

Land at

5-7 Hanbury Street

Droitwich Spa, Worcestershire



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Droitwich Spa, Worcestershire

Archaeological evaluation

NGR: SO 90277 63444

Site code: HSD15

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SUMMARY

In November 2015 an evaluation was carried out at land at 5-7 Hanbury Street, Droitwich Spa, Worcs. at the request of Elmsvyne Ltd in respect of a planning application for residential development of the site. The site is located in an area known to contain extensive archaeological remains related to salt extraction, which survive on both sides of the River Salwarpe and a former salt works is shown on the historic mapping (OS 1884).

The evaluation identified the location of former 18th century wall lines which appear to represent the west wall of a building belonging to the adjacent Barley Mow Public House including the former boundary between the two properties. Sometime after 1786 the study site was expanded eastwards at the expense of the Inn and this may have coincided with construction of the saltworks. Trial trenching confirmed the presence of the former brick saltworks as situated within the south-west corner of the study site. This was found to survive as the partially demolished walled remains of a complex brick built structure presently covered by a thick layer of demolition debris. Historic mapping indicates that the site frontage along the north-east side of Hanbury Street in the late 18th century comprised a terraced building and that this was likely to have been incorporated into the construction of the saltworks sometime between 1786 and 1884. The works represent an example of one of a number of small industrial salt production factories that existed in Droitwich during the 18th and 19th centuries. It appears from the cartographic and documentary sources that the saltworks were probably abandoned before 1903 and certainly by 1912. The site continued as industrial premises after this date with some expansion by 1927.

The depth of deposits across the study site suggests that the northern half sloped towards the river and has since been consolidated with waste material (clinker) presumably produced from fossil fuels used in the production of the salt.

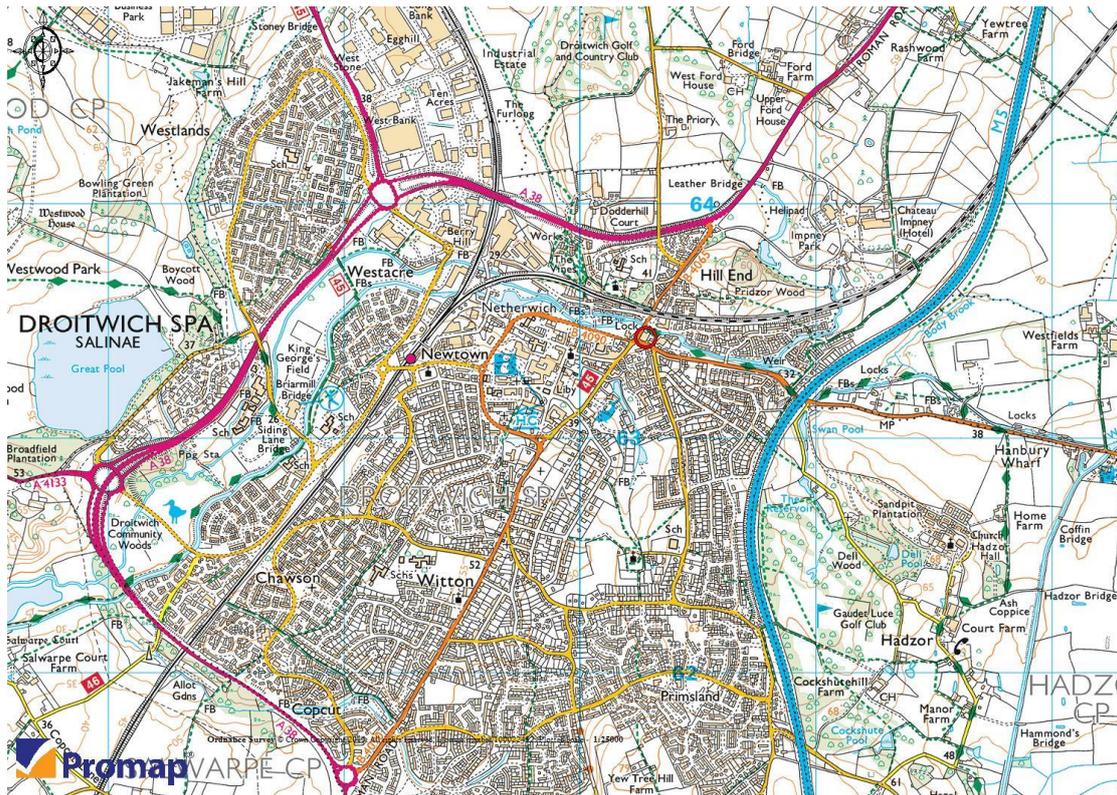


Fig.1; site location (circled in red)

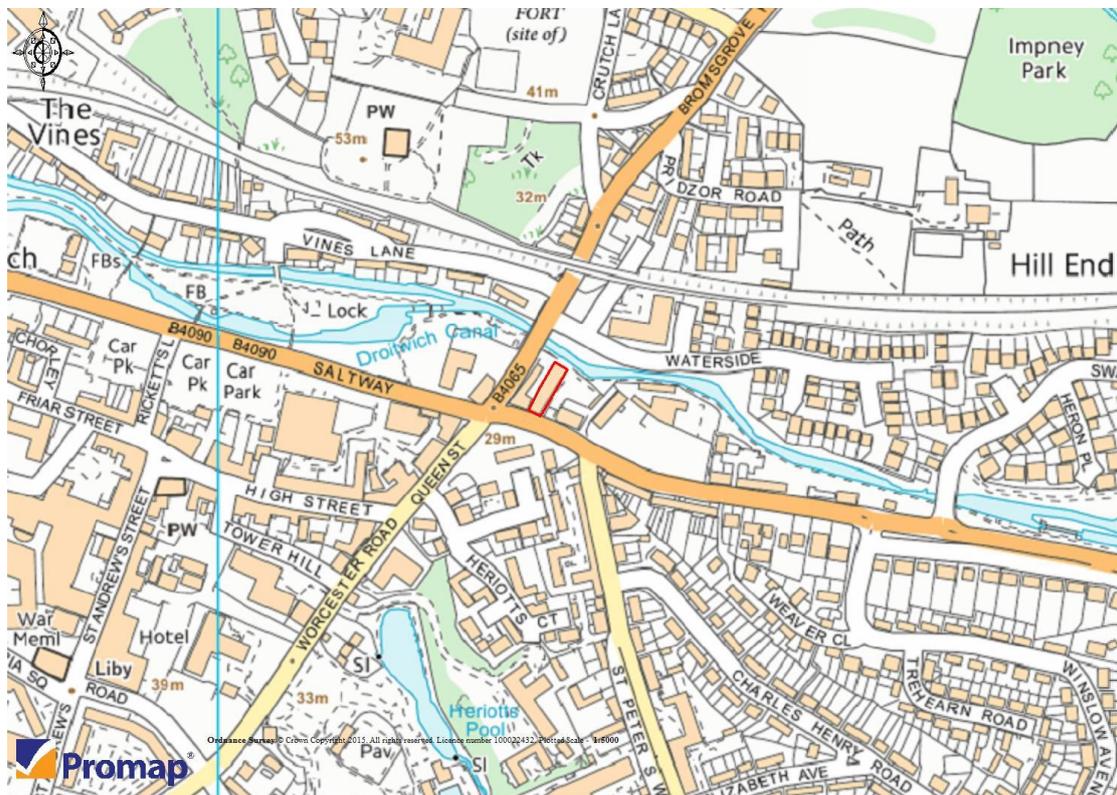


Fig. 2; application area (outlined in red)

INTRODUCTION

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

This document details the results of an archaeological evaluation during 23rd and 24th November 2015 at land at 5-7 Hanbury Street, Droitwich Spa, Worcs. at the request of Elmsvyne Ltd. The work was carried out in accordance with a brief issued (2nd Nov., 2015) by Worcestershire Archive & Archaeology Service. A suite of planning applications have been submitted to Wychavon District Council for the site, namely: W/15/00730/PN - Proposed Erection of six Apartments Replacing Three Town Houses Approved Under Reference W/10/01566/PN, which pertains to the northern part of the site, and; W/15/00730/PN - Proposed erection of four apartments replacing seven flats approved under reference W/10/01566/PN pertaining to the southern part of the site. The study site is located in an area of high archaeological potential (see section 1.3 below) and the development proposals have the potential to affect any heritage assets (archaeological remains) that are present. The agent is Steve Haskey Design Ltd.

The site is located in an area known to contain extensive archaeological remains related to salt extraction, which survive on both sides of the River Salwarpe (former salt works shown on the OS 1885 & 1903). The Droitwich brine springs are particularly pure and highly concentrated, providing ideal conditions for the development of a salt (HER reference CWR11342) manufacturing industry and the springs have been continually exploited since at least the Iron Age, with nationally important Roman and Medieval remains surviving to the west of the development site. With regard to the development area itself, Roman pottery and a coin have been found nearby (WSM00665), while areas of occupation are known to the south (WSM22020) and industrial areas and a cemetery to the west (WSM22023, WSM22017). The development area is also located within the known extent of the medieval settlement at Droitwich (WSM22027).

Geology and topography

The proposed 0.07ha development site is rectangular in shape, aligned north-south and located on the north side of Hanbury Street, Droitwich. The site was previously occupied by a light industrial unit that has recently been demolished to slab/ foundation level and is bounded to the north by the cannalised River Salwarpe, a Public House to the east, commercial and residential premises to the

west and Hanbury Street to the south. The underlying geology comprises the Droitwich Halite Member overlain by superficial deposits of Alluvium comprised of clay, silt and sand and gravel.

Archaeological and historical background

An HER search carried out on a 500m radius of the study site identified 272 Monuments records and a further 123 archaeological events. A number of these records covered the development site itself including records for a salt works, an important industry in the heritage of Droitwich. A Scheduled Ancient Monument for Multi-Period Salt Work remains is also located within 30 meters to the north-west of the site.

The search area is situated on the northern edge of the Droitwich urban area, set within gently rolling landscape based on mudstone bedrock geology and intercut by the flood plain of the River Salwarpe. The land is used for mixed agriculture and settlement is largely dispersed however Droitwich is a small historic town grown on the salt industry which made it affluent since the Romano-British period up until the 20th century. The 20th Century has seen a massive increase in the population of Droitwich with large 1960s housing estates now dominating the landscape around the historic core replacing the dispersed settlement and most other landscape character. To the northeast however the search area runs into a different landscape predominately made up of parkland set within piecemeal enclosure with irregularly shaped woodlands, winding lanes and frequent wayside dwellings and farmsteads.

Within the search area lie 44 Listed Historic Buildings dating to the 16th to 18th Centuries and a further 37 unlisted historic buildings largely to the 17th to 19th centuries. These buildings include a number of 16th century timber-framed dwellings, a church with Roman origins and a 18th Century Toll House. A salt-packing works which stood on the development site has recently been demolished. A Historic England project to identify the Historic Farmsteads of Worcestershire did not identify any farmsteads or outfarms within the search area.

In addition to the built environment Droitwich has a significant amount buried deposits ranging from the Iron Age through to the Second World War. This includes strong evidence for the Roman settlement at Dodderhil, evidence for the Medieval Town of Droitwich and a large amount of post-medieval features related to the salt industry. Portable Antiquity Scheme finds have included early medieval copper vessels and late medieval coins as well as an Iron Age Core and Mesolithic

Flint. A number of local unstratified finds are recorded within the search area including Roman coins and Roman and Medieval pottery. This contributes to the wealth of material culture collected from excavation within the search area which represents all periods from the Palaeolithic onwards. There has been a large amount of archaeological investigation within Droitwich that has included a number of excavations which has demonstrated excellent preservation of below ground remains, including environment deposits, especially from the Iron Age Period onwards. Upstanding remains from the medieval period onwards have also been found to survive well within the Historic core of the Droitwich Town. There is therefore excellent potential for below ground archaeology from the Iron Age through to the Post-Medieval periods. Finally, a Historic England project to identify the potential for Palaeolithic Archaeology in Worcestershire recorded a number of deposits within the search area with potential for archaeology dating back to 113050BC.

EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

Aims of the work

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

Sample size and scope of fieldwork

The trial trenching comprised three linear trenches approximately 1.60m wide in the location shown in the trench plan (Fig. 3). Trench 1 was 11m in length and located at the south end of the study site to investigate the area associated with planning application W/15/00730/PN. A second 10m trench, reduced to 5m in length due to the difficult ground conditions (reinforced concrete slab), was located in the northern part of the study site to investigate the area associated with planning application W/10/01566/PN. A further 5m trench was excavated in the central area of the site.



Fig. 3; site plan showing (left) period 1927-2015 & (right) trench locations

Fieldwork methods and recording

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

RESULTS: GENERAL (Fig. 3)

Soil and ground conditions

Conditions alternated between dry and wet during excavation, the deposits showing some moisture retention. Trench 1 proved difficult to excavate given that frequent brick wall lines and structures were encountered throughout its length. A small area of deeper excavation was possible between some of these structures and natural was reached. Trench 2 was fortuitously placed so as to expose, but not affect walls 212, 213 & 214. Excavation was relatively smooth being made

through alternate layers of clinker and crushed brick & soil. No structures were found in trench 3 and excavation was similar to that in trench 2.

Reliability of field investigation

Deposits appear to have survived relatively intact throughout the study site. Truncation in trench 1 is mostly associated with partial demolition of the above ground remains of the saltworks which occupy most of the trench. In trench 2 walls (contexts 212, 213 & 214) associated with probable 18th century structures appear to have survived to some extent in situ beneath a thick deposit of ground consolidation. In trench 3 further ground consolidation is evident in a sequence of undisturbed layers.

Distribution of archaeological deposits

The evaluation revealed structural remains associated with the former 19th century saltworks surviving in the south-west corner of the study site. These works have clearly been subjected to substantial truncation as a result of their partial demolition, but a significant amount of the below ground fabric is retained in situ. In trench 2, the walled remains of probable 18th century structures also appear to partially survive in situ protected by successive layers redeposited industrial waste. Deposits in trench 3 comprise successive thick layers of industrial waste resulting in significant ground consolidation.

Presentation of results

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

RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS (Figs. 4-7)

TRENCH 1

Context 108 (natural substrate)

The surface of the natural substrate, a light brown clay, was revealed within a small area of the trench where excavation went deeper and was recorded at a height of 28.09m AOD. This clay was shown to be truncated on the east side by a

possible robber trench (context 105) and on the west side by a brick vaulted structure (context 114). The deposit appeared to continue south towards the street frontage although it was not reached at this end of the trench where excavation went 1m below ground level. The natural clay appeared to continue north below contexts 103 & 104, but it likely to be significantly truncated as a result of the construction of context (wall) 115.

Contexts 112, 113, 114, 117 (salt works)

The remains of the demolished salt works (OS 1885) were partially revealed within predominantly the north-west half of the trench. Context 114 comprised what appears to be the eastern side of a large vaulted brick structure, partly sunk into the clay and resting on a wall indicating a large construction trench. The south end of the vaulting, where there is an open arch, was enclosed by a rectangular brick wall (context 112) backfilled with a greyish-brown clayey-silt (context 102). Seemingly attached to this at an unusual orientation was a small rectangular shallow brick 'tank'-like structure (context 113; see plate 4). It remains an anomaly, but its position in the stratigraphic sequence, above 104, which is interpreted as associated with demolition of the saltworks suggests that it may represent a later feature.

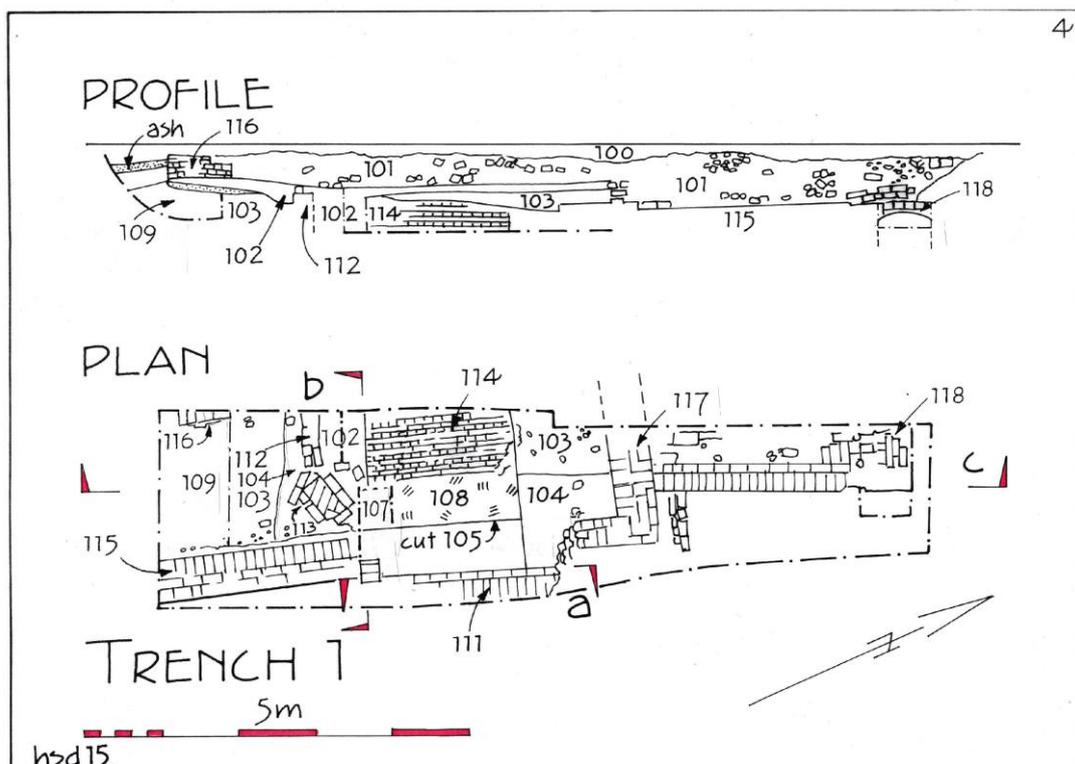


Fig. 4; trench 1 profile (top) & plan (bottom)

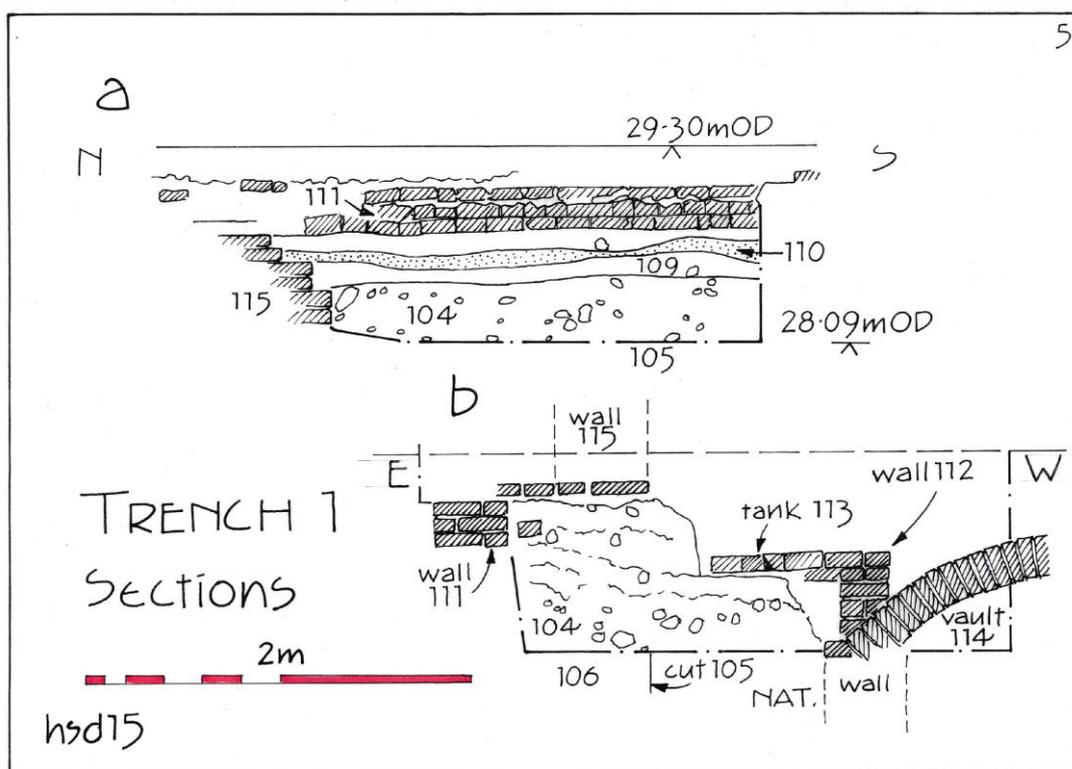


Fig.5; sections 1a & 1b

Continued from page 12

At the north end of the brick vaulting was a substantial brick wall (context 117) extending up to the north end of the trench. This wall also appears to formerly have continued south enclosing the brick vaulting, but a jagged break in the wall is probably connected with its demolition and a possible robber trench (context 105; see below) was recorded at the base of the trench. Whilst hand cleaning the west edge of the trench along wall 117, a small area of the section was further exposed revealing what appeared to be another parallel wall with a narrow gap suggesting a possible long flu-like structure. At the north end of the trench wall 117 appears to connect with another brick vaulted structure (context 118) with an arched opening facing east (see plate 7).

Context 107 (cobble surface)

Traces of a cobbled surface comprising a single layer of small to medium sized rounded pebbles was observed overlying the natural clay within the small area of the trench where excavation went deeper. This surface which survived to a limited extent between the edge of the brick vaulting and the robber trench (context 105) suggests a former working ground level.

Context 105 (robber trench) filled by context 106; context 104

Situated on the eastern side of the central trench area was the remains of a robber trench (context 105) that appears to be associated with the demolition of a substantial wall (context 117). The trench was backfilled with context 106, a dark greyish-brown clayey-silt containing fragments of brick. It was also mottled throughout with a reddish brown tinge derived from intermixing of the natural brown clay and brick dust. This was overlain by a similar thick deposit of soil (context 104), varying between 0.40m and 1m in depth, with a component of small stone and brick fragments and was similarly tinged reddish brown (see plate 6). Contexts 104 and 106 may represent the same redeposited material associated with the demolition of wall 117.

Context 109 & 110 & 111

Overlying deposit 104 on the east side of the trench (section 1a) was a layer of dark greyish-brown silty-clay (context 109) about 0.20m thick which was in turn overlain by a slightly thinner and darker layer of clayey-silt and ash (context 110). Constructed over this sequence of deposits on a thin concrete foundation was a later brick wall (context 111) orientated north-east to south-west.

Context 115 (wall)

A brick wall (context 115) orientated approx. north-south was built over deposit 104.

Context 116 (wall)

Situated at the south end of the trench was a brick wall (profile 1c). This was built above the deposit 102 associated with abandonment of the salt works. The wall was truncated before the evaluation and it is assumed that it originally cut across the trench.

Context 103

Directly overlying the brick vaulting (context 114) was a clean layer of redeposited natural brown clay, this appeared to continue beyond the trench edge covering the remainder of the structure. The east side of this deposit was overlain by context 104.

Contexts 101 & 100

Both contexts represent two distinct and substantial layers of brick rubble associated with demolition of buildings that previously occupied the site. It is unclear whether any of this material includes remains of the former saltworks.



Plate 1; trench 1 from the north-east



Plate 2; trench 1 (central area) from the east



Plate 3; trench 1 (central area) from the south



Plate 4; trench 1, showing contexts 112, 113 & 14, from the south-west



Plate 5; trench 1 (central area) detail of contexts 111 (wall to the left), 114 (brick vaulting to the right) and 108 (natural substrate) in the centre. Left of this is the robber trench and fill (contexts 105 & 106)



Plate 6; trench 1, section 1a, detail of contexts 104, 109, 110 & 111



Plate 7; north end of trench 1 showing evidence of further brick vaulting (context 118) attached to wall 117

TRENCH 2

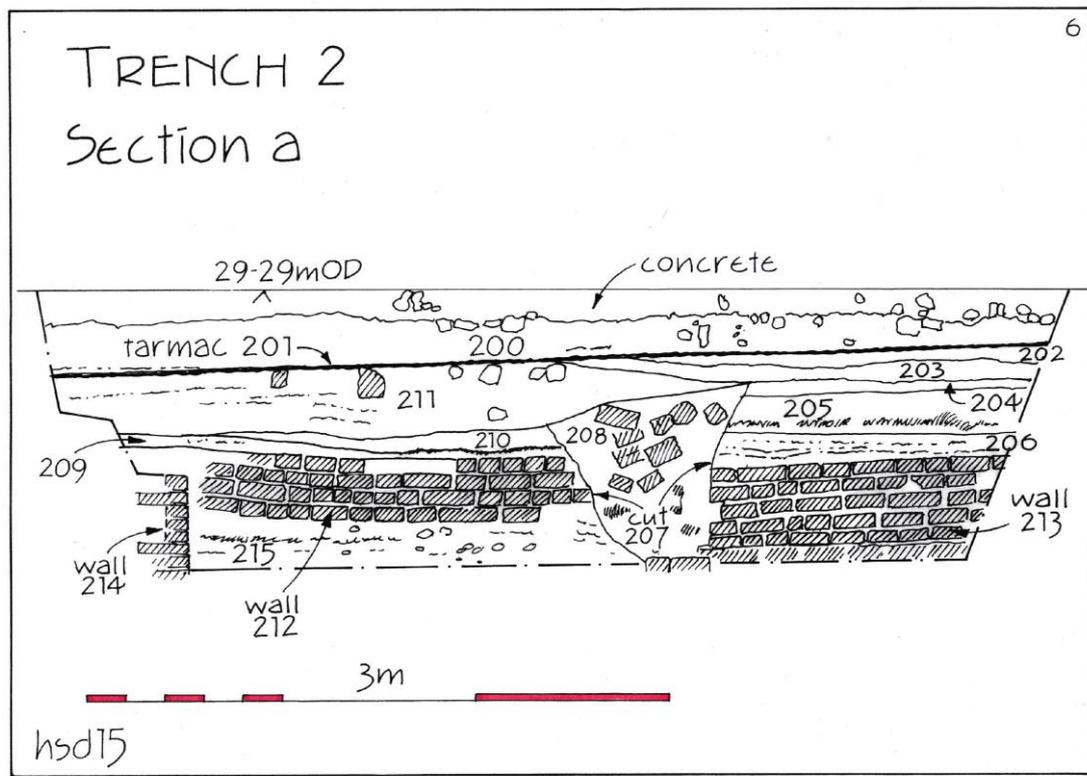


Fig. 6; trench 2, section a

Context 215

The natural substrate was not reached in trench 2. Instead the base of the trench for its entire length comprised context 215, a loose sandy-clayey-silt with a large component of brick fragments and frequent large pieces of charcoal. The deposit was excavated by machine to a depth of approx. 0.40m, it was not bottomed at approx. 1.30m below existing ground level (29.29m AOD) and continued beyond the trench base.

Context (wall) 214

The south-west face of a brick wall was exposed situated within context 215 across the north-east end of the trench indicating a wall or building aligned north-west to south-east (see Plate 10). This continued beyond the base of the trench.

Contexts (Walls) 212 & 213

Perpendicular to wall 214 were contexts (brick walls) 212 & 213. Wall 212 abutted wall 214 and was also constructed over the surface of layer 215

indicating that it is a later event. Wall 213 which also continues beyond the base of the trench appears to be contemporary with wall 214, suggesting that the later wall 212 represented a connection between the two structures.

Contexts (layers) 202, 203, 204, 205 & 206

Situated at the south end of the trench wall 213 is initially overlain by a thin black layer of charcoal comparable to context 209 at the north end of the trench, although here the layer is thicker and with a greater soil content. Overlying this is a sequence of alternate layers comprising, light reddish-brown crushed brick fragments with small concentrations of clinker (contexts 206 & 204), which at the north end of the trench is characterised by context 210. Within the sequence are also thicker layers of dark greyish-brown, mostly clinker (contexts 205 & 203). These were then sealed by a thin layer of crushed brick (context 202).

Context 207 (trench), filled by context 208

Both walls (contexts 212 & 213) and their stratigraphic relationship are interrupted by a trench (context 207) with back fill (context 208). This trench extended slightly north-west into the trial trench to the bottom of a small square drain-like structure which is still evident in the base of the trench.

Context 211 & 201

Following the backfilling of trench 207 the ground was consolidated and levelled with a thick layer of soil clinker and brick rubble (context 211). This deposit and the remainder of the trench was then sealed by a thin layer of tarmac (context 201).

Context 200

Sealing the tarmac layer was a thick layer of compacted clinker. This was in turn sealed by a layer of concrete representing the existing ground level.



Plate 8; trench 2 from the south-east



Plate 9; trench 2 from the north-west showing section 2a



Plate 10; trench 2, north-east end showing wall (context 214)



Plate 11; trench 2, south-west end, section 2a, detail

TRENCH 3

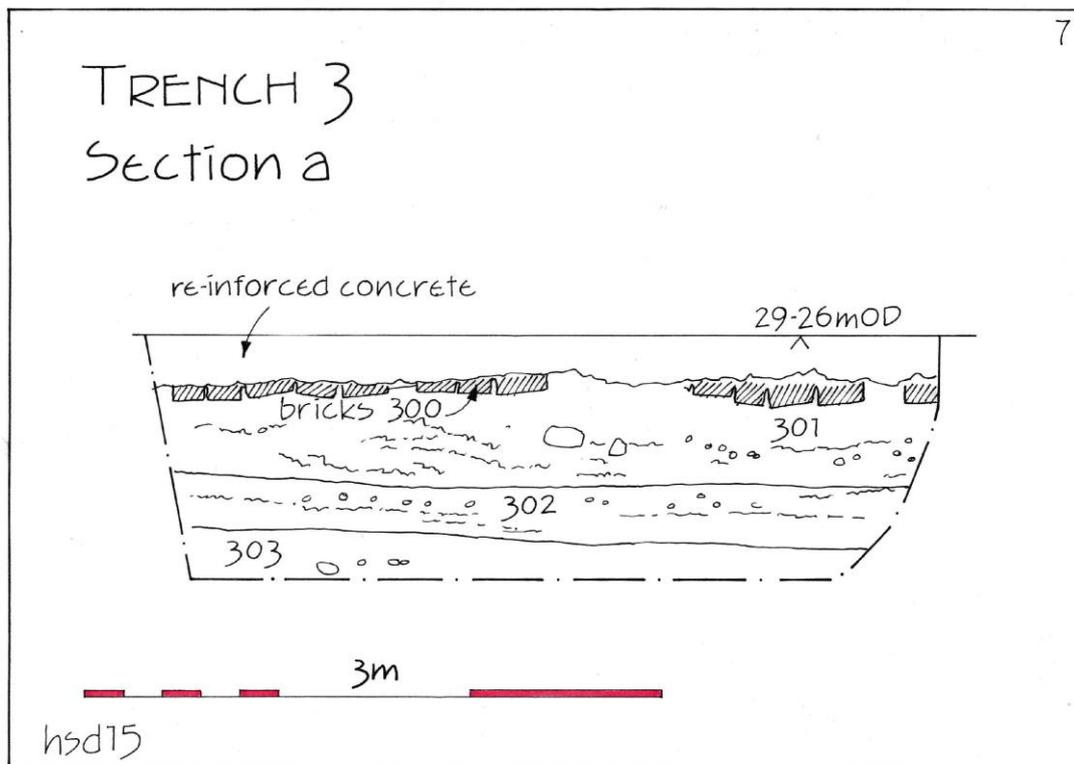


Fig. 7; trench 3, section a

Context 303

The natural substrate was not reached in trench 2. Instead the base of the trench for its entire length comprised context 303, a loose dark greyish-brown deposit of mostly soil, but with a component of clinker and brick fragments. The deposit was excavated by machine to a depth of approx. 0.25m, it was not bottomed at approx. 1.30-40m below existing ground level and continued beyond the trench base.

Contexts 300, 301 & 302

Overlying context 303 to a depth of about 0.35m was a lighter pale reddish-brown deposit (context 302) of crushed clinker and small brick fragments mottled with darker lenses of greyish-brown soil. Overlying context 302 was a 0.45m thick dark greyish-brown deposit of clinker and soil. Brick fragments formed a small component. Stretched across the surface of this layer was a single uneven layer of bricks (context 300) which are in turn sealed by a 0.25m thick layer of reinforced concrete.



Plate 12; trench 3 from the north



Plate 13; section 3a, detail

FINDS

Pottery finds were absent from the archaeological record including residual material. Dating of deposits was therefore limited, but the presence of brick fragments observed throughout a majority of the deposits, particularly within trenches 2 and 3 suggests a broad post-medieval date for those deposits encountered within the northern half of the study site. Deep excavation was made in only a small part of trench 1, the remainder was filled by brickwork associated with the saltworks.

Environmental data

No animal bone was recovered and none of the deposits exposed during the excavation proved suitable for palaeo-environmental sampling.

DISCUSSION (Fig. 8)

It can be seen from the topographical development that the study site has undergone some significant changes since it was first mapped in 1786. During this time the front of the plot appears to have formed part of a row of terraced buildings (?dwellings) along the north-east side of Hanbury Street. Two small square and rectangular structures represent the only visible features situated within the rear of the plot attached to the western boundary which has remained unchanged. However, the location of the east boundary shows that the plot was narrower in 1786 and that by 1884 (OS First Edition) the boundary had been moved to its current position.

The map configuration shows that part of the eastern half of the study site originally belonged to the adjacent Barley Mow Inn (WSM36579) when it occupied a larger plot. By 1884 when this boundary had shifted to its current alignment, which may have been directly related to construction of the saltworks, the large rectangular 18th century building had been removed. Nothing is known about the function of this building, but its size and location could indicate a former brewery. Remains of this structure including possible internal walls and floor surfaces may survive within the eastern half of the study site. The type of bricks used in the walls exposed in trench 2 (contexts 112, 113 & 114), suggest an 18th century date for their construction and the position of walls 112 & 113 would equate neatly with the alignment of the west wall of the building and boundary shown on the 1786 map.

The existence of the Inn on a main arterial road into Droitwich in the late 18th century suggests that its success may have been founded in the coaching era. The later contraction of the Inn property (sometime after 1786 and before 1884) represents a significant event perhaps linked to a decline in coaching brought about by the introduction of the railways during the first half of the 19th century.

The HER reference for the buildings on the street frontage is derived from the OS 1884 map and describes two semi-detached buildings (WSM36582) in front of the salt works. It is not clear if these buildings were houses that were demolished or were part of the salt works and were incorporated into later buildings, but in 2010 they were visible on google street view as a brick single storey building to front with large two-storey brick building to rear. Modern glazing and slate roof. Signage on the building could be seen saying "Oso

Products Ltd Salt Packers". The building was mostly demolished by May 2015 and completely by the time of the evaluation in November 2015.

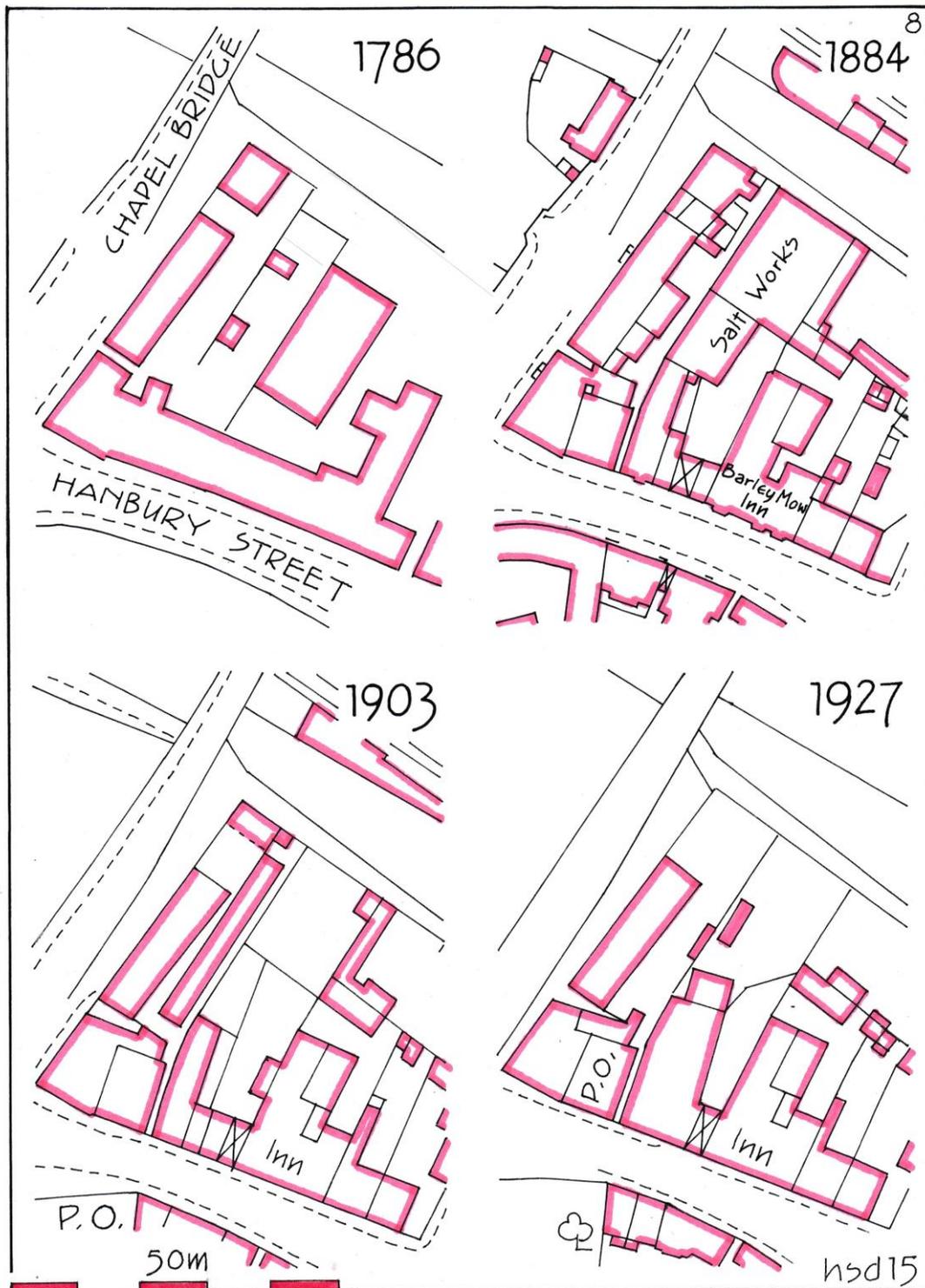


Fig. 8; topographical development 1786-1927

Earlier walls relating to a building on the street frontage may survive outside the area of the excavation or at a lower level. A single wall (context 116) was

recorded in the section at the south end of the trench and its location would fit well with a rear wall although its stratigraphic relationship suggests it is related to later phase of development. There appears to have been a number of modifications and re-ordering of the site frontage throughout its development with wall lines being moved and rebuilt. Historic mapping indicates the site entrance as formerly built-over and central to the street frontage (OS 1884), eventually this access was moved (OS 1903) to where it is now in the south-east corner.

The Historic Environment Record (HER) lists the saltworks as a monument (WSM10591), 'the site of a small saltworks on the north side of Hanbury Street' (OS 1884). Rather than fronting the canal as previously suggested, the evaluation showed that the saltworks occupied the south-west corner of the study site extending perpendicular from the Hanbury Street frontage.

Excavation (trench 1) revealed the partly demolished remains of the saltworks starting at about 5m from the southern boundary of the site, extending north-east for the remainder of the trench (10m) and continuing beyond the end. Droitwich contains numerous former buildings of this type and the remains recorded within the study site, situated at the east end of a ribbon of similar and much larger saltwork sites stretching along the River Salwarp, represents another example of this industrial era.

The natural substrate was encountered within a smaller deeper area of the excavation in trench 1, but not within the remaining trenches in the central and north-east end of the site where there has been considerable consolidation through the deposition of industrial waste (mainly clinker). This has raised the profile within the northern half of the site creating a level area indicating that the original topography sloped down from south to north towards the river.

By 1903 the saltworks appear to have been mostly demolished. Although a building remains in the south-west corner on the footprint of the saltworks found in trench 1, the works are not referenced on the cartographic sources (OS 1903) and the buildings to the rear appear to have been removed. In addition documentary sources (VCH, 1913) mention only one saltworks (the Covercroft Works) still operating in Droitwich by 1912.

The east side of the subsequent 1927 building may equate with context (wall) 111. Context (wall) 115 represents the remains of a later building extending from the street frontage.

Summary of results

The evaluation identified the location of former 18th century wall lines representing the west wall of a building belonging to the adjacent Barley Mow Public House and the former boundary between the two properties. It also confirmed the presence of a former brick saltworks first surveyed in 1884 (OS First Edition) as situated within the south-west corner of the study site. This was found to survive as the partially demolished walled remains of a brick built structure presently covered by a thick layer of demolition debris. Historic mapping indicates that the site frontage along the north-east side of Hanbury Street comprised a terraced building in the late 18th century and that this was likely to have been incorporated into the construction of the saltworks sometime between 1786 and 1884. It appears from the cartographic and documentary sources that the saltworks were abandoned before 1903 and certainly by 1912. The site continued as industrial premises after this date with some expansion by 1927.

Significance

The results of the trial trenching in conjunction with an analysis of the historic mapping confirmed (in trench 2) the presence of wall lines shown on the 1786 map. These appear to relate to the west wall of a former large building occupying the adjacent Barley Mow Inn site and which also marked the earlier eastern boundary between the Inn and the study site. Interestingly, sometime after 1786 the study site was expanded eastwards at the expense of the Inn and this appears to coincide with construction of the saltworks (surveyed in 1884).

The evaluation further established the location of the partly demolished remains of the brick saltworks surviving in the south-west part of the study site. The saltworks represent an example of one of a number of small industrial salt production factories that existed in Droitwich during the 18th/19th centuries.

The depth of deposits across the study site suggests that the northern half sloped towards the river and has since been consolidated with waste material (clinker) presumably produced from fossil fuels used in the production of the salt.

Impact of development

The results from trench 1 have indicated that development at the south end of the site may partly impact upon the remains associated with probable terraced

dwellings mapped in 1786 fronting Hanbury Street. Development is also likely to impact upon the south end of the former saltworks (constructed after 1786 and mapped by 1884).

In the central area of the site trench 2 has indicated that the walled remains of probable 18th century buildings survive below a sequence of redeposited layers (providing a substantial buffer) and that the proposed car parking for this part of the study site is unlikely to impact on these deposits.

At the north end of the site in the location of trench 3 it has been shown that the ground has been consolidated by the dumping of successive layers of clinker waste from the saltworks to a depth of at least 1m.

Archive Location

The archaeological documentary archive arising from the work will be appropriately conserved and deposited with the Worcestershire County Museum. The digital archive arising from the work will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)

Documentary archive:

X1 hard (unbound) copy of the report

Digital archive:

Pdf report

X14 digital images

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Map of Droitwich 1786

Tithe map of St. Andrews Parish, 1838

Ordnance Survey 1885

Ordnance Survey 1903

Ordnance Survey 1927

Ordnance Survey 1938

Ordnance Survey 1964

Ordnance Survey 1970

Ordnance Survey 1987

APPENDIX 1 OASIS RECORD

Project name	Land at 5-7 Hanbury Street, Droitwich; an archaeological evaluation
Short description of the project	The evaluation identified the location of former 18th century wall lines which appear to represent the west wall of a building belonging to the adjacent Barley Mow Public House and the former boundary between these two properties. Trial trenching also confirmed the presence of the former brick saltworks as situated within the south-west corner of the study site. This was found to survive as the partially demolished walled remains of a complex brick built structure presently covered by a thick layer of demolition debris. The depth of deposits across the study site has shown that the northern half has been consolidated with waste material (clinker) presumably produced from fossil fuels used in the production of the salt.
Project dates	Start: 23-11-2015 End: 24-11-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WSM67394 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	HSD15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	SN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination
Country	England
Site location	WORCESTERSHIRE WYCHAVON DROITWICH SPA 5-7 Hanbury Street
Postcode	WR98PL
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	SO 90277 63444 52.26867341596 -2.142498664775 52 16 07 N 002 08 33 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 28.09m Max: 28.09m
Name of Organisation	one ten archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	one ten archaeology
Project director/manager	sean cook
Project supervisor	sean cook
Type of sponsor/funding	Developer

body	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	OASIS
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	county museum
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Report"
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at 5-7 Hanbury Street, Droitwich Spa; an archaeological evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cook, S., 2016
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	one ten archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Warks.
URL	http://www.oasis.ac.uk
Entered by	sean cook (seancook@btinternet.com)
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