



St. Andrews Parish Centre

Church Walk, Pershore, Worcestershire

St. Andrews Parish Centre

Church Walk, Pershore, Worcestershire

An archaeological evaluation

NGR: SO 94866 45874

Site code: CWP15

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one ten archaeology

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SUMMARY

In August 2015 trial trenching was carried at St. Andrews parish Centre, Church Walk, Pershore, the results of which were to form part of a planning application for extension of existing hardstanding area and the erection of a detached garage.

The natural substrate, an orange sandy-gravel was only reached at the base of trench 2, this was shown to be overlain by an undated deposit of predominantly stiff clay, this was also found, but not bottomed in trench 2. The only finds comprised some fragments of limestone (?building material), and an assemblage of animal bone, all of which indicates a level of human activity.

This clay deposit was overlain in both trenches by a succession of two thick, seemingly homogenous garden deposits each producing a range of residual medieval, post-medieval and modern finds comprising pottery, glass and roof tile. Animal bone was also recovered from three of the contexts, but no human bone was recorded. The varied range of dateable finds within the assemblage from these garden soils would suggest continual turning and increasing of the soil over a prolonged period of manuring and gardening. The stiffness of the underlying clay deposit and the lack of residual finds within this context suggests that these gardening activities did not penetrate beyond these overlying deposits.

In trench 3 the natural substrate was not reached, instead immediately below the garden topsoil was an *insitu* cobbled surface divided by brick edging or the remains of walling, to the north of this lay the partially exposed remains of what appears to be a former culvert, identified by a row of arched bricks. These features continued beyond the edges of the trench indicating that they formed part of a much larger area of paving, this would be consistent with a road way shown on the historic maps (OS 1885 & 1904) leading to a building (stable & cartshed) adjoining the side of the church.

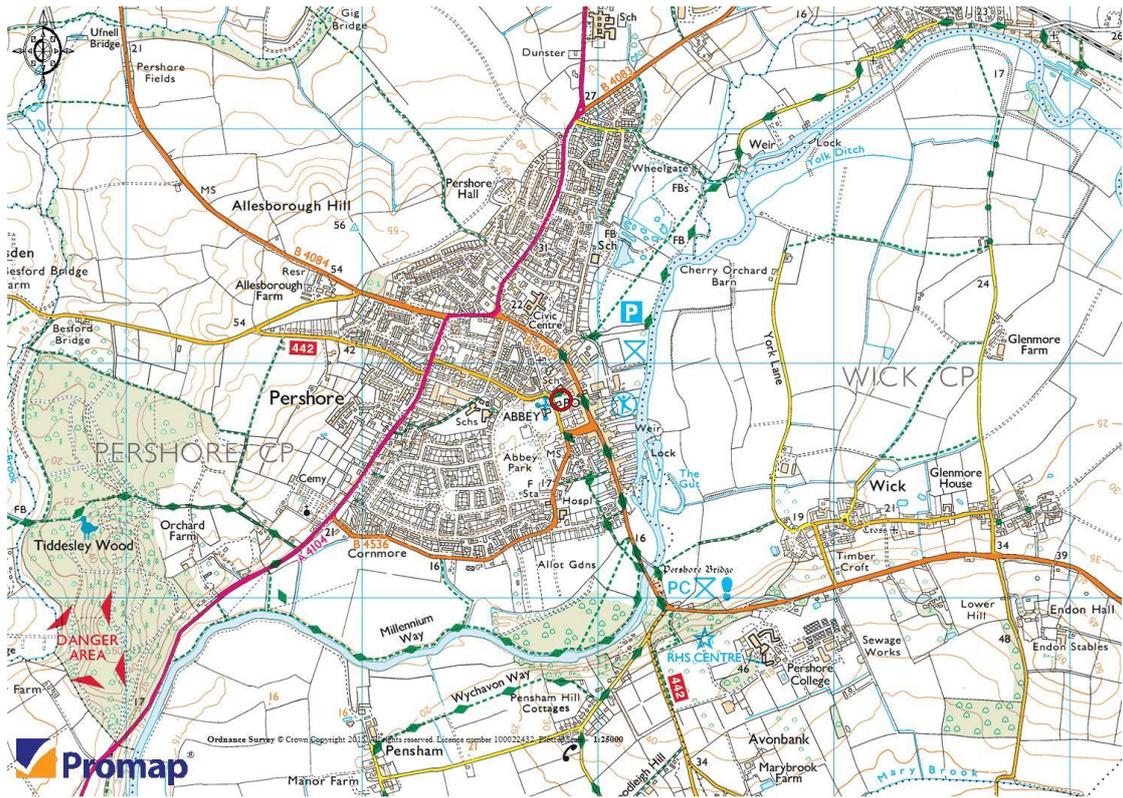


Fig. 1; site location (circled in red)

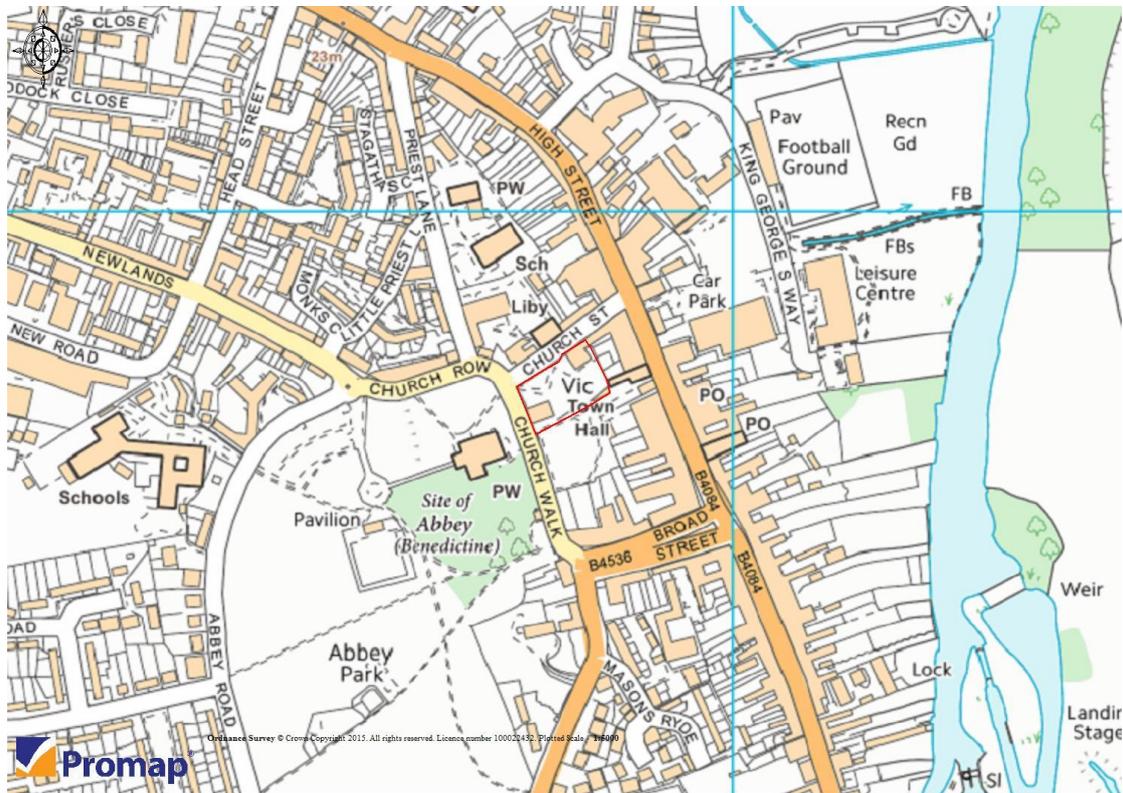


Fig. 2; area of study (outlined in red)

INTRODUCTION

Location and scope of work (Figs. 1 & 2)

This document details the results of a programme of archaeological work during 11th and 12th August 2015 at St. Andrews parish Centre, Church Walk, Pershore at the request of the Worcester Diocese and in accordance with a brief issued by Worcestershire Archive & Archaeology Service (Glyde, M., 25th February 2015). The work was carried out as part of a forthcoming planning application to Wychavon District Council for extension of existing hardstanding area and the erection of a detached garage.

While modest in scale the proposed development would result in groundworks in a very archaeologically sensitive area. There has been no archaeological fieldwork in the application area and the application has provided no assessment of the impact the works will have on any archaeological remains. It is understood that carved stonework is present both on the surface and buried in the area of new car park. However it is not known whether significant archaeological deposits occur or whether this is deposited material. The prospect for further development in the form of a detached garage would increase the likely disturbance to remains of archaeological significance.

Geology and topography

The site lies in the historic core of the medieval town of Pershore, only a short distance north-east of the Abbey. The site itself is represented by a roughly rectangular plot of land orientated north-east to south-west, and which currently forms the gardens for the existing vicarage (WSM16010), a detached house built around 1840. The Parish Church of St. Andrews (WSM05409) has undergone a number of changes, the earliest surviving part of the church is the north aisle arcade which is dated to the late 12th century on stylistic grounds. It ceased to function as a parish church in 1957 but services were occasionally held in it up to 1961. It is now a parish centre. The site lies at a height of about 20m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) and the underlying geology is Terrace Deposits (gravels), Second (Worcester) Terrace of the River Avon, (BGS, 1993), this was confirmed during the excavation (context 203, see below).

Archaeological and historical background

An HER search (WA&AS, 2015) was carried out on a 500m radius centred on the site. The search area is located within the settlement of Pershore in a meander of the River Avon. The underlying geology consists of Charmouth Mudstone Formation bedrock beneath superficial deposits of sand and gravel, alluvium and made ground. The area is dominated by the settlement of Pershore which originated in the Roman period and developed into a prosperous medieval town before gradually declining after the dissolution of the monasteries. The Vicarage, an early 19th century Grade II listed brick building forms the focus of this search.

In addition to the built environment there are also various monuments recorded, the earliest of which is a Flandrian river channel containing artefacts dating from the Neolithic. The medieval period is represented by various monuments, including an Anglo-Saxon occupation area, the sites of various industrial and domestic buildings and the abbey precinct. Unstratified finds recorded within the search area range in date from the Neolithic to the 17th century and include a polished Neolithic axe-head, Saxon spearhead and thuribles, Roman coins and pieces of a 17th century clay tobacco pipe. There has been a relatively large amount of archaeological investigation within the search area and consequently the survival of archaeology is relatively well known. The preservation of belowground remains within the Pershore urban area is considered to be excellent with an excellent potential for below ground archaeology from the Roman period through to the post-medieval. The Vicarage itself is located in the heart of the historic centre of Pershore and is only a short distance from the Scheduled Ancient Monument site of the Abbey.

The OS First Edition show the site as part of the landscape gardens to the vicarage situated in the north-east corner. The Church of St Andrew (WSM05409) occupies the south-east corner of the site, the earliest part of the building dates from the 12th century. It is said that the church was originally built by Edward the Confessor and that it was in existence in 1086. In 1147 the new church of St. Andrew was dedicated and it is possible that the new church which was built within the cemetery of the monastery (VCH, 1924). St. Andrews churchyard (WSM16044) bounds the east side of the site.

The vicarage (WSM16010), is a detached house built around 1840. The boundary wall on the north and west side along Church Walk and Church Lane (WSM16011) is mid. 18th to mid. 19th century.

an Inhumation (WSM45203) was found within the south aisle at St. Andrews Church during drainage works at St Andrew's Parish Centre in 2001. The burial was believed to date from the 18th or 19th century. The proposed site of the manhole was moved southwards so the skeleton could be left *insitu* (Wainwright, 2001).

EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

Aims of the work

The objectives of the trial trenching was to determine the date, character, quality, survival and extent of the archaeological deposits within the application area likely to be threatened by the proposed development. Should significant finds or features be identified then an appropriate excavation strategy will be implemented as a final stage of mitigation. This would be the subject of a separate brief.

Sample size and scope of fieldwork

The evaluation comprised three hand excavated trenches, the first two were each 1m square and were positioned within the footprint of the proposed detached garage. Trench 3 was 2m x 1m and was located in the area of the proposed car parking extension.

Fieldwork methods and recording

The archaeological field work and post-excavation was carried out in accordance with standards and guidance for archaeological field evaluations produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA, 2014). All deposits were excavated removing the overburden under close archaeological supervision and investigated for archaeological features. Plans of the trenches were made and sample sections were cleaned by hand and recorded during excavation

RESULTS: GENERAL (Fig. 3)

Soil and ground conditions

Conditions were generally dry during excavation with deposits showing little moisture retention. Excavation of the soils was by hand and all finds were hand collected.

Reliability of field investigation

There was no observed truncation of the underlying deposits other than that associated with turning of the upper soil during gardening activities.

Distribution of archaeological deposits

The Natural substrate (context 203) was only partially exposed in trench 2 at the base of a sondage excavated from the surface of an overlying clay layer recorded in both trenches I and 2 (contexts 102 & 202). This clay layer was overlain by a sequence of two garden deposits. In trench 3, garden deposits sealed an area of cobbled paving representing the former the road-way leading to a stable and cart shed associated with the construction of the existing vicarage in around 1840.

Presentation of results

The results of the excavation (below) are described from the earliest to the latest deposits. The trench was attributed context numbers with a numerical value equivalent to the number of the trench.

RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS (Fig. 3)

TRENCH 1

Context 102 (layer)

The surface of the geological horizon or natural substrate was not reached during excavation of trench 1, instead the earliest deposit to be revealed was context 102 at a height of about 19.70m AOD. This deposit was partially hand excavated within a small sondage measuring about 1m x 0.40m, to a depth of about 0.45m. It comprised a stiff bluey-grey (?Lias) clay with a component of small rounded pebbles and the very occasional small charcoal fleck. There was also notable root penetration. Finds consisted of the occasional small grit sized fragment of limestone although a much larger single hand-sized fragment was retrieved from

the base of the trench. A further 17 fragments of animal bone were also recovered, but no pottery was found and the deposit remained undated.

Context 100 (layer) & context 101 (layer)

Overlying context 102 to a depth of about 0.35m throughout the trench was context 101, a deposit comprising a mid-greyish-brown, clayey-silt with a small inclusion of charcoal flecking. There was also a component of small to medium sized rounded pebbles. Finds included five sherds of pottery dated to the late 17th century; some pieces of similarly dated clay pipe; two pieces of bottle glass; eight fragments of modern roof tile and six fragments of animal bone.

This was overlain by context 100 to a depth of about 0.40m. This deposit comprised dark greyish-brown loam, also with a component of small to medium sized rounded pebbles and the occasional charcoal fleck. Finds comprised modern pottery and flower pot; three pieces of bottle glass and four fragments of modern roof tile.

Both layers were subjected to significant root penetration.

TRENCH 2

Context 203

What was interpreted as the surface of the geological horizon or natural substrate (context 202) was reached at the base of a small (1m x 0.40m) hand excavated sondage at a height of about 19.40m AOD. This deposit comprised a light brown gravelly-sand with a component of small to large rounded pebbles.

Context 202

Overlying the natural gravelly-sand was context 202 comprising a layer of stiff bluey-green Lias clay with a component of small to large rounded pebbles. Finds were sparse comprising only a few small grit-sized fragments of limestone. Root penetration was significant and the surface of the deposit was undulated.

Context 200 (layer) & context 201 (layer)

Sealing the deposit (202) was context 201, this was equivalent to context 101 in trench 1. Finds consisted of a single sherd of late 11th century pottery; two pieces of modern roof tile and six fragments of animal bone.

Overlying this deposit in the sequence was context 200 and this was similarly equivalent to context 100 in trench 1. Finds recovered from this deposit

comprised seven sherds of late 17th century pottery; eight pieces of modern roof tile and three fragments of animal bone.

TRENCH 3

Context 301

A single line of red bricks aligned north-west to south-east with a similarly single line of red brick lying perpendicular to the north side of this.

Contexts 302 & 303

South of the brick walling/edging (context 302) was an exposed area of pebble (cobble) paving comprising small to large well rounded pebbles. North of the brick edging/walling (context 301) was an exposed area of pebble (cobble) paving (context 303).

Context 304

At the north end of the trench was an area of partially exposed arched brickwork.

Context 300

Sealing all of the above contexts to a maximum depth of 0.50m was a layer of garden topsoil.

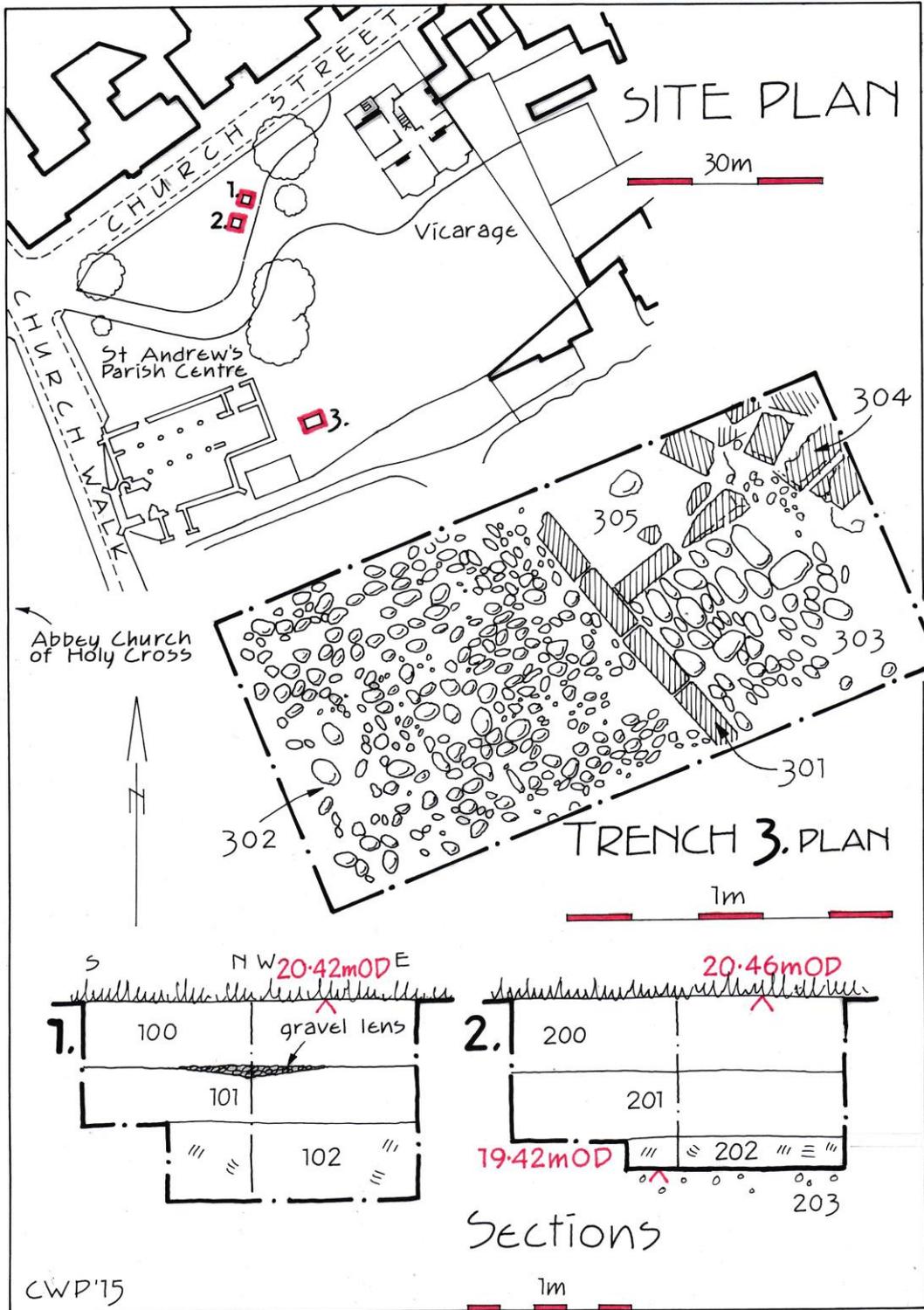


Fig. 3; site and trench plan with sections



Plate 1; section 1a, detail of contexts 100 & 101, note gravel lens visible to left of image between the two layers and small fragment of red brick below. At the base of trench is the surface of context 102. A hand excavated sondage was excavated through this deposit to a depth of 0.40m revealed a continuation.



Plate 2; section 1a, detail of contexts 100, 101 & 102, from the east



Plate 3; trench 1, plan view, showing excavated sondage through context 102



Plate 4; section 2a, detail of contexts 200 & 201



Plate 5; trench 2, from the north-west showing surface of 203 at base of excavated sondage

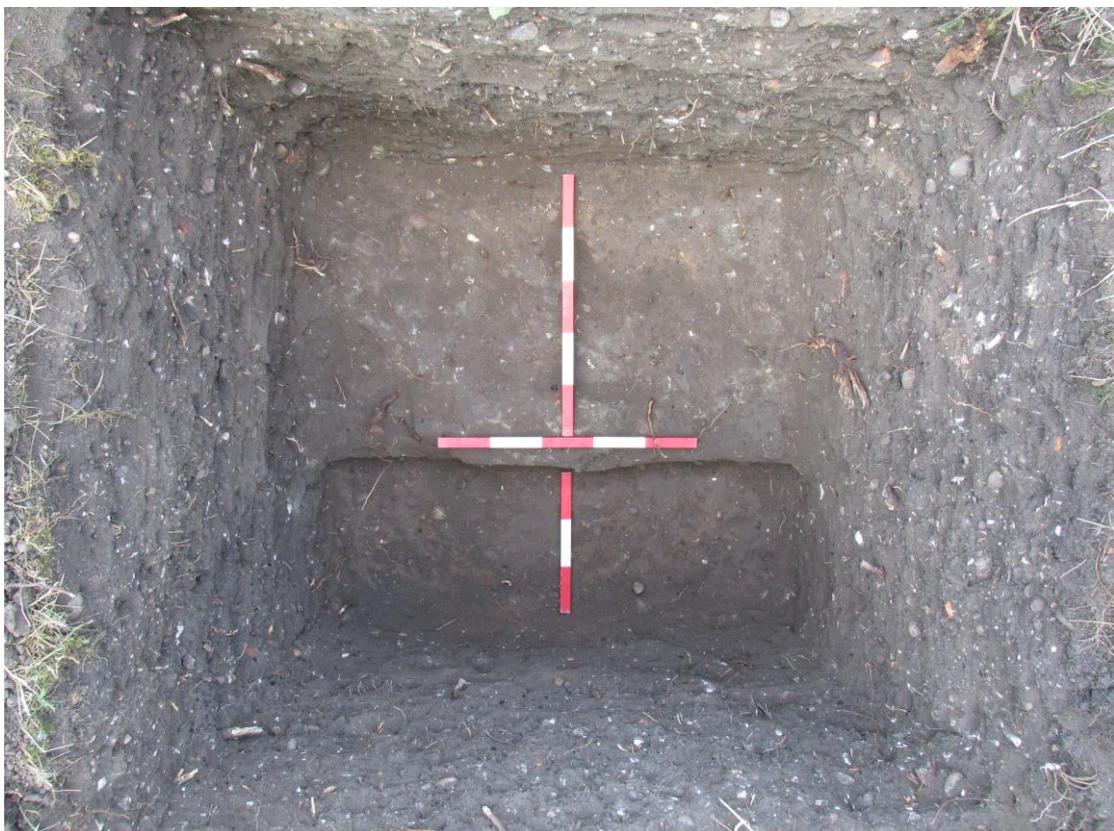


Plate 6 trench 2, plan view, showing contexts 202 (top) & 203 (bottom)



Plate 7; trench 3, from the south-west



Plate 8; trench 3, from the south-east



Plate 9; The Vicarage, from the south-east

FINDS

Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 14 sherds with a total weight of 141g, with a further 14 sherds of modern flower pot with a total weight of 50g (from context 100) not recorded in the table 1, below. It comprised a mixture of medieval and post-medieval wares. Where possible, it was recorded using the conventions of the Worcestershire county type-series (eg. Bryant and Evans 2002) as follows:

F55: Worcester-type Sandy Unglazed Ware, late 11th–14th century. 1 sherd, 4g.

F69: Oxidized Late Malvernian Ware, late 13th–17th C. 6 sherds, 70g.

F78: Post-medieval Red Earthenware, 17th–19th century. 2 sherds, 24g.

F91: Post-medieval Buff Ware, 17th–18th century. 4 sherds, 34g.

F100: Misc post-med and modern wares, 19th century +. 1 sherd, 9g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region. All the sherds of F69 were post-medieval types, other than perhaps a single small sherd from context 200, which may be 15th–16th century in date. Context 100 also produced 14 sherds (50g) of modern flower pot (not shown in the table below).

Context 101 produced two fragments of clay pipes, one a bowl, the other a stem with the spur still attached. Both have flat spurs typical of the third quarter of the 17th century, and the complete bowl is of a shape which indicates a similar date. Both of the spurs are stamped, one with an illegible set of initials in a circle, the other with "HOR[N?]". A very similar bowl with an illegible mark on the spur occurred in context 200.

Cntxt	F55		F69		F78		F91		F100		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
100									1	9	MOD
101			2	21	1	9	2	13			L17thC
200			4	49	1	15	2	21			L17thC
201	1	4									L11thC
Total	1	4	6	70	2	24	4	34	1	9	

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Ceramic building material

The ceramic building material assemblage comprised 22 fragments of modern roof tile with a total weight of 1.07kg from contexts 100, 101, 200 & 201. These finds were not retained.

Glass

Five fragment of green bottle glass weighing a total of 69g were recovered from contexts 100 and 101. These finds were not retained.

ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Animal bone by Jennifer Wood

A total of 33 (488g) refitted fragments of animal bone were recovered by hand, all of the remains were recovered from two test pits during a scheme of archaeological works. The remains were generally of a good to moderate overall condition, averaging between grades 2 and 3 on the Lyman criteria (1996). A single fragment of large mammal size thoracic vertebra and scapula blade fragment, recovered from deposits (200) and (201), displayed evidence of chop marks, possibly as a result of disarticulating and portioning of the carcass. No evidence of pathology, gnawing, working or burning was noted on any of the remains.

As can be seen from Table 1, the assemblage consists predominantly of cattle remains, with smaller numbers of sheep/goat. Isolated fragments of pig, *equid* (horse family) and goose (*Anser* Sp.) were also identified. The remaining assemblage was unidentifiable beyond size category. Due to the limited size of the assemblage, little further information can be gained, beyond the presence of the remains on site. The represented skeletal elements are consistent with remains commonly associated with domestic butchery waste. No further work is required on this assemblage.

Context	Cut	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	Weight	Comments
101	N/A	Pig	Tooth	R	1	2	Lower incisor
		Sheep/Goat	Tooth	R	2	10	Upper Molars
		Large Mammal Size	Mandible	X	1	12	Body fragment, no teeth in occlusion
		Sheep/Goat	Tooth	L	1	4	Lower M2=e
		Medium Mammal Size	Innominate	L	1	3	Ilium
102	N/A	Large Mammal Size	Long Bone	X	2	46	
		Equid (Horse Family)	Radius	L	1	66	Proximal shaft with ulna scar
		Large Mammal Size	Rib	X	3	25	Blade fragments
		Sheep/Goat	Tibia	R	1	25	Midshaft
		Cattle	Innominate	L	1	45	Acetabulum fragment
		Cattle	Astragalus	R	1	51	Gl=65mm, Gm=60mm, Bm=37mm, Bd=30mm
		Cattle	Phalanx I	L	1	19	Glpe=58mm, Bp=26mm, SD=23mm, Bd=26mm
		Cattle	Horncore	X	3	24	Fragments
		Cattle	Ulna	R	1	30	Semi-luna notch fragment
		Large Mammal Size	Innominate	X	1	21	Ischium fragment
		Medium Mammal Size	Long Bone	X	2	6	Midshaft fragment
200	N/A	Medium Mammal Size	Rib	X	1	2	Head and neck fragment
		Large Mammal Size	Thoracic	B	1	19	Cranial centra. Possibly chopped through transversely.
		Medium Mammal Size	Long Bone	X	1	5	Shaft fragment
		Large Mammal Size	Ulna	L	1	10	Semi-luna notch fragment
201	N/A	Large Mammal Size	Scapula	X	1	38	Blade fragment, chopped through the proximal and distal ends
		Goose (<i>Anser Sp.</i>)	Femur	L	1	5	Proximal Shaft, Bp=22mm
		Medium Mammal Size	Rib	X	1	3	Blade
		Large Mammal Size	Long Bone	X	2	12	Midshaft fragments
		Sheep/Goat	Radius	L	1	5	Distal shaft

Table 1; summary of identified bone

Palaeo-environmental evidence

None of the deposits exposed during the excavation proved suitable for palaeo-environmental sampling.

DISCUSSION

The natural substrate, an orange sandy-gravel (context 203) was only reached at the base of trench 2 on the west side of the site in the area of the proposed detached garage. This was shown in one of the trenches to be overlain by an undated deposit of predominantly stiff clay (context 102), this was also found (context 202), but not bottomed in trench 2. The only finds comprised some fragments of limestone (?building material), and an assemblage of animal bone indicating a level of human activity. In trench 2 this clay deposit (context 202) was about 0.20m thick whilst in trench 2 located approx.4m further to the south, the equivalent deposit (Context 102) was excavated to a depth of nearly half a metre continuing beyond the base of the trench. The evidence indicates a significant disparity in the height of the natural substrate (Context 203) between the two trenches and equally in the depth of the overlying clay.

This clay deposit was overlain in both trenches to a depth of about 0.80m by a succession of two thick, seemingly homogenous garden deposits (context 100, 101 & 200, 201), each producing a range of residual finds including medieval, post-medieval and modern finds comprising pottery, glass and roof tile. Animal bone was also recovered from three of the contexts, but no human bone was recorded amongst this assemblage. The varied range of dateable finds within the assemblage from these garden soils would suggest continual turning and increasing of the soil over a prolonged period of manuring and gardening. The stiffness of the underlying clay deposit (contexts 102 & 202) and the lack of residual finds within this context suggests that these gardening activities did not penetrate beyond these overlying deposits.

In trench 3 the natural substrate was not reached, instead immediately below the garden topsoil was an *insitu* cobbled surface divided by what appeared to be brick edging or the remains of walling, to the north of this lay the partially exposed remains of possible former culvert, identified by a row of arched bricks. These features continued beyond the edges of the trench indicating that they formed part of a much larger area of paving, this would be consistent with a road-way shown on the historic maps (OS 1885 & 1904) entering the site and forking off to the house and also leading to a building (stable & cart-shed)

adjoining the east side of the church. The existing garage which occupies the footprint of the 19th century building is currently rendered and detached from the church, and the road-way is now covered over with asphalt. Situated on the west side of the garage building is a small area of exposed cobble paving equivalent and probably associated with that uncovered in trench 3.

Summary of results

The results of the trial trenching have shown that in the area of the proposed detached garage, the underlying ground comprises about 0.80-90m of garden soils overlying an undated layer re-deposited clay containing fragments of discarded animal bone, predominantly cattle. This was shown in one of the trenches to overlie the natural orange sandy-clay.

In the area of the proposed car-parking situated directly beneath the garden soil is an area of cobbled paving, brick edging or walling and a possible brick culvert, probably associated with the construction of the existing vicarage in about 1840.

Significance

The results of the trial trenching have shown that in the area of the proposed detached garage, an undated layer of redeposited clay containing fragments of animal bone, which appears to overlie the natural sandy-gravel, is likely to be associated with an earlier period of occupation within the site. In the area of the proposed car-parking is cobbled paving and brickwork associated with the driveway construction of the existing vicarage around 1840. This included (OS 1885) a driveway forking to the house and also leading to the former cart-shed and stable in the south-east corner of the site.

Impact of development

The results of the trial trenching have shown that in the area of the proposed detached garage, natural sand and gravel will be impacted on at approx. 1m below the existing ground level in trench 1. In trench 2, an undated layer of clay producing a quantity of predominantly cattle bone, was recorded in both trenches, and overlying the natural in trench 1, at about between 0.70-80m below ground level. The remainder of the overlying soils comprises thick garden deposits.

In trench 3, deposits comprising cobble paving, brick edging or walling and a possible brick culvert will be impacted upon the carpark development at a depth of between 0.30-50m below the existing garden topsoil.

Archive Location

The archaeological documentary archive arising from the work will be appropriately conserved and deposited with the Worcestershire County Museum. The artefact collection will also be deposited with the museum, subject to agreement with the legal landowner. The digital archive arising from the work will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)

Physical archive:

pottery

animal bone

Documentary archive:

Plans, sections, site notes

X1 hard (unbound) copy of the report

Digital archive:

Pdf report

X9 digital images

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APPENDIX 1 OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: 110archa1-222528

Project name	St Andrews Parish Centre
Short description of the project	In August 2015 trial trenching was carried at St. Andrews parish Centre, Church Walk, Pershore as part of a planning application for extension of existing hardstanding area and the erection of a detached garage.
Project dates	Start: 11-08-2015 End: 12-08-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WSM67025 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	CWP15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	N/A Medieval
Significant Finds	BT Medieval
Significant Finds	BT Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Test Pits"
Development type	Car park (flat)
Development type	and detached garage
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination
Country	England
Site location	WORCESTERSHIRE WYCHAVON PERSHORE St.Andrews Parish Centre
Postcode	WR101DT
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	SO 94866 45874 52.110755776576 -2.074976918543 52 06 38 N 002 04 29 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 19.42m Max: 19.42m
Name of Organisation	one ten archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	one ten archaeology
Project director/manager	sean cook
Project supervisor	sean cook
Type of sponsor/funding body	Diocese
Physical Archive	county museum

recipient	
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	OASIS
Digital Contents	"none"
Paper Archive recipient	county museum
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes',"Plan","Report","Section"
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	St. Andrews Parish Centre; an archaeological evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cook, S.
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	one ten archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Warks.
URL	http://www.oasis.ac.uk
Entered by	sean cook (seancook@btinternet.com)
Entered on	9 September 2015