

# Archaeological evaluation at Conference Way, Vale Park, Evesham Worcestershire

Worcestershire Archaeology  
*for Ecus Ltd*

July 2021



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# CONFERENCE WAY, VALE PARK EVESHAM WORCESTERSHIRE

Archaeological evaluation report

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## SITE INFORMATION

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Site name: Land at Conference Way, Vale Park, Evesham  
Site code: WSM77358  
Local planning authority: Wychavon District Council  
Planning reference: 20/02385/OUT  
Central NGR: SP 0460 4112  
Commissioning client: Ecus Ltd  
Client project reference: 16851  
WA project number: P6079  
WA report number: 2931  
HER reference: WSM77358  
Oasis reference: fieldsec1-423115

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# Archaeological evaluation at Conference Way, Vale Park, Evesham, Worcestershire

By Roland Tillyer and Richard Bradley

With a contribution by Rob Hedge

Illustrations by Andrew Walsh

## Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Conference Way, Vale Park, Evesham, Worcestershire (NGR SP 0463 4112). It was commissioned by Ecus Ltd on behalf of Chase Commercial Ltd, in advance of a proposed industrial development. Planning permission has been granted subject to a programme of archaeological works.

Fifteen trenches were opened across the proposed development area in a broad grid array. These revealed furrows running across the site on a broadly north-south alignment: the remains of medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation which correlated well with Lidar and satellite imagery. These demonstrate the layout of a former field system, prior to establishment of the woodland known as Porter's Plantation on the site (now reduced). Several other isolated and undated features were identified, including some small gullies and discrete features, but the previous land use only appears to have been characterised by agricultural activity.

There was no indication of direct settlement and a relative absence of cultural material remains from any period. The majority of the artefacts were residual and in poor condition, probably incorporated into agricultural soils through processes such as manuring, although the presence of some bronze cauldron fragments in the topsoil may represent an element of structured deposition.

# Report

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Background to the project

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA) in May 2021 at Conference Way, Vale Park, Evesham, Worcestershire (NGR SP 0463 4112; Figure 1). This comprised the opening of fifteen evaluation trenches, up to 50m in length, across a single agricultural field forming one part of a wider development scheme. The project was commissioned by Ecus Ltd (the Client) on behalf of Chase Commercial Ltd, in advance of a proposed industrial development with associated infrastructure. Planning permission has been granted subject to a programme of archaeological works (planning reference 20/02385/OUT).

The archaeological advisor to the local planning authority considered that the proposed development had the potential to impact upon possible heritage assets. A desk-based assessment of the site was completed in 2020 and highlighted the likely existence of medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow on the site (WSM73541; Taylor 2020). There have also been several previous archaeological investigations undertaken within the broader development area, including work completed by Oxford Archaeology in 2005 (WSM34763) and by Worcestershire Archaeology in 2018 (WSM70507): this more recent project located prehistoric and post-medieval remains to the west of the current site.

No specific brief was provided for the project but a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Ecus Ltd (2021) and approved by the local planning authority. The project was undertaken in line with this document.

The evaluation conforms to the industry guidelines and standards set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in *Standard and guidance: for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a) and the *Standards and guidelines for archaeological projects in Worcestershire* (WCC 2019).

### 1.2 Site location, topography and geology

The site is located to the south of Evesham. This evaluation covers a 6.9ha, the eastern portion of a larger 14.6ha proposed development area (Figure 1). This part comprises a rectilinear field, which is currently undeveloped scrubland but was formerly in arable use. It is bordered by the Vale Business Park to the north, agricultural fields to the west and east, and an area of woodland known as Porter's Plantation to the south. Battleton Brook also runs broadly north-south around 250m to the west. The site is situated on gradually sloping ground, rising from c.35m aOD in the north-west to 40m aOD in the south-east.

The underlying geology comprises sedimentary bedrock of the Blue Lias Formation and Charmouth Mudstone Formation, with no recorded superficial deposits (BGS 2021).

## 2 Archaeological and historical background

The archaeological background for the site has previously been detailed in the desk-based assessment for the site (Taylor 2020) and is therefore only briefly summarised below.

No designated heritage assets are recorded on the site or in the immediate vicinity. Nearby, small-scale prehistoric activity was discovered in the western portion of the overall development area, just over 200m west of the current site (WSM70507; Iliff 2018). Clusters of pits contained charcoal and heat-cracked stone, likely relating to Bronze Age burnt mound activity adjacent to the Battleton Brook watercourse. These and several other features were sealed by an alluvial horizon which probably formed between the late prehistoric and early medieval periods.

Roman agricultural features and artefacts were recovered during evaluation trenching to the north-west, though there were no Roman features in the trenches closest to the current site (WSM34763;



Laws 2006). Further afield, there is a Scheduled Monument, a Romano-British settlement that is thought to represent an aggregated village, around 1.25km west (NHLE1020257).

The remains of ridge and furrow earthworks on the site have been identified in Lidar and satellite imagery (Taylor 2020), as well as across the proposed development in earlier evaluation trenches to the west (WSM70507; Iliff 2018) and north-west (WSM34763; Laws 2006). These are the result of medieval or post-medieval agriculture.

By the 19th century the site had become part of Porter's Plantation and was covered in woodland. Woodland clearance reduced Porter's Plantation to its current size by the late 20th century and the site returned to arable cultivation, before being left overgrown in recent years.

### 3 Project aims

As outlined in the WSI (Ecus Ltd 2021), the specific aims of the evaluation were as follows:

- to identify and record any archaeological deposits, structures or built fabric within the identified areas of interest;
- to determine the extent, condition, character, significance and date of any encountered or exposed archaeological remains;
- to recover artefacts disturbed by the site works;
- to recover samples from sealed waterlogged contexts for environmental processing;
- to prepare a comprehensive record and report of archaeological observations during the site work; and
- to identify mitigation strategies to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the archaeological remains within the site.

The WSI also highlighted the following objectives for the project:

- to preserve through record any archaeological remains that have the potential to be impacted by the proposed works; and
- to contribute to the understanding of the historic environment and land use/development of the site.

### 4 Project methodology

As noted above, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Ecus Ltd (2021). Fieldwork was undertaken between 17 and 21 May 2021. The Worcestershire Archaeology project number is P6079 and the Worcestershire HER event reference is WSM77358.

An initial fourteen trenches measuring 50m x 2m were excavated in grid array over the 6.9ha site, representing a sample of just over 2%. A small extension was added to one trench (Trench 4) to mitigate the effects of flooding. An additional contingency trench measuring 28m x 2m in total (Trench 15a and 15b) was excavated to clarify initial findings in Trench 1. The location of the trenches is indicated in Figure 2.

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed under constant archaeological supervision using a 360° tracked excavator, employing a toothless bucket. Subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. Clean surfaces were inspected, and selected deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual material, as well as to determine their nature. Deposits were recorded according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012) and trench and feature locations were surveyed using a GNSS device with an accuracy limit set at <0.04m. All spoil heaps were scanned with a metal-detector. On completion of excavation, trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material.

All fieldwork records were checked and cross-referenced. Analysis was undertaken through a combination of structural and artefactual evidence, allied to the information derived from other sources.

The project archive is currently held at the offices of Worcestershire Archaeology. Subject to the agreement of the landowner it is anticipated that it will be deposited at Museums Worcestershire.

## 5 Archaeological results

### 5.1 Introduction

The trenches and features recorded in the trenches are shown in Figure 2 and Plates 1–7. The trench and context inventory is presented in Appendix 1.

### 5.2 Phasing

#### 5.2.1 Natural deposits

The natural substrate was encountered across the site at between 0.50m and 0.80m from the ground surface. This consisted primarily of soft to firm anaerobic blueish-grey clay with orange-yellow mottling and occasional fossils, likely originating from weathering of the Charmouth Mudstone and Blue Lias bedrock. In places, the natural substrate had a predominantly orange-yellow colouration.

#### 5.2.2 Phase 1: Roman

A single small sherd of Roman pottery was residual within a later furrow in Trench 12, the only evidence of a Roman presence in the vicinity.

#### 5.2.3 Phase 2: medieval to post-medieval

In the eastern part of the site, a cluster of the evaluation trenches contained multiple parallel linear furrows between 13m and 15m apart, all broadly aligned north to south and clearly correlating between trenches (Figure 2; Trench 2, 7, 8, 12, 13). A smaller number of similar features were present in the west (Figure 2; Trench 4, 5, 9). These correspond to the ridge and furrow earthworks visible on Lidar and satellite imagery (Figure 3). They appeared to be situated beneath subsoil, although sometimes the relationship between the fill and subsoil was ambiguous. They varied in width from c.1–2m and, where excavated, had gradual sloping sides to a concave base, between 0.10–0.25m in depth. Generally, they were wide and shallow (Plates 6 and 7).

The fills were frequently sterile, occasionally including stones, charcoal flecks, animal bone and pottery and ceramic building material of late medieval and post-medieval date. One furrow in Trench 12 (1203) was unusually productive, producing a clay pipe stem as well as post-medieval pottery, glass and an iron nail. Residual Roman and medieval pottery was also present.

The subsoil in all trenches was typically 0.30m thick, comprising soft greyish and brownish-yellow clay. Fired clay in this layer within Trench 8 was thought to be post-medieval in date. In Trench 4, an isolated burnt deposit consisting of charcoal and fired clay, with occasional ceramic building material and burnt rooting, was observed beneath the topsoil (405; Plate 7). A small fragment of brick or tile gave this a general 13th to 18th century date range.

#### 5.2.4 Phase 3: post-medieval to modern

Like the subsoil, the topsoil was typically 0.30m thick, varying from 0.20m to 0.40m. It consisted primarily of poorly draining friable to soft brown organic soil, with thick vegetation coverage. In Trench 8 a sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered, but elsewhere this layer was mostly devoid of artefacts. However, a small group of residual finds recovered from metal-detecting of the topsoil spoil heaps alongside Trench 10 and Trench 11 were later medieval or early post-medieval in date. These comprised a copper-alloy strap-end fragment and two small pieces of cast copper-alloy cauldron (Plate 8).

Numerous modern land drains were identified across the site, occasionally truncating the furrows. Two types of land drain were observed: ceramic pipe drains, and more recent gravel backfilled drains, suggesting at least two phases of installation.

### 5.2.5 Undated

There was a widely dispersed array of undated features on the site. In Trench 1, an isolated pit and posthole were observed, both with sterile brownish-yellow clay fills and around 0.20m in depth (103; 105; Plates 2 and 3). They were identified below the subsoil, so may pre-date the post-medieval period, but are of unknown function. Trench 15a and 15b was opened perpendicular to Trench 1 to test for the presence of similar features, but none were discovered.

Two linear gullies were located in Trench 13 (1303; 1311), another was present in Trench 9 (905). Where excavated, these were aligned north to south and between 0.70m and 1.10m wide, but lacked artefacts (Plate 4). It is possible that they relate to the ridge and furrow system and aided drainage, though this is not certain.

## 6 Artefactual evidence by Rob Hedge

### 6.1 Introduction

The artefact report conforms to standards and guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014b), as well as further guidance on pottery analysis, archive creation and museum deposition created by various pottery study groups (PCRG/SGRP/MPRG 2016), the Archaeological Archives Forum (AAF 2011), and the Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA 1993).

#### 6.1.1 Aims

This assessment aimed to identify, sort, spot date, and quantify all artefacts and describe the range of artefacts present. The information has been used to provide a preliminary assessment of the significance of the artefacts.

### 6.2 Methodology

#### 6.2.1 Recovery

Artefacts were recovered according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012), collected in the field by hand and through the use of a metal-detector.

#### 6.2.2 Method of analysis

All hand-retrieved finds were examined. They were identified, quantified and dated to period. A *terminus post quem* date was produced for each stratified context. This date was used for determining the broad date of phases defined for the site. All information was recorded on a Microsoft Access 2007 database, with tables generated using Microsoft Excel.

The pottery was examined under x20 magnification and referenced as appropriate by fabric type and form according to the fabric reference series maintained by Worcestershire Archaeology (Hurst and Rees 1992; WAAS 2017).

#### 6.2.3 Discard policy

Artefacts from topsoil and subsoil and unstratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained, unless they are of intrinsic interest (e.g. worked flint or flint debitage, featured pottery sherds, and other potential 'registered artefacts'). Large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material, unless there is some special reason to retain (such as local production), may be noted and not retained, or, if appropriate, a representative sample will be retained. Discard of finds from post-medieval and earlier deposits will only be instituted with reference to museum collection policy and/or with agreement of the local museum.

## 6.3 Results

The results are summarised in Table 1.

The assemblage totalled 32 finds weighing 761g (see Table 1). Finds came from twelve stratified contexts and could be dated from the Roman period onwards, though the majority were medieval or post-medieval in date.

The results below provide a summary of the finds and of their associated location or contexts by site phase. Where possible, dates have been allocated, and the importance of individual finds commented upon as necessary.

period	material	object type	count	weight (g)
Roman	ceramic	pot	1	13
medieval	ceramic	pot	1	2
medieval/early post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile	1	22
	copper alloy	strap end	1	1
late med/early post-med	ceramic	brick	1	138
		pot	2	6
medieval/post-medieval	ceramic	brick/tile	5	35
post-medieval	ceramic	clay pipe	1	3
		pot	4	150
	glass	window	1	2
undated	animal bone	mammal bone	2	78
	fired clay	fired clay	9	292
	copper alloy	cauldron	2	12
	iron	iron object	1	7
<b>totals</b>			<b>32</b>	<b>761</b>

Table 1: Quantification of site assemblage

Artefact condition was generally poor, and surfaces were abraded; although the mean pottery sherd weight, at 21.4g, was above average, this reflects the presence of robust post-medieval wares.

period	fabric code	fabric name	count	weight (g)
Roman	12	Severn Valley ware	1	13
medieval	99	Miscellaneous medieval wares	1	2
late medieval/early post-medieval	72	Brown glazed with flecks	2	6
post-medieval	78	Post-medieval red ware	2	67
post-medieval	90	Post-medieval orange ware	1	58
post-medieval	85	Transfer-printed whiteware	1	25
<b>Totals</b>			<b>8</b>	<b>171</b>

Table 2: Quantification of pottery assemblage by phase

### 6.3.1 Summary of artefacts by site phase

#### Roman

A single residual sherd of Roman pottery was present within fill 1204 of furrow 1203. It comprised a base sherd from a Severn Valley Ware jar (fabric 12), of 1st to 4th century date.

### medieval to post-medieval

One very small (2g), abraded body sherd from a thin-walled glazed vessel in an oxidised, sandy fabric with clay pellet inclusions was present within furrow fill 1204. Its size and poor condition precluded attribution to a specific fabric. It is of 13th to 15th century date, and the fine walls suggest it probably lies towards the later end of that date range. Several sherds from a speckled brown-glazed redware (fabric 72) mug were also present within context 1204, typically late-15th to earlier-17th century in date.

Elsewhere, fill 804 of furrow 803 contained an abraded fragment of 17th century orange slipware (fabric 90). Fragments of brick and flat roof tile were not closely diagnostic, but a Malvernian fragment of flat roof tile was 13th to 17th century in date.

Several finds recovered from metal-detecting of topsoil are likely to belong to this same period: a copper-alloy strap-end fragment from Trench 10, and two small fragments of cast copper-alloy from Trench 11. The latter are likely to be from a cauldron and include a fragment of the everted rim. Although an earlier origin is possible, it is considered most likely to be later medieval or early post-medieval in date.

Fragments of late medieval and early post-medieval cauldrons – particularly the legs and sections of rim – are frequently recovered through metal-detecting. Their ubiquity is somewhat puzzling, because the raw material was sufficiently valuable to warrant recycling. Recent experimental attempts to replicate routine damage (Van Vilsteren 2021) indicate that everyday use is unlikely to account for the degree of force required to remove cauldron legs or rim segments: the removal of fragments, such as those within this assemblage, is likely to have been deliberately inflicted, with force applied from the inside of the vessel with an implement such as an axe. Van Vilsteren suggests that this deliberate mutilation of bronze cauldrons can be associated, in the Dutch archaeological record, with the commencement of new enterprises, such as a building project or the cultivation of new ground. A similar practice in England could account for the frequent recovery of these specific cauldron elements and may therefore point to such a practice having been undertaken on this site.

### post-medieval to modern

A small quantity of 18th to 19th century material included pottery in redware (fabric 78) and transfer-printed whiteware (fabric 85) fabrics, a clay pipe stem, and window glass.

Deposits of fired clay within Trench 4 and Trench 8 – most notably within layer 405 – were not intrinsically dateable. However, 405 also contained a small fragment of brick or tile, of medieval to post-medieval date. This gives the deposit a *terminus post quem* date range of the 13th to 18th century AD, though it may well be more recent.

### 6.3.2 Context dating

context	material	object type	count	weight (g)	start date	end date	TPQ date range
405	ceramic	brick/tile	1	8	1200	1800	AD 1200 - 1800
	ceramic	fired clay	7	109	undated		
504	ceramic	roof tile	1	22	1200	1700	AD 1200 - 1700
706	ceramic	pot	1	25	1820	1900	AD 1820 - 1900
800	ceramic	pot	1	46	1700	1900	AD 1700 - 1900
801	ceramic	fired clay	1	16	undated		undated
804	ceramic	pot	1	58	1600	1700	AD 1600 - 1700
	ceramic	fired clay	1	167	undated		
904	ceramic	brick	1	138	1400	1700	AD 1400 - 1700

context	material	object type	count	weight (g)	start date	end date	TPQ date range
1000	copper alloy	strap end	1	1	1100	1700	AD 1100 - 1700
1100	copper alloy	cauldron	2	12	40	1700	AD 40 - 1700
1204	ceramic	brick/tile	3	9	1200	1800	AD 1800 - 1950
	ceramic	clay pipe	1	3	1600	1900	
	ceramic	pot	1	13	40	400	
	ceramic	pot	2	6	1470	1650	
	ceramic	pot	1	21	1600	1800	
	ceramic	pot	1	2	1200	1500	
	glass	window	1	2	1800	1950	
	iron	iron object	1	7	40	1800	
1305	ceramic	brick/tile	1	18	1200	1800	AD 1200 - 1800
1308	animal bone	mammal bone	2	78	undated		undated

Table 3: Context dating based on artefact TPQs

## 6.4 Summary

This is a small assemblage, predominately reflecting agricultural activity on the site in the later medieval/early post-medieval periods. The condition of the artefacts is typical of residual material originating in nearby settlements, and then incorporated into agricultural soils through processes such as manuring.

## 6.5 Significance

The majority of the artefactual remains are of negligible significance, being residual and in poor condition. However, the presence of the bronze cauldron fragments may be an interesting window into an unusual and as yet poorly-understood practice of structured deposition. This is, therefore, of local interest.

### 6.5.1 Recommendations

The assemblage is unlikely to warrant accession by Museums Worcestershire, but certain elements may be suitable for use in a local education or handling collection.

## 7 Environmental evidence

Environmental sampling was undertaken according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012). In the event, no deposits were identified which were considered to be suitable for environmental analysis.

## 8 Discussion and conclusions

The evaluation has established that a number of archaeological features survive within the site, but these are largely derived from medieval and post medieval agricultural activity and of limited significance. This correlates with Lidar and satellite imagery which had identified medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation across this field and adjacent land parcels.

All furrows and undated gullies were broadly aligned north to south which demonstrate the layout of the field system, prior to establishment of the woodland known as Porter's Plantation. Much of the

artefactual material recovered dates from the 13th to 19th centuries and likely derives from agricultural processes, such as manuring, although the presence of some bronze cauldron fragments in the topsoil may represent an element of structured deposition. One piece of residual Roman pottery can perhaps be associated with activity of this date in the wider area, specifically a limited Roman presence to the north-west (Laws 2006).

The functions of the undated pit and posthole are unknown, and it is not possible to determine whether these pre or post-date the ridge and furrow. However it is thought that they represent a low level of agricultural activity.

An isolated burnt deposit could be the remains of tree clearance activity from when Porter's Plantation was reduced in size in the 20th century, though the dating is uncertain. It is likely that some of the land drains were installed in the later 20th century when the site was returned to arable cultivation. This final phase of agriculture may account for the poor preservation of the ridge and furrow here when compared to those surviving within the remaining woodland of Porter's Plantation to the south.

Overall, the methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved. Conditions were suitable in all of the trenches to identify the presence or absence of archaeological features. It is considered that the nature, density and distribution of archaeological features provides an accurate characterisation of the development site as a whole.

## 9 Project personnel

The fieldwork was led by Richard Bradley, MCIfA, assisted by Graham Arnold, PCIfA and Roland Tillyer, PCIfA. Dean Crawford undertook the metal-detecting on site.

The project was managed by Tom Rogers, MCIfA. The report was produced and collated by Roland Tillyer and Richard Bradley. Specialist contributions and individual sections of the report are attributed to the relevant authors throughout the text.

## 10 Acknowledgements

Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank Aidan Smyth (Archaeology and Planning Advisor, Wychavon District Council) and Emily Taylor and Paul White (Ecus Ltd) for the successful conclusion of this project.

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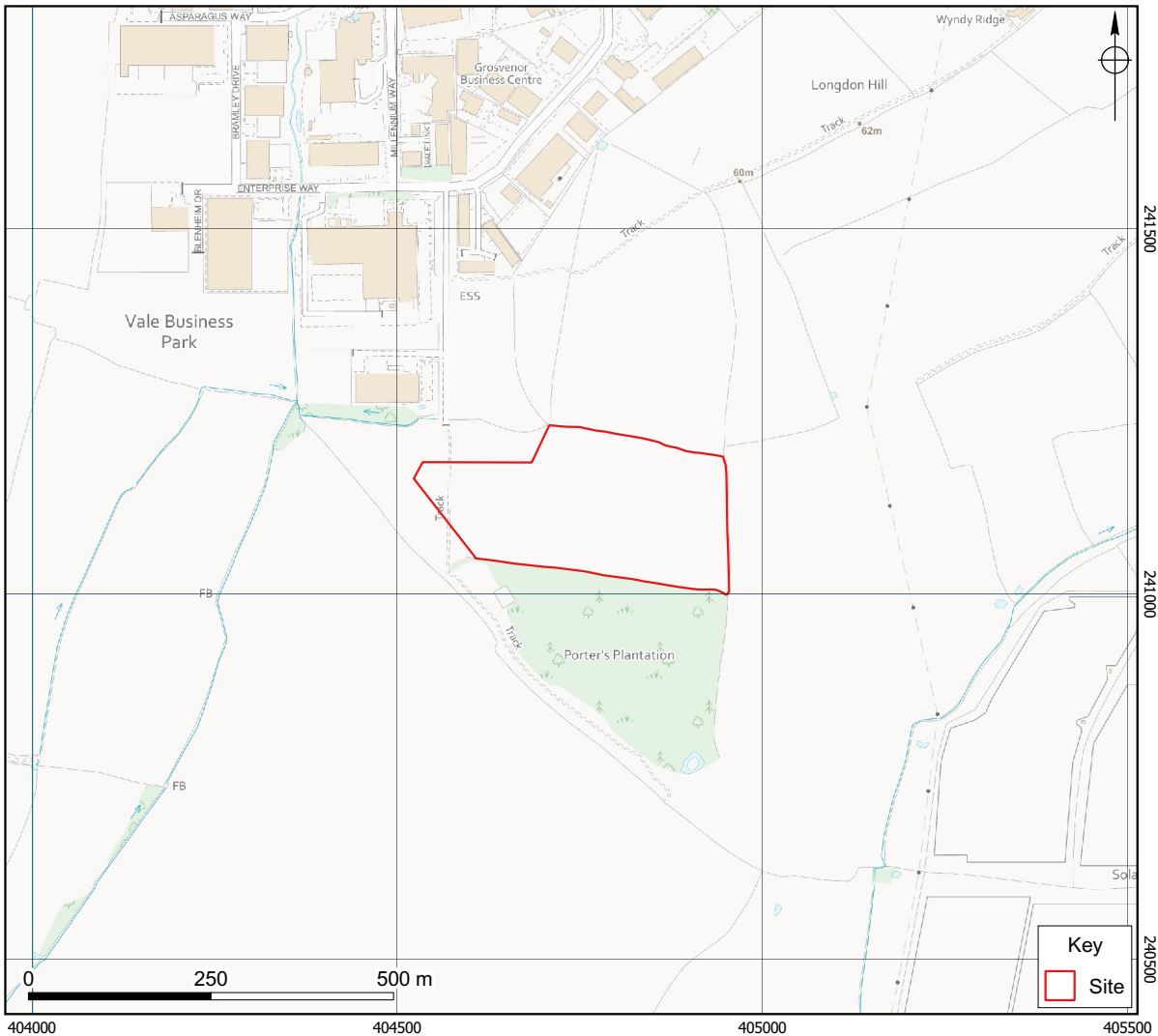
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## Figures



Location of the site

Figure 1





Key

- Site
- Trench
- Archaeological feature
- Furrow
- Modern feature
- Excavated section

404500

405000

241000

Site plan overlaid on 2019 lidar data

Figure 3

## Plates



*Plate 1: Trench 1, facing east, 1m scales*



*Plate 2: Trench 1, posthole 105, facing north-east, 0.3m scale*



*Plate 3: Trench 1, pit 103, facing south-east, 0.5m scale*



*Plate 4: Trench 13, gully 1303, facing north, 0.5m scale*



*Plate 5: Trench 3, facing south, 1m scales*



*Plate 6: Trench 12, furrow 1203, facing south, 1m scale (erroneous arrow)*



*Plate 7: Trench 4, furrow 406 and burnt deposit 405, facing south, 1m scale (erroneous arrow)*



*Plate 8: Copper Alloy objects. Left: two cast copper alloy cauldron fragments, context 1100. Right: strap end fragment, context 1000.*



## Appendix 1: Trench descriptions

### Trench 1

Length: 50m      Width: 2m      Orientation: east to west

#### Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Deposit description
100	Topsoil	Layer		0.35m	Friable greenish brown silty clay
101	Subsoil	Layer		0.45m	Soft greyish yellow clay
102	Natural	Layer		-	Firm blueish grey clay
103	Pit	Cut	Undated pit of unknown function	0.19m	
104	Pit	Fill	Sterile fill of pit [103]	0.19m	Soft brownish yellow silty clay
105	Posthole	Cut	Undated posthole of unknown function	0.20m	
106	Posthole	Fill	Sterile fill of posthole [105]	0.20m	Soft greyish yellow clay

### Trench 2

Length: 50m      Width: 2m      Orientation: east to west

#### Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Deposit description
200	Topsoil	Layer		0.35m	Firm brown silty clay
201	Subsoil	Layer		0.30m	Firm brownish yellow clay
202	Natural	Layer		-	Firm orangey blue clay
203	Furrow	Fill	Sterile fill of furrow [204]	0.10m	Soft brownish yellow silty clay
204	Furrow	Cut	North-south orientated furrow	0.10m	
205	Furrow	Fill	Fill of furrow [206]		
206	Furrow	Cut	Unexcavated furrow		
207	Furrow	Fill	Fill of furrow [208]		
208	Furrow	Cut	Unexcavated furrow		
209	Furrow	Fill	Fill of furrow [210]		
210	Furrow	Cut	Unexcavated furrow		

### Trench 3

Length: 50m

Width: 2m

Orientation: north-east to south-west

#### Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Deposit description
300	Topsoil	Layer		0.30m	Moderately compact greyish brown silty clay
301	Subsoil	Layer		0.40m	Compact brownish yellow silty clay
302	Natural	Layer		-	Brownish orange clay

### Trench 4

Length: 50m

Width: 2m

Orientation: north-east to south-west

#### Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Deposit description
400	Topsoil	Layer		0.20m	Friable brownish grey clay
401	Subsoil	Layer		0.30m	Soft yellowish grey clay
402	Natural	Layer		-	Soft greyish blue clay
403	Furrow	Cut	Unexcavated furrow		
404	Furrow	Fill	Fill of furrow [403]		Soft yellowish grey clay
405	Burnt Feature	Layer	Burnt deposit, likely post-medieval or modern		
406	Furrow	Cut	Excavated furrow	0.12m	
407	Furrow	Fill	Fill of furrow [406]	0.12m	Soft yellowish grey clay

### Trench 5

Length: 50m

Width: 2m

Orientation: east to west

#### Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Deposit description
500	Topsoil	Layer		0.18m	Friable greyish brown clay
501	Subsoil	Layer		0.25m	Soft brownish yellow clay
502	Natural	Layer		-	Soft greyish yellow clay
503	Furrow	Cut	furrow		
504	Furrow	Fill	Fill of furrow [503]		Soft yellowish brown clay

## Trench 6

Length: 50m

Width: 2m

Orientation: north to south

### Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Deposit description
600	Topsoil	Layer		0.25m	greyish brown silty clay
601	Subsoil	Layer		0.30m	Firm brownish yellow clay
602	Natural	Layer		-	Compact blueish grey clay

## Trench 7

Length: 50m

Width: 2m

Orientation: east to west

### Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Deposit description
700	Topsoil	Layer		0.25m	Friable greyish brown silty clay
701	Subsoil	Layer		0.25m	Soft brownish yellow clay
702	Natural	Layer		-	Compact blueish grey clay
703	Furrow	Cut	Unexcavated furrow		
704	Furrow	Fill	Fill of furrow [703]		Soft brownish grey clay
705	Furrow	Cut	Unexcavated furrow		
706	Furrow	Fill	Fill of furrow [705]		Soft brownish grey clay
707	Furrow	Cut	Unexcavated furrow		
708	Furrow	Fill	Fill of furrow [707]		Soft brownish grey clay

## Trench 8

Length: 50m

Width: 2m

Orientation: north to south

### Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Deposit description
800	Topsoil	Layer		0.40m	Friable yellowish brown
801	Subsoil	Layer		0.23m	Soft brownish yellow clay
802	Natural	Layer		-	Firm greyish yellow clay
803	Furrow	Cut	Excavated furrow	0.10m	
804	Furrow	Fill	Fill of furrow [803]	0.10m	Soft yellowish brown silty clay

## Trench 9

Length: 50m

Width: 2m

Orientation: east to west

### Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Deposit description
900	Topsoil	Layer		0.30m	Moderately compact greyish brown silty clay
901	Subsoil	Layer		0.30m	Soft brownish yellow clay
902	Natural	Layer		-	Compact blueish grey clay
903	Furrow	Cut	Excavated furrow	0.10m	
904	Furrow	Fill	Fill of furrow [903]	0.10m	brownish yellow silty clay
905	Gully	Cut	Undated gully, perhaps for agricultural drainage	0.45m	
906	Gully	Fill	Fill of gully [905]	0.45m	Moderately compact brown silty clay

## Trench 10

Length: 50m

Width: 2m

Orientation: north to south

### Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Deposit description
1000	Topsoil	Layer		0.25m	greyish brown silty clay
1001	Subsoil	Layer		0.35m	Compact brownish yellow clay
1002	Natural	Layer		-	Compact blueish grey clay

## Trench 11

Length: 50m

Width: 2m

Orientation: east to west

### Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Deposit description
1100	Topsoil	Layer		0.30m	greyish brown silty clay
1101	Subsoil	Layer		0.30m	Firm brownish yellow clay
1102	Natural	Layer		-	Firm blueish grey clay

## Trench 12

Length: 50m

Width: 2m

Orientation: north-east to south-west

### Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Deposit description
1200	Topsoil	Layer		0.25m	Friable greyish brown clay
1201	Subsoil	Layer		0.25m	Soft yellowish grey clay
1202	Natural	Layer		-	Soft yellowish grey clay
1203	Furrow	Cut	Excavated furrow	0.25m	
1204	Furrow	Fill	Fill of furrow [1203]	0.25m	Soft brownish grey clay
1205	Furrow	Cut	Unexcavated furrow		
1206	Furrow	Fill	Fill of furrow [1205]		

## Trench 13

Length: 50m

Width: 2m

Orientation: East to west

### Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Deposit description
1300	Topsoil	Layer		0.25m	Moderately compact greyish brown silty clay
1301	Subsoil	Layer		0.25m	Firm brownish yellow clay
1302	Natural	Layer		-	Firm blue clay
1303	Gully	Cut	Excavated gully, possibly predating the ridge and furrow field system for drainage	0.21m	
1304	Gully	Fill	Fill of furrow [1303]	0.21m	Firm brownish yellow clay
1305	Furrow	Cut	Unexcavated furrow		
1306	Furrow	Fill	Fill of furrow [1305]		
1307	Furrow	Cut	Excavated furrow	0.15m	
1308	Furrow	Fill	Fill of furrow [1307]	0.15m	Compact brownish yellow clay
1309	Furrow	Cut	Unexcavated furrow		
1310	Furrow	Fill	Fill of furrow [1309]		
1311	Gully	Cut	Unexcavated gully		
1312	Gully	Fill	Fill of gully [1311]		

## Trench 14

Length: 50m

Width: 2m

Orientation: north to south

### Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Deposit description
1400	Topsoil	Layer		0.25m	Moderately compact greyish brown silty clay
1401	Subsoil	Layer		0.25m	Firm brownish yellow clay
1402	Natural	Layer		-	Firm blue clay

## Trench 15a and 15b

Length: 28m

Width: 2m

Orientation: north to south

### Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Deposit description
1500	Topsoil	Layer		0.25m	Moderately compact greyish brown silty clay
1501	Subsoil	Layer		0.35m	Soft brownish yellow clay
1502	Natural	Layer		-	Compact blueish grey clay

## Appendix 2: Summary of project archive (WSM77358)

TYPE	DETAILS*
Artefacts and Environmental	Animal bones, Ceramics, Metal, other
Paper	Context sheet, Diary (Field progress form), Drawings
Digital	Database, GIS, Images raster/digital photography, Spreadsheets, Survey, Text

*\*OASIS terminology*

The project archive is currently held at the offices of Worcestershire Archaeology. Subject to the agreement of the landowner it is anticipated that it will be deposited at Museums Worcestershire.

## Appendix 3: Summary of data for HER

period	material	object type	count	weight (g)	start date	end date	specialist report?	key assemblage?
Roman	ceramic	pot	1	13	40	400	y	n
medieval	ceramic	pot	1	2	1200	1500	y	n
medieval/early post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile	1	22	1200	1700	y	n
medieval/early post-medieval	copper alloy	strap end	1	1	1100	1700	n	n
late med/early post-med	ceramic	brick	1	138	1400	1700	y	n
late med/early post-med	ceramic	pot	2	6	1470	1650	y	n
medieval/post-medieval	ceramic	brick/tile	5	35	1200	1800	y	n
post-medieval	ceramic	clay pipe	1	3	1600	1900	y	n
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1	58	1600	1700	y	n
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1	21	1600	1800	y	n
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1	46	1700	1900	y	n
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1	25	1820	1900	y	n
post-medieval	glass	window	1	2	1800	1950	y	n
undated	animal bone	mammal bone	2	78			n	n
undated	fired clay	fired clay	9	292			n	n
undated	copper alloy	cauldron	2	12	40	1700	n	n
undated	iron	iron object	1	7	40	1800	n	n