



# Phase II Vale Park Evesham Worcestershire

**Archaeological Evaluation Report  
Surface Survey Collection**



December 2005

**Client: GVA Grimley  
Evesham Estates Limited**

Issue N<sup>o</sup>: 1  
OA Job N<sup>o</sup>: 2964  
Planning Ref N<sup>o</sup>: WSM07852  
NGR: SP 0419 4157



**Client Name:** GVA Grimley / Evesham Estate Limited

**Client Ref No:**

**Document Title:** Phase II Vale Park, Evesham Worcestershire

**Document Type:** Evaluation

**Issue Number:** 1

National Grid Reference: SP 0419 4157  
Planning Reference: HER WSM 07852

OA Job Number: 2964  
Site Code: WSM 34762  
Invoice Code: EVVPOT  
Receiving Museum: Worcestershire County  
Museum Accession No: WSM 34762

Prepared by: Granville Laws AIFA  
Position: Project Officer  
Date: 09th December 2005

Checked by: Melanie Pomeroy-  
Kellinger  
Position: Project Manager  
Date: 19th December 2005

Approved by: Jon Hiller  
Position: Senior Project Manager  
Date: 20th December 2005

Signed.....



Document File Location X:\Vale Park Evesham DBA and survey\Survey Client  
report  
Graphics File Location X:\Vale Park Evesham  
DBA\Geomatics\GIS\ArcGIS\current\projects\Figures 2-  
7.mxd EVVPOT  
Illustrated by Sarah Lucas / Dave Lock

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Janus House  
Osney Mead  
Oxford OX2 0ES  
t: (0044) 01865 263800  
f: (0044) 01865 793496

e: info@oxfordarch.co.uk  
w: www.oxfordarch.co.uk

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## SUMMARY

*In November 2005 Oxford Archaeology (OA) conducted a fieldwalking and metal detecting survey in fields south-east of Vale Park, Evesham, Worcestershire (NGR SP 0419 4157). Only a limited quantity of finds were recovered. A small amount of struck flint, burnt unworked flint and a number of pottery sherds were collected. The latter included a light scatter of Roman Severn Valley / Malvern ware, a sherd of mid-late Iron Age date, a few medieval sherds and a predominately post-medieval pottery collection. A small quantity of medieval and post-medieval ceramic building materials and metal working artefacts were recovered along with a small amount of other finds.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 During the early part of November 2005, Oxford Archaeology (OA) undertook a field evaluation consisting of fieldwalking and a metal detecting survey on land at the proposed Phase 2 development at Vale Park, Evesham, Worcestershire. The evaluation was requested by GVA Grimley, acting on behalf of Evesham Estate Limited in respect of a planning application for the extension of the business park.

1.1.2 GVA Grimley on behalf of the developer consulted the Planning Advisory Section (Worcestershire County Council) of the Historic Environment and Archaeology Service and Wychavon District Council. A Draft Development Guide stipulates the area available for development, and relevant considerations regarding landscaping, land use and design guidance (Document issued on the 8th September 2005). A brief for the archaeological evaluation was issued by the Archaeology Service (Worcestershire County Council), and OA subsequently wrote and had a Written Scheme of Investigation (OA 2005) agreed by Mike Glyde, the WCC Planning Archaeologist who monitored the work.

### 1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The site lies on geology of Lower Lias with a heavy mid-brown grey calcareous clay topsoil.

1.2.2 The proposed development site is situated to the south-east of Evesham, Worcestershire, NGR SP 0419 4157 (centre of site) and covers an area of c. 309800 sq. m or c. 31 hectares. The area evaluated during the survey was around 21 hectares.

1.2.3 The land consists of five fields that are bounded on the east side by Battleton Brook and to the south by the historic parish boundary, which divides Evesham and Hinton on the Green.

- 1.2.4 The proposed development area is flat to the west becoming undulating to the south-west and begins to gently slope up to the south-east.

### 1.3 Archaeological historical background

- 1.3.1 The archaeological background to the field survey and evaluation has been the subject of a separate desk study by OA (OA 2005). However a brief summary directly relating to the site is reproduced below.
- 1.3.2 Immediately to the north of the proposed development (Fig. 1) an evaluation at Crab Farm in October 1988 (HWCM 7852) revealed few archaeological remains. However, surface artefacts included a flint scatter and a flint concentration that suggested prehistoric and Mesolithic activity. These flint scatters were situated directly to the north-east of the present proposed development site.
- 1.3.3 Two possible Bronze Age ploughed out round barrows (burial mounds) were also identified by aerial photographs. These were not found in the early evaluation but may still lie within the proposed development site. Both of these has been plotted see (Fig. 2).
- 1.3.4 The proposed development site lies 700 m north-east of a nationally significant scheduled Romano-British Settlement north of Greville Hall farm (Fig. 1).

### 1.4 Acknowledgements

#### Fieldwork

Project Manager	Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger
Project Officer	Granville Laws
Supervisor / metal detector specialist	Rob Tannahill
Archaeological technicians	Sharon Cook, Adam Howard, Al Zochowski, Victoria Wilkinson and Hugo Pinto

#### Digital data and mapping

Data entry	Granville Laws
Plotting	David Lock

#### Artefacts

Processing	Kay Proctor, Bob Bailey, Steven Martin, Helen Crossman, Anna Dancer
Quantification	Granville Laws
Report Text	Granville Laws
Flint	Kate Cramp
Pottery	Paul Booth and John Cotter



## 2 EVALUATION AIMS

- 2.1.1 To establish the present/absence of archaeological remains within the proposed development area.
- 2.1.2 To determine within the limit of the Stage 2 evaluation, the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains present.
- 2.1.3 Make available the results of the investigation and to aid an appropriate methodology to be generated for Stage 3 (intrusive) evaluation.

## 3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Scope of fieldwork

- 3.1.1 The fieldwalking and metal detecting survey covered most of the proposed development area which had been recently ploughed and left to weather.
- 3.1.2 The proposed development area to be surveyed had been divided up into 100 m (north-south) by 90 m (east-west) grid squares, aligned on the OS grid and numbered 1-32 (Fig. 2).
- 3.1.3 Each grid square was divided along the east-west line into 15 m spaced transects and the collection intervals were 25 m north-south. Thus there were 24 collection transects.
- 3.1.4 For the metal detecting survey, 12 collection transects were used in any one grid square. Every other transect which was field-walked was subject to metal detecting survey.
- 3.1.5 Fieldwalking record sheets were used to record each 25 m length collection including general soils, topography, and any particular scatters and the weather conditions.

### 3.2 Finds

- 3.2.1 Finds were bagged and labelled with site code, the square number and transect / collection number. The finds were scanned by the Project Officer for any unwanted modern material.
- 3.2.2 The finds recovered during the surface collection were processed (wash and boxed), quantified and the data entered into a finds database (Appendix 3).

### 3.3 Presentation of results

3.3.1 The finds data was plotted using Esri ArcGis to generate digital finds distribution plans. The breakdown of finds distributions were categorised into worked flint and unworked burnt flint (Fig. 4); pottery, prehistoric to post-medieval (Fig. 5); other finds, clay tobacco pipe, shell, CBM and slag (Fig.6); and metal work (Fig. 7).

## 4 RESULTS: GENERAL

### 4.1 Crop and ground conditions

4.1.1 All the fields that were subjected to fieldwalking and metal detecting were not under cultivation but had been ploughed and left to weather. Visibility of ploughed soil was good.

4.1.2 The weather conditions varied from dry and overcast to sunny and bright. The collection conditions were therefore good to very good.

## 5 RESULTS

5.1.1 The quantities of artefacts recovered during the fieldwalking and metal detecting are small (Appendices 1, 2, 3 and 4) and the conclusions that can be drawn from them are limited. The main classes of material found were flint, both struck and burnt unworked, and pottery.

5.1.2 The flint is not sufficiently diagnostic to be closely dated, but is of prehistoric date, possibly Neolithic or Bronze Age. The main scatter of flint, particularly the unworked burnt flint, was located within grid square 22.

5.1.3 Other struck flints of interest are an end and side scraper of Bronze Age date (grid square 19), a bladelike flake and blade core (squares 23 and 16) that were of possibly Mesolithic to Neolithic date. These flints may have been associated with flint concentrations to and in previous evaluation work.

5.1.4 There was a light scatter of local Roman Severn Valley / Malvern ware along the western side of the site that probably originated from the nearby Romano-British settlement to the west. A concentration of Roman pottery was also recorded in grid square 21.

5.1.5 The even spread of medieval and post-medieval pottery across the site is probably the result of agricultural activity associated to the manuring of the fields and does not represent any particular occupation on the site.

## Flint

*Introduction*

- 5.1.6 A total of 41 struck flints and 21 pieces (270 g) of burnt unworked flint were recovered (Table 1). An additional 18 pieces of natural flint were also retrieved but later discarded. The flint assemblage is quantified by transect and collection unit in Tables 2 and 3; a full catalogue can be found in Appendix 2.

*Table 1: Struck flint assemblage by type.*

Category:	Total:
Flake	25
Bladelike flake	1
Unclassifiable waste	5
Single platform flake core	2
Multi-platform flake core	2
Opposed platform blade core	1
Partially-worked nodule	1
Retouched flake	1
End scraper	1
End-and-side scraper	1
Unclassifiable retouch	1
<b>Total:</b>	<b>41</b>

*Condition and raw material*

- 5.1.7 The flint assemblage is in variable condition. Many pieces are heavily rolled and exhibit modern edge-damage and notches consistent with plough disturbance. Others, such as the small group from transect 15/1, have survived in relatively fresh condition and may not have moved far from the point of their original deposition.
- 5.1.8 Where it can be determined, the assemblage represents the use of gravel-derived flint. These nodules are characterised by an abraded, stained cortex and an often frost-shattered interior. Given the underlying geology of the site, it is likely that the nodules were collected from local boulder clay deposits; others may have come from river gravels.

*Technology and dating*

- 5.1.9 The flintwork is largely undatable. The predominance of flakes (25 pieces) compared to blades (one piece) suggests a late Neolithic or Bronze Age date for the majority, although no diagnostic types are present to confirm this. Most of the removals have been hard-hammer struck and platform preparation is rare, traits that would be expected in a later prehistoric collection. The end-and-side scraper from transect 19/17 has been made on a squat, hard-hammer flake and, along with a number of the flake cores, would not be out of place in an assemblage of Bronze Age date.
- 5.1.10 Any demonstrably earlier flintwork is scarce. A single bladelike flake from transect 23/19 displays platform edge abrasion and may belong to a Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic industry; the opposed platform blade core from transect 16/2 is likely to be of similar date.

*Recommendations*

- 5.1.11 While it would be worthwhile analysing the distribution of the assemblage, no further work is recommended on this small collection, particularly given its residual provenance and generally poor condition.

*Table 2: Quantification of the struck flint assemblage by transect.*

<b>Transect:</b>	<b>Collection unit:</b>	<b>Total:</b>
1	20	1
4	9	1
5	4	1
	6	1
	9	1
	14	1
7	19	1
	10	1
	11	1
	13	1
8	21	1
	1	1
9	4	1
11	19	1
15	1	3
	17	1
	19	1
	22	1
16	2	1
	16	1
17	1	1
18	20	1
19	17	1
	20	1
20	17	1
21	1	1
22	13	1
	16	1
	19	1
23	1	1
	19	1
25	11	1
26	9	1
28	10	1
30	2	1
	22	1
31	3	1
	9	1
32	12	1
<b>Total:</b>		<b>41</b>

Table 3: Quantification of the burnt unworked flint assemblage by transect.

Transect:	Collection unit:	Total:
2	15	1
	19	1
4	12	1
	20	1
5	9	1
7	13	1
8	3	1
	12	1
9	8	1
	14	1
11	19	1
19	1	1
22	4	1
	10	1
	14	1
	18	1
	19	1
21	1	
24	20	1
30	2	1
	8	1
<b>Total:</b>		<b>21</b>

### Other materials

5.1.12 These included shell, ceramic building material, clay tobacco pipe, slag and stone, all of which dated to post-medieval period or later. The metal work collected is described in Appendix 4.

### Roman Pottery

5.1.13 The small assemblage is dominated by Severn Valley and Malvernian wares. None of the sherds assigned to fabric 12.2 (oxidised organic-tempered Severn Valley ware) are heavily organic-tempered. All the sherds have some voids, but also have red (possible iron oxide) and typically possible limestone inclusions as well. The jar rims in this fabric are all simple, slightly thickened and everted. This very common form is not closely dateable, but considered in combination with the fabric the majority of these vessels are more likely to be of 1st-2nd century date rather than later. See Appendix 1.

### Medieval and post-medieval

5.1.14 Worcestershire Pottery Fabric Codes: Apart from one unidentifiable scrap of pottery which might be medieval, all the post-Roman pottery from the fieldwalking is post-medieval with a strong emphasis on the late 17th century and particularly the 18th century.

- 5.1.15 There was very little in the way of 19th century material. However, two clay pipe bowls were of c1640-60 type and there was one pipe stem with a Broseley (Shrops) maker's mark of the 1830s. See Appendix 1 and 3.

### **Metal Detecting results**

#### **Methodology**

- 5.1.16 The metal detector survey was undertaken using a Mine Lab Explorer XS. The same pattern of grid squares and transects used by the fieldwalkers was also used for the metal detecting. However, only every other row of transects was surveyed. This equated to a spacing of 30 m between detected transects (Fig. 7). The width of each detected transect was approximately 1.5 m. Only finds from the topsoil layer were removed from the ground.
- 5.1.17 Initially all metalwork was excavated from the topsoil. However, almost all of this material was ferrous and either modern in origin or undiagnostic. This material was abundant (approximately 2-3 ferrous objects for every meter walked), and its excavation was very time consuming. As undiagnostic and modern material was not to be collected for processing, it was decided to concentrate efforts on recovering the more diagnostic non-ferrous material.

#### **Ground conditions**

- 5.1.18 The field had been recently ploughed. However, the furrows and large clasts of topsoil made the efficient use of a metal detector difficult. This had a negative effect on both the area that was covered and the depths of the metal objects detected. The amount of ferrous material in the ground would also have had a negative effect on the number of non-ferrous signals received by the metal detector. The soil did, however, remain wet throughout the duration of the survey. This would have increased the conductive susceptibility of the ground, which in turn would have enhanced the metal detector's response to small, deeply buried, artefacts.

#### **Results (See Appendix 4)**

- 5.1.19 Given the size of the area covered during this survey, and its proximity to known archaeological sites, only a comparatively small number of non-ferrous finds were recovered. This lack of non-ferrous material is unusual for a site of this type, and is particularly significant when compared to the level of ferrous material encountered. It is possible that the use of metal detectors on the site prior to this survey could have been partly responsible for the find pattern. Setting a metal detector to discriminate in favour of non-ferrous material would eventually provide a find pattern similar to that seen on this site. If this was the case then this metal detector survey may not provide a representative sample that truly reflects the nature of the underlying archaeology. Nor can it illustrate any meaningful patterns exhibited by the casual losses made on the site through time.
- 5.1.20 Despite these limitations the data recovered did indicate activity on the site from the medieval period onwards. The finds themselves were not unusual for rural sites and

seem to indicate casual losses. These losses may well have occurred within the context of a medieval and later post-medieval field system.

- 5.1.21 To the north-west of the site the survey indicated an area possibly used for metal working (Fig. 7). A number of amorphous 'blobs' of copper alloy, possibly bronze, were found. This activity may have included the smelting of raw materials, but the finds were more indicative of goods either being produced or melted down for reuse.

## 6 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

- 6.1.1 The significance of the fieldwalking and metal detecting survey highlights two possible areas of interest: a scatter of bronze / alloy smelting / slag to the north-west, and a concentration of burnt unworked flint to the south-east.
- 6.1.2 For Stage 3 of the fieldwork these results would have some influence on the positioning of the evaluation trenches, which is reflected in the proposed trench layout.
- 6.1.3 The metal detecting surface collection revealed a limited range of finds mostly from the medieval to modern period and showed very little earlier artefactual evidence, particularly as an important Romano-British settlement is known within the vicinity of this site.

## APPENDICES

## APPENDIX 1 POTTERY CLASSIFICATION

## Roman pottery

Quantification by number of sherds

Collection unit	Worcs CC Fabric Code						Comment
	3.2	12	12.2	14	15	19	
4/13			1				Jar base
5/5					1		
7/1			1				Jar rim
7/7			1				
12/6			1				Jar rim
14/6				1			
15/21						1	
20/22						1	
21/3		1					
21/6			1				
21/11	1						TCP rim
27/8			1				Jar rim
31/23			1				
Total	1	1	7	1	1	2	

## Medieval and post-medieval pottery and other material

Fabric PM1 ?Local post-medieval red earthenware. 16-18C. Clear glazed (see other codes for black glazed).

Fabric PM57 Black-glazed 'Cisterican'-type red earthenware. 16-18C. Midlands/ N. England. Probably the same as Midlands post-med 'blackwares'. Mostly drinking vessels. Some examples are fired very hard with a lustrous black glaze like true 'Cisterican' wares (late 15-16C) but no clear separation here between harder 16C types and softer or later 17-18C types. Overlap with other black-glazed wares - especially LPM21.

Fabric LPM21 Late post-medieval Midlands/NE England black iron-glazed red earthenwares. L18-19C (c1775-1900). Mainly large storage jars. May include black glazed Buckley wares from N Wales.

Fabric PM54 Jackfield-type ware. 18C (c1740-1800). Shropshire/Midlands. Tablewares (jugs, coffee pots) but also some thin-walled jars and possibly chamberpots. Refined highly-fired red earthenware with a highly lustrous thick black glaze.

Fabric PM58 Staffordshire Butter Pot. 17-18C (c1600-1750). Coarse highly-fired redware jars of cylindrical shape used for transport of butter (1 example noted).

PM14 Staffordshire-type black iron-glazed buff earthenware (marl-streaked fabric, coal measures clay?). L17-19C (c1675-1825).

PM47 Staffs/Midlands iron-streaked cream earthenware. 17-18C (c1675-1750). Often as mugs/tankards/drinking vessels, also chamberpots.

PM21 Staffordshire-type combed slipware. L17-18C. (represented here only by the ubiquitous 18C press-moulded dishes).

LPM18 Wedgwood-type black Basaltes ware. L18C-19C (c1760-1900). Staffs/Midlands/Yorks. Teapots, tablewares etc. (1 example).



LPM10 Modern English stoneware. L18-20C. Various sources including Derbyshire, Bristol, London.

PM6 Westerwald stoneware. L16-E18C. The Rhineland. Grey salt-glazed stoneware, often highly decorated. Usually jugs and drinking vessels. A common import of this period. (2 examples noted).

## APPENDIX 2 FLINT CLASSIFICATION

Transect:	Collection unit:	Category:	Total:	Burnt?	Broken?	Utilised?	Weight (g):	Comments:	Spot date:
1	20	Flake	1			No			
2	15	Burnt unworked flint	1	1		No	1		
2	15	Natural (discarded)	1			No			
2	19	Burnt unworked flint	1	1		No	12		
4	9	Unclassifiable waste	1			No		Almost certainly natural.	
4	12	Burnt unworked flint	1	1		No	1		
4	12	Natural (discarded)	1			No			
4	19	Natural (discarded)	1			No			
4	20	Burnt unworked flint	1	1		No	2		
5	4	Flake	1			No			
5	6	Flake	1			No			
5	9	Burnt unworked flint	1	1		No	8		
5	9	Flake	1			No			
5	14	Flake	1		1	No			
5	19	Flake	1			No			
5	19	Natural (discarded)	1			No			
7	10	Flake	1		1	No			
7	11	Flake	1			No			
7	13	Burnt unworked flint	1	1		No	28		
7	13	Unclassifiable waste	1			No		Almost certainly modern.	
7	20	Natural (discarded)	1			No			
7	21	Flake	1			No		Natural?	
8	1	Flake	1			No			
8	3	Burnt unworked flint	1	1		No	1	Pink pot-lid.	
8	12	Burnt unworked flint	1	1		No	14		
8	16	Natural (discarded)	1			No			
9	4	Unclassifiable waste	1			No		Probably natural - a couple of possible flake scars.	
9	8	Burnt unworked flint	1	1		No	2		
9	14	Burnt unworked flint	1	1		No	18		
11	19	Burnt unworked flint	1	1		No	8		
11	19	Unclassifiable waste	1			No			
14	10	Natural (discarded)	1			No			
15	1	Flake	1		1	Yes			
15	1	Flake	1			No			

15	1	Retouched flake	1			Yes		Short length of edge retouch distal left-hand side. Use-wear on right-hand edge.	
15	17	Single platform flake core	1			No	42		
15	19	Flake	1		1	No			
15	22	Flake	1			No			
16	2	Opposed platform blade core	1			No	24	Platform worked Levallois-style around flat piece; series of blade/blade-like flake removals taken from opposed platforms on upper surface.	Mesolithic-early Neolithic
16	7	Natural (discarded)	1			No			
16	16	Single platform flake core	1			No	56	Flake removals taken around 2/3 of thermal platform.	Bronze Age?
17	1	Flake	1		1	No			
17	1	Natural (discarded)	1			No			
18	20	Flake	1		1	No			
19	1	Burnt unworked flint	1	1		No	6		
19	17	End-and-side scraper	1	1		No		Made on squat hard-hammer flake. Abrupt retouch to both lateral margins and distal edge; rolled condition.	Late Neolithic-Bronze age?
19	20	Unclassifiable waste	1			No			
20	17	End scraper	1			Possibly		Abrupt retouch to distal edge of almost blade-like flake.	
21	1	Flake	1			No			
22	4	Burnt unworked flint	1	1		No	8		
22	10	Burnt unworked flint	1	1		No	12		
22	13	Multi-platform flake core	1			No	26		
22	14	Burnt unworked flint	1	1		No	8		
22	16	Partially-worked nodule	1			No	32		
22	18	Burnt unworked flint	1	1		No	10		
22	19	Burnt unworked flint	1	1		No	1		
22	19	Flake	1			No			
22	21	Burnt unworked flint	1	1		No	76	Cherty.	
23	1	Flake	1	1	1	No		Laminated preparatory flake.	
23	5	Natural (discarded)	1			No			
23	19	Blade-like flake	1			No		Platform edge abrasion.	Mesolithic?
23	20	Natural (discarded)	1			No			
23	20	Natural (discarded)	1			No			
24	20	Burnt unworked flint	1	1		No	18		

25	11	Flake	1			No		Modern damage or retouch?	
26	9	Flake	1	1	1	No			
26	17	Natural (discarded)	1			No			
28	10	Flake	1			No			
28	10	Natural (discarded)	1			No			
28	24	Natural (discarded)	1			No			
29	7	Natural (discarded)	1			No			
30	2	Burnt unworked flint	1	1		No	18		
30	2	Flake	1			No			
30	8	Burnt unworked flint	1	1		No	18		
30	22	Flake	1		1	No			
31	3	Flake	1			No		Plunging.	
31	9	Unclassifiable retouch	1			No		Thick distal-trimming flake with crude, invasive, bifacial retouch - possible core on a flake?	Bronze Age?
31	19	Natural (discarded)	1			No			
31	24	Natural (discarded)	1			No			
32	12	Multi-platform flake core	1			No	14		

## APPENDIX 3 FINDS DATA

Grid Number	Context	Object	Material	Number	Period	Comments
1	1/12	Pottery	Ceramic	2	18C	PM54 Jackfield ware, PM14 Midlands black glazed buff
1	1/14	Pottery	Ceramic	1	L17-18C	PM47? Or PM14
1	1/20	Pottery	Ceramic	2	18C	PM54 Jackfield ware, PM47
1	1/20		Flint	1		Flake
2	2/5	Pottery	Ceramic	2	18-19C	1x rooftile frag (30g) 1x PM57
2	2/6	CBM	Ceramic	1		
2	2/11	Pottery	Ceramic	1	18C	PM54 Jackfield
2	2/12	Pottery	Ceramic	1	16-18C	PM57, prob 18C?
2	2/13	Pottery	Ceramic	2	L18-19C	LPM18 Wedgwood-type black Basaltes ware, PM14
2	2/15		Flint	1		Burnt Flint, Unworked
2	2/15	Pottery	Ceramic	1	L17-19C	PM14
2	2/19		Flint	1		Burnt Flint, Unworked
2	2/23	Clay Pipe	Ceramic	1	18-19C	Stem
3	3/5	Clay Pipe	Ceramic	1	18-E19C	Stem
3	3/12	Pottery	Ceramic	1	L17-19C	PM14 Staffs-type black iron-glazed buff earthenware
4	4/3	CBM	Ceramic	1	19-20C	Rooftile or industrial tile
4	4/9		Flint	1		
4	4/9	Clay Pipe	Ceramic	1	17C	Stem
4	4/12		Flint	1		Burnt Flint, Unworked
4	4/13	Pottery	Ceramic	1	1-2 c Roman	
4	4/13		Shell	1		
4	4/16		Shell	1		
4	4/19	Clay Pipe	Ceramic	1	18C	Stem, trace of spur
4	4/20		Flint	1		Burnt Flint, Unworked

Grid Number	Context	Object	Material	Number	Period	Comments
4	4/21	CBM	Ceramic	1	19-20C?	Rooftile or industrial tile
5	5/4		Flint	1		Flake
5	5/4		Stone	1		
5	5/5	Pottery	Ceramic	2	1-2 c Roman/ PM	
5	5/6		Flint	1		Flake
5	5/7	Pottery	Ceramic	1	16-18C	PM57 Black-glazed Cistercian-type ware
5	5/9		Flint	1		Burnt Flint, Unworked
5	5/9		Flint	1		Flake
5	5/14		Flint	1		Flake
5	5/16	CBM	Ceramic	1	18-20C	Rooftile or industrial tile
5	5/19		Flint	1		Flake
5	5/21	Pottery	Ceramic	1	17-18C	PM47
5	5/22	Pottery	Ceramic	1	L17-18C	PM47
5	5/23	Pottery	Ceramic	1	L17-19C	PM14 Staffs-type black iron-glazed buff earthenware
6	6/11	Clay Pipe	Ceramic	1	18-E19C	Stem
6	6/13	CBM	Ceramic	1		
7	7/1	Pottery	Ceramic	1	1-2 c Roman	
7	7/4	Pottery	Ceramic	1	16-18C	PM57
7	7/7	Pottery	Ceramic	1	1-2 c Roman	
7	7/10		Flint	1		Flake
7	7/10	Tile	Ceramic	1	medieval	Uncert med tile or pot, glaze speck, ?Malvernian grits
7	7/11		Flint	1		Flake
7	7/13		Flint	1		Burnt Flint, Unworked
7	7/13		Flint	1		modern waste
7	7/21		Flint	1		Flake
7	7/21	Pottery	Ceramic	1	17-18C	PM58 Staffs 'Butter Pot'
8	8/1		Flint	1		Flake
8	8/3		Flint	1		Burnt Flint, Unworked

8	8/6		Shell	1		
8	8/12		Flint	1		Burnt Flint, Unworked
Grid Number	Context	Object	Material	Number	Period	Comments
8	8/13	Clay Pipe	Ceramic	2	17-18C	Stems
8	8/16	Clay Pipe	Ceramic	2	17-18C	Prob 17C, stems
8	8/18	Pottery	Ceramic	1	16-18C	PM57
8	8/20	Pottery	Ceramic	2	19-20C	1x mod tile (10g), 1x PM14 prob 18C?
8	8/24	Pottery	Ceramic	1	16-18C	PM1 ?Local red earthenware
9	9/2	Pottery	Ceramic	1	L17-19C	PM14 Staffs-type black iron-glazed buff earthenware
9	9/3	Clay Pipe	Ceramic	1	17-18C	Stem
9	9/4		Flint	1		Unclassifiable waste/ probably natural
9	9/8		Flint	1		Burnt Flint, Unworked
9	9/8	Pottery	Ceramic	1	18C	PM54 Jackfield-type ware
9	9/9	Pottery	Ceramic	1	L17-19C	PM14 Staffs-type black iron-glazed buff earthenware
9	9/10	Pottery	Ceramic	1	18C	PM54 Jackfield-type ware
9	9/14		Flint	1		Burnt Flint, Unworked
9	9/16	CBM	Ceramic	1	18-20C	Rooftile or industrial tile
10	10/4	Pottery	Ceramic	1	L17-19C	PM14? V worn/glaze missing
10	10/5	Pottery	Ceramic	1	16-18C	Uncertain. Poss glazed rooftile or N. Devon gravel-temp.?
10	10/11	Pottery	Ceramic	2	L17-19C	PM14 & PM1
10	10/14	Clay Pipe	Ceramic	1	17-18C	Stem
10	10/17	Pottery	Ceramic	1	L18-20C	LPM10 Modern stoneware, prob 19C
10	10/18		Shell	1		
10	10/18	Clay Pipe	Ceramic	1	17-18C	Stem
11	11/1	Clay Pipe	Ceramic	1	17C	Bowl c1640-60, worn, chipped
11	11/7	Clay Pipe	Ceramic	1	18C	Stem
11	11/8	Clay Pipe	Ceramic	1	17-18C	Stem
11	11/11	Pottery	Ceramic	2	19C	PM47 (L17-18C) & 1x 19C rooftile (58g)
11	11/19		Flint	1		Burnt Flint, Unworked

11	11/19		Flint	1		Unclassifiable waste
11	11/23	Clay Pipe	Ceramic	1	18C	Stem
12	12/2	Pottery	Ceramic	1		
Grid Number	Context	Object	Material	Number	Period	Comments
12	12/6	Pottery	Ceramic	1	1-2 c Roman	
12	12/12		Stone	1		
12	12/12	Pottery	Ceramic	2	L17-19C	PM14? Int surface/glaze missing
13	13/22	Pottery	Ceramic	1	L17-18C	PM21 Staffs-type combed slipware. Dish, prob 18C
13	13/23		Slag	1		
14	14/6	Pottery	Ceramic	3	18C & Roman	PM54 Jackfield ware, PM47, Roman
14	14/7	Clay Pipe	Ceramic	2	17-18C	Stems
14	14/8	Pottery	Ceramic	1	L17-19C	PM14 Staffs-type black iron-glazed buff earthenware
14	14/10	Clay Pipe	Ceramic	1	17C	Damaged bowl c1640-60
14	14/11		Slag	1		
14	14/12	Pottery	Ceramic	1	16-18C	PM57
14	14/12	Clay Pipe	Ceramic	2	17-18C	Stems
14	14/14	Pottery	Ceramic	1	L17-19C	PM14 prob 18C
14	14/14	Clay Pipe	Ceramic	1	18C	Stem
14	14/21	Clay Pipe	Ceramic	2	18C	Stems poss 17C & 18C
14	14/21	Pottery	Ceramic	1	L17-18C	PM21 Staffs-type combed slipware. Dish, prob 18C
15	15/1		Flint	3		Retouched flake
15	15/4	Pottery	Ceramic	1	16-18C	PM57
15	15/5	Pottery	Ceramic	1	L17-19C	PM14 Staffs-type black iron-glazed buff earthenware
15	15/6	Pottery	Ceramic	1	L17-18C	PM47
15	15/8	Pottery	Ceramic	1	18C	PM54 Jackfield ware
15	15/12	Pottery	Ceramic	1	17-18C	PM47 Staffs/Midlands iron-streaked cream earthenware.
15	15/16	Pottery	Ceramic	1	16-18C	PM57
15	15/17		Flint	1		Flake core
15	15/19		Flint	1		Flake



15	15/20	Pottery	Ceramic	2	L18-19C	PM54 Jack-type & ash-glazed modern stoneware LPM10?
15	15/21	Pottery	Ceramic	1	1-2 c Roman	
15	15/22		Flint	1		Flake
16	16/2		Flint	1	Mesolithic/Neolithic	Blade core
Grid Number	Context	Object	Material	Number	Period	Comments
16	16/3	Pottery	Ceramic	1	18C	PM54 Jackfield ware
16	16/4	Clay Pipe	Ceramic	1	17-18C	Stem
16	16/5	Pottery	Ceramic	1	18C	PM54 Jackfield ware
16	16/11	Pottery	Ceramic	1	18-19C	LPM21 Midlands black iron glazed red earthenware
16	16/13	Pottery	Ceramic	1	L16-E18C	PM6 Westerwald stoneware, prob 17-E18C
16	16/14	Clay Pipe	Ceramic	1		
16	16/16		Flint	1	Bronze Age ?	Flake core
17	17/1		Flint	1		Flake
18	18/20		Flint	1		Flake
19	19/1		Flint	1		Burnt Flint, Unworked
19	19/17		Flint	1	L Neo-Bronze Age	End-and -side scraper
19	19/20		Flint	1		Unclassifiable waste
20	20/5	Clay Pipe	Ceramic	1	18-E19C?	Stem
20	20/9	Pottery	Ceramic	1	16-18C	PM57
20	20/17		Flint	1		End scraper
20	20/18	Clay Pipe	Ceramic	1	17-18C	Stem
20	20/22	Pottery	Ceramic	1	1-2 c Roman	
20	20/24	Pottery	Ceramic	1	L18-20C	LPM10 Modern stoneware
21	21/1		Flint	1		Flake
21	21/3	Pottery	Ceramic	1	1-2 c Roman	
21	21/6	Pottery	Ceramic	1	1-2 c Roman	
21	21/8	Clay Pipe	Ceramic	1	18C	Stem
21	21/11	Pottery	Ceramic	1	L IA / Roman	
21	21/20	CBM	Ceramic	1	20C	Modern field drain, ribbed ext surface

22	22/4		Flint	1		Burnt Flint, Unworked
22	22/9	Pottery	Ceramic	1	16-18C	PM57
22	22/10		Flint	1		Burnt Flint, Unworked
22	22/14		Flint	1		Burnt Flint, Unworked
22	22/16		Flint	1		
Grid Number	Context	Object	Material	Number	Period	Comments
22	22/17	Clay Pipe	Ceramic	1	17C	Stem
22	22/17		Flint	1		
22	22/18		Flint	1		Burnt Flint, Unworked
22	22/19		Flint	1		Flake
22	22/19		Flint	1		Burnt Flint, Unworked
22	22/21		Flint	1		Burnt Flint, Unworked
23	23/1	Clay Pipe	Ceramic	1	17C	Stem
23	23/1		Flint	1		Flake
23	23/4	CBM	Ceramic	1	19-20C?	Roof tile or industrial tile
23	23/5	Clay Pipe	Ceramic	1	17-18C	Stem
23	23/7	Pottery	Ceramic	1	L17-18C	PM47 Staffs/Midlands iron-streaked cream earthenware.
23	23/10	Pottery	Ceramic	1	16-18C	PM57 v overfired - poss 17C?
23	23/12	Fired Clay	Ceramic	1		
23	23/17	Pottery	Ceramic	1	L18-20C	LPM10 Modern stoneware
23	23/19		Flint	1	Mesolithic/Neolithic	bladelike flake
23	23/20	Clay Pipe	Ceramic	1	18-19C	Stem
24	24/20		Flint	1		Burnt Flint, Unworked
25	25/6	Clay Pipe	Ceramic	1	17-18C	Stem
25	25/11	CBM	Ceramic	1		
25	25/11		Flint	1		Flake
25	25/13	CBM	Ceramic	1		
25	25/17	CBM	Ceramic	1		

26	26/9		Flint	1		Flake
27	27/8	Pottery	Ceramic	1	1-2 c Roman	
27	27/10	Pottery	Ceramic	1	L17-19C	PM14 Staffs-type black iron-glazed buff earthenware
27	27/18	CBM	Ceramic	1	18-20C	Nibbed rooftile
28	28/7		Shell	1		
28	28/10		Flint	1		Flake
Grid Number	Context	Object	Material	Number	Period	Comments
28	28/24	Pottery	Ceramic	2	L17-19C	PM14 Staffs-type black iron-glazed buff earthenware
29	29/2	Pottery	Ceramic	1	16-18C	PM57 Black-glazed Cistercian-type ware
29	29/4	Clay Pipe	Ceramic	1	17-18C	Stem
29	29/7	Pottery	Ceramic	1	L17-18C	PM21 Staffs-type combed slipware. Dish, prob 18C
30	30/2		Flint	2		Burnt Flint, Unworked / and a Flake
30	30/8		Flint	1		Burnt Flint, Unworked
30	30/22		Flint	1		Flake
30	30/23	Pottery	Ceramic	1	16-18C	PM57 Black-glazed Cistercian-type ware
30	30/24	Pottery	Ceramic	1	L17-18C	PM21 Staffs-type combed slipware. Dish, prob 18C
31	31/1	Pottery	Ceramic	2	L17-18C	PM47 & PM6 Westerwald stoneware
31	31/1	Clay Pipe	Ceramic	1	17-18C	Stem
31	31/3		Flint	1		Flake
31	31/4	Pottery	Ceramic	1	medieval?	Unident. Worn unglz handle stub, grey, fine sandy, sooted
31	31/9		Flint	1	Bronze Age ?	Unclassifiable retouch
31	31/11	Clay Pipe	Ceramic	1	19C	Stem with stamp 'JOHN RODEN BROSELEY' c1820-40
31	31/16	Clay Pipe	Ceramic	1	17C	Stem
31	31/23	Pottery	Ceramic	1	1-2 c Roman	
32	32/5	CBM	Ceramic	1		
32	32/6	Pottery	Ceramic	1	L17-19C	PM14? Glaze missing, or unglazed?
32	32/9	Pottery	Ceramic	1	16-18C	PM57 Prob 18C?
32	32/12		Flint	1		Multi-platform Flake core

## APPENDIX 4 METAL WORK FROM METAL DETECTING

Grid No	Context	Object	Material	No	Period	Comments
1	1/5	Slag	Copper Alloy	1	PM	
1	1/20	Slag	Copper Alloy	1	PM	
2	2/2	Miscellaneous	Copper Alloy	1	PM	
2	2/12	Buckle frame	Copper Alloy	1	PM	
4	4/9	Unidentified Object	Lead	1	PM	
5	5/4	Button	Copper Alloy	1	PM	
6	6/1	Vessel rim	Copper Alloy	1	PM	
9	9/10	Decorated strip	Copper Alloy	1	PM	
9	9/11	Coin	Copper Alloy	1	PM	
9	9/12	Button	Copper Alloy	1	PM	
10	10/3	Sheet	Copper Alloy	1	PM	
11	11/12	Fitting	Copper Alloy	1	PM	
12	12/9	Mount	Copper Alloy	1	PM	
15	15/5	Nail	Iron	1	PM	
15	15/7	Nail	Iron	1	PM	
15	15/11	Coin	Copper Alloy	1	PM	
15	15/19	Token	Lead	1	PM	
19	19/19	Vessel foot	Copper Alloy	1	PM	
22	22/2	Buckle frame	Copper Alloy	1	PM	
24	24/11	Button	Copper Alloy	1	PM	
24	24/11	Buckle frame	Copper Alloy	1	PM	
24	24/19	Thimble	Copper Alloy	1	PM	
24	24/19	Coin	Copper Alloy	1	PM	
25	25/12	Unidentified	Copper		PM	

Grid No	Context	Object	Material	No	Period	Comments
		Object	Alloy			
31	31/1	Stud	Copper Alloy	1	PM	
31	31/17	Token	Lead	1	PM	
32	32/11	Slag	Copper Alloy	1	PM	

## APPENDIX 5 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

OA 1992 *Fieldwork Manual* (1st edition, ed. D Wilkinson)

OA 2005 *Vale Park, Evesham, Archaeological Desk Based Assessment*

Hereford and Worcester County Council 1988 *Evaluation at Crab Farm, Evesham*

Wychavon District Council September 2004 *Vale Park (Evesham), Phase II Development Guide*

Worcestershire County Council September 2005. *Requirements for an Archaeological Evaluation, For Phase II Vale Park, Evesham* (WCC Planning Archaeologist Mike Glyde)

## APPENDIX 6 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

**Site name:** Vale Park Evesham, Worcestershire

**Site code:** WSM 34762

**Grid reference:** SP 0419 4157

**Type of evaluation:** Fieldwalking and metal detecting survey

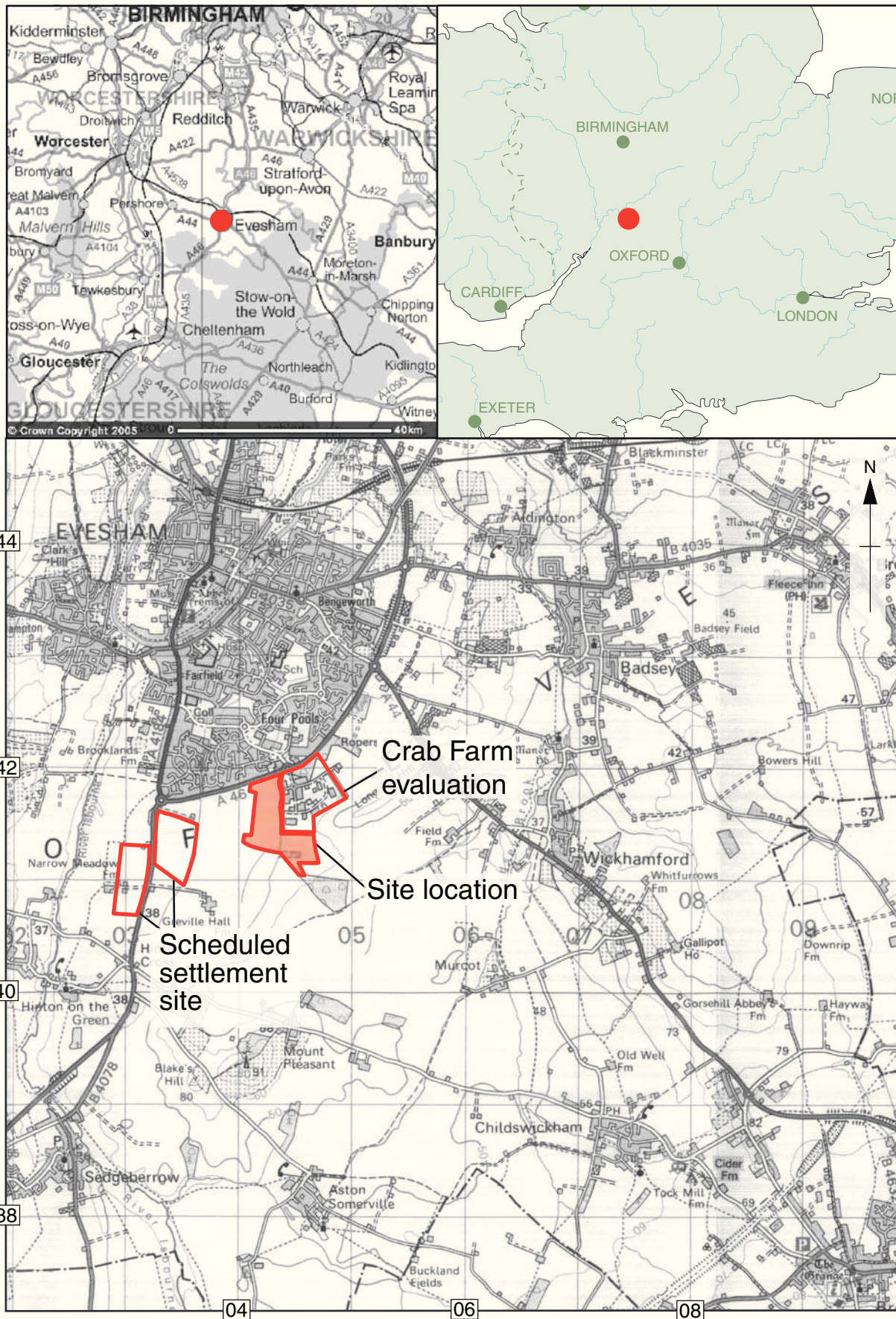
**Date and duration of project:** 31st October to 7th November 2005, 6 days

**Area of site:** c 31 Hectares

**Summary of results:** The survey revealed a quantity of flint, burnt flint, a light scatter of Roman pottery, small amount of medieval and a predominately spreads of post medieval pottery and other material including metalwork. Also identified were two areas of interest one to the north-west with a metal slag and two to the south-east including a scatter of burnt flint.

**Location of archive:** The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Worcestershire County Museums Service in due course, under the following accession number: WSM 34762

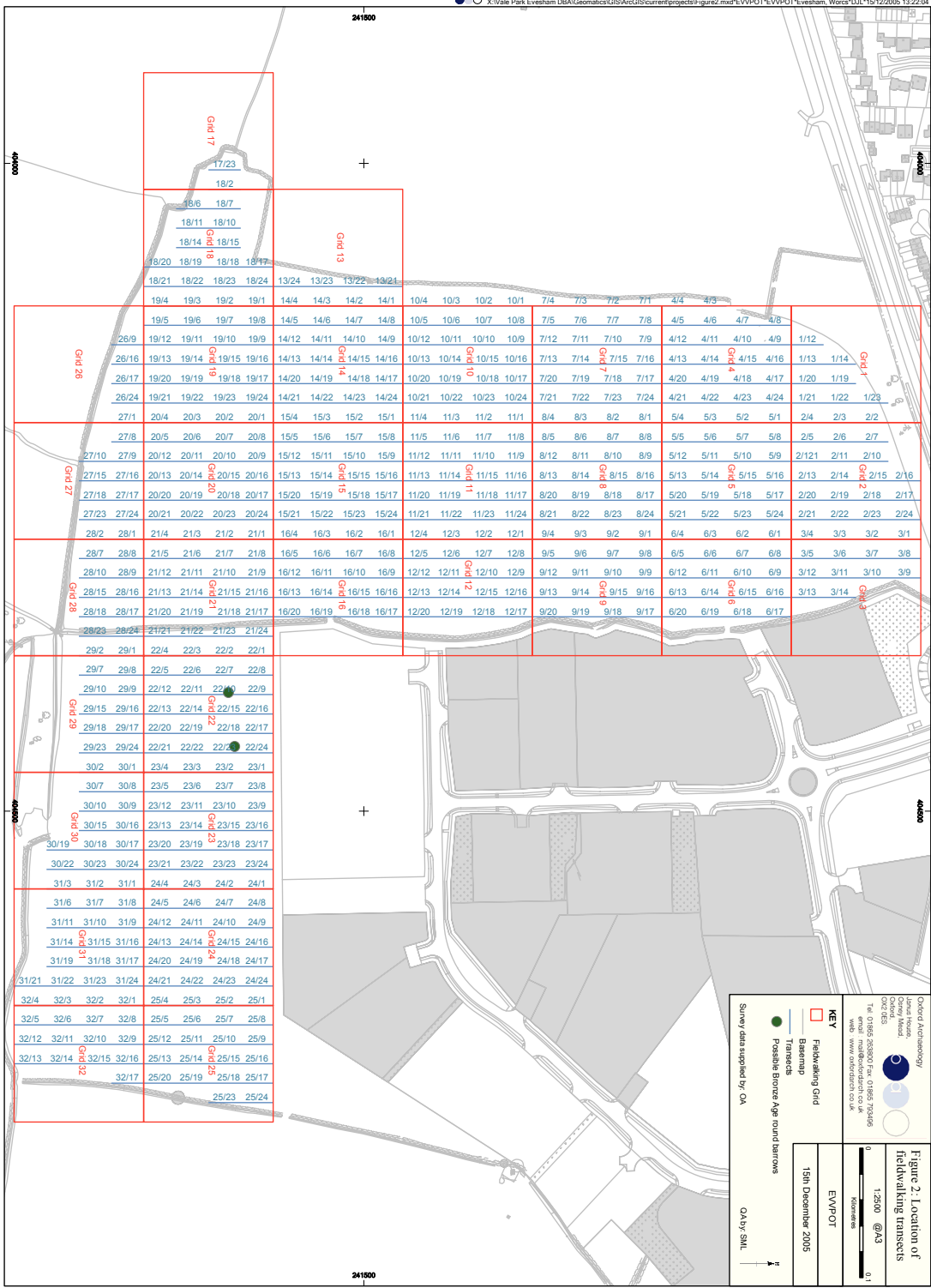




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Figure 1: Site location



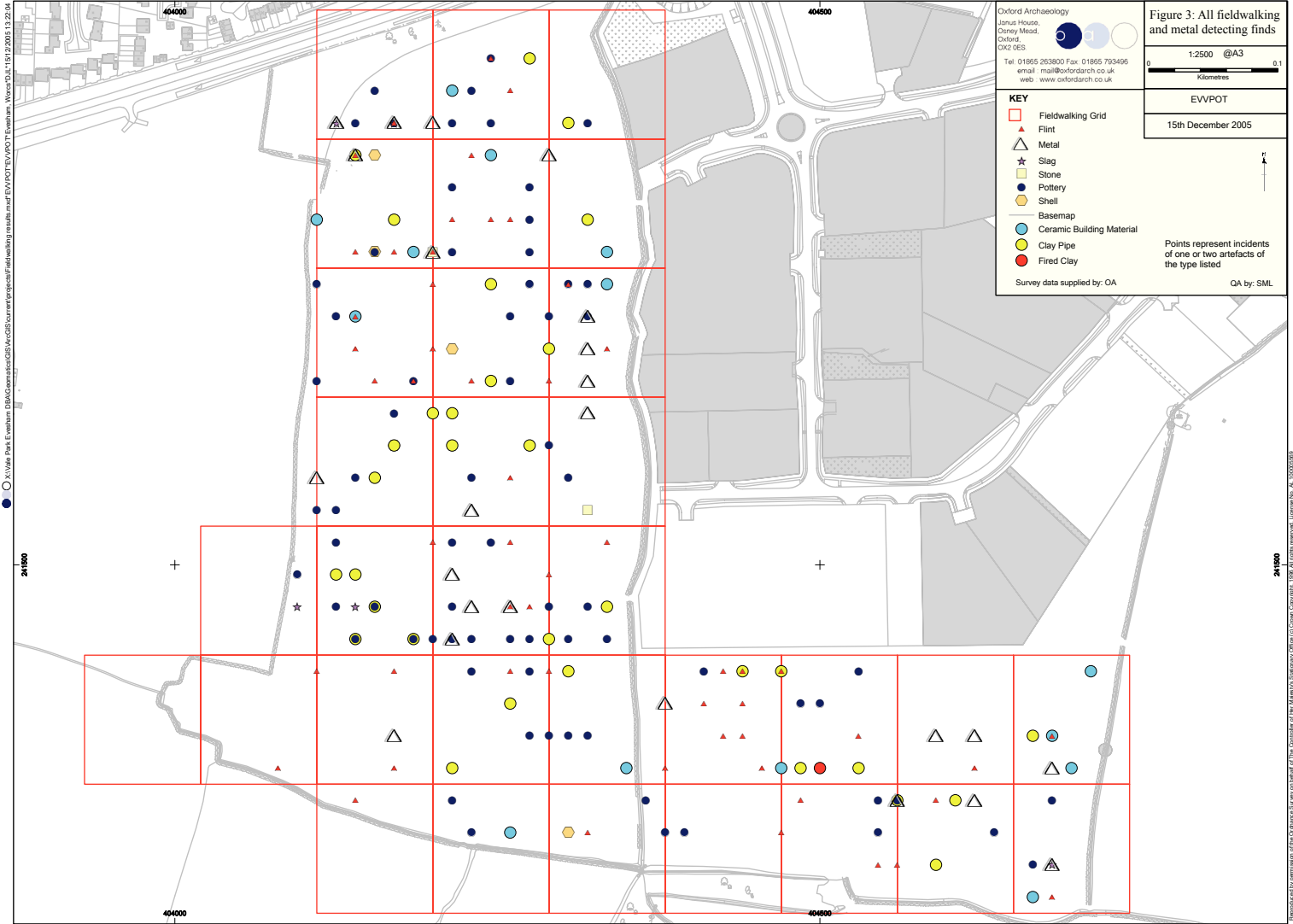
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Figure 2: Location of fieldwalking transects  
 1:2500 @A3  
 EVVPOT  
 15th December 2005  
 O.A. by SWL

KEY  
 Fieldwalking Grid  
 Borehole  
 Possible Bronze Age round barrows

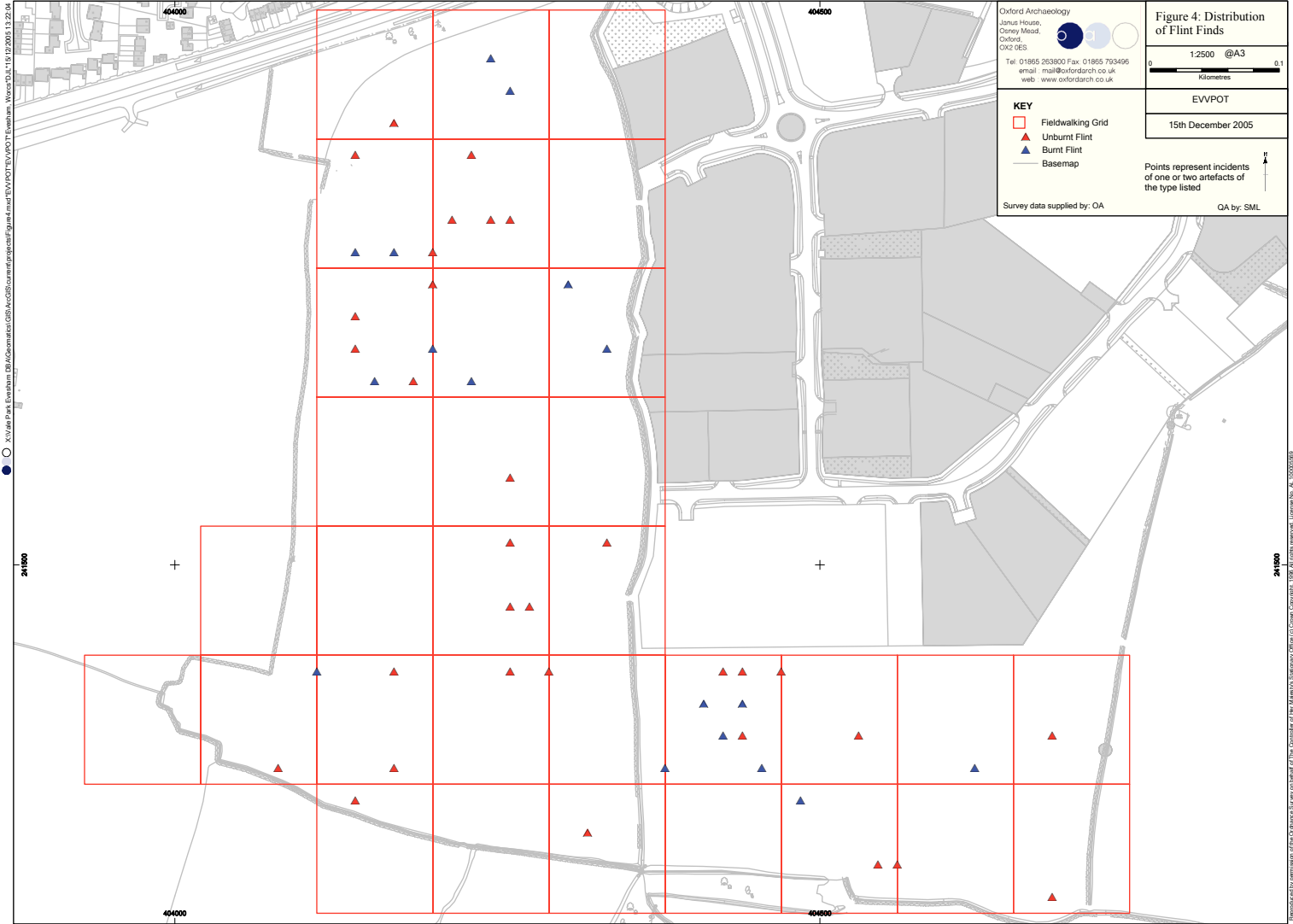
Survey data supplied by OA

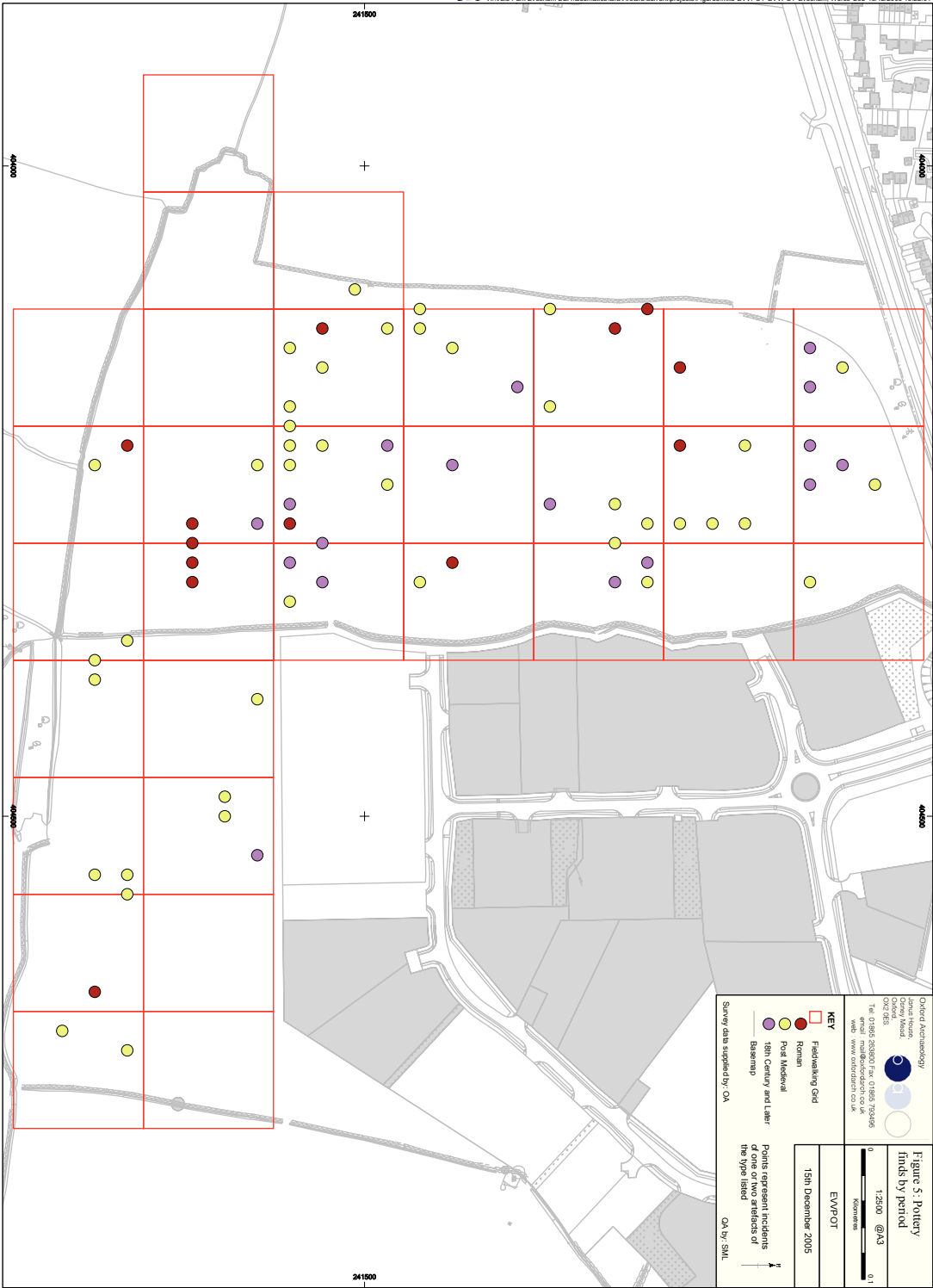


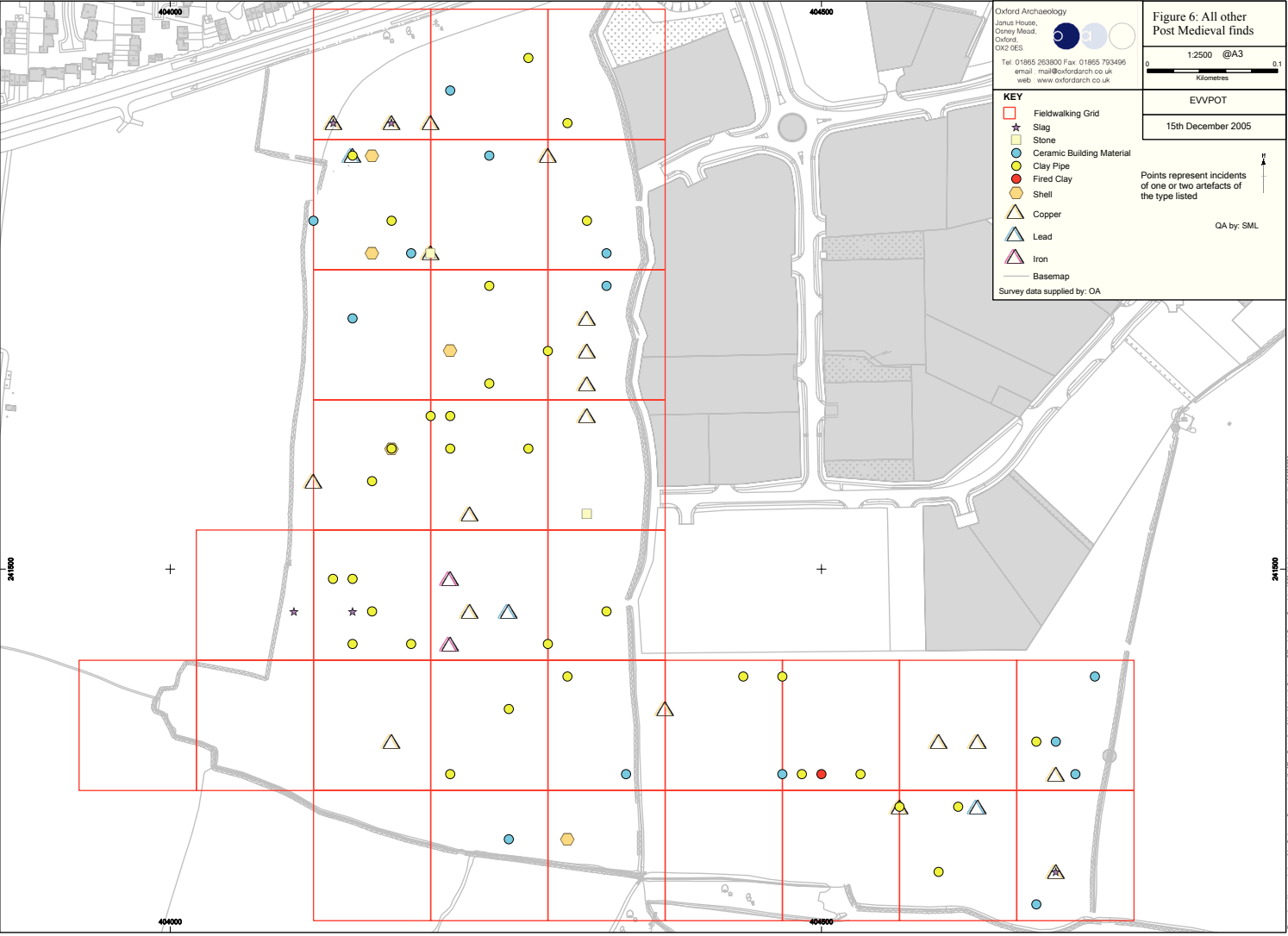


\Vale Park E:mainmap DBAG:omaps\GIS\Source\mapserver\finds\finds.mxd EVV/POT/EV/POT/Findwalk.mxd 15/12/2005 13:22:04

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**Oxford Archaeology**  
Janus House,  
Osney Mead,  
Oxford,  
OX2 0ES  
Tel: 01865 263800 Fax: 01865 763496  
email: mail@oxfordarch.co.uk  
web: www.oxfordarch.co.uk

**Figure 6: All other Post Medieval finds**

1:2500 @A3  
0 1  
Kilometres

EVV/POT  
15th December 2005

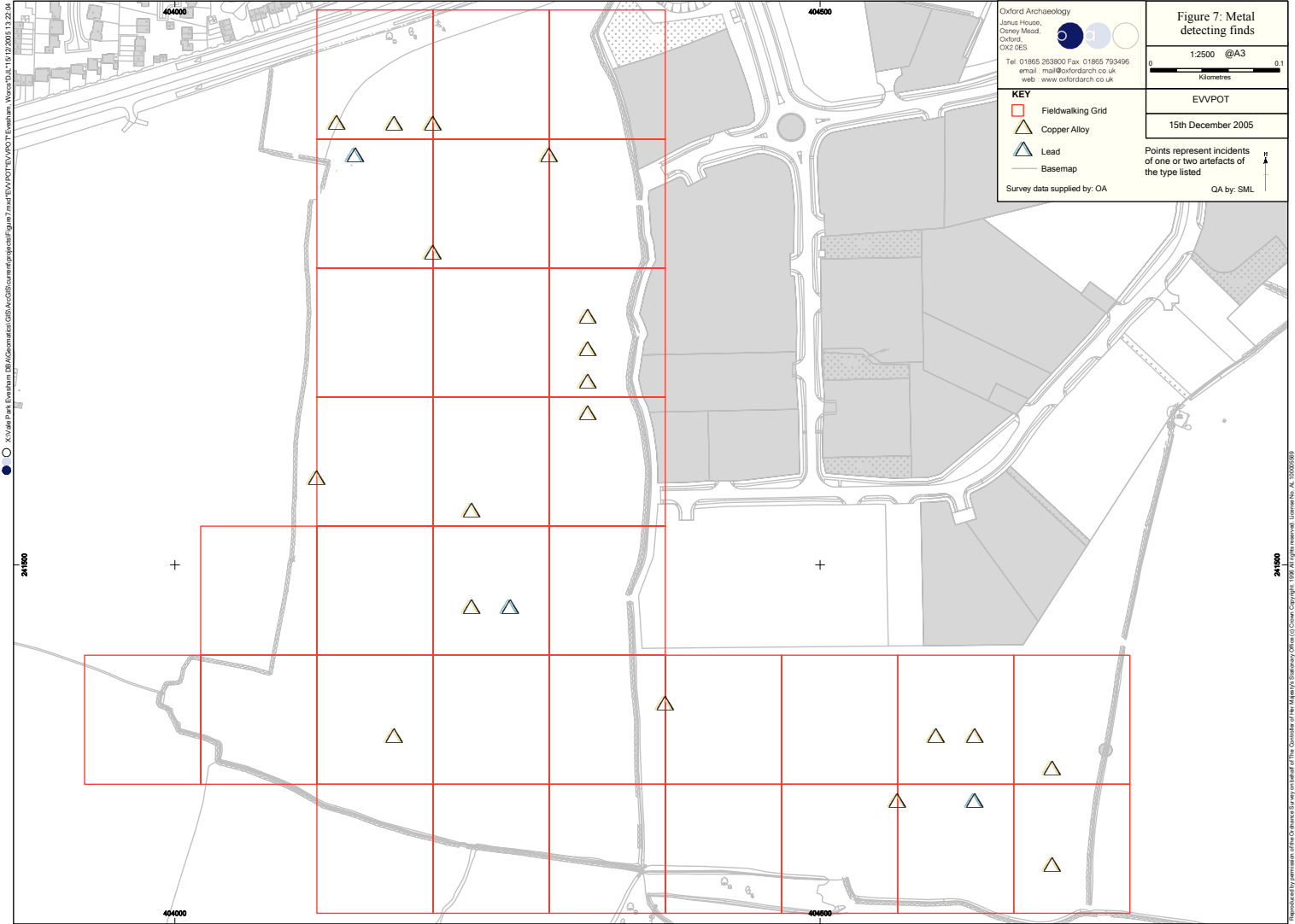
Points represent incidents of one or two artefacts of the type listed

QA by: SML

Survey data supplied by: OA

**KEY**

- Fieldwalking Grid
- Slag
- Stone
- Ceramic Building Material
- Clay Pipe
- Fired Clay
- Shell
- Copper
- Lead
- Iron
- Basemap







### **Oxford Archaeology**

Janus House  
Osney Mead  
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: (0044) 01865 263800  
f: (0044) 01865 793496  
e: [info@oxfordarch.co.uk](mailto:info@oxfordarch.co.uk)  
w: [www.oxfordarch.co.uk](http://www.oxfordarch.co.uk)



### **Oxford Archaeology North**

Storey Institute  
Meeting House Lane  
Lancaster LA1 1TF

t: (0044) 01524 541000  
f: (0044) 01524 848606  
e: [lancinfo@oxfordarch.co.uk](mailto:lancinfo@oxfordarch.co.uk)  
w: [www.oxfordarch.co.uk](http://www.oxfordarch.co.uk)



**Director:** David Jennings, BA MIFA FSA

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