

# THE OLD PIKE HOUSE, ECKINGTON

# Archaeological Evaluation

commissioned by Mr Stuart Bradbury

W/13/1504

June 2015





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# THE OLD PIKE HOUSE, ECKINGTON

# Archaeological Evaluation

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd conducted an archaeological evaluation at the Old Pike House, Eckington as part of a programme of work carried out as part of a condition placed on outline planning consent for the development of the site. Trial trenching revealed clear archaeological evidence for settlement activity dating to the Roman period, comprising four linear features including a large ditch that contained significant amounts of pottery dated to the mid-1st – 4th centuries AD.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 PLANNING BACKGROUND

The client Mr Stuart Bradbury was granted outline planning permission (Ref: W/13/1504) by Wychavon District Council for the erection of a detached 3-bedroom dwelling plus garage within the existing garden of the Old Pike House, Eckington. Condition 11 attached to the outline planning permission stated that:

'Prior to determination of the reserved matters application, a programme of archaeological work, including a Written Scheme of Investigation, shall be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

- **1a.** The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording.
  - **b.** The programme for post investigation assessment.
  - **c.** Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording.
  - **d.** Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation.
  - e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation.

- **f.** Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 2. No demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (1).
- 3. The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (1) and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.'

Headland Archaeology was commissioned to undertake the required archaeological works. The remit of the archaeological trial trenching programme was outlined in a Written Scheme of Investigation, compiled by Headland Archaeology before the fieldwork started, and was agreed with the Archaeological Advisor to the planning authority (Headland Archaeology 2014). A systematic array of trenches was designed to evaluate the site effectively.

## 1.2 SITE LOCATION, DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

The proposed development site is located at NGR 392135,241730 (site centre) and covers an area of 1,470m<sup>2</sup> (**Illus 1**). It is located at the north end of Eckington and is currently a residential garden.

1-





The site is underlain by the New Inn sand and gravel member, over the Charmouth Mudstone formation (British Geological Survey website; http://www.bgs.co.uk).

## 1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The field bordering the southern and western edges of the proposed development area was subject to archaeological evaluation in 2003 (Vartuca 2003). This work demonstrated the presence of extensive features of Romano-British date, indicating the presence of a large rural settlement.

Part of the land immediately to the south of the development area was subject to an archaeological excavation by Birmingham Archaeology in 2007 (Colls & Mann 2007). The excavations uncovered a sequence of human occupation from the Neolithic to the Romano-British period, most notably a series of rectilinear enclosures apparently arranged on a linear south-west to north-east alignment. Projecting the line of these enclosures it seems likely that they would extend near to, if not in to the current development area.

## 2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the evaluation were as follows:

- to enable the development by fulfilling the archaeological condition to the satisfaction of the planning authority;
- to establish the location, extent, nature and date of archaeological features or deposits that may be present within the areas proposed to be disturbed during the development;
- to establish the location integrity and state of preservation of archaeological features or deposits that may be present within the areas proposed to be disturbed during the development;
- to inform the development of an appropriate mitigation strategy;

#### ILLUS 2

NW facing section of ditch [104]

 to produce and deposit a satisfactory archive and disseminate the results of the work via grey-literature reporting and publication as appropriate.

The local and regional research contexts are provided by the Archaeological Research Framework for the West Midlands (Watt 2011). Evidence retrieved during the works will be analysed in light of the objectives contained in these frameworks.

The resulting archive (finds and records) will be organised and deposited with Worcestershire Museum to facilitate access for future research and interpretation for public benefit.

## 3 METHODOLOGY

The methodology underlying the archaeological trial trenching programme was outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Headland Archaeology 2014), and agreed with the archaeological advisor. The trench layout was designed to evaluate the site using a systematic trenching array, with the trenches spread evenly across the area.

Trial trenching was carried out on the 23rd and 24th of March 2015. A total of three trenches were excavated comprising,  $1 \times 20m$  and  $2 \times 10m$ , measuring 1.6m wide (**IIIus 1**). They were positioned across the footprints of the proposed buildings, in a way that also avoided garden features and structures around the periphery of the site.

All trenches were planned using differential GPS, which was also used to provide absolute heights above OD. Service plans were consulted in advance of the excavation.

All trenches were opened by a 360 degree tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.6m wide toothless bucket. All trenches were excavated by machine under direct archaeological supervision and were excavated in controlled spits. Machine excavation terminated at the top of the natural geology or the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first. Spoil was stored beside the trench.

Further excavation required to satisfy the objectives of the evaluation was continued by hand. On completion of machine excavation, all faces of the trench that required examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools.

A representative sample, sufficient to meet the objectives of the evaluation, of identified features was investigated by hand and all features were recorded. The stratigraphy of each trench was recorded in full.

Trenches were backfilled by replacing excavated materials back in the hole in reverse order of excavation; and by compressing with the excavator.

-2



ENE facing section of ditch [205]

ILLUS 4 Detail of base of ditch [205]

#### ILLUS 5

ENE facing section of ditch [205]

All recording was in accordance with the code of practice of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA) and in line with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Headland Archaeology 2014). All trenches and contexts were given unique numbers. All recording was undertaken on pro forma record cards that conform to accepted archaeological standards. All stratigraphic relationships were recorded.

An overall site plan at an appropriate scale and relative to the National Grid was recorded by digital survey using a differential GPS.

A photographic record comprising black and white print photographs was taken, supplemented with digital photography. A metric scale was used in all record shots.

## 4 RESULTS

Full trench descriptions, including orientation, length, and depth are presented in Appendix 1. Technical details of individual contexts are also presented in Appendix 1. Contexts are numbered by trench number: i.e. Trench 1 (101), Trench 2 (201). Cut features are shown as [101] whilst their fills are expressed as (102), for example.

## 4.1 TRENCH 1

circular glass greenhouse.

Geological deposits were exposed at 0.65m depth below the present ground surface and observed to change from red brown stoney, clayey sand in the north eastern half of the trench to greyish sand in the south west. A linear ditch [104] cut these deposits aligned in a north-west/south-east direction (**Illus 1** and **2**). It measured approximately 1m wide x 0.5m deep and is likely to be the same feature recorded in Trench 3 (as Ditch [308]), suggesting a length of at least several metres. The fill was mid-brown silty sand (105).

The proposed building footprint lies within an 'L' shaped garden, bordered by a hedges to the North and south, and contains areas

of tree stumps, large rectangular wooden plant troughs, and a small

The general site stratigraphy consisted of geological deposits of

stoney sandy clay with areas of moist grey sand, overlain by dark brown clayey sand subsoil (203). Sealing this was an orangey brown

clayey sand layer (202) interpreted as a 19th century levelling deposit;

itself sealed by loose silty topsoil (201). There was also evidence of ground disturbance due to the presence of services, such as a water

pipe in Trench 1 aligned north-west/south-east.

3-



Context	Pottery	(PH)	Pottery	(Rom)	Pottery Mod)	(PM-	CBM		Mortar		Ind Waste	Dating (AD)
	count	wgt	count	wgt	count	wgt	count	wgt	count	wgt	wgt	-
202	_	_	-	-	1	12g	-	-	-	-	_	15th—17th
206	_	-	3	54g	1	<0.5g	-	_	_	-	5g	1st—2nd
207	4	20g	28	499g	_	-	_	_	15	1,280g	-	3rd—4th
208	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6g	-	-	-	?
305	_	-	1	58g	_	-	-	_	1	162g	_	1st—4th
309	_	_	15	777g	_	_	_	-	1	1,121g	_	1st—2nd
Total	4	20g	47	1,388g	2	12g	2	6g	17	2,563g	5g	

## 4.2 TRENCH 2

Geological deposits comprising orange brown stony silty clay were exposed at an average depth of 0.70m below the present ground surface. A linear ditch [205] was identified cut into these deposits on a north-west/ south-east alignment (**Illus 1** and **3–5**) and measuring approximately 2.5m wide x 0.8m deep. It appeared to extend into Trench 3 (recorded as Ditch [309]); indicating a length of at least several metres.

The profile of the ditch was slightly irregular, with evidence of a narrow linear gulley at the break of slope on the northern side. The lower fill of the feature comprised a soft orange brown, clayey sand (206) that contained 3 fragments of Roman pottery dated to the 1st-2nd centuries AD (see Franklin & Wood below). One of the sherds was Samian Ware recovered from the base of the narrow gulley.

Deposit (206) was sealed by brown, clayey sand (207) that formed the upper fill of ditch [205]. It contained 28 sherds of Roman pottery, including several from a single tankard, believed to have been deposited around the 4th century AD. An additional 4 sherds of highly abraded prehistoric pottery were present; but interpreted as residual material. Fragments of lime mortar were also retrieved, as well as a small quantity of heavily fragmented elements of sheep/ goat longbone (see Holden & Bailey, below).

Beyond the southern edge of the ditch and clearly visible in section (**Illus 5**), was a deposit (208) which continued the line of the cut albeit at a much shallower incline. It had a basal width of approximately 3m and an overall height of 0.45m. At the top it measured only 0.3–0.4m, with a steeper back edge. It comprised an orange brown, clayey sand, with frequent pebbles inclusions and two pieces of fired clay. A lens of charcoal measuring 0.8m wide x 0.05m thick was recorded at the base. The height of this deposit corresponded to the height of the northern edge of the ditch.

## 4.3 TRENCH 3

Geological deposits comprising reddish brown stony silty clay were exposed at an average depth of 0.80m below the present ground surface.

A total of three linear features were identified cut into these deposits. Ditch [306] (**Illus 6**) and Deposit [309] (the assumed continuation of

Ditch fill (207) in Trench 2), were aligned north-west/south-east. The third, Ditch [308], was aligned north/south.

Ditch [306] measured 0.8m wide x 0.26 deep, with regular sides and concave base. The fill (305), was a light grey, silty sand and contained a fragment of Roman pottery (1st-4th centuries AD).

Ditch [308] measured 0.84m wide x 0.3m deep, and was filled by a yellowish brown silty sand (307).

Deposit (309) comprised brown, clayey sand and contained 15 sherds of Roman pottery dated to the 1st – 2nd centuries AD, including two conjoining sherds forming the complete profile of a bowl. Lime mortar fragments were also retrieved (see Franklin & Wood below).

In the centre of the trench was a spread of sterile, greyish silty sand (303), which was interpreted as a natural deposit.

## 5 FINDS ASSESSMENT

JULIE FRANKLIN, IMOGEN WOOD

## 5.1 INTRODUCTION

The finds assemblage numbered 53 sherds (1.4kg) of pottery, two fragments of fired clay, 2.6kg of possible lime mortar and a small quantity of ironworking waste. Where dating is discernible, most of the finds appeared to be of late Iron Age and Roman date, though there were also two later sherds of pottery. A summary of the assemblage is given in **Table 1** and a complete catalogue of all the finds is given at the end of the report.

## 5.2 RESULTS

#### Pottery

The assemblage numbered 53 sherds (1.420kg). All but two (12g) of these were of Iron Age to Roman date. All sherds were examined

macroscopically with a hand lens at x2 magnification to identify initial fabric groups; these groups were then examined under a binocular microscope at a magnification of x10 to x40. Fabrics were identified with reference to the Worcester type series (Bryant & Evans 2004). The pottery is in a generally good condition with most sherds being slightly abraded, level 2 in Sorensen's (1996) abrasion scale, with some level 1 unabraded. The fabrics represented are shown in **Table 2**.

Fabric	Abbr	Fabric code	Sherds	Wgt	Dating
Possible mudstone-tempered ware (Peacock Group D)	_	9?	4	20g	Iron Age
Palaeozoic limestone-tempered ware (Peacock Group B1)	PLT	4.1	1	175g	5th BC to 2nd AD
Samian ware	Samian	43.2	1	10g	E1st—L2nd ad
Oxidised organically-tempered Severn Valley ware	otsvw	12.2	11	46g	M1st—4th ad
Severn Valley ware	SVW	12	28	1,116g	M1st—4th ad
New Forest ware	NFW	115	2	22g	L3rd—4th ad
Shell-gritted ware	SGW	23	4	19g	4th—5th ad
Total			51	1,408g	

#### TABLE 2

Prehistoric and Roman pottery type series (for fabrics codes see Bryant & Evans 2004)

Possibly the earliest sherds are four abraded undiagnostic prehistoric sherds in a reduced fabric containing abundant voids, rare rounded quartzite, biotite cleavage flakes and rounded reddish/brown soft stone inclusions. It is possibly similar to Iron Age mudstone-tempered ware (Fabric 9) (Bryant and Evans 2004), but further analysis would be needed to establish this.

The most common type present is a soft oxidised Severn Valley ware (Fabric 12). Forms include rims from narrow-mouthed jars, most varying from 120 to 160 mm in diameter with two larger jars between 200 and 280 mm in diameter. They date to between the mid 1st and 4th century AD. Also in Severn Valley ware are two conjoining sherds forming the complete profile of a bowl (309) of rim diameter of 200 mm, with incised line decoration and a foot ring base. It imitates a Samian Dr.37 bowl form. There were also several sherds from a single tankard (207) with upright sides and acute lattice decoration between two horizontal incised lines. A comparable vessel has been found in the Roman Baths precinct at Wroxeter dating to late 3rd or 4th century (Timby et al 2000 243, Fig 4.77 TK3.16).

There were 11 body sherds (207) of oxidised organically-tempered Severn Valley ware (Fabric 12.2), this has a similar date range to Severn Valley ware but is more commonly found in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD (Bryant and Evans 2004).

There is one large reduced upper body sherd (309) of a coarseware storage jar in a Palaeozoic limestone-tempered ware (Fabric 4.1). Its

distribution is mainly in Herefordshire and dated to between 5th BC and 2nd AD. Comparable examples have been found in Worcester at Deansway in 1st AD deposits, suggesting a Roman date (Bryant and Evans 2004).

One piece of a Samian bowl (206) had a 200 mm diameter rim in good condition the fabric consistent with Central Gaulish Lezoux (Fabric 43.2). Similar examples found throughout Britain date from the early 1st to late 2nd AD.

A sherd from a New Forest ware (Fabric 115) jar (207) is hard fired with a slightly burnished exterior surface and rilling visible on the interior. Examples of this ware found locally at Deansway in Worcester date to the late 3rd century AD (Bryant and Evans 2004). A rim sherd (206) may be of the same fabric.

Four soft grey sherds (207) are of shell-gritted ware (Fabric 23) and from a jar with heavy internal rilling. The presence of this ware outside of its production site at Harrold in Bedfordshire, is seen from the 4th – 5th centuries AD with three sherds found locally in Worcester dating to the mid 4th century (Bryant and Evans 2004, 266).

A single post-medieval sherd was recovered (202). It is of a buff quartz-rich fabric; inclusions are rounded to sub-angular quartz 1mm >. It has an internal brown/black glaze and external reddish brown slip. A small fragment of modern whiteware recovered from a sample retent from ditch fill (206) is surely intrusive.

### CBM and mortar

There were two pieces (6g) of fired clay with no diagnostic form. There were also a number of large lumps (2.563kg) of lime mortar. These are typically white or pink and some contain shelly inclusions. Some pieces are particularly dense and solid and may in fact be pieces of natural limestone. The possible lime mortar was all associated from Roman pottery (207, 305, 309). The fired clay was not associated with any other finds. It cannot be dated, though is not inconsistent with a Roman date.

### Industrial waste

A small quality of magnetic residue was recovered from a sample taken from ditch fill (206). It contains a few fragments of possible hammerscale, though the rest may in fact be natural. As this deposit appears to date to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, it implies that blacksmithing was being undertaken in the Roman period, though the quantity recovered is too little to suggest this was in the immediate vicinity.

## 5.3 CONCLUSION

The pottery provides the only dating evidence for this assemblage. It is broadly Roman in date, (mid 1st to 4th century) as indicated by the dominance of oxidised Severn Valley ware vessels but different deposits seem to have been deposited at different dates. Lower ditch fill (206) and deposit (309) both appear to be early Roman with finds of Samian ware and Palaeozoic limestone-tempered ware suggesting a date in or before the 2nd century.



However, as this dating rests on only two diagnostic sherds, it should be taken with a degree of caution. Upper ditch fill (207), by contrast is clearly late Roman with finds such as the Severn Valley ware tankard and sherds of New Forest and shell-gritted ware suggesting deposition in or around the 4th century. The four prehistoric sherds found in this ditch fill are have been subject to a higher level of abrasion suggesting they are residual. Associated finds suggest blacksmithing during the Roman period and possibly some sort of structure.

Evidence for the post-medieval and modern periods is more ephemeral and is consistent with low level, probably agricultural use of the land.

While it offers some distinctive wares and useful dating evidence, the assemblage is too small to warrant further work unless additional material is recovered from the same locality.

# 6 PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

LAURA BAILEY AND TIM HOLDEN

## 6.1 INTRODUCTION

One sample together with hand-collected animal bone, recovered during an evaluation at Old Pike House, Eckington, were received for palaeoenvironmental assessment. The sample was from the basal fill (206) of Roman ditch [205], and the hand-collected bone was also from the fill (207) of this feature. The aim of the assessment was to evaluate the environmental potential of the deposit.

## 6.2 METHOD

The samples were subjected to flotation and wet sieving in a Sirafstyle flotation machine. The floating debris (the flot) was collected in a 250  $\mu$ m sieve and, once dry, scanned using a binocular microscope. Any material remaining in the flotation tank (retent) was wet-sieved through a 1mm mesh and air-dried. The samples were scanned using a stereomicroscope at magnifications of x10 and up to x100. Identifications, where provided, were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers et al. (2006). Charcoal was identified as oak/non-oak wherever possible.

## 6.3 RESULTS

Results of the assessment are presented in Tables 1 (Retent samples), 2 (Flot samples) and 3 (Animal bone). Material suitable for AMS (Accelerated Mass Spectrometry) radiocarbon dating is shown in the tables.

## Charcoal

Heavily fragmented oak charcoal was present in small quantities in the fill (206) of ditch [205].

### Bone

A small amount of fragmented animal bone was recovered from both (206) and (207) ditch fills. Eleven fragments of bone were recovered, of which, three were identifiable to species level as domestic animals. Heavily fragmented elements of sheep/ goat longbone were recovered. A cow proximal metacarpal was recovered from the fill (207) of Ditch [205]. The shaft was vertically and axially split, possibly for marrow extraction.

### Burnt bone

Deposit 206 contained six tiny fragments of indeterminate burnt animal bone.

## 6.4 CONCLUSION

The palaeobotanical assemblage offers little information about environment or site economy. The animal bone assemblage does however provide some, albeit limited, information on site economy. Elements of two of the main domesticates, cattle and sheep were present in small quantities. Part of the shaft from the cow metacarpal was axially and vertically split, possibly for marrow extraction. Marrow extraction became more important in the Romano-British period, in general and is seen in the fragmentation of the metapodials during this period (Maltby 2007). The well preserved nature of the surface of the bone from the fills of ditch 205 suggest that conditions on site are optimal for bone preservation. Due to the very small size of the assemblage, however, it is unlikely that analysis would provide significant further information.

# 7 DISCUSSION

The archaeological remains identified during the trial trench evaluation comprise the remnants of ditches dated by the pottery assemblage to the Roman period of predominantly the 1st to 2nd centuries AD. This evidence is entirely consistent with that found during previous archaeological investigations undertaken in the immediate environs by both Cotswold Archaeology (Vartuca 2003) and Birmingham University (Colls and Mann 2007).

In the previous excavations by Birmingham University to the south, six phases of activity were identified, dating from the Neolithic period to the 2nd century AD. The Neolithic evidence consisted of at least one pit containing several sherds of decorated pottery, with other likely pit features in close proximity. A relatively small ring gulley, along with pottery finds and a series of associated ditches, suggested occupation in the late Iron Age; probably focused on the 1st century BC. The densest period of occupation was from the 1st to the 2nd century AD, and included the identification of a small well. Other features included a human burial placed in an extended position with the head to the south, and a large boundary ditch of a similar width and depth to the one found in the present excavation. Associated pottery from the site, comprising Severn Valley Ware and Malvernain rock tempered fabric types, was consistent with the 2nd century.

The current evaluation provided only residual evidence for prehistoric activity in the form of undiagnostic abraded pottery

sherds; however the ditches and associated assemblages closely relate to the 1st–2nd century AD remains recorded previously.

The north-west/south-east ditch alignments closely correspond to those identified in the 2007 excavations, with the large boundary ditch [205] appearing to lie at right angles to a similar sized ditch found in 2007; indicating a rectilinear or square enclosure in an area to the west of the present work. The base of the ditch was uneven and the narrow gulley may indicate an episode of re-cutting. The deposit seen on the southern edge of [205], may well be the remains of a bank, although no mention of such a feature was referred to in either the 2003 or 2007 report.

The pottery assemblage, dominated by Severn Valley Ware, is also consistent with that found on the Cotswold evaluation (Vartuca 2003) that revealed a network of extensive ditches containing locally produced Severn Valley Ware and Malvernian pottery. Their conclusion was that in the absence of mortaria or flagons, the site represented a rural settlement. The heavy rim sherds found during the present evaluation, suggestive of vessels associated with cooking/utilitarian activities, also support this.

## 8 CONCLUSIONS

The main value of this work has been to establish that archaeological remains survive within the proposed development site and in particular expand the recorded extent of settlement activity identified during previous excavations to the south and west. The results and subsequent analysis support the previously postulated interpretation of a rural settlement of the Roman period, broadly spanning the 1st to 4th centuries AD.

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# 10 APPENDICES

## APPENDIX 1 TRENCH AND CONTEXT REGISTER

TR1	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. Depth (m)
	NE-SW	10	1.6	0.65
Context	Description			Depth of deposit below ground level (m)
101	Topsoil; mid greyi small rounded pe	0.0–0.25		
106	Levelling ; orange small stones	0.25-0.35		
102	Subsoil ; dark bro stone	wn, friable, clayey sar	nd, occasional small	0.35–0.65
103	Geological substration and greyish sand.	ate; reddish brown, fi	rm, stony, silty clay	0.65+
104	Linear Ditch cut ; gentle sides, grad	1.1m wide x 0.5m de ual break of slope	eep x 1.5m+ long,	0.65—1.15
105	Fill of [104], mid stone, sherd of ha	prown, soft, silty sand rd orange CBM, prob	d, occasional small bable Post Med.	0.65—1.15

#### Summary

Evidence of geological variations along base of trench, and likely Post medieval ditch.

TR2	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. Depth (m)
	NNW-SSE	10	1.6	0.70
Context	Description			Depth of deposit below ground level (m)
201	Topsoil ; brown, l	oose, silty sand, occas	sional small stone	0.0-0.20
202	Levelling deposit common small s	0.20-0.50		
203	Subsoil ; dark bro stone	0.50-0.70		
204	Geological substr	rate ; orange brown, s	tony, firm, silty clay	0.70+
205	Ditch cut ; 3.0m v sides, gradual bre	wide x 0.8m deep x 1 eak of slope, possible	0m+ long, 45 degree re-cutting along base.	0.70-1.60
206	Fill of [205] ; orar small stone	nge brown, soft, claye	y sand, occasional	1.40-1.60
207	Upper fill of [205 small stones	] ; brown, friable, clay	vey sand, common	0.80-1.40
208	Deposit; orange l stones, lens of ch	0.60-1.00		
Summar	у			

Roman ditch,	with	possible	ploughed	out bank.
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TR3	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. Depth (m)		
	WNW-ESE	20	1.6	0.80		
Context	Description		Depth of deposit below ground level (m)			
301	Topsoil: brown, loos stone	occasional small	0.0-0.30			
302	Subsoil: orange bro medium stones	wn, friable, clayey s	and, common small/	0.30—0.80		
304	Geological substrate	rm, stony, silty clay.	0.80+			
303	Natural deposit; sol	ft, grey, silty sand, s	terile	0.80-0.20		
305	Fill of [306] ; greyisł small pebble	n brown, friable, silt	y sand, occasional	0.83-1.09		
306	Ditch cut ; linear, mo imperceptible break	oderate sides, conca c of slope	ave base,	0.83-1.09		
307	Fill of [308] ; yellow small/medium peb	rish brown, friable, : ble	silty sand, occasional	0.80—1.1		
308	Ditch cut ; linear, me imperceptible break	ave base,	0.80—1.1			
309	Deposit ; same fill a	s (207), upper fill o	f Roman ditch	_		
C						

#### Summary

Continuation of Roman Ditch seen in trench 2, a smaller ditch and probable post Medieval activity.

## APPENDIX 2 FINDS CATALOGUE

Trench	Context	Sample	Qty	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot date	Period
2	202	_	1	12	Pottery (PM)	Buff, quartz rich fabric Body sherd, internal dark brown/black glaze and external red/brown slip. 1		15th-17th	PM
2	206	1		5	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	few flakes of potential hammerscale	_	_
2	206	1	1	10	Pottery (PH)	NFW Fabric 115?	Rim sherd, jar?	-	IA
2	206	1	1	0	Pottery (Mod)	Whiteware	small fragment, possibly intrusive	L18th-present	Mod
2	206	-	1	10	Pottery (Rom)	Samian Fabric 43.2	Rim samian bowl 200 mm in diameter	E1st—L2nd AD	Rom
2	206	-	1	34	Pottery (Rom)	SVW Fabric 12	Body sherd	M1st—4th AD	Rom
2	207	_	15	1,280	Mortar	Lime Mortar	various lumps of pink and white possible lime mortar (or limestone?)	-	-
2	207	-	4	20	Pottery (PH)	Fabric no 9. ?	Base/body sherds reduced, abundant voids, possibly Mudstone tempered ware	_	IA
2	207	_	4	19	Pottery (Rom)	SGW Fabric 23	Body sherds same vessel, soft grey, internal rilling	4th—5th AD	Rom
2	207	-	6	233	Pottery (Rom)	SVW Fabric 12	Complete profile of tankard, with acute lattice decoration diameter 140 mm	L3rd—4th ad	Rom
2	207	_	1	12	Pottery (Rom)	NFW Fabric 115	Upper body sherd, slight external burnishing.	L3rd—4th ad	Rom
2	207	_	6	189	Pottery (Rom)	SVW Fabric 12	Rims, two vessels, 150 mm and 120 mm diameter , Jars.	M1st—4th AD	Rom
2	207	_	11	46	Pottery (Rom)	OTSVW Fabric 12.2	Upper body sherds, incised line decoration	M1st—4th ad	Rom
2	208	_	2	6	CBM	Fired Clay	Burnt clay pieces, no diagnostic features, local river clay	-	-
3	305	-	1	162	Mortar	Lime Mortar	lump of pink & white mortar, with shell inclusions	_	_
3	305	-	1	58	Pottery (Rom)	SVW Fabric 12	Rim of jar, diameter 180 mm.	M1st—4th AD	Rom
3	309	-	1	1,121	Mortar	Lime Mortar?	large lump of possible white lime mortar (or limestone?), dense with voids and fossils visible in surface	-	-
3	309	-	1	175	Pottery (Rom)	PLT Fabric 4.1	Upper body sherd of large storage vessel, reduced	5th BC to 2nd AD	IA/RB
3	309	_	2	148	Pottery (Rom)	SVW Fabric 12	Complete profile Dr 37 copy bowl, incised line decoration, some external sooting	M1st—4th ad	Rom
3	309	-	12	454	Pottery (Rom)	SVW Fabric 12	Minimum 3 vessels. Rims, two vessels 200 mm and 280 mm diameter of Jars. Basal angle con-joining sherds of jar.	M1st—4th ad	Rom

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## APPENDIX 3 ENVIRONMENTAL TABLES

#### TABLE A3.1

Retent sample results

Context	Sample	Sample Vol (I)	Pottery	Bone		Chare	coal	Material available for AMS Dating	Comments		
				Burnt bone	Unburnt bone	Qty	Max size (mm)				
206	1	10	+	+	++	+	10	Yes	Oak charcoal		
Key: $+ =$ rare	Key: $+ = rare (0-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (15-50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)$										

NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

#### TABLE A3.2

Flotation sample results

Context	Sample	Total flot Vol (ml)	Charcoal	Charcoal size (mm)	Comments
206	1	10	+	1	Charcoal very fragmented

 $\mathsf{Key:} + = \mathsf{rare} (1-5), + + = \mathsf{occasional} (6-15), + + + = \mathsf{common} (16-50) \text{ and } + + + = \mathsf{abundant} (>50)$ 

NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

#### TABLE A3.3

Animal bone assessment

Context	Non-identified (*=estimate)	Sheep/goat	Cattle	Age indicators	Total Identified
206	1	_	_	_	_
207	9	2	2	Cow proximal metacarpal- fused	2
Total	11	2	1		2



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