Cotswold Archaeology

Averill Close
Broadway
Worcestershire

Archaeological Evaluation

for

RSK Environment Ltd

on behalf of

Redrow Homes

CA Project: 4480
CA Report: 13577
HER Reference: WSM56931

October 2013

Averill Close
Broadway
Worcestershire

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 4480
CA Report: 13577

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

SUMMARY

Project Name:	Averill Close
Location:	Broadway, Worcestershire
NGR:	SP 0948 3793
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	27 August – 5 September 2013
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Worcestershire County Museum
Site Code:	AVB 13

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in August and September 2013 at land west of Averill Close, Broadway, Worcestershire. Four trenches were excavated.

The evaluation revealed a number of potentially Iron Age features. These accorded with the geophysical survey results, indicating an enclosure and circular ditches. In the west of the site a stoney consolidation spread of possible Iron Age date was observed. Across the northern part of site only evidence of post-medieval furrows were observed.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In August and September 2013 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for RSK Environment Ltd (RSK) on behalf of Redrow Homes at land west of Averill Close, Broadway, Worcestershire (centred on NGR: SP 0948 3793; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken following discussions with Mike Glyde the Historic Environment Planning Officer, Worcestershire Archives and Archaeology Service (WAAS) in support of a planning application for a housing development.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2013) and approved by Mike Glyde, WAAS archaeological advisor to Wychavon District Council (WDC). The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2009), *WAAS Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Worcestershire* (WAAS 2012), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006).

The site

1.3 The proposed development area encloses an area of approximately 2.8ha, and comprises pasture. The site lies at approximately 88-91m AOD.

1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Charmouth Mudstone Formation of the Jurassic period. Superficial deposits are identified as Head Deposits (gravel, sand, silt and clay) of the Quaternary period (BGS 2013). A natural substrate was observed within the evaluation trenches comprising sandy gravel and sandy silt with limestone fragments.

Archaeological background

1.5 An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) has been completed for the site (RSK 2013a) as part of the planning application submission. A geophysical survey was undertaken following the DBA (RSK 2013b). Both these documents are summarised below.

1.6 The DBA identified no evidence of early prehistoric activity within the site, with Neolithic and Bronze Age activity known in small quantities in the surrounding study area. These included the flint retrieved north of Russell Square and Sand Meadow (both c.160m to the south of the site) and the ring ditch approximately 200m to the east. Similarly, conclusive evidence for Roman-period settlement since this assessment has not been found within the Study Area, although a potential cropmark site and individual findspots suggest some level of activity in Broadway during the period.

1.7 Possible medieval remains associated with Broadway are located to the south of the site (near the current High Street), with earlier settlement further to the south. Post-medieval activity lies away from open space in general, following the established main roads of the settlement.

1.8 The geophysical survey identified anomalies which are suggestive of possible Iron Age settlement or Roman activity (RSK 2013b). This is consistent with crop mark evidence particularly to the north and east of the site.

Archaeological objectives

1.9 The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance with the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2009). This information will enable WDC to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

Methodology

1.10 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of four trenches, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). The trenches were 15m long by 1.6m wide, primarily targeting anomalies identified by the geophysical survey (RSK 2013b). Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (2012).

1.11 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2007).

1.12 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003); no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (1995).

1.13 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Worcestershire County Museum, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-4)

2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively.

2.2 A similar stratigraphic sequence was identified within all of the evaluation trenches. The natural geological substrate was revealed at a typical depth of 0.46m below present ground level (bpgl). This was overlain by subsoil at a typical thickness of 0.23m, which was in turn sealed by topsoil a typical thickness of 0.22m. All identified archaeological features were cut in to the natural substrate and covered by subsoil unless otherwise specified.

2.3 Following discussions during the course of fieldwork, features within Trench 2 were not fully excavated due to limitations of machinery (caused by access constraints) and health and safety reasons.

Trench 1 (Figs 2, 3 & 5)

2.4 An east/west ditch 113 was identified towards the northern end of the trench. Ditch 113 contained one fill 114 from which no finds were recovered. Ditch 104 towards the southern end of the trench was aligned east/west and very shallow; it contained one undated fill 105. Further to the south was ditch 108 which was aligned north-east/south-west. Ditch 108 contained two fills, lower fill 109 and upper fill 110, the latter contained one sherd of oolitic limestone and shell tempered pottery broadly dated to the Iron Age. Ditch 106 was aligned east/west, and cut the upper fill 110 of ditch 108. Ditch 106 contained one fill 107 from which a sherd of oolitic limestone and shell tempered pottery dated to the Iron Age was recovered. Further to the south of these ditches was a shallow pit 111; this contained one fill from which 11 fragments of cattle and goat/sheep bones were recovered. Overlying the ditches and the pit in the southern end of the trench was a possible ploughed out bank material 103 (Figure 5, section AA).

2.5 All the features identified corresponded with anomalies recorded on the geophysical survey (RSK 2013b).

Trench 2 (Figs 2, 4 & 6)

2.6 Located towards the western and eastern limits of Trench 2 were two large parallel ditches (203 and 221). These ditches were only partially observed due to their size (Figure 6, section BB); each ditch was over 5m in width and in excess of 1m deep which meant the full extent of the ditches could not be determined.

2.7 Ditch 203 contained seven fills (204 to 210 inclusive). A total of 28 fragments of medium to large mammal bones were recovered from 210. This material contained artefacts including a prehistoric flint flake and one fragment of cattle bone recovered from 204, and one unfeatured bodysherd of fine, fossil shell-tempered pottery dated to the Iron Age from fill 219. Fill 204 was cut by a narrow ditch 211: it contained one fill 212 from which a prehistoric flint flake was recovered.

2.8 The eastern ditch 221 was only observed at its western edge. Three fills (215, 216 and 217) were also observed within the ditch, with two additional context (213 and 214) likely to represent infill to the ditch after settling of the main fills. Within fill 213, 13 sherds of oolitic limestone and shell tempered pottery dating to the Middle Iron Age were recovered.

2.9 Narrow ditch 211 was observed along the eastern edge of ditch 203 cutting fill 204. The ditch was shallow with regular sides in profile and measured 0.63m wide and 0.18m deep.

2.10 All the features identified corresponded with anomalies recorded on the geophysical survey (RSK 2013b).

Trench 3 (Fig 2 & 9)

2.11 Within Trench 3 a circular pit and a spread/consolidation deposit were identified. Pit 303 was identified towards the eastern end of the trench; it measured approximately 0.45m in diameter and 0.14m in depth, and contained one fill 304. A worked flint chip broadly dated to the prehistoric period and five fragments of animal bone (sheep/goat and cow size) were recovered from fill 304. Towards the centre of the trench a stony deposit, 305, was observed. The spread contained one sherd of handmade Malvernian pottery dating to the Middle Iron Age, four sherds pottery dating to the Middle to Late Iron Age and animal bone. Neither feature was particularly distinct in terms of profile. The spread may correspond with the location of an anomaly recorded on the geophysical survey but does not appear to be of the same linear form (RSK 2013b).

Trench 4 (Fig 2)

2.12 Throughout the trench, furrows were observed at regular intervals. From fill 404 of the easternmost furrow 403, a fragment of post-medieval bottle glass was recovered.

The finds

2.13 Finds recovered from evaluation included pottery, ceramic building material, glass, worked flint and coal. Codings for pottery fabrics given in the text and in parentheses within Appendix B correspond to the Worcestershire pottery type series codes as defined by Worcester County Council's online ceramics database.

Pottery: Iron Age

2.14 One sherd of handmade Malvernian igneous/metamorphic rock-tempered ware (3) was recovered from spread 305. This pottery is commonly found throughout Worcestershire where it is typically Middle Iron Age in date.

2.15 Spread 305 also produced four sherds in a handmade sandy fabric (5.1). Pottery in this fabric is manufactured in Worcestershire and dates to the Middle to Late Iron Age.

2.16 Fill 219 within ditch 221 produced one unfeatured bodysherd of fine, fossil shell-tempered fabric (4.3). This handmade pottery fabric is found in south Worcestershire and was in use throughout the Iron Age.

2.17 A total of 15 sherds in an oolitic limestone and shell tempered fabric (4.5) were recovered from fills 107 of ditch 106, 110 of ditch 108 and 213 of ditch 221. Those from fills 107 and 110 were unfeatured bodysherds. Four joining sherds from fill 213, including two rimsherds, represented a slack-shouldered vessel with a simple upright rim. A further two rimsherds from fill 213 were from neckless, barrel-shaped vessels. This Middle Iron Age, handmade pottery was manufactured in the Gloucestershire Cotswolds and is relatively uncommon in south Worcestershire.

Pottery: Roman

2.18 Three sherds of oxidised Severn Valley ware (12) and one sherd of reduced Severn Valley ware (12.1) were recovered from subsoil 301. This pottery type is very commonly found in Worcestershire and dates to the mid-first to fourth centuries.

Pottery: Post-medieval/modern

2.19 Topsoil 300 produced one sherd of Staffordshire combed slip ware, which was manufactured during the late 17th and 18th centuries in potteries throughout Staffordshire (Vince unpublished).

2.20 Three sherds of English stoneware were also recovered from topsoil 300. This pottery was manufactured in London from the late 17th to 18th centuries (Soden and Ratkai 1998, 177).

Glass

2.21 Furrow fill 404 produced one fragment of post-medieval bottle glass.

Worked flint

2.22 Two pieces of rolled, residual, worked flint were recovered from subsoil 301. One was a heavily patinated chunk, the other a very small core on unpatinated, nodular flint. The core featured two working platforms and had been used to produce small flakes, blades and bladelets. It is likely Neolithic in date.

2.23 A total of four flint flakes were recovered from fills 204 of ditch 203 and 212 of ditch 211, and spread 305. A worked flint chip was recovered from fill 304 of pit 303. None of these items can be dated more closely than to the prehistoric period.

Faunal Remains

2.24 Animal bone, numbering 97 fragments and weighing 1068g, was recovered from seven deposits. It was only possible to date two of these deposits, broadly to the Middle to Late Iron Age (see Appendix B, Table 1). The assemblage was in a good state of preservation and although fragmented, it was possible to identify the presence of all four major domestics. The skeletal elements recovered typically carry the least amount of meat, suggesting that the assemblage may result from primary and secondary butchery waste.

3. DISCUSSION

3.1 The evaluation has identified archaeological features within the proposed development area. The identified features were consistent with the geophysical survey which indicated a cluster of archaeological features within the south of the site. No significant features were identified which the geophysical survey did not highlight.

3.2 The evaluation revealed a number of potentially Iron Age features. This evidence together with the circular ditch (to the east of the site) and enclosure cropmark (to the north of the site) identified in the DBA, may suggest the presence of an Iron Age settlement. This would be consistent with the results of the DBA which suggested the existence of such settlements to the north and east (RSK 2013). Trench 1 revealed a ditch 108, from which a sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered, and two other smaller ditches 104 and 106 to the north: two sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from ditch 106. Ditch 106 seemed to cut ditch 108, so may be a later recut/replacement. There is no stratigraphic relationship between 104 and 106, however as they run parallel they may form a double ditch feature. To the south of these ditches was a circular pit 111 from which animal bone was recovered. This pit may represent an internal feature of ditch 108. To the north of the trench was ditch 113 which relates to a possible boundary ditch visible on the geophysical survey.

3.3 Two large ditches 203 and 221, containing worked flint and Iron Age pottery, were identified within Trench 2. Both of these ditches correlate well with the geophysical survey results. The fills within both ditches were homogenous and poorly differentiated which suggests periodic but ongoing filling. The ditches, based on the recorded evidence, are interpreted as representing the southwest corner of an enclosure of Iron Age date.

3.4 Within Trench 3, spread 305 lies in a similar location to a possible linear anomaly on the geophysical survey. The nature of the recorded archaeology (a spread) differs to the linear geophysical anomaly so the evaluation trench may have identified a separate feature. Mid-Late Iron Age pottery, fragments of animal bone, worked flint flakes and some burnt clay were recovered from the spread, which may represent a consolidation deposit due to its shallow depth and irregular edges. Towards the eastern end of the trench circular pit 303 contained a worked flint and five fragments of animal bone. The function of this pit could not be resolved.

3.5 Evidence from Gloucestershire and the Cotswolds suggests that, although Early to Middle Iron Age 'non-hillfort settlement was predominantly unenclosed', 'small household-sized enclosures (less than 1 ha in area) usually rectilinear in shape' become increasingly widespread in the Cotswolds in the later Iron Age (Moore 2006, 68-69). Comparison with similar sites in south Worcestershire suggests that they date from the 4th century BC onwards and remained in use until the 1st-century AD (ibid). The limited overlap of the site upon the largest of the archaeological features (ditches 203 and 221), which may represent an enclosure, restricts the extent to which robust conclusions may be drawn regarding the nature of activity. The size of the ditches would imply a boundary around more than one household, as is common in the region (WHEAS 2009), perhaps reflecting a site of similar size to that located at Bengeworth (HEAS 2010) and College Farm (CA 2003a).

3.6 The evaluation results overall have parallels with the excavation of the Middle Iron Age settlement at Grange Farm, Bredon (Upex *et al* 2010). At Grange Farm, the scale of recorded roundhouses is similar to the two circular features identified here (being broadly 7-9m in diameter) and there is a consistent spatial relationship with nearby enclosures. Additionally, the feature group formed by ditches 104, 106 and 108 is similar to stock management features recorded at Grange Farm (Upex *et al* 2010). However the conclusion that circular feature 108 and the circular geophysical survey anomaly further to the north represent roundhouses cannot be ruled out at this stage.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Sian Reynish, assisted by Peter Busby and Greg Crees. The report was written by Sian Reynish, with the finds report by Jacky Sommerville and the

faunal remains by Andy Clarke. The illustrations were prepared by Daniel Bashford. The archive has been compiled by Sian Reynish, and prepared for deposition by Jennie Hughes. The project was managed for CA by Ian Barnes.

5. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown sandy silt	>1.6	>15	0.16	
1	101	Layer		subsoil	mid-dark yellowish brown sandy silt	>1.6	>15	0.26	
1	102	Layer		natural substrate	mixed natural comprising light yellowish brown sandy gravel and a mid reddish brown sandy silt with limestone fragments	>1.6	>15	>0.07	
1	103	Deposit		bank material	mid greyish brown sandy silt	>1.6	>6.23	0.2	
1	104	Cut		cut of ditch	cut of east-west narrow ditch, very shallow	>1.6	0.74	0.18	
1	105	Fill	104	fill of ditch	dark greyish brown sandy silt	>1.6	0.74	0.18	
1	106	Cut		cut of ditch	cut of east-west ditch, seems to cut 110	>1.6	1.07	0.31	
1	107	Fill	106	fill of ditch	dark greyish brown sandy silt	>1.6	1.07	0.31	IA
1	108	Cut		cut of ditch	cut of v-shaped northeast-southwest narrow ditch	>1.6	1.57	0.55	
1	109	Fill	108	1st fill of ditch	dark greyish brown sandy silt with common sub angular stone inclusions	>1.6	0.69	0.23	
1	110	Fill	108	2nd fill of ditch	dark greyish brown sandy silt	>1.6	1.57	0.32	IA?
1	111	Cut		cut of pit	cut of shallow circular pit		1.76	0.18	
1	112	Fill	111	fill of pit	dark greyish brown sandy silt		1.76	0.18	
1	113	Cut		cut of ditch	cut of east-west narrow ditch	>1.6	0.96	0.38	
1	114	Fill	113	fill of ditch	dark greyish brown sandy silt	>1.6	0.96	0.38	
2	200	Layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown sandy silt	>1.6	>15	0.3	
2	201	Layer		subsoil	mid-dark yellowish brown sandy silt	>1.6	>15	0.22	
2	202	Layer		natural substrate	mixed natural comprising light yellowish brown sandy gravel and a mid reddish brown sandy silt with limestone fragments	>1.6	>15	>0.06	
2	203	Cut		cut of ditch	moderate sloping sided north/south aligned ditch, only eastern edge observed	>1.6	>5.64	>0.96	
2	204	Fill	203	1st fill of ditch	light yellowish brown sandy gravel slumping	>1.6	2.34	>0.96	Prehistoric
2	205	Fill	203	2nd fill of ditch	mid yellowish brown sandy silt slumping	>1.6	1.98	>0.56	
2	206	Fill	203	3rd fill of ditch	mid greyish brown sandy silt	>1.6	>0.92	>0.12	
2	207	Fill	203	4th fill of ditch	dark greyish brown sandy silt	>1.6	>1.75	0.22	
2	208	Fill	203	5th fill of ditch	mid greyish brown sandy silt	>1.6	>2.86	0.11	
2	209	Fill	203	6th fill of ditch	dark greyish brown sandy silt	>1.6	>2.3	0.09	
2	210	Fill	203	7th fill of ditch	mid greyish brown sandy silt	>1.6	>4.25	0.25	
2	211	Cut		cut of ditch	cut of north-south narrow ditch, very shallow	>1.6	0.63	0.18	
2	212	Fill	211	fill of ditch	dark greyish brown sandy silt	>1.6	0.63	0.18	Prehistoric
2	213	Fill	221	8th fill of ditch	mid orangey brown sandy silt	>1.6	3.93	0.13	MIA
2	214	Fill	221	7th fill of ditch	dark orangey brown sandy silt	>1.6	2.32	0.12	
2	215	Fill	221	6th fill of ditch	mid orangey brown sandy silt	>1.6	3.02	0.31	
2	216	Fill	221	5th fill of ditch	mid orangey brown silty sand with abundant sub angular stones	>1.6	5.68	0.43	
2	217	Fill	221	4th fill of ditch	mid orangey brown silty sand	>1.6	2.94	>0.14	
2	218	Fill	221	3rd fill of ditch	mid-dark orangey brown silty sand with abundant sub angular stones	>1.6	>1.1	0.17	

2	219	Fill	221	2nd fill of ditch	mid brownish yellow silty sand	>1.6	>1.19	0.4	IA
2	220	Fill	221	1st fill of ditch	mid brownish yellow silty sand	>1.6	0.54	>0.11	
2	221	Cut		cut of ditch	moderate sloping sided north/south aligned ditch, only western edge observed	>1.6	>6.04	0.98	
3	300	Layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown sandy silt	>1.6	>15	0.32	C19-C20
3	301	Layer		subsoil	mid-dark yellowish brown sandy silt	>1.6	>15	0.22	LC16-C18
3	302	Layer		natural substrate	mixed natural comprising light yellowish brown sandy gravel and a mid reddish brown sandy silt with limestone fragments	>1.6	>15	>0.08	
3	303	Cut		cut of pit	cut of small circular pit		0.45	0.14	
3	304	Fill	303	fill of pit	dark greyish brown sandy silt		0.45	0.14	Prehistoric
3	305	Layer		consolidation deposit	mid reddish brown sandy silt mixed with sub angular limestones and gravel	>1.6	3.06	0.15	MIA-LIA
4	400	Layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown sandy silt	>1.6	>15	0.18	
4	401	Layer		subsoil	mid-dark yellowish brown sandy silt	>1.6	>15	0.23	
4	402	Layer		natural substrate	mixed natural comprising light yellowish brown sandy gravel and a mid reddish brown sandy silt with limestone fragments	>1.6	>15	>0.04	
4	403	Cut		furrow	aligned northwest-southeast	>1.83	3	0.21	
4	404	Fill	403	furrow fill	mid reddish/greyish brown sandy silt	>1.83	3	0.21	Post-medieval
4	405	Cut		furrow	aligned northwest-southeast	>1.83	1.9	0.22	
4	406	Fill	405	furrow fill	mid reddish/greyish brown sandy silt	>1.83	1.9	0.22	
4	407	Cut		furrow	aligned northwest-southeast	>1.83	1.56	0.24	
4	408	Fill	407	furrow fill	mid reddish/greyish brown sandy silt	>1.83	1.56	0.24	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

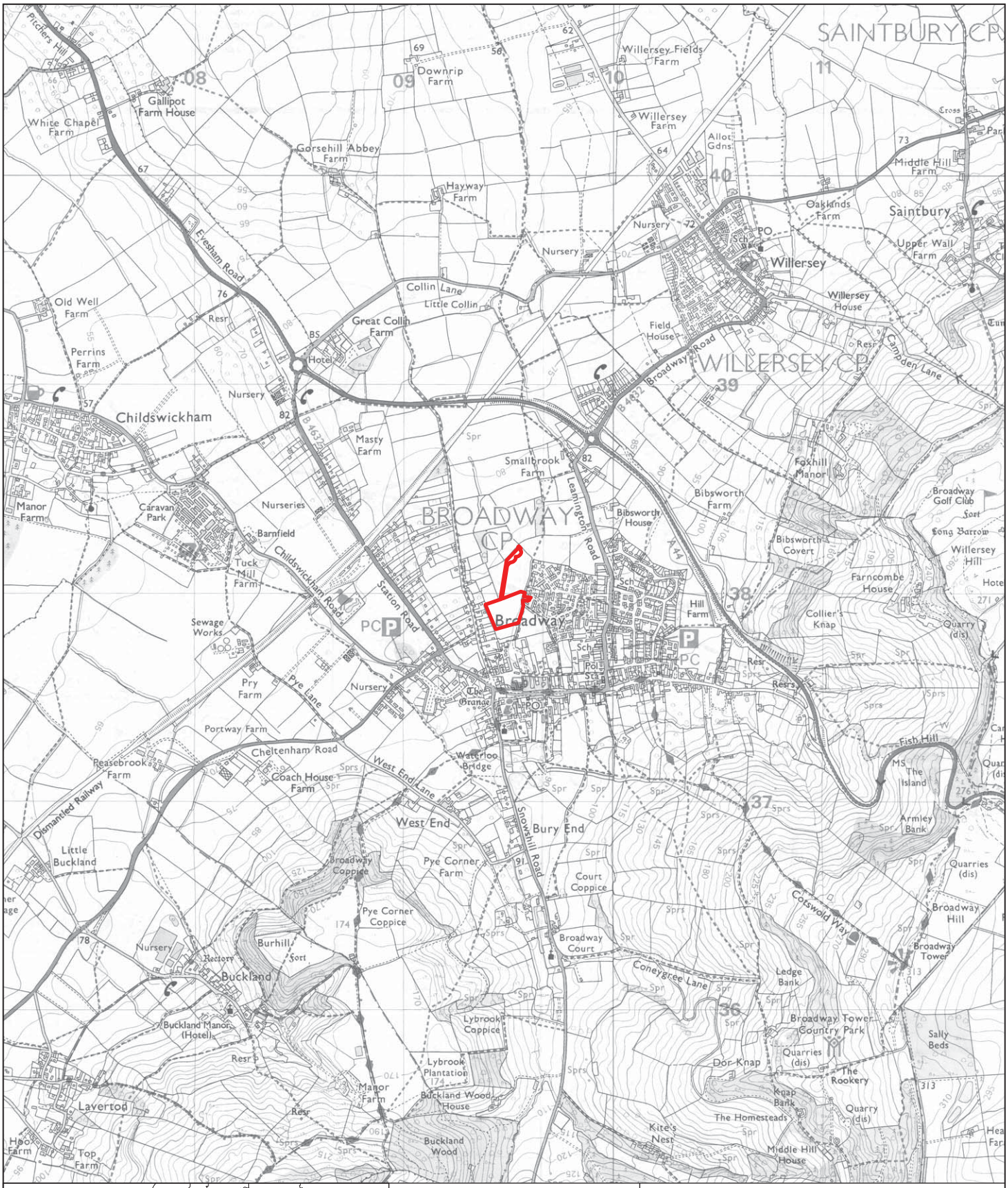
Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
107	Iron Age pottery: fine oolitic limestone and shell tempered ware (Worcestershire fabric: 4.5)	1	2	IA
110	Iron Age pottery: oolitic limestone and shell tempered ware (Worcestershire fabric: 4.5)	1	0	IA?
204	Worked flint: flake	1	5	Prehistoric
212	Worked flint: flake	1	2	Prehistoric
213	Middle Iron Age pottery: oolitic limestone and shell tempered ware (Worcestershire fabric: 4.5)	13	209	MIA
219	Iron Age pottery: coarse fossil shell-tempered ware (Worcestershire fabric: 4.3)	1	12	IA
300	Post-medieval pottery: Staffordshire combed slip ware Modern pottery: English stoneware Ceramic building material: drainpipe	1 3 1	155 60	C19-C20
301	Roman pottery: oxidised Severn Valley ware (Worcestershire fabric: 12.1) Roman pottery: reduced Severn Valley ware (Worcestershire fabric: 12.1) Worked flint: core and chunk Coal	3 1 2 1	10 12 1	LC16-C18
304	Worked flint: chip	1	1	Prehistoric
305	Middle to Late Iron Age pottery: sandy ware (Worcestershire fabric: 3) Middle to Late Iron Age pottery: handmade Malvernian ware (Worcestershire fabric: 5.1) Fired/burnt clay Worked flint: flakes	4 1 1 2	13 11 4	MIA-LIA
404	Glass: bottle	1	25	Post-medieval

Table 2: Faunal quantification

Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot Date
112	Cattle, sheep/goat	11	42	-
204	Cattle	1	20	-
210	Cattle, horse, sheep/goat, cow size, sheep size	28	331	-
213	Cattle	1	35	MIA
216	Cattle, pig, sheep/goat, cow size	10	155	-
304	Animal Bone: cattle, sheep/goat, cow size	5	22	-
305	Cattle, pig, horse, sheep/goat, bird sp. cow size sheep size	41	463	MIA-LIA

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Averill Close, Broadway, Worcestershire	
Short description	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in August and September 2013 at land west of Averill Close, Broadway, Worcestershire. Four trenches were excavated. The evaluation revealed a number of potentially Iron Age features. These accorded with the geophysical survey results, including indication of an enclosure and circular ditches. In the west of the site a stoney spread was observed indicating a consolidation deposit due to the size and quantity of the stones within it. Across the northern part of site only evidence of post-medieval furrows were observed.	
Project dates	27/08/13 to 05/09/13	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Geophysical survey and Desk-Based Assessment (RSK 2013)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Averill Close, Broadway, Worcestershire	
Study area (M^2/ha)	2.8ha	
Site co-ordinates	SP 0948 3793	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Worcestershire Archives and Archaeology Service	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Ian Barnes	
Project Supervisor	Sian Reynish	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Worcestershire County Museum	Pottery and animal bone
Paper	Worcestershire County Museum	Trench sheets, context sheets, photographic register and section drawings
Digital	Worcestershire County Museum	Digital plan and digital photographs
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2013 *Averill Close, Broadway, Worcestershire: Archaeological Evaluation.* CA typescript report **13577**		



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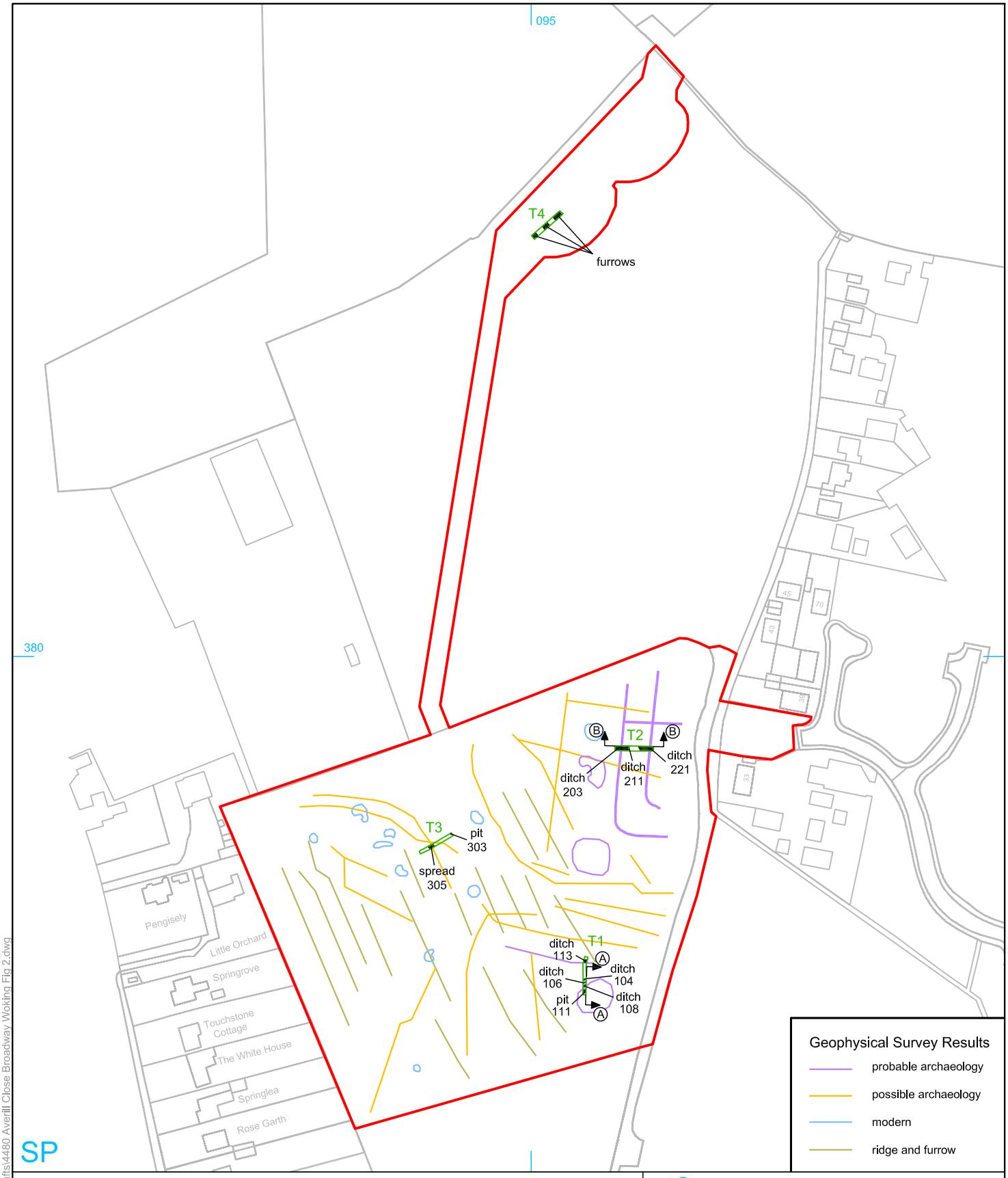
PROJECT TITLE

Averill Close, Broadway, Worcestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

PROJECT NO.	**4480**	*DATE*	**30-09-2012**	*FIGURE NO.*
DRAWN BY	**DJB**	*REVISION*	**00**	**1**
APPROVED BY	**LM**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:25,000**	



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PROJECT TITLE
Averill Close, Broadway, Worcestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

PROJECT NO.	4480	DATE	30-09-2012	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	DJB	REVISION	00	2
APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A4	1:2000	

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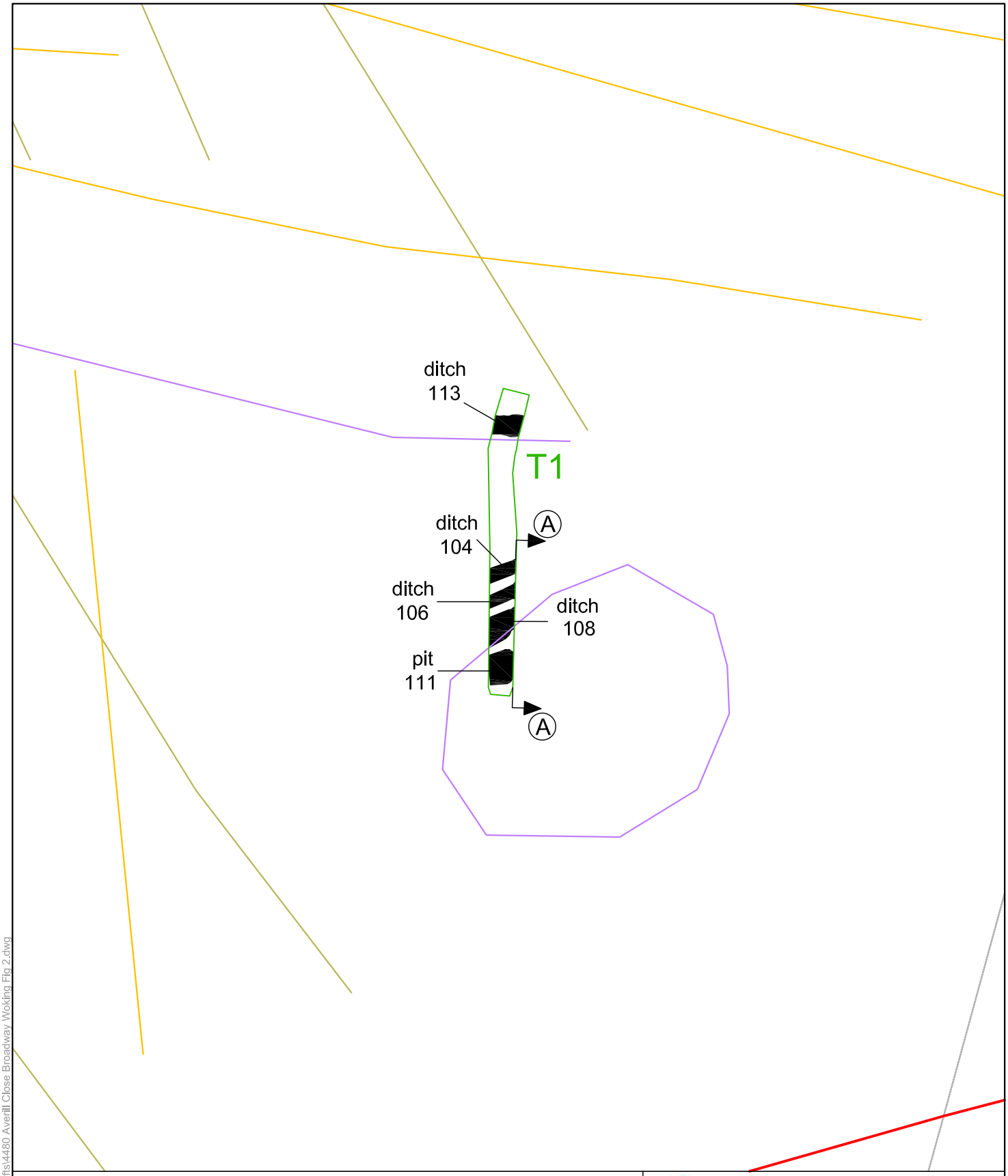

site

evaluation trench

archaeological feature

N

0 10m

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PROJECT TITLE
Averill Close, Broadway, Worcestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Plan of trench 1

PROJECT NO.	4480	DATE	01-11-10	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	DJB	REVISION	00	3
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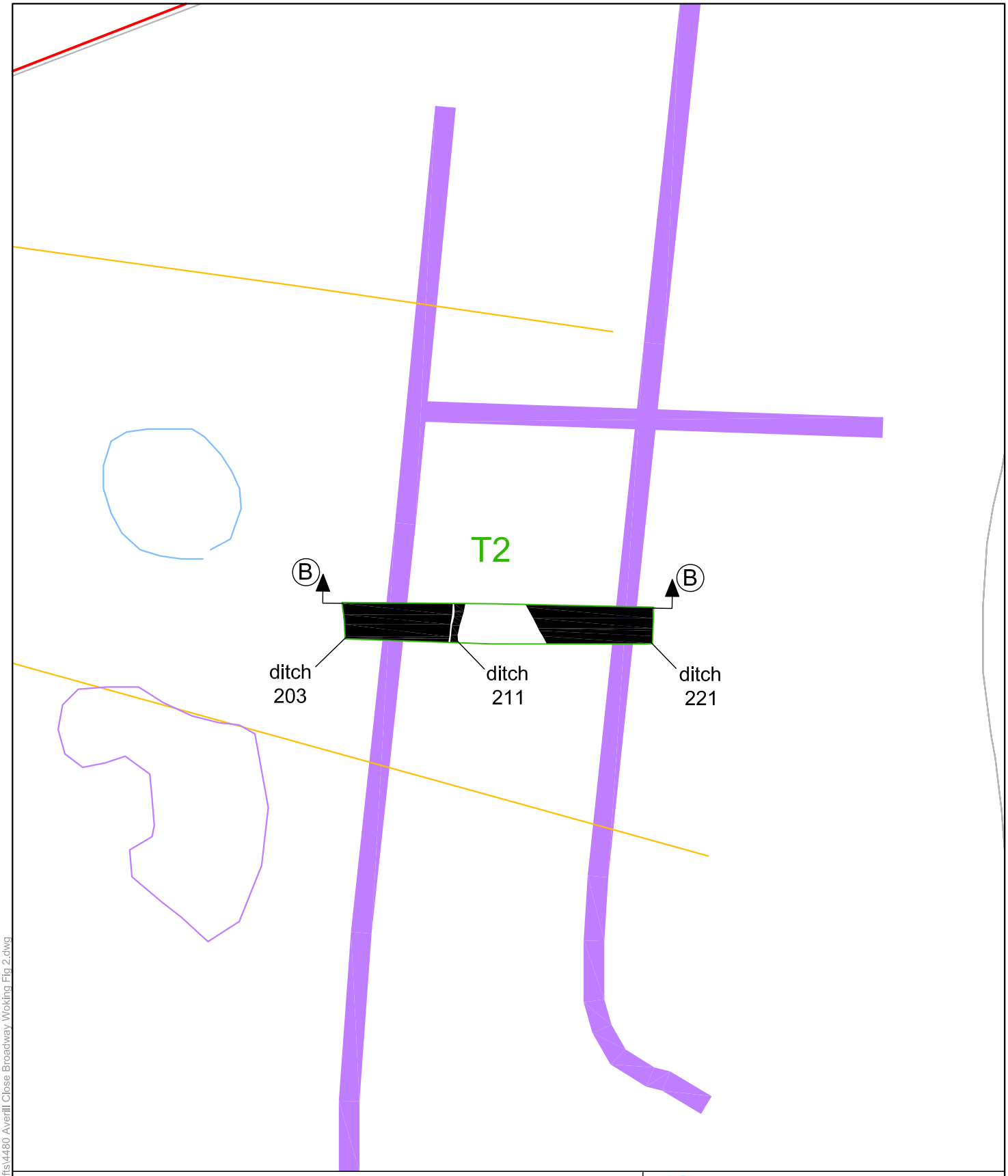

site

evaluation trench

archaeological feature

N

0 10m

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PROJECT TITLE
Averill Close, Broadway, Worcestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Plan of trench 2

PROJECT NO.	4480	DATE	01-10-11	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	DJB	REVISION	00	4
APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A4	1:250	

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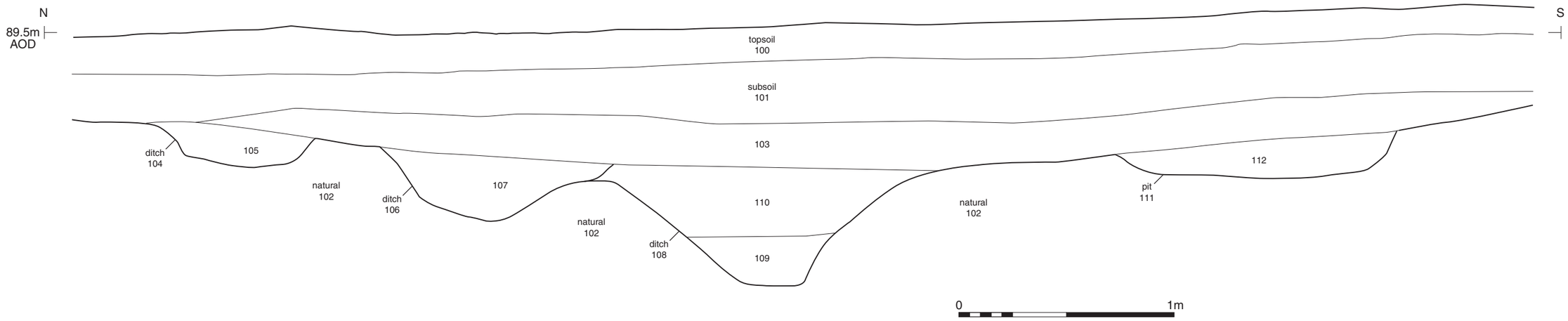
Section AA



West facing section of ditches 104, 106, 108 and pit 111 (scale 1m)

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PROJECT TITLE
Averill Close, Broadway, Worcestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 1: Section and photograph

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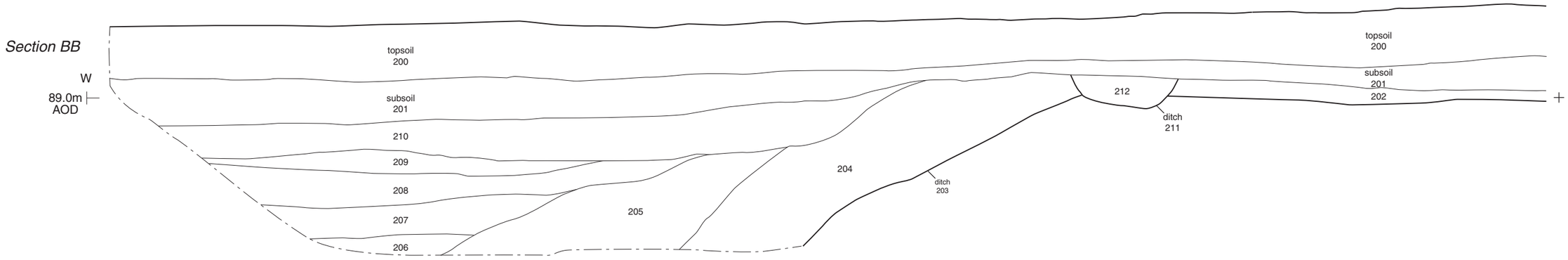
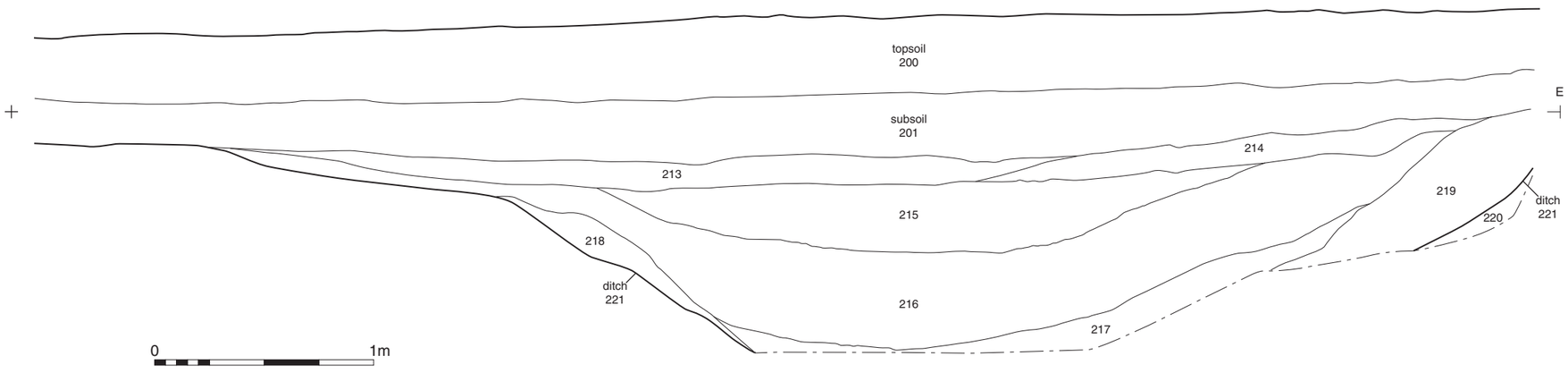
APPROVED BY	**LM**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	





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PROJECT TITLE
Averill Close, Broadway, Worcestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 2: Section

PROJECT NO.	4480	DATE	30-09-2013	FIGURE NO.
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7

8

7 South facing section of ditches 203 and 211 (scales 1m)

8 South facing section of ditch 221 (scale 1m)

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PROJECT TITLE
Averill Close, Broadway, Worcestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Photographs

PROJECT NO.	**4480**	*DATE*	**30-09-2013**	*FIGURE NO.*
DRAWN BY	**DJB**	*REVISION*	**00**	**7 & 8**
APPROVED BY	**LM**	*SCALE@A4*	**N/A**	