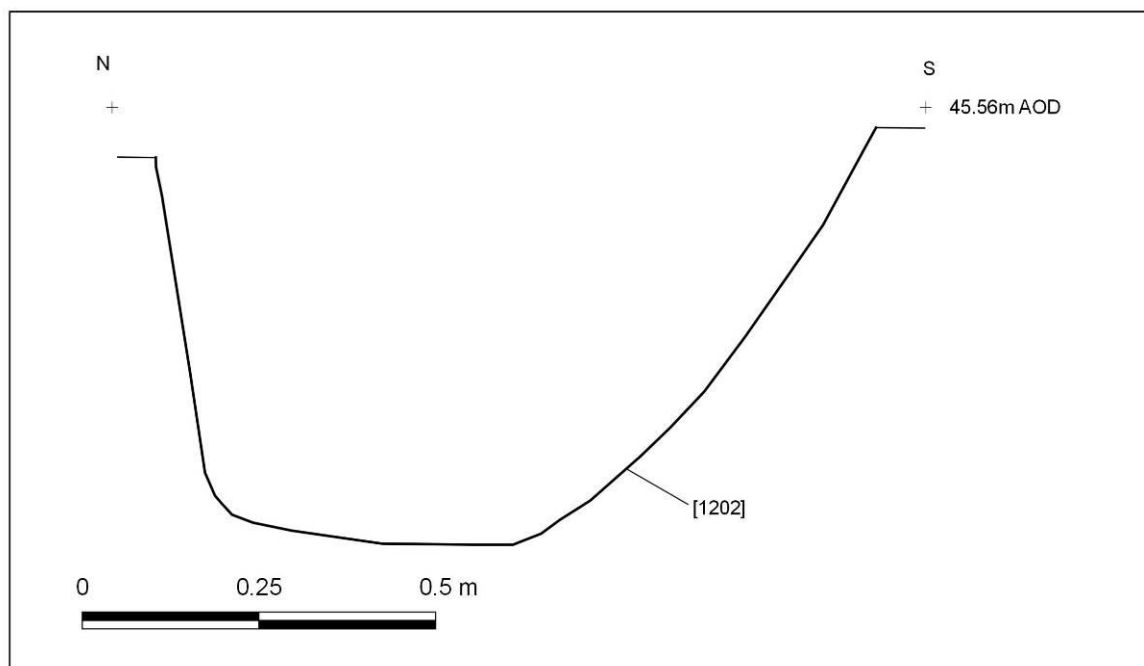
**Figure 24: South east facing section, ditch [1205]**

- 7.72 A second ditch [1208] was encountered 1.4m to the north of, and parallel to, ditch [1205]. Comparison with the known alignment of geophysical anomalies within the site suggests that this feature is a continuation of ditch [1009] in Trench 10. [1208] was linear in plan with moderately steep sides becoming very steep towards a flattish base (Figure 25, Figure 62, Figure 63). It was 1.05m wide and 0.63m deep with an observed length of 2.6m and had two fills; (1207) and (1206). Basal fill (1207) was loose light greyish brown sand with frequent small, medium and large pebbles (only occasional in northeast), up to 0.2m thick. Upper fill (1206) was loose mid-dark brownish grey silty sand with moderate small, medium and large rounded and sub-rounded pebbles, 0.42m thick. This feature contained no finds.
- 7.73 A tree bole was encountered towards the southern end of the trench. The cut [1202] was oval in plan with very steep (almost vertical) sides except in the southwest (Figure 26, Figure 65). It had a flat irregular base. It measured 1.5x1m in plan and was 0.6m deep. The fill was (1201) was a moderately loose mid yellowish grey sandy silt with frequent small with medium and large rounded and sub-rounded pebbles.
- 7.74 A second possible tree bole [1210] was encountered near to the northern end of the trench, ascribed a likely natural origin. The cut measured 0.45mx0.36m in plan and was 0.12m deep (Figure 27, Figure 66). This was filled by (1209), a loose dark brownish grey silty sand with moderate small, medium and large rounded and sub-rounded pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks.
- 7.75 The topsoil (1200) was very loose, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small, medium and large sub-rounded and rounded pebbles. It was 0.44m thick.

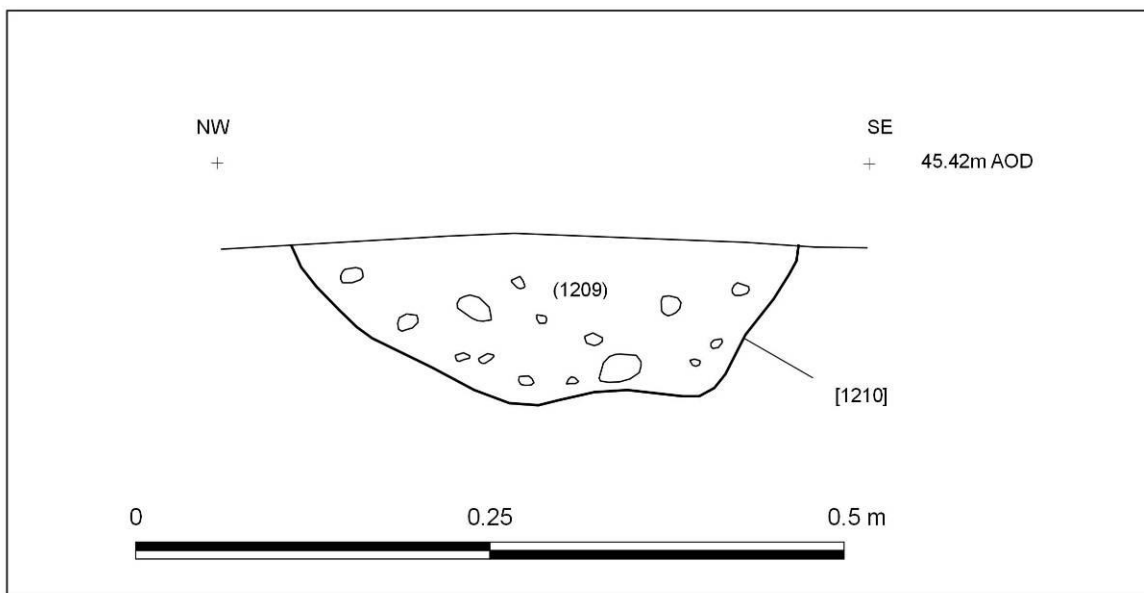




**Figure 25: South east facing section, ditch [1208]**



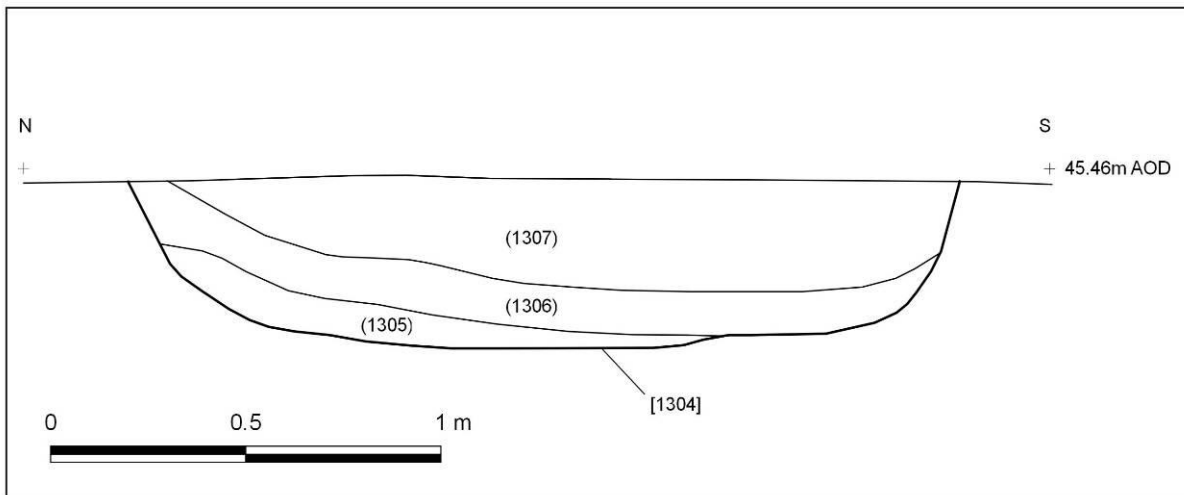
**Figure 26: West facing post-excavation profile, tree bole [1202]**



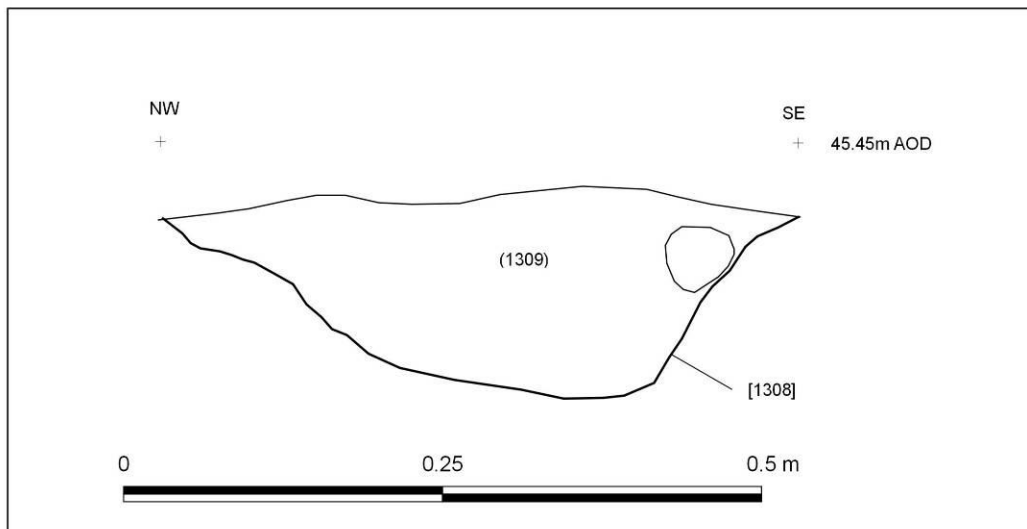
**Figure 27: South west facing section, tree bole [1210]**

## Trench 13

- 7.76 Trench 13 was excavated in its proposed location to 50m length and a depth of 0.4m. It was orientated northeast- southwest (Figure 67). The trench was positioned to target the possible continuation of linear geophysical anomalies observed to the west.
- 7.77 The natural geology [1301] was medium orange brown sand with frequent gravel & moderate pebbles.
- 7.78 Three features were recorded in this trench; a possible ditch [1304] and tree boles [1308] and [1302].
- 7.79 Possible ditch [1304] was linear in plan oriented northwest-southeast, with gently sloping sides and a flattish/ slightly concave base (Figure 28, Figure 68). It measured 2.65m wide, 0.55m deep with an observed length of 1.8m. The basal fill (1305) comprised sandy gravel up to 0.1m thick. This was sealed by fill (1306), a light grey-orange silty sand with gravel, up to 0.15m thick. The upper fill (1307) was a medium brown-orange silty sand with frequent pebbles & gravel, up to 0.1m thick. The location/orientation does not correspond to the continuation of any geophysical anomalies recorded to the west.
- 7.80 Tree bole [1308] was circular in plan measuring 0.54m in diameter and 0.16m deep (Figure 29, Figure 70). It was filled by (1309), a medium brown silty sand with frequent pebbles & gravels.
- 7.81 Cut [1302] was also a tree bole. It was circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.65m in diameter and 0.14m deep (Figure 69). It was filled by (1303), dark black brown silty sand with frequent medium pebbles.
- 7.82 The topsoil (1300) was medium brown-orange silty sand with frequent gravel. It was up to 0.33m thick.



**Figure 28: West facing section, ditch [1304]**



**Figure 29: South west facing section, tree bole [1308]**

## 8 FINDS

### Laura Griffin (Worcestershire Archaeology)

#### Methodology

- 8.1 All hand-retrieved sherds were identified, quantified and dated to period. A *terminus post quem* was produced for each stratified context. All information was recorded on *pro forma* Microsoft Access 2007 database.
- 8.2 The pottery was examined under x20 magnification and recorded by fabric type according to the fabric reference series maintained by the service (Hurst and Rees 1992 and [www.worcestershireceramics.org](http://www.worcestershireceramics.org)).

#### Results

- 8.3 The assemblage recovered from the site totalled 26 finds weighing 192g (see Tables 2 and 4). These are discussed by period below.

**Table 2: Quantification of the artefactual assemblage**

period	material class	object specific type	total	weight (g)
later prehistoric	ceramic	pot	13	12
modern	ceramic	pot	4	27
post-med/modern	ceramic	brick	6	116
post-med/modern	ceramic	roof tile	3	37

#### Later prehistoric

- 8.4 Thirteen friable and highly abraded fragments of shell and oolitic limestone-tempered ware (fabric 4.5) were retrieved from the fill of a ditch in trench 11 (context 1102/1104). This fabric is commonly identified in assemblages of later prehistoric date in South Worcestershire. Although the firing state (ie oxidised surfaces) would suggest the sherd to be pre-Middle Iron Age in date, further dating evidence would be required to firmly establish this, due to its small size and a high level of abrasion.

#### Modern

- 8.5 With the exception of a fragment of modern roof tile (context 505), the remaining finds could be dated to 18<sup>th</sup> century and consisted of sherds of white salt-glazed stoneware (fabric 81.5) and creamware (fabric 84), and fragments of undiagnostic roof tile and brick.



**Table 3: Quantification of the pottery by fabric type**

period	fabric no.	fabric name	total	weight (g)
later prehistoric	4.5	Shell and oolitic limestone tempered ware	13	12
post-medieval	81.5	White salt-glazed stoneware	1	1
post-medieval	84	Creamware	3	26

**Table 4: Summary of context dating based on the pottery**

context	material class	object specific type	count	weight(g)	start date	end date	finds tpq
102	ceramic	pot	2	18		L18C	L18C
402	ceramic	pot	2	9		M18C	M18C
402	ceramic	brick	6	116		18C	
503	ceramic	roof tile	1	21		18C	18C
505	ceramic	roof tile	2	16	18C	20C	18–20C
1104	ceramic	pot	13	12			later prehistoric

## Significance

- 8.6 The finds from the site fall into two distinct groups, both in terms of date and also location. The presence of later prehistoric pottery within the ditch in Trench 11 appears to indicate early activity or settlement at the northern end of the site, whilst all 18<sup>th</sup> century material was confined to trenches in the southern half of the evaluated area.

## Acknowledgements

- 8.7 The author would like to thank Derek Hurst for editing and commenting on the report.

## Bibliography

- 8.8 Hurst, J D, and Rees, H, 1992, Pottery fabrics; a multi-period series for the county of Hereford and Worcester, in S Woodiwiss (ed), *Iron Age and Roman salt production and the medieval town of Droitwich*, CBA Res Rep 81, 200–209

## 9 DISCUSSION

---

- 9.1 The results of the evaluation indicate that the archaeological potential within the site varies, with a broad split between the northern part of the site (north of Trench 6) and the south (in the area of Trenches 1-5).
- 9.2 Linear anomalies tested in northern part of the site were initially interpreted as bands of sand/gravel variation within the natural geology. Subsequent over-deepening of the excavation determined that these features (i.e. those seen in Trenches 7, 10, 11, 12 and possibly 13) were sufficiently well-defined to be interpreted as ditches. The majority remain undated, as they contained no cultural material, however the upper fill of ditch [1102] in Trench 11 contained a single sherd of heavily abraded shell and oolitic limestone-tempered ware pot, tentatively dated to the pre-Middle Iron Age on the basis of the firing state. This find indicates the ditches are of late prehistoric date or later.
- 9.3 If the ditches are associated with a field system, the paucity of cultural material tends to suggest that they were some distance from any associated settlement site, though it is acknowledged that this is based on a small overall sample size. Nearby excavated evidence for Iron age activity at Bengeworth First School identified ditches of similar 'V' shaped form, firmly dated to the Middle Iron Age on the basis of the recovered pottery.<sup>4</sup> The features are extensive across the northern part of the site, buried at a depth of c. 0.4m below the current ground surface and extending to a depth of up to 1.2m below the ground surface.
- 9.4 It was notable that the ditches located in Trench 7 did not have corresponding geophysical anomalies. This could indicate that similar features are more extensive within the site than revealed by the magnetometer survey. Conversely, a number of linear anomalies detected by magnetometry in the northern part of the site did not appear to have corresponding features. It is possible that the masking effect of the topsoil/natural interface (see below) coupled with the similarity of the natural geology to the fills of a number of the ditches prevented these being seen, or that the anomalies simply had a geological origin.
- 9.5 Within the south east part of the site broad linear features seen in Trenches 1 and 4 may correspond with parallel trends in the geophysical data which were ascribed to orchard use in the geophysical survey report. The late date of artefacts contained within the fill of feature [404] indicates that this has an origin broadly corresponding with the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century construction of Aldington Lodge, and a suggested interpretation may be associated with the house's construction, potentially an earlier driveway or informal construction access.
- 9.6 Discrete small-to-medium sub rounded pits were common on the site, appearing in trenches 5, 8, 10, 11, 12 and 13. It is assumed that these relate to root action, removed trees or associated works within the 20<sup>th</sup> century functioning orchard and are not believed to be archaeologically significant.

---

<sup>4</sup> Wainright, J. Archaeological Evaluation at Land Adjacent to Bengeworth First School, Evesham, Worcestershire. Historic Environment and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council. Unpublished grey literature report (2010)

- 9.7 The overlying topsoil varied in depth but was noted to be broadly similar in character across the site. A notable property was that in the northern part of the site (corresponding with the location of Trenches 6-13) the interface between the topsoil and the natural sand/gravel was mixed and hard to distinguish except in section, with the result that trenches had to be over-excavated by machine to locate features beneath the interface. It is assumed the mixing is due to the effect of heavy bioturbation during the site's use as an orchard.

## 10 CONCLUSION

---

- 10.1 The archaeological evaluation at Aldington Lodge was successfully implemented, with minor modifications to the evaluation methodology agreed with the Planning Archaeologist to accommodate existing tree cover in the southern part of the site.
- 10.2 Linear geophysical anomalies tested in the northern half of the site are associated with a series of previously unrecorded 'V'-shaped ditches, one of which contained a single fragment of Early-Middle Iron Age pot. Further ditches were encountered in Trench 7 which had not been detected by the geophysical survey. A date in the Iron Age is more common than earlier prehistoric periods, nevertheless the features are a heritage asset and have some heritage significance in terms of their contribution to the understanding of contemporary settlement in the area.
- 10.3 The southern half of the site, surrounding Aldington Lodge and the field to the east, contained features of post-18<sup>th</sup> century date which are not considered to be archaeologically significant.
- 10.4 There is a likelihood that the housing development will impact upon the archaeological remains within the northern half of the site. It is therefore likely that further mitigation of this impact will be required by the local authority. The precise nature of the works should be proportionate to the predicted impact and would depend on the extent of ground reduction required, but may include a programme of open area excavation (strip, map and record) prior to construction. The measures should be agreed in consultation with the Planning Archaeologist.



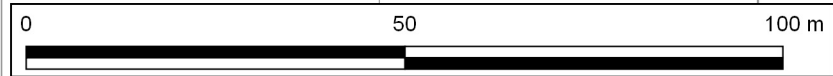
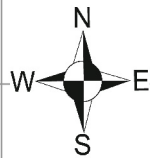
## **APPENDIX A: DRAWINGS**

---

244600

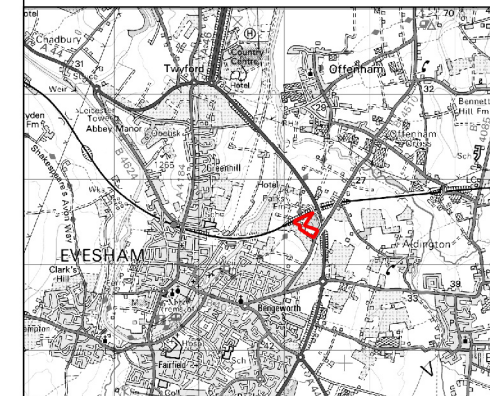
244500

244400



## Legend

- Evaluation Trenches
- Application Boundary



# RSK

Aldington Lodge, Evesham

Title:  
Drawing 1: Trench Location Plan

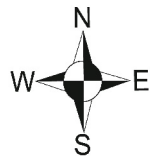
405100

405200

405300

405400

405500



- Legend**
- Evaluation Trenches
  - Application Boundary

[404]/(403), (402)

44.75m AOD

44.24m AOD

**Trench 4**

44.29m AOD

44.74m AOD

[303]/(302)

45.99m AOD

**Trench 3**

44.74m AOD

**Trench 2**

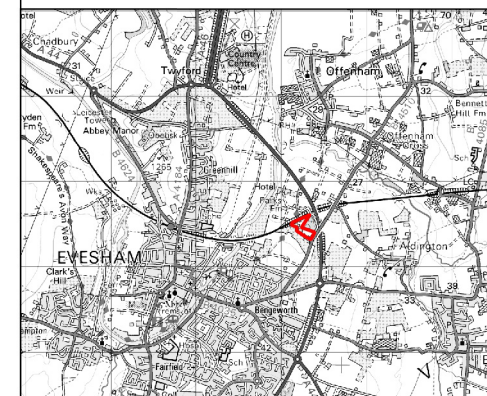
44.27m AOD

[103]/(102)

44.86m AOD

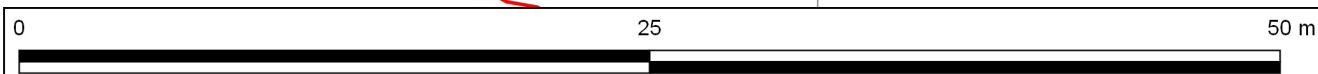
**Trench 1**

45.65m AOD



**Aldington Lodge, Evesham**

Title:  
Drawing 2: Trenches 1-4

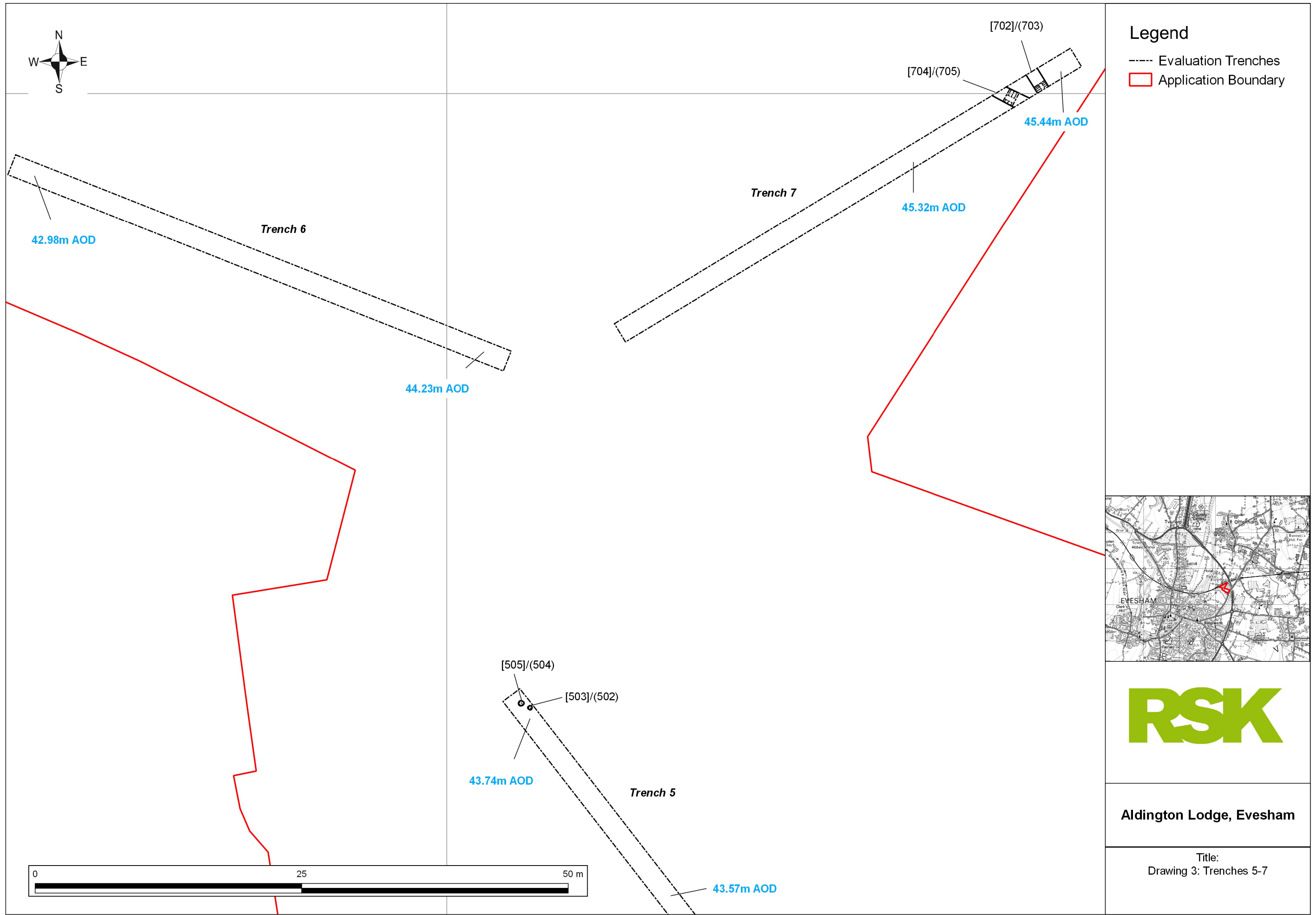


405300

244400



244500



- Legend**
- Evaluation Trenches
  - Application Boundary



**Aldington Lodge, Evesham**

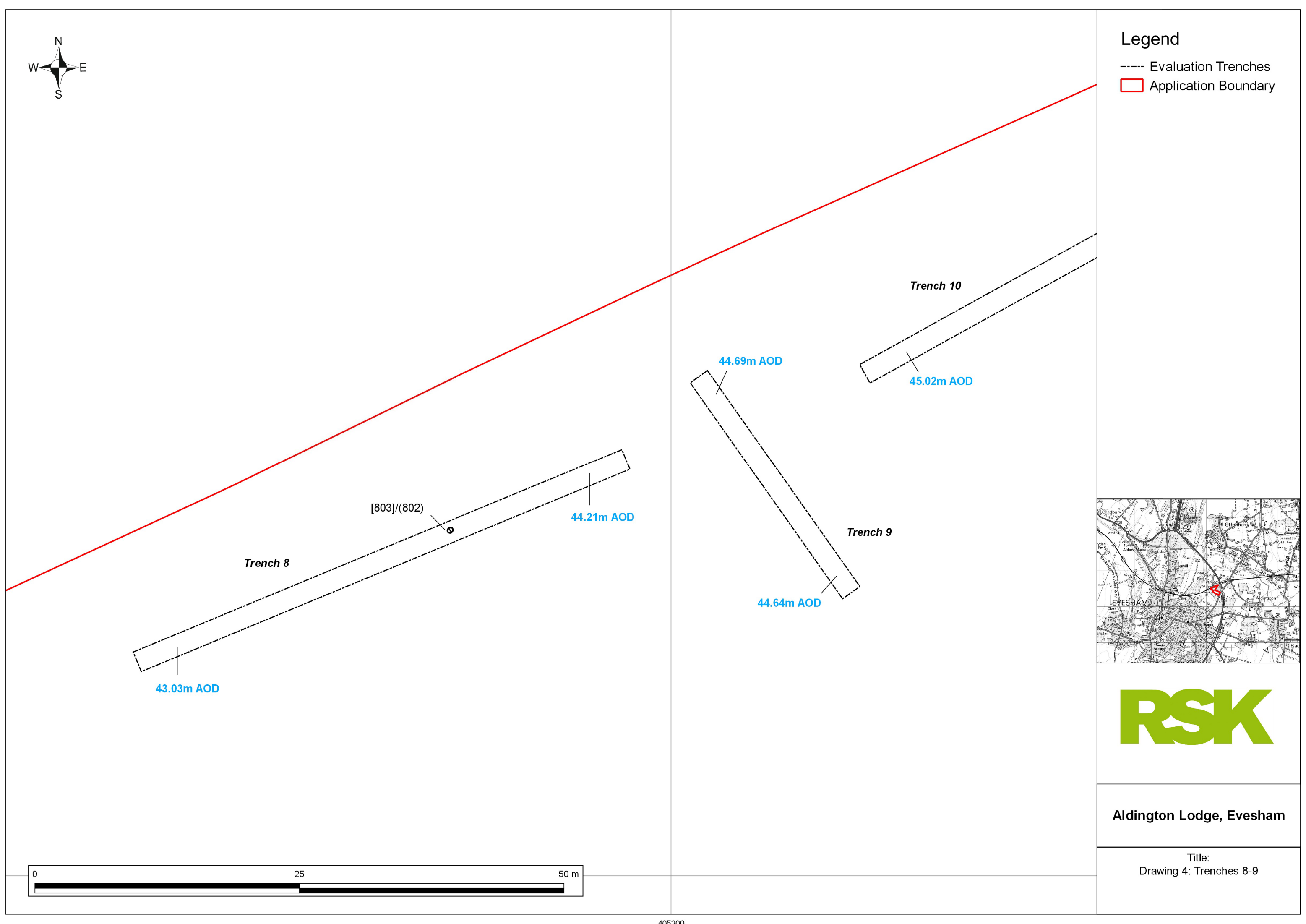
Title:  
Drawing 3: Trenches 5-7

405200





- Legend**
- Evaluation Trenches
  - Application Boundary



**Aldington Lodge, Evesham**

Title:  
Drawing 4: Trenches 8-9



244575

244550

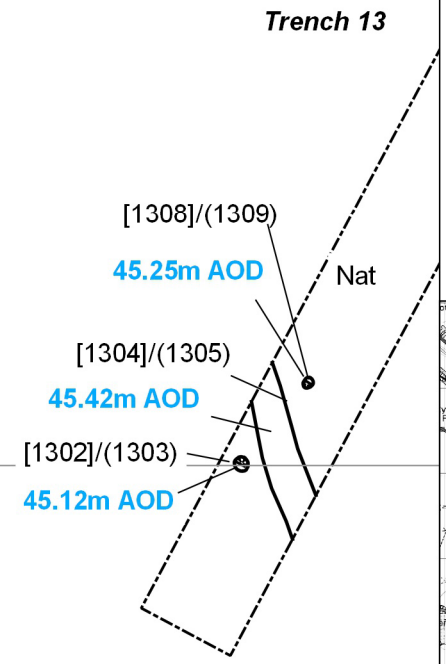
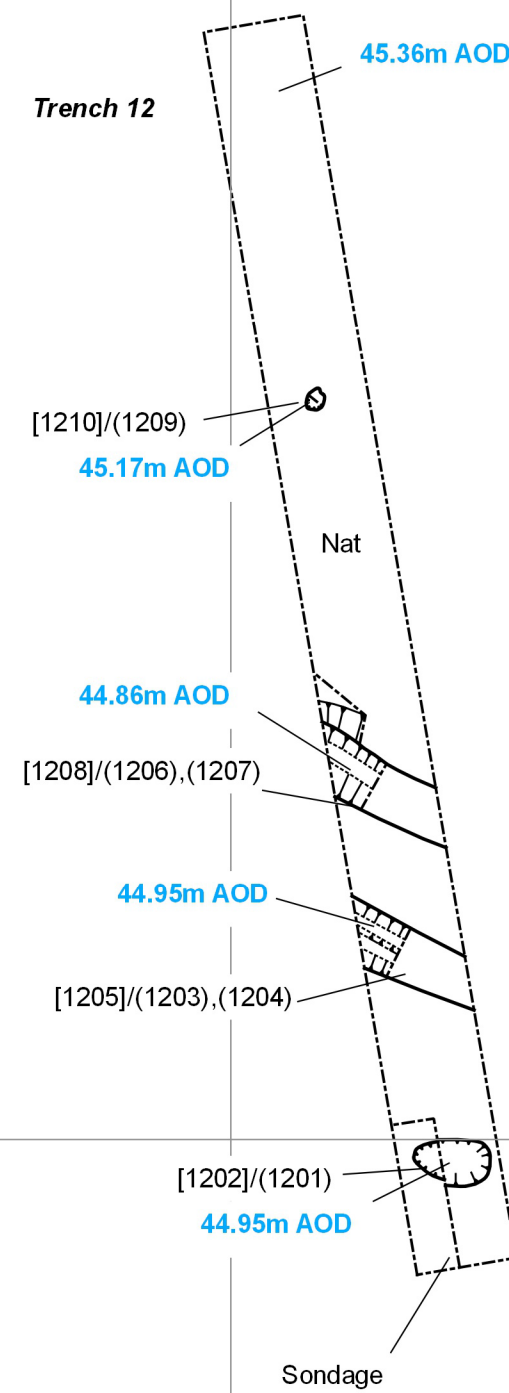
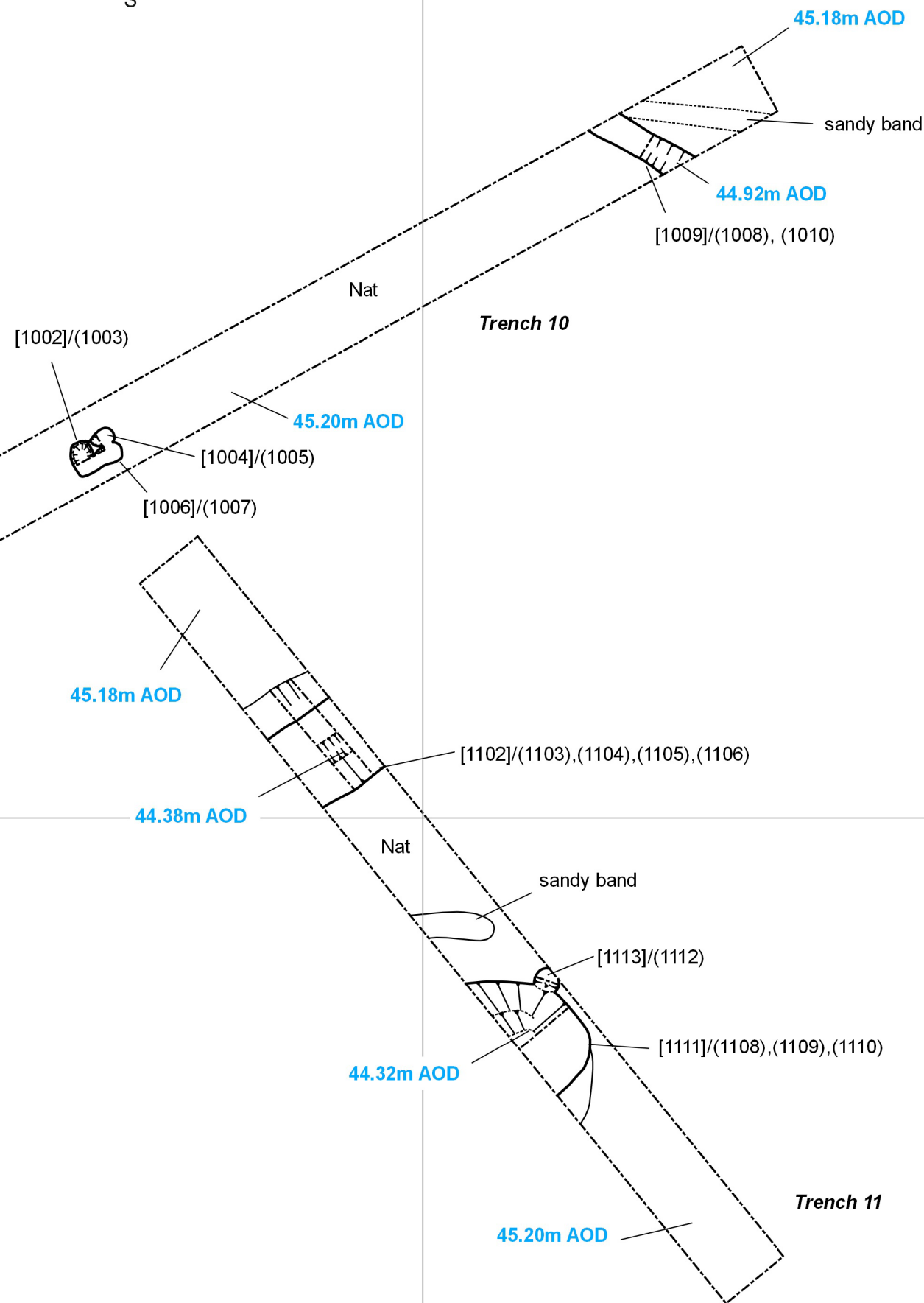
405250

405275



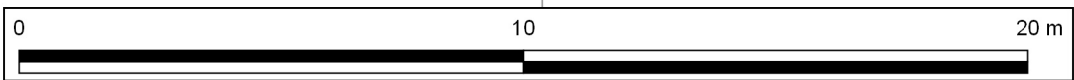
## Legend

- Evaluation Trenches
- Application Boundary



**Aldington Lodge, Evesham**

Title:  
Drawing 5: Trenches 10-13



## **APPENDIX B: PHOTOGRAPHS**

---





**Figure 30: Trench 1 facing north east**



**Figure 31: Trench 1, west facing section**





**Figure 32: Trench 2, facing north west**



**Figure 33: Trench 2, south facing section**





**Figure 34: Trench 3, facing south**



**Figure 35: Trench 3, east facing section**



**Figure 36: Trench 3, gully terminus [303] facing south east**



**Figure 37: Trench 4, facing north east**





**Figure 38: Trench 4, south east facing section**



**Figure 39: Trench 4, linear feature [404], looking south east**





**Figure 40: Trench 5, facing north west**



**Figure 41: Trench 5, possible posthole [503], south west facing section**





**Figure 42: Trench 5. Possible posthole [505], south west facing section**



**Figure 43: Trench 6, facing east**





**Figure 44: Trench 6, south facing section**



**Figure 45: Trench 7, facing south west**





**Figure 46: Trench 7, Ditch [702], north west facing section**



**Figure 47: Trench 7, Ditch [704], east facing section**





**Figure 48: Trench 8, facing south west**



**Figure 49: Trench 8, root hole [803], north east facing section**



**Figure 50: Trench 9, facing south east**



**Figure 51: Trench 9, south west facing section**





**Figure 52: Trench 10, facing north east**



**Figure 53: Trench 10, south east facing section**





**Figure 54: Trench 10, intercutting pits [1002], [1004] and [1006]. North west facing section**



**Figure 55: Trench 10, Ditch [1009]. Facing south east**





**Figure 56: Trench 11, facing south**



**Figure 57: Trench 11, west facing section**





**Figure 58: Trench 11, possible tree bole [1111], north west facing section**



**Figure 59: Trench 11, pit/root disturbance [1113], south facing section**





**Figure 60: Trench 11, Ditch [1102], oblique view of south west facing section**



**Figure 61: Trench 12, facing south**





**Figure 62: Trench 12, Ditch [1208], north west facing section**



**Figure 63: Trench 12, Ditch [1208] facing west**





**Figure 64: Trench 12, Ditch [1205], north west facing section**



**Figure 65: Trench 12, tree bole [1202], facing east**



**Figure 66: Trench 12, root bole [1210], south west facing section**



**Figure 67: Trench 13, facing south**





**Figure 68: Trench 13, possible Ditch [1304], facing south east**



**Figure 69: Trench 13, tree bole [1302], north east facing section**





**Figure 70: Trench 13, tree hole [1308], south west facing section**

## APPENDIX C: OASIS FORM

---

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

## Printable version

**OASIS ID: rskenvir2-238597**

### Project details

Project name	Aldington Lodge, Offenham Road, Evesham
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was carried out within the former garden area of Aldington Lodge and paddocks to the north, land previously used as an orchard. Trenches were position to target linear and discrete geophysical anomalies (magnetometry). Linear features in the northern part of the site were found to comprise a series of 'v' shaped ditches, one of which contained a fragment of possible Early to Middle Iron Age pot. Tree throws from removed orchard trees were common. No significant archaeological remains were seen in the southern part of the site.
Project dates	Start: 19-10-2015 End: 28-10-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	W/13/01289/OU - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	WSM67204 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	DITCH Middle Iron Age
Monument type	TREE THROW Modern
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	POT Middle Iron Age
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)

### Project location



Country	England
Site location	WORCESTERSHIRE WYCHAVON ALDINGTON Aldington Lodge, Offenham Road, Evesham
Postcode	WR11 8UB
Study area	3 Hectares
Site coordinates	SP 405251 244435 51.916607476826 -1.41072517412 51 54 59 N 001 24 38 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 43m Max: 45.5m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	RSK Environment Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	RSK Environment Ltd
Project director/manager	Laurence Hayes
Project supervisor	Richard Woolley
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Aldington Lodge, Offenham Road, Evesham: Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Henderson, R., Hayes, L.
Other bibliographic details	Report 660774
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	RSK Environment Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Helsby
Description	A4 bound report
Entered by	Laurence Hayes (lhayes@rsk.co.uk)
Entered on	15 January 2016

# OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email](#) Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

## APPENDIX D: ARCHIVE SUMMARY

---



The project archive is currently held at the offices of RSK Environment Ltd, Helsby, Cheshire, whilst it is being prepared for deposition with Museums Worcestershire. An accession number will be issued on deposition, within 12 months from completion of the fieldwork.

The archive comprises 1 standard box containing:

- 1 x A4 project summary sheet
- 1 x A4 archive contents list
- 14 x A4 trench summary sheets
- 54 x A4 context sheets
- 9 x A4 context index sheets
- 6 x A4 photographic index sheets
- 2 x A4 drawing index sheets
- 1 x A4 sample register sheet
- 1 x A4 sample record sheet
- 5 x A3 permatrace plans and sections
- 1 x copy of the approved WSI
- 1 x copy on the final report
- 2 x CDRs containing digital photographs
- 1 x CDR containing trench and context summary tables

There are 36 artefacts comprising pottery, ceramic building material, animal bone and iron objects. Of these one fragment of pot is ascribed an Early to Middle Iron Age date, the remainder is of post-medieval or modern date. The later material will be recommended for discard in consultation with Museums Worcestershire.