

Land off of Offenham Road  
Evesham  
Worcestershire

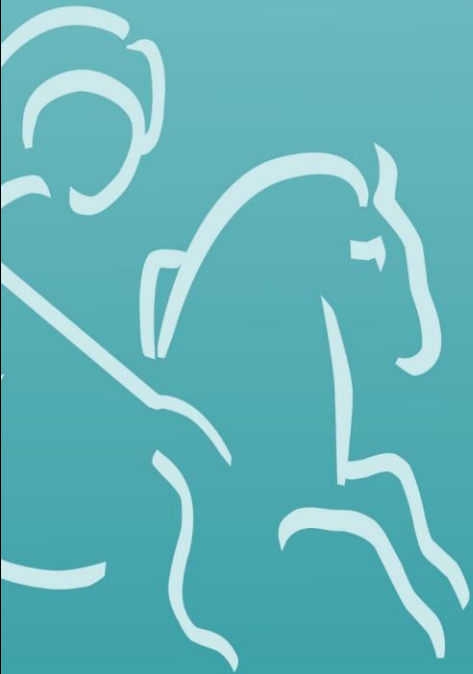
*Archaeological Excavation*



*for:*  
Kendrick Homes Ltd

CA Project: CR1173  
CA Report: CR1173\_1  
HER Ref: WSM78337

August 2023



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## SUMMARY

<b>Project name:</b>	Land off of Offenham Road
<b>Location:</b>	Evesham, Worcestershire
<b>NGR:</b>	405082 244011
<b>Type:</b>	Excavation
<b>Date:</b>	12-27 September 2022
<b>Planning reference:</b>	Wychevton District Council ref: 21/01777/OUT
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with Worcestershire Museums Service and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
<b>Site Code:</b>	OFFE 22

In September 2022 Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological excavation of land off of Offenham Road, Evesham, Worcestershire. The excavation area was located in the north-western part of the development area and was targeted upon features identified during a preceding archaeological evaluation.

A pit containing small fragments of ceramic building material of post-medieval/modern date was revealed in the central part of the stripped area. This feature was previously identified during the preceding archaeological evaluation and found to contain pottery of Anglo-Saxon (c. 5th to 8th century AD) date. A rectangular pit, containing postholes at its edges, was revealed nearby. Although similar in form to known sunken-featured buildings (SFBs) of Anglo-Saxon date, its small size and the presence of artefactual material of medieval, post-medieval and modern date within its upper fill suggest that it may represent a later feature, although the possibility that the artefactual material is intrusive within an earlier feature cannot be entirely discounted.

Further dispersed, and artefactually undated, pits and postholes were identified during the current works, although their function remains unclear.

A large irregular quarry/extraction pit and a ditch, both of which remained artefactually undated, were identified in the southern part of the stripped area.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In September 2022, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological excavation on land off of Offenham Road, Evesham, Worcestershire (centred at NGR: 405082 244011; Fig. 1). This excavation was undertaken for Kendrick Homes Ltd.
- 1.2. Outline planning permission for the erection of 22 residential dwellings and associated infrastructure has been granted by Wychavon District Council (WDC) (WDC ref: 21/01777/OUT), conditional on a programme of archaeological work being undertaken. The scope of this excavation, comprising an area measuring c. 0.19ha located in the north-western part of the site, was defined by Aidan Smyth (Archaeology and Planning Advisor, WDC), in email correspondence with CA following the completion of a geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2021) and an archaeological trial-trench evaluation (CA 2021a). The excavation was carried out in accordance with a WSI prepared by CA (2022) and approved by Mr. Smyth.
- 1.3. The excavation was also undertaken in line with *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

### The site

- 1.4. The overall development site is approximately 0.96ha in extent and currently comprises an area of rough grassland and scrub. It lies to the west of Offenham Road, on the north-eastern side of Evesham, approximately 250m to the north of the junction with Elm Road and to the north of Lichfield Avenue. The site lies at c. 46m AOD and is bounded on all sides by modern residential development with the Cavendish Park Care Home located immediately to the north-east.
- 1.5. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as Blue Lias Formation and Charmouth Mudstone Formation (undifferentiated) of the Jurassic and Triassic Periods (BGS 2022). Superficial sand and gravel deposits of the Quaternary Period are noted within the southern part of the site (ibid.). The natural substrate, comprising compact light brown-orange sand and gravel, was identified throughout the excavated area.

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## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. The site, and a wider study area measuring 1km from the centre of the site, has been subject to historic environment desk-based assessment (CA 2021b). The site itself was also the subject of geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2021) and subsequent trial-trench evaluation (CA 2021a). The following is a summary of information taken from these assessments, along with any pertinent publicly available information.

### Prehistoric and Roman

2.2. There are no known early prehistoric (Palaeolithic to Neolithic) remains documented within the site itself. Archaeological remains of this period are also scarce within the wider landscape and, where found, largely comprise lithic scatters and cropmarks representative of transient occupation identified on floodplains or on the River Avon gravels found in low-lying areas. Given the presence of similar deposits within the current site it is currently considered to have some, albeit unproven, potential to contain early prehistoric environmental evidence or artefacts (CA 2021b).

2.3. There are no known late prehistoric or Roman remains documented within the site, although a number of Bronze Age and Iron Age sites have been identified in the wider study area (CA 2021b). These include a Bronze Age settlement site, comprising a number of post-holes and ditches, and an Iron Age enclosure and possible wheel ruts associated with a drove way, identified c. 100m and c. 200m to the north-west of the site, respectively. Further Bronze Age activity within the wider study area is evidenced by the presence of a beaker burial identified c. 480m to the north of the site (ibid.) and by a group of four pits, interpreted as forming part of a Neolithic or Bronze Age pit alignment, excavated during a programme of archaeological works undertaken c. 60m to the south-east of the current site (AJ Archaeology 2021). A further Iron Age enclosure has been identified c. 870m to the south-west of the site.

2.4. A number of possible prehistoric and/or Roman enclosures, identified through cropmark analysis, have been identified c. 600m to the south of the site (CA 2021b). These features comprise a rectangular complex of enclosures seemingly forming part of a settlement or agricultural field system with a further five or six possible curvilinear enclosures lying above or below the rectangular complex.

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### Medieval, post-medieval and modern

- 2.5. The site is located c. 850m to the north of the medieval Manor of Bengeworth, which was used as the home of the priors of Evesham Abbey during the medieval period, and its associated settlement. The manor itself is located c. 70m to the north of a multiphase settlement that has its origins in the prehistoric period, but which has produced pottery dating from the Early, Middle and Late Saxon periods. Evidence of probable medieval agriculture, in the form of ridge and furrow earthworks, has been identified in close proximity to the current site indicating that it is likely to have formed part of the agricultural hinterland of this manor and Evesham Abbey during the medieval period (CA 2021b).
- 2.6. The site and the wider study area appear to have continued in agricultural usage during the post-medieval period with large parts of the area depicted as being under orchard on the 1886 First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map. The 1939 edition of OS mapping depicts two small structures, one within the site itself and the other just to the south, with a trackway following the current sites southern boundary. The function of these building remains unclear, although they are considered most likely to represent outbuildings or stores associated with agricultural activity (CA 2021b).

### Geophysical survey

- 2.7. The geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2021) identified no anomalies of a definite archaeological origin, although a spread of ferrous anomalies was identified across large parts of the site which may have masked archaeological features, should these have been present. Faint linear trends, seemingly relating to former hedges and/or fencing and visible on satellite imagery, were identified in the northern half of the site.

### Trial-trench evaluation

- 2.8. Four sherds of Anglo-Saxon (c. 5th to 8th century AD) pottery were recovered from the fills of a pit identified in Trench 3, located in the north-western part of the site. Environmental evidence suggests that this pit may be associated with domestic activity; however, no further demonstrably contemporary features were identified within any of the trenches excavated during the evaluation, suggesting this activity may be small-scale, or transient, in nature (CA 2021a).
- 2.9. An undated ditch terminal, possibly representing the remains of a field boundary or similar agricultural feature, was also identified in Trench 3, and this may be broadly



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contemporary; however, this is considered unlikely based on current evidence. Two artefactually undated postholes were identified cutting the subsoil in Trench 4, located in the central part of the site. The function of these features remains unclear although an agricultural function (e.g. stock management or land division) is considered most likely (CA 2021a).

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. The general objectives of the archaeological excavation were to:

- identify, investigate and record any significant buried archaeological deposits/features at the site prior to their destruction by the proposed development;
- recover and analyse any artefactual evidence;
- sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy;
- report on and publish the archaeological results at a level appropriate to their significance; and
- compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive.

3.2. The specific objective of the excavation was to further investigate and record the Anglo-Saxon and undated features recorded by the preceding trial-trench evaluation (CA 2021a).

### 4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. The fieldwork comprised the excavation of an area measuring approximately 0.19ha in extent, in the location shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2), and followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2022). The location of the excavation area was agreed with Mr. Smyth and was informed by the results of the preceding trial-trench evaluation (CA 2021a; see *Paragraph 1.2* above).

4.2. The excavation 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*. The excavation area was scanned for live services by trained CA staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the CA *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned

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and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

- 4.3. Fieldwork commenced with the removal of topsoil and subsoil from the excavation area by mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket, under archaeological supervision.
- 4.4. The archaeological features thus exposed were hand excavated to the bottom of archaeological stratigraphy. All features were planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.5. Deposits were assessed for their environmental potential and four features were considered to have potential for characterising phases of activity. These were sampled in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.
- 4.6. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.7. CA will make arrangements with Worcestershire Museums Service for the deposition of the project archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020).
- 4.8. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## **5. RESULTS**

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the excavation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B. Details of the environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are given in Section 7 and Appendix C.

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- 5.2. Pit 1017 (Figs 2 and 3) was identified in the central part of the stripped area and corresponds to pit 305, previously revealed in evaluation Trench 3. A total of four sherds of pottery of Anglo-Saxon (c. 5th to 8th century AD) date were recovered from the earliest fill, 306, of this feature during the evaluation. Pit 1017 was sub-ovoid in shape and measured 2.2m in length, 1.8m in width and a maximum of 0.46m in depth. It had moderately sloping, slightly irregular, sides and an uneven base. The pit was 100% excavated during the current works and three fragments of CBM, of possible post-medieval/modern date, were recovered from the latest fill of this feature, 1019.
- 5.3. Sub-rectangular pit 1022 (Fig 4, Sections AA and BB) was revealed c. 8m to the south-east of pit 1017. It measured 1.4m in length, 0.93m in width and survived to a depth of 0.42m. It had steeply sloping sides and a flat base. A series of five small sub-circular postholes (1025, 1027, 1029, 1031 and 1033) were revealed cutting the natural substrate at the edges of this pit following the removal of its fills, 1023 and 1024. These postholes measured between 0.05m and 0.12m in diameter and were up to 0.28m deep. All contained similar undated sandy-silt fills, had vertical sides and a 'V'-shaped base. Environmental samples <16> and <19> were recovered from the fills of postholes 1027 and 1033 respectively and both contained small amounts of charcoal and rotten wood fragments. The earliest fill of pit 1022, 1023, remained artefactually undated despite 100% excavation. An environmental sample <13> recovered from this fill contained a small quantity of charcoal and a single, charred fragment of possible oat grain. Two fragments of glazed medieval floor tile, a fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem, fragments of iron sheet, a sherd of medieval pottery and a sherd of modern transfer printed whiteware were recovered from the latest fill of this feature, 1024.
- 5.4. Two small sub-ovoid postholes, 1003 and 1005, and two sub-ovoid pits, 1007 and 1009, were identified in the northern part of the stripped area. Posthole 1003 measured 0.13m in depth, had steeply sloping sides and an uneven base, and contained a single undated fill, 1004. Posthole 1005 measured 0.09m in depth, had steeply sloping sides and a concave base, and contained a single undated fill, 1006. Pit 1007 measured 1.42m in length and 0.8m in width, had gently sloping sides and a concave base, and contained a single undated fill, 1008. Pit 1009 (Fig. 5, Section CC) measured 1.54m in length and 0.52m in width, had moderately sloping sides and an irregular base, and contained a single undated fill, 1010.

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- 5.5. A group of three small irregular pits, 1011 (Fig. 5, Section DD), 1013 (Fig. 5, Section EE) and 1015, were revealed in the central-northern part of the stripped area. All were broadly sub-oval in shape, had moderately sloping sides and flat bases, and contained similar undated sandy silt fills. An environmental sample <12> was recovered from fill 1016 of pit 1015 which contained a small amount of charcoal and a charred grain that was too poorly preserved to be identified to species.
- 5.6. Pit 1020 was identified in the north-western part of the stripped area and corresponded to part of an undated feature previously revealed in evaluation Trench 3, where it was interpreted as a ditch terminal (ditch terminal 303). It measured 1.45m in length and 0.67m in width, had gently sloping sides and an irregular base, and contained a single undated fill, 1021.
- 5.7. Large, irregular quarry/extraction pit 1035 (Fig. 6, Section HH) was revealed in the south-western corner of the stripped area. It measured more than 22m in length, more than 9.5m in width and up to 0.46m in depth. It had a gently sloping northern side and an irregular base. It contained a single undated fill, 1036.
- 5.8. North-west/south-east aligned ditch 1037/1040 (Fig. 6, Sections FF and GG) was revealed and terminated in the south-eastern corner of the stripped area. It measured more than 6.3m in length and up to 1.1m in width, had moderately sloping sides and a concave base, and contained two undated fills, 1038/1039 and 1041/1042.

## 6. THE FINDS

- 6.1. Artefactual material comprising pottery, ceramic building material (CBM), clay tobacco pipe, iron, copper alloy and lead was recovered by hand from three different deposits within two pits. Recording of this material was direct to an Excel spreadsheet, from which Appendix B, Table 1 is taken. The artefacts have been recorded by deposit and fragment/item count, weight, type and morphological characteristics according to each find category. The recording undertaken is in accordance with the *ClfA finds Toolkit* (ClfA 2021). Fabric codes (in parenthesis in the text) are equated, where possible, to the online Worcestershire pottery type series (<https://www.worcestershireceramics.org/fabrics/categorized/dategenperiod>).

### Pottery

- 6.2. A total of two sherds (9g) of pottery were recovered from fill 1024 of pit 1022 and included a single unfeatured and unglazed bodysherd of Malvernian red ware (69) of

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medieval date and a single sherd (1g) of modern transfer printed whiteware (85). The abraded appearance of the sherd of fabric 69 suggests that it is residual within a modern deposit.

### **Ceramic Building Material**

- 6.3. Eight fragments of CBM were recorded. Two fragments (19g) from a medieval floor tile were recovered from fill 1024 of pit 1022. They are heavily abraded with decayed lead glaze surviving to one surface and are likely to be residual within a deposit also containing modern pottery. The remainder of the CBM (six fragments, 12g) was recovered from fill 1019 of pit 1017 and are in a hard sandy orange fabric probably of post-medieval/modern date.

### **Clay Tobacco Pipe**

- 6.4. A single fragment of clay tobacco pipe weighing 2g was recovered from fill 1024 of pit 1022. The plain stem can be broadly dated from the late 16th to late 19th centuries.

### **Metal**

- 6.5. A total of 15 fragments of iron sheet weighing 55g were recorded in fill 1024 of pit 1022. They are too corroded and fragmentary to be able to identify a function.
- 6.6. Four modern items of copper alloy (22g) were recovered by metal detector from the subsoil 1001 and include a 'winged' valve handle, a nozzle, perhaps from a syringe, a possible button and a wire hook.

### **Summary**

- 6.7. A small artefactual assemblage was recorded from the evaluation. Medieval material was recorded in pit 1022 and includes fragments of glazed floor tile and pottery. These are both heavily abraded and associated with later material but are suggestive of medieval activity in the area. The remainder of the material is either modern or too fragmentary to be able to provide any further dating or interpretation. The modern material is recommended for discard.

## **7. THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE**

- 7.1. Four bulk samples were processed and analysed from this site. Three of these (samples 13, 16, and 19) were taken from sub rectangular pit 1022 and postholes 1027 and 1033 in the base of that pit. One further sample <12> was taken from undated pit 1015. Generally, the aim of taking environmental samples on this site was

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to sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy at this site. A specific aim of this excavation was to further investigate and record the undated and Anglo-Saxon features recorded by the preceding trial-trench evaluation. Given that pit 1022 could represent a sunken feature building, it was hoped that the samples from postholes 1027 and 1033 could provide paleoenvironmental evidence of the structural posts that may have occupied these postholes.

- 7.2. The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (using a 0.25mm mesh for the flot and a 0.5mm mesh for the residue). The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope and the presence of any charred plant remains or ecofacts are noted in Table 1. Charred plant macrofossils were present in two of these flots and have been identified to species, where possible, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary et al (2012) for cereals.
- 7.3. Sample <13>, taken from fill 1023 of sub-rectangular pit 1022, contained a small number of charcoal pieces, some of which were roundwood and twig wood. It also contained a single, charred, medium to large poaceae spikelet, possibly oat (*Avena* sp.). Alongside this there were also a single fragment hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*) shell. This appears to be dispersed domestic hearth waste material. The possible presence of oat would be compatible with the Anglo-Saxon date suggested for this pit, as it was a typical crop for that period (Greig 1991).
- 7.4. Sample <16> was recovered from fill 1028 of posthole 1027 and sample <19> was recovered from fill 1034 of posthole 1033. Both samples contained small amounts of charcoal and very high proportions of rotten woody fragments. This material appears more likely to represent more recent rooting as opposed to rotted wooden posts, that may have been preserved in situ in these postholes, for the following reasons. Several of the pieces in both samples were rounded, twig like, or contained nodes. This would be more characteristic of woody rooting than the remains of posts. Moreover, if this material had been preserved in anaerobic conditions, the presence of a range of uncharred seeds might also be expected.
- 7.5. Sample <12>, taken from fill 1016 of undated pit 1015, contained a small amount of charcoal and a charred grain that was too poorly preserved to be identified to species. This material is likely to be representative of windblown/dispersed settlement waste.

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- 7.6. The palaeoenvironmental evidence recovered from deposits associated with sub-rectangular pit 1022, added little information on the nature of this pit/structure and settlement activity. However, the sample examined from nearby Anglo-Saxon pit 1017, during the preceding archaeological evaluation, produced a large assemblage of probable domestic hearth waste material (CA 2021). These remains included grains of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type), and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), hazelnut shell and seeds of vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), oat, and persicaria (*Persicaria* sp.), and are typical of Anglo-Saxon assemblages in this area.

## 8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1. The excavation identified a small number of archaeological features, comprising a ditch, a small number of pits, a large quarry/extraction pit and a small number of postholes, within the stripped area. Two features, previously identified during the preceding trial-trench evaluation (CA 2021a), were also revealed and further investigated during the current works.
- 8.2. Where archaeological features were identified there was no correlation with the results of the preceding geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2021). However, this is likely to be resultant of widespread magnetic disturbance, noted during the geophysical survey, the discrete nature of the majority of the features identified and the similarity of their fills with the underlying natural substrate.
- 8.3. Three small fragments of CBM of a possible post-medieval/modern date were recovered from the latest fill of pit 1017. However, sherds of pottery of Anglo-Saxon date (c. 5th to 8th century AD) were recovered from this feature during the preceding evaluation. It remains possible, given the size of the post-medieval/modern CBM, that this material is intrusive within an earlier feature. If this suggestion is accepted, it remains possible that this pit is associated with known Anglo-Saxon activity located c. 850m to the north of the current site (see *Archaeological Background* above).
- 8.4. The function of nearby pit 1022 remains unclear, although its form and the presence of a series of postholes within this feature does bear a passing resemblance to known sunken-featured buildings (SFBs) of Anglo-Saxon date (such as those discovered at Saxon's Lode Farm, Ripple, Worcestershire, between 2001 and 2002 (see Barber and Watts 2008). However, the pit is smaller in plan and shallower than may be expected for a feature of this type and this, along with the presence of artefactual

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material of medieval, post-medieval and modern date within its upper fill, suggests that this interpretation is perhaps unlikely, although the possibility that the later artefactual material is intrusive cannot be entirely discounted.

- 8.5. The function of the remaining undated pits and postholes identified during the current works is difficult to interpret due to a lack of dating material and an absence of environmental remains diagnostic of function from their fills. However, it remains possible that these features could be associated with known Anglo-Saxon activity located c. 850m to the north of the current site (see *Archaeological Background* above) and they may represent a southward continuation of this activity, albeit in a considerably reduced form.
- 8.6. The date of large, irregular quarry/extraction pit 1035 and ditch 1037/1040, identified in the southern part of the stripped area, remains unclear; however, neither feature is depicted on publicly available historic mapping, and therefore the possibility that these features are of some antiquity cannot be entirely discounted.

## 9. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Mark Brett and Matt Coman, assisted by Gary Baddeley and Annabel Johns. This report was written by Mark Brett and Matt Coman. The finds and palaeoenvironmental evidence reports were written by Claire Collier-Jones and Charlotte Molloy, respectively. The report illustrations were prepared by Helena Munoz-Mojado. The project archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Steven Sheldon.

## 10. REFERENCES

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## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
1000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt			0.25	
1001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey brown silty sand with abundant rounded and sub ovoid pebbles			0.15	
1002	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact light brownish orange sand and gravel with patches of clay			0.76	
1003	Cut		Posthole	Sub-oval, steep sided, broadly flat base.	0.5m	0.39m	0.13m	
1004	Fill	1003	Fill	Single fill of posthole 1003. Light brownish grey sandy silt	0.5m	0.39m	0.13m	
1005	Cut		Posthole	Sub-circular, steeply sloped sides, concave base	0.34m	0.3m	0.09m	
1006	Fill	1005	Fill	Single fill of posthole 1005. Dark grey silty sand.	0.34m	0.3m	0.09m	
1007	Cut		Pit	Sub-oval, gently to moderately sloping sides, rounded base	1.42	0.8	0.29	
1008	Fill	1007	Fill	Single fill of pit 1007. Light greyish brown compact sandy silt with pebbles and charcoal flecks	1.42	0.8	0.29	
1009	Cut		Pit	Sub-oval, moderately sloping sides, broadly flat base	1.54	0.52	0.17	
1010	Fill	1009	Fill	Single fill of pit 1009. Light greyish brown sandy silt with pebbles and charcoal flecks	1.54	0.52	0.17	
1011	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular, moderately sloping sides, flat base.	0.6	0.53	0.13	
1012	Fill	1011	Fill	Single fill of pit 1011. Light orangey brown compact sandy silt with pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks	0.6	0.53	0.13	
1013	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular, steep sided, flat base.	0.6	0.58	0.14	
1014	Fill	1013	Fill	Single fill of pit 1013. Light orangey brown compact sandy silt with pebbles	0.6	0.58	0.14	
1015	Cut		Pit	Circular, steep to moderately sloping sides, flat to irregular base	0.94	0.93	0.23	
1016	Fill	1015	Fill	Single fill of pit 1015. Light greyish brown sandy silt with pebbles	0.94	0.93	0.23	
1017	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular, moderately sloping sides, irregular base; same as 305	2.2	1.8	0.46	
1018	Fill	1017	Fill	1 <sup>st</sup> fill of pit 1017. Mid brownish grey loose to friable silty sand	2.1	1.8	0.16	
1019	Fill	1017	Fill	2 <sup>nd</sup> fill of pit 1017. Dark brownish grey loose to friable clayey sand with pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks	2.2	1.8	0.3	?PM
1020	Cut		Pit	Sub-oval, moderately sloping sides, flat base	1.45	0.67	0.21	
1021	Fill	1020	Fill	Single fill of pit 1020. Mid brownish orange, loose to friable silty sand with pebbles	1.45	0.67	0.21	
1022	Cut		Pit	Rectangular, convex, steep sides, flat base	1.4	0.93	0.42	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
1023	Fill	1022	Fill	1 <sup>st</sup> fill of pit 1022. Mid brownish yellow sandy clay and mid brownish grey sandy silt mix (70/30), compact, with pebbles and charcoal flecks	1.32	0.75	0.24	
1024	Fill	1022	Fill	2 <sup>nd</sup> fill of pit 1022. Mid brownish grey compact sandy silt with pebbles, charcoal flecks and stone	1.36	0.93	0.33	Mod
1025	Cut		Posthole	Circular, vertical sides, pointed base	0.09	0.09	0.15	
1026	Fill	1025	Fill	Mid greyish brown loose sandy silt	0.09	0.09	0.15	
1027	Cut		Posthole	Circular, vertical sides, pointed base	0.12	0.12	0.16	
1028	Fill	1027	Fill	Mid greyish brown loose sandy silt	0.12	0.12	0.16	
1029	Cut		Posthole	Circular, vertical sides, pointed base	0.05	0.05	0.15	
1030	Fill	1029	Fill	Mid greyish brown loose sandy silt	0.05	0.05	0.15	
1031	Cut		Posthole	Circular, vertical sides, pointed base	0.09	0.09	0.29	
1032	Fill	1031	Fill	Mid greyish brown loose sandy silt	0.09	0.09	0.29	
1033	Cut		Posthole	Circular, vertical sides, pointed base	0.12	0.12	0.28	
1034	Fill	1033	Fill	Mid greyish brown loose sandy silt	0.12	0.12	0.28	
1035	Cut		Quarry/ extraction pit	Irregular to sub-oval, gently sloping sides, irregular base	22	8.9	0.46	
1036	Fill	1035	Fill	Single fill of quarry/extraction pit 1035. Mid greyish brown friable to compact silty sand and gravel	22	8.9	0.46	
1037	Cut		Ditch	Steeply sloping sides, concave base, terminal at NW end	5.5	1.1	0.28	
1038	Fill	1037	Fill	1 <sup>st</sup> fill of ditch 1037. Dark brownish orange silty clay sand with stones and pebbles	1	0.52	0.17	
1039	Fill	1037	Fill	2 <sup>nd</sup> fill of ditch 1037. Dark greyish brown loose silty sand	1	1.02	0.21	
1040	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned, steep to gently sloping sides, concave base	5.5	1	0.18	
1041	Fill	1040	Fill	1 <sup>st</sup> fill of ditch 1040. Dark greyish brown friable silty sand	1	1	0.18	
1042	Fill	1040	Fill	2 <sup>nd</sup> fill of ditch 1040. Mid greyish brown and dark greyish yellow loose to friable silty sand	1	1	0.18	

## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds Concordance

Context	Material	Fabric*	Description	Count	Weight	Spot-date
1001	Copper Alloy		Valve handle, nozzle, button, wire hook	4	22	Mod
	Lead		Sheet fragment	1	17	
1019	CBM		Hard, orange sandy fabric	6	12	PM?
1024	CBM		Glazed floor tile, glaze decayed	2	19	Mod
	Clay Pipe		Plain stem fragment	1	2	
	Iron		Sheet fragments	15	55	
	Pottery	69	Malvern red ware, no glaze	1	8	
	Pottery	85	Transfer printed whiteware	1	1	

\*codes relate to Worcester Pottery Type Series

## APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

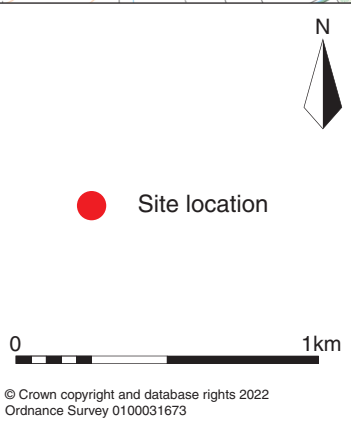
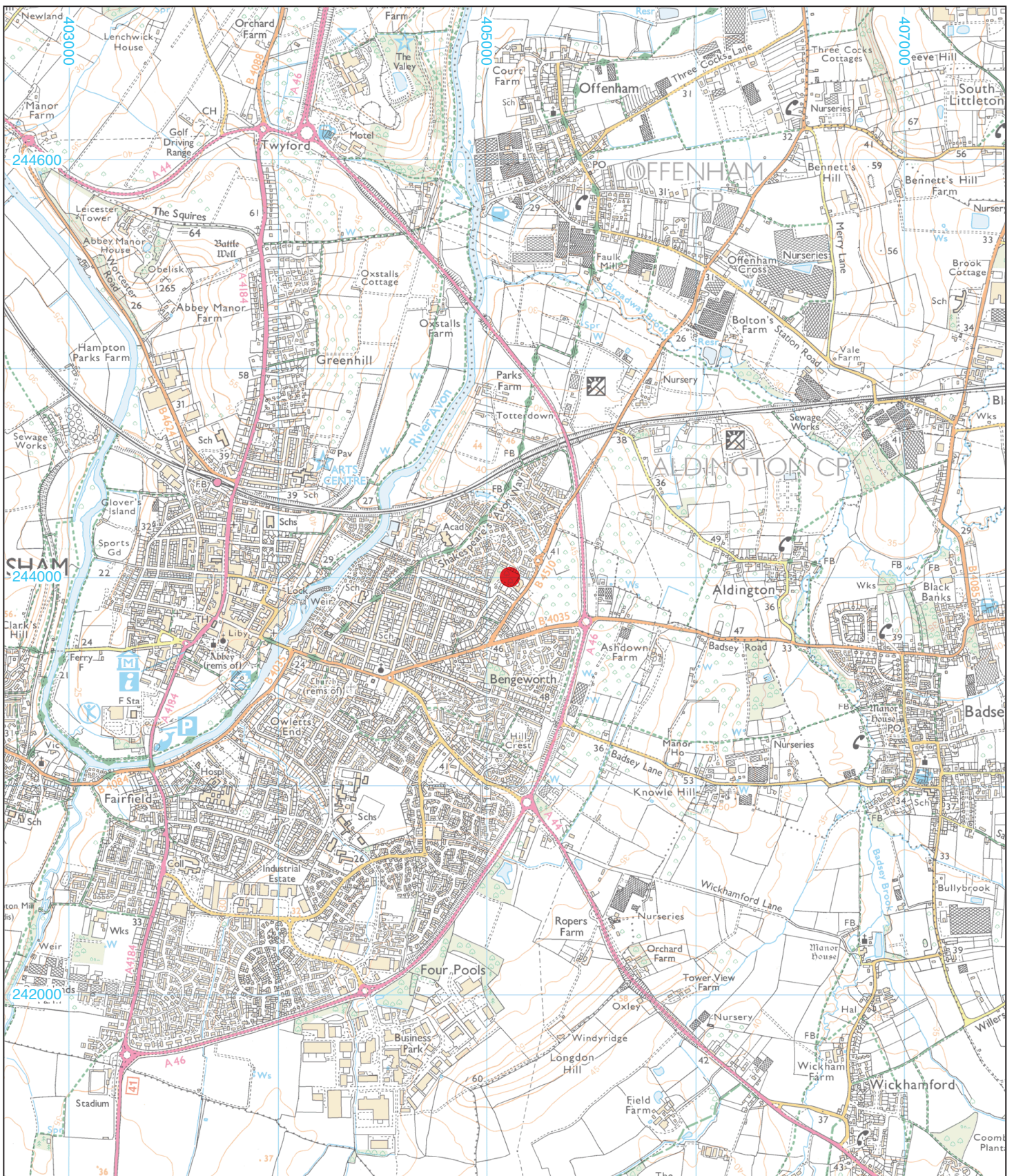
Table 1 Assessment of the paleoenvironmental remains

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
<b>Anglo Saxon</b>												
<b>Sub rectangular pit 1022</b>												
1022	1023	13	10	60	95	1	-	Medium to large poaceae: (cf.oat)	1	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	*/**	-
<b>Postholes in the base of sub rectangular pit 1022</b>												
1027	1028	16	1	80	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-/**	-
1033	1034	19	1	70	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
<b>Undated</b>												
<b>Pit</b>												
1015	1016	12	40	100	95	1	-	Grain fragment	-	-	*/**	-

Key: \* = 1–4 items; \*\* = 5–19 items; \*\*\* = 20–49 items; \*\*\*\* = 50–99 items; \*\*\*\*\* = >100 items

## APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project name	Land off of Offenham Road, Evesham, Worcestershire	
Short description	<p>In September 2022 Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological excavation of land off of Offenham Road, Evesham, Worcestershire. The excavation area was located in the north-western part of the development area and was targeted upon features identified during a preceding archaeological evaluation.</p> <p>A pit containing small fragments of ceramic building material of post-medieval/modern date was revealed in the central part of the stripped area. This feature was previously identified during the preceding archaeological evaluation and found to contain pottery of Anglo-Saxon (c. 5th to 8th century AD) date. A rectangular pit, containing postholes at its edges, was revealed nearby. Although similar in form to known sunken-featured buildings (SFBs) of Anglo-Saxon date, its small size and the presence of artefactual material of medieval, post-medieval and modern date within its upper fill suggest that it does not represent such a feature.</p> <p>Further dispersed, and artefactually undated, pits and postholes were identified during the current works, although their function remains unclear.</p> <p>A large irregular quarry/extraction pit and a ditch, both of which remained artefactually undated, were identified in the southern part of the stripped area.</p>	
Project dates	12-27 September 2022	
Project type	Excavation	
Previous work	Desk-Based Assessment (CA 2021). Geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2021) Field evaluation (CA 2021).	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site location	Offenham Road, Evesham, Worcestershire	
Study area (m <sup>2</sup> /ha)	0.19ha	
Site co-ordinates	405082 244011	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Steven Sheldon	
Project Supervisor	Matthew Coman and Mark Brett	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>		
None		
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>		
None		
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	<b>Intended final location of archive:</b>	<b>Content:</b>
Physical	Worcestershire Museums Service (Accession Number: SWIMG:2022.30)	Pottery, CBM, clay pipe
Paper	Worcestershire Museums Service (Accession Number: SWIMG:2022.30)	Context sheets, site registers, sample recording sheets, permatrace drawings
Digital	Worcestershire Museums Service (Accession Number: SWIMG:2022.30)	Digital photographs
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
Cotswold Archaeology 2022 <i>Land off Offenham Road, Evesham, Worcestershire: Archaeological Excavation</i> CA typescript report <b>CR1173_1</b>		



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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land off Offenhams Road, Evesham,  
 Worcestershire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site location plan

<b>DRAWN BY</b>	<b>HMM</b>	<b>PROJECT NO.</b>	<b>CR1173</b>	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>
<b>CHECKED BY</b>	<b>DJB</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>18/10/2022</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>APPROVED BY</b>	<b>SS</b>	<b>SCALE@A4</b>	<b>1:25,000</b>	

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- Site boundary
- Excavation area
- Archaeological feature (unexcavated/excavated)
- Evaluation trench (CA 2021a)
- Previously identified archaeological feature
- Modern



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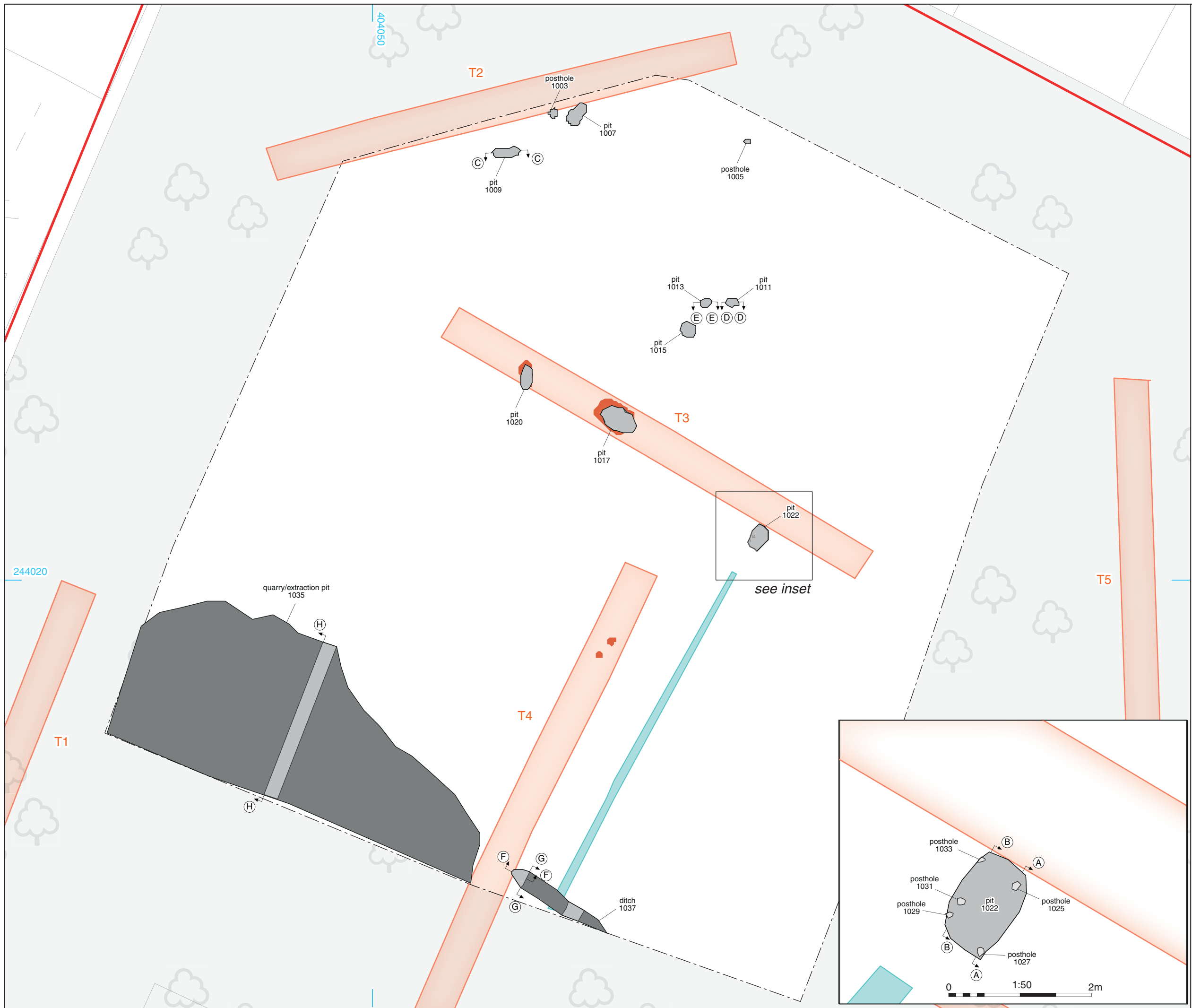
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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land off Offenham Road, Evesham, Worcestershire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site plan, showing excavation area, identified archaeological features and previous evaluation trenches

<small>DRAWN BY</small> HMM	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> CR1173	<small>FIGURE NO.</small> 2
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 18/10/2022	
<small>APPROVED BY</small> SS	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:500	





- Site boundary
- Excavation area
- Archaeological feature (unexcavated/excavated)
- Evaluation trench (CA 2021a)
- Previously identified archaeological feature
- Modern
- Section location



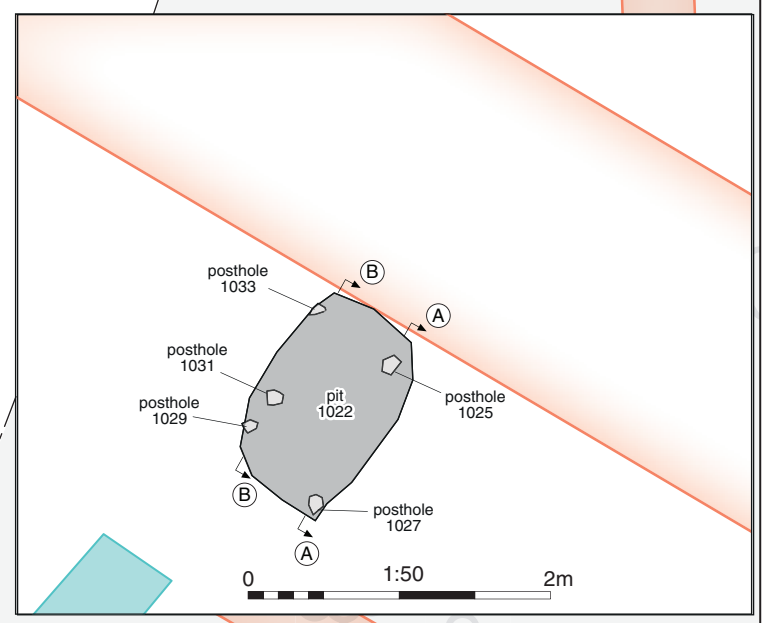
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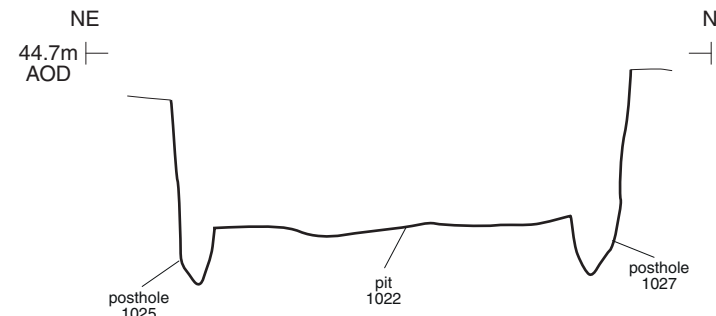
**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land of Offenham Road, Evesham, Worcestershire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Excavation area, showing identified archaeological features and previous evaluation trenches

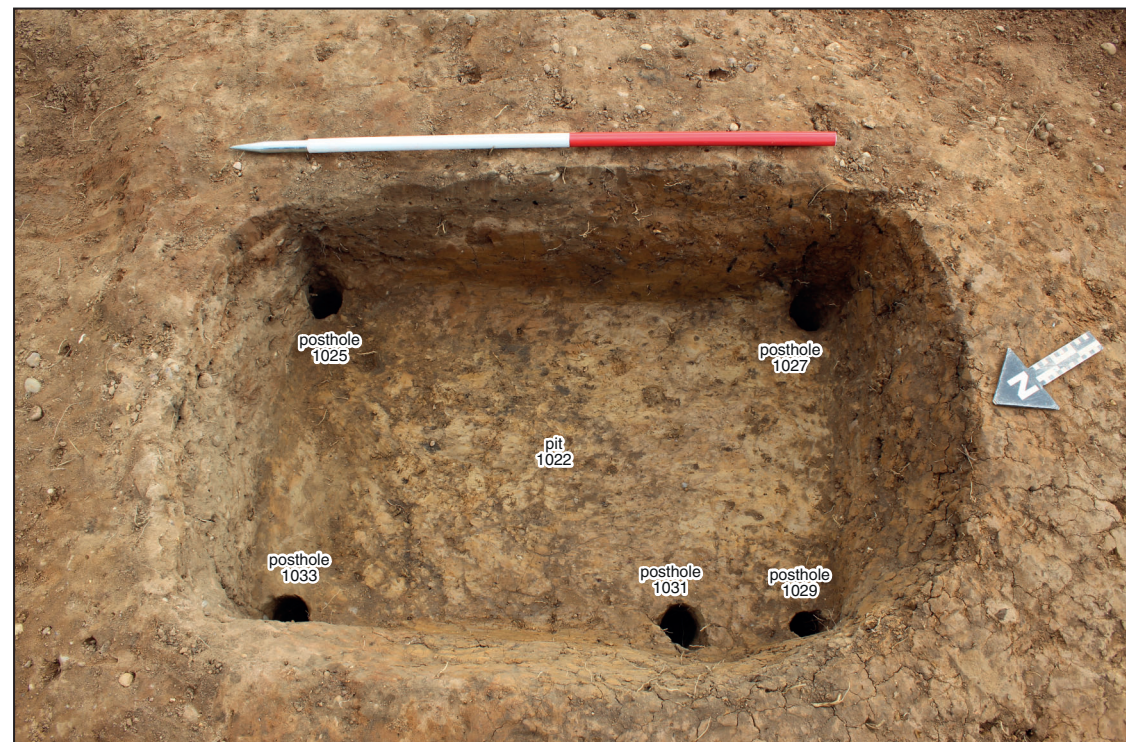
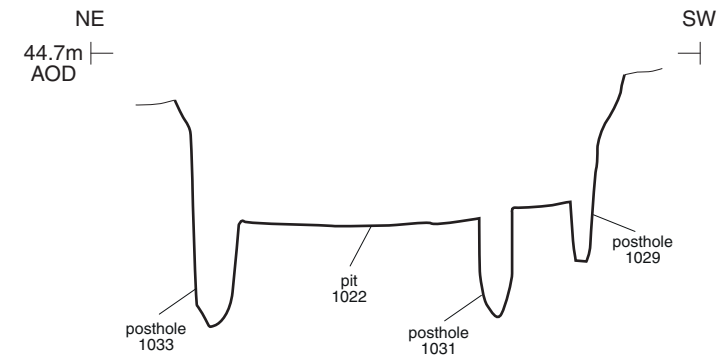
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**CHECKED BY** DJB **DATE** 18/10/2022 **3**  
**APPROVED BY** SS **SCALE@A3** 1:50 & 1:200



Section AA



Section BB



Pit 1022 and postholes 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, looking south-east (1m scale)



Pit 1022 and postholes 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, looking north-east

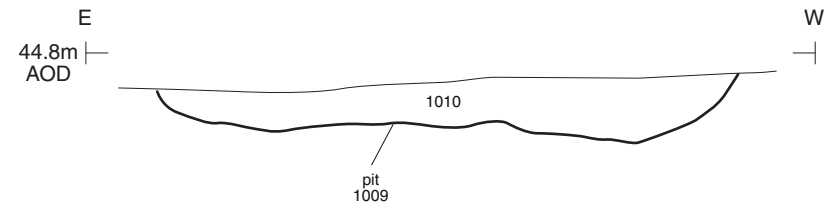

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PROJECT TITLE  
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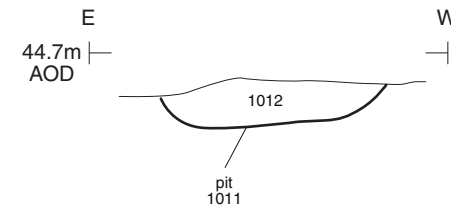
FIGURE TITLE  
**Pit 1022: sections and photographs**

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	18/10/2022	4
APPROVED BY	SS	SCALE@A3	1:20	

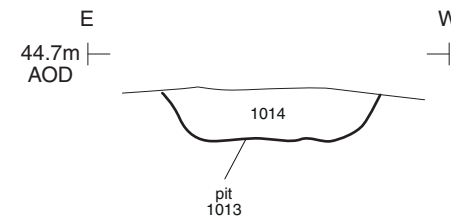
Section CC



Section DD



Section EE



Pit 1009, looking south (1m scale)



Pits 1009, 1011 and 1013, looking south (1m scale)

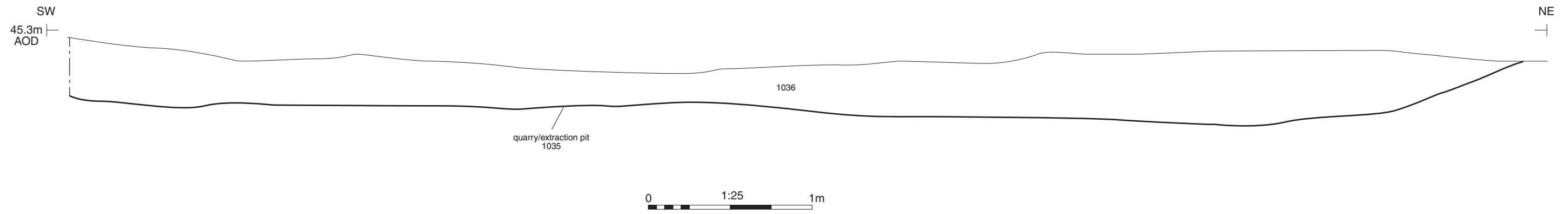

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PROJECT TITLE  
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FIGURE TITLE  
**Pits 100, 1011 and 1013: sections and  
 photographs**

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Section HH

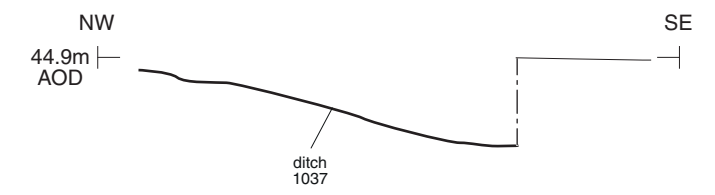


Quarry/extraction pit 1035, looking south-west (2m scale)

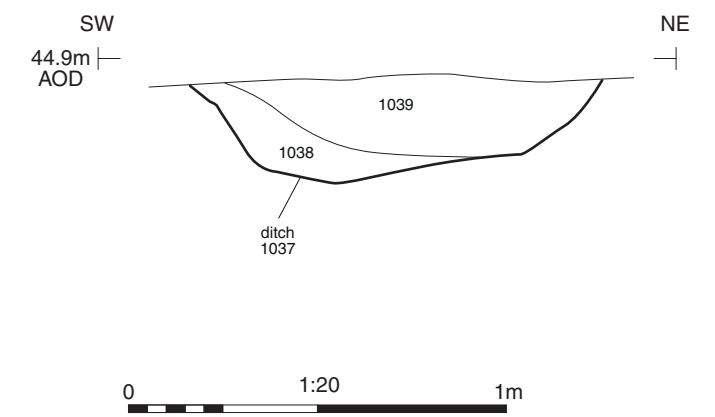


Ditch 1037, looking south-east (0.5m scale)

Section FF



Section GG




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FIGURE TITLE  
**Quarry/extraction pit 1035 and ditch  
 1037: sections and photographs**

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	CR1173	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	18/10/2022	<b>6</b>
APPROVED BY	SS	SCALE@A3	1:20 & 1:25	

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