

Brooklands Farm Cheltenham Road, Evesham Worcestershire

Excavation Report



for
Newland Homes Ltd

CA Project: 9249
CA Report: 17268

September 2017



Brooklands Farm
Cheltenham Road, Evesham
Worcestershire

Archaeological Excavation

CA Project: 9241
CA Report: 17268



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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Brooklands Farm, Cheltenham Road
Location:	Evesham, Worcestershire
NGR:	403234 241965
Type:	Excavation
Date:	14 November to 22 December 2016
Planning Reference:	W/14/02525/PN
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Worcestershire County Museum
Accession Number:	WSM 68343
Site Code:	BFC 16

An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in November and December 2016 at Brooklands Farm, Cheltenham Road, Evesham, Worcestershire.

The excavation identified the surviving parts of four circular or part-circular gullies in the north-western part of the excavation area, a sub-square enclosure in the central portion, and a small number of pits and postholes across the area that are all dated to the Middle to Late Iron Age. Four ditches, containing pottery of Roman date and seemingly part of an agricultural field system, were identified in the southern and western part of the excavation area. Medieval and/or post-medieval and modern activity was also present, mostly in the form of plough furrows.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In November and December 2016, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological investigation at the request of Newland Homes Ltd at Brooklands Farm, Cheltenham Road, Evesham, Worcestershire (centred on NGR: 403234 241965; Fig. 1).
- 1.2 Planning permission (Planning ref: W/14/02525/PN) for a residential development of 47 dwellings and associated infrastructure was granted by Wychavon District Council (WDC) conditional (condition 11) on a programme of archaeological work, comprising an archaeological excavation targeted upon Roman features identified within a preceding archaeological evaluation (WHEAS 2011). The archaeological condition was recommended by Adrian Scruby, Historic Environment Advisor, Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service, archaeological advisors to WDC.
- 1.3 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2016) and approved by WDC. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Excavation* (ClfA 2014); *the Requirements and Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Worcestershire* (WHEAS 2010), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MORPHE): *Project Manager's Guide* and accompanying *PPN3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015). It was monitored by Adrian Scruby, including site visits on 28th November and 9th December 2016.

The site

- 1.4 The development site enclosed an area of approximately 1.3ha, and comprised a single agricultural field divided by a trackway, bounded to the east by the Cheltenham Road (A4184), to the west by a complex of buildings, to the south by further fields and to the north by greenhouses and an associated farm (Fig. 1). The site lies at approximately 33m AOD at its eastern extent, with ground level rising gently to the west to a height of 34m AOD. The excavated area measured a total of 4313m² and was on the north side of the trackway.
- 1.5 The underlying geology is mapped as Blue Lias Formation and Charmouth Mudstone Formation (undifferentiated) of the Jurassic and Triassic periods, overlain by superficial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel of the Quaternary period (BGS

2014). The natural substrate encountered on site consisted of sand with patches of sandy gravel and clay.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The site has previously been subject to a Historic Environment Assessment (MetroMOLA 2011), an Archaeological Statement (CgMs 2015) and an archaeological evaluation (WHEAS 2011). A summary of the information derived from these sources is presented below, along with any pertinent, publically available information pertaining to the site. Numbers preceded by WSM indicate a source entry taken from the Worcestershire Historic Environment Record.

Prehistoric

2.2 There were no known remains dating to the prehistoric period from the site itself. Until recently, evidence of prehistoric activity in the wider area was limited to a number of chance finds of prehistoric worked flint and includes an unlocated, unstratified group of Iron Age/Romano-British brooches (WSM 21408).

2.3 A programme of archaeological evaluation and excavation at 118 Cheltenham Road, approximately 400m to the north of the current site, identified a segmented Middle to Late Bronze Age ditch, adapted as a continuous ditch, along with a number of probably contemporary pits and postholes, one of which contained a copper-alloy spearhead of Middle to late Bronze Age date (CA 2017, Brindle *et al.* forthcoming).

Roman

2.4 The site lies adjacent to the probable course of a Roman road which is thought to broadly follow the line of the current A4184 Cheltenham Road (No. 180, Margary 1967, 279, WSM 30625,). Cropmarks indicating Roman settlement remains have been identified adjacent to either side of the A46 Cheltenham Road, approximately 150m to the south-east of the site, and have been designated as a Scheduled Monument (SM 1020257). Aerial photographic evidence shows that the cropmarks extend in all directions beyond the Scheduled area (Miller and Mann 2002). To the north of the Scheduled area, salvage excavations along the route of the Evesham bypass (A46) confirmed these observations and recorded ditches, pits and postholes for a Roman timber building (WSM 04051). Field evaluation at Davies Road (WSM 11257), along with Roman artefactual material recovered during field

walking and evaluation at Four Pools Industrial Estate (WSM 29924), suggest that the Roman settlement extended further to the north.

- 2.5 A further group of cropmarks have been identified approximately 200m to the south of the current site at the Evesham United football club (WSM 10125). These were investigated in field evaluation (WSM 30784), which showed that parallel ditches of probable 3rd to 4th-century Roman date flanked the line of the A46 (Miller and Mann 2002).
- 2.6 More recent archaeological evaluation of land to the north and south of the current site identified the remains of a field system in the southern part of the area evaluated (CA 2014). Two of the ditches identified contained small sherds of probable Roman pottery. However, other ditches in the same field system contained post-medieval artefacts. The date of this field system therefore remains unclear.
- 2.7 Archaeological evaluation undertaken within the current site itself (WHEAS 2011) identified a complex of ditches in the northern part of the site (within Trenches 4, 5 and 6; Fig. 2). Although hand excavation of these features was limited due to site constraints, artefacts recovered from the top of a number of the identified ditches suggested that they were of Romano-British date. The southern half of the site contained no features of archaeological significance. The current investigation has shown that most of the ditches identified in the evaluation were plough furrows of probable post-medieval to modern date.
- 2.8 Cartographic evidence indicates that the land immediately to the west of the current site became a farm in the 18th century, and the current land divisions in the immediate vicinity of the site are likely to have been created at around this time (MetroMOLA 2011). The site and its immediate environs appear to have remained essentially unchanged until the latter part of the 20th century, when the current complex of buildings to the immediate west of the site were constructed.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the archaeological excavation were to:
 - record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered;

- assess the overall presence, survival and potential of structural and industrial remains;
- assess the overall presence, survival, condition, and potential of artefactual and ecofactual remains.

3.2 The specific aims of the work were to:

- record any evidence of past settlement or other land use;
- recover artefactual evidence to date any evidence of past settlement that may be identified;
- sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2016). An excavation area was agreed with Adrian Scruby (WDC) which focussed on the probable Roman features revealed in Trenches 4, 5 and 6 of the preceding evaluation (WHEAS 2011). Following a site monitoring visit with Adrian Scruby on 28 November 2016, the excavated area was extended slightly to the north to expose more of the Late Iron Age gullies identified, giving a total excavated area of 4313m². The excavated area was set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4: *Survey Manual*.
- 4.2 Fieldwork commenced with the removal of topsoil and subsoil from the excavation area by mechanical excavator with a toothless grading bucket, under archaeological supervision.
- 4.3 The archaeological features thus exposed were hand-excavated to the bottom of archaeological stratigraphy and sample excavated as specified in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (CA 2016); enclosure ditches 50%, linear boundaries 10%, pits 50% and structural remains 100% (CA 2016). All features were planned and recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

- 4.4 Deposits were assessed for their environmental potential and were sampled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.
- 4.5 All artefacts recovered from the excavation were retained in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of finds immediately after excavation*.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the excavation results; detailed summaries of the contexts, finds and environmental samples (biological evidence) are to be found in Appendices A–F.
- 5.2 The majority of archaeological features identified can be dated to the Middle to Late Iron Age and comprise the surviving parts of four circular or part-circular gullies, a sub-square enclosure and a small number of pits and postholes. Four ditches of probable Roman date, and seemingly forming part of an agricultural field system, were identified in the southern and western part of the excavation area. A single pit located in the south-eastern part of the excavated area may be of medieval or post-medieval date. Post-medieval to modern activity, mostly in the form of plough furrows, was also identified (Fig. 2). The full extent and density of the archaeological remains were not predicted by the preceding archaeological evaluation (WHEAS 2011).
- 5.3 The natural geological substrate, 1002, comprising yellow brown sand clay with patches of sand and gravel, was identified at a depth of 0.4m to 0.6m below the present ground surface. This was overlain by sand silt subsoil, 1001, between 0.05m and 0.2m in thickness, which was in turn sealed by modern ploughsoil, 1000, up to 0.4m in thickness. A series of north/south-oriented furrows were identified cutting the subsoil across the excavation area. The furrows typically measured up to 9m in width and, where excavated, were shown to contain single homogenous silt sand fills. Quantities of residual Late Iron Age and Roman pottery, post-medieval to modern pottery, clay tobacco pipe and ceramic-based material were recovered from the surface of the majority of the identified furrows.

5.4 Stratigraphical analysis and spot-dating evidence of the features has indicated three distinguishable phases of activity:

- Period 1: Middle to Late Iron Age (c. 4th to 1st centuries BC or later)
- Period 2: Roman (2nd – 4th centuries AD)
- Period 3: Late medieval to post-medieval (13th–15th centuries AD onwards)

5.3 Some features could not be definitively assigned to a period based on stratigraphy or spot-dating evidence and remained unphased.

Geological features

5.4 Seven sub-circular to oval-shaped pit-like features were excavated and recorded within the eastern part of the excavation area. These were identified as geological features.

5.5 A shallow, highly irregular feature 1032 located adjacent to the south-eastern corner of the enclosure (below) was probably part of a tree-throw pit (Fig. 2). Irregular feature 1255 was located in the western part of the stripped area and its irregular base and profile suggests that this feature also represents a tree-throw pit.

Period 1: Middle to Late Iron Age (c. 4th to 1st centuries BC or later)

Gully 1

5.6 Curving Gully 1 was at the northern edge of the excavation area (Fig. 3). It had a steep-sided profile with a slightly rounded to flat base. The ends of the gully appeared to form terminations. It was 7.1m in length, had a maximum width of 0.33m and a maximum depth of 0.27m (Fig. 4, section AA). A total of 10 sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from the single sand clay fill (1019, slot 1018) of this feature. It is possible that Gully 1 formed an open-sided structure, windbreak or stock pen. Three small undated postholes 1024, 1026 and 1028 were located in the immediate vicinity of Gully 1 and are assumed to have been associated. Part of Gully 1 appeared to correlate closely to a feature within evaluation Trench 5, interpreted as a land drain.

Gully 2

5.7 Curving Gully 2 appeared to form part of a foundation trench or drip gully for a circular or semi-circular structure extending beyond the northern limit of excavation

(Fig. 3). It was between 0.48m and 0.68m in width and between 0.12m and 0.29m in depth (Fig. 4, section BB), and had a steep-sided flat-based profile that became progressively rounded and shallower at its southern extent, probably the result of later truncation. A gap towards the south-east of the gully is likely to have resulted from later truncation and does not appear to represent an entrance. The gully contained a single undated clayey sand fill. The northern part of Gully 2 was cut by Gully 4. Any westward continuation of Gully 2 had been completely removed by a medieval/post-medieval furrow.

Gully 3

- 5.8 Penannular Gully 3 was identified to the south of Gully 2 and appeared to form the foundation trench or drip gully for a circular structure. It had an internal diameter of c. 8.75m (Fig. 3). It had a generally shallow profile, probably the result from later truncation, and a base that varied from flat to rounded. It was between 0.2m and 0.7m in width and 0.05m and 0.27m in depth (Fig. 4; section CC). A small quantity of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from the single silt sand fill of this feature (from slots 1078, 1080 and 1084). The north-eastern terminal (slot 1084) did not appear to have been caused by later truncation and therefore suggests the presence of a south-east facing entrance. The south-eastern end (slot 1068) was mostly truncated by Period 2 Ditch 2. Evidence for a small secondary entrance on its north-western side was formed by gully termini (slots 1078 and 1110), and two postholes: posthole 1086 at the end of ring gully slot 1078 and posthole 1088 immediately adjacent to ring gully slot 1110 (Fig. 4, sections DD and EE). Posthole 1088 produced a single sherd of Iron Age pottery from its fill (1087). Positioned between termini 1078 and 1110, gully 1112 was cut to a notably shallower depth, which could be the result of later truncation (Fig. 4, section DD). Alternatively, if deliberate, the gully section could form part of a threshold for the entrance, or be evidence for a remodelling of the entrance.

Gully 4

- 5.9 Curving Gully 4 appeared to form part of a foundation trench or drip gully for a circular or semi-circular structure extending beyond the northern limit of excavation and cutting Gully 2 (Figs 2 and 3). It had a steep sided profile with a flat base and measured up to 0.97m in width and up to 0.36m in depth (Fig. 4, section FF). A possible entrance, suggested by a gap in the south-western part of the gully, is more likely to have resulted from later truncation from a furrow. Along the majority of its length Gully 4 contained two distinct fills. A total of 35 sherds of Iron Age pottery

were recovered from its earliest fill (1101/1105/1267), which consisted of light grey brown silty sand. Its latest (undated) fill consisted of grey to blackish grey silty sand with abundant charcoal flecks. Both fills contained occasional fragments of very heavily fragmented burnt clay and animal bone. Environmental samples <1> and <4>, taken from the latest fill of this feature, and samples <2> and <3>, taken from the earliest fill, all produced an assemblage of cereal remains comparable with plant assemblages characteristic of this period. The assemblage of plant remains produced from the upper fills was indicative of debris from a late stage of crop processing (see Appendix F). Posthole 1284 was located on the south-western side of gully section 1282 and could have been associated with Gully 4. It had a steep-sided rounded profile and contained single undated clayey sand fill.

- 5.10 Postholes 1126, 1128 and 1148 were located within the vicinity of Gullies 2, 3 and 4 (Fig. 3). They had steep-sided profiles with slightly rounded bases and contained silty sand fills. Although undated, from the general absence of postholes elsewhere across the site it seems likely that they are part of this period group and could have been associated with one or more of the gullies.
- 5.11 Pit 1271 cut into fill 1083 of section 1084 of Gully 3. It had a steep-sided rounded profile and contained clayey sand fill 1272 which produced four sherds of Iron Age pottery and small quantity of animal bone.

Enclosure

- 5.12 Located within the central part of the excavation area was a ditched enclosure that measured approximately 21m in length and 18m in width, and approximately 25m of the ditch (representing a 50% sample) was excavated (Fig. 2). Trench 6 of the preceding evaluation had exposed its south-eastern corner, and Trench 5 exposed the western terminus; the latter was interpreted as part of a north-west/south-east-oriented Roman ditch (WHEAS 2011). Excavation showed that the enclosure consisted of an original ditch that survived in two parts, segments A and B, truncated by a single continuous ditch re-cut. A second ditch re-cut formed part of the western terminus (Fig. 5, sections GG and HH). Excavation demonstrated that the ditch termini on the western and northern sides of the enclosure (for both the original ditch and its re-cuts) was not the result of later truncation, and indicated that the north-western part of the enclosure had not been fully enclosed by ditches. However it is possible (perhaps likely) that the enclosure continued to the north-west but the

evidence for this continuation e.g. in the form of a fenced boundary, does not survive.

- 5.13 Ditch segment A formed the original southern and western sides of the enclosure. Ditch segment B formed the original eastern side of the enclosure. Both segments had steep-sided rounded profiles. Segment A measured up to 0.9m in width and 0.5m in depth, becoming thinner and shallower towards its eastern extent, probably the result of later truncation, where it measured 0.3m in width and 0.1m in depth (Fig. 5, section GG). Segment B measured up to 0.6m in width and 0.32m in depth (Fig. 5, section HH). Both ditch segments contained a single undated sandy clay silt fill.
- 5.14 The enclosure ditch re-cut measured up to 1.8m in width and 0.66m in depth and had a steep-sided, rounded profile. Up to three silty sand or sandy silt fills were identified in its western extent. The rest of the ditch was slightly shallower and contained up to two fills (Fig. 5, sections GG and HH). The ditch re-cut produced a small quantity of Iron Age pottery, with two sherds recovered from the ditch base within fill 1130/1138 of ditch slots 1129 and 1139 respectively, and a small quantity of pottery sherds recovered from its upper fill 1118/1131/1137/1145 within ditch slots 1115, 1129, 1139 and 1144 respectively.
- 5.15 The second re-cut, ditch 1172/1179, formed part of the western terminus of the enclosure and probably represents localised ditch maintenance. It cut into fills 1180 and 1181 of ditch re-cut slot 1182. At its southern extent it had a broad, moderately sloping rounded profile that measured up to 1.4m in width and 0.23m in depth. It curved round to the north-west where it became slightly deeper. It contained a distinctive dark clayey silt fill 1173/1178 which produced four sherds of Iron Age pottery. The ditch was in turn cut by Period 2 Ditch 2 (Fig. 5, section GG).

Pits

- 5.17 Oval shaped pits 1192, 1194 and 1232 were located to the south-west of the enclosure. They all had neatly cut shallow rounded profiles and contained a single clayey sand fill, 1191, 1193 and 1195 respectively. One sherd of Iron Age pottery was retrieved from fill 1193. The pits appeared to form a north-east/south-west alignment that appeared to closely follow the alignment of the enclosure and also of the Roman ditches.

Period 2: Roman (2nd – 4th centuries AD)

- 5.18 Parts of four ditches that followed a north-west/south-east orientation were identified (Ditches 1–4; Fig. 2). The ditches generally had similar steep rounded profiles. Ditch 1 terminated to the south of Gully 1282 and had been truncated by a furrow. It contained up to two fills, and a small quantity of Roman pottery (7 sherds) was recovered from the ditch base within fill 1261 of ditch slot 1289 (Fig. 6, section II). Ditch 2 contained a single fill and is undated. Its eastern terminus (which had been excavated during the evaluation as slot 1177) cut into both of the enclosure ditch re-cuts (Fig. 5, section GG). The western part of Ditch 2 also cut the south-eastern part of Gully 3 and terminated further to the west, within the interior of the gully.
- 5.19 Ditches 3 and 4 extended across the southern part of the excavation area. Ditch 3 contained a single fill from which small quantities (9 sherds) of Roman potsherds were recovered. Ditch 4 also contained a single fill and is undated. Parts of two smaller ditches consisting of a north-west/south-east oriented ditch (excavated ditch slots 1187 and 1189), and a north-east/south-west oriented ditch (excavated ditch slots 1198, 1200 and 1202) were located in the eastern part of the site. They had steep-sided rounded profiles and contained single undated fills. They appear to be associated with Ditch 3, and probably formed part of a smaller sub-division to the main co-axial field system.

Period 3: Late medieval to post-medieval (13th–15th centuries AD onwards)

- 5.19 Pit 1045 was located in the south-eastern part of the excavation area and its single silty sand fill 1035/1046 produced pottery dating to the 13th to 15th centuries. Broadly parallel north-west/south-east-aligned ditches 1221 and 1216/1259 were located in the north-western part of the excavation area. Ditch 1221 contained two sandy silt fills, 1219 and 1220, with post-medieval clay tobacco pipe recovered from its upper fill 1219. Ditch 1216/1259 contained up to three undated silty sand or silty clay fills, 1256, 1257 and 1258. Although undated, its close alignment with, and physical proximity to, ditch 1221 means that it probably formed part of the same field boundary and may have been contemporary. The ditches were cut by furrows and tree-throw pit 1255.
- 5.20 A series of north/south furrows extended across the entirety of the excavation area and occasional artefacts retrieved from them suggest that they were of post-medieval to modern date although an earlier, medieval, origin for them cannot be discounted.

Undated Features

5.21 Circular pit 1163 was located within the north-eastern interior of the enclosure. It had a shallow rounded profile and contained single undated silty sand fill 1164 which produced a few fragments of animal bone. To the south of pit alignment 1192, 1194 and 1232 was much larger pit 1227. It had moderately sloping sides and flat base and contained two clayey sand fills, 1228 and 1229, both producing occasional fragments of animal bone. The pit was cut by a furrow. Both these features are situated close to the Iron Age activity and may be contemporary, although this cannot be verified. Oval-shaped pits 1253 and 1280 were located in the western part of site. They both had shallow rounded profiles and contained single silty sand fills 1252 and 1281 respectively, which produced fragments of animal bone. Posthole 1218 was truncated by ditch 1221. It was located within the north side of the ditch slot and it had a steep-sided rounded profile.

6. THE FINDS

6.1 Finds recovered are listed in the table below. Details are to be found in Appendices B to D.

Type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Pottery	Late prehistoric	91	1265
	Roman	3	10
	Medieval/later	11	117
	<i>Total</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>1392</i>
Metalwork	Fe nail/objects	3	-
Metallurgical res.	Ironworking slag	1	33
CBM	Brick/tile	4	190
fired/burnt clay	All (misc.)	60	206
Glass	Post-medieval	2	2
Clay tobac. pipe	Stem fragments	3	14

6.2 A small pottery assemblage amounting to just 105 sherds (1392g) was recovered, with the large majority dating to the Iron Age. The Iron Age group (91 sherds weighing 1265g) occurs primarily in handmade fossil shell-tempered fabrics (Worcester fabric 4.3), likely to be manufactured locally. Smaller quantities (21 sherds) are present in palaeozoic limestone-tempered (Worcester fabric 4.1), and igneous/metamorphic rock-tempered fabrics (Worcester fabric 3) originating from the Malvern Hills c. 12–15km to the west. A single sherd of Droitwich briquetage (Worcester fabric 2) was also recorded. The few larger rim sherds present in the Iron Age group are suggestive of neck-less, jar proportioned vessels, probably of

ovoid or barrel-like profile. Rims are simple/squared and in one instance are of a complex form comparable to some Middle Iron Age Malvernian vessels (Cunliffe's Croft Ambrey-Bredon Hill style). Decoration is limited to one (shell-tempered) vessel, which features a row of light, diagonal incisions below the rim. Middle Iron Age dating (c. 4th to 2nd/1st centuries BC) is likely for this, and again this reflects the stylistic influence of the Malvernian potters of this period.

- 6.3 Pottery of Roman date amounted to only three sherds (10g) in oxidised Severn Valley ware (Worcester fabric 12), a sandy greyware (Worcester fabric 14) and Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware (Worcester fabric 22). This material is suggestive of low-intensity or peripheral activity, broadly of the 2nd to 4th centuries. Medieval and later pottery amounted to 11 sherds (117g), with all material coming from furrow fills. An abraded sherd of Malvern Chase type (Worcester fabric 69) dates to the 13th to early 17th centuries range. The remainder comprises sherds in later post-medieval/modern types, including white stoneware, black or clear-glazed earthenwares, yellow slipware, creamware and (English) porcelain.
- 6.4 A fragmentary iron ring or ferrule was recorded from Period 1 Gully 4 ditch slot 1266, and Iron Age dating can be assumed. Little other artefactual material was recorded. The majority, comprising quantities of ceramic building material, glass, clay tobacco pipe and fragmentary iron nails, was derived from furrow fills and is dateable to the post-medieval/modern periods.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1 Biological evidence recovered is listed in the table below. Details are to be found in Appendices E and F.

Type	Category	Count
Animal bone	Fragments (ID to species)	57
Samples	Environmental	4

- 7.2 The small assemblage of animal bone comprised 57 fragments identified to species and was in poor condition. Cattle and sheep/goat were the most common taxa, although a number of pig, equid, and canid bones were also recovered as well as two red deer metatarsals; the latter implying that these animals were hunted. Field mice and field vole were also identified. No obvious deposits of butchery, craft working or skin-processing waste, or associated bone groups were observed.

- 7.3 A series of four bulk soil samples were analysed from two fills of Gully 4, dating to Period 1, Middle-Late Iron Age. The assemblages were dominated by cereal remains including included barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), hulled wheat, emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*). Both chaff and grains were present with chaff outnumbering grain in three of the four samples. The weed seed species recovered are those typical of grassland, field margins and arable environments. Some of the weed seed species present are those that favour damper nitrogen rich soils, such as cleavers and curled dock.
- 7.4 The charcoal identifications were limited to a few taxa; with the most frequent taxon, recorded in all four samples, being oak (*Quercus* sp.). Traces of alder or hazel (*Alnus/Corylus*), blackthorn/cherry (*Prunus* sp.) and an indeterminate diffuse porous species were also noted. One of the assemblages from the upper fill of the gully also contained birch (*Betula* sp.).

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 Three phases of activity were identified. A majority of archaeological features can be dated to the Middle to Late Iron Age and comprise the surviving parts of four circular or part-circular gullies, located in the north-western part of the excavation, a sub-square enclosure located centrally, and a small number of pits and postholes. Four ditches, containing pottery of Roman date and probably forming part of an agricultural field system, were identified in the southern and western part of the excavation area. Evidence for medieval to post-medieval and modern activity was also present. The full extent and density of the archaeological remains were not predicted by the preceding archaeological evaluation (WHEAS 2011).

Middle to Late Iron Age

- 8.2 The excavation has revealed a sub-square enclosure of probable Iron Age date. The interior of the enclosure was devoid of archaeological features and it is therefore unclear whether it relates to settlement activity or whether it functioned as an enclosure for livestock, etc. The deliberate placing of ditch termini at the western and northern side of the enclosure indicates that the north-western part of the enclosure was not fully enclosed using ditches. It is possible (perhaps even likely) that the enclosure continued but any evidence for this continuation e.g. in the form of

a fenced boundary, has not survived. A gap or fence would suggest the enclosure could have been accessed from this side, and its orientation towards the ring gullies is an indication that they were associated. The gullies probably represent the remains of roundhouses or associated structures, and provide clear evidence of Iron Age settlement activity. A number of pits and postholes identified across the site may also be associated with Iron Age settlement. Environmental analysis of soil samples taken from Gully 4 produced an assemblage of cereal remains that are comparable with plant assemblages characteristic of this period from sites in the wider vicinity such as Conderton Camp hill fort, Worcestershire (Monckton 1999), Church Road Bishop's Cleeve (Lovell *et al.* 2007) and Churchdown Hill (Wyles 2016), both in Gloucestershire. In particular, the assemblage of plant remains produced from the upper fill of the gully was indicative of debris from a late stage of crop processing. Gully 2 which was cut by Gully 4 indicates two phases to the settlement. However the limited stratigraphic relationship between individual features means that there may have been other phases to the site that are not represented in the evidence.

- 8.3 A small and well-fragmented pottery assemblage was recovered and comprises mainly local-derived material dating to the Middle Iron Age (c. 4th to 1st centuries BC) or later. Evidence for longer-distance trade or exchanges are indicated by the presence of the small quantities of pottery from the Malverns area and briquetage from Droitwich; the latter type provides further evidence for the wider dispersal of salt from this source, and of the importance of this commodity. The relative abundance of local fabrics possibly points to dating within the earlier part of the suggested range.
- 8.4 The Iron Age settlement identified appears to have been of relatively low status and represents a 'typical' small farmstead of the period. The site is notable in that it is the first settlement site of (possibly early) Middle Iron Age date to have been identified within the immediate area, and adds to the picture of Iron Age settlement in the wider region. As such, the pottery assemblage is deemed to be of regional importance. However there were few featured sherds present which is a factor limiting the usefulness of this group for dating or for wider comparisons.

Roman

- 8.5 Four Roman ditches, representing the remains of an agricultural field system extended across the western and southern part of the site. Parts of two smaller

ditches in the eastern part of the site could have been associated with Ditch 3 and indicate that there were probably other smaller sub-divisions to the main co-axial field system which have not survived due to later truncation. The site lies adjacent to the probable course of a Roman Road leading to a probable Roman settlement at Evesham. A series of ditches of probable Romano-British date on both an east-west and north-south alignment were previously identified to the south (WSM 30784/Miller and Mann 2002; CA 2014) and include ditches possibly forming part of a boundary to a Roman settlement suggested by cropmark evidence and confirmed by salvage excavation to the south-east of the site beyond the A46 (WSM 04051/MetroMOLA 2011). The site lies outside the possible settlement boundary and probably comprised farmland on the periphery to Roman settlement during this period. The two southernmost ditches (Ditches 3 and 4), lying approximately 6m apart and running at right angles to the road, may have flanked a driveway, connecting the farmland to the road and to meadowland closer to the River Isbourne.

Late Medieval and/or Post-medieval

- 8.6 A single pit located in the south-eastern part of the site can be dated to the late medieval and/or post-medieval period. Two parallel ditches located in the western part of the site were identified that follow a similar orientation to, but do not quite align with, the Roman ditches. The ditches do not correspond with boundaries depicted on available historic mapping, however dating evidence indicates that they probably form part of a post-medieval field boundary. The site was used for pasture and agriculture during this period (MOLA 2011).

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Jay Wood and Greg Crees, assisted by Noel Boothroyd, Michael Joyce, Claudia Jorge, Jack Harrison, Sikko van der Brug, Holly Young, Christina McClean, Nathan Chinchin, Christopher Watts, Jess Stevens, Dani Adams and Andrew Hurst. The report was written by Greg Crees. The pottery, metal and other finds reports were written by Ed McSloy, the faunal remains report by Matilda Holmes and the plant microfossils and charcoal report by Sarah Wyles. The illustrations were prepared by Rosanna Price and Esther Escudero. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The fieldwork was managed for CA by Steven Sheldon and the post-excavation was managed by Mary Alexander.

10. STORAGE AND CURATION

10.1 The archive will be held at CA offices in Kemble whilst post-excavation work proceeds. Upon completion of the project, and with the agreement of the legal landowners, the site archive and artefactual collection will be deposited with with Worcestershire County Museum which has agreed in principle to accept the complete archive upon completion of the project. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix G, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Ctx type	Fill of	Ctx Description	Feature type	Feature label	Spot date
1000	deposit		ploughsoil, mid grey brown clay silt.	Natural soil		
1001	deposit		subsoil, light orange brown sandy silt	Natural soil		
1002	deposit		natural, light orange/yellow brown clay sand	Natural strata		
1003	cut		oval, irregular sodes, concave base, 1.8m wide x 1.05m deep.	Pit		
1004	fill	1003	3rd fill, mid brown grey clay silt	Pit		
1005	fill	1003	2nd fill, patchy orange brown grey silty clay and clay sand.	Pit		
1006	cut		circular, U shaped profile, 1.08m wide x 0.55m deep.	Pit		
1007	fill	1006	mid brown grey silty clay	Pit		
1008	cut		circular, U shaped profile, 0.50m wide x 0.39m deep.	Pit		
1009	fill	1008	mid brown grey silty clay	Ditch/ linear		
1010	cut		oval, irregular concave profile, 1.75m wide	Pit		
1011	fill	1010	mid brown grey clay silt	Pit		
1012	cut		circular, irregular bowled shaped profile, 1.45m wide x 0.50m deep.	Pit		
1013	fill	1012	1st, mid white brown silty clay	Pit		
1014	fill	1012	2nd, mid orange brown silty clay	Pit		
1015	cut		oval, U shaped profile, 1.30m wide x 0.47m deep.	Pit		
1016	fill	1015	1st, mid blue brown silty clay	Pit		
1017	fill	1015	mid orange brown silty clay	Pit		
1018	cut		curving SE-NW, bowled shaped profile, 0.24m wide x 0.27m deep	Ditch/ linear	1	
1019	fill	1018	dark grey brown sandy clay	Ditch/ linear	1	MIA
1020	cut		curving W-E, U shaped profile, 0.33m wide x 0.27m deep	Ditch/ linear	1	
1021	fill	1020	dark grey brown sandy clay	Ditch/ linear	1	
1022	cut		curving W-E, bowled shaped profile, 0.28m wide x 0.18m deep.	Ditch/ linear	1	
1023	fill	1022	dark grey brown sandy clay	Ditch/ linear	1	
1024	cut		circular, bowled shaped profile, 0.29m wide x 0.08m deep.	Posthole	1	
1025	fill	1024	mix of mid brown and dark blue sandy clay	Posthole	1	
1026	cut		circular, bowled shaped profile, 0.56m wide x 0.12m deep.	Posthole	1	
1027	fill	1026	mix of mid brown and dark blue sandy clay	Posthole	1	
1028	cut		circular, U shaped profile, 0.24m wide x 0.08m deep.	Posthole	1	
1029	fill	1028	mix of mid brown and dark blue sandy clay	Posthole	1	
1030	cut		curving E-W, bowled shaped profile, 1.33m wide x 0.4m deep.	Ditch/ linear	5	
1031	fill	1030	light orange/Brown grey clay sand	Ditch/ linear	5	
1032	deposit		mid brown grey sandy silt	Tree throw		
1033	fill		furrow, mid brown clay sand	Ditch/ linear		

Context	Ctx type	Fill of	Ctx Description	Feature type	Feature label	Spot date
1035	fill	1045	mid brown grey silty sand	Pit		C13-C15
1037	fill	1038	furrow, mid brown clay silt	Furrow		MC16-C18
1038	cut		furrow running N-S, concave profile, 0.7m wide x 0.43m deep.	Furrow		
1039	cut		curving N-S, bowled shaped profile 0.25m wide x 0.22m deep.	Ditch/ linear	5	
1040	fill	1039	mid orange brown clay sand	Ditch/ linear	5	
1041	cut		furrow,	Furrow		
1042	fill	1041	furrow	Furrow		
1043	cut		curving N-S, U shaped profile, 0.95m wide x 0.37m deep.	Ditch/ linear	5	
1044	fill	1043	mid brown grey clay sand	Ditch/ linear	5	
1045	cut		circular, U shaped profile, 0.65m wide x 0.48m deep.	Pit		
1046	fill	1045	mid brown grey silty sand	Pit		
1047	cut		furrow, bowled shaped profile, 0.78m wide x 0.19m deep.	Furrow		
1048	fill	1047	mid brown clay sand	Ditch/ linear		
1049	cut		oval, concave profile, 0.72m wide x 0.80m deep.	Tree hole/bowl		
1050	fill	1049	mid orange blue silty clay	Tree hole/bowl		
1051	cut		curving NE-SW, concave profile, 0.68m wide x 0.12m deep.	Ditch/ linear	2	
1052	fill	1051	mid orange brown silt sand	Ditch/ linear	2	
1053	cut		curving NE-SW, bowled shaped profile, 0.56m wide x 0.08m deep.	Ditch/ linear	2	
1054	fill	1053	mid orange brown silt sand	Ditch/ linear	2	
1055	cut		Curving E-W, irregular bowled shaped profile, 0.6m wide x 0.12m deep.	Ditch/ linear	2	
1056	fill	1055	mid grey brown silt sand	Ditch/ linear	2	
1057	cut		furrow running N-S, bowled shaped profile, 6m wide x 0.16m deep.	Furrow		
1058	fill	1057	mid orange brown silt sand	Ditch/ linear		
1059	cut		circular, rounded profile, 0.32m wide x 0.27m deep.	Posthole	2	
1060	fill	1059	mid brown orange silt sand	Posthole	2	
1061	fill	1003	brown orange silty sand	Pit		
1062	fill	1003	yellow/orange brown silt clay	Pit		
1063	fill	1010	mix of orange brown and light blue grey silt clay and sand clay.	Pit		
1064	fill	1010	mid orange brown silty clay.	Pit		
1065	fill	1049	2nd, mid blue grey silt clay	Pit		
1066	fill	1010	brown orange silty sand	Pit		
1067	fill	1068	mid grey yellow/brown silt sand	Ditch/ linear	3	
1068	cut		curving S-E, bowled shaped profile, 0.2m wide x 0.05m deep.	Ditch/ linear	3	
1069	fill	1070	mid grey yellow/brown silt sand	Ditch/ linear	3	
1070	cut		U shaped profile, 0.68m wide x 0.19m deep.	Ditch/ linear	3	
1071	fill	1072	mid grey yellow/brown silt sand	Ditch/ linear	3	
1072	cut		bowled shaped profile, 0.32m wide x 0.1m deep.	Ditch/ linear	3	

Context	Ctx type	Fill of	Ctx Description	Feature type	Feature label	Spot date
1073	fill	1074	mid grey yellow/brown silt sand	Ditch/ linear	3	
1074	cut		bowled shaped profile, 0.32m wide x 0.1m deep.	Ditch/ linear	3	
1075	fill	1076	yellow/orange brown silt clay	Ditch/ linear	3	
1076	cut		concave profile.0.45m wide x 0.19m deep.	Ditch/ linear	3	
1077	fill	1078	mid grey yellow/brown silt sand	Ditch/ linear	3	MIA-C1
1078	cut		concave profile, 0.17m wide x 0.16m deep.	Ditch/ linear	3	
1079	fill	1080	mid grey yellow/brown silt sand	Ditch/ linear	3	
1080	cut		bowled shaped profile, 0.6m wide x 0.25m deep.	Ditch/ linear	3	
1081	fill	1082	mid grey/yellow brown silt sand	Ditch/ linear	3	Late prehistoric
1082	cut		irregular concave profile, 0.52m wide x 0.13m deep.	Ditch/ linear	3	
1083	fill	1084	mid to dark grey yellow/brown silt sand	Ditch/ linear	3	Late prehistoric
1084	cut		irregular concave profile, 0.7m wide x 0.27m deep.	Ditch/ linear	3	
1085	fill	1086	mid grey yellow/brown silt sand	Posthole	3	
1086	cut		circular, U shaped profile, 0.2m wide x 0.1m deep.	Posthole	3	
1087	fill	1088	mid grey yellow/brown silt sand	Posthole	3	Late prehistoric
1088	cut		circular, V shaped profile, 0.16m wide x 0.13m deep.	Posthole	3	
1091	fill	1092	mid yellow brown silt sand	Ditch/ linear	2	
1092	cut		Nw-SE running, bowled shaped profile, 0.35m wide x 0.1m deep.	Ditch/ linear	2	
1093	fill	1094	furrow, mid brown sand silt	Furrow		
1094	cut		furrow, running N-S, bowled shaped profile, 1.1m wide x 0.21m deep.	Furrow		
1095	fill	1096	furrow, mid brown silt sand	Furrow		
1096	cut		furrow, running N-S, bowled shaped profile, 8.9m wide x 0.45m deep.	Furrow		
1097	cut		U shaped profile, 0.49m wide x 0.28m deep.	Ditch/ linear	2	
1098	fill	1097	mid orange brown silt sand	Ditch/ linear	2	
1099	cut		curving NW-SE, U shaped profile, 0.48m wide x 0.27m deep.	Ditch/ linear	2	
1100	fill	1099	mid orange brown silt sand	Ditch/ linear	2	
1101	fill	1102	mid grey yellow/brown silt sand	Ditch/ linear	4	Late prehistoric
1102	cut		curving N-SSW, concave profile, 0.76m wide x 0.36m deep.	Ditch/ linear	4	
1103	fill	1104	mid grey yellow/brown silt sand	Ditch/ linear	4	
1104	cut		concave profile, 0.76m wide x 0.22m deep.	Ditch/ linear	4	
1105	fill	1106	mid yellow brown silt clay sand	Ditch/ linear	4	Late prehist
1106	cut		curving E-W, U shaped profile, 0.97m wide x 0.3m deep.	Ditch/ linear	4	
1107	fill	1108	mid yellow brown silt clay sand	Ditch/ linear	4	
1108	cut		curving E-W, bowled shaped profile, 0.9m wide x 0.33m deep.	Ditch/ linear	4	
1109	fill	1110	mid grey yellow/brown silt sand	Ditch/ linear	3	Late prehistoric

Context	Ctx type	Fill of	Ctx Description	Feature type	Feature label	Spot date
1110	cut		curving N-S, U shaped profile, 0.6m wide x 0.19m deep.	Ditch/ linear	3	
1111	fill	1112	mid grey yellow/brown silt sand	Ditch/ linear	3	
1112	cut		curving N-S, U shaped profile, 0.2m wide x 0.05m deep.	Ditch/ linear	3	
1113	fill	1114	mid brown grey sandy silt.	Ditch/ linear	5	
1114	cut		running SE-NW, bowled shaped profile, 0.44m wide x 0.19m deep.	Ditch/ linear	3	
1115	cut		curving SE-NW, V shaped profile, 1.85m wide x 0.63m deep.	Ditch/ linear	5	
1116	fill	1115	1st, light blue grey silty sand	Ditch/ linear	5	
1117	fill	1115	2nd, mid grey brown sandy silt,	Ditch/ linear	5	
1118	fill	1115	mid grey brown sandy silt	Ditch/ linear	5	Late prehistoric
1119	fill	1102	2nd, mid to dark grey brown silt sand	Ditch/ linear	4	
1120	fill	1104	2nd, mid to dark grey yellow silt sand	Ditch/ linear	4	
1121	fill	1106	2nd, mid to dark grey yellow/brown silt sand	Ditch/ linear	4	
1122	fill	1124	2nd, mid grey brown silt sand	Ditch/ linear	4	
1123	fill	1124	1st, light brown yellow silt sand.	Ditch/ linear	4	
1124	cut		curving N/S, V shaped profile, 0.5m wide x 0.28m deep.	Ditch/ linear	4	
1125	fill	1126	mid orange brown silt sand	Posthole		
1126	cut		circular, U shaped profile, 0.36m wide x 0.14m deep.	Posthole		
1127	fill	1128	mid orange brown silt sand	Posthole		
1128	cut		circular, U shaped profile, 0.36m wide x 0.18m deep.	Posthole		
1129	cut		oriented NW-SE, bowled shaped profile, 1.19m wide x 0.48m deep.	Ditch/ linear	5	
1130	fill	1129	1st fill, light to mid brown silt sand	Ditch/ linear	5	Late prehistoric
1131	fill	1129	2nd, mid brown silt sand.	Ditch/ linear	5	IA-C1
1132	cut		oriented E/W, V shaped profile, 1.04m wide x 0.41m deep.	Ditch/ linear	5	
1133	fill	1132	1st, light to mid brown silt sand	Ditch/ linear	5	
1134	fill	1132	2nd mid brown silt sand.	Ditch/ linear	5	
1135	fill	1136	light yellow brown sand clay	Ditch/ linear	5	
1136	cut		running N/S, bowled shaped profile, 0.6m wide x 0.32m deep.	Ditch/ linear	5	
1137	fill	1139	2nd, light yellow brown clay sand	Ditch/ linear	5	Late prehistoric
1138	fill	1139	1st, light yellow brown sand	Ditch/ linear	5	Late prehistoric
1139	cut		running N-S, V shaped profile, 0.66m wide x 0.32m deep.	Ditch/ linear	5	
1140	cut		furrow, bowled shaped profile, 1.2m wide x 0.2m deep.	Furrow		
1141	fill	1232	furrow, mid yellow brown sand silt.	Furrow		Late prehistoric
1142	cut		running N-S, bowled shaped profile, 0.35m wide x 0.22m deep.	Ditch/ linear	5	
1143	fill	1142	light yellow brown silt sand.	Ditch/ linear	5	
1144	cut		running N/S, U shaped profile, 1.3m wide x 0.4m deep.	Ditch/ linear	5	
1145	fill	1144	2nd, mid yellow brown clay sand	Ditch/ linear	5	Late prehist

Context	Ctx type	Fill of	Ctx Description	Feature type	Feature label	Spot date
1146	fill	1144	1st, light grey yellow/brown sand clay	Ditch/ linear	5	
1147	fill	1148	mid orange brown silt sand	Posthole		
1148	cut		circular, bowled shaped profile, 0.34m wide x 0.16m deep.	Posthole		
1149	cut		U shaped profile, 0.31m wide x 0.32m deep.	Pit		
1150	fill	1149	mid brown grey clay sand	Pit		
1151	cut		running E-W, bowled shaped profile, 1.62m wide x 0.42m deep.	Ditch/ linear	5	
1152	fill	1151	1st, dark grey sand clay,	Ditch/ linear	5	
1153	fill	1151	2nd, mid grey brown clay sand	Ditch/ linear	5	
1154	cut		running E-W, U shaped profile, 0.90m wide x 0.26m deep.	Ditch/ linear	5	
1155	fill	1154	mid grey brown clay sand	Ditch/ linear	5	
1156	cut		running E-W, bowled shaped profile, 0.36m wide x 0.11m deep.	Ditch/ linear	5	
1157	fill	1156	mid grey brown clay sand	Ditch/ linear	5	
1158	cut		running E-W, bowled shaped profile, 0.83m wide x 0.22m deep.	Ditch/ linear	5	
1159	fill	1158	1st, mid grey brown clay sand	Ditch/ linear	5	
1160	fill	1158	2nd, dark brown clay sand	Ditch/ linear	5	
1161	cut		furrow, bowled shaped profile, 3.9m wide x 0.1m deep.	Furrow		
1162	fill		furrow, mid brown silt sand	Furrow		
1163	cut		circular, bowled shaped profile, 0.8m wide x 0.14m deep.	Pit		
1164	fill	1163	mid brown grey silt sand	Pit		
1165	cut		running E-W, U shaped profile, 0.83m wide x 0.38m deep	Ditch/ linear	1	
1166	fill	1165	light yellow grey silt sand	Ditch/ linear	1	
1168	fill	1169	light yellow brown silt sand	Ditch/ linear	3	RB
1169	cut		running E-W, V shaped profile, 1m wide x 0.28m deep.	Ditch/ linear	3	
1170	fill	1171	mid brown sand clay	Ditch/ linear		
1171	cut		furrow, bowled shaped profile,	Furrow		
1172	cut		curving N-S, bowled shaped profile, 0.4m wide x 0.28m deep.	Ditch/ linear	5	
1173	fill	1172	mid grey brown clay sand	Ditch/ linear	5	
1174	cut		curving E-W, U shaped profile, 0.64m wide x 0.33m deep.	Ditch/ linear	2	
1175	fill	1174	light yellow grey clay sand	Ditch/ linear	2	
1176	fill	1177	orange grey silt clay	Unknown/ unspecified		
1177	cut		N-S oriented trectangular/L-shaped trench, vertical profile, 0.32m wide x 0.30m deep.	Unknown/ unspecif		
1178	fill	1179	grey brown clay silt.	Ditch/ linear	5	Late prehistoric
1179	cut		running NW-SE, bowled shaped profile, 1.12m wide x 0.22m deep.	Ditch/ linear	5	
1180	fill	1182	mid grey orange, silt clay	Ditch/ linear	5	
1181	fill	1182	light orange grey silt clay	Ditch/ linear	5	
1182	cut		running N-S, U shaped profile, 1.6m wide x 0.65m deep.	Ditch/ linear	5	

Context	Ctx type	Fill of	Ctx Description	Feature type	Feature label	Spot date
1183	fill	1184	mid brown orange silt clay.	Ditch/ linear	5	
1184	cut		running N-S, U shaped profile, 0.7m wide x 0.53m deep.	Ditch/ linear	5	
1185	fill	1186	furrow, mid brown sand silt	Furrow		
1186	cut		furrow, bowled shaped profile, 1m wide x 0.3m deep.	Furrow		
1187	cut		running W-E, concave profile, 0.4m wide x 0.18m deep.	Ditch/ linear	3	
1188	fill	1187	mid brown grey clay sand	Ditch/ linear	3	
1189	cut		running W-E, concave profile, 0.44m wide x 0.15m deep.	Ditch/ linear	3	
1190	fill	1189	mid brown grey clay sand	Ditch/ linear	3	
1191	fill	1232	mid grey brown clay sand	Ditch/ linear		
1192	cut		oval, bowled shaped profile, 1.20m wide x 0.16m deep.	Pit		
1193	fill	1192	mid grey brown clay sand	Pit		Late prehistoric
1194	cut		circular, bowled shaped profile, 0.74m wide x 0.15m deep.	Pit		
1195	fill	1194	mid grey brown clay sand	Ditch/ linear		
1196	cut		running E-W, bowled shaped profile, 1.06m wide x 0.34m deep.	Ditch/ linear	3	
1197	fill	1196	dark orange brown clay sand	Ditch/ linear	3	
1198	cut		running N-S, concave profile, 0.23m wide x 0.16m deep.	Ditch/ linear	3	
1199	fill	1198	mid brown grey clay sand	Ditch/ linear	3	
1200	cut		running N-S, concave profile, 0.28m wide x 0.15m deep.	Ditch/ linear	3	
1201	fill	1200	mid brown grey clay sand	Ditch/ linear	3	
1202	cut		running N-S, U shaped profile, 0.2m wide x 0.17m deep.	Ditch/ linear	3	
1203	fill	1202	mid brown grey clay sand	Ditch/ linear	3	
1204	cut		running E-W, bowled shaped profile, 0.34m wide x 0.18m deep.	Ditch/ linear	5	
1205	fill	1204	mid orange sand	Ditch/ linear	5	
1206	cut		running E-W, irregular U shaped profile, 1.13m wide x 0.25m deep.	Ditch/ linear	4	
1207	fill	1206	mid brown grey clay sand	Ditch/ linear	4	
1212	cut		running Nw-SE, bowled shaped profile, 0.8m wide x 0.44m deep.	Ditch/ linear	3	
1213	fill	1212	mid grey brown silty sand	Ditch/ linear	3	C2-C4
1214	fill	1216	2nd fill, mid brown grey silty sand	Ditch/ linear		
1215	fill	1216	1st, mid brown blue/grey silt sand	Ditch/ linear		
1216	cut		running N-S, V shaped profile, 1.78m wide x 0.62m deep.	Ditch/ linear		
1217	fill	1218	mid brown silty sand	Posthole		
1218	cut		circular, U shaped profile, 0.08m wide x 0.14m deep.	Posthole		
1219	fill	1221	mid yellow grey silty sand	Ditch/ linear		
1220	fill	1221	mid blue grey sand silt	Ditch/ linear		
1221	cut		running N-S, V shaped profile, 1.18m wide x 0.51m deep.	Ditch/ linear		
1222	fill	1223	light yellow brown silt sand	Ditch/ linear	5	

Context	Ctx type	Fill of	Ctx Description	Feature type	Feature label	Spot date
1223	cut		running N-S, concave profile, 0.33m wide x 0.15m deep.	Ditch/ linear	5	
1224	fill	1030	1st, light grey yellow/brown clay sand	Ditch/ linear	5	
1225	cut		furrow/plough scar running N-S, bowled shaped profile, 0.6m wide x 0.13m deep.	Furrow		
1226	fill	1225	mid grey brown clay sand	Ditch/ linear		
1227	cut		subcircular, concave profile, 2.5m wide x 0.34m deep.	Pit		
1228	fill	1227	mid yellow brown clay sand.	Pit		
1229	fill	1228	mid grey brown clay sand	Pit		
1230	cut		furrow, concave profile, 2.24m wide x 0.24m deep.	Furrow		
1231	fill	1230	furrow, mid brown grey sand clay	Furrow		
1232	cut		circular, bowled shaped profile, 0.45m wide x 0.1m deep.	Pit		
1234	fill	1043	light yellow brown silt sand	Ditch/ linear	5	
1235	cut		furrow, shallow, bowled shaped profile, 1.29m wide x 0.02m deep.	Furrow		
1236	fill		furrow, mid brown sand clay	Furrow		
1237	cut		furrow, shallow, bowled shaped profile, 1.44m wide x 0.02m deep.	Furrow		
1238	fill	1237	furrow, mid brown clay sand	Furrow		
1239	cut		furrow, shallow, bowled shaped profile, 1.85m wide x 0.16m deep.	Furrow		
1240	fill	1239	furrow, mid brown clay sand	Furrow		C18
1241	cut		furrow, bowled shaped profile, 1m wide x 0.48m deep.	Ditch/ linear		
1242	fill	1241	mid brown grey clay sand	Ditch/ linear		MC18-C19
1244	cut		running E-W, bowled shaped profile, 0.57m wide x 0.31m deep	Ditch/ linear	4	
1245	fill	1244	mid brown grey clay sand	Ditch/ linear	4	
1246	cut		furrow, U shaped profile, 1m wide x 0.29m deep.	Ditch/ linear		
1247	fill	1246	furrow, mid brown grey silt sand	Ditch/ linear		
1248	cut		running E-W, bowled shaped profile, 0.3m wide x 0.1m deep.	Ditch/ linear	4	
1249	fill	1248	mid brown grey clay sand	Ditch/ linear	4	
1250	cut		furrow, 0.5m wide x 0.35m deep.	Ditch/ linear		
1251	fill	1250	mid brown grey silt sand	Ditch/ linear		
1252	fill	1253	mid brown grey silty sand	Pit		
1253	cut		circular, bowled shaped profile, 0.85m wide x 0.12m deep	Pit		
1254	fill	1108	mid grey yellow/brown silt sand	Ditch/ linear	4	
1255	cut		subcircular, U shaped profile, 1.97m wide x 0.35m deep.	Tree throw		
1256	fill	1259	mid brown grey silt sand	Ditch/ linear		
1257	fill	1259	mid yellow grey silt sand	Ditch/ linear		
1258	fill	1259	mid brown grey silt clay	Ditch/ linear		
1259	cut		running NW-SE, bowled shaped profile, 1m wide x 0.39m deep.	Ditch/ linear		
1260	fill	1289	mid grey brown sand clay	Ditch/ linear	1	
1261	fill	1289	light brown grey clay	Ditch/ linear	1	Late prehistoric

Context	Ctx type	Fill of	Ctx Description	Feature type	Feature label	Spot date
1262	cut		furrow, concave profile, 6m wide x 0.18m deep.	Furrow		
1263	fill	1262	furrow, light yellow brown clay sand	Furrow		
1264	cut		running E-SW, concave profile, 0.62m wide x 0.18m deep.	Ditch/ linear	1	
1265	fill	1264	mid grey brown sand clay	Ditch/ linear	1	
1266	cut		concave profile,	Ditch/ linear	4	
1267	fill	1266	mid brown grey silt clay	Ditch/ linear	4	IA
1268	fill	1266	2nd, mid to dark grey yellow silt sand	Ditch/ linear	4	
1269	fill	1270	mid brown grey silt sand	Ditch/ linear	2	
1270	cut		running E-W, bowled shaped profile, 0.54m wide x 0.27m deep.	Ditch/ linear	2	
1271	cut		oval, concave profile, 0.66m wide x 0.12m deep.	Pit		
1272	fill	1271	dark brown grey clay sand	Pit		Late prehistoric
1273	cut		curving E-W, U shaped profile	Ditch/ linear	4	
1274	fill	1273	mid grey brown silt sand	Ditch/ linear	4	
1275	fill	1273	dark grey brown sandy clay	Ditch/ linear	4	
1276	fill	1277	mid brown orange sand silt	Ditch/ linear	3	
1277	cut		curving E-W. concave profile, 0.64m wide x 0.12m deep.	Ditch/ linear	3	
1278	cut		running SE-NW, bowled shaped profile, 0.95m wide x 0.24m deep.	Ditch/ linear	3	
1279	fill	1278	light brown grey sand clay	Ditch/ linear	3	
1280	cut		oval, bowled shaped profile, 1.78m wide x 0.17m deep.	Pit		
1281	fill	1280	light orange brown clay	Pit		
1282	cut		running NW-SE, concave profile, 0.41m wide x 0.11m deep.	Ditch/ linear	4	
1283	fill	1282	mid grey brown clay sand	Ditch/ linear	4	
1284	cut		circular, concave profile, 0.35m wide x 0.19m deep.	Posthole	4	
1285	fill	1284	mid grey brown clay sand	Posthole	4	
1286	fill	1282	furrow, mid grey brown sand clay	Furrow		
1287	cut		sondage 1m wide x 0.2m deep.	Unknown/ unspecified		
1288	fill	1255	mid brown grey silt sand	Tree throw		
1289	cut		running E-W, V shaped profile, 1.2m wide x 0.43m deep.	Ditch/ linear	1	

APPENDIX B: POTTERY

By E.R. McSloy

A small pottery assemblage amounting to 105 sherds (1392g) was recorded, with the large majority dating to the Iron Age. The assemblage has been fully recorded; scanned by context and quantified according to sherd count and weight per fabric. Vessel form/rim morphology, decoration and evidence for use were also recorded. Fabric codes used for recording are defined in summary below for the prehistoric group. Where appropriate equivalent fabric codes matching types to the Worcestershire pottery type series (<http://www.worcestershireceramics.org>) are included.

Late Prehistoric (Iron Age)

A total of 91 sherds (1265g) was recorded from 22 separate deposits. Most was hand recovered, with five sherds recorded from bulk soil sample residues. The condition is mixed, with little abrasion evident, although some sherds exhibit leaching of calcareous inclusions, probably as the result of the burial environment. The assemblage is typically fairly well broken-up, with larger or joining sherds limited to a small number of deposits (fill 1131, slot 1129, Enclosure re-cut and fill 1267, slot 1266, Gully 4). A few featured (rim, base or decorated) sherds were present; a factor limiting the usefulness of this group for dating or wider comparisons.

Assemblage range: fabrics (all handmade)

Local/unsourced

- SH Common to abundant fossil shell. Very variable in inclusion size/sorting (0.5-5mm). Worcestershire fabric 4.3. 58 sherds; 1145g.
- LI Sparse to common rounded/sub-rounded limestone (1-3mm); sparse shell (1-2mm). Worcestershire fabric 4.2. 9 sherds; 38g.
- QZ Common sub-angular quartz (0.1-0.3mm) May contain sparse shell/limestone. Worcestershire fabric 5.1. 2 sherds; 11g.

Malvernian

- MALA Common igneous/metamorphic rock inclusions. Peacock's (1968) Group A. Worcestershire fabric 3. 1 sherd; 16g.
- MALB Common Palaeozoic limestone inclusions. Peacock's (1968) Group B1. Worcestershire fabric 4.1. 20 sherds; 35g.

Droitwich (briquetage)

- DRB Droitwich briquetage (organic fabric). Oxidised fabric with common voids from burnt-out organic inclusions. Worcestershire fabric 2. 1 sherd; 20g.

The range of fabrics represented appears typical for later prehistoric groups from the region. Fabrics containing fossil shell are most common and are almost certainly local, the mineral fillers present in Jurassic geology of the Vale of Evesham and Cotswolds immediately south. The smaller quantities in types MALA and MALB are

associated with pottery known to be manufactured in Malvern Hills c. 12–15km to the west. A single sherd (from Period 1 fill 1181 of Enclosure ditch re-cut, slot 1182) occurs of fabric DRB, which is associated with the crude containers used in the processing and transport of salt from the brine springs at Droitwich, Worcestershire.

Vessel form/decoration

Rim sherds from only three vessels were recorded, and decoration is limited to only one. Two of the rim sherds are from the same deposit (fill 1145 of Enclosure ditch recut 1144). Both come from neck-less vessels (probably jars of ovoid or barrel-like profile), where the rim is simple/squared (Fig. 7; nos 1–2). The third vessel (Fig. 7; no. 3) comes from Gully 1, slot 1018 (fill 1019). This vessel may also be of the same form; however the rim is more complex and compares to examples from the area in Malvernian fabrics. Decoration is apparent on vessel 1 and consists of a row of light, diagonal incisions to below the rim.

Discussion and dating

The small and well-fragmented Iron Age group comprises mainly local-derived material, although with some evidence for longer-distance trade or exchanges from the small quantities of pottery from the Malverns area and briquetage from Droitwich. The latter is further evidence for the wider dispersal of salt from this source, including to smaller communities, and of the importance of this commodity.

The identifiable vessel forms (Fig. 7; nos 1–3) and absence of angular vessel styles typical of earlier Iron Age dating supports dating in the Middle Iron Age (c. 4th to 1st centuries BC). The simple decoration on vessel 1 is consistent with the suggested dating, probably reflecting the influence of styles favoured by potters working in the Malverns (Cunliffe's Croft Ambrey-Bredon Hill style), in the 4th to 2nd centuries BC (Cunliffe 2005). The abundance of local fabrics possibly points to dating earlier in the suggested range, there being evidence for increasing dominance of Malvernian-produced types in Middle and Late Iron Age assemblages in the north Gloucestershire/Worcestershire region.

Illustration catalogue (Fig. 7)

1. Fabric SH. Neckless vessel (jar?) with simple/squared rim. Light diagonal incised decoration below rim. Period 1 Enclosure ditch recut 1144 (fill 1145).
2. Fabric SH. Neckless vessel (jar?) with simple/squared rim. Period 1 Enclosure ditch recut slot 1144 (fill 1145).
3. Fabric MALB. Vessel (jar?) with complex rim (cf. Peacock 1968, 418, fig. 3; McSloy 2006, 49, fig. 24). Period 1 Gully 1, slot 1018 (fill 1019).

Roman

Pottery dating to this period amounted to only three sherds (10g) all from (Period 2) ditch fills, and is suggestive of low-intensity or peripheral activity in this period. A single sherd of oxidised Severn Valley ware (Worcester fabric 12) was recorded from ditch 1169. The remainder, comprising sherds and a sandy greyware (Worcester fabric 14) and of Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware (Worcester fabric 22), both came from ditch 1212. All are types commonly recorded from Roman sites in the region. The Black-burnished ware sherd comes from a jar and probably dates to the 2nd or 3rd centuries.

Medieval and later

A total of 11 sherds (117g) was recorded, with all material coming from furrow fills. The earliest material consists of a small and abraded sherd in a glazed, oxidised fabric probably a Malvern Chase type (Worcester fabric 69). The suggested dating is in the 13th to early 17th century range. The remainder comprises sherds in later post-medieval/modern types, including white stoneware, black or clear-glazed earthenwares, yellow slipware, creamware and (English) porcelain. Most or all dates to the 18th or 19th centuries.

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APPENDIX C: METAL ITEMS

By E. R. McSloy

Metallurgical residues

A single fragment (33g) from Period 1 (Gully 3) ditch fill 1069 is identifiable as ironworking slag, although indeterminate of process (smithing or smelting). In isolation it cannot be regarded as good evidence for ironworking activity in the near vicinity.

Metal finds (iron)

Three items of metal were recovered and comprise a single nail, a fragmentary and unidentifiable object and small ring fragment, all of which are of iron. The nail is flat headed and has a square-sectioned shaft 100mm in length. This item and the unidentifiable (rod-like) fragment were recorded from Period 3 furrow fill 1242, and a medieval or later date can be assumed. The ring fragment comes from Period 1 (Gully 4) ditch fill 1268. It is formed from square-sectioned bar, its external diameter estimated as c. 18mm. Its use is unclear although iron rings of varying dimensions are common finds from larger Iron Age metalwork assemblages.



APPENDIX D: OTHER FINDS (CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL, FIRED CLAY AND GLASS)

By E. R. McSloy

Ceramic Building Material

A small and well-broken-up group of four fragments (190g) was recorded, with all material recovered (Period 3) from furrow fills. Brick fragments were identified from furrow fills 1037 and 1242, both in a fairly soft orange fabric, that from deposit 1242 with a sanded surface. The brick fragments preserve no measurable dimensions or other diagnostic features, although post-medieval or modern dating is likely. A fragment in a hard, red fabric from fill 1242 is a flat tile, 13mm in thickness and probably of relatively recent date (19th or 20th centuries). A further, smaller and featureless, fragment from this deposit occurs in in a similarly hard fabric.

Clay tobacco pipe

Three clay tobacco pipe stem fragments (14g) were recorded from three Period 3 deposits (furrow fills 1093 and 1242; and Period 3 ditch 1221 fill 1219). All are unmarked and dateable only broadly to the period of use for this class of material (the late 16th to 19th centuries).

Fired/burnt clay

Quantities of fired or burnt clay amounting to 60 fragments (206g) were recorded from five Period 1 deposits. All material is very heavily fragmented, the majority amorphous or preserving a single smoothed surface. The poor condition is such that the original use is nowhere apparent.

Glass

Two small and featureless fragments of green-coloured glass, almost certainly of post-medieval (or modern) type, were recorded. A larger fragment (2g), from Period 3 furrow fill 1242, probably from a bottle. A small chip (<1g) from Period 1 (Gully 4) ditch fill 1267, slot 1266 was a soil sample find and likely to be intrusive within this context.



APPENDIX E: ANIMAL BONE

By Matilda Holmes

A very small sample of animal bone was recovered (Table E.1). The assemblage was in poor condition with a high incidence of fresh breaks and refitted fragments. Detailed analysis was not worthwhile given the size and condition of the sample, although some comments can be made.

Cattle and sheep/ goat were the most common taxa, although a number of pig, equid, and canid bones were also recovered that were most likely kept at the site. Two red deer metatarsals imply that these animals were hunted, which is unusual at this time, when contact with the wild was largely avoided by Iron Age populations (Sykes 2014, 64). Field mice inhabit non-specific habitats, but the presence of field vole suggests the area included grass or heathland. No obvious deposits of butchery, craft working or skin-processing waste, or associated bone groups were observed.

References

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Table E.1: Anatomical element by taxa recovered from hand collection and samples (NISP)

Element	Middle to late Iron Age											13-15th C		
	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Equid	Canid	Red deer	Field mouse	Field vole	Micro- mammal	Medium mammal	Large mammal	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig
Maxilla					1		1		1					
Mandible with teeth	3				1									
Loose teeth	6	7	1	3				1					3	1
Scapula	1													
Humerus	4	1										1	1	
Radius	2	1												
Ulna									1					
Pelvis				1							1			
Femur			1	1										
Tibia	3	2												
Calcaneus										1				
Astragalus	1													
Metacarpal	1													
Metatarsal	2					2								
Total	23	11	2	5	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	4	1

APPENDIX F: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

by Sarah F. Wyles, with Charcoal by Dana Challinor

A series of four bulk soil samples (140 litres of soil) were analysed from two sections of curved Gully 4, dating to Period 1, Middle-Late Iron Age. Sample 1 was taken from the upper fill (1268) and sample 2 from the lower fill (1267) of section 1266, while sample 4 was taken from the upper fill (1275) and sample 3 from the lower fill (1274) of section 1273.

These samples were processed following standard flotation methods, using a 250µm sieve for the recovery of the flot and a 1 mm sieve for the collection of the residue. All identifiable charred plant remains were identified following nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary *et al* (2012) for cereals. The results are recorded in Table 1.

The charcoal was scanned in transverse section at low magnification, with selected fragments checked at high magnification and identifications based on anatomical structure according to modern reference material and appropriate keys (e.g. Schweingruber 1990, Hather 2000). A rough estimate of taxon abundance was made. The results are presented in Table 2.

Generally the upper fills contained the larger assemblages with only smaller numbers of charred plant remains being recovered from the lower fills. The quantity of charcoal was also low with small fragment sizes. The richest assemblage was recorded from fill 1275 of section 1273. The preservation of the charred material varied.

Gully 4

The samples (1 and 4) from the upper fills, 1268 and 1275, contained similar charred plant assemblages. They were both dominated by cereal remains, with chaff elements greatly outnumbering grains. The cereal remains included barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grain and rachis fragments and hulled wheat, emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), grains, glume base and spikelet fork fragments. Some of these elements were identifiable as being those of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) and a smaller number as being those of emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*).

The weed seeds within these upper fill assemblages included those of oat (*Avena* sp.), brome grass (*Bromus* sp.), cleavers (*Galium aparine*), vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) and curled dock (*Rumex crispus*).

The small assemblage from lower fill 1267 (sample 2) of section 1266 was again dominated by cereal remains, with the chaff elements being predominant. The weed seed assemblage contained seeds of vetch/wild pea, cleavers, brome grass and scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*). Whereas only a low number of cereal remains were noted in sample 3 from lower fill 1274 of section 1273. In this instance grains just outnumbered chaff elements.

The charcoal identifications were limited to a few taxa; with the most frequent taxon, recorded in all four samples, being *Quercus* sp. (oak). Traces of *Alnus/Corylus* (alder or hazel), *Prunus* sp. (blackthorn/cherry) and an indeterminate diffuse porous species were also noted. The assemblage from the upper fill (1275) of 1273

contained more charcoal than the others, with a strong component of *Betula* sp. (birch). Maturity analysis was hampered by small fragment size and high levels of vitrification.

These assemblages are indicative of domestic waste from settlement activities taking place in the vicinity. The assemblages from the upper fills, with the presence of mainly the larger seeded/ seed head and twining smaller seeded weed species, are likely to be indicative of debris from a late stage of crop processing, namely when the crops are taken from storage as semi-cleaned grain or spikelets, having already been harvested, threshed and winnowed, and coarse and fine sieved in preparation for drying (Hillman 1981, 1984). The weed seed species recovered are those typical of grassland, field margins and arable environments. Some of the weed seed species present are those that favour damper nitrogen rich soils, such as cleavers and curled dock. The presence of twining species, such as cleavers and black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), within the weed assemblages may suggest harvesting by sickle (Hillman 1981).

These plant assemblages are compatible with the Middle-Late Iron Age date of Gully 4. Both spelt and emmer wheat are found within assemblages of this date in southern Britain (Greig 1991). Emmer and spelt wheat were present in samples from Iron Age features from sites in the wider area such as Conderton Camp hill fort (Monckton 1999), Church Road Bishop's Cleeve (Lovell *et al* 2007) and Churchdown Hill (Wyles 2016).

The wood charcoal assemblages probably originated from the same activities as the plant remains, i.e. as fuel for the crop processing activities. However, the paucity of charcoal in the samples suggests that the material represents accumulated fills rather than whole deposits of waste material. The use of mixed deciduous oak woodland for fuel is indicated, although the extent of woodland cover in the Middle-Late Iron Age is unclear from this evidence. The use of birch, which is a pioneer species, indicates a landscape with, at least some, open or cleared areas in the vicinity.

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Table F.1 Charred plant Identifications

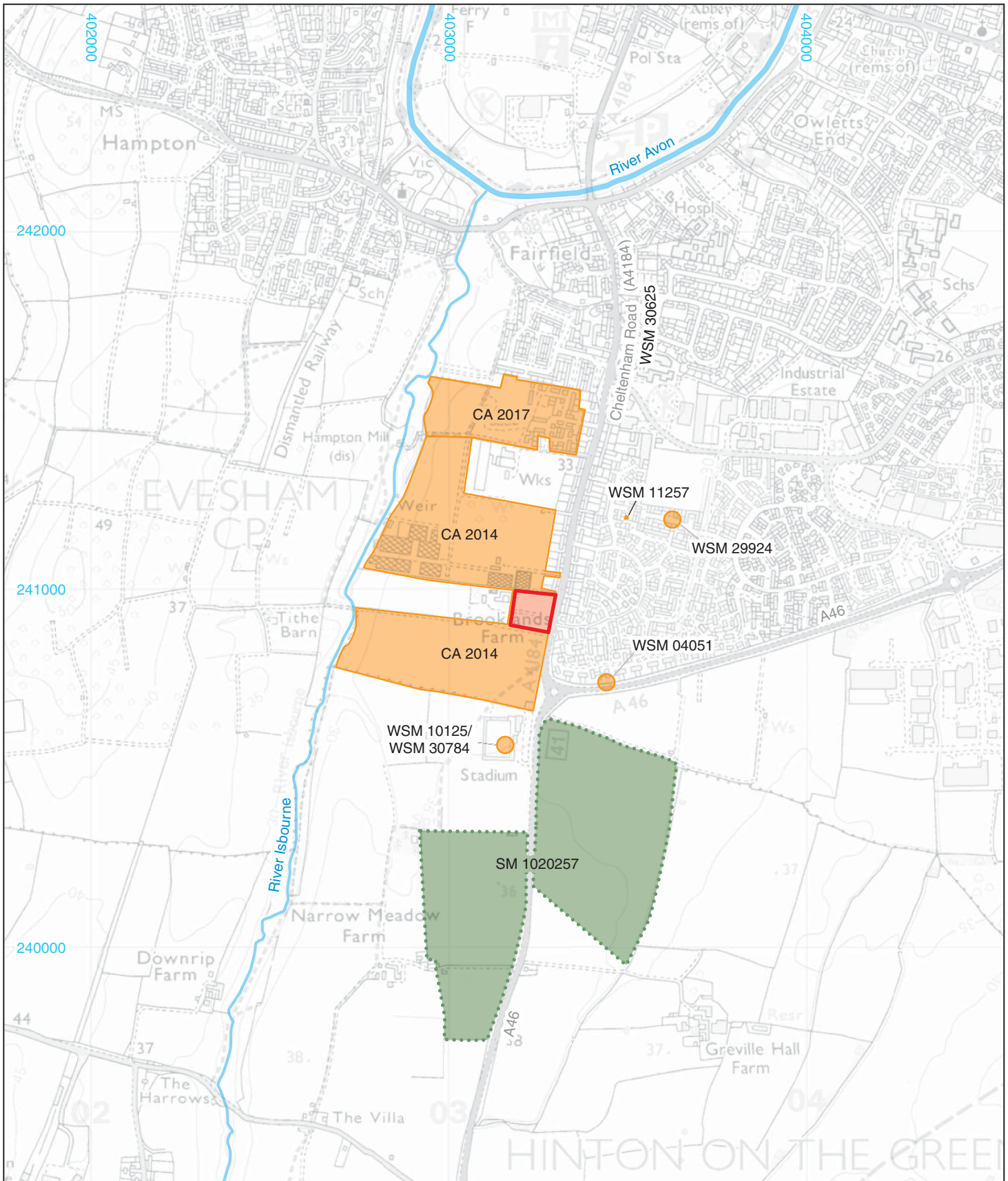
Phase		Period 1 - Middle-Late Iron Age			
Feature type		Gully 4			
Cut		1266		1273	
Context		1268	1267	1275	1274
Sample		1	2	4	3
Vol (L)		30	32	40	38
Flot size		35	20	40	30
%Roots		60	50	55	50
Cereals	Common Name				
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L. <i>sl</i> (grain)	barley	3	-	11	-
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L. <i>sl</i> (rachis frag)	barley	-	-	2	-
<i>Triticum dicoccum</i> (Schübl) (glume base)	emmer wheat	5	-	6	-
<i>Triticum dicoccum</i> (Schübl) (spikelet fork)	emmer wheat	2	-	2	-
<i>Triticum spelta</i> L. (grain)	spelt wheat	1	-	-	-
<i>Triticum spelta</i> L. (glume bases)	spelt wheat	18	5	12	1
<i>Triticum spelta</i> L. (spikelet fork)	spelt wheat	-	-	1	-
<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> (grain)	emmer/spelt wheat	4	1	2	1
<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> (spikelet fork)	emmer/spelt wheat	5	2	24	1
<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> (glume bases)	emmer/spelt wheat	19	9	61	4
Cereal indet. (grains)	cereal	5	1	10	4
Cereal frag. (est. whole grains)	cereal	5	3	6	3
Cereal frags (culm node)	cereal	-	-	1	-
Other Species					
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L. (fragments)	hazelnut	1	-	-	-
<i>Persicaria lapathifolia/maculosa</i> (L.) Gray/Gray	pale persicaria/redshank	-	-	1	-
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.	knotgrass	-	-	2	-
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) Å. Löve	black-bindweed	1	-	-	-
<i>Rumex</i> sp. L.	docks	2	-	2	-
<i>Rumex crispus</i> L. Type	curled dock	-	-	4	-
<i>Brassica</i> sp. L.	brassica	-	-	1	-
<i>Vicia</i> L./ <i>Lathyrus</i> sp. L.	vetch/wild pea	-	1	3	-
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.	ribwort plantain	-	-	1	-
<i>Galium</i> sp. L.	bedstraw	7	1	1	-
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.	cleavers	11	1	3	-
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> (L.) Sch. Bip.	scentless mayweed	-	1	-	-
<i>Lolium/Festuca</i> sp.	rye-grass/fescue	1	-	-	-
<i>Poa/Phleum</i> sp. L.	meadow grass/cat's-tails	1	-	-	-
<i>Avena</i> sp. L. (grain)	oat grain	3	-	7	-
<i>Avena</i> L./ <i>Bromus</i> L. sp.	oat/brome grass	2	1	12	-
<i>Bromus</i> sp. L.	brome grass	4	1	5	-
Bud		1	-	-	-

Table F.2: Charcoal

	Feature	1266		1273	
	Context	1268	1267	1274	1275
Taxon	Sample	1	2	3	4
<i>Quercus</i> sp,	oak	++	++	+	+
<i>Betula</i> sp.	birch				++
<i>Alnus/Corylus</i>	alder/hazel		+		
<i>Prunus</i> sp.	blackthorn/cherry		+	+	+
Indeterminate	diffuse			+	
Indeterminate	bark				+

APPENDIX G: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	Brooklands Farm, Cheltenham Road, Evesham, Worcestershire
Short description	<p>An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in November and December 2016 at Brooklands Farm, Cheltenham Road, Evesham, Worcestershire.</p> <p>The excavation identified parts of four circular or part-circular gullies located in the north-western part of the excavated area, a sub-square enclosure located in the central portion of the area, and a small number of pits and post holes that are all dated to the Middle to Late Iron Age. Four ditches, containing pottery of Roman date and seemingly forming part of an agricultural field system, were identified in the southern and western part of the excavation area. Medieval and/or post-medieval and modern activity was also present, mostly in the form of plough furrows.</p>
Project dates	November and December 2016
Project type	Excavation
Previous work	Field evaluation (WHEAS 2011)
Future work	Unknown
PROJECT LOCATION	
Site Location	Cheltenham Road, Evesham, Worcestershire
Study area (M ² /ha)	4275m ²
Site co-ordinates	SP 3232 1951
PROJECT CREATORS	
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Brief originator	Wychavon District Council
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology (CA 2016)
Project Manager	Steven Sheldon
Project Supervisor	Greg Crees
MONUMENT TYPE	
None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	
Late prehistoric pottery: 91 sherds, 1265g	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	
	Worcestershire County Museum, Accession no. WSM 68343)
Physical	Ceramics: Late prehistoric, Roman Med/late, Fe: nail, rod fragment, ring fragment, Post-med brick, Post-med glass frags, clay tobacco pipe, unidentifiable burnt/fired clay, animal bone
Paper	Pro-forma recording sheets, permatrace drawings, matrix
Digital	Raw survey files, database, digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016 <i>Brooklands Farm, Cheltenham Road, Evesham, Worcestershire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Excavation</i>	
WHEAS (Worcestershire Environment and Archaeology Service) 2011 <i>Archaeological Evaluation at Land Off Cheltenham Road, Evesham, Worcestershire</i> . WHEAS Report No. 1885	



- site
- Scheduled Monument
- previous archaeological investigations



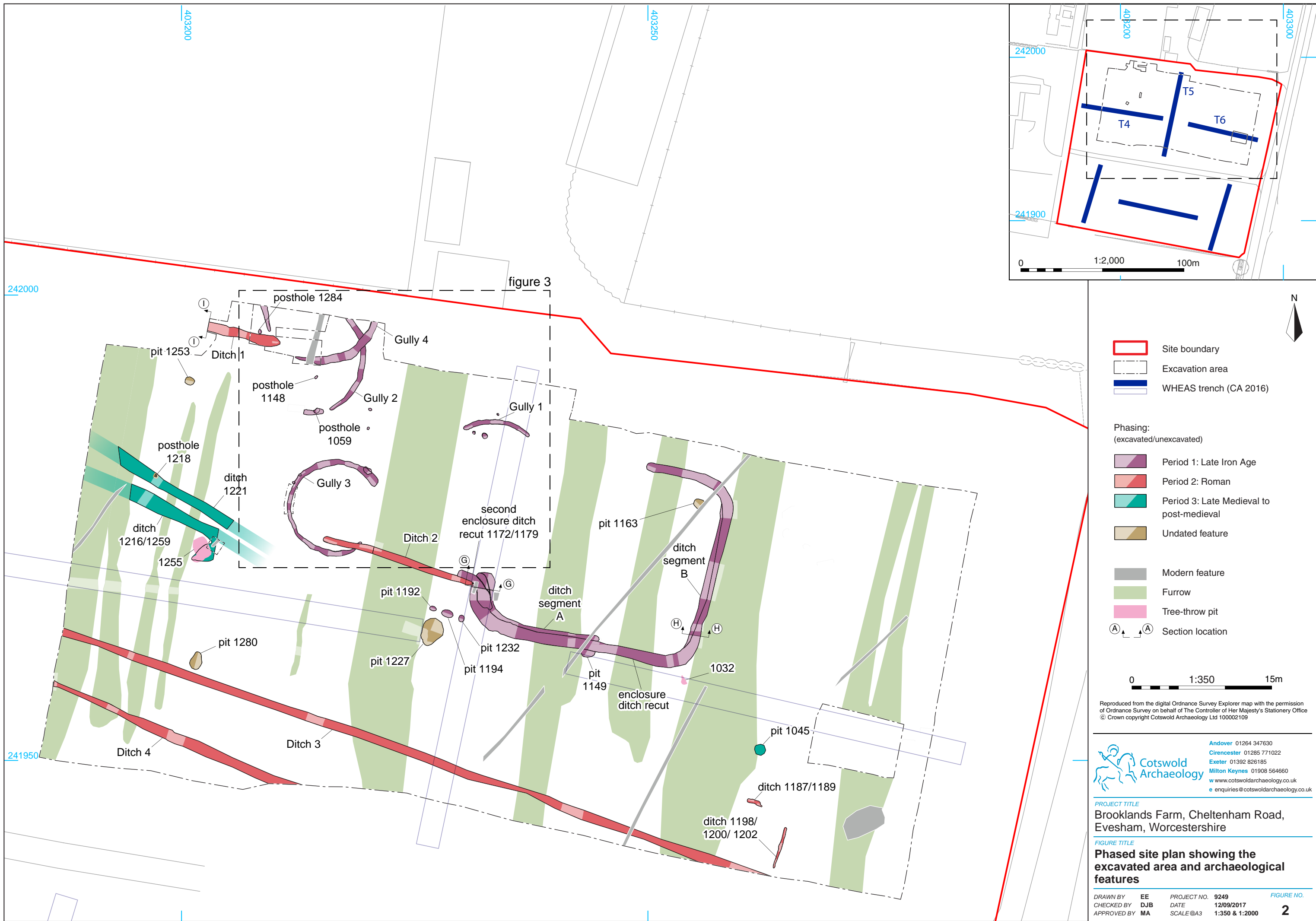
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PROJECT TITLE
 Brooklands Farm, Cheltenham Road
 Evesham, Worcestershire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY EE/AO	PROJECT NO. 9249	FIGURE NO. 1
CHECKED BY DJB	DATE 12/09/2017	
APPROVED BY MA	SCALE@A4 1:15,000	

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- Site boundary
- Excavation area
- WHEAS trench (CA 2016)

- Phasing:
(excavated/unexcavated)
- Period 1: Late Iron Age
 - Period 2: Roman
 - Period 3: Late Medieval to post-medieval
 - Undated feature
 - Modern feature
 - Furrow
 - Tree-throw pit
 - A Section location

0 1:350 15m

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PROJECT TITLE
 Brooklands Farm, Cheltenham Road,
 Evesham, Worcestershire

FIGURE TITLE
 Phased site plan showing the
 excavated area and archaeological
 features

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	9249	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	12/09/2017	2
APPROVED BY	MA	SCALE @A3	1:350 & 1:2000	



- Site boundary
 - Excavation area
- Phasing:
(excavated/unexcavated)
- Period 1: Late Iron Age
 - Period 2: Roman
 - Modern feature
 - Furrow
 - (A) Section location



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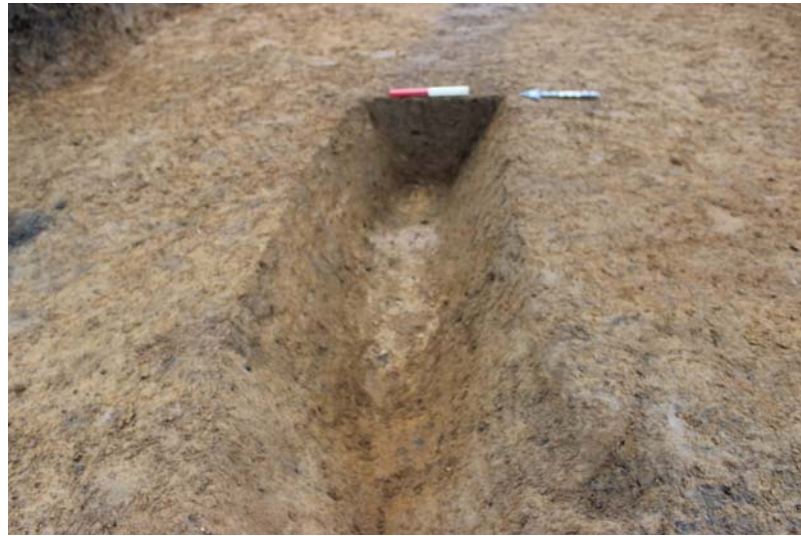
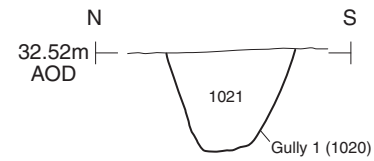
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PROJECT TITLE
 Brooklands Farm, Cheltenham Road,
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FIGURE TITLE
 Gullies 1-4; plan detail and photograph

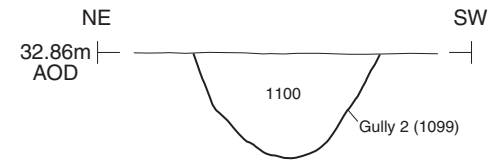
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Section AA



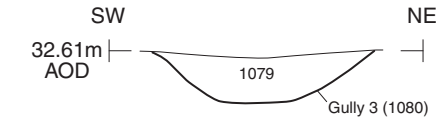
Gully 1, excavated slot 1020, looking east (scale 0.2m)

Section BB



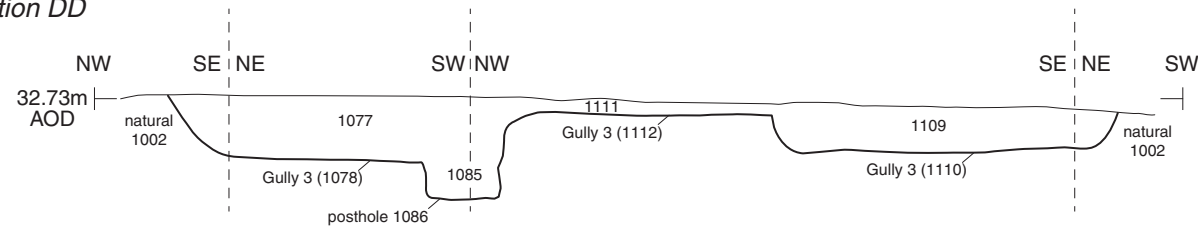
Gully 2, excavated slot 1099, looking south-east (scale 0.5m)

Section CC



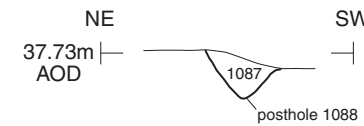
Gully 3, excavated slot 1080, looking east (scale 0.5m)

Section DD



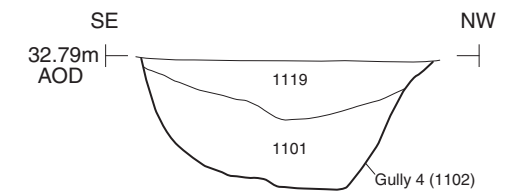
Gully 3, excavated slots 1078, 1110 and 1112, and posthole 1086, looking south-east (scale 0.2m)

Section EE



Gully 4, excavated slots 1102, looking south-west (scale 0.2m)

Section FF



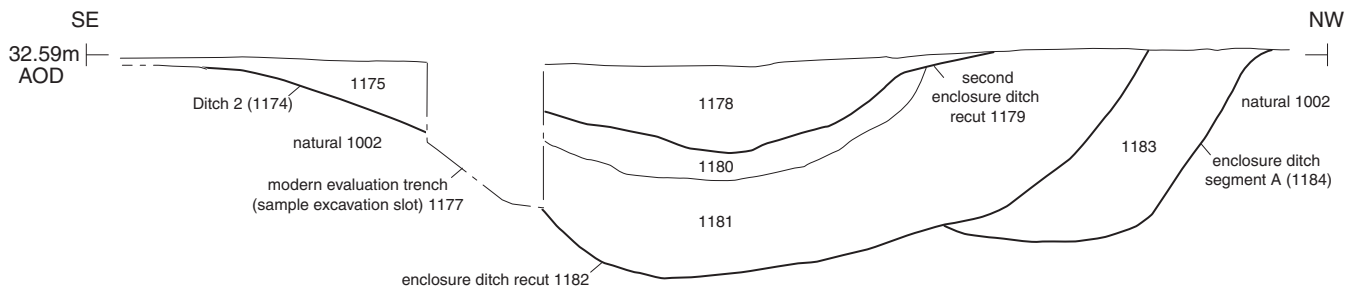
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PROJECT TITLE
 Brooklands Farm, Cheltenham Road,
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FIGURE TITLE
 Period 1, Gullies 1 - 4; sections and
 photograph

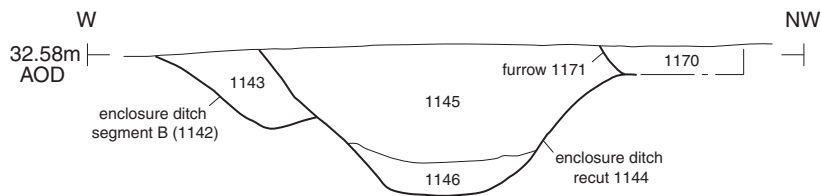
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CHECKED BY DJB **DATE** 12/09/2017
APPROVED BY MA **SCALE @A3** 1:20 **4**

Section GG



Enclosure ditch segment A (1184), enclosure ditch recut 1179 and Period 2 Ditch 2 (1174), looking north (scale 1m)

Section HH



Enclosure ditch segment B (1142), enclosure ditch recut 1144 and furrow 1171, looking north (scale 1m)



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

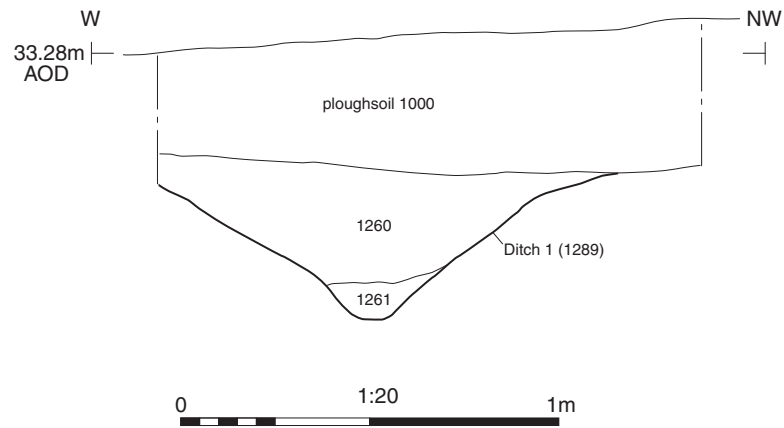
Period 1, Enclosure; sections and photographs

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FIGURE NO.

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Section II



Ditch 1, looking north-west (scale 1m)



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PROJECT TITLE

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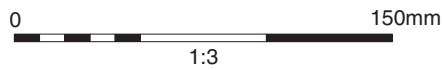
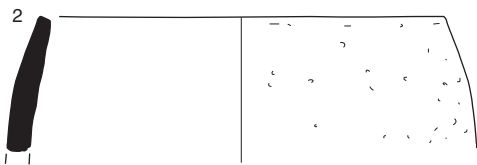
FIGURE TITLE

**Period 2, Ditch 1; section and
photograph**

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FIGURE NO.

6



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PROJECT TITLE

Brooklands Farm, Cheltenham Road
Evesham, Worcestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Late Prehistoric pottery

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CHECKED BY DJB DATE 12/09/2017
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FIGURE NO.

7

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