Land North of Folly View Willersey, Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation

Date: August 2025
Client: Eagle One Homes Ltd
Project Code: RR1768
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RUBICON archaeology

Land North of Folly View, Willersey

Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation

Client	**Eagle One Homes Ltd**
Project Code	**RR1768**
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Rev Number	Description	Undertaken	Approved	Date
1.0	Draft Report	IB	GS	August 2025
1.1	Revised following consultant comments	IB	SR	August 2025

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1. SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Site name	Land North of Folly View, Willersey, Gloucestershire
NGR	SP 10216 39337
Site activity	Evaluation/ Trial trenching
Date and duration	23 June - 2 July 2025, 8 working days
Site code	RR1768
Area of site	12 x 25m trenches across 3 hectares
Monuments identified (referenced to the Thesaurus of Monument Types)	Boundary ditch x 12 Gully x 1 Post built structure x 1 Ridge & furrow x 12
Location of the archive	Rubicon Archaeology Ltd., Unit K7, Capital Business Park, The Levels, Cardiff,

1.1.1. This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological evaluation undertaken in advance of a planning application to develop Land North of Folly View, Willersey, Gloucestershire, (centred at NGR SP 10216 39337).

1.1.2. Excavation of 12 trenches across the 3 hectare site was carried out between 23 June and 2 July 2025 by Rubicon Archaeology Ltd for Bristol & Bath Heritage Consultancy on behalf of Eagle One Homes Ltd.

1.1.3. Trenches were targeted on previously identified geophysical anomalies and to test 'blank' areas of the Site. The majority of anomalies were found to be archaeological upon excavation. Twelve boundary ditches, two showing recuts, and two postholes forming part of a four posthole structure were uncovered in the northern half of the field. One of the ditches was dated as potentially early to Middle Iron Age, two as Middle Iron Age and six as Iron Age.

1.1.4. The five southernmost trenches were blank, with a small undated gully crossing two central trenches marking the southern extent of activity.

1.1.5. A pattern of furrows and agricultural trends was visible and was surveyed but not investigated further except where they intersected with archaeology.

1.1.6. The evaluation demonstrated the reliability of the geophysical survey and supports a conclusion that activity was concentrated in the northern half of the Site, east of a substantial boundary ditch crossing Trench 10.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

2.1.1. Rubicon Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned by Bristol & Bath Heritage Consultancy on behalf of Eagle One Homes Ltd. to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching in advance of a planning application for development of Land North of Folly View, Willersey, Gloucestershire (centred at NGR SP 10216 39337).

2.1.1 Archaeological evaluation trenching of the site was undertaken by Rubicon Archaeology Ltd. from 23 June to 2 July 2025 according to a Written Scheme of Investigation (Rubicon Archaeology 2025). Location of trenches was informed by previous geophysical survey of the site Archaeological Surveys Ltd (2025).

2.2 Site Location & Description

2.2.1 The site is located west of Willersey Village in Gloucestershire on a relatively flat plain in the northern part of the Cotswolds National Landscape (Area of Outstanding National Beauty), but lies outside Willersey Conservation Area, 140m to the east.

2.2.2 The site was approximately 3 hectares in size and consists of a single agricultural field and short segment of existing road. There was a change to the red line post excavation, reducing the total area of the proposed development and which is used in the final figures (Figure 1). It lies 200m south of Collin Lane, with agricultural fields to the north and west, and new housing developments to the east (Collin Close, Field Lane) and south (Folly View off Leamington Road).

2.2.3 The geology of the study site comprises Mudstone of the Blue Lias and Charmouth Mudstone Formation. No superficial deposits are recorded for the study site (BGS Map Sheet 200 1974).

2.2.4 Seven geotechnical pits were excavated earlier in 2025 by Geo Consulting Engineering Ltd., and the location plan and logs became available during works.

2.2.5 The nearest watercourse to the study site comprises a small drain that lies adjacent to the eastern boundary. The drain is one of a network of drains in the Vale of Evesham that flow northward into the River Avon c.7.3km to the north-west.

2.3 Proposed Development and Planning Background

2.3.1. This programme of archaeological evaluation trenching in advance of planning application for a housing development with a preliminary plan of 44 properties, a play area and a pond.

2.3.2. Following consultation by Simon Cox of Bristol & Bath Heritage Consultancy with Jennifer Thurstan, archaeological advisor to the local planning authority, an archaeological evaluation

for the site was required to understand the likely presence/absence and significance of any archaeological remains within it and to plan any further mitigation that may be necessary as a future planning condition.

2.3.3. A Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation (WSI) was prepared by Rubicon Archaeology Ltd (2025) outlining a programme of archaeological trial trenching of the Site. The WSI was subsequently implemented by Rubicon Archaeology Ltd.

2.3.4. The fieldwork followed the Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2023a, 2023b) and the standards and guidance laid out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide (Historic England 2015a).

3. AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims of Works

3.1.1. The aims of the evaluation were to:

- Determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered
- Determine the accuracy of the geophysics results showing multi-phase archaeological activity and ground-truth the results of the survey in areas where anomalies have not been identified
- Establish the nature of the activity on the site
- Identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the site
- Provide further information on the archaeology of the site from any archaeological remains encountered
- Determine the heritage significance of any archaeological remains encountered
- Make available to interested parties the results of the investigation subject to any confidentiality restrictions
- Use the results to inform any potential need for further archaeological evaluation or mitigation works, with reference to the research priorities identified within the South West Archaeological Research Framework (Webster 2007) for example:
- Strategic theme A. Interaction between settlement and landscape is one of the key research areas highlighted by the research framework. Can this site add to our understanding (p11).
- Research Aim 14: Widen our understanding of Later Bronze Age and Iron Age material culture (p281).
- Can this site add to the archaeological evidence of Iron Age agricultural improvement (p281)?
- Research Aim 29: Improve our understanding of non-villa Roman rural settlement (p286).
- Research Aim 34: Improve our understanding of early Roman urban settlement (p287).

3.2 Scope of Works

3.2.1. The scope of the work was to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation which initially comprised 10 trenches, each measuring 25m x 2.0m (Figure 2). These were positioned to investigate anomalies identified in the geophysical survey and 'blank' areas (Figure 3).

3.2.2. An additional 2 trenches of the same length were added on the advice of the archaeological advisor to the LPA during a monitoring visit on 24 June 2025; Trench 11 to cross the location of a proposed pond and Trench 12 to target an additional 'blank' area outside areas of main

activity. The planned alignment of Trench 11 was slightly shifted prior to excavation in order to avoid the previously disturbed geotechnical pits 1 and 1A.

3.2.3. Trench 2 was lengthened by 1m to the north in order to clarify the extent of the archaeology at that end of the trench, which was obscured by a ceramic pipe.

3.2.4. Final trenching covered approximately 2% of the total area of the site.

3.2.5. The overall objectives were:

1. To define and identify the nature of archaeological deposits on site, and date these where possible
2. To attempt to characterise the nature and preservation of the archaeological sequence and recover as much information as possible about the spatial patterning and extent of features present on the site
3. To recover a well dated stratigraphic sequence which will attempt to determine the complexity of the horizontal and vertical stratigraphy present, and to recover coherent artefact, ecofact and environmental samples
4. To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence and the forms in which such evidence may be present
5. To establish the significance of the archaeology encountered on site. The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality.

3.3 Methodology

3.3.1 All fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with current best practice and the CIfA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation* (CIfA 2023a, 2023b). All invasive ground-breaking works were monitored by a suitably experienced and qualified archaeologist.

3.3.2 All trial trenching was undertaken by a tracked excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket under the supervision and control of qualified site archaeologists to the top of the undisturbed natural strata or archaeological deposits, whichever was highest in the stratigraphic sequence.

3.3.3 Topsoil, subsoil and non-significant overburden deposits was kept separate during trench excavation and stored in separate spoil heaps.

3.3.4 Where appropriate, the base of each trench and the upper surface of any archaeological remains surviving within them was hand cleaned and surveyed to produce a plan of the arrangement of archaeological features within the trenches across the Site.

3.3.5 All information identified in the course of the Site works was recorded stratigraphically, with sufficient pictorial record created to identify and illustrate individual features. It should be

noted that, where possible, data was be collected and stored digitally and also in a format suitable for long term storage by the Archaeological Data Service (Richards *et al*, 2000). Primary records were available for inspection at all times.

3.3.6 All potential archaeological deposits encountered were planned and recorded. The work included, as a minimum, the recording of individual contexts on appropriate proformas; plan and section drawings of appropriate single contexts and features (at 1:20 and 1:10 scales, as deemed commensurate with the subject); photographs and other appropriate drawn and written records.

3.3.7 Site photography was by high resolution (12 megapixel or greater) colour digital photography. Photography included general site shots, shots of each trench, and shots of individual features. All photographs were recorded on a photographic register detailing as a minimum the subject, location and direction of each shot.

3.3.8 All spoil heaps were examined for finds.

3.3.9 Monitoring visits were conducted by the Consultant and the Planning Archaeologist on 24 July 2025.

3.3.10 Fully recorded and 'signed off' trenches were backfilled using the excavated material in the approximate stratigraphic sequence in which they were excavated. They were left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

Reporting and Archiving

3.3.11 The preparation of the report follows the standard and guidance published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2023a, 2023b). Details of style and format were determined by Rubicon Archaeology Ltd.

3.3.12 The results of the archaeological work form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, prepared in accordance with the CIfA *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2020a), *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (2020b), *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage* (UKIC 1990), *Standards and Guidance in the Care of Archaeological Collections* (Society for Museum Archaeology 2020) and *Archaeological Archives: a best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007), as well as current Historic England guidelines (HE 2015b) and *Gloucestershire Archaeological Archive Standards. A Countywide Standard for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives in Gloucestershire* (2018). It has been compiled in line with ADS digital records.

3.3.13 The archive from the archaeological works will be deposited with the artefacts (subject to the agreement of the legal landowner) with under Accession no. to be provided upon deposition.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE BASELINE

4.1.1 The site immediately to the north was subject to a desk-based assessment by CgMs in 2014 which contains a full summary of the area. There was subsequent geophysical survey by Stratascan and an evaluation by Wessex Archaeology (Wessex Archaeology 2015). No dateable archaeological remains were found on the site to the north during the evaluation works, which were carried out in very wet conditions.

4.1.2 The recent development to the south was subject to a Heritage Statement by Cotswold Archaeology in 2016, with no further works carried out to date (Cotswold Archaeology 2016).

4.1.3 Archaeological Surveys Ltd (2025) carried out 2.7 ha of magnetometry over the site. The results (shown on fig 3) demonstrate the presence of numerous anomalies relating to features of archaeological potential and include ring ditches, enclosures and other former boundary ditches. The anomalies appear consistent with a small settlement likely to be late prehistoric in date, although there appears to be a number of phases which may suggest a long period of use.

4.1.4 Specifically identified anomalies of archaeological potential (noted on fig 3) include:

1 A number of positive rectilinear, curvilinear and irregularly shaped anomalies relate to small enclosures associated with a multi-phase settlement. They are generally very magnetically enhanced suggesting an association with burnt material.

2 Anomaly appears to contain a complex number of both positive and negative anomalies, and while it is possible that some relate to earlier features, such as other fragments of ring ditches, they do appear to relate to internal features.

3 A number of phases of ring ditches can be seen within the site and these may relate to Iron Age round houses. They are generally incomplete, having been truncated by the later enclosures (1) and also ridge and furrow (12).

4 Positive linear anomalies form the northern ditch that bounds the settlement. The irregular enclosures (1) form a later southern boundary with linear anomaly (5).

5 The irregular enclosures (1) form a later southern boundary with linear anomaly (5).

6 Positive linear anomalies form western ditch that bounds the settlement. The irregular enclosures (1) form a later southern boundary with linear anomaly (5).

7 A number of weakly positive linear anomalies can be seen in the northern part of the site. They are less enhanced (2-4nT) than the majority of the anomalies within the settlement, indicating that they could be more transient features and/or that they contain less magnetically enhanced material derived from occupation, suggesting perhaps that they are more on the periphery of the settlement.

8 The settlement contains a number of discrete positive responses relating to pit-like features as well as short or fragmented positive linear, rectilinear and curvilinear anomalies. It is possible that the curvilinear responses represent further examples of fragments of former ring ditches.

9 A discrete positive response with a high magnetic response indicating that it has an association with intense burning.

10 A small number of discrete positive anomalies can be seen in the north western part of the survey area. These appear to relate to pit-like features outside of the main core of the settlement.

11 A small number of weakly positive linear anomalies can be seen in the southern part of the site. It is not clear if they relate to cut features.

12 The survey area contains a series of parallel linear anomalies relating to ridge and furrow.

13 A linear bank is situated along the eastern edge of the field, this is associated with magnetic debris and likely to be of modern origin.

14 A steel gas pipeline extends through the eastern part of the survey area. This has not only truncated the archaeological features, but the very highly magnetic response has resulted in widespread magnetic disturbance which has obscured weaker anomalies along a corridor up to 25m in width.

4.1.5 No evidence for Prehistoric activity has been identified by the NMP in the vicinity of the site. There is a single record of Prehistoric activity located c.670m to the southwest comprising tentative dating of ditches (WSM38052). Although no dating evidence was recovered the ditches were sealed by a buried soil that was dated to the Roman period.

4.1.6 The HER holds a record of a Roman settlement (HER2332) c.640m to the north of the site and the site of Roman burials and a coin hoard (HER2778) is located c.450m to the east. A buried soil (WSM38052) was also identified and dated to the Roman period located c.670m to the southwest.

4.1.7 Documentary sources suggest an 8th century origin to Willersey (Smith 1964). The historic core of the village is likely to be located in close proximity to the later church and therefore away from the site. Medieval Domesday Book records Willersey as held by the Church of St Mary of Evesham following the Norman Conquest (Williams and Martin 2003). The manor was assessed as having three ploughs in the demesne, sixteen villains, four borders, and a priest, with six ploughs. The site itself in this period formed part of the open field system of Willersey.

4.1.8 Although Post-Medieval heritage assets are recorded around Willersey, none occur on the site or in its immediate proximity. The study site remained in agricultural use from the late 18th century and likely earlier. The former Great Western Railway (HER1184), located to the northwest of the site, was constructed during this period.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Evaluation Trenches

5.1.1 Twelve trenches were excavated across a single agricultural field between 23 June to 2 July 2025 (Figures 1-3). It was bounded by fencing to the north, east and south, but open to another agricultural field to the west. A buffer zone was staked out around a known gas pipeline, with track matting used to ensure safe machine access to Trenches 1-3 in the eastern part of the field.

5.1.2 Furrows and agricultural trends which corresponded to those mapped by previous geophysical survey were noted and surveyed but, in agreement with the archaeological advisor to the LPA, were not fully investigated. All other potential features were investigated and full details are listed in Appendix II.

5.1.3 The majority of geophysical anomalies were identified as archaeological upon excavation (Figure 3), with only one additional archaeological feature found – a shallow gully in Trench 6.

5.1.4 The field was recently mown grass, with a dark grey brown clayey silt topsoil averaging 0.30m thick, containing only occasional small stones. This overlay a softer mid orange brown sandy silt averaging 0.17m thick, and containing occasional small stones and gravels.

5.1.5 The underlying natural across the site varied from light grey to mid orange brown clay with occasional gravel, to mid to light orange and grey brown sand and bands of white gravels. Trenches 1-3 had almost only clay natural, and Trench 8 was almost only sand and gravel.

Trench 1

5.1.6 The northern end of Trench 1 was crossed by three intercutting ditches, appearing to run almost north-south [104] and northeast-southwest [106] [108] (Plate 1). A 'finger' shaped area of dark soil on the south side of [108] was investigated but meandered below/into the natural gravelly soil to the north and south. It did not intersect any of the ditches and did not appear to be archaeological upon further investigation (Plate 2). The edge of another ditch [110], recut once [113], was found in the southern half of the trench, slightly offset from its predicted location on the geophysical survey (Figure 4).

5.1.7 Ditch [104] was a V-cut ditch, over 0.92m wide and 0.46m deep, truncated along its southern side by [106] (Figure 4). It had a single dark grey brown silty clay fill (105).

5.1.8 Ditch [106] was a flat-based ditch with a steep northern side, over 2.10m wide and 0.64m deep, truncated along its southern side by [108] (Figure 4). It had a single dark brown grey silty clay fill (107) with occasional medium stones and contained Iron Age pottery.

5.1.9 Ditch [108] was a U-cut ditch, 2.04m wide and 0.64m deep (Figure 4). It had a single mid grey brown silty clay fill (109) with occasional small stones. Due to the quantity of animal bone the fill represents a deliberate backfilling of the ditch.

5.1.10 A complete section across [110] was not possible due to the location of the trench; geophysics suggests this is the outer edge of the corner of an enclosure. It measured at least 0.90m wide and 0.80m deep within the intervention, with a steep side which seemed to break to a flat base (Figure 4). It had an over 0.80m thick lower fill (111) of mid grey brown silty clay, with infrequent stone, Early/Middle Iron Age potsherds and animal bone. A markedly darker 0.30m thick upper fill (112) was visible in plan as a crescent due to a narrower and shallower recut [113] with a lighter mid grey brown silty clay fill (114). The recut [113] measured 0.55m wide and 0.45m deep within the intervention.

Trench 2

5.1.11 The intersection of two ditches [204] [206], [206] with a recut [208], at the northern end of Trench 2 was obscured by a later northeast-southwest running ditch containing a CBM pipe (Plate 3). The two ditches were investigated separately as it was initially unclear how truncated by the CBM pipe they had been. The centre of the trench was crossed by a former northeast-southwest running furrow with traces of a previously removed CBM pipe.

5.1.12 Ditch [204] appeared as a curved corner within the trench, continuing beyond the limit of excavation to the northeast and truncated by the CBM pipe to the south east. It aligned well with a rectangular boundary ditch indicated on the geophysical survey. It measured 1.2m by 0.8m in the trench, and the intervention reached a depth of 0.50m, though the deepest part of the ditch may not have been reached the base of the cut did seem to be levelling out (Figure 5). The side of the cut was steep. It had a single mid grey brown silty clay fill (205) containing rare small to medium stones and Iron Age pottery.

5.1.13 Ditch [206] appeared east-west aligned, corresponding well to a boundary ditch indicated on the geophysical survey. It measured 1.15m by 1.0m in the trench, continuing to the east beyond the limit of excavation, truncated by the CBM pipe to the northwest, and probably intersecting slightly with ditch [204] to the west. The intervention reached a depth of 0.50m, though the deepest part of ditch [206] may not have been reached the base of the cut was flat (Figure 5). The side of the cut was steep. It had a single mid grey brown silty clay fill (207) containing rare small to medium stones, Iron Age pottery, an iron nail and animal bone.

5.1.14 The east-facing section of the intervention appeared to show either the intersection between the two ditches, with a shallower ditch (0.26m) with a lighter fill cutting a deeper one with a darker fill, but the angle of this was difficult to reconcile with the alignment of [204] and it was therefore recorded as [208], a recut of [206]. Ditch [208] measured 0.80m by 0.76m in the east

and south-facing sections but certainty over the shape of the cut was hampered by extremely dry conditions and high clay content of fills (207), (209) and the natural (203) below. Fill (209) was a mid orange brown silty clay with occasional small stones.

5.1.15 A concentration of orange clay in the southern part of the trench was investigated and found to be non archaeological.

Trench 3

5.1.16 Trench 3 was crossed by a former northeast-southwest running furrow with traces of a previously removed CBM pipe but was otherwise devoid of archaeological features.

Trench 4

5.1.17 Trench 4 was crossed by former northeast-southwest running furrow but was otherwise devoid of archaeological features.

Trench 5

5.1.18 Trench 5 was crossed by three northwest-southeast aligned ditches, two at the northeastern end [504] [506], corresponding to a circular boundary ditch indicated by geophysical survey and one further southwest [509] corresponding to a sub rectangular boundary ditch. There was also a sub-circular deposit or disturbance in the middle of the trench (513) [512] not present on the geophysical survey. There were no features at the very southern end of the trench, which had appeared to be an area of archaeology on the survey, though a disarticulated fragment of iron object was recovered.

5.1.19 Ditch [504] was 0.70m wide and 0.33m deep, with steep sides and a flat base (Figure 6). It had a single dark brown grey silty clay fill (505) with moderate amounts of small sub angular and sub rounded stone, and contained animal bone and Middle Iron Age pottery.

5.1.20 Ditch [506] ran parallel to the immediate north of [504] and no direct relationship was visible in either trench section. It was 1.5m wide and 0.40m deep, with moderately sloping sides and gently concave base (Figure 6). It had a 0.32m thick upper fill (507) of dark brown grey silty clay with moderate small sub angular stones and rare sub rounded stone, and contained Iron Age pottery. The basal, primary, fill (508) was 0.08m thick, a darker grey brown silty clay with occasional small sub angular stones and no finds.

5.1.21 Ditch [509] was 2.5m wide, slightly curving to the east in plan. The intervention was halted at 0.58m depth (over 1.05m from the surface including the topsoil and subsoil, and unstable). The northeastern side of the cut was steep with two possible smaller steps (Figure 6). There was a concentration of larger flat stones at the edge of the cut approximately 0.50m from the southeastern edge of the trench, with more into the centre of the ditch at the base of the upper fill (510) or capping the fill (511) beneath – possibly representing a reinforced crossing point

rather than a stone bank as they weren't present along the entire edge. The 0.36m thick upper fill (510) was a dark grey brown silty clay with frequent small sub angular stones containing animal bone and Iron Age pottery. The lower fill (511) was a dark brown grey silty clay with only occasional small sub angular stones and also contained animal bone.

5.1.22 A large circular area of disturbed soil (513) [512] was also investigated as a possible area of activity, but this proved to be shallow (0.11m), with a flat base and the mid yellow brown silty clay fill contained no finds (Figure 6) and only few stones. It could still be an area of trample, but remains uncertain whether it is a true archaeological feature.

5.1.23 There were also two potential small gullies investigated in the centre of the trench, but these were found to be shallow, irregular and non-archaeological.

5.1.24 The southern end of the trench was crossed by a former northeast-southwest running furrow with a CBM pipe.

Trench 6

5.1.25 Trench 6 was crossed by a northeast-southwest gully [604] at its southern end, a northeast-southwest deposit (606) at its northern end, a northeast-southwest ditch [607] crossing the centre cut by a later furrow and CBM pipe, and another former northeast-southwest running furrow. A potential curvilinear feature was also investigated but found to be non-archaeological.

5.1.26 The potential linear feature at the northern end of the trench proved to be a shallow, sterile, light orange brown sandy clay deposit only 0.10m deep (Figure 7). The excavator felt this could have been a natural variation in the soil, but on consideration of the geophysical survey results, which suggested a subcircular enclosure, the possibility that this could be the very truncated remains of the base of a ditch remains open.

5.1.27 Ditch [607] was truncated by a former furrow containing a horseshoe CBM pipe – the same furrow and pipe crossing Trench 2 to the east. The ditch was 4.2m wide and 0.8m deep, the northern side was moderately sloping and the base was flat (Figure 7). The lower silting fill (608) was 0.40m deep, a light grey brown silty clay with no large inclusions but did contain animal bone. The upper fill (609) was 0.50m deep, a mid grey brown silty clay with frequent stone, containing animal bone.

5.1.28 The gully [604] was 0.70m wide and 0.12m deep, with shallow sides and a flat base (Figure 7). It had a single light orange brown sandy clay sterile fill (605).

Trench 7

5.1.29 Trench 7 was crossed by three former northeast-southwest running furrows, the northernmost with a CBM pipe.

5.1.30 A circular anomaly flagged as a possible kiln on the geophysical survey was found to be a segment of a telegraph pole with the earthing cable still *in situ*, which was confirmed with Archaeological Surveys Ltd as the likely source of the anomalous reading.

Trench 8

5.1.31 Trench 8 was not crossed by any furrows and was devoid of archaeological features.

Trench 9

5.1.32 Trench 9 was crossed by former northeast-southwest running furrow but was otherwise devoid of archaeological features.

Trench 10

5.1.33 Trench 10 was crossed by two northwest-southeast aligned ditches [1004] [1010], with two postholes [1006] [1008] (Plate 4) between them. Two further northwest-southeast aligned potential linear features crossed the trench near its southwestern end, one of which aligned with an agricultural trench line on the geophysical survey. The other was investigated and proved to be a line of lighter yellow brown sterile clay deemed to also be agricultural in origin (Plate 5).

5.1.34 Ditch [1004] was 0.90m wide with a V-cut profile with a shallow step on the western side (Figure 8.1). It corresponded to a potentially segmented circular enclosure indicated by geophysical survey. It had a single dark brown fill (1005) with moderate small to medium sub angular stone and contained animal bone and Middle Iron Age pottery.

5.1.35 Posthole [1006] had a diameter of 0.60-0.66m and was 0.24m deep (Figure 8.1). It had a single dark grey brown clayey silt fill (1007) with moderate small stones and occasional charcoal.

5.1.36 Posthole [1008] was 1.4m west of posthole [1006], the southern two of four indicated in a square layout by geophysical survey. It had a diameter of 0.70m and was 0.38m deep, and in section there was a clear postpipe extending below the main cut (Figure 8.1, Plate 6). Only one fill was distinguishable, a dark grey brown clayey silt with moderate small stones and three larger sub rounded packing stones and occasional charcoal. A fragment of fired clay was found in 1009.

5.1.37 Ditch [1010] was 2.20m wide and 0.78m deep with a V-cut profile (Figure 8.2). It corresponded to a boundary ditch crossing the entire site indicated by the geophysical survey. It had a single dark grey brown silty clay fill (1011) with some larger stones concentrated near the interface with the subsoil above. It contained animal bone and Middle Iron Age pottery.

Trench 11

5.1.38 Trench 11 was crossed by former northeast-southwest running furrow but was otherwise devoid of archaeological features. No explanation for the circular anomaly indicated by the

geophysical survey was found, but there was variation in the natural with bands of gravel alternating with lighter and brighter orange sands.

Trench 12

5.1.39 Trench 12 was crossed by a former northeast-southwest running furrow with a CBM pipe, the same one as crossed the southern part of Trench 6. Four potential linear features were investigated [1204] [1206] [1208] [1210], two [1204] [1206] of which correlated well with anomalies on the geophysics survey. One [1206] was a gully but the others were not convincing as archaeological features.

5.1.40 Possible northwest-southeast aligned feature [1204] was an oddly shaped northwestern terminus, 1.19m at its widest and 0.33m at deepest with an irregular base and sides with a mottled sterile mid yellow brown and grey brown fine clayey silt fill (1205), although it appeared more regular in section. The shape and mottled suggest disturbed natural, perhaps by vegetation.

5.1.41 Southwest-northeast aligned gully [1206] was 0.37m wide and only 0.06m deep, but regular in plan with a rounded terminus to the southwest and a concave base (Figure 9). It had a single dark grey brown clayey silt fill with rare small stones. It also aligns well with gully [604] at the southern end of Trench 6.

5.1.42 The relationship between the two potential features northwest-southeast aligned [1208] and north-south aligned [1210] was not found, instead two possible rounded terminuses were uncovered (Plate 7). However bases, sides and sections were all shallow and highly irregular, and the 'fills' (1209) and (1210) were both sterile mid yellow brown silty clay and on balance probably represents variation in the natural.

5.2 Pottery by Dr David G. Griffiths

5.2.1 In total, 157 sherds of pottery weighing 2546.6g (Table 1), and 5 fragments of stone weighing 95.3g, were recovered via hand collection and from a bulk environmental sample from five trenches (Table 2).

Methods

5.2.2 All pottery was examined visually (by eye) and sorted into broad ware groups including prehistoric handmade and medieval utilitarian wares, and recorded and assessed in accordance with national guidelines (CIfA 2021; 2024; Barclay et al. 2016). This assessment has been undertaken with reference to a WSI for archaeological evaluation at the site (Rubicon Archaeology 2025) and the South West Archaeological Research Framework (SWARF; accessed July 2025).

5.2.3 Each class of pottery was quantified by count and weight. Pottery sherds with diagnostic features which aid identification to vessel form were noted and recommended for illustration, as necessary; featured vessels are identified using a reference 'ID' code in the text based on the relevant entry row. A full archive record of all material is provided.

5.2.4 Assessment of pottery fabrics was undertaken using a low power microscope at X30 magnification with basic classification based on fabric composition. Reference is made to established fabric series' for the region including Hurst and Rees (1992) and the Worcestershire Ceramics Online Database (https://worcestershireceramics.org/).

Results

5.2.5 In total, 157 sherds of pottery were recovered dating from Iron Age (155 sherds) and medieval period (2 sherds) deposits across five trenches (Table 1, Table 2). The Iron Age material comprised vessels in a range of fabrics common in the region. These included fossil shell tempered (Fabric 4.3) and handmade Malvernian ware (Fabric 3), with small quantities of various limestone and shell fabrics (Fabric 4.5), vesicular/organic tempered, limestone, and sand (Fabric 4.6), and shell and sand (Fabric 4.4). Some of the fossil shell tempered sherd had small quantities of additional flint temper: Timby notes a flint-tempered ware present at Perrin's Farm, Childswickham (2004, 17, Fabric 155) and this fabric may be related to that observed at Folly View. In addition, there were 28 crumbs (weighing 7.4g in total) of handmade pottery in various fabrics (Table 1).

5.2.6 The pottery was in relatively good condition with some large and joining sherds between contexts, and a high average sherd weight of 19.9g (not including the 28 crumb fragments weighing 7.4g). The condition of the pottery and high average sherd weight indicates that there has been little post-depositional disturbance.

Table 1. Pottery and stone by period and ware, count and weight (in grams).

Ware and Worcestershire fabric/material	Count	Weight
Handmade prehistoric pottery	**155**	**2535.6**
Fabric 3/Malvernian ware	29	121.5
Fabric 4.3 related/fossil shell with some flint	64	2237.3
Fabric 4.4/Shell and sand	1	0.8
Fabric 4.5/Oolitic limestone and shell	16	110.7
Fabric 4.6/Oolitic limestone and sand	1	40.5
Vesicular/organic tempered	16	17.4
Miscellaneous crumbs	28	7.4
Medieval utilitarian pottery	**2**	**11**
Green/Brown Glazed ware	2	11
Stone	**5**	**95.3**

Stone	5	95.3
Grand Total	162	2641.9

Iron Age

5.2.7 In total, 155 sherds of handmade pottery weighing 2535.6g were recovered dating to the Iron Age. Where specific vessel forms could be identified more refined dating was possible (Table 1). Three vessels were identified to type, two of which were bowls, and one was a bowl or jar (only base and body sherds were present).

5.2.8 A large proportion of a globular bowl with rounded profile with inturned rim was recovered (IDs 1/4/18, 34 sherds, in total); the vessel was made with a shell and flint tempered fabric (similar to Worcestershire Fabric 4.3 but with additional sparse flint inclusions) and had brown/orange surfaces. Sherds appearing to be of this vessel were recovered from three contexts across two trenches (Trench 5, context 505, and Trench 10, contexts 1002 and 1005). The bowl dated to the Middle Iron Age with similar examples found at nearby sites in Worcestershire, such as at Throckmorton (Brindle and Barker 2022, 150-1, and fig. 30, no. 10), Honeybourne (Hart and McSloy 2021, 13-14, fig. 9), and Childswickham (Timby 2004, fig. 22, no's 1 and 6).

5.2.9 The remains of second bowl or jar (IDs 2/6, base and body sherd only) was found in a similar fabric to IDs 1/14/18 (i.e. Worcestershire Fabric 4.3) with sparse flint inclusions; the vessel was found in two deposits in Trench 10 (two sherds in context 1002 and thirteen sherds in context 1005). The vessel's walls were thinner than ID1/4/18 and the surface was brown/grey in colour; the inner surface was heavily abraded which may be evidence for use, such as stirring or mixing, and there was a distinct area of burning on the inside of the base. This vessel may be of a type dating from the Early to Middle Iron Age, however, based on its association with bowl IDs 1/4/18, fragments of which were also found in contexts 1002 and 1005, a Middle Iron Age date is likely.

5.2.10 A third vessel type was identified in the form of a barrel-shaped bowl with straight sides and bead rim (ID17), found in Trench 1, context 111; the fabric was consistent with Worcestershire Fabric 4.5 (Oolitic limestone and shell-tempered) and dates to the Early-Middle Iron Age.

5.2.11 The base of a fourth vessel (ID5) was found in Trench 10, context 1002; it was not possible to identify vessel form.

5.2.12 The remainder of the assemblage consisted of body sherds and crumbs in a range of fabrics (Table 1).

Medieval period

5.2.13 In total, two sherds of green/brown glazed medieval of medieval pottery were recovered from context 301 in Trench 3.

Spatial distribution and spot dates

5.2.14 Table 2 presents all pottery by area and feature, spot date, and count and weight. Most of the pottery was recovered from the fills of numerous ditches, with the remainder found in topsoil and subsoil layers (Table 2). The Iron Age pottery was recovered from Trenches 1, 2, 5, and 10; the medieval pottery was found in Trench 3. Where no diagnostic prehistoric pottery sherds were present, a date range of 'Iron Age' is proposed as some of the handmade fabrics were long-lived dating from the early Iron Age until the early Roman period.

Table 2. All pottery by trench, feature, context, with initial spot dates, count and weight (g).

Trench	Feature	Context	Spot date	Count	Weight
1	Ditch 106	107	Iron Age	8	24.8
1	Ditch 110	111	Early/Middle Iron Age?	1	42.7
2	Subsoil layer 202	202	Iron Age	8	2.1
2	Ditch 204	205	Iron Age	1	7.6
2	Ditch 206	207	Iron Age	8	47.5
3	Topsoil layer 301	301	Medieval	2	11
5	Ditch 504	505	Middle Iron Age	9	155
5	Ditch 506	507	Iron Age	18	94.8
5	Ditch 509	510	Iron Age	34	16.2
10	Subsoil layer 1002	1002	Middle Iron Age	7	271.8
10	Ditch 1004	1005	Middle Iron Age	35	1794.7
10	Ditch 1010	1011	Iron Age	26	78.4
			Grand total	**157**	**2546.6**

Discussion and conclusion

5.2.15 The pottery assessed dated possibly from as early as the Early Iron Age until the Middle Iron Age, however, where diagnostic sherds were present and form identified, vessel types dated to the Middle Iron Age (c. 400 to 100 BC). Vessel ID2/6 may date to the Early Iron Age, however, given its presence in association with IDs 1/4/18, a Middle Iron Age date is likely. ID17 was a barrel-shaped vessel with a bead rim, dates to the Early-Middle Iron Age.

5.2.16 The range of Iron Age pottery recovered represent types frequently found at rural, relatively low-status settlements in the region. The small size of the assemblage makes it difficult to hypothesize about the natural and function of the site based on the pottery alone.

5.2.17 There was no pottery that dated to the Late Iron Age and/or early Roman period.

5.2.18 Two sherds of medieval green/brown glazed pottery were found in the topsoil layer in Trench 3 (context 301).

Recommendations

5.2.19 While this is a small assemblage, there were some large sherds refitting across multiple contexts, and it was possible to identify vessel form and date for these. The larger sherds were in relatively good conditions, and it is recommended that full fabric and form analysis is undertaken for all Iron Age pottery. Further analysis may help to refine dating and identify sources of pottery production (especially for the fossil shell and flint tempered fabrics which, while similar to Worcestershire Fabric 4.3, warrants further research) and, when considered within site-wide stratigraphic relationships, may aid in refining site chronologies and inform on site function and status. In addition, further research is recommended to compare this assemblage with those found at other Iron Age sites in the region to assess if these remains compare with other communities in respect of social and economic activities.

5.2.20 Vessel IDs 1/14/18 had burnt residues adhered to the inner surface; residue analysis may identify food residues and is recommended.

5.2.21 Four vessels are recommended for illustration.

5.2.22 An appendix of the pottery analysis data is available with the full archive.

5.2.23 No further work is recommended for the medieval pottery.

5.3 Post-medieval Pottery By David Gilbert

5.3.1 Two sherds of Staffordshire transfer-printed ware (TF71) dating from the early 19th century on-wards and weighing a total of 4g were recovered from an agricultural furrow in Trench 2. These were classified using the conventions of the online Gloucester pottery type-series. The sherds were cleaned, identified and discarded.

5.4 Ceramic Building Material and fired clay by Dr David G. Griffiths

5.4.1 In total, one fragment weighing 15.0g of ceramic building material and one fragment of fired clay weighing 2.0g were recovered from Trench 10.

5.4.2 This assessment report includes quantification of the assemblage recovered with preliminary identification and dating, where possible, an assessment of significance, and recommendation(s) for any further work, if required.

Methods

5.4.3 Material considered in this report was recovered from two contexts in Trench 10. Assessment of all materials includes quantification by count and weight, identification, and date range, where possible, and discussion of the findings in their regional and chronological context.

5.4.4 The data were grouped by area/trench, feature and context, and a basic catalogue of all material is provided with the full archive. Ceramic building material (hereafter CBM) was assessed following the Minimum Standards for Recovery, Curation, Analysis, and Publication for Ceramic Building Material (Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group 2002), Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014) and Toolkit for Specialist Reporting (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2021). This assessment has been undertaken with reference to a WSI for archaeological evaluation at the site (Rubicon Archaeology 2025) and the South West Archaeological Research Framework (SWARF; accessed July 2025).

5.4.5 Classification of all CBM follows McComish (2015) and was based on manufacturing technique and complete dimensions and the presence of original surfaces.

5.4.6 All material was visually assessed by eye and sorted into broad categories as presented in Table 3. A catalogue of material is provided with the full archive.

Results

5.4.7 In total, one fragment of ceramic building material and one fired clay were recovered from features in Trench 10 (Table 3). The assemblage was generally in poor condition with evidence of post-depositional disturbance. The fragment of CBM was found in context 1002 (subsoil) and may have been part of a brick or tile, made in an oxidised fabric; no surfaces, edges or corners were preserved, and it was not possible to date with certainty. However, a post-medieval to modern date is likely.

5.4.8 In addition, one small (2.0g) undiagnostic fragment of fired clay was found in the fill of posthole 1008 (context 1009). There was no evidence of vitrification or residues from metalworking, however, the fragment had been heat affected and was orange in colour. It was not possible to identify if this item was originally part of a domestic hearth or an oven/furnace.

Table 3. Ceramic building material and fired clay, count and weight (g).

Type	Trench	Feature	Context	Count	Weight
Undiagnostic CBM	Trench 10	Subsoil 1002	1002	1	15
Fired Clay	Trench 10	Posthole 1008	1009	1	2

Discussion and conclusion

5.4.9 This was a very small assemblage, and it was not possible to date the either fragment with certainty. However, given the Iron Age activity identified at the site and the pottery evidence (Griffiths 2025), the fragment of fired clay may be related to occupation at the site during this period. The CBM fragment was likely post-medieval or modern in date, and part of a brick or tile.

Recommendations

5.4.10 No further work is required, and both items may be discarded.

5.4.11 A basic catalogue of material is provided in in the full archive.

5.5 Animal Bone by Dr Hannah Russ

5.5.1 Animal bone (605 fragments weighing 3057.2g) comprising the remains of mammal, bird and amphibian were recovered via hand collection and from a bulk environmental sample. Twelve evaluation trenches were excavated across the site, with animal bone recovered from five of these. This report includes quantification of the animal bone assemblage recovered, with identification at species level where possible, an assessment of significance, and recommendation(s) for any further work.

Methods

5.5.2 The animal remains were identified to element, side and to as low a taxonomic level as possible using the archaeology.biz reference collection and published and online identification guides (Hillson 2003; 2005). Quantification for hand-collected remains was by weight (g) and count and used the diagnostic zone method as presented by Dobney and Rielly (1988). Animal bone from samples was quantified by weight to the nearest 0.1g with recordable specimens including medium- and large-sized mammals that could be identified at family level or lower, all small and micro-mammal, bird and amphibian remains. A taphonomic assessment of each fragment was undertaken, recording the presence and absence of butchery (specified as cut, chop and/or saw marks), burning and calcination, any evidence for animal activity (canid or rodent gnawing), any abnormal features or bone formation (pathology and non-metric traits), and surface preservation; any other surface modifications of note were also recorded. At this stage, no attempt was made to sex any of the remains, or to measure any elements. Sheep (Ovis aries) and goat (Capra hircus) and Equid distinctions were also not considered. Fragments of bones that could be identified to element but not any specific species were grouped as far as possible using size and class or order categories.

5.5.3 Results for all quantification were recorded in an electronic proforma in Microsoft Excel.

5.5.4 This assessment has been undertaken in line with published standards and guidelines (Baker and Worley 2019; CIfA 2014; 2021), with reference to a WSI for archaeological evaluation at the site (Rubicon Archaeology 2025) and the South West Archaeological Research Framework (SWARF; accessed July 2025).

Results

5.5.5 In total, 605 fragments of animal bone were recovered from 13 contexts across 5 of the 12 excavated trenches, Table 4, Table 5. The remains were recovered via hand collection and from

a bulk environmental sample from Trench 5, context 510. Most of the remains represented mammals, including Equid (Equus sp. – horse/donkey/mule), domestic cattle (Bos taurus), possible red deer (? Cervus elaphus), pig (Sus domesticus), sheep/goat (Ovis aries/Capra hircus), and water vole (Arvicola amphibius). Microfauna included micromammals, a tiny bird and a frog or toad bone. All of the microfauna was recovered as a result of sampling in Trench 5, context 510. Animal bone recovered from sample <1> from context 510 in Trench 5 weighed 39.2g in total and included 129 recordable specimens.

5.5.6 Animal remains identified within size categories at clade or class level formed 78.0% of the animal bone assemblage by count (n=472).

Taphonomic assessment

Bone surface preservation and fragmentation

5.5.7 Bone surface preservation varied throughout the assemblage from 'good' (2), to 'poor' (4) on a scale of 1 to 5 from 'excellent' to 'very poor'. Most specimens had 'moderate' (3) surface preservation, 81.3% by count (n=492). Fragmentation was high throughout the assemblage with few complete elements recovered.

Butchery

5.5.8 Evidence for carcass processing in the form of cut or chop marks was observed on six specimens. The only cut mark was observed on a large mammal rib fragment from Trench 1 context 109. Chop marks were observed on five specimens comprising a cattle pelvis from context 505 and sheep/goat skull (associated with horn removal) and equid pelvis from context 507, all from Trench 5, and cattle mandible and humerus from Trench 10 contexts 1002 and 1011, respectively. It is not common to see chop marks on equid remains as these animals (horse, donkeys and mules) usually had primary roles in transportation and traction, as well as military roles for horses, rather than being raised for meat. Overall evidence for carcass processing was low.

Animal interaction

5.5.9 Carnivore gnawing activity was observed on 46 specimens, from Trenches 1, 5, 6 and 10. The evidence for carnivore interaction at the site indicates that domestic dogs and/or foxes had regular access to food, butchery and/or farming waste through open discard or shallow burial of these types of animal waste, and provides evidence for the presences of carnivores at the site, which was not provided by the animal bones themselves. Rodent gnawing was observed on a cattle mandible from Trench 2 context 206 and a sheep/goat calcaneum from Trench 10 subsoil (context 1002), providing further evidence for the presence of rodents at the site, as provided by the animal bone assemblage.

Pathology

5.5.10 Two specimens had pathologies. An equid radius from Trench 1, context 109, has a discreet area of pathological bone growth on the surface of the diaphysis, just above the distal epiphysis on the anterior surface. The unfused distal epiphysis indicated that the animal died at less than 3.5 years of age. A cattle pelvis from Trench 5 context 507 displayed eburnation on the acetabular surface that indicates that the cartilage between the femoral head and the acetabulum had been lost, leading to direct contact between the two bone surfaces with movement in the joint causing wear to the bone. No other skeletal abnormalities possibly resulting from disease, injury or age were recorded.

Burning and calcination

5.5.11 Burnt bone was only recovered from the bulk environmental sample from Trench 5 context 510, 92 fragments in total, none of which could be identified further than the broad category of 'medium/large mammal'.

Potential for measurements

5.5.12 Two bones were suitable for taking measurements that might contribute to the estimation of animal size and/or shape, a sheep/goat calcaneum and phalanx 1.

Potential for ageing and sexing

5.5.13 Bone fusion data was collected for one or both epiphyses for 15 specimens. One equid and three sheep/goat mandibles and one sheep/goat tooth were suitable for estimating age at death. None of the remains were suitable for estimating sex.

Discussion

5.5.14 The animal bone recovered includes those of species associated with meat production from the Neolithic period onwards in Britain: cattle, pig and sheep/goat (e.g. Baker and Worley, 3). Cattle were kept for meat, traction, milk and/or leather, pigs for meat, and sheep/goat for meat, milk and/or wool. For an Iron Age site, the representation of these species is not quite as expected, with cattle and sheep/goat forming almost equal proportions of the identified animal bone, but the expectation for this time period and region being a focus on caprines (sheep/goat). This result at Land North of Folly View, Willersey, Gloucestershire is almost certainly a result of small assemblage site, however. The animal bone from Folly View suggests that beef was the most frequently consumed meat, followed by lamb/mutton/goat with the rare inclusion of pork. There is no evidence to suggest that birds or fish formed a part of human diet at the site, which is consistent with findings at other sites of this period in the region and nationally.

5.5.15 Equids were represented as expected for a Middle Iron Age site in this region (e.g. Clark and Palmer 2005). While equid distinction was not considered, being recovered from Middle Iron

Age deposits the remains almost certainly represent domestic horse, introduced into Britain during the Bronze Age; donkeys and mules are not identified in archaeological assemblages until the Roman period in Britain. Sitewide, the remains represent a minimum of two individuals, one less than 3.5 years of age at death, and one over 3.5 years of age at death based on epiphyseal fusion (Silver 1963, 252-253). Equids played roles in transportation of goods and people, traction and for horses, also in defence and warfare contexts. Equid ownership could be associated with higher social or financial status as an animal that did not (usually) provide any dietary resources but required feeding and care.

5.5.16 A range of microfauna were present in the animal bone recovered through bulk environmental sampling. The recovery of water vole and frog/toad attest to the presence of freshwater environments at or in close proximity to the site during the Iron Age. The recovery of these types of animals indicates that there is potential for any future work at or close to the site to recover material suitable for reconstructing past environmental and habitat conditions during the Iron Age.

5.5.17 There is an increasing amount of evidence for the nature of human activity in the Cotswolds area during the Middle Iron Age period. Should further work at the site take place, and recover further animal remains, it is recommended that the data and results are combined and subsequently compared with those for other contemporary sites in the area, including Guiting Manor Farm and other sites in Guiting Power (Clark and Palmer 2005; Wilson 1979), Aston Mill Farm (Lovett 1990), Grange Farm, Bredon (Upex et al. 2010), and Conderton Camp (Iles and Clark 2006). Other excavations near Willersey by Cotswold Archaeology and Historic England also revealed evidence for Middle Iron Age activity (Historic England 2025).

5.5.18 The assemblage is not of sufficient size or condition to undertake further analysis work but demonstrates the potential for future excavations at the site to recover significant animal bone assemblages that could contribute to our understanding of animal roles during the Middle Iron Age in this locality, in turn building on knowledge for the wider region.

5.5.19 Recommendations for future analysis and dissemination

5.5.20 No further work is recommended at this time; however, should further excavation take place at or in the vicinity of the site these data and results should be combined with those for any additional animal bone recovered. Recommendations for further work should made based on the combined assessments. This report and associated data should be retained within the site archive and integrated into any site-wide reporting or publication.

5.6 Iron Artefacts by David Gilbert

5.6.1 An iron nail was recovered from context (0502) that weighed 51g. It was handmade, the shaft was rectangular in section measuring 12x8mm with a flat sub-rounded head c. 25mm across. It

is reminiscent of the Type 1 medieval nails from Waltham Abbey (Goodall 1973 and 2011). Two nail shafts were also recovered, the first from context (0301) weighing 7g and the second from context (0207) weighing 16g. Both were rectangular in section measuring 12x8mm and it is likely that these shafts were originally from nails similar to that recovered from context (0502). All three objects were in very poor condition and conservation and retention is not recommended.

5.7 Environmental Sample by Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

5.7.1 A sample for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblage was taken from context 510, the upper fill of ditch [509], located within Trench 5.

5.7.2 The sample was bulk floated by RR and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x16, and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in the Table 6 (Appendix IV). Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (2010). Modern roots and seeds were also noted but are not included within the table.

Results

5.7.3 Although charcoal/charred wood fragments are relatively common, other plant macrofossils are scarce. Most are also very poorly preserved, with the grains and seeds being puffed and distorted, probably as a result of exposure to extreme temperatures during combustion.

5.7.4 Two cereal grains are noted, but both are too badly preserved for close identification. A spelt (Triticum spelta) glume base is also present, along with other wheat glume bases and a spikelet base.

5.7.5 Weed seeds are exceedingly scarce, but fragments of possible Brassicaceae ware present along with a cotyledon of an indeterminate small legume (Fabaceae), a grass (Poaceae) fruit and a dock (Rumex sp.) nutlet.

Other remains

5.7.6 With the exception of the charcoal, other remains are also very scarce. However, small bone fragments are noted along with small mammal/amphibian bones.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

5.7.7 In summary, the assemblage is very small (i.e. <0.1 litres in volume) and very limited in composition. It would appear most likely that the remains are derived from a small scatter of hearth or midden waste, which probably accidentally accumulated within the ditch fill.

5.7.8 As remains are so scarce, no further analysis is required. Although the nature of this assemblage may suggest that some domestic activity was occurring within the near vicinity, there is insufficient evidence to suggest a future sampling strategy, should further interventions be planned.

6. DISCUSSION

6.1.1 This evaluation found the geophysical survey results to be highly indicative of archaeological features, with only one additional feature found – a shallow gully crossing Trench 6, which aligned well with a gully crossing Trench 12 which had been highlighted as an anomaly, and only a few anomalies in Trenches 1 and 5 did not have corresponding features identified by excavation.

6.1.2 It is clear that activity was (as also indicated by the geophysical survey) concentrated in the northern half of the Site, east of a substantial boundary ditch crossing Trench 10 and north of the small undated gully crossing Trenches 6 and 12.

6.1.3 Nine ditches contained datable pottery - [110] potentially early to Middle Iron Age, [504] [1004] Middle Iron Age, [106] [204] [206] [506] [509] [1010] Iron Age – with no indications of Late Iron Age or Early Roman activity, suggesting a distinct time limitation to the settlement.

6.1.4 The geophysical survey had indicated several phases of shifting sub rectangular and sub circular enclosure patterns. Despite the dated pottery this didn't translate to any useful phasing of the enclosure patterns. The relationship between three intercutting ditches in Trench 1 was found, but only the middle of three was dated (Iron Age); the relationship between two Iron Age ditches in Trench 2 was obscured by a later furrow and CBM pipe; a ditch containing possible Early to Middle Iron Age pottery in Trench 1, appeared to be part of the same enclosure as a ditch in Trench 2 containing Iron Age pottery; two potentially intercutting ditches in Trench 5, one Middle Iron Age and one Iron Age, proved to be parallel with no direct relationship.

6.1.5 The pottery was indicative of rural, relatively low-status settlement. Although no roundhouses were identified, found features did seem truncated and its possible that the later ridge and furrow across the field has destroyed shallower features.

6.1.6 Only a few sherds of unstratified Medieval and Post Medieval pottery were recovered, which combined with the remains of ridge of furrow (later reused for Post Medieval/Modern CBM drainage pipes) support the location of the Medieval core of Willersey village being away from the site and agricultural use predating the earliest historical mapping.

7. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL

7.1.1 Results of previous geophysical survey suggested the likely presence of archaeological activity across the northern half of the field. The findings of the trial trenching have confirmed the accuracy of the geophysical survey, with all but one archaeological feature uncovered corresponding to geophysical anomalies. Features consisted of twelve boundary ditches, one gully, two postholes (of a post built four-post structure), and twelve furrows.

7.1.2 Stratified pottery dating to the Iron Age, iron artefacts and animal bone (including microfauna) was recovered. Nine of the ditches contained datable pottery, ranging from potentially Early to Middle Iron Age, Middle Iron Age, and Iron Age – with no explicitly Late Iron Age or Early Roman types. The pottery was indicative of rural, relatively low-status settlement. One of the vessels had a burnt residue on its inner surface and may be suitable for residue analysis.

7.1.3 Only a few sherds of unstratified Medieval and Post Medieval pottery were recovered, which combined with the remains of ridge of furrow (later reused for Post Medieval/Modern CBM drainage pipes) indicate agricultural use of the site during these periods.

7.1.4 The results of the evaluation fit well into a wider picture of a Later Iron Age in the Cotswolds where "small, household-sized enclosures (less than 1ha in size), usually rectilinear" were common. Any future investigations at the site may uncover domestic activity which might then be able to address *SWARF Strategist theme A. Interaction between settlement and landscape*.

7.1.5 It could be illuminating to compare this site to the Roman settlement (HER2332) c.640m north of the site and the forthcoming report/s about a nearby multiphase site including a Roman villa (Historic England 2025) in order to draw conclusions about movement over time but also contribute to The Council for British Archaeology's period specific research agenda (CBA 2001) *Themes for urban research, c 100 BC to AD 200* on changes to settlement patterns and urbanisation.

7.1.6 Future excavation at the site could recover significant animal bone assemblages that could contribute to our understanding of animal roles during the Middle Iron Age in this locality, in turn building on knowledge for the wider region. The recovery of microfauna and freshwater species such as water vole and frog/toad also indicate potential for recovery of material suitable for reconstructing past environmental and habitat conditions during the Iron Age. This could address *SWARF Research Aim 17: Improve the quality and quantity of environmental data and our understanding of what it represents* and *19: Improve our understanding of wild and domestic animals in the past*. The former specifically mentions 'understanding of the relative importance of hunting red and roe deer' as a desired outcome of a environmental data gathering, and the tentative identification of red deer in the animal bone assemblage from the evaluation indicates this site has potential to contribute.

7.1.7 The survival of material suitable for radiocarbon dating alongside pottery finds could also potentially help address dating and chronological division of the Iron Age in the Severn-Cotswold area (SWARF Chapter 6 Page 128), where a twofold division of the Iron Age, around the middle of the 4th century BC as an alternative to early, middle and late is supported. This could address SWARF *Research Aim 14: Widen our understanding of Later Bronze Age and Iron Age material culture* as well as *Research Agenda 16: Increase the use and improve the targeting scientific dating,* subsection *e. A better definition of key transitional phases.*

7.1.8 The posthole structure in Trench 10, which contained a fragment of fired clay suggests that further excavation could improve the detail of subsistence carried out at the site additional to the faunal evidence.

7.1.9 Earlier features on the site have been truncated by later ridge and furrow, drainage, a telegraph pole, and a gas pipeline. Despite truncation, prehistoric features are identifiable in form, pottery was in good condition, microfauna was recoverable and there is research potential as identified above. The prehistoric activity is therefore a heritage asset of local and regional significance. The ridge and furrow pattern is of lower value/local significance.

7.1.10 The effect of the proposed development on the belowground archaeology is likely to result in significant or total loss of the archaeological resource in the impacted areas. Chapter 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework outlines how the planning process should take into account non-designated heritage assets. Mitigation of the impact on the prehistoric activity in the form of excavation is likely to be a condition of planning permission:

> *"Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible" – NPPF 218*

7.1.11 The accuracy of the geophysical survey suggests that it can be used to target future mitigation on the concentrated area of prehistoric activity in the northern half of the field.

8. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX I ARCHIVE STATEMENT

The site archive is comprised of the following materials:

Item	Quantity
Trenching and field recording sheets	12 trench sheets 50 context sheets
GPS Plans	Digital data
Digital Photographs	127 JPG files
Registers (Finds, drawings, photographs, soil samples)	4 PDF files
Finds Assemblage	1 box - To be finalised by the receiving museum

8.1.1 The archive is currently stored by Rubicon Archaeology Ltd. at their Cardiff Office, Unit K7, Capital Business Park, The Levels, Cardiff, and will subsequently be deposited under an Accession no. provided by Corinium museum during deposition process.

APPENDIX II CONTEXT TABLE

BOS = break of slope

Trench	Context no.	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
1	101	Layer	>25	>2	0.25	Dark grey brown friable clayey silt with occasional stones	Topsoil
	102	Layer	>25	>2	0.20	Mid orange soft sandy silt	Subsoil
	103	Layer	>25	>2	-	Light grey to orange clay with occasional gravels	Natural
	104	Cut	>2	>0.92	0.46	NE-SW linear with sharp BOS top and base, steep sides, concave base. Filled by (105)	Ditch
	105	Fill	>2	>0.92	0.46	Dark grey brown silty clay, firm. Cut by [0106]	Ditch fill - silting
	106	Cut	>2	>2.10	0.64	NE-SW linear with sharp BOS top, moderate BOS base, steep sides, undulating base. Filled by (107)	Ditch
	107	Fill	>2	>2.10	0.64	Dark brown grey silty clay, firm, occasional medium stones. Potsherds. Cut by [108].	Ditch fill - silting
	108	Cut	>2	2.04	0.64	NE-SW linear, moderate BOS top, gradual BOS base, steep sides, concave base. Filled by (109)	Ditch
	109	Fill	>2	2.04	0.64	Mid grey brown silty clay, firm, rare small stones. Animal bone.	Ditch fill - backfill
	110	Cut	>4.5	>0.90	>0.80	NW-SE linear, sharp BOS top and base, steep sides, flat base. Filled by (111) (112)	Ditch
	111	Fill	>1	>0.90	>0.80	Mid grey brown silty clay, firm, infrequent stone. Potsherds, animal bone. Cut by [113]	Lower ditch fill - silting
	112	Fill	>4.5	>0.45	0.30	Dark brown grey silty clay, firm, occasional charcoal. Cut by [113]	Upper ditch fill - silting
	113	Cut	>1	>0.55	>0.45	NW-SE linear, sharp BOS top, gradual BOS base, steep sides and V-shaped base. Filled by (114)	Ditch re-cut
	114	Fill	>1	>0.55	>0.45	Mid grey brown silty clay, firm	Ditch fill - silting
2	201	Layer	>26	>2	0.25	Dark grey brown friable clayey silt	Topsoil

Trench	Context no.	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
	202	Layer	>26	>2	0.20	Mid orange soft sandy silt	Subsoil
	203	Layer	>26	>2	-	Light green grey clay, orange brown clay, occasional gravels	Natural
	204	Cut	>0.8	>1.2	0.5	NE-SW lienar with sharp BOS top and base, moderately sloping sides and concave base. Cut by modern pipe which conceals relationship with adjacent ditch [206]. Filled by (205)	Ditch
	205	Fill	>0.8	>1.2	0.5	Mid grey brown silty clay, rare small to medium stones. Potsherd	Ditch fill - silting
	206	Cut	>1	>1.15	0.5	EW linear, sharp BOS top, steep sides and gradual BOS to flat base. Filled by (207)	Ditch
	207	Fill	>1	>1.15	0.5	Mid grey brown clayey silt with rare stones, CBM, iron nail, animal bone	Ditch fill
	208	Cut	>0.76	>0.80	0.26	Approx NE-SW, uncertain if linear, uncertain edges, uncertain but seems concave, uncertain BOS to a flat base. Seen in sections after weathering. Filled by (209)	Possible recut of [206]
	209	Fill	>0.76	>0.80	0.26	Mid dull orange brown clayey silt with occasional small stones	Upper fill of [206] or fill of [208]
3	301	Layer	>25	>2	0.32	Dark grey brown clayey silt, friable, rare sub angular stone	Topsoil
	302	Layer	>25	>2	0.15	Mid orange brown clayey silt with occasional gravel	Subsoil
	303	Layer	>25	>2	-	Orange and grey clay	Natural
4	401	Layer	>25	>2	0.32	Dark grey brown clayey silt friable rare sub angular stone	Topsoil
	402	Layer	>25	>2	0.14	Mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional smalls tones/gravel	Subsoil
	403	Layer	>25	>2	-	Bands of mid orange brown sand and white gravels	Natural
5	501	Layer	>25	>2	0.37	Dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional stones	Topsoil
	502	Layer	>25	>2	0.10	Mid to dark orange brown sandy silt	Subsoil
	503	Layer	>25	>2	-	Mid orange clayey sand with frequent white gravel bands	Natural

Trench	Context no.	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
	504	Cut	>1.8	0.7	0.33	NW-SE linear, 45 degree BOS top and sides, gradual to sharp BOS base, flat base. Filled by (505). Deeper towards middle of trench. Parallel to [506]	Ditch
	505	Fill	>1.8	0.7	0.33	Dark brown grey silty clay with moderate small sub-angular stones, rare small sub-rounded stones, a mix of white and red stone, animal bone, potsherds	Ditch fill
	506	Cut	>1.8	1.5	0.4	NW-SE linear, gradual BOS top and base, sloping sides and gently concave base. Slightly irregular. Filled by (507) (508)	Ditch
	507	Fill	>1.8	1.5	0.32	Dark brown grey silty clay with moderate small sub-angular stones, rare small sub-rounded stones, animal bone, potsherds	Upper ditch fill
	508	Fill	>1.8	0.77	0.08	Dark grey brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones	Lower ditch fill
	509	Cut	>1.8	>1.01	>0.58	NW-SE linear with gradual BOS top and steep sides. Filled by (510) (511). Not bottomed due to space/depth constraints within trench.	Ditch
	510	Fill	>1.8	>1.01	0.36	Dark grey brown silty clay with frequent small sub-angular stones. Stones concentrated/positioned to NE side, possibly supporting a break in the ditch. Two large, flat, subangular stones seem placed between (510) and (511) towards the SW side. Animal bone.	Upper ditch fill
	511	Fill	>1.8	>0.52	>0.22	Dark brown grey silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones. Animal bone	Lower ditch fill
	512	Cut	>1.8	>0.95	0.11	Sub-circular in plan, narrowing to southeast. Imperceptible break of slope top and base, flat base, shallow sloping sides. Filled by (513)	Cut of possible feature – likely natural variation
	513	Fill	>1.8	>0.95	0.11	Mid yellow brown silty clay with rare small sub angular stones	Fill of possible feature – likely natural variation
6	601	Layer	>25	>2	0.35	Dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional stones	Topsoil
	602	Layer	>25	>2	0.10	Mid to dark orange brown sandy silt. Thinner than in other trenches, and no present throughout.	Subsoil
	603	Layer	>25	>2	-	Mid orange clayey sand with frequent bands of white gravel	Natural
	604	Cut	>0.85	0.7	0.12	NE-SW linear with gradual BOS top and base, gently sloping sides and flat base. Filled by (605)	Drainage gully
	605	Fill	>0.85	0.7	0.12	Light orange brown sandy clay with no inclusions	Gully fill
	606	Deposit	>1	>2	0.80	NW-SE irregular linear. Light orange brown sandy clay with no inclusions	Deposit – likely natural
	607	Cut	>1	>1	0.40	E-W linear with gradual BOS top and base, moderately sloping sides and concave base. Cut by modern CBM land drain	Ditch

Trench	Context no.	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
	608	Fill	>1	>1	0.50	Light grey brown silty clay. CBM. Animal bone.	Ditch fill
	609	Fill	>1	>1	0.50	Mid grey brown silty clay with frequent stones. Potsherds. Animal bone. CBM	Ditch fill
7	701	Layer	>25	>2	0.35	Dark orange brown clayey silt friable rare stone	Topsoil
	702	Layer	>25	>2	0.20	Mid orange sandy silt with occasional white gravels	Subsoil
	703	Layer	>25	>2	-	Mostly mid orange sand with moderate to frequent white gravel, some areas of green grey sandy clay	Natural
8	801	Layer	>25	>2	0.37	Dark grey brown clayey silt friable rare sub angular stone	Topsoil
	802	Layer	>25	>2	0.15	Mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional small stone/gravels	Subsoil
	803	Layer	>25	>2	-	Mid to light orange and grey brown sand and bands of gravel	Natural
9	901	Layer	>25	>2	0.30	Dark grey brown clayey silt friable rare sub angular stone	Topsoil
	902	Layer	>25	>2	0.28	Mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional small stone/gravels	Subsoil
	903	Layer	>25	>2	-	Mid orange brown sand and bands of white gravels	Natural
10	1001	Layer	>25	>2	0.15	Clayey silt Dark grey brown rare subangular stone	Topsoil
	1002	Layer	>25	>2	0.15	Clayey silt mid orange brown	Subsoil
	1003	Layer	>25	>2	-	Gravels	Natural
	1004	Cut	>2	0.90	0.18	NW-SE linear with sharp BOS top and base, steep sides and V-cut. Filled by (1005)	Ditch
	1005	Fill	>2	0.90	0.18	Dark brown silty clay with frequent stone, animal bone, potsherds. Larger stones seem concentrated to sides.	Ditch fill – backfill/dumping
	1006	Cut	0.66	0.60	0.24	Subcircular, gradual BOS top and base, steep sides and flat base. Filled by (1007)	Posthole in 4 PH structure
	1007	Fill	0.66	0.60	0.24	Dark grey brown clayey silt with moderate small stones and occasional charcoal. Animal bone.	Fill of posthole

Trench	Context no.	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
	1008	Cut	0.70	>0.44	0.38	Subcircular, sharp BOS top and base, steep sides and flat base with deeper circular 'post pipe' slightly off centre to west. Filled by (1009)	Posthole with deeper postpipe in 4 PH structure
	1009	Fill	0.70	>0.44	0.38	Dark grey brown clayey silt with moderate small stones, three larger packing stones and occasional charcoal.	Fill of posthole with packing stone
	1010	Cut	>2	2.20	0.78	E-W linear V-cut. Filled by (1011)	Ditch
	1011	Fill	>2	2.20	0.78	Dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional larger stones, animal bone, potsherds	Ditch fill
11	1101	Layer	>25	>2	0.30	Friable Dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional stones. Thinner at NW end	Topsoil
	1102	Layer	>25	>2	0.25	Mid orange soft silty sand with occasional gravel	Subsoil
	1103	Layer	>25	>2	-	Bands of gravel, lighter and orange sands	Natural
12	1201	Layer	>25	>2	0.30	Dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional stones	Topsoil
	1202	Layer	>25	>2	0.15	Mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional stones	Subsoil
	1203	Layer	>25	>2	-	White gravel bands light green grey clay and orange sandy silt	Natural
	1204	Cut	>2	1.19	0.33	NW-SE linear with a possible irregular terminus at the NW end. Sharp BOS top, imperceptible at base, concave but uneven sides, base irregular. Filled by (1205)	Possible feature – likely natural
	1205	Fill	>2	1.19	0.33	Mid yellow brown and grey brown – mottled – clayey silt with rare small white stones/gravel	Possible feature – likely natural bioturbation
	1206	Cut	>2.90	0.37	0.06	E-W linear with rounded western terminus. Gradual BOS top, imperceptible at base, shallow sloping sides and flat base. Filled by (1207)	Gully terminus
	1207	Fill	>2.90	0.37	0.06	Dark grey brown clayey silt with rare small stones	Gully fill - silting
	1208	Cut	1.8	0.55	0.11	NNW-SSE linear with gradual BOS top and base, shallow sloping sides and flat base. Rounded terminus to SE. No direct relationship with [1210] discerned. Filled by (1209)	Possible ditch – likely natural
	1209	Fill	1.8	0.55	0.11	Mid yellow brown silty clay with no inclusions.	Possible ditch fill – likely natural
	1210	Cut	1.8	0.45	0.2	N-S linear. Gradual BOS top and base, gradual to steep sides and flat base. Rounded terminus to S. Filled by (1211)	Possible ditch – likely natural

Trench	Context no.	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
	1211	Fill	1.8	0.45	0.2	Mid yellow brown silty clay with no inclusions.	Possible ditch fill – likely natural

APPENDIX III ANIMAL BONE TABLES

Table 4. Summary of animal bone; mammals

				Mammals					Ungulate		Mammal		
Trench	Context	Spot date (pottery)	Sample	Equid	Cattle	? Red deer	Pig	Sheep /goat	Large	Small	Large	Medium /large	Medium
1	109	-	HC	2	8			6			4	4	7
	111	Middle Iron Age	HC		1								
2	207	Iron Age	HC		1						1		
5	505	Middle Iron Age	HC	10	11			2	2		2	24	13
	507	Iron Age	HC	1	10	1	3	19			27	50	26
	510	Iron Age	HC					6	1		2		12
			1		4			2				92	
	511	-	HC	2							2		2
6	608	-	HC		2								
	609	-	HC		1								
10	1002	Middle Iron Age	HC		1			1			1		
	1005	Middle Iron Age	HC		2			4	10	1	5	6	18
	1009	-	HC								5		1
	1011	Iron Age	HC	20	8			1	12	1	23	88	3
Total				35	49	1	3	41	25	2	72	264	82

Table 5. Summary of animal bone; microfauna

Trench	Context	Spot date (pottery)	Sample	Microfauna								Total
				cf. Water vole	Vole	Very small rodent	Mouse-sized	Micro-mammal	Tiny bird	Frog/toad	Micro-fauna	
1	109	-	HC									31
	111	Middle Iron Age	HC									1
2	207	Iron Age	HC									2
5	505	Middle Iron Age	HC									64
	507	Iron Age	HC									137
	510	Iron Age	HC									21
			1	1	3	2	9	3	1	1	11	129
	511	-	HC									6
6	608	-	HC									2
	698	-	HC									1
10	1002	Middle Iron Age	HC									3
	1005	Middle Iron Age	HC									46
	1009	-	HC									6
	1011	Iron Age	HC									156
			Total	1	3	2	9	3	1	1	11	605

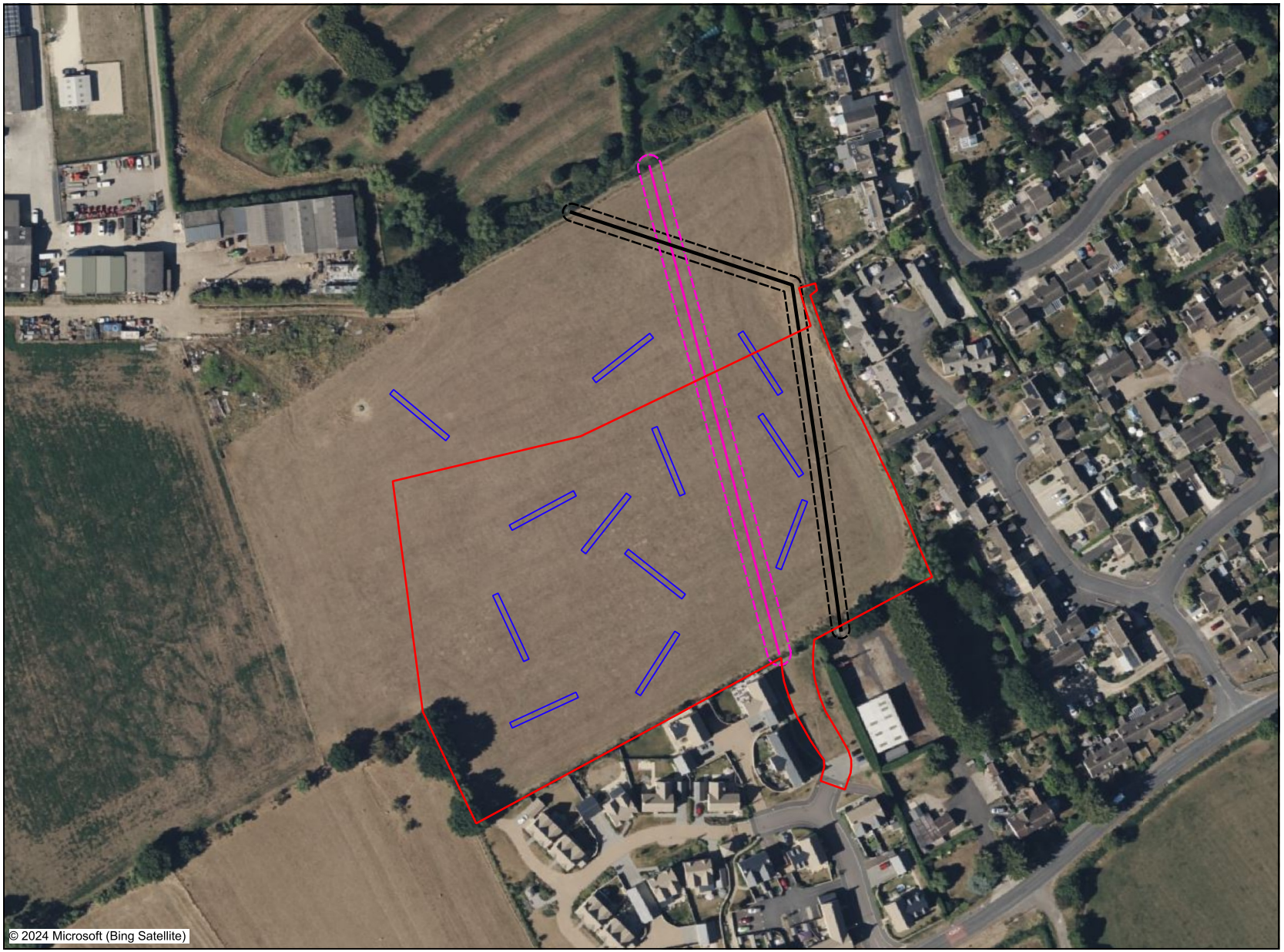
APPENDIX IV ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Table 6. Environmental data

Sample 1	
Context 510	
Feature 509	
Ditch	
Plant macrofossils	
Triticum sp. (glume base).	X
(Spikelet base).	X
T. spelta L (glume base).	X
Cereal indet. (grains).	X
Brassicaceae indent.	X
Small Fabaceae indent.	X
Large Poaceae indet.	X
Rumex sp.	X
Rumex/Carex sp.	X
Charcoal <2mm.	X
Charcoal >2mm.	X
Other remains	
Black porous material.	X
Bone.	X
Burnt/fired clay.	X
Small coal.	X
Small mammal/amphibian bones.	X

APPENDIX V OASIS FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
OASIS Number	redriver2-534466	
Project Name	Folly View	
Short description	*Rubicon Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned by Bristol & Bath Heritage Consultancy on behalf of Eagle One Homes Ltd.to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation on Land North of Folly View, Willersey, Gloucestershire. Twelve trenches were targeted at geophysical anomalies, which when excavated confirmed the presence of Iron Age enclosure ditches, a gully and a posthole-structure, with activity concentrated to a northern area of the site. Later ridge and furrow was found in a regular pattern across the site.*	
Project dates	23 June - 2 July 2025	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Geophysical survey	
Future work	Not known	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Land North of Folly View, Willersey, Gloucestershire	
Study area	3 ha	
Site co-ordinates	NGR SP 10216 39337	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Rubicon Archaeology Ltd.	
Project Brief originator	Bristol & Bath Heritage Consultancy on behalf of Eagle One Homes Ltd.	
Project Design (WSI) Originator	Rubicon Archaeology Ltd.	
Project Manager	Gemma Stevenson	
Project Supervisor	Issica Baron	
MONUMENT TYPE	Boundary ditch x 12 Gully x 1 Post built structure x 1 Ridge & furrow x 12	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Pottery, animal bone, Fe nails	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive Museum/Accession No:	Content
Physical	1 box	Potsherds, animal bone
Paper	12 trench sheets 50 context sheets	Trench sheets & permatrace
Digital	ADS	Digital photographs; site plan
BIBLIOGRAPHY Rubicon Archaeology 2025 Land North of Folly View, Willersey, Gloucestershire Archaeological Evaluation		



Legend

- Site extent
- Evaluation trench as planned
- Gas main
- OH Line HV (11kV)
- 4m Service buffer
- 3m Service buffer

Project Code: RR1768

Project Name: Land North of Folly View, Willersey

Status: Evaluation
Revision: 1.0

Prepared by: M.Smithson

Approved by: G.Stevenson

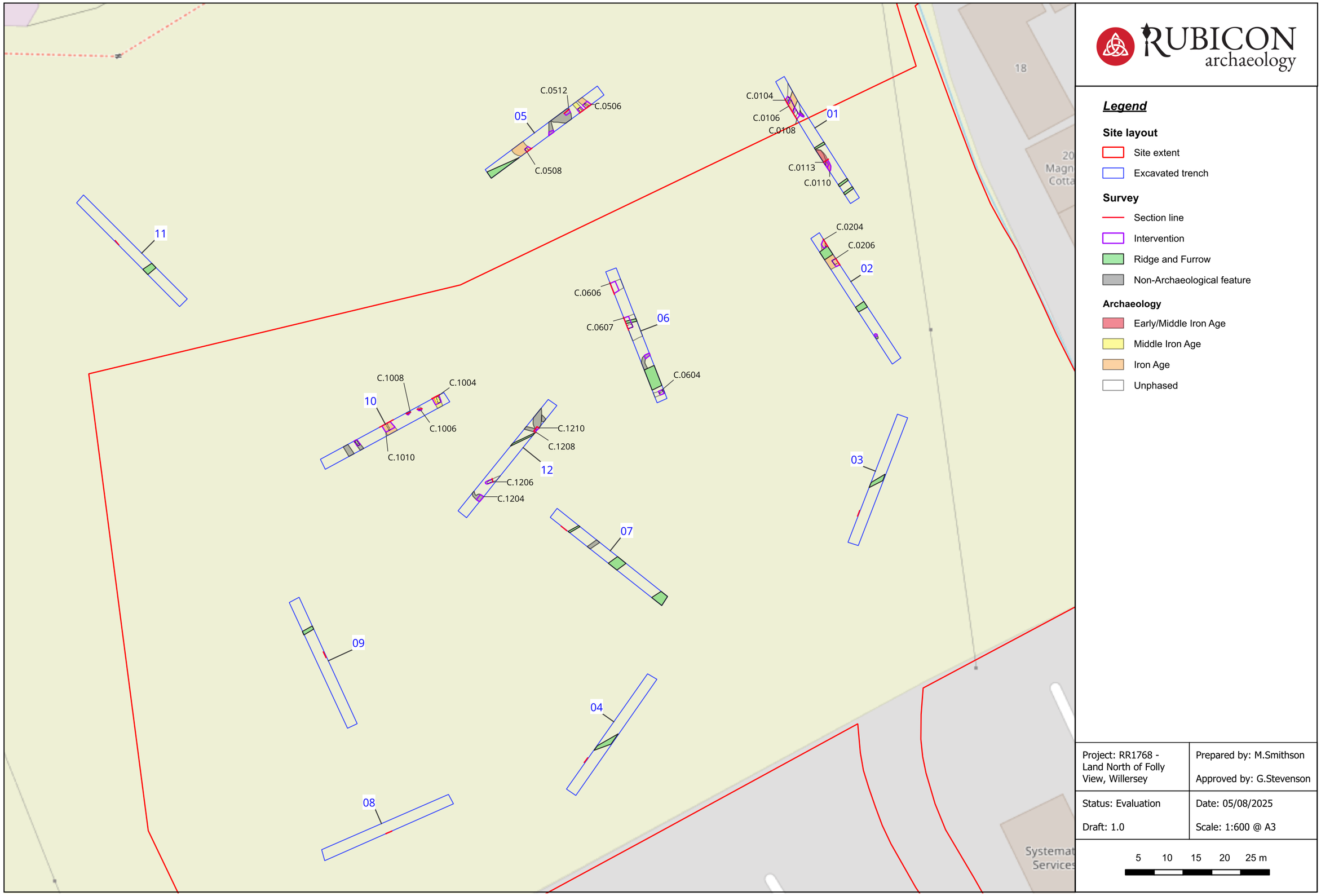
Date: 05/08/2025

Scale: 1:2000 @ A4

20 40 60 80 100 m

RUBICON archaeology

Figure 1 - Site location plan



RUBICON archaeology

Legend

Site layout

- Site extent
- Excavated trench

Survey

- Section line
- Intervention
- Ridge and Furrow
- Non-Archaeological feature

Archaeology

- Early/Middle Iron Age
- Middle Iron Age
- Iron Age
- Unphased

Project: RR1768 - Land North of Folly View, Willersey	Prepared by: M.Smithson Approved by: G.Stevenson
Status: Evaluation Draft: 1.0	Date: 05/08/2025 Scale: 1:600 @ A3

5 10 15 20 25 m

Figure 2 - Site overview with evaluation results

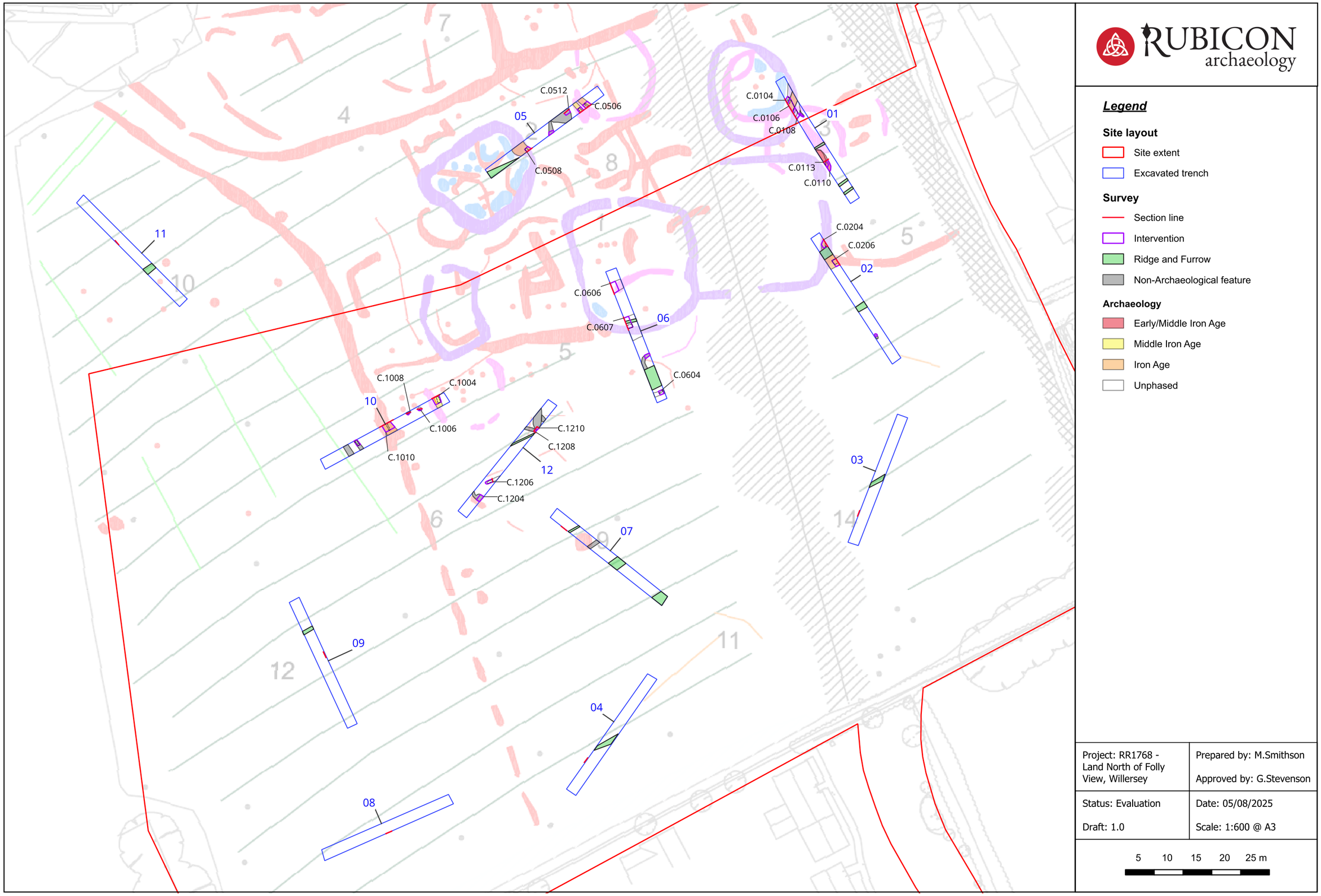
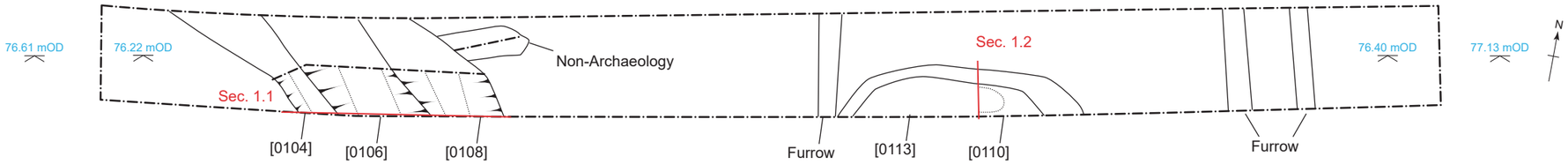
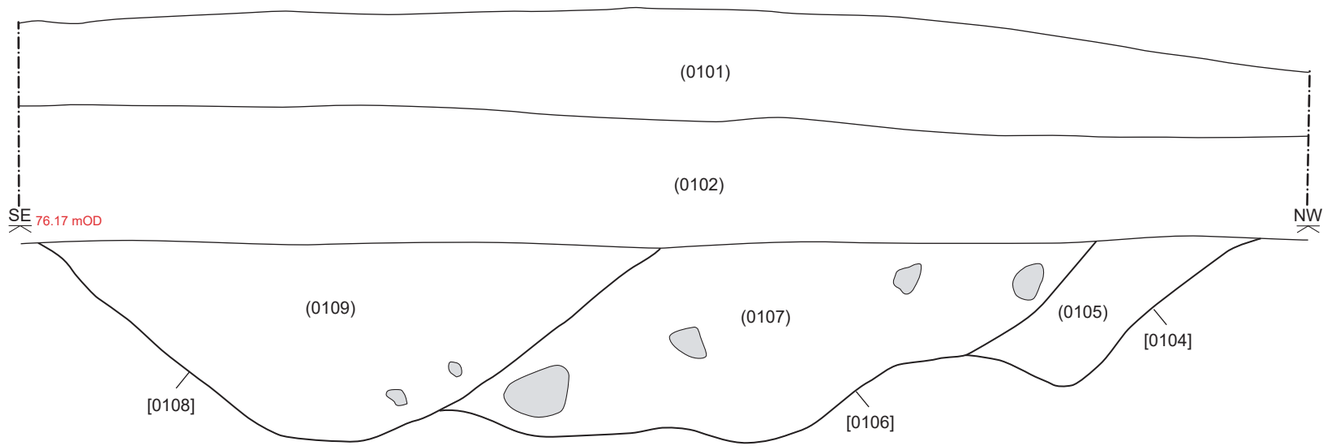


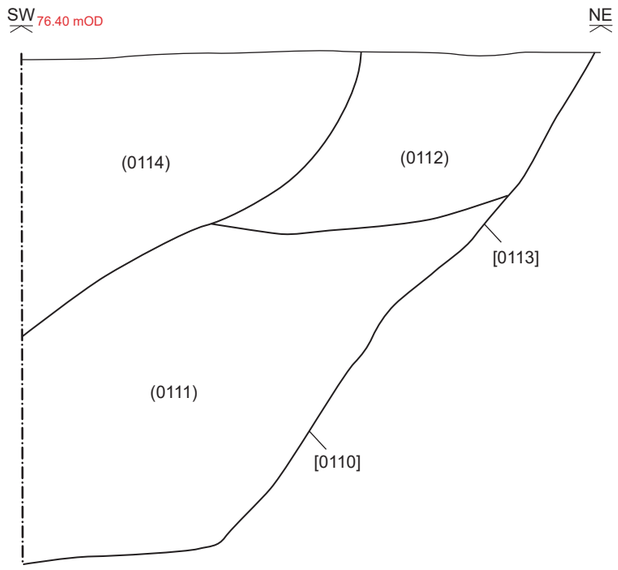
Figure 3 - Site overview with evaluation results, phasing, and geophysical survey results overlain

Trench 1





Section 1.1



Section 1.2

RUBICON archaeology

Legend

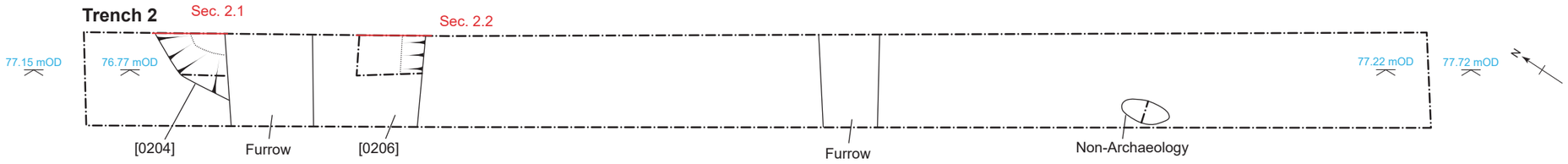
Stone

Project: RR1768 Land North of Folly View, Willersey	Prepared By: M.Smithson Approved By: G.Stevenson
Status: Evaluation Draft: 1.0	Date: 05/08/2025

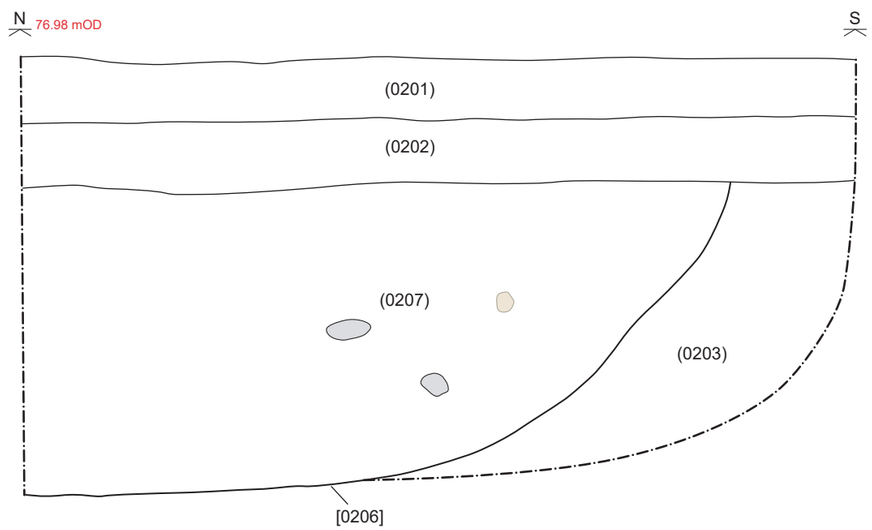
0 0.5 m
Section

0 5 m
Trench

Figure 4 - Plan of Trench 1 and sections



Section 2.1



Section 2.2

RUBICON archaeology

Legend

Stone

Bone

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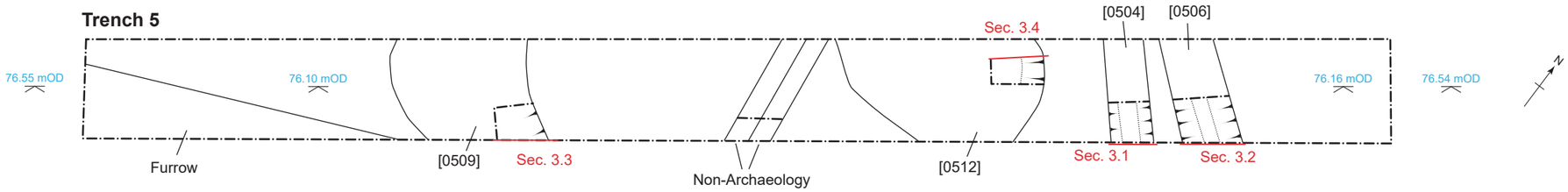
0 0.5 m

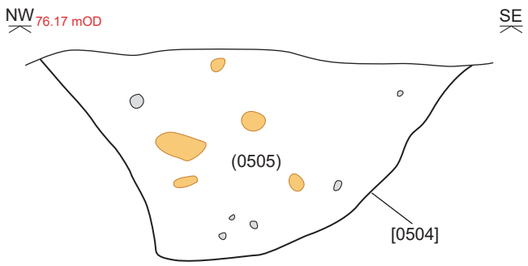
Section

0 5 m

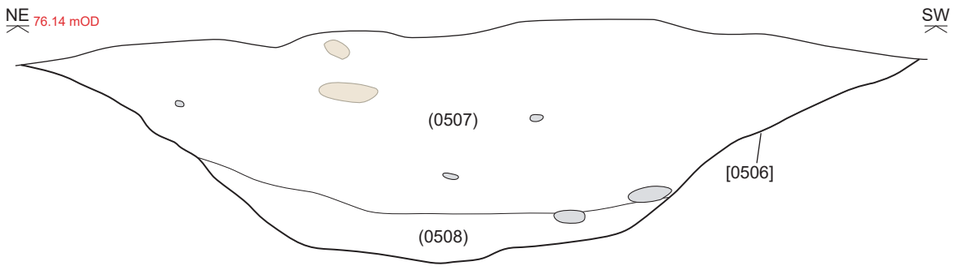
Trench

Figure 5 - Plan of Trench 2 and sections





Section 3.1



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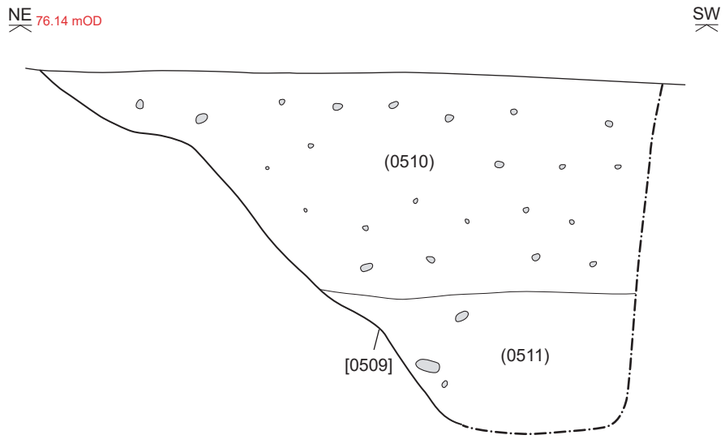

Section 3.3

Section 3.4

RUBICON archaeology

Legend

- Stone
- Bone
- Burnt Stone

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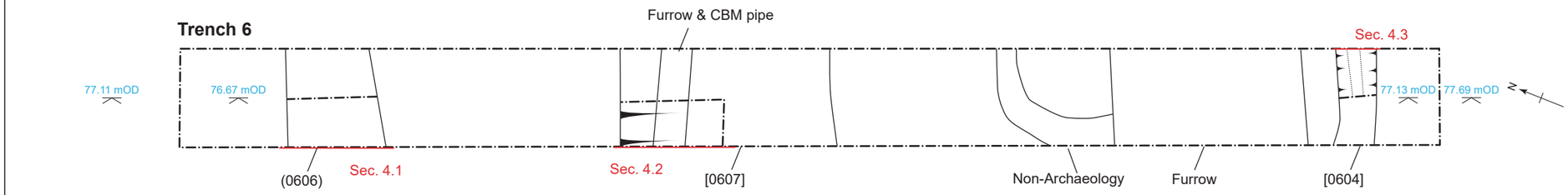
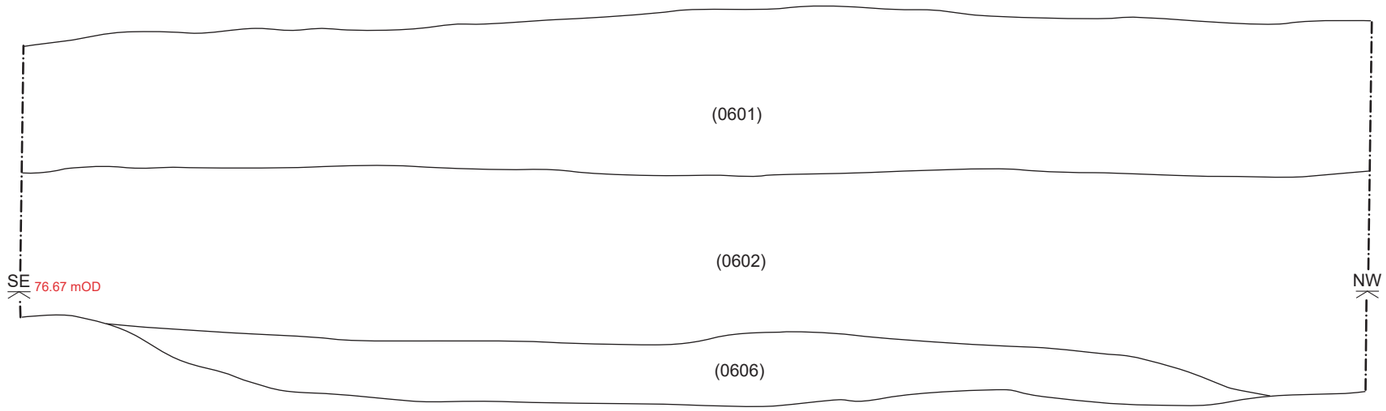
0 — 0.5 m
Section

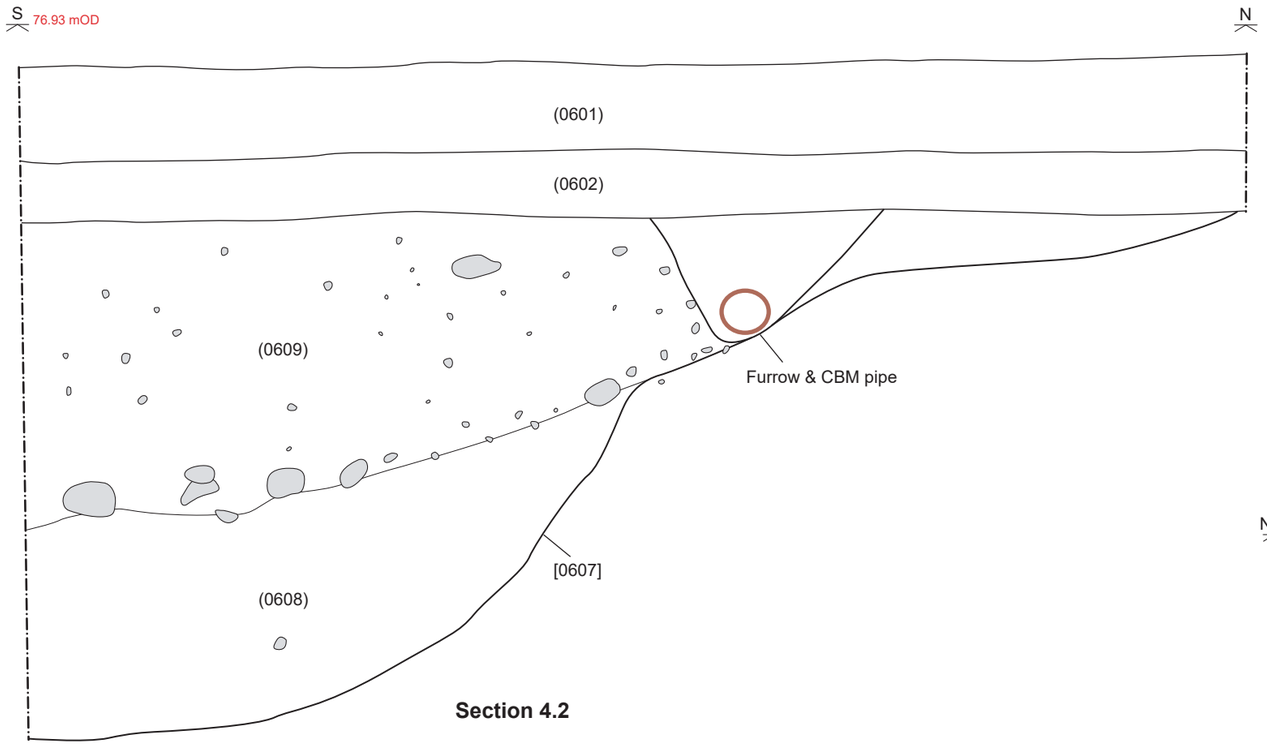
0 — 5 m
Trench

Figure 6 - Plan of Trench 5 and sections





Section 4.1



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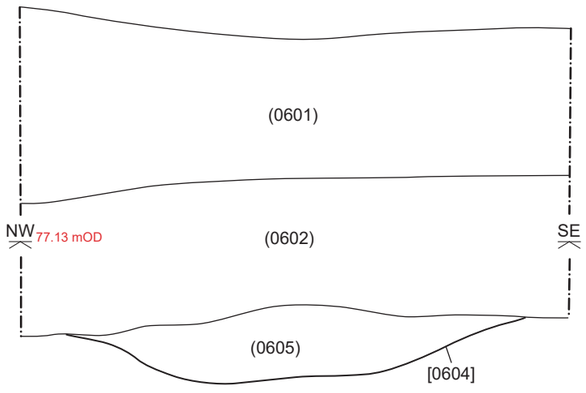

Section 4.3

RUBICON archaeology

Legend

- Stone
- CBM

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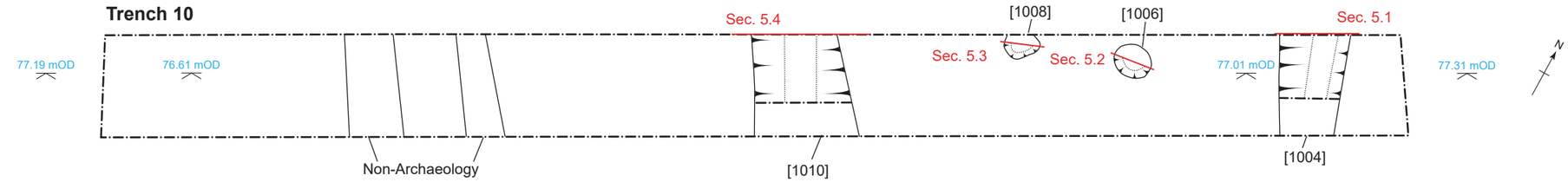
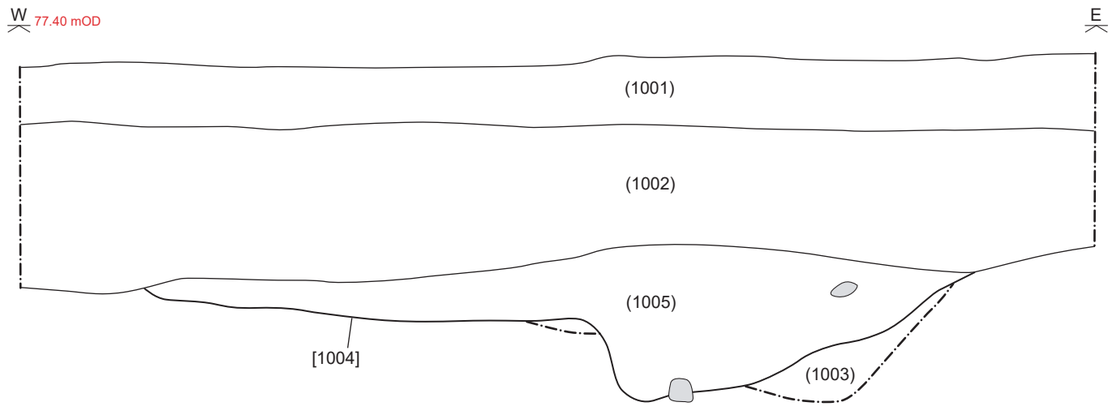
0 — 0.5 m
Section

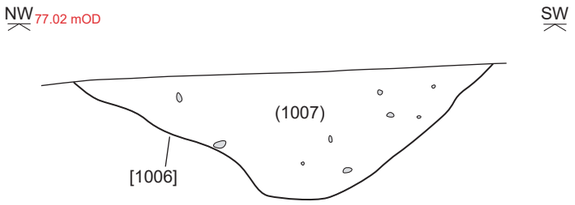
0 — 5 m
Trench

Figure 7 - Plan of Trench 6 and sections





Section 5.1



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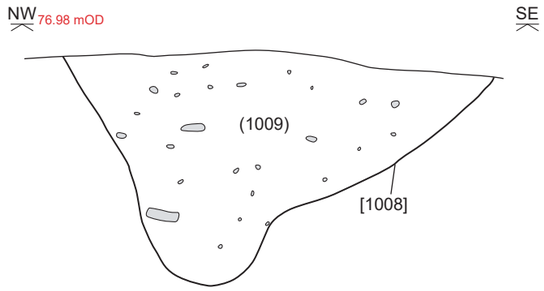

Section 5.3

RUBICON archaeology

Legend

Stone

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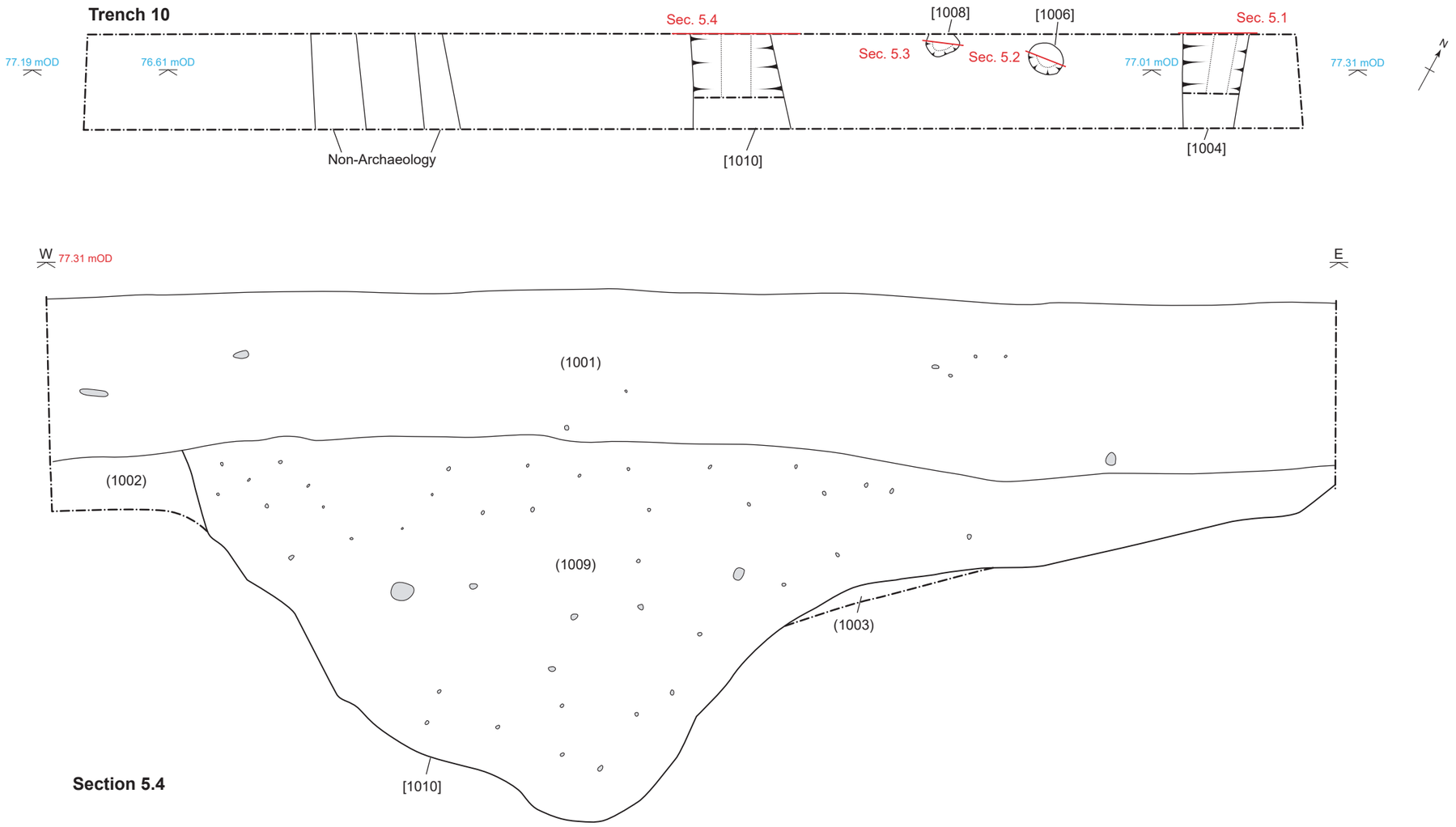
0 — 0.5 m
Section

0 — 5 m
Trench

Figure 8.1 - Plan of Trench 10 and sections



RUBICON archaeology

Legend

Stone

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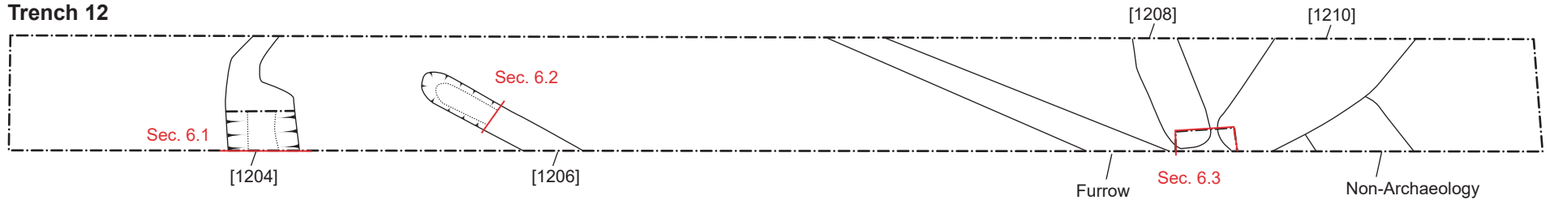
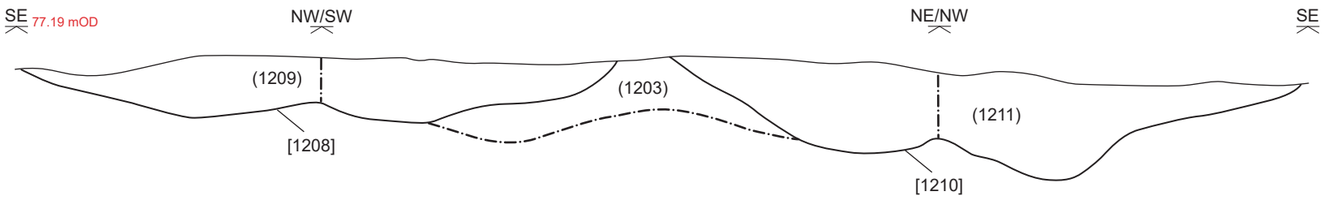
0 — 0.5 m
Section

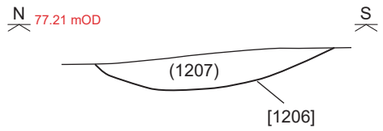
0 — 5 m
Trench

Figure 8.2 - Plan of Trench 10 and sections





Section 6.1



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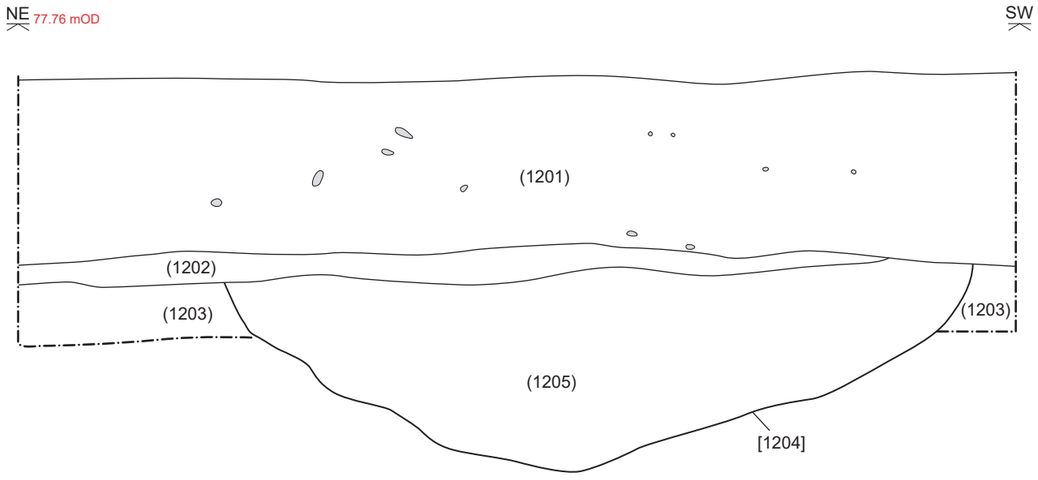

Section 6.3

RUBICON archaeology

Legend

Stone

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0 0.5 m
Section

0 5 m
Trench

Figure 9 - Plan of Trench 12 and sections.

Plate 1 - Ditches [0104], [0106] and [0108] from back to front

Plate 2 - Ditch [0108] to left and non-archaeology to right

Plate 3 - Overview of Trench 2 facing southeast

Plate 4 -North facing view of postholes [1008] and [1006]

Plate 5 - Plan view of intervention through non archaeology at west end of Trench 10

Plate 6 - Plan view of posthole [1008] showing one of the packing stones still in place

Plate 7 - Plan view of possible features [1208], [1210] facing northwest