

A programme of field walking
at
land to the west of Station Road,
Persnore,
Worcestershire



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A programme of field walking at land to the west of Station Road, Pershore, Worcestershire

Graham Arnold (project leader)

With contributions by Robert Hedge

Summary

An archaeological programme of fieldwalking was undertaken at land to the West of Station Road, Worcestershire (NGR 394780 247300). It was undertaken on behalf of CgMs Consulting, acting for Persimmon Homes, South Midlands, who intend to develop land to the west of Station Road Pershore for which outline planning consent was granted by Wychavon District Council (W/13/01655) in December 2014.

Fieldwalking was undertaken by walking transects, spaced 20m apart and orientated approximately NNW-SSE along the general long axis of the site. Transects were laid out using a Leica netrover GPS and divided into 20m stints. Finds were collected from a strip 1m either side of the transect line.

With the exception of one Roman tile fragment the material was dated to the medieval and post-medieval periods, largely comprising pottery and ceramic building material, including a fragment of 13th – 14th century decorated floor tile and a copper alloy George II halfpenny, dated 1736.

The assemblage recovered is indicative of agricultural activity, specifically the incorporation of artefactual material into the soil through the process of manuring across the site area, from the Roman period onwards. The abraded condition and small sherd size of the artefacts reflects their residual nature. The material is not thought likely to have derived from archaeological deposits within the site area, but rather to reflect domestic occupation within the local area, although the possibility that sealed archaeological deposits are present beneath the ploughsoil cannot be discounted on the evidence from a surface collection survey alone.

Report

1 Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological programme of fieldwalking was undertaken at land to the West of Station Road, Worcestershire (NGR 394780 247300). It was undertaken on behalf of CgMs Consulting, acting for Persimmon Homes, South Midlands, who intend to develop land to the west of Station Road Pershore for which outline planning consent (W/13/01655) was granted by Wychavon District Council in December 2014.

The proposed development site is considered to include heritage assets and potential heritage assets, the significance of which may be affected by the application (WSM04982).

The project conforms to a brief prepared by Worcestershire County Council (WCC 2014) and for which a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced (CgMs 2014).

The project also conforms to the *Standards and guidelines for archaeological projects in Worcestershire* (WCC 2010).

The event reference for this project, given by the HER is WSM 66266.

2 Aims

The overall aim of the programme of archaeological work is to 'record and advance the understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and impact' (NPPF March 2012).

The general aims of the project can be summarised as follows:

- To determine, as far as reasonably practicable, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.
- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features encountered.

If significant remains were recovered an excavation and reporting strategy was to be put in place with reference to the West Midlands Regional Research Framework for Archaeology (Watt 2011).

3 Methods

3.1 Personnel

The project was undertaken by Graham Arnold (BA MSc); who joined Worcestershire Archaeology in 2009 and has been practicing archaeology since 2002. Peter Lovett (BA, MSc) and Tom Rogers (BSc, MSc) assisted in the fieldwork. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Rogers (BSc, MSc). Illustrations were prepared by Carolyn Hunt and Robert Hedge contributed the finds analysis.

3.2 Documentary research

A Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs 2013) and a Geophysical Survey (ASWYAS 2013) were carried out in advance of the planning application. The Desk-Based Assessment concluded that there are no designated heritage assets on the proposed development area or within the immediate vicinity and a lack of anomalies recorded during the geophysical survey indicated that the site is unlikely to contain significant buried remains.

3.3 List of sources consulted

Documentary sources

Published and grey literature sources are listed in the bibliography.

3.4 Fieldwork strategy

A detailed specification has been prepared by CgMs Consulting (WA 2014). Fieldwork was undertaken between 19 December and 22 December 2014. The site reference number and site code is WSM 66266.

Fieldwalking was undertaken by walking transects, orientated approximately NNW-SSE which is the general long axis of the site. The transects were laid out using a Leica netrover GPS and divided into 20m stints using canes. Finds were collected from a strip 1m either side of the transect line to achieve a 20% sample of the proposed development site.

Finds from each stint were given a unique number and finds bag, collected and returned to the office for further analysis. Some stints were not available to survey due to the presence of hedgerows and scrubland. The locations of transects and stints is shown in Figure 2.

4 Artefact methodology, by Rob Hedge

4.1.1 Artefact recovery policy

In accordance with the written scheme of investigation (CgMs 2014), all material considered to be man-made or not local to the area was collected and recorded by the individual collection unit, with the exception of where post-medieval and modern finds (such as ceramic building material or industrial waste) were present in large quantities, in which case the approximate sample size for each collection unit was noted.

4.1.2 Method of analysis

All hand-retrieved finds were examined. They were identified, quantified and dated to period. All information was recorded on a Microsoft Access database.

The pottery and ceramic building material was examined under x20 magnification and referenced as appropriate by fabric type and form according to the fabric reference series maintained by Worcestershire Archaeology (Hurst and Rees 1992 and www.worcestershireceramics.org).

4.1.3 Discard policy

The following categories/types of material will be discarded after a period of 6 months following the submission of this report, unless there is a specific request to retain them (and subject to the collection policy of the relevant depository):

- where unstratified
- post-medieval pottery, and;
- generally where material has been assessed as having no obvious grounds for retention.

4.2 Statement of confidence in the methods and results

The methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved.

5 The application site

5.1 Topography, geology and archaeological context

A Desk-based Assessment (CgMs 2013) and a Geophysical Survey (ASWYAS 2013) were carried out in advance of the planning application. The Desk-Based Assessment concluded that there are no designated heritage assets on the proposed development area or within the immediate vicinity. A low to moderate potential for the survival of undesignated Prehistoric artefactual assets was identified and a low potential for all other periods.

The Geophysical Survey indicated that the site is unlikely to contain significant buried remains and confirmed the former agricultural land use of the site during the Medieval/early Post-Medieval periods. Later agricultural land-drains and former field boundaries were also noted.

5.2 Current land-use

The site is currently in use as arable fields divided by hedgerows.

6 Structural analysis

6.1 Artefact analysis, by Rob Hedge

The artefactual assemblage recovered is summarised in Tables 1 and 2. The pottery assemblage retrieved from the surveyed area consisted of 188 sherds of pottery weighing 1565 g, in addition to numerous fragments of tile, brick, clay pipe and glass. The group came from 144 grid squares and could be dated from the Roman period onwards (see Table 1). Using pottery as an index of artefact condition, this was generally poor with the majority of sherds displaying high levels of abrasion, typical of material recovered through fieldwalking. The average sherd size was, at 8.3g, below average, particularly in the light of the predominance of robust post-medieval wares within the assemblage.

period	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight(g)
Roman	ceramic		tile	1	14
medieval	ceramic		floor tile	1	228
medieval	ceramic		pot	5	54
medieval	ceramic		tile	1	48
late med/early post-med	ceramic		pot	7	37
late med/early post-med	ceramic		tile	1	18
medieval/post-medieval	ceramic		brick/tile	5	40
medieval/post-medieval	ceramic		tile	4	126
medieval/post-medieval	ceramic		unident	1	4
post-medieval	ceramic		brick	8	504
post-medieval	ceramic		brick/tile	144	5557
post-medieval	ceramic		clay pipe	4	10
post-medieval	ceramic		land drain	1	22
post-medieval	ceramic		pot	50	511
post-medieval	ceramic		tile	56	2532
post-medieval	glass		vessel	2	12
post-medieval	metal	copper alloy	coin	1	6
post-medieval	slag	slag(fe)	smelting slag	2	16
post-medieval	stone	slate	roof slate	3	129
post-medieval/modern	ceramic		brick/tile	31	1460

period	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight(g)
post-medieval/modern	ceramic		pot	11	19
post-medieval/modern	ceramic		roof slate	1	12
post-medieval/modern	glass		vessel	1	4
post-medieval/modern	stone	slate	roof slate	2	10
modern		graphite	unident	1	4
modern	ceramic		brick	2	224
modern	ceramic		brick/tile	4	152
modern	ceramic		drain	3	268
modern	ceramic		flowerpot	20	206
modern	ceramic		kerbstone	1	212
modern	ceramic		land drain	18	960
modern	ceramic		pot	115	944
modern	ceramic		tile	3	106
modern	glass		pot	1	8
modern	glass		vessel	14	201
modern	glass		window	4	7
modern	plastic		unident	3	8
undated	ceramic		unident	2	5
undated	metal	iron	unident	1	42
undated	organic	charcoal		1	1
undated	organic	shell	mother-of-pearl	1	1
undated	organic	shell	oyster shell	6	25
undated	organic	shell	unident	1	9
undated	slag	slag(fe)		3	226
undated	slag	slag(fe)	smelting slag	1	20
undated	slag	slag(fe)	smithing slag	1	14
undated	stone	chalk		1	1
undated	stone	flint	burnt flint	1	86
undated	stone	sandstone	unident	1	24
TOTALS				552	15127

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

6.1.1 Pottery

All sherds have been grouped and quantified according to fabric type (Table 2).

period	fabric code	fabric common name	count	weight(g)
medieval	99	Miscellaneous medieval wares	1	4

period	fabric code	fabric common name	count	weight(g)
medieval	69	Oxidized glazed Malvernian ware	4	50
late med/early post-med	69	Oxidized glazed Malvernian ware	7	37
post-medieval	78	Post-medieval red ware	5	70
post-medieval	78.1	Red sandy ware	19	221
post-medieval	78.3	Fine red sandy ware	1	1
post-medieval	81.5	White salt-glazed stoneware	2	5
post-medieval	84	Creamware	6	21
post-medieval	90	Post-medieval orange ware	5	72
post-medieval	91	Post-medieval buff wares	9	88
post-medieval	100	Miscellaneous post-medieval wares	1	4
post-medieval	108	Midlands purple ware	2	29
post-medieval/modern	83	Porcelain	11	19
modern	81.4	Miscellaneous late stoneware	15	400
modern	85	Modern china	72	280
modern	101	Miscellaneous modern wares	28	264
		TOTALS	188	1565

Table 2: Quantification of the pottery by period and fabric-type

Medieval

12 sherds of medieval pottery weighing 91g were recovered. All displayed high levels of abrasion, rendering identification to form difficult. Where further refinement was possible, the Malvernian (fabric 69) material appeared to be 16th or early 17th century in date, at the later end of the date range for this fabric. The remaining sherd could not be accurately identified to fabric.

Post-medieval

17th and 18th century earthenwares were well-represented, especially red sandy ware (fabric 78.1) and 18th century buff wares (fabric 91), consistent with a typical domestic assemblage of the period. Refined earthenware in the form of creamware (fabric 84) was also recovered.

Modern

Numerous sherds of late stoneware and 19th/20th century porcelain, stone china and other modern glazed wares were present.

6.1.2 Ceramic Building Material

Roman

A single, abraded fragment of Roman tile was recovered.

Medieval

One piece of diagnostic 13th – 15th century roof tile was present. A number of other pieces could not be positively identified due to condition, and have been ascribed a broad medieval/post-medieval date.

A large fragment of 13th – 14th century decorated floor tile could be identified as Eames' design number 2461 (Eames 1980), identified from examples in Halesowen Abbey and thought to have been produced in Chilvers Coton, North Warwickshire. The complete tile is somewhat small, at 108 x 108 x 26-34mm. It appears to have been overfired; as a result, the centre of the tile is thicker

than the margin. Nonetheless, it exhibits signs of wear from foot-traffic, and so may have been utilised (perhaps as a 'second') rather than discarded as a waster. The presence of a tile from Chilvers Coton would be unusual, given that the tiles from Pershore Abbey are thought to have been produced in Worcester (L Griffin, pers. comm.), but Eames notes that 'it is doubtful whether all tiles in this West Midland group were made at Chilvers Coton' (Eames 1980, 213), so it is possible that the design was replicated elsewhere. Further analysis of the fabric would be beneficial.

Post-medieval/modern

Large quantities of post-medieval and modern roof tile and brick were recovered.

6.1.3 Other Artefacts

Other artefacts of note include a copper alloy George II halfpenny, dated 1736, a small quantity of iron slag and a fragment of an undated perforated sandstone net weight or whetstone.

6.1.4 Artefact distribution

grid square	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight(g)	start date	end date
2	ceramic		brick/tile	2	128	1600	1900
	ceramic		flowerpot	1	10	1900	2000
	ceramic		pot	1	4	1800	1950
	ceramic		pot	1	12	1500	1620
3	ceramic		land drain	1	20	1800	2000
	ceramic		pot	1	4	1800	2000
6	ceramic		tile	1	46	1600	1800
	ceramic		brick/tile	1	20	1200	1800
	plastic		unident	1	6	1950	2000
9	ceramic		land drain	1	34	1800	2000
	ceramic		brick/tile	3	140	1600	1900
	ceramic		pot	4	10	1800	2000
	ceramic		flowerpot	1	8	1900	2000
	ceramic		pot	1	20	1600	1700
10	ceramic		pot	4	14	1800	2000
	ceramic		tile	2	48	1600	1900
	ceramic		pot	1	4	1200	1620
11	ceramic		brick/tile	8	432	1600	2000
	plastic		unident	1	1	1950	2000
	ceramic		flowerpot	1	12	1900	2000
	ceramic		pot	3	10	1800	2000
	ceramic		pot	1	1	1760	1820
14	ceramic		pot	1	1	1750	2000
	ceramic		pot	1	12	1800	1950
17	ceramic		tile	1	21	1600	1900
	ceramic		land drain	1	43	1800	2000
18	ceramic		brick/tile	4	68	1600	1900
20	ceramic		pot	1	6	1600	1800
	ceramic		pot	7	28	1800	2000

grid square	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight(g)	start date	end date
	organic	shell	oyster shell	1	2		
	ceramic		tile	1	42	1600	1900
	glass		vessel	1	36	1900	2000
21	ceramic		brick/tile	2	24	1600	1900
	ceramic		pot	2	4	1800	2000
	ceramic		pot	1	6	1800	2000
22	ceramic		pot	1	1	1500	1620
	ceramic		brick/tile	5	164	1600	2000
	ceramic		tile	1	16	1200	1800
	ceramic		pot	2	30	1800	1950
	ceramic		pot	2	4	1800	2000
23	ceramic		brick/tile	7	276	1600	2000
	ceramic		flowerpot	2	10	1900	2000
	ceramic		pot	1	6	1700	1800
	ceramic		pot	1	12	1600	1800
	ceramic		pot	1	20	1800	1950
	ceramic		pot	1	6	1760	1820
	ceramic		pot	3	4	1750	2000
	ceramic		pot	1	16	1800	2000
24	ceramic		clay pipe	1	1	1650	1910
	ceramic		brick/tile	4	152	1800	2000
	ceramic		brick/tile	2	36	1600	1900
	ceramic		pot	3	26	1800	2000
	ceramic		pot	1	2	1800	2000
	glass		window	1	2	1900	2000
	glass		vessel	1	32	1900	2000
25	ceramic		flowerpot	2	14	1900	2000
	ceramic		pot	1	6	1800	2000
	glass		vessel	2	14	1800	2000
26	glass		vessel	1	4	1800	2000
28	ceramic		brick/tile	1	19	1600	1900
29	ceramic		tile	2	224	1600	1900
32	ceramic		tile	2	42	1600	1900
34	ceramic		pot	1	1	1800	2000
37	ceramic		pot	1	6	1700	1800
	ceramic		brick/tile	2	118	1600	1900
	ceramic		land drain	1	52	1800	2000
	ceramic		pot	1	1	1800	2000
39	ceramic		brick/tile	5	161	1600	1900
40	ceramic		pot	1	2	1600	1800
	ceramic		pot	2	16	1800	2000
41	ceramic		pot	1	2	1600	1800

grid square	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight(g)	start date	end date
	ceramic		pot	1	4	1720	1770
	ceramic		brick/tile	2	24	1600	1900
42	ceramic		pot	1	4	1066	1550
	ceramic		land drain	1	30	1800	2000
	ceramic		brick/tile	1	18	1600	1900
	glass		vessel	1	4	1600	1900
	ceramic		brick/tile	1	6	1600	1900
43	ceramic		flowerpot	1	4	1800	2000
	stone	flint	burnt flint	1	86		
	ceramic		brick	3	397	1600	1900
44	ceramic		land drain	2	131	1800	2000
	organic	shell	unident	1	9		
45	ceramic		brick/tile	5	136	1600	1900
	ceramic		brick/tile	1	6	1600	1900
48	ceramic		pot	1	10	1700	1800
	ceramic		pot	1	4	1600	1800
50	ceramic		flowerpot	1	6	1900	2000
	ceramic		pot	1	8	1600	1800
53	ceramic		brick/tile	1	22	1600	1900
	ceramic		pot	1	1	1800	2000
58	ceramic		pot	1	1	1800	2000
	ceramic		pot	1	4	1600	1800
	ceramic		tile	2	178	1600	1900
	ceramic		tile	1	18	1475	1700
	organic	shell	oyster shell	1	4		
	ceramic		brick/tile	3	268	1600	1900
62	ceramic		land drain	1	96	1800	2000
	ceramic		pot	2	1	1800	2000
	stone	chalk		1	1		
	ceramic		flowerpot	1	6	1900	2000
63	ceramic		brick/tile	5	64	1600	2000
	ceramic		tile	1	38	1600	1900
64	ceramic		pot	6	12	1800	2000
	organic	shell	mother-of-pearl	1	1		
	ceramic		brick/tile	6	430	1600	1900
65	ceramic		brick	1	188	1800	2000
	ceramic		pot	1	3	1800	2000
	ceramic		tile	1	48	1200	1500
66	ceramic		flowerpot	2	2	1900	2000
	organic	charcoal		1	1		
	slag	slag(fe)	smithing slag	1	14		

grid square	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight(g)	start date	end date
	ceramic		pot	1	2	1600	1800
	ceramic		brick/tile	1	8	1600	1900
	ceramic		land drain	1	64	1800	2000
74	ceramic		pot	1	8	1600	1800
78	ceramic		brick/tile	1	12	1600	1900
	ceramic		pot	1	6	1400	1620
79	ceramic		pot	1	1	1600	1800
80	ceramic		tile	1	36	1600	1900
	ceramic		tile	1	40	1200	1800
	ceramic		pot	1	1	1800	2000
81	ceramic		brick/tile	5	110	1600	1900
82	ceramic		brick/tile	2	74	1600	1900
	ceramic		pot	1	1	1800	2000
	ceramic		pot	1	8	1500	1620
83	ceramic		clay pipe	1	4	1650	1910
86	ceramic		pot	1	12	1800	1950
	ceramic		pot	1	1	1800	2000
87	ceramic		pot	2	6	1800	2000
	ceramic		pot	1	2	1760	1820
88	ceramic		brick/tile	2	32	1600	1900
	ceramic		pot	1	10	1800	2000
89	ceramic		brick/tile	7	206	1600	1900
	ceramic		pot	3	106	1800	2000
	slag	slag(fe)	smelting slag	1	6	1600	2000
90	ceramic		pot	2	230	1800	1950
	ceramic		brick/tile	3	184	1600	2000
	ceramic		pot	4	20	1800	2000
	organic	shell	oyster shell	1	2		
91	stone	slate	roof slate	1	60	1800	2000
	ceramic		brick/tile	2	8	1200	2000
	glass		vessel	1	26	1905	2000
92	ceramic		brick/tile	4	156	1600	1900
	slag	slag(fe)	smelting slag	1	20		
93	ceramic		brick/tile	5	172	1600	2000
95	ceramic		pot	1	4	1500	1620
	ceramic		brick/tile	4	160	1600	1900
97	ceramic		tile	1	39	1600	1900
98	ceramic		pot	1	14	1700	1800
	ceramic		brick/tile	2	30	1600	1900
99	ceramic		tile	1	26	1600	1900
102	ceramic		brick/tile	2	100	1600	1900
104	ceramic		clay pipe	1	4	1650	1910

grid square	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight(g)	start date	end date
	ceramic		pot	1	7	1800	2000
105	ceramic		tile	1	129	1600	1900
107	ceramic		brick/tile	1	14	1600	1900
110	glass		vessel	1	10	1850	1950
	ceramic		pot	2	6	1800	2000
	ceramic		brick/tile	2	12	1600	2000
111	ceramic		pot	1	1	1600	1700
	ceramic		brick	1	16	1600	1900
	glass		pot	1	8	1850	2000
	ceramic		clay pipe	1	1	1650	1910
	organic	shell	oyster shell	1	1		
112	ceramic		brick/tile	2	14		
	ceramic		pot	3	32	1800	2000
	ceramic		pot	1	4	1800	1950
	glass		vessel	1	8	1600	1900
	stone	slate	roof slate	1	4	1700	2000
113	ceramic		brick/tile	3	130	1600	2000
	ceramic		pot	1	12	1800	2000
	ceramic		pot	1	28	1600	1700
114	ceramic		brick/tile	4	429	1600	2000
115	ceramic		flowerpot	1	14	1900	2000
	ceramic		brick	1	62	1600	1900
116	ceramic		brick/tile	3	80	1600	1900
	ceramic		pot	1	10	1800	2000
118	stone	sandstone	unident	1	24		
120	ceramic		brick/tile	1	18	1600	1900
121	ceramic		brick/tile	1	85	1600	1900
122	ceramic		brick/tile	5	198	1600	1900
126	ceramic		pot	2	34	1700	1800
	ceramic		pot	1	2	1200	1620
127	ceramic		brick/tile	1	28	1600	1900
128	ceramic		pot	1	18	1700	1800
	ceramic		land drain	1	12	1800	2000
	ceramic		brick/tile	1	16	1600	1900
	ceramic		pot	1	1	1700	1800
133	ceramic		flowerpot	2	8	1900	2000
	ceramic		pot	1	6	1600	1800
	ceramic		pot	1	22	1800	2000
	glass		window	1	2	1900	2000
	glass		vessel	1	1	1900	2000
134	ceramic		land drain	1	32	1800	2000
	ceramic		tile	2	120	1600	1900

grid square	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight(g)	start date	end date
	ceramic		flowerpot	1	10	1800	2000
	ceramic		roof slate	1	12	1700	2000
135	ceramic		drain	2	200	1900	2000
	ceramic		brick/tile	1	10	1600	1900
	ceramic		pot	1	4	1800	2000
	organic	shell	oyster shell	1	14		
	ceramic		brick/tile	3	49	1600	2000
136	ceramic		brick/tile	3	49	1600	2000
	ceramic		pot	1	4	1500	1620
	ceramic		tile	2	60	1600	1900
137	ceramic		pot	1	1	1750	2000
	ceramic		pot	1	8	1700	1800
138	ceramic		pot	1	8	1700	1800
	ceramic		tile	1	12	1600	1900
141	ceramic		brick/tile	2	105	1600	1900
145	ceramic		pot	1	12	1200	1620
	ceramic		brick/tile	4	182	1600	1900
147	ceramic		pot	1	8	1600	1600
	ceramic		brick	1	14	1600	1900
151	ceramic		tile	1	20	1600	1900
152	ceramic		pot	1	10	1700	1800
155	ceramic		pot	1	34	1700	1800
	ceramic		pot	3	9	1800	2000
	organic	shell	oyster shell	1	2		
156	ceramic		pot	1	4	1760	1820
	ceramic		pot	1	20	1800	1950
	glass		vessel	1	4	1700	2000
157	ceramic		pot	2	2	1750	2000
	ceramic		pot	1	1	1800	2000
	ceramic		tile	1	18	1600	1900
	stone	slate	roof slate	1	6	1700	2000
158	ceramic		tile	1	82	1600	2000
	ceramic		kerbstone	1	212	1800	2000
	ceramic		pot	1	6	1800	2000
159	ceramic		brick/tile	2	25	1600	1900
160	ceramic		brick/tile	2	12	1200	1800
	ceramic		pot	1	16	1600	1800
	ceramic		pot	1	4	1750	2000
	glass		window	1	2	1900	2000
161	ceramic		brick/tile	2	148	1600	1900
	glass		vessel	1	2	1900	2000
162	ceramic		tile	2	90	1600	1900
163	ceramic		brick/tile	1	16	1600	1900
165	ceramic		tile	2	40	1600	1900

grid square	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight(g)	start date	end date
167	ceramic		pot	1	2	1500	1620
	ceramic		pot	1	1	1800	2000
171	ceramic		brick/tile	1	28	1600	1900
172	ceramic		pot	2	26	1600	1800
	ceramic		brick/tile	2	54	1600	1900
174	ceramic		brick/tile	2	220	1600	2000
	ceramic		pot	1	6	1760	1820
	ceramic		unident	1	4		
175	ceramic		brick/tile	2	128	1600	1900
177	ceramic		pot	2	6	1800	2000
	ceramic		brick	1	36	1800	2000
178	slag	slag(fe)		2	224		
	stone	slate	roof slate	2	69	1800	2000
	ceramic		pot	2	34	1800	2000
	ceramic		land drain	1	62	1800	1950
	ceramic		tile	1	50	1600	1900
179	ceramic		tile	1	46	1600	1900
	ceramic		pot	1	6	1800	2000
	glass		vessel	1	4	1900	2000
	slag	slag(fe)		1	2		
	plastic		unident	1	1	1950	2000
180	ceramic		pot	2	4	1800	2000
	ceramic		unident	1	4	1200	1800
	ceramic		land drain	1	22	1800	2000
	slag	slag(fe)	smelting slag	1	10	1600	2000
181	ceramic		land drain	2	112	1800	2000
	ceramic		tile	1	58	1600	1900
182	ceramic		pot	1	4	1600	1800
	ceramic		tile	2	36	1600	1900
186	ceramic		drain	1	68	1900	2000
189	ceramic		pot	1	12	1600	1800
	ceramic		tile	1	110	1600	1900
190	ceramic		brick/tile	3	68	1600	1900
192	ceramic		tile	2	34	1600	1900
193	ceramic		tile	1	70	1600	1900
195	ceramic		brick/tile	5	218	1600	1900
196	ceramic		tile	1	34	1600	1900
	ceramic		floor tile	1	228	1200	1400
198	ceramic		brick/tile	4	94	1600	2000
	ceramic		pot	3	8	1800	2000
	ceramic		pot	1	6	1800	2000
	ceramic		pot	1	10	1600	1800

grid square	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight(g)	start date	end date
199	ceramic		pot	2	16	1800	2000
	ceramic		pot	2	14	1800	1950
	glass		window	1	1	1800	2000
200	ceramic		tile	2	92	1600	1900
	glass		vessel	1	2	1800	2000
	ceramic		pot	1	4	1800	1950
	ceramic		pot	5	12	1800	2000
	ceramic		pot	1	1	1800	2000
201	ceramic		land drain	1	64	1800	2000
	ceramic		flowerpot	1	8	1800	2000
	ceramic		pot	1	48	1800	1950
	ceramic		pot	3	14	1800	2000
	glass		vessel	1	2	1900	2000
		graphite	unident	1	4	1800	2000
202	ceramic		tile	1	14	43	400
	ceramic		land drain	3	208	1800	2000
	ceramic		tile	3	144	1600	1900
	ceramic		pot	4	16	1800	2000
	ceramic		pot	1	2	1800	1950
	ceramic		pot	1	40	1600	1800
	ceramic		unident	1	1	43	1900
205	ceramic		brick/tile	3	90	1600	1900
209	ceramic		brick/tile	2	616	1600	1900
210	ceramic		tile	2	72	1600	1900
	ceramic		flowerpot	1	10	1900	2000
	glass		vessel	1	46	1900	2000
	ceramic		tile	1	90	1900	2000
212	ceramic		tile	1	55	1600	1900
214	ceramic		tile	1	26	1200	1800
	ceramic		tile	2	82	1600	1900
	ceramic		pot	1	2	1760	1820
215	ceramic		brick/tile	1	10	1600	1900
216	ceramic		tile	1	78	1600	1900
217	ceramic		tile	1	26	1600	1900
	ceramic		pot	1	24	1600	1800
218	ceramic		tile	1	34	1600	1900
	ceramic		pot	1	42	1600	1800
	ceramic		pot	1	32	1200	1400
220	ceramic		brick/tile	1	1	1600	1900
221	ceramic		tile	1	32	1600	1900
	ceramic		pot	1	2	1750	2000
	metal	iron	unident	1	42		

grid square	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight(g)	start date	end date
222	ceramic		brick	1	5	1600	1900
224	ceramic		brick/tile	2	45	1600	1900
228	ceramic		brick/tile	2	68	1600	1900
	ceramic		pot	1	1	1720	1770
	ceramic		pot	1	1	1700	1800
229	ceramic		pot	1	4	1600	1800
230	ceramic		tile	2	124	1600	1900
231	ceramic		flowerpot	1	74	1800	2000
	ceramic		brick/tile	1	16	1600	1900
232	ceramic		pot	1	10	1700	1800
	ceramic		tile	2	44	1600	1900
234	ceramic		pot	1	22	1600	1800
235	glass		vessel	1	22	1905	1970
	ceramic		tile	2	16	1800	2000
	ceramic		flowerpot	1	10	1900	2000
236	ceramic		tile	1	44	1200	1800
	ceramic		pot	1	6	1600	1800
240	ceramic		brick	1	10	1600	1900
241	ceramic		pot	1	14	1600	1800
248	metal	copper alloy	coin	1	6	1736	1736
	ceramic		brick/tile	1	18	1600	1900
	ceramic		pot	1	4	1750	2000
249	ceramic		pot	1	1	1700	1800
	ceramic		pot	1	1	1750	2000

Table 3 Summary of artefacts by grid square

7 Synthesis

The assemblage recovered is indicative of agricultural activity, specifically the incorporation of artefactual material into the soil through the process of manuring across the site area, in the medieval and post-medieval periods. The abraded condition and small sherd size of the artefacts reflects their residual nature. The material is not thought likely to have derived from archaeological deposits within the site area, but rather to reflect domestic occupation within the local area. Generally the results of fieldwalking concur with the conclusions drawn by the Desk-Based Assessment and Geophysical Survey, identifying a low potential for any significant archaeological activity to be present, although the possibility that sealed archaeological deposits are present beneath the ploughsoil cannot be discounted on the evidence from a surface collection survey alone.

8 Publication summary

Worcestershire Archaeology has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, Worcestershire Archaeology intends to

use this summary as the basis for publication through local or regional journals. The client is requested to consider the content of this section as being acceptable for such publication.

An archaeological programme of fieldwalking was undertaken at land to the West of Station Road, Worcestershire (NGR 394780 247300). It was undertaken on behalf of CgMs Consulting, acting for Persimmon Homes, South Midlands, who intend to develop land to the west of Station Road Pershore for which outline planning consent was granted by Wychavon District Council (W/13/01655) in December 2014.

Fieldwalking was undertaken by walking transects, spaced 20m apart and orientated approximately NNW-SSE along the general long axis of the site. Transects were laid out using a Leica netrover GPS and divided into 20m stints. Finds were collected from a strip 1m either side of the transect line.

With the exception of one Roman tile fragment the material was dated to the medieval and post-medieval periods, largely comprising pottery and ceramic building material, including a fragment of 13th – 14th century decorated floor tile and a copper alloy George II halfpenny, dated 1736.

The assemblage recovered is indicative of agricultural activity, specifically the incorporation of artefactual material into the soil through the process of manuring across the site area, from the Roman period onwards. The abraded condition and small sherd size of the artefacts reflects their residual nature. The material is not thought likely to have derived from archaeological deposits within the site area, but rather to reflect domestic occupation within the local area, although the possibility that sealed archaeological deposits are present beneath the ploughsoil cannot be discounted on the evidence from a surface collection survey alone.

9 Acknowledgements

Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Cathy Patrick and James Gidman, CgMs Consulting, and Mike Glyde, Historic Environment Planning Officer, Worcester County Council (curator).

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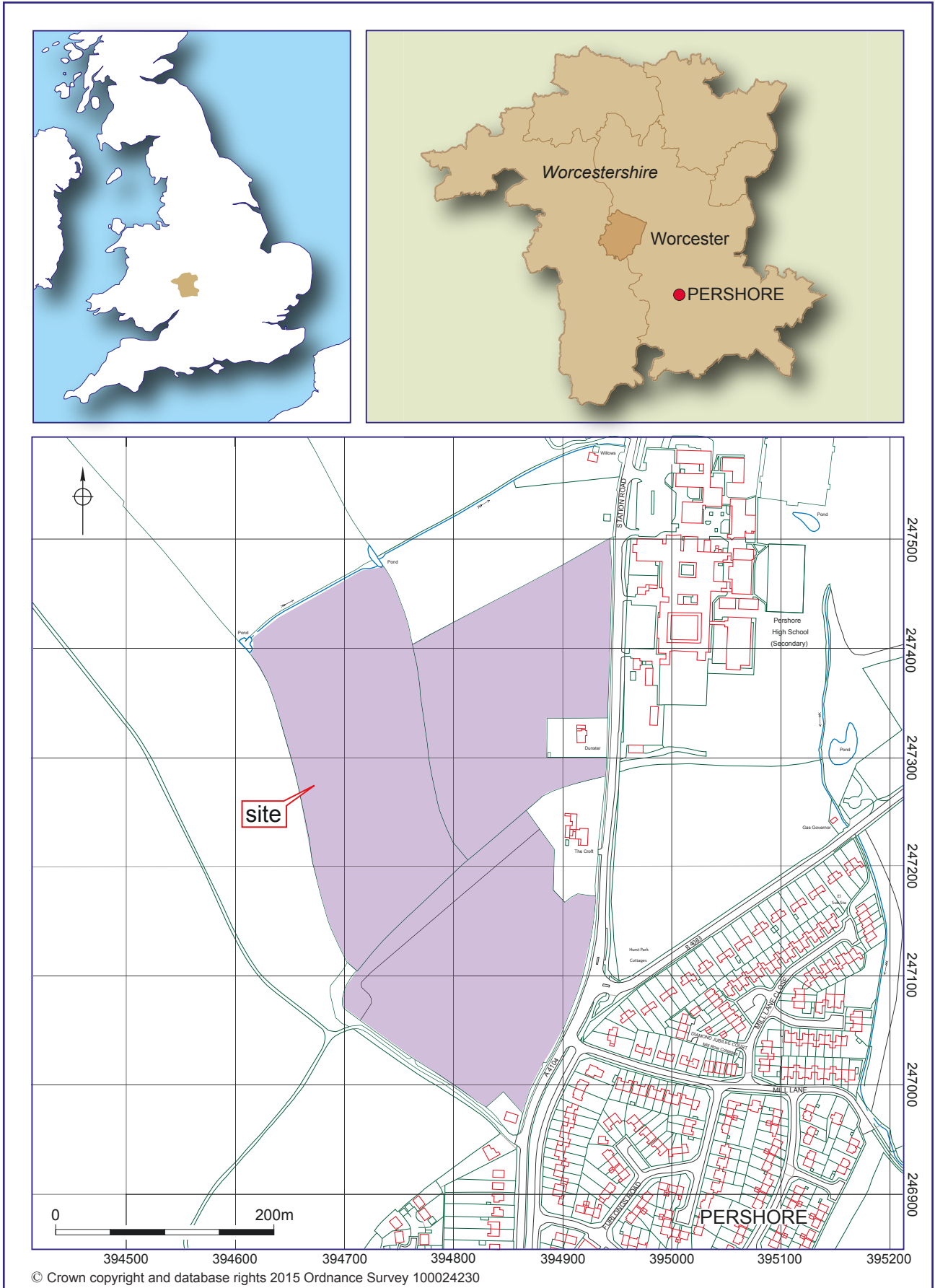
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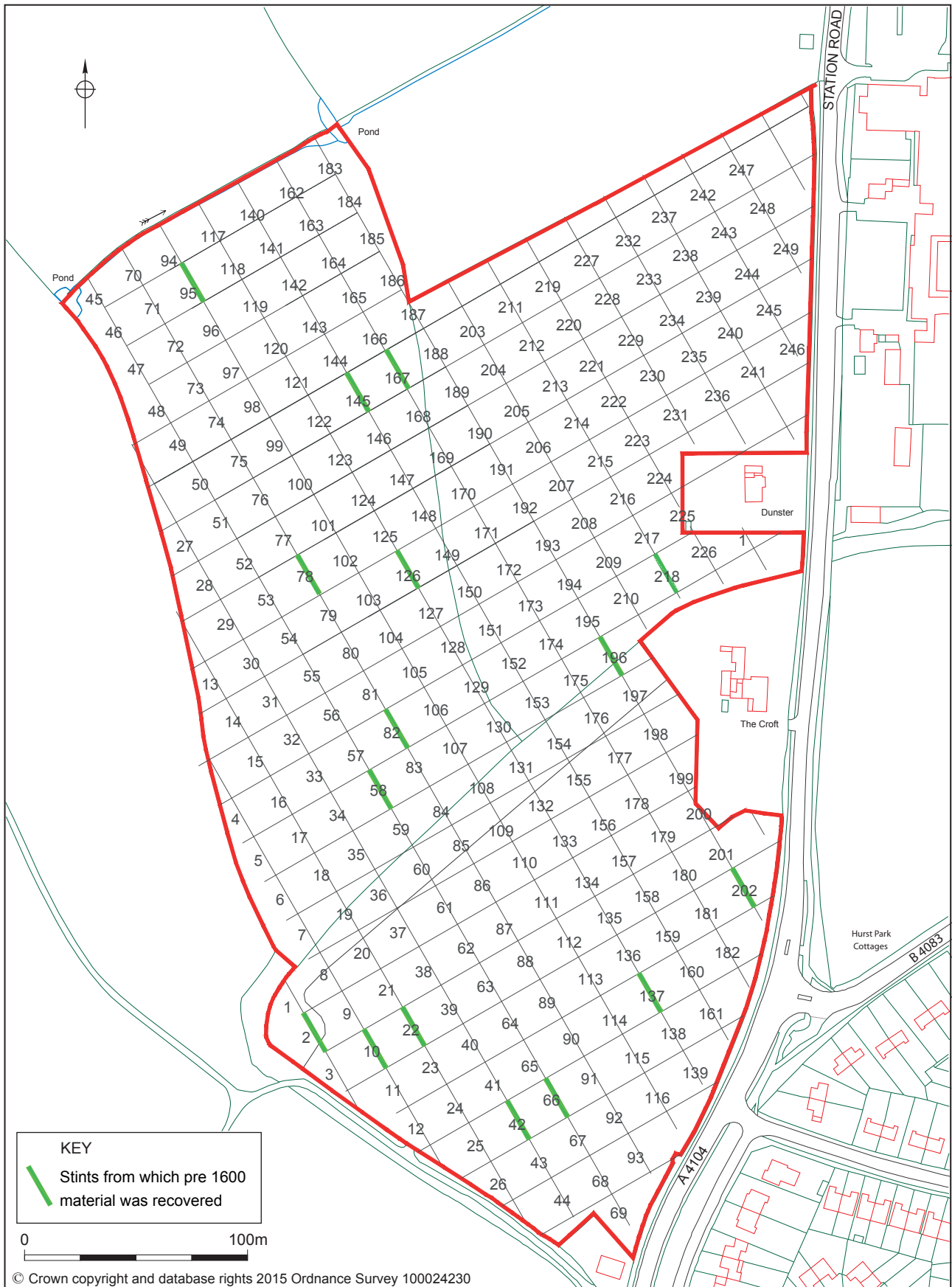
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Figures



Location of the site

Figure 1



Location of transects

Figure 2

Appendix 1 Technical information

The archive (site code: WSM 66266)

The archive consists of:

- 2 Field progress reports AS2
- 1 Box of finds
- 1 CD-Rom/DVDs
- 1 Copy of this report (bound hard copy)

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Worcestershire County Museum
Museums Worcestershire
Hartlebury Castle
Hartlebury
Near Kidderminster
Worcestershire DY11 7XZ
Tel Hartlebury (01299) 250416