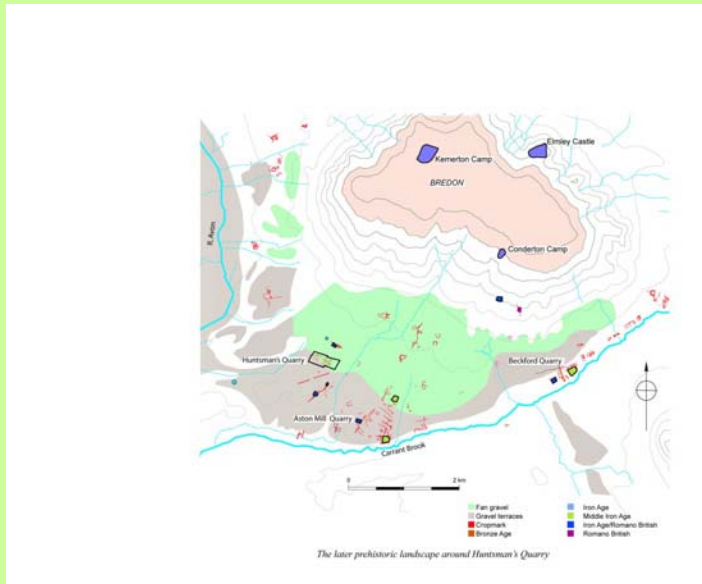


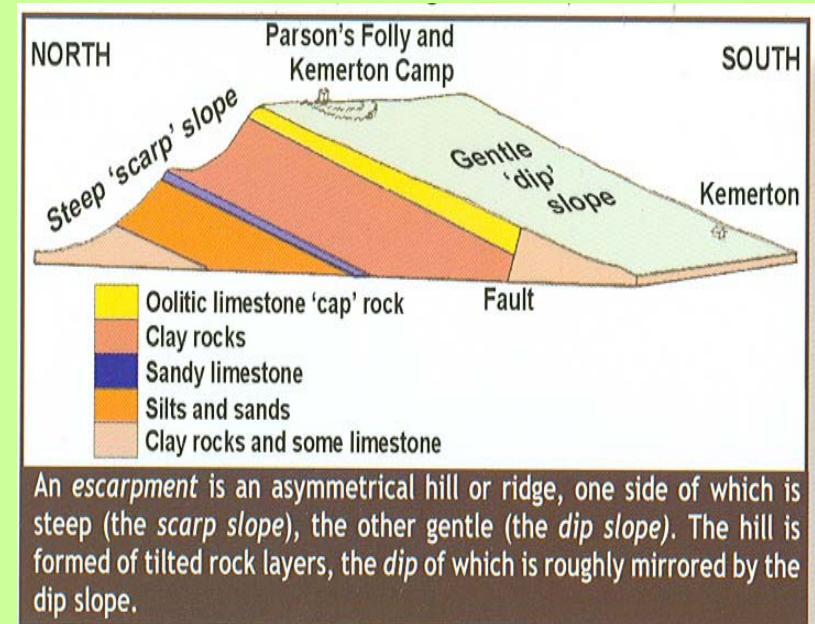
Bredon Hill and Carrant Valley

We can now look at what has been learnt about how rivers influence where we lived in the past.
Human Geography versus Physical Geography

The gentle dip slope provides settlers with a variety of soils and vegetation, so that before farming people would hunt animals attracted to the same areas near that variety and near water.



The later prehistoric landscape around Huntman's Quarry



As crop cultivation and farming developed, we cleared some of the wooded valley slopes and grew crops on fertile, wet riverside Meadowland and kept livestock like cows, sheep and pigs in pens, or on higher grassy ground, where animals could graze.

Lesson 4



This Iron Age farm at Wyre Piddle (near Evesham) grew around a natural spring line and a saline run (there are many brine springs in the county - Droitwich was a big producer of salt in the Iron Age and Roman periods).



Building a round house!

Although some Iron Age people lived in defended hill forts (like Bredon Hill) most early farmers lived on lower ground. For example along the River Severn they lived in what archaeologists cleverly call a roundhouse!



The room is littered with objects. Which might be locally made and which are bought from outside?



These artefacts were found at Ryall near Upton-on-Severn. What new skills do the makers need to work with copper, bronze and iron?

