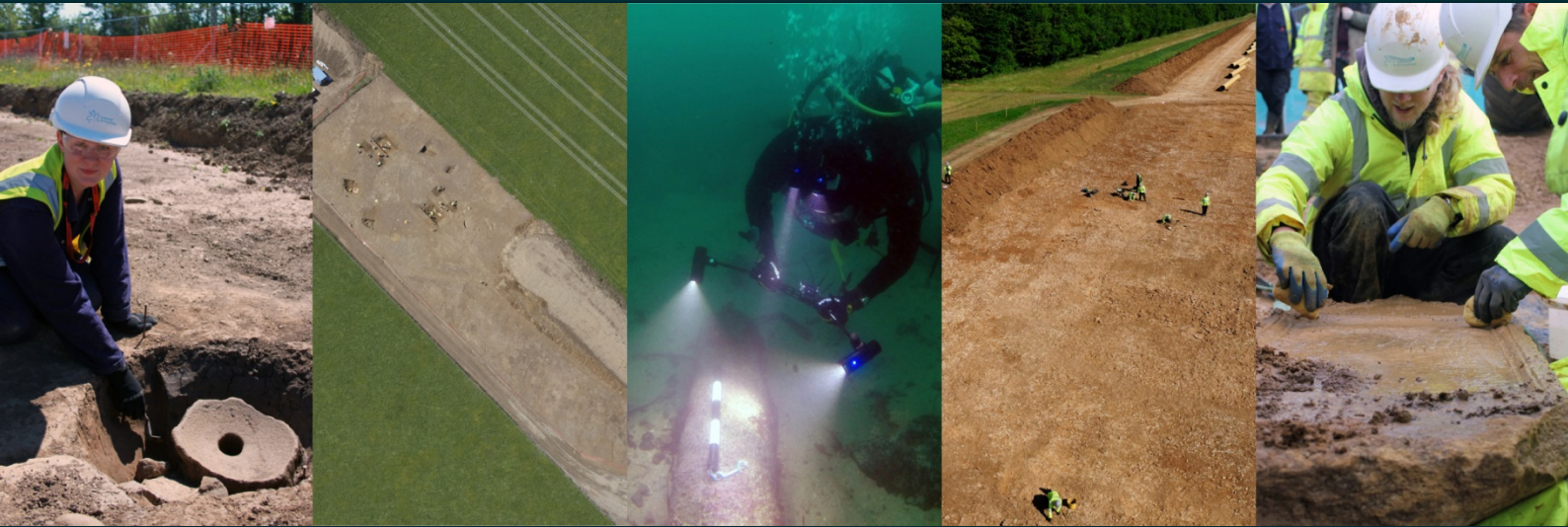


# Land off Pershore Road Eckington Worcestershire

*Archaeological Evaluation*



for  
Spitfire Bespoke Homes Ltd

CA Project: CR0116  
CA Report: CR0116\_1  
HER Ref: WSM71702  
July 2019



Land off Pershore Road  
Eckington  
Worcestershire

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: CR0116  
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Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	4 July 2019	Daniel Sausins	Steven Sheldon	Final LPA Issue		Cliff Bateman

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## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Land off Pershore Road
<b>Location:</b>	Eckington, Worcestershire
<b>NGR:</b>	392281 241825
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	17-19 June 2019
<b>Planning Reference:</b>	Wychavon District Council ref: 19/00968/FUL
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with Worcester Museum
<b>Site Code:</b>	PERK 19

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in June 2019 on land off Pershore Road, Eckington, Worcestershire. A total of eight trenches were excavated.

The evaluation identified a small number of archaeological features within the proposed development area. These were predominately located within the south-eastern part of the site.

An undated ditch/gully, identified in south-eastern part of the site confirms the presence of a penannular anomaly identified by the preceding geophysical survey. The exact function of this ditch/gully remains unclear; however it may represent part of a foundation trench or drip gully for a structure of possible prehistoric/Roman date. A further undated ditch/gully, also identified in the south-eastern part of the site, may represent part of a further structure or agricultural enclosure.

Evidence of medieval/post-medieval agricultural activity, comprising the ploughed out remains of a ridge and furrow field system, was identified in all of the excavated trenches. Two ditches, one of which contained medieval (12th to 14th-century) pottery, were identified in the south-eastern part of the site and, due to their broadly similar alignment, may be associated with the identified ridge and furrow field system. An undated ditch/gully, identified in northern part of the site may also relate to agricultural activity/ploughing.



Two undated, north/south aligned ditches were identified in the south-eastern part of the site. Neither ditch appears to correspond to any anomaly identified by the preceding geophysical survey nor do they appear to correlate to any field boundary depicted by available historic mapping.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In June 2019 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Spitfire Bespoke Homes Ltd on land off Pershore Road, Eckington, Worcestershire (centred at NGR: 392281 241825; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to accompany a planning application made to Wychavon District Council (WDC; planning ref: 19/00968/FUL) for the erection of 38 dwellings and associated infrastructure.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2019a) that was approved by Aidan Smyth, Archaeology and Planning Advisor, WDC. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). It was monitored by Mr Smyth, including a site visit on 18 June 2019.

### ***The site***

- 1.3 The proposed development area is approximately 1.6ha in extent and comprises part of a large agricultural field. The site is bounded to the north, south and east by further agricultural land and to the west by the B4080 (Pershore Road). The site lies at approximately 29m AOD at its eastern edge, with the ground level sloping down to approximately 28m AOD at the site's western extent.
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Charmouth Mudstone Formation of the Jurassic era (BGS 2019). Superficial deposits of sand and gravel of the New Inn Member, formed during the Quaternary Period, are also recorded throughout the site (*ibid.*). The natural substrate, comprising compact orange-brown clay with occasional patches of sand and gravel, was encountered in all of the excavated trenches.

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The site has previously been subject to heritage desk-based assessment (CA 2019b) and geophysical survey (Stratascan 2014). The following is a brief summary of these assessments.

- 2.2 No definitive evidence of prehistoric activity has been identified within the site itself. However, the site lies on gravel deposits of the quaternary period which are known to have high potential to contain evidence of prehistoric (and later) activity in the vicinity of Eckington (CA 2019b). An archaeological excavation (University of Birmingham 2007), undertaken c.120m to the south-west of the site, identified prehistoric remains including a Neolithic pit and part of Late Iron Age ring gully, along with an extensive Roman remains (including a single inhumation burial).
- 2.3 Eckington is believed to have an early medieval origin, with the village's current name thought to derive from the Saxon word 'Eccyngtune', meaning an enclosed settlement of a Saxon chieftain and his family (CA 2019b). The site is likely to have formed part of the agricultural hinterland of Eckington throughout the medieval period and ridge and furrow earthworks are recorded to the north, east and west of site (ibid.).
- 2.4 In 1813, the open field system in Eckington was abolished and the land enclosed and subdivided by hedges and fences. The 1885 First Edition Ordnance Survey map shows the site occupying part of a single large field. Both the site itself, and the surrounding field system, remain essentially unchanged on all subsequent editions of the OS mapping.
- 2.5 The preceding geophysical survey (Stratascan 2014) identified a group of penannular, sub-circular and pit-like anomalies, suggestive of prehistoric settlement or funerary activity, in the south-eastern part of the site.

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). This information will enable WDC to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

## 4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of eight trenches, each measuring 25m in length and 1.8m in width, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Trenches 7 and 8 were moved slightly from their original positions, as set out within the WSI, due to the presence of overhead cables. The trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.
- 4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. A single sample was recovered and processed from the natural substrate identified in Trench 6, in order to assess the potential for prehistoric artefacts within this deposit, at the request of Aidan Smyth. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Worcestershire County Museum, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-6)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and animal bone (biological evidence) are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively.



5.2 The natural substrate, comprising compact orange-brown clay with occasional patches of sand and gravel, was identified in all of the excavated trenches at a depth of between 0.35m and 0.56m below present ground level (bpgl). It was overlain by up to 0.2m of subsoil. In all of the excavated trenches the subsoil was cut by a series of evenly spaced, broadly east-west aligned plough furrows, none of which were identified by the geophysical survey. These measured up to 2.8m in width and, where excavated, had a maximum depth of 0.26m. The fills of the furrows were subsequently sealed by between 0.15m and 0.36m thickness of topsoil.

5.3 All identified archaeological features cut natural substrate and were sealed by subsoil, unless specified below.

#### ***Trench 3 (Figs 2 & 3)***

5.4 North-west/south-east aligned ditch/gully 303 (Fig. 3, Section AA) was identified in the southern third of the trench. It had an irregular profile and contained a single undated fill, 302.

#### ***Trench 6 (Figs 2 & 4)***

5.5 Parallel, broadly east-west aligned ditches 605 (Fig. 4, Section BB) and 607 (Fig. 4, Section CC) were identified cutting the subsoil in the southern half of the trench. Both ditches had a shallow 'U'-shaped profile and contained single fills, 603 and 606 respectively. An iron nail of uncertain date was recovered from the fill of ditch 605, 603. A single sherd of late 12th to 14th century pottery was recovered from fill 606 of ditch 607.

#### ***Trench 7 (Figs 2 & 5)***

5.6 Broadly north-south aligned ditch/gully 702 (Fig. 5, Section DD) was identified towards the centre of the trench. It had a shallow irregular profile and contained a single undated fill, 703. It correlates closely with the western part of a sub-square linear anomaly identified by the preceding geophysical survey. The southern arm of this anomaly was not identified within the excavated trench, although it may have been truncated by a furrow identified in the south-eastern part of the trench.

#### ***Trench 8 (Figs 2 & 6)***

5.7 North-south aligned ditch 807 (Fig. 6, Section FF) was identified in the north-western half of the trench. It had a shallow, irregular profile and contained a single undated fill, 808. This feature was not identified by the preceding geophysical survey.

- 5.8 North-south aligned ditch 805 (Fig. 6, Section EE) was identified towards the south-eastern end of the trench. It had steep sides, a concave base and contained a single undated fill, 806. This feature was not identified by the preceding geophysical survey.
- 5.9 North-west/south-east aligned ditch/gully 803 (Fig. 6, Section GG) was identified towards the south-eastern end of the trench. It had a shallow 'U'-shaped profile, contained a single undated fill, 804, from which two fragments of animal bone were recovered and appeared to terminate within the trench. This feature was not identified by the preceding geophysical survey.

## 6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material was hand-recovered from three deposits (ditch/furrow fills). The recovered material dates to the medieval and post-medieval periods. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric (Appendix B). Pottery fabric codes are equated to the Worcestershire online ceramics database (<https://www.worcestershireceramics.org>).
- 6.2 A single bulk sample <1> (totalling 40 litres of soil) was taken from natural substrate 602, identified in Trench 6, in order to assess the potential for prehistoric artefacts within this deposit, at the request of Aidan Smyth. The sample was sieved through a 0.5mm mesh. No artefactual or environmental material was recovered from this sample.

### ***Pottery: medieval***

- 6.3 An unfeatured bodysherd of Malvernian unglazed ware (F56), which dates to the late 12th to 14th centuries, was recorded from fill 606 of ditch 607.

### ***Post-medieval***

- 6.4 Three sherds of Creamware (F84) (84g), which was manufactured from the mid to late 18th century, were retrieved from fill 503 of furrow 504.

### ***Other finds***

- 6.5 Fill 603, within ditch 604, produced an iron nail, of uncertain date, in four fragments (54g).

## 7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

### *Animal Bone*

- 7.1 Two fragments of animal bone (133g) were recovered from fill 804, within ditch 803 (See Table 1, Appendix C). The bone was preserved well enough to identify both fragments as cattle molar teeth (*Bos taurus*). However, given the limited quantity of material recovered and the lack of associated dating evidence, no information was obtained other than species identification.

## 8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The evaluation identified a number of archaeological features within the proposed development area. These were predominately located within the south-eastern part of the site. The majority of these features remained undated despite sample excavation, however a number may be tentatively assigned to one of two broad periods; prehistoric/Roman or medieval/post-medieval, by examination of feature form.

- 8.2 Where archaeological features were encountered there was a variable correlation with the results of the preceding geophysical survey. Ditch/gully 702 identified in Trench 7 correlates closely to a sub-square linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. However, in Trenches 3 and 8 ditches/gullies 303, 805 and 807 were not identified by the geophysical survey. It is possible that the generally shallow nature of some of these features, and the similarity of their respective fills to the underlying natural substrate, may have prevented their detection. It is also possible that some of the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey were not identified during the evaluation (e.g. the southern arm of a sub-square linear anomaly depicted by the geophysical survey in south-western half of Trench 7) as their possible locations coincided with the presence of furrows within the excavated trenches.

### *?Prehistoric/Roman*

- 8.3 Undated ditch/gully 702, identified in Trench 7, confirms the presence of a sub-square linear anomaly identified by the preceding geophysical survey. The exact function of this ditch/gully remains unclear due to its limited exposure within the trench; however it is possible that it represents part of a foundation trench or drip gully for a structure of possible prehistoric/Roman date. Whether this postulated

structure represents a roundhouse or is associated with agricultural activity etc. remains equally unclear as no evidence of associated postholes or other structural elements were identified during the current works.

- 8.4 Undated ditch/gully 803, identified in Trench 8, may relate to a continuation of a curvilinear anomaly identified by the preceding geophysical survey and this is visible as a very faint anomaly on the geophysical survey grey-scale plot. As such, it may represent part of a further structure or agricultural enclosure of possible prehistoric/Roman date.

#### *Medieval/Post-medieval*

- 8.5 Evidence of agricultural activity, comprising the ploughed out remains of a ridge and furrow field system, was identified in all of the excavated trenches. Post-medieval artefactual material was recovered from furrow 504, identified in Trench 5.
- 8.6 Medieval (12th to 14th-century) pottery was recovered from the fill of ditch 607 identified in Trench 6, and it is possible that this ditch (along with broadly parallel ditch 605, also identified in Trench 6) relates to land management, drainage or division associated with the identified ridge and furrow field system due to their broadly similar alignment. However, the shallow nature and open profile of these features suggest that they are most likely to represent the remains of further ploughed-out furrows.
- 8.7 The function of undated ditch/gully 303, identified in Trench 3, remains unclear. However, its shallow irregular profile suggests that it may equally relate to agricultural activity/ploughing.

#### *Undated*

- 8.8 The function of undated ditches 805 and 807, identified in Trench 8, remains unclear although they may relate agricultural land management or division. Neither ditch appears to correspond to any anomaly identified by the preceding geophysical survey nor do they appear to correlate to any field boundary depicted on available historic mapping. The fills of both ditches are, however, clearly sealed by subsoil and are they are therefore considered to most probably pre-date the identified medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow field system identified during the current works.

## 9. CA PROJECT TEAM

9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Daniel Sausins, assisted by Anthony Beechey and Matthew Coman. The report was written by Daniel Sausins. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Jacky Sommerville, Sharon Clough and Sarah Wyles respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Esther Escuardo. The archive has been compiled by, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Steven Sheldon.

## 10. REFERENCES

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2019 *Geology of Britain Viewer*  
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, accessed 28 June 2019

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2019a *Land off Pershore Road, Eckington, Worcestershire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*

CA 2019b *Land off Pershore Road, Eckington, Worcestershire: Desk Based Assessment*, CA Report no. **18762**

Stratascan 2014 *Geophysical Survey Report for Land at Pershore Road, Eckington*, Stratascan Job Ref: **7088**

University of Birmingham 2007 *Land off Pershore Road, Eckington, Worcestershire: Archaeological Excavation*, UOB Project no. **1676**

Worcestershire Ceramics 2019 <https://www.worcestershireceramics.org> Accessed 26th June 2019



## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown clay silt	>25	>1.8	0.25	
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown clay silt with occasional rounded pebble inclusions	>25	>1.8	0.25	
1	102	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact orange-brown clay with occasional patches of sand and gravel	>25	>1.8	N/A	
2	204	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown clay silt	>25	>1.8	0.35	
2	203	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown clay silt with occasional rounded pebble inclusions	>25	>1.8	0.2	
2	202	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact orange-brown clay with occasional patches of sand and gravel	>25	>1.8	>0.2	
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown grey sandy silty clay	>25	>1.8	0.32	
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown clay silt with occasional rounded pebble inclusions	>25	>1.8	0.18	
3	302	Layer		Natural substrate	Light orange brown and light grey sandy clay with abundant gravel and pebbles	>25	>1.8	>0.2	
3	302	Fill	303	Fill	Single fill of ditch/gully 303. Mid orange grey clay silt	>1.8	0.4	0.19	
3	303	Cut		Ditch/gully	NW/SE aligned, irregular profile	>1.8	0.4	0.19	
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown clay silt	>25	>1.8	0.36	
4	401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown clay silt with occasional rounded pebble inclusions	>25	>1.8	0.2	
4	402	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact orange-brown clay with occasional patches of sand and gravel	>25	>1.8	>0.5	
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown clay silt	>25	>1.8	0.15	
5	501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown clay silt with occasional rounded pebble inclusions	>25	>1.8	0.15	
5	502	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact orange-brown clay with occasional patches of sand and gravel	>25	>1.8		
5	503	Fill	504	Fill	Single exposed fill of furrow 504. Mid grey brown sandy silt	>16.5	>1.6	>0.4	
5	504	Cut		Furrow	E/W Aligned. Unexcavated	>16.5	>1.6	>0.4	
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown clay silt	>25	>1.8	0.3	
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown clay silt with occasional rounded pebble inclusions	>25	>1.8	0.1	
6	602	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact orange-brown clay with occasional patches of sand and gravel	>25	>1.8	>0.5	
6	603	Fill	605	Ditch fill	Single fill of ditch 605. Mid grey brown clay silt	>1.8	1.05	0.26	
6	604	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
6	605	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned, shallow 'U'-shaped profile	>0.9	1.05	0.26	
6	606	Fill	607	Ditch fill	Single fill of ditch 607. Mid grey brown clay silt	>1.8	0.78	0.21	
6	607	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned, shallow 'U'-shaped profile	>1.8	0.78	0.21	
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown clay silt	>25	>1.8	0.3	
7	701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown clay silt with occasional rounded pebble inclusions	>25	>1.8	0.07	

7	702	Cut		Ditch/gully	N/S aligned, shallow irregular profile	>2.0	0.55	0.13	
7	703	Fill	702	Ditch fill	Single fill of ditch/gully 702. Dark grey sandy clay	>2.0	0.55	0.13	
7	704	Layer		Natural substrate	Light orange brown and light grey sandy clay with abundant gravel and pebbles	>25	>1.8	N/A	
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown clay silt	>25	>1.8	0.3	
8	801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown clay silt with occasional rounded pebble inclusions	>25	>1.8	0.1	
8	802	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact orange-brown clay with occasional patches of sand and gravel	>25	>1.8	N/A	
8	803	Cut		Ditch/gully	NW/SE aligned, shallow 'U'-shaped profile	>0.75	0.41	0.12	
8	804	Fill	803	Fill	Single fill of ditch/gully 803. Dark brown grey clayey silt	>0.75	0.41	0.12	
8	805	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned, steep sides and a concave base	>1.8	0.75	0.35	
8	806	Fill	805	Ditch fill	Single fill of ditch 805. Dark brown grey sandy silt	>1.8	0.75	0.35	
8	807	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned, shallow irregular profile	>2.0	0.61	0.12	
8	808	Fill	807	Fill	Single fill of ditch 807. Dark grey brown-black sandy silt	>2.0	0.61	0.12	

## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight	Spot-date
503	Post-medieval pottery	Creamware	84	3	11	MC18-LC18
603	Iron	Nail		4	54	-
606	Medieval pottery	Malvernian unglazed ware	56	1	2	LC12-C14

## APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table 1: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

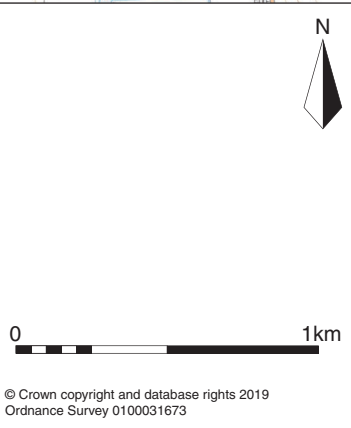
Cut	Fill	BOS	Total	Weight (g)
803	804		2	34
<b>Total</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Weight</b>			<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>

BOS = Cattle

## APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land off Pershore Road, Eckington, Worcestershire	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in June 2019 on land off Pershore Road, Eckington, Worcestershire. A total of eight trenches were excavated.</p> <p>The evaluation identified a small number of archaeological features within the proposed development area. These were predominately located within the south-eastern part of the site.</p> <p>An undated ditch/gully, identified in south-eastern part of the site confirms the presence of a penannular anomaly identified by the preceding geophysical survey. The exact function of this ditch/gully remains unclear; however it may represent part of a foundation trench or drip gully for a structure of possible prehistoric/Roman date. A further undated ditch/gully, also identified in the south-eastern part of the site, may represent part of a further structure or agricultural enclosure.</p> <p>Evidence of medieval/post-medieval agricultural activity, comprising the ploughed out remains of a ridge and furrow field system, was identified in all of the excavated trenches. Two ditches, one of which contained medieval (12th to 14th-century) pottery, were identified in the south-eastern part of the site and, due to their broadly similar alignment, may be associated with the identified ridge and furrow field system. An undated ditch/gully, identified in northern part of the site may also relate to agricultural activity/ploughing.</p> <p>Two undated, north/south aligned ditches were identified in the south-eastern part of the site. Neither ditch appears to correspond to any anomaly identified by the preceding geophysical survey nor do they appear to correlate to any field boundary depicted by available historic mapping.</p>	
Project dates	17-19 June 2019	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Geophysical Survey (Stratascan 2014) DBA (CA 2019)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Land off Pershore Road, Eckington, Worcestershire	
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)	1.6ha	
Site co-ordinates	392281 241825	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Steven Sheldon	
Project Supervisor	Daniel Sausins	
MONUMENT TYPE		
	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS		
	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive:	Content:
Physical	Worcestershire County Museum	Pottery, animal bone
Paper		Context sheets, trench recording forms, section drawings, photographic registers
Digital		Digital photographs
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2019 <i>Land off Pershore Road, Eckington, Worcestershire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report <b>CR0116_1</b>		






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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land off Pershore Road, Eckington,  
 Worcestershire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site location plan

<b>DRAWN BY</b>	<b>EE</b>	<b>PROJECT NO.</b>	<b>CR0116</b>	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>
<b>CHECKED BY</b>	<b>DJB</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>24/06/2019</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>APPROVED BY</b>	<b>SS</b>	<b>SCALE@A4</b>	<b>1:25,000</b>	

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Ordnance Survey 0100031673



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- Furrow
- Field drain
- A A Section location
- Geophysical Survey (CgMS)
- Positive anomaly - probable cut feature or archaeological origin



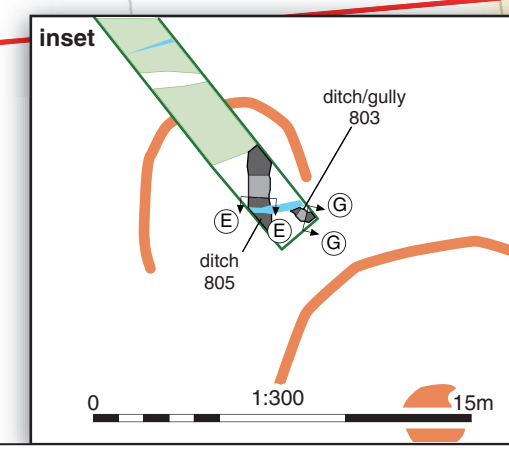
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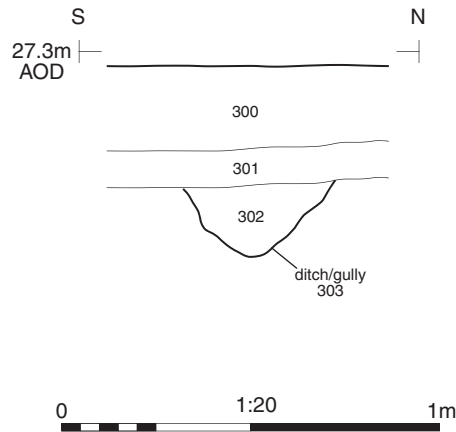
PROJECT TITLE  
**Land off Pershore Road, Eckington, Worcestershire**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench location plan showing identified archaeological features and geophysical survey results**

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	CR0116	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	24/06/2019	
APPROVED BY	SS	SCALE@A3	1:600 / 1:300	<b>2</b>



Section AA



Ditch/gully 303, looking west (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

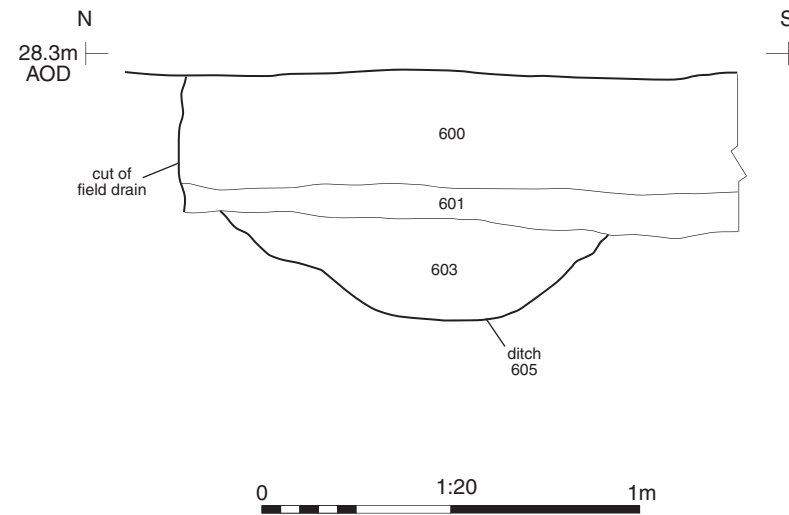
Land off Pershore Road, Eckington,  
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FIGURE TITLE

**Trench 3: section and photograph**

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	CR0116	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	24/06/2019	
APPROVED BY	SS	SCALE@A4	1:20	<b>3</b>

Section BB



Ditch 605, looking east (1m scale)



Ditch 605, looking south-west (0.3m scale)

Section CC



Ditch 607, looking east (1m scale)



Ditch 607, looking west (0.3m scale)

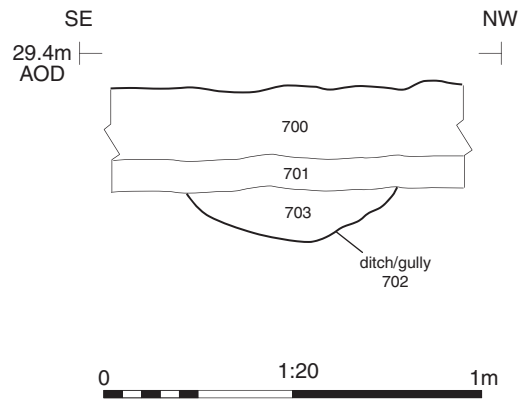

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PROJECT TITLE  
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FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 6: sections and photographs**

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	CR0116	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	24/06/2019	<b>4</b>
APPROVED BY	SS	SCALE@A3	1:20	

Section DD



Ditch/gully 702, looking south-west (0.3m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

Land off Pershore Road, Eckington,  
 Worcestershire

FIGURE TITLE

**Trench 7: section and photograph**

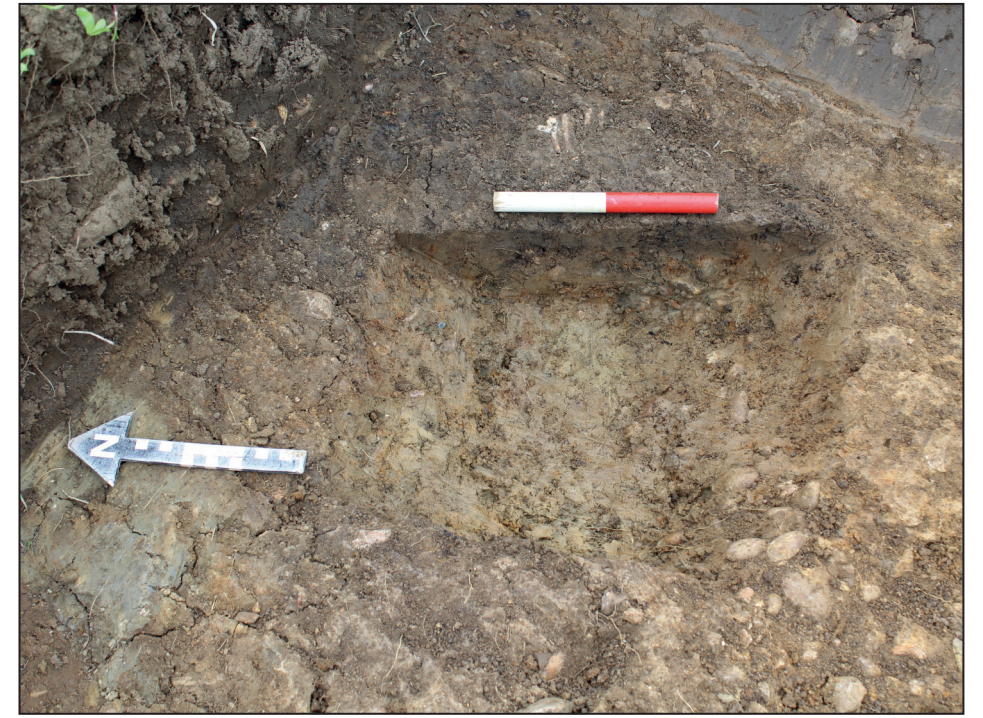
DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	CR0116	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	24/06/2019	<b>5</b>
APPROVED BY	SS	SCALE@A4	1:20	



Ditch 805, looking south (0.3m scale)

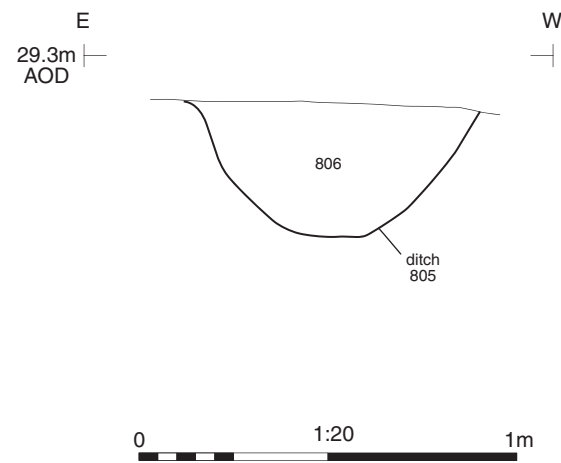


Ditch 807, looking south (0.3m scale)

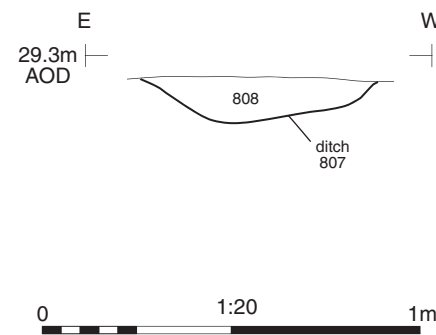


Ditch/gully 803, looking east (0.2m scale)

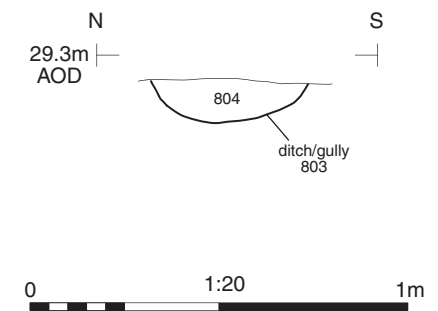
Section EE



Section FF



Section GG



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