

Recommendations 25/01/98

The excavation proved valuable in revealing a remarkably well preserved stratigraphic sequence and providing associated ceramic collections enabling close dating of the contexts and structures. Although deep foundations and occasional service trenches disrupted the horizontal stratigraphy in the area of the excavation no cellarage existed to completely destroy it. It seems probable that the closer one moves to street frontages the greater the likelihood of disruption to archaeological deposits from service trenches, foundations and cellarage however from the information gained through this excavation it seems reasonable to suggest that islands of archaeological material will survive even in the area of the street frontages and that these islands will survive to an ever greater extent the further away one moves from the frontages.

The limited nature of this excavation allowed only a glimpse of the two main structures identified and it is suggested that when development begins an archaeological presence is maintained throughout the ground work phase. A watching brief with sufficient authority to ensure the recording of archaeological remains whilst the development progresses will be invaluable in establishing the plan of the late medieval and early post- medieval structures and may identify others in the process. Based on this excavation and the trial trenches undertaken in 1996 the area requiring most detailed attention would concentrate on the street frontage along the full length of Alcester St. and an area extending at least 50m to north east and west of the site of the present excavation.

Project Design Outline 28/01/98

The project design outlined below is based on the information and material currently available after the excavation of 1997. If the proposed development goes ahead and a detailed watching brief is maintained during trenching work it can be assumed that a considerable amount of additional information and a small amount of additional finds will be recovered. If this occurs it seems highly likely that this project design will have to be significantly altered to embrace the new information.

The project design is intended to operate within the criteria set out in The Management of Archaeological Projects 2 document (English Heritage 1992).

Task	Description	Personnel	Time
1	Dissemination of information and material to chosen specialists.	S.J.L.	1
2	Preparation of detailed site description to publication standard.	S.J.L.	10
3	Preparation of specialist reports	various	variable*
4	Prepare drafts of illustrations and tables	S.J.L.	1
5	Additional historical research	S.J.L.	2
6	Retrieval of material and specialist reports.	S.J.L.	1
7	Monitor progress	various	0.5
8	Integrate specialist reports and rewrite site description	S.J.L.	3

	to publication standard		
9	Prepare illustrations and tables to publication standard	N.D.	3
10	Integrate all material into completed document.	S.J.L.	1
11	Edit document and propose amendments	S.B.	1
12	Adopt amendments	S.J.L.	0.5
13	Re-edit	S.B.	0.5
14	Final monitor	various	0.5
15	Publication.
16	Prepare archive and deposit in storage	S.J.L.	1

S.J.L. S.J.Linnane

S.B. Simon Buteux

N.D. Nigel Dodds.

* Other specialists may be asked to comment on certain groups of finds. At the moment named specialists are

S.Ratkai, ceramics

L.Moffett, environmental.

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 Compiled by S. Rátkai August 8 2016