

**Land West of Station Road
Pershore
Worcestershire**

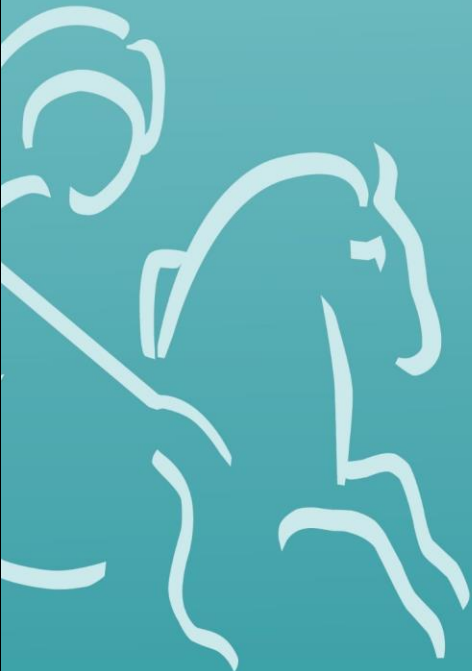
*Archaeological Evaluation and Strip, Map
and Sample Excavation*



for:
Persimmon Homes South Midlands

CA Projects: CR0681 and CR0848
CA Report: CR0848_1
Worcestershire HER Ref: WSM77509

September 2023



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Cirencester Building 11 Kemble Enterprise Park Cirencester Gloucestershire GL7 6BQ t. 01285 771 022	Milton Keynes Unit 8, The IO Centre Fingle Drive, Stonebridge Milton Keynes Buckinghamshire MK13 0AT t. 01908 564 660	Andover Stanley House Walworth Road Andover Hampshire SP10 5LH t. 01264 347 630	Suffolk Unit 5, Plot 11 Maitland Road Lion Barn Industrial Estate Needham Market Suffolk IP6 8NZ t. 01449 900 120
e. enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk			

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SUMMARY

Project name:	Land West of Station Road
Location:	Pershore, Worcestershire
NGR:	394750 247760
Type:	Evaluation and SMS Excavation
Date:	5–23 July and 12–29 October 2021
Planning reference:	WDC ref: W/14/00219/OU
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Worcestershire County Museum
Site Code:	WSR21 and PERS21

In July 2021, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation on land to the west of Station Road, Pershore, Worcestershire. A total of 59 trenches were excavated. Following the evaluation, a Strip, Map and Sample excavation was undertaken on a 0.45ha area of the site in October 2021.

The evaluation and subsequent SMS excavation identified a small number of features concentrated in the north-eastern part of the site. These included a ditch, pits, postholes and a deposit of burnt stone.

Dating evidence from the prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval periods was recovered but the date of the recorded features remains uncertain.

A post-medieval boundary ditch and further undated ditch were also identified across the site.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In July and October 2021, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation, followed by a Strip, Map and Sample (SMS) excavation on land to the west of Station Road, Pershore, Worcestershire (centred at NGR: 394750 247760; Fig. 1). This programme of archaeological work was undertaken for Persimmon Homes South Midlands.
- 1.2. Wychavon District Council (WDC) has granted outline planning permission for residential development of the site (WDC planning ref: W/14/00219/OU). Condition 15 of this planning permission required the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with an approved *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI).
- 1.3. The scope of the initial evaluation was defined by Aidan Smyth, Archaeology and Planning Advisor to WDC. The area of the subsequent SMS excavation was defined after consultation between CA and Aidan Smyth, informed by the results of the evaluation. The archaeological works were carried out in accordance with a WSI prepared by CA (2021a) and an addendum to the WSI (CA 2021b), both of which were approved by Aidan Smyth.
- 1.4. The evaluation was also undertaken in line with *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

- 1.5. The development site comprises a total area of approximately 12.5ha. The site is located on the northern outskirts of the town of Pershore. It is bounded by open farmland to the north-east, north-west and south-west, and by Station Road, a high school and a trading estate to the south-east. The site is situated at approximately 24m AOD on level ground, which slopes downward to the north, beyond the site limits, towards the Bow Brook.

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- 1.6. The underlying bedrock geology of the area is recorded as mudstone of the Charmouth Mudstone Formation, which formed during the Jurassic Period, with superficial Quaternary deposits of sand and gravel of the Wasperton Sand and Gravel Member mapped across the central part of the site (BGS 2023). The natural substrate recorded during the evaluation and excavation comprised yellow, blue and red clays with patches of rounded stone gravel.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. An archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) of the development site has previously been undertaken (RPS 2019), along with a geophysical survey (WYAS 2013). The following is a summary of the information taken from these assessments, along with any other pertinent publicly available information.

Prehistoric

- 2.2. The DBA notes the potential for Palaeolithic remains within the superficial gravel deposits in the area; however, none of these are mapped as being within the site limits (RPS 2019). Limited significant prehistoric remains have been identified within the DBA's study area, the closest being a Bronze Age cemetery excavated during construction of the Wyre Piddle Bypass, more than 1km from the site. An archaeological evaluation of land immediately to the south-west of the site recovered a flint flake dated to the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age, possibly residual in a later feature, along with evidence of a possible small scale later prehistoric settlement (WA 2020).

Roman

- 2.3. The nearest Roman activity to the site, a small farmstead, was also recorded during works for the Wyre Piddle Bypass, approximately 800m to the north of the site (RPS 2019). A residual, abraded sherd of Roman pottery was found within the fill of a post-medieval plough-furrow in an evaluation to the south-west of the site (WA 2020) and several sherds of Roman Severn Valley ware were recovered during a fieldwalking survey of the site and adjoining land to the south (WAAS 2015a; 2015b). These finds were attributed to manuring practices, although may be indicative of Roman settlement within the wider landscape.

Saxon and medieval

- 2.4. The town of Pershore originates from the Saxon period, with the town's abbey founded in the 7th century and re-founded in the 10th century, although the core of

the settlement at this time was well to the south of the development site (RPS 2019). It is likely that the site was part of the agricultural hinterland of Pershore and the smaller settlement of Wyre Piddle, which also has Saxon origins.

Post-medieval and modern

- 2.5. Cartographic evidence indicates that the site has been in agricultural use throughout the post-medieval and modern periods (RPS 2019). The 1884 Ordnance Survey (OS) map shows the western part of the site as given over to orchard, which appears to have been in continuous use into the late 20th century (ibid.).

Geophysical survey

- 2.6. The geophysical survey of the site only recorded anomalies likely indicative of agricultural features, including evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation, former field boundaries and field drains (WYAS 2013).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information was to enable WDC to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposals, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2021).
- 3.2. Subsequent to the evaluation, the general objectives of the SMS excavation were to:
- Identify, investigate and record any significant buried archaeological deposits/features at the site prior to their destruction by the proposed development;
 - Recover and analyse any artefactual evidence;
 - Sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy;
 - Report on and publish the archaeological results at a level appropriate to their significance; and
 - Compile a stable, ordered and accessible project archive.

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- 3.3. The specific objective of the SMS excavation was to further investigate and record the features identified by the evaluation.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of 59 trenches (Fig. 2), the majority measuring 50m in length and 1.8m in width; one trench measured 40m in length (Trench 34) and two trenches were split due to the presence of previously unknown buried services (Trenches 42 and 43). The trenches were located to test geophysical anomalies and to provide a representative sample of the remainder of the site.
- 4.2. The SMS excavation area was located to further investigate features identified in Trenches 52 and 54 and measured 0.45ha (Figs 2 and 3).
- 4.3. The trenches and the SMS excavation area were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. Overburden was stripped from the trenches and SMS excavation area by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were first encountered.
- 4.4. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Records were maintained in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.5. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential, and samples were taken in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. Samples were taken from two contexts in the evaluation and a further four contexts in the SMS excavation.
- 4.6. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.7. CA will make arrangements with Worcestershire County Museum for the deposition of the project archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation,*

compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020).

- 4.8. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the results from the evaluation and SMS excavation. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B. Details of the biological evidence recovered (animal bone and palaeoenvironmental samples) are given in Section 7 and Appendix C.

- 5.2. The stratigraphic sequence recorded across the site was broadly uniform. The natural geological substrate was encountered in all of the evaluation trenches and the SMS area, comprising yellow, blue and red clays, containing patches of rounded stone gravel. It was typically overlain by between 0.1m and 0.3m of silty-clay subsoil, which was in turn sealed by between 0.16m and 0.41m of silty-clay topsoil.

- 5.3. Archaeological features were identified in Trenches 13, 15, 36, 52 and 54 and the SMS excavation area. No archaeological features, other than plough furrows, correlating closely to north-west/south-east aligned geophysical survey trends, were identified in the remaining trenches.

Trenches 13 and 15

- 5.4. Post-medieval boundary ditch 1304/1503 was identified in Trenches 13 and 15. Sherds of 18th to 19th-century pottery and fragments of window and bottle glass were recovered from ditch 1304 within Trench 13 (fill 1303). The ditch correlates closely to a linear geophysical survey anomaly and a ditch depicted as forming part of an orchard enclosure on historic mapping.

Trench 36 (Fig. 4)

- 5.5. Undated ditch 3603 (Fig. 4, Section AA) was located within the south-western part of Trench 36, where it was aligned north-east/south-west and did not correlate to any identified geophysical anomaly or historic boundary. It measured 0.45m in width and 0.05m in depth, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by 3604, which was devoid of finds.

Trenches 52, 54 and the SMS Excavation Area (Figs 3 and 5–8)

- 5.6. Ditch 5203 (Fig. Section DD)/5406/5415 was recorded within the south-western and north-western parts of Trenches 52 and 54, respectively, during the evaluation phase, and was then later exposed throughout the central part of the SMS excavation area as ditch 10004 (Fig. 5, Section CC)/10008/10015/10021 (Fig. 6, Section EE)/10029 (Fig. 6, Section FF). It was aligned north-west/south-east within the northern part of the SMS excavation area, turning to a north-east/south-west alignment towards the centre of the area, and measured between 1.05m and 1.6m in width and 0.29m to 0.48m in depth with irregular sides and a rounded base. The ditch generally contained a single silty-clay fill. A worked flint flake and a single-platform flake core, both broadly datable to the prehistoric period, were recovered from the fills of 5203 (fill 5204) and 10021 (fill 10022), respectively. Two pottery sherds in a handmade fabric, likely of Late Prehistoric (Late Bronze Age to Iron Age) date, were also recovered from fill 10022. A single sherd of Severn Valley Ware, dateable to the mid-1st to 2nd centuries AD, was recovered from fill 10009. Environmental Sample 1 was recovered from fill 5416 (of cut 5415). It contained a small number of charcoal pieces, and a single grain of barley, representative of windblown/dispersed settlement waste.
- 5.7. A small area of heat-affected natural substrate, 10006, was identified on the north-eastern side of the ditch in the centre of the excavation area, correlating to a discrete geophysical anomaly. This was overlain by deposit 10007 (Fig. 4, Sections BB and CC), comprising rounded stone cobbles within a matrix of charcoal-rich silty clay. The deposit was broadly crescent-shaped and measured 2.35m in length and 1.2m in width, with a thickness of 0.2m. The stones comprising the deposit appear to have been mostly rounded sandstone cobbles, up to 200mm in length, similar to those occurring naturally in the clay substrate, and showed signs of being heat-affected. No artefacts were found in association with the stones. An environmental sample (Sample 1000), recovered from deposit 10007, contained a large quantity of charcoal pieces, likely representative of a dump of hearth waste.
- 5.8. Ditch re-cut 10027 (Fig. 6, Section FF) was cut into the top of the fill of ditch 5203/5406/5415/10004/10008/10015/10021/10029. It measured 0.54m in width and 0.17m in depth with steep sides and a rounded base. The re-cut contained charcoal-rich fill 10028, from which fragments of burnt clay and animal bone were recovered.
- 5.9. Three small pits or postholes were identified to the south-west of ditch 5203/5406/5415/10004/10008/10015/10021/10029. Posthole 5410 was circular in

plan, 0.53m in width, 0.11m in depth, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a silty-clay fill, 5411, with frequent charcoal flecks, from which two fragments of bone from an unidentifiable large mammal were recovered. Posthole 10023 (Fig. 8, Section II) was sub-circular in plan, 0.42m in length, 0.35m in width, 0.14m in depth, with steep sides and a rounded base. Environmental Sample 1002 was recovered from its undated fill, 10024, and contained a small number charcoal pieces, indicative of windblown/dispersed settlement waste material. Posthole 10025 (Fig. 8, Section JJ) was also sub-circular in plan, 0.29m in width and 0.09m in depth. No finds were recovered from its fill, 10026. Palaeoenvironmental analysis of a sample taken from fill 10026 identified a very small amount of charcoal and a single grain of free threshing wheat, representative of windblown/dispersed settlement waste material.

- 5.10. Pit 10013 (Fig. 7, Section HH) was located to the north-east of ditch 5203/5406/5415/10004/10008/10015/10021/10029. It was ovoid in plan, 1.34m in length, 0.73m in width, 0.14m in depth, with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. The pit contained a charcoal-rich fill, 10014, from which no finds were recovered. An environmental sample (Sample 1001) taken from fill 10014 contained a very large quantity of charcoal pieces, likely representative of a deliberate deposit of hearth waste material.
- 5.11. Pit 10010 (Fig. 7, Section GG) was recorded within the eastern-central part of the excavation area, where it was truncated by a plough furrow and a land drain. The pit was sub-circular in plan, measured approximately 1.2m in width and 0.6m in depth, and had steep sides and a rounded base. It contained fills 10011 and 10012, which remained undated.
- 5.12. Three tree throw pits 5412, 10017 and 5403/10019 were identified in the northern part of the excavation area. All were sub-circular or ovoid in plan and were shallow with irregular profiles. Pottery sherds dating to the Roman and post-medieval periods were recovered from the fill of tree bole 5403/10019; although these were found near the surface of the feature and may have been intrusive. An environmental sample (Sample 2), recovered from fill 5405 of tree bole 5403 contained a small amount charcoal, indicative of windblown/dispersed settlement waste material.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1. The finds assemblage recovered during the evaluation and SMS excavation comprises 18 sherds (87g) of pottery, 11 fragments (56g) of ceramic building material, two items (78g) of flint, seven fragments (74g) of fired/burnt clay, four fragments (9g) of glass, two items (30g) of iron, and a fragment of fossiliferous limestone (38g). The artefactual material was recovered by hand from nine deposits, including four ditch fills, one pit fill, one furrow deposit and two tree-throw fills. The pottery dates to the late prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval periods.
- 6.2. The assemblage has been recorded directly to an MS Access database, from which Appendix B, Table 1 has been adapted, and to the current standard for archaeological material (Barclay *et al.* 2016). Quantification is according to sherd count/weight and pottery has been recorded by fabric, where applicable, with a record made of vessel form/rim morphology and diameter. The fabric codes used are defined in Appendix B, Table 2, those of Roman date correspond to those of Worcestershire Fabric Type series (2017).

Condition

- 6.3. The assemblage is well-fragmented. Only one pottery rimsherd was recorded, and the deposits produced only small numbers of finds.

Pottery

Late prehistoric

- 6.4. A total of two sherds in a handmade fabric characterised by inclusions of polished/rounded quartz (QZ, 17g) were recovered from ditch 10021 (fill 10022). The sherds are unfeathered and late prehistoric (Late Bronze Age to Iron Age) dating is suggested based on the fabric and characteristics of firing.

Roman

- 6.5. Two sherds (17g) of Severn Valley Ware, including a charcoal tempered variant (Fabrics 12 and 12.2), were recovered from ditch 10008 (fill 10009) and tree-throw pit 10019 (fill 10020). Severn Valley Ware was manufactured throughout the Roman period, with the charcoal tempered type (Fabric 12.2) most common from 1st and 2nd-century dated groups.
- 6.6. A single rimsherd in Fabric 12.2, identified as a probable carinated bowl or tankard, was recorded from ditch 10008.

Post-medieval

- 6.7. A single sherd of black glazed earthenware (BG) was recovered from tree-throw pit 10019 (fill 10020) and is broadly of 17th to 18th-century date.
- 6.8. Two bodysherds (13g) of buff-bodied, black-glazed coarse earthenware recorded from ditch 1304 (fill 1303) and furrow 4303 (fill 4304) may date to as early as the 18th century. The six blue transfer-printed Pearlware sherds (14g), from fill 1303, probably date to the late 18th to earlier 19th centuries. The remaining plain refined whiteware and a sherd from a stoneware bottle, all from fill 1303, is datable to the late 18th and 19th centuries or a little later. This material is well-fragmented and the single sherd from fill 4304 was abraded. All can be dated to the post-medieval and modern periods, the majority to the late 18th or 19th centuries.

Lithics

- 6.9. A single piece of flint, weighing 68g, was recovered from ditch 10021 (fill 10022). It is a single-platform flake core of broad prehistoric date and features indications of utilisation on a concavity along one edge.
- 6.10. A prehistoric worked flint flake (10g) was the only find from ditch 5203 (fill 5204). It was not closely datable and breakage to its proximal and dorsal faces and further edge damage are consistent with its being redeposited in a later feature.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

- 6.11. Two fragments of CBM were recovered from tree-throw pit 10019 (fill 10020). A flake of brick or tile (11g) in a hard-fired, sandy orange fabric is probably of Roman date, but appears to be residual within this deposit. The second fragment (9g) is in a hard fired, coarse sandy orange fabric more typical of post-medieval material.
- 6.12. Fragments from deposit 1303 (two fragments; 12g) were identifiable as brick and occur in a sandy orange firing fabric with white (limestone) inclusions. The material from deposit 4304 (seven fragments; 24g) consists of flakes or other undiagnostic fragments in an orange, sandy fabric. A broad post-medieval or modern date range is probable for the material from fills 1303 and 4304.

Other finds

- 6.13. Seven fragments (74g) of fired/burnt clay in a hard fired, buff/grey sandy fabric were recovered from pit 10027 (fill 10028). They retain no features indicative of function or date.

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- 6.14. Four fragments (9g) of cobalt blue, pale blue and colourless glass recovered from deposit 1303 are of modern date. The colourless pieces are almost certainly window glass fragments, and the blue-coloured glass is probably from bottles.
- 6.15. A wrought iron nail shaft fragment was the only find from deposit 5400. It is only broadly datable, handmade nails being produced from the Roman period and to as late as the 19th century. The second iron item, from modern-dated deposit 1303, is a strip-like fragment of uncertain usage.
- 6.16. A fragment of fossiliferous limestone (38g) appears to have been burnt but exhibits no other indications of utilisation. It was the only artefactual material recorded from deposit 5405 which was productive of quantities of animal bone (see below).

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal bone

- 7.1. Animal bone amounting to 66 fragments (619g) was recovered from deposits 4304, 5405, 5411 and 10028, fills of ditch 4303 and pits 5403, 5410 and 10027 (Appendix C, Table 3). The material was highly fragmented but generally well preserved, making possible the identification of cattle (*Bos taurus*) from a partial mandible and horse (*Equus caballus*) from fragments of ulna, femur and pelvis, recovered from deposit 5405. None of these bones displayed any damage indicative of butchery practice.
- 7.2. The bone recovered from fill 10027 was poorly preserved, fragmentary and displayed the blue/black to bright white colouration indicative of having been burnt. The combination of these factors has rendered the bone unidentifiable to both skeletal element and species.
- 7.3. The low recovery of animal remains severely limits what can be said in terms of site economy and animal husbandry. However, the identified species are commonly exploited domestic animals so their inclusion in an assemblage of any period is to be expected.

Palaeoenvironmental evidence

- 7.4. Six bulk samples (86 litres of soil) were taken from six features on this project and were taken to evaluate the preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains, with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of industrial or domestic activity on

the site. It was also hoped that these samples might assist with the dating of these features.

- 7.5. The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (using a 0.25mm mesh for the flot and a 0.5mm mesh for the residue). The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope and the presence of any charred plant remains or ecofacts are recorded in Appendix C, Table 4. Preliminary identifications of the plant macrofossils follow the nomenclature of Zohary *et al* (2012).

Trench 54

- 7.6. Sample 1 was recovered from fill 5416 of ditch 5415. It contained a small number of very abraded, round wood, charcoal pieces, and a very abraded barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grain. This material appears to represent windblown/dispersed settlement waste.
- 7.7. Sample 2, recovered from fill 5405 of tree throw pit 5403. It contained a small amount of abraded charcoal, and appears to represent windblown/dispersed settlement waste.

SMS Excavation Area

- 7.8. Sample 1000, recovered from deposit 10007, contained a large quantity of charcoal pieces, including some roundwood and twig wood. Given its composition and context, this material could potentially represent material from a hearth. However, due to the lack of charred plant remains, a more specific date cannot be suggested for this feature based on the palaeoenvironmental evidence presented here.
- 7.9. Sample 1001, taken from fill 10014 of pit 10013, contained a very large quantity of charcoal pieces. This material included roundwood and twig wood. This material appears to represent a deliberate deposit of hearth waste. However, the dearth of charred plant remains within this sample mean that a date for this feature cannot be suggested based on the palaeoenvironmental evidence.
- 7.10. Postholes 10023 and 10025 were situated side by side, to the west of ditch 10004. Sample 1002, recovered from 10024 of posthole 10023, contained a small number of charcoal pieces, including roundwood, and a single (very abraded) barley grain. Sample 1003, recovered from fill 10026 of posthole 10025, contained a very small number of charcoal pieces and a single grain of free threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type). The material from both of these fills appears to represent

windblown/dispersed settlement waste. The material itself is not indicative of any specific settlement activity in the immediate vicinity.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1. The evaluation and subsequent SMS excavation identified a small number of features in the north-eastern part of the site. Dating evidence from the prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval periods was recovered but the dating of individual features remains uncertain. The identified features correlated poorly to the results of the preceding geophysical survey, probably due to the masking effect of the later ridge and furrow cultivation anomalies that were present across the whole of the site.
- 8.2. The focus for the activity on site appeared to be the area of a linear ditch, which was initially identified in Trenches 52 and 54 of the evaluation. Its form and the artefactual material recovered from its fills are possibly suggestive of a boundary, enclosure or drainage ditch of late prehistoric to Roman date, with localised evidence of re-cutting.
- 8.3. The relationship of the ditch with an adjacent deposit of heat-affected stone cobbles (10007) is undetermined. The deposit remains undated and likely represents a localised deposit of heat-affected material, likely derived from settlement activity outside of the site boundary.
- 8.4. Pit 10013 and postholes 5410, 10023 and 10025 all contained fills containing environmental material indicative of windblown/dispersed settlement waste, suggesting that they lay away from any focus of settlement activity: the lack of dating evidence from within the features precludes further interpretation at this stage.
- 8.5. Residual finds of prehistoric flint and pottery, as well as material of Roman date, are indicative of activity within the wider landscape during these periods and are broadly consistent with results of previous fieldwork in the vicinity of the site.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Paolo Guarino, Christopher Leonard, Caitlin Bowles, Phoebe Burrows, Annabel Johns, Thomas Parry, William Sibley, Alex Stoddart, Alistair Thomson and Jason White. This report was written by Christopher Leonard. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Ed McSloy, Claire Collier-Jones, Andrew Clarke and Charlotte Molloy, respectively. The report illustrations were prepared by Ryan Wilson. The project archive has been compiled and prepared

for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The fieldwork was managed for CA by Laurent Coleman, and Alex Thomson.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Evaluation:

Tr	Context	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.25	
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.2	
1	102	Layer		Natural	Yellow and blue clay with pockets of gravel	>50	>1.8		
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>50	>1.8	0.25	
2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101	>50	>1.8	0.2	
2	202	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>50	>1.8	0.3	
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101	>50	>1.8	0.25	
3	302	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>50	>1.8	0.25	
4	401	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101	>50	>1.8	0.2	
4	402	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>50	>1.8	0.3	
5	501	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101	>50	>1.8	0.1	
5	502	Layer		Natural	Light brown clay	>50	>1.8		
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>50	>1.8	0.3	
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101	>50	>1.8	0.1	
6	602	Layer		Natural	Same as 502	>50	>1.8		
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>50	>1.8	0.4	
7	701	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101	>50	>1.8	0.1	
7	702	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>50	>1.8	0.3	
8	801	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101	>50	>1.8	0.3	
8	802	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>50	>1.8	0.3	
9	901	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101	>50	>1.8	0.2	
9	902	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>50	>1.8	0.2	
10	1001	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101	>50	>1.8	0.2	
10	1002	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>50	>1.8	0.35	
11	1101	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101	>50	>1.8	0.2	
11	1102	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>50	>1.8	0.3	
12	1201	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101	>50	>1.8	0.17	
12	1202	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>50	>1.8	0.26	
13	1301	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101	>50	>1.8	0.21	
13	1302	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
13	1303	Fill	1304	Ditch fill	Dark grey brown silty clay. Common stones	>1.8	2.03	0.56	C19
13	1304	Cut		Ditch cut	NE/SW aligned. Steep sides and flat base	>1.8	2.03	0.56	
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>50	>1.8	0.25	
14	1401	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101	>50	>1.8	0.2	
14	1402	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
15	1500	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>50	>1.8	0.25	
15	1501	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101	>50	>1.8	0.15	
15	1502	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
15	1503	Fill	1504	Ditch fill	Same as 1303. Unexcavated	>1.8	2		
15	1504	Cut		Ditch cut	Continuation of 1304	>1.8	2	0.5	

Tr	Context	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
16	1600	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>50	>1.8	0.41	
16	1601	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101	>50	>1.8	0.1	
16	1602	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
17	1700	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>50	>1.8	0.15	
17	1701	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101	>50	>1.8	0.15	
17	1702	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
18	1800	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>50	>1.8	0.2	
18	1801	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101	>50	>1.8	0.2	
18	1802	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
19	1900	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>50	>1.8	0.2	
19	1901	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101	>50	>1.8	0.2	
19	1902	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
20	2000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>50	>1.8	0.35	
20	2001	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101	>50	>1.8	0.15	
20	2002	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
21	2100	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>50	>1.8	0.32	
21	2101	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101	>50	>1.8	0.2	
21	2102	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
22	2200	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>50	>1.8	0.35	
22	2201	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101	>50	>1.8	0.05	
22	2202	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
23	2300	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>50	>1.8	0.16	
23	2301	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101	>50	>1.8	0.2	
23	2302	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
24	2400	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>50	>1.8	0.22	
24	2401	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101	>50	>1.8	0.16	
24	2402	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
25	2500	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>50	>1.8	0.35	
25	2501	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101	>50	>1.8	0.1	
25	2502	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
26	2600	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>50	>1.8	0.26	
26	2601	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101	>50	>1.8	0.12	
26	2602	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
26	2603	Cut		Tree throw	Oval in plan. Irregular sides and base	>0.6	0.3	0.1	
26	2604	Fill	2603	Tree throw fill	Mid brownish grey clay silt	>0.6	0.3	0.1	
27	2700	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>50	>1.8	0.23	
27	2701	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101	>50	>1.8	0.17	
27	2702	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
28	2800	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>50	>1.8	0.25	
28	2801	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101	>50	>1.8	0.15	
28	2802	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
29	2900	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>50	>1.8	0.35	
29	2901	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101	>50	>1.8	0.15	
29	2902	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
30	3000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>50	>1.8	0.25	
30	3001	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101	>50	>1.8	0.2	
30	3002	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
31	3100	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>50	>1.8	0.27	
31	3101	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101	>50	>1.8	0.2	
31	3102	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
32	3200	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>50	>1.8	0.2	
32	3201	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101	>50	>1.8	0.2	
32	3202	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
33	3300	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>50	>1.8	0.34	
33	3301	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101	>50	>1.8	0.16	
33	3302	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
34	3400	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>40	>1.8	0.2	

Tr	Context	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
34	3401	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101	>40	>1.8	0.13	
34	3402	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>40	>1.8		
35	3500	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>50	>1.8	0.25	
35	3501	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101	>50	>1.8	0.1	
35	3502	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
36	3600	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>50	>1.8	0.2	
36	3601	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101	>50	>1.8	0.2	
36	3602	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
36	3603	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned. Gently sloping sides and flat base	>1.8	0.45	0.05	
36	3604	Fill	3603	Ditch fill	Mid brown grey silty sand. Occasional stones	>1.8	0.45	0.05	
37	3700	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>50	>1.8	0.25	
37	3701	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101	>50	>1.8	0.05	
37	3702	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
38	3800	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>50	>1.8	0.3	
38	3801	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101	>50	>1.8	0.1	
38	3802	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
39	3900	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>50	>1.8	0.21	
39	3901	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101	>50	>1.8	0.31	
39	3902	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
40	4000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>50	>1.8	0.2	
40	4001	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101	>50	>1.8	0.25	
40	4002	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
41	4100	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100	>50	>1.8	0.2	
41	4101	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101	>50	>1.8	0.25	
41	4102	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
41	4103	Cut		Pit	Modern pit	>50	>1.8		
41	4104	Fill	4103	Pit fill		>50	>1.8		
42	4200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.25	
42	4201	Layer		Subsoil	Light grey brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.55	
42	4202	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
43	4300	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 4200	>30	>1.8	0.2	
43	4301	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 4201	>30	>1.8	0.2	
43	4302	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>30	>1.8		
43	4303	Cut		Furrow	NW/SE aligned	>1.8	1.16	0.18	
43	4304	Fill	4303	Furrow fill	Mid grey brown clay silt. Occasional gravel	>1.8	1.16	0.18	C18-19
44	4400	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 4200	>20	>1.8	0.3	
44	4401	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 4201	>20	>1.8	0.3	
44	4402	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>20	>1.8		
45	4500	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 4200	>50	>1.8	0.2	
45	4501	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 4201	>50	>1.8	0.25	
45	4502	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
46	4600	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 4200	>50	>1.8	0.4	
46	4601	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 4201	>50	>1.8	0.21	
46	4602	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
47	4700	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 4200	>50	>1.8	0.22	
47	4701	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 4201	>50	>1.8	0.31	
47	4702	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
48	4800	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 4200	>50	>1.8	0.27	
48	4801	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 4201	>50	>1.8	0.25	
48	4802	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
49	4900	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 4200	>50	>1.8	0.25	
49	4901	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 4201	>50	>1.8	0.25	
49	4902	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
50	5000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 4200	>50	>1.8	0.2	

Tr	Context	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
50	5001	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 4201	>50	>1.8	0.2	
50	5002	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
51	5100	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 4200	>50	>1.8	0.32	
51	5101	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 4201	>50	>1.8	0.2	
51	5102	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
52	5200	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 4200	>50	>1.8	0.4	
52	5201	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 4201	>50	>1.8	0.23	
52	5202	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
52	5203	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned. Moderately steep sides and rounded base	>1.8	1.05	0.29	
52	5204	Fill	5203	Ditch fill	Mid grey brown silty clay	>1.8	1.05	0.29	
53	5300	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 4200	>50	>1.8	0.25	
53	5301	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 4201	>50	>1.8	0.2	
53	5302	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
54	5400	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 4200	>50	>1.8	0.28	
54	5401	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 4201	>50	>1.8	0.21	
54	5402	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
54	5403	Cut		Tree bole pit	Oval in plan. Gently sloping sides and flat base	1.06	0.84	0.34	
54	5404	Fill	5403	Fill	Lower fill: mid grey brown silty clay. Occasional small stones	0.63	0.27	0.12	
54	5405	Fill	5403	Fill	Upper fill: dark grey brown silty clay. Occasional small stones	1.06	0.84	0.34	
54	5406	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned. Steep sides and rounded base	>1.8	>0.27	0.5	
54	5407	Fill	5406	Ditch fill	Lower fill: mid blue brown silty clay. Common gravel	>1.8	0.27	0.17	
54	5408	Fill	5406	Ditch fill	2nd fill: mid grey brown silty clay. Occasional small stones	>1.8	0.27	0.2	
54	5409	Fill	5406	Ditch fill	Upper fill: dark grey brown silty clay. Occasional stones	>1.8	0.27	0.13	
54	5410	Cut		Posthole	Circular in plan. Gently sloping sides and rounded base	0.53	0.53	0.11	
54	5411	Fill	5410	Posthole fill	Dark grey brown silty clay. Occasional stones	0.53	0.53	0.11	
54	5412	Cut		Tree bole pit	Oval in plan. Gently sloping sides and flat base	>1.8	>1.8	0.08	
54	5413	Fill	5412	Fill	Lower fill: light orange brown silty clay	>1.8	>1.8	0.02	
54	5414	Fill	5412	Fill	Upper fill: light grey brown silty clay	>1.8	>1.8	0.06	
54	5415	Cut		Ditch	Continuation of 5406	>1.5	0.66	0.42	
54	5416	Fill	5415	Ditch fill	Same as 5409	>1.5	0.66	0.42	
55	5500	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 4200	>50	>1.8	0.2	
55	5501	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 4201	>50	>1.8	0.18	
55	5502	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
56	5600	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 4200	>50	>1.8	0.2	
56	5601	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 4201	>50	>1.8	0.15	
56	5602	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
57	5700	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 4200	>50	>1.8	0.25	
57	5701	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 4201	>50	>1.8	0.1	
57	5702	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
58	5800	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 4200	>50	>1.8	0.25	
58	5801	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 4201	>50	>1.8	0.1	
58	5802	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		
59	5900	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 4200	>50	>1.8	0.2	
59	5901	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 4201	>50	>1.8	0.2	
59	5902	Layer		Natural	Same as 102	>50	>1.8		

SMS Excavation:

Context	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
10000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark yellow brown sandy silt			0.2	
10001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown sandy silt			0.14	
10002	Layer		Buried soil	Mid brown yellow clay silt			0.12	
10003	Layer		Natural	Yellow and red clay with patches of gravel				
10004	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned. Moderately steep, irregular sides and rounded base	>1	1.55	0.42	
10005	Fill	10004	Ditch fill	Mid grey brown silty clay. Occasional small stones	>1	1.55	0.42	
10006	Layer	10006	Deposit	Mid orange grey silty clay. Occasional rounded stones	>0.2	>0.64	0.12	
10007	Layer	10007	Deposit	Rounded heat-affected stones in charcoal-rich matrix	2.35	1.2	0.2	
10008	Cut		Ditch	Continuation of 10004. NE/SW aligned	>1	1.6	0.52	
10009	Fill	10008	Ditch fill	Same as 10005	>1	1.6	0.52	MC1-C2
10010	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular in plan. Steep sides and rounded base	>0.95	1.22	0.6	
10011	Fill	10010	Ditch fill	Mid blue grey silty sand. Common manganese	>0.6	0.72	0.18	
10012	Fill	10010	Ditch fill	Mid yellow brown silty sand. Occasional rounded stones	>0.95	1.22	0.42	
10013	Cut		Pit	Ovoid in plan. Gently sloping sides and flat base	1.34	0.73	0.14	
10014	Fill	10013	Pit fill	Dark black grey silty clay. Frequent charcoal	1.34	0.73	0.14	
10015	Cut		Ditch	Continuation of 10004	>1	0.67	0.45	
10016	Fill	10015	Ditch fill	Same as 10005	>1	0.67	0.45	
10017	Cut		Tree throw pit	Sub-circular in plan. Irregular sides and base	>0.65	>1.26	0.2	
10018	Fill	10017	Tree throw fill	Mid orange grey silty clay	>0.65	>1.26	0.2	
10019	Cut		Tree throw pit	Ovoid in plan. Irregular sides and base	>1.34	>0.64	0.52	
10020	Fill	10019	Tree throw fill	Mid orange grey silty clay	>1.34	>0.64	0.52	C18-19
10021	Cut		Ditch	Continuation of 10004	>1.2	1.4	0.45	
10022	Fill	10021	Ditch fill	Same as 10005	>1.2	1.4	0.45	LP
10023	Cut		Posthole	Sub-circular in plan. Steep sides and rounded base	0.42	0.35	0.14	
10024	Fill	10023	Posthole fill	Dark black grey silty clay. Common charcoal	0.42	0.35	0.14	
10025	Cut		Posthole	Sub-circular in plan. Steep sides and rounded base	0.29	0.26	0.09	
10026	Fill	10025	Posthole fill	Dark black grey silty clay	0.29	0.26	0.09	
10027	Cut		Pit	Ovoid in plan. Steep sides and rounded base	2.8	0.54	0.17	
10028	Fill	10027	Pit fill	Dark black brown silty clay fill. Frequent charcoal, occasional burnt clay	2.8	0.54	0.17	
10029	Cut		Ditch	Continuation of 10004	>1	1.45	0.48	
10030	Fill	10029	Ditch fill	Same as 10005	>1	1.45	0.48	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Material	Fabric	Comments	Count	Weight (g)	Date
1303	Pmed./mod.pottery		Late English stoneware	1	7	C19
	Pmed./mod.pottery		Midlands black-glazed (iron free buff fabric)	1	4	
	Pmed./mod.pottery		Refined whitewares	4	9	
	Pmed./mod.pottery		Pearlware (blue transfer print)	6	14	
	Iron object		Strip fragment	1	26	
	CBM		Brick fragment	2	12	
	Window glass		Colourless	2	2	
	Vessel glass		Pale and cobalt blue (bottles)	2	8	
4304	Pmed./mod.pottery		Midlands black-glazed (iron free buff fabric)	1	9	C18-C19
	CBM		Brick or tile (flakes)	7	24	
5204	Worked flint		Flake (broken)	1	10	-
5400	Iron nail		Shaft fragment	1	4	Pmed?
5405	Stone		Fossiliferous limestone (burnt)	1	38	-
10009	RB Pottery	12.2	Severn Valley Ware, charcoal tempered	1	7	MC1-C2
10020	RB CBM		Orange, sandy, hard, brick/tile	1	11	C18-C19
	PM CBM		Orange, sandy, hard tile	1	9	
	RB Pottery	12	Severn Valley Ware	1	10	
	PM Pottery	BG	Black glazed earthenware	1	10	
10022	LPRE Pottery	QZ	Rounded/polished quartz inclusions	2	17	LP
	Flint		Core	1	68	
10028	Fired Clay		Buff/grey hard sandy	7	74	-

Table 2: Pottery summary

Period	Code	Description	Count	Weight (g)
Late Prehistoric	QZ	Rounded/polished quartz inclusions	2	17
<i>Sub-total</i>			2	17
Roman	12	Severn Valley Ware	1	10
	12.2	Severn Valley Ware, charcoal tempered	1	7
<i>Sub-total</i>			2	17
<i>Post-medieval</i>	BG	Black glazed earthenware	1	10
		Late English stoneware	1	7
		Midlands black-glazed (iron free buff fabric)	2	13
		Refined whitewares	4	9
		Pearlware (blue transfer print)	6	14
<i>Sub-total</i>			14	53
Total			18	87

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table 3: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context

Cut	Fill	BOS	EQ	LM	MM	Ind	Total	Weight (g)
4303	4304				5		5	23
5403	5405	1	3	33			37	553
5410	5411			2		3	5	23
10027	10028					19	19	20
Total		1	3	35	5	22	66	
Weight		55	285	231	23	25	619	

BOS = cattle; EQ = horse; LM = large mammal; MM = medium mammal; Ind = indeterminate

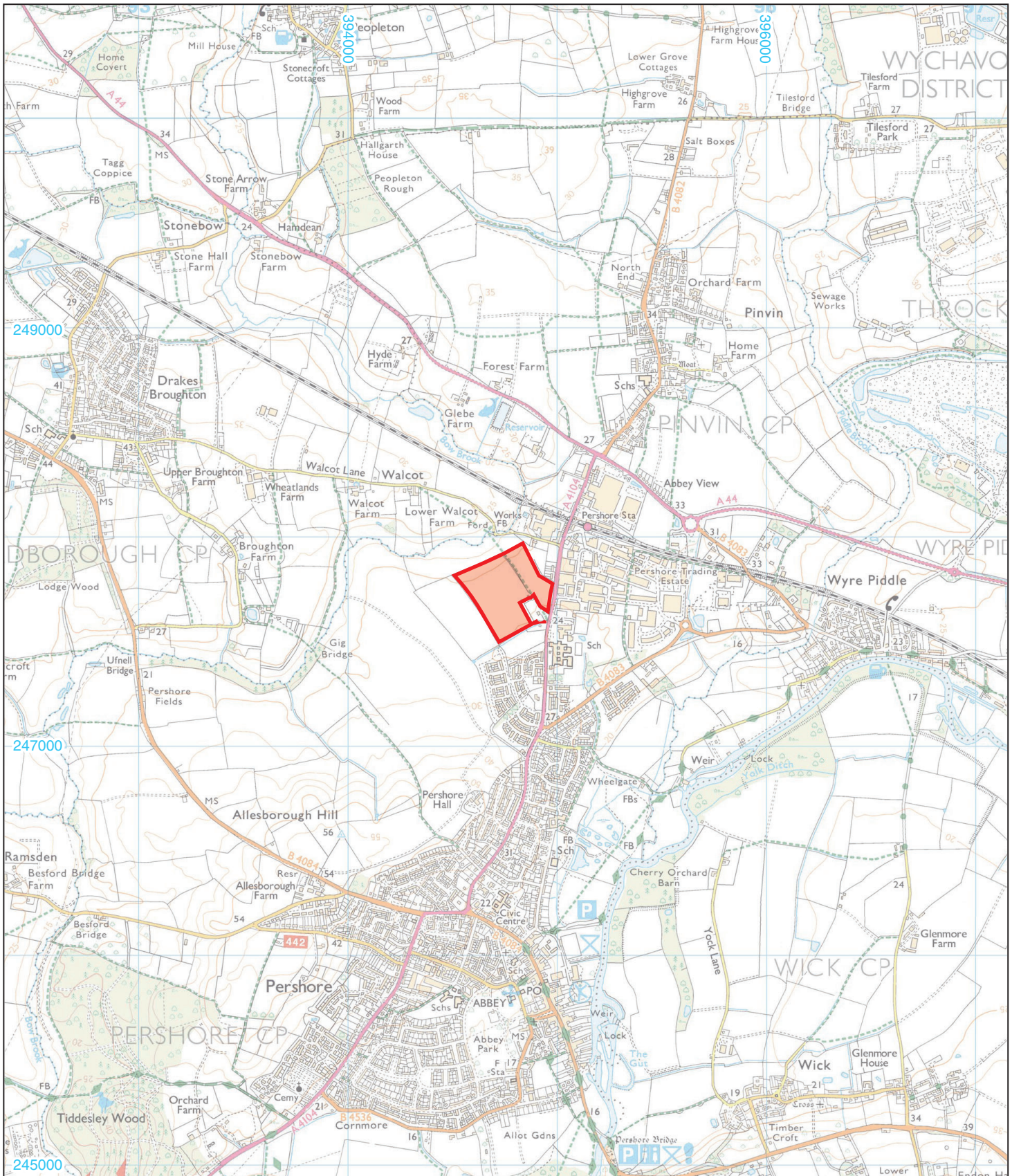
Table 4: Assessment of the charred remains

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
Deposit												
10007	10007	1000	40	905	1	-	-	-	-	-	*****/*****	-
Ditch												
5415	5416	1	10	13	70	*	-	Barley grain	-	-	*/***	-
Tree throw pit												
5403	5405	2	15	10	40						**/**	
Pit												
10013	10014	1001	10	310	1	-	-	-	-	-	*****/*****	-
Postholes												
10023	10024	1002	8	10	20	*	-	Barley grain	-	-	**/**	-
10025	10026	1003	3	5	60	*	-	FT wheat	-	-	*/*	-

Key: * = 1–4 items; ** = 5–19 items; *** = 20–49 items; **** = 50–99 items; ***** = >100 items

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Land West of Station Road, Pershore, Worcestershire	
Short description	<p>In July 2021, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation on land to the west of Station Road, Pershore, Worcestershire. A total of 59 trenches were excavated. Following the evaluation, a Strip, Map and Sample excavation was undertaken on a 0.45ha area of the site in October 2021.</p> <p>The evaluation and subsequent SMS excavation identified a small number of features concentrated in the north-eastern part of the site. These included a ditch, pits, postholes and a deposit of burnt stone.</p> <p>Dating evidence from the prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval periods was recovered but the date of the recorded features remains uncertain.</p> <p>A post-medieval boundary ditch and further undated ditch were also identified across the site.</p>	
Project dates	5–23 July and 12–29 October 2021	
Project type	Evaluation and SMS excavation	
Previous work	Geophysical survey (WYAS 2013) Fieldwalking survey (WAAS 2015) DBA (RPS 2019)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	Station Road, Pershore, Worcestershire	
Study area (m ² /ha)	12.5ha	
Site co-ordinates	394750 247760	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	N/A	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Laurent Coleman and Alex Thomson	
Project Supervisor	Paolo Guarino and Christopher Leonard	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Worcestershire County Museum	Ceramics, animal bone etc
Paper	Worcestershire County Museum	Context sheets, site drawings etc
Digital	Worcestershire County Museum and the Archaeological Data Service	Survey data, digital photos etc
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2023 <i>Land west of Station Road, Pershore, Worcestershire: Archaeological Evaluation and SMS Excavation</i> CA typescript report CR0848_1		



 Site boundary



Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

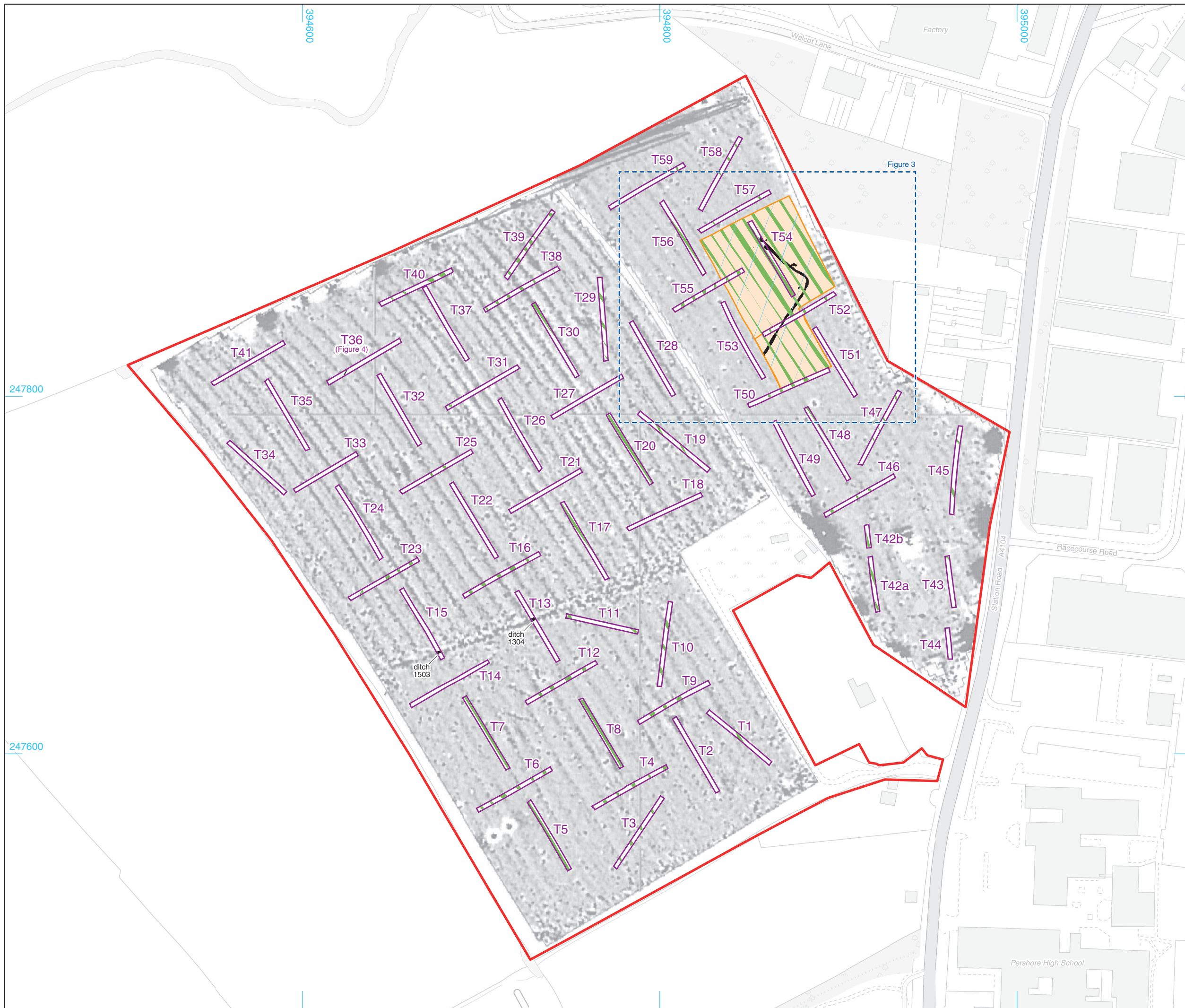
PROJECT TITLE

Land west of Station Road, Pershore, Worcestershire

FIGURE TITLE

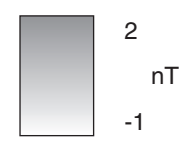
Site location plan

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/12/2021	1
APPROVED BY	CL	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- SMS area
- Archaeological feature
- Furrow
- Drain

Geophysical survey results
(ASWYAS 2013)



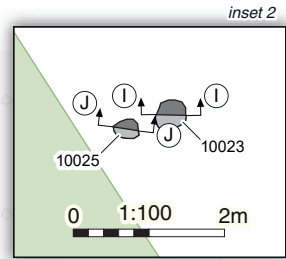
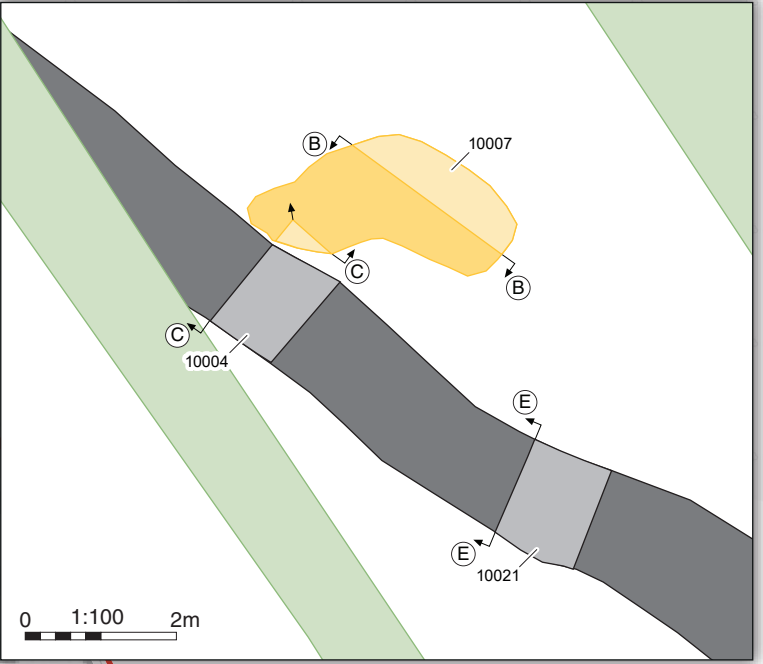
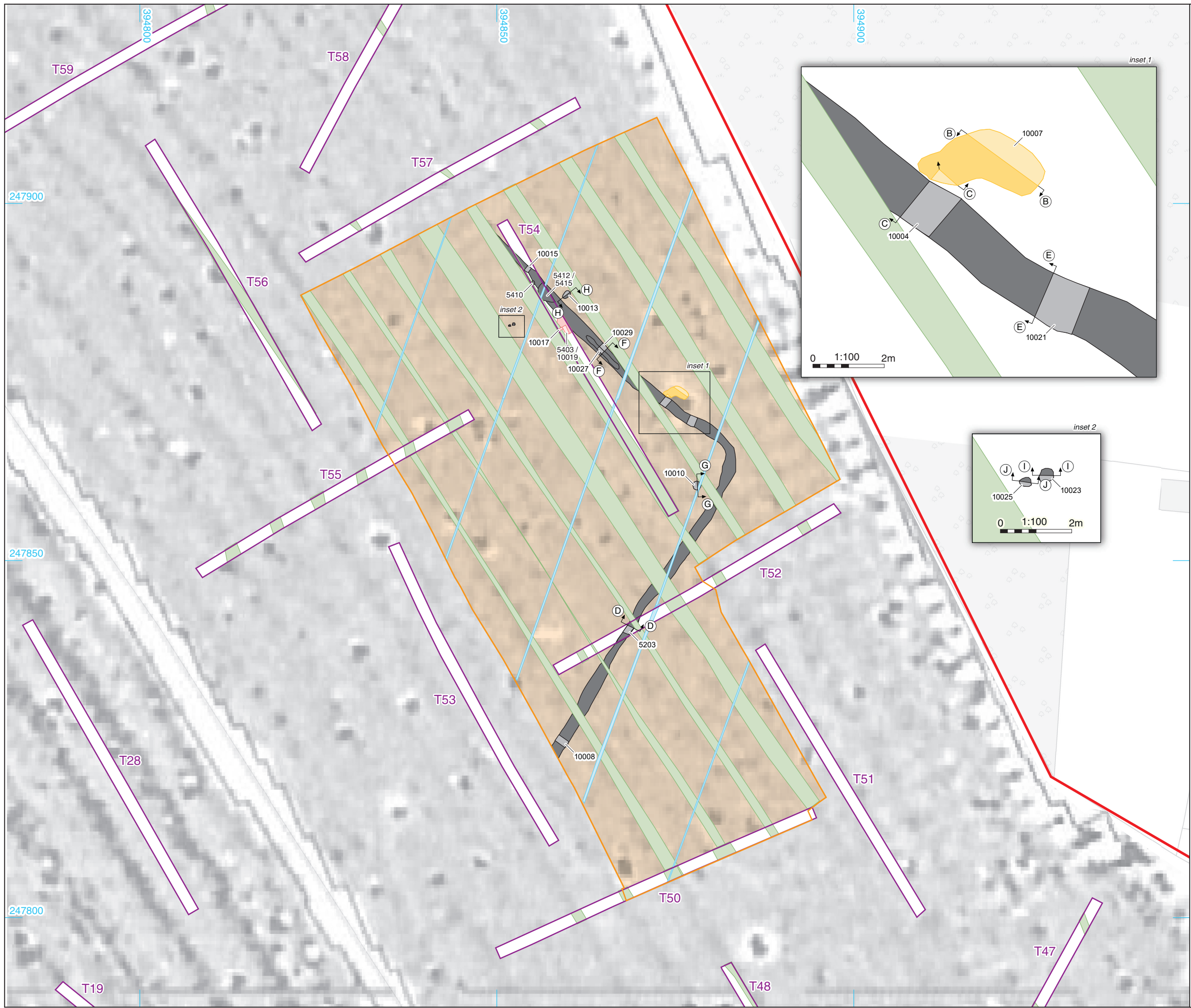
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 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Land west of Station Road, Pershore, Worcestershire

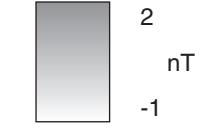
FIGURE TITLE
Trench location and SMS area plan, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

<small>DRAWN BY</small> RW	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> CR0848	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 07/09/2023	2
<small>APPROVED BY</small> CL	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:2000	



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- SMS area
- Archaeological feature (excavated / unexcavated)
- Deposit
- Furrow
- Tree throw pit
- Drain
- Section location

Geophysical survey results (ASWYAS 2013)



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 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

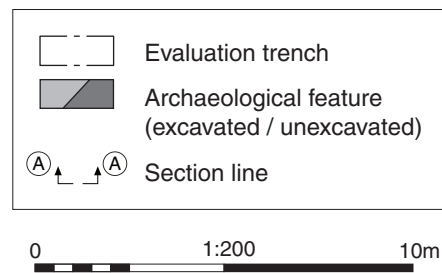
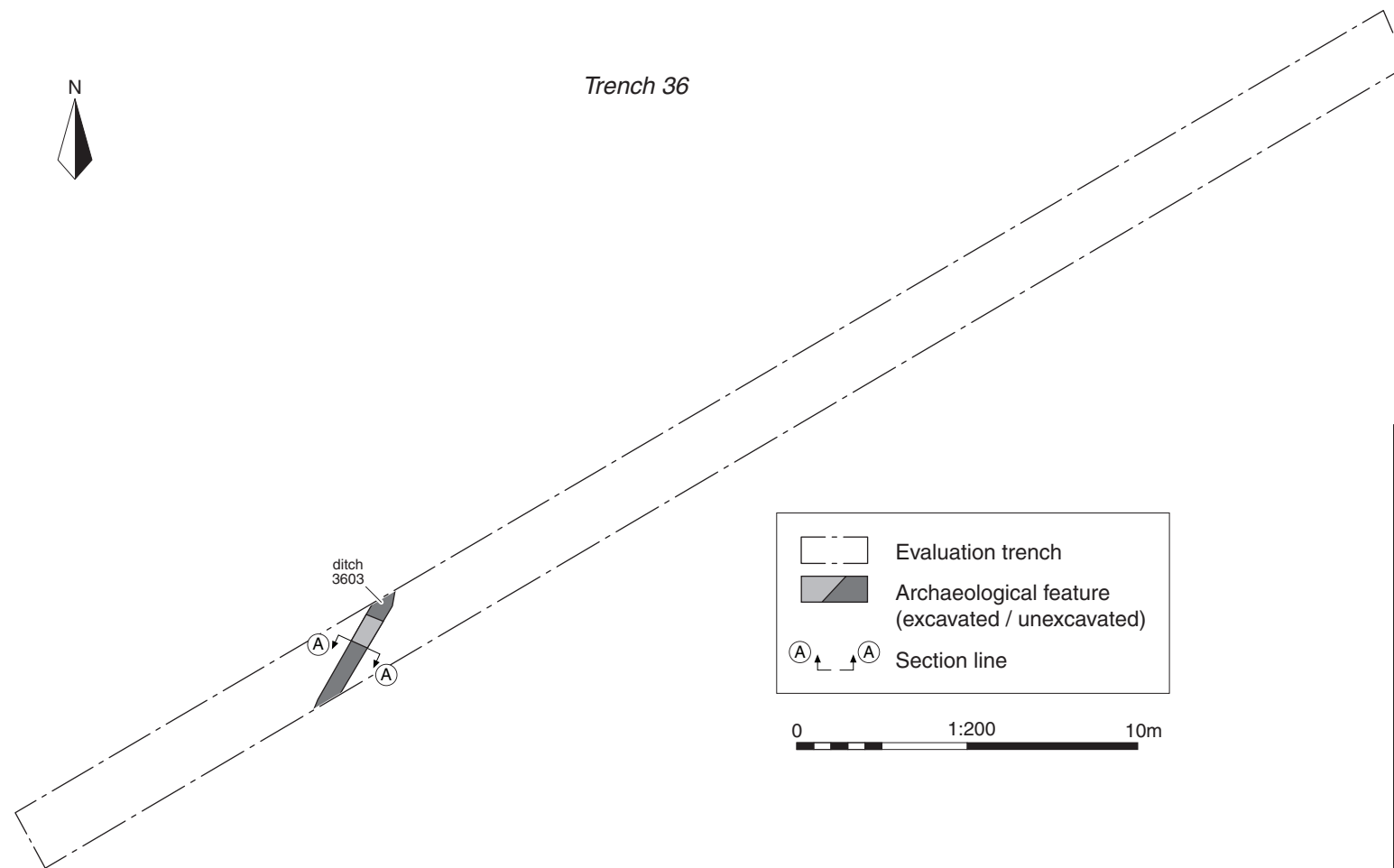
PROJECT TITLE
 Land west of Station Road, Pershore, Worcestershire

FIGURE TITLE
 SMS area plan, showing previous evaluation trenches, archaeological features and geophysical survey results

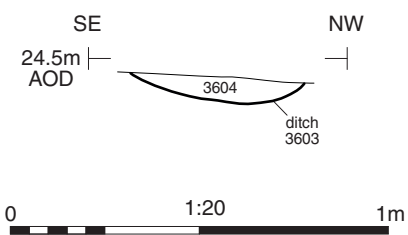
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Trench 36



Section AA



Ditch 3603, looking south-west (0.3m scale)

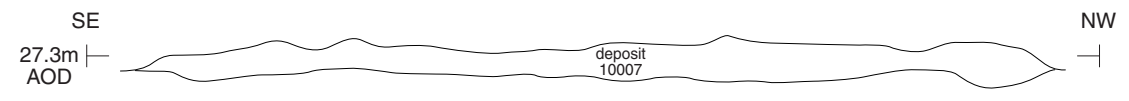
 Cotswold Archaeology
Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
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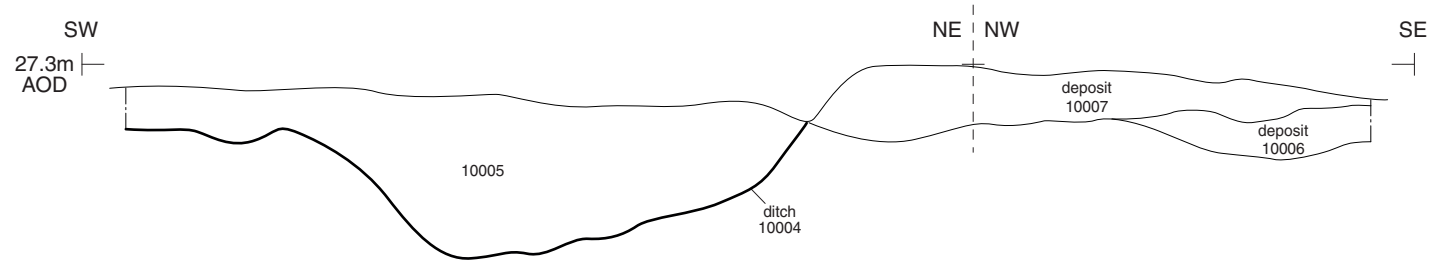
FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 36: plan, sections and
photographs**

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CHECKED BY DJB DATE 01/12/2021
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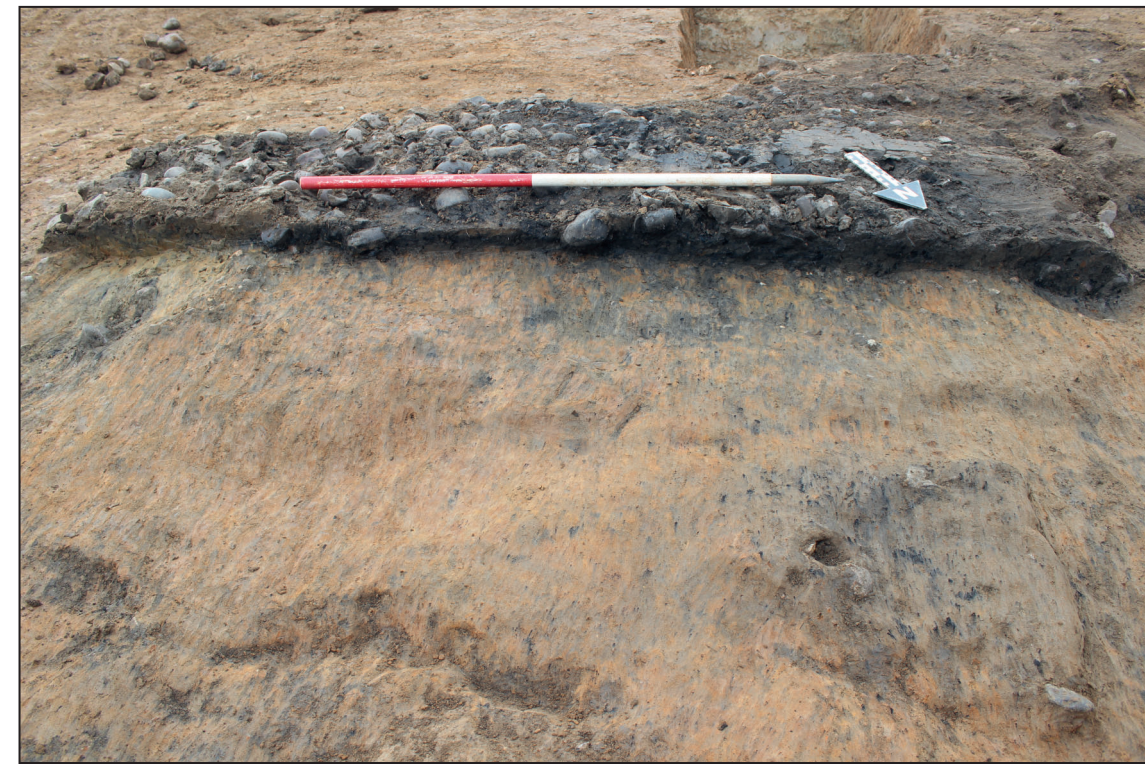
Section BB



Section CC



Deposit 10007 pre-excitation, looking north-east (1m scale)



Deposit 10007, looking south-west (1m scale)



Ditch 10004 (upper-left) and deposit 10007 (centre), looking west (1m scale)

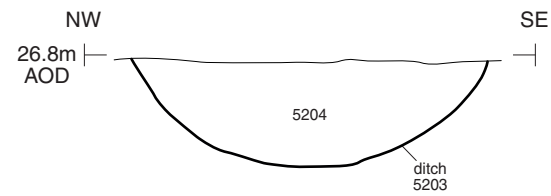
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 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
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 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

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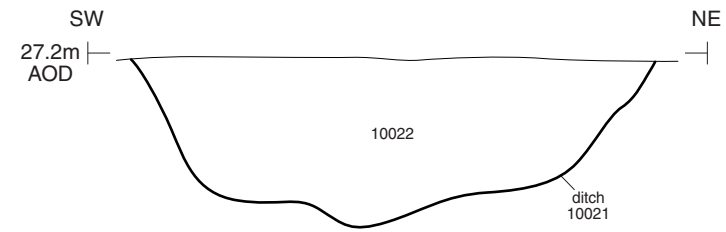
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**Deposit 10007: sections and
 photographs**

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APPROVED BY	CL	SCALE@A3	1:20	

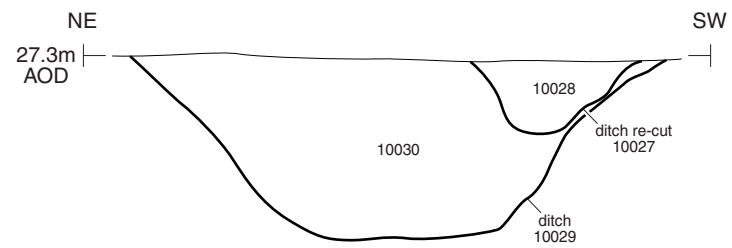
Section DD



Section EE



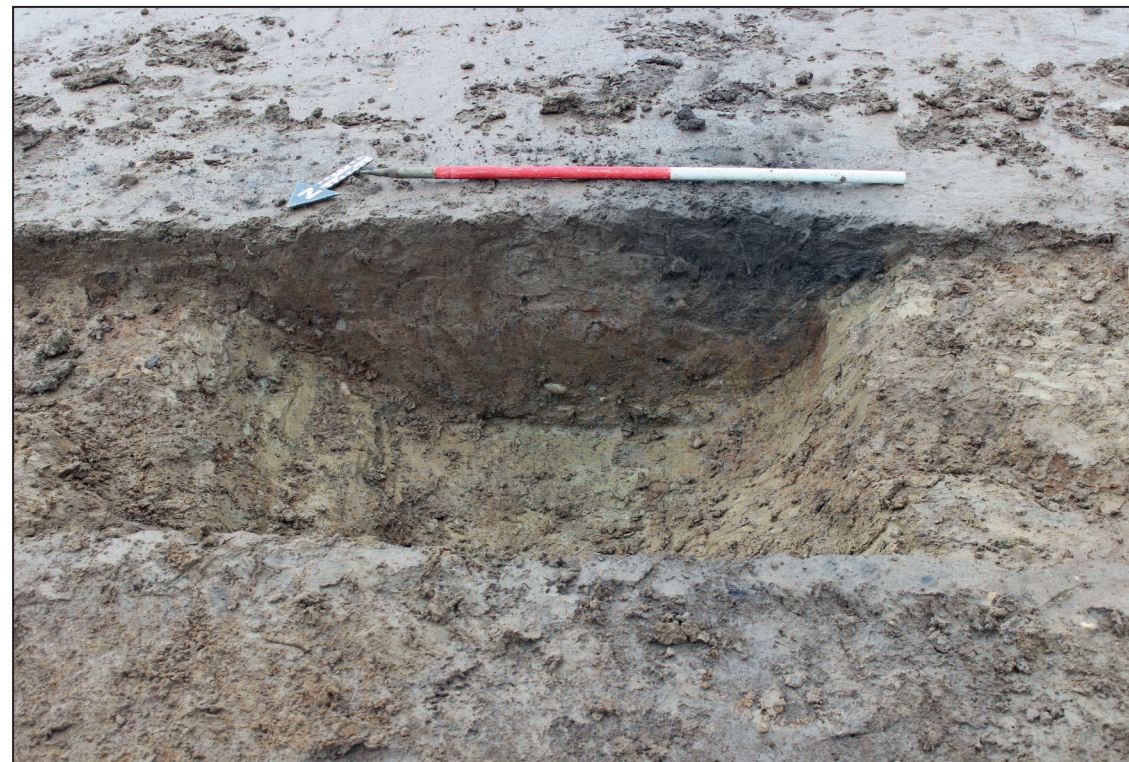
Section FF



Ditch 5203, looking north-east (0.5m scale)



Ditch 10021, looking north-west (1m scale)



Ditch 10029 and re-cut 10027, looking south-east (1m scale)

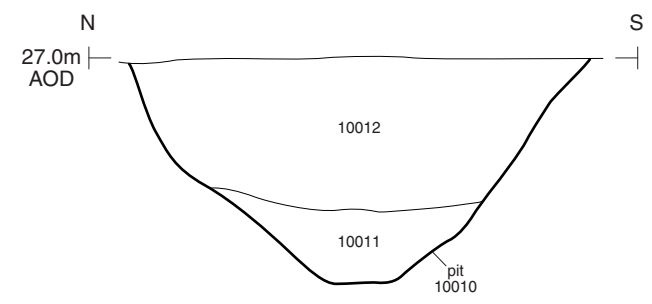

Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
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enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

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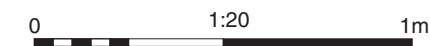
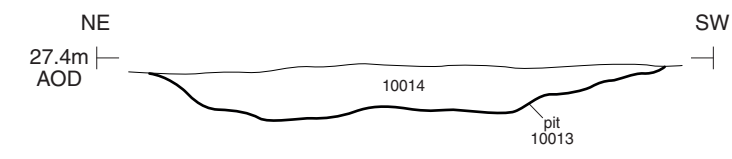
FIGURE TITLE
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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	07/09/2023	6
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Section GG



Section HH



Pit 10010, looking east (1m scale)



Pit 10013, looking south-east (1m scale)

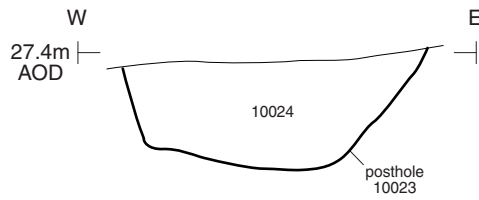

Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

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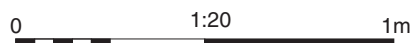
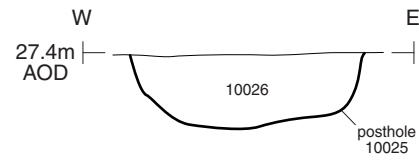
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Sections and photographs

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Section II



Section JJ



Postholes 10025 (left) and 10023 (right), looking north (0.2m and 0.3m scale)



Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

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 Worcestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Sections and photographs

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FIGURE NO.

8

Andover Office

Stanley House
Walworth Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

Cirencester Office

Building 11
Cotswold Business Park
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

Milton Keynes Office

Unit 8 - The IO Centre
Fingle Drive, Stonebridge
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK13 0AT

t: 01908 564660

Suffolk Office

Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road
Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market
Suffolk
IP6 8NZ

t: 01449 900120

e: enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

