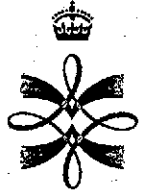




THE UNIVERSITY  
OF BIRMINGHAM

**Final Report on an  
Archaeological Evaluation  
on Land at  
14-20 The Butts,  
Worcester**

*Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit*



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**Final Report on an Archaeological Evaluation  
on Land at 14-20 The Butts, Worcester**

by  
G.A.Coates and Dr. R. H. White,  
with contributions by Marina Ciaraldi, Jane Evans,  
and illustrations by Nigel Dodds

*For further information please contact:*  
Simon Buteux, or Iain Ferris (Directors)  
Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit  
The University of Birmingham  
Edgbaston  
Birmingham B15 2TT  
Tel: 0121 414 5513  
Fax: 0121 414 5516  
E-Mail: BUFAU@bham.ac.uk  
Web Address: <http://www.bufau.bham.ac.uk>

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## Final Report on an Archaeological Evaluation of Land at 14 – 20 The Butts, Worcester

### *Summary*

*Four archaeological trial trenches were excavated on land at 14-20 The Butts Worcester (NGR SO 8473 5512) in advance of a proposed housing development. The site lay within the historic core of the Roman and medieval city and the evaluation took place in line with the archaeological policies in the City of Worcester Local Plan. The trenches demonstrated the survival of discrete and intercutting features mostly cut into the natural subsoil which were largely Roman in date (2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century). Some of the features were post-medieval in date, but probably post-Civil War. There was no evidence for activity in the intervening periods. The depth of burial of the remains was variable, with 1m overburden in Trench 1 and Trench 3 but only 0.3m overburden in Trench 2.*

### **1.0 Introduction**

The following report details the results of four trial trenches excavated on land at 14 – 20 The Butts, Worcester. The evaluation was carried out in advance of a planning proposal for a housing development and in accordance with a Brief prepared by Worcester City Museum Archaeology Section in July 2000 (Dinn 2000). This stated that ‘the requirement for an archaeological field evaluation...is in line with the archaeological policies in the City of Worcester Local Plan, in particular BE20 – BE22 and with reference to BE23’ (Dinn 2000, 1).

Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit was commissioned by David Wilson Homes Western to carry out the work, which was undertaken in mid-August 2000 and early October 2000. The programme of trial trenching was based upon a *Specification of Works* prepared by Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit (Appendix 1). The work comprised four excavated trial trenches.

### **2.0 The Site**

#### **2.1 Location (Fig.1)**

The site is approximately 0.45 Ha in area and is currently an N.C.P. car park covered with a variety of hard-standing surface material. Part of the site is occupied by a mechanics’ workshop and was inaccessible at the time of writing. It is located on the eastern side of the River Severn, to the north-west of Worcester city centre, centred on National Grid Reference SO 8473 5512.

The boundaries to the site are formed to the north by a railway viaduct, to the east by Netherton Lane. The Butts defines the southern extent of the site, with the continuation of Netherton Lane and a council yard defining the western boundary.

## 2.2 Geology and Topography

The eastern half of the site appeared to be underlain by Second (Worcester) Terrace deposits of the River Severn and the western half by the Eldersfield Mudstone Formation of Triassic age (Joynes Pike & Associates 2000, 3.3).

The site is generally flat, although the eastern side of the car park is raised by approximately one metre.

## 2.3 Geotechnical Information (Fig.2)

A series of bore holes was excavated on the site, prior to the trial trenching, to obtain geotechnical information for the proposed development (Joynes Pike and Associates 2000). These identified a considerable variation in the depths of 'made ground' from 0.6 to 2.6m. This 'made ground' could contain archaeological deposits, the most notable depths of deposits being identified in the north (Borehole WS8) and in the east (Boreholes WS1 & WS2).

## 3.0 Archaeological Background

### 3.1 The prehistoric period

There is no significant evidence for prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the site. No prehistoric finds were made on the Farrier Street site, nor on Castle Street site. However, a small quantity of lithics and prehistoric pottery from the Kardonia site hints at activity in the area (Dalwood *et al.* 1997), while a more recent excavation, also in Castle Street, suggests occupation in the Late Iron Age (Jones and Vyce 2000). This latter site, however, is not published in sufficient detail to allow a judgement to be made as to whether the evidence is genuinely of late Iron Age date or is very early in the Roman period. If this is indeed a late Iron Age habitation site, it would be the first evidence for late Iron Age occupation in this area since the focus of settlement heretofore has been understood to lie largely in the southern part of the historic city close to the postulated ford (Barker 1969, 14-15) while a Neolithic enclosure was found on the Deansway site (Dalwood 1996). Proof of this settlement date would thus significantly alter our understanding of the genesis of the Roman settlement in the northern part of Worcester. A settlement here might perhaps be associated with the trade in salt from Droitwich since it has been argued that Castle Street (formerly Salt Lane) was in origin a prehistoric trackway (*ibid*). In general, however, the prehistoric evidence appears to point to intermittent agricultural activity rather than dense settlement, a possibility enhanced by the light soils associated with gravel geology of this immediate area.

### 3.2 The Roman period

Significant Roman remains in the vicinity have been found at Farrier Street, Love's Grove and Kardonia excavations, while an evaluation at Sansome Street to the east of Foregate Street failed to find any evidence of Roman activity (Darlington 1988). The

results of these excavations have been usefully summarised by Hal Dalwood (1994, 105-6). To these may be added Castle Street, a site that lay adjacent to the Kardonia site (Dalwood *et al.* 1997) and the more recent excavation, also in Castle Street (Jones and Vyce 2000). These sites may be tied in with earlier excavations to the south, within the medieval city, by Philip Barker at Broad Street (Barker 1969), at Deansway (Dalwood, forthcoming), and at Sidbury, to the south-east of the presumed Roman core settlement (Darlington and Evans, 1992).

The essential nature of the Roman occupation – a widespread industrial settlement with an agricultural background – is quite clear, even though based on only small samples (Burnham and Wachter 1990, 242). The main focus of the settlement is assumed to be in the heart of the medieval city, enclosed by extensive earthwork defences that have been located at Lich Street (Barker 1969). The major excavation at Deansway added substantially to the understanding of the settlement, although the details are yet to be published. Briefly, this site produced evidence for iron-working of 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> century date along with a constant background agricultural activity throughout the Roman period (Dalwood *et al.* 1994, 105).

Evidence has been located for a major Roman road, trending north from the defended area of the Roman town, which is thought to be heading towards the forts at Greensforge, Staffordshire (see Fig.2). This road has been seen at Broad Street and Farrier Street (Dalwood *et al.* 1994, fig.13), immediately to the west of the study area, but not in an evaluation on the line of the road at 3-5 The Butts where it had presumably been removed by the medieval city defences (Bretherton 1998). A cobbled surface at Love's Grove has been interpreted as a yard rather than a road and is suggested to lie adjacent to and west of this road (Edwards 1990). All of these sites, with the addition of the Kardonia excavation and the exception of 3-5 The Butts, have also produced evidence for iron working in the form of waste products or small furnaces. This fits in with scattered references to earlier discoveries of iron-slag in the northern suburbs of Worcester suggesting an extensive industrial area (Dalwood *et al.* 1994). The dating of this activity centres on the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries at the Deansway site but on the 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century at Farrier Street, suggesting a possible shift in iron-working activity. Artefactually, the later Roman period is best represented at the Castle Street site where there is pottery considered to be later 4<sup>th</sup> or even early 5<sup>th</sup> century in date (Buteux 1997).

It is possible that Foregate Street itself represents a second Roman road heading north from the centre of the settlement. There are four grounds on which this has been argued. First, the High Street, and its continuation in the form of the Foregate Street – Tything road, follows the spine of the gravel peninsula underlying the city: the streets form an axial ridgeway around which much of the medieval and modern city has developed. Second, the High Street passes through the Roman earthwork defences via what appears to be a gate; this, and recorded sightings of Roman slag metallurgy at a depth of eight feet (2.7m) below the modern street suggest that it perpetuates a Roman road (Barker 1969, 50-51). Immediately outside the suspected gate, the High Street passes St Helen's Church, thought to be of early post-Roman or even Roman origin (see Baker *et al.* 1992); it also passes the City Arcades site, where a recent evaluation found evidence for a major

(robbed) masonry structure with an *opus signinum* floor (J. Dinn, pers. comm.; Jackson, forthcoming). Although a very limited exposure was seen, it is tempting to interpret this building as a *mansio* or staging inn, though such a building need not necessarily have been located next to a main road (Burnham and Wachter 1990 fig. 12). Finally, a Roman road on the High Street – Foregate Street line would serve as a termination to the regular series of three east-west minor Roman streets found in the Deansway excavations south of Broad Street (Dalwood *et al.* 1994; Mundy 1989).

To the east of Foregate Street lies another suspected road, thought to be heading north-east via the Lowesmoor area to link Worcester with the salt-production centre at Droitwich; this is the *bradan straete* recorded in an Anglo-Saxon charter of 1038 (S1393: Hooke 1980).

In conclusion, it is thought that Roman occupation is centred on the area enclosed by earthwork defences beneath the medieval city. However, this occupation extends for at least a further 0.5 km to the north in a ribbon development along at least one road (that to Greensforge), and possibly for *c.* 250m or more along High Street – Foregate Street. This occupation may well be intermittent rather than continuous, and could also have varied in extent chronologically and laterally, although with such a small sample it is perhaps unwise to be dogmatic about this.

The site thus lies within the northern part of Roman Worcester. In the latest tentative maps of Roman Worcester, the site lies within the assumed corridor of occupation along the west side of the Greensforge road (Dalwood *et al.* 1994, fig 13) and north of the main centre of the settlement within the defended area.

### 3.3 The early medieval period

Evidence for post-Roman, pre-medieval activity in the area in question is limited to the discovery of very late Roman pottery on Castle Street (see above), and to evidence for the continued use as a road or path of at least the southern end of the Roman road found at the Broad Street, Blackfriars, and Farrier Street sites (Mundy 1986). At excavated sites throughout the area Roman levels are invariably sealed with a deep deposit of 'dark earth', a garden-like soil which is a well-known phenomenon in other Roman towns in Britain. At Farrier Street the level was at least 1m thick (Dalwood *et al.* 1994, fig. 6), and at the Kardonia site was up to 1.2m thick (Robin Jackson, pers. comm.). The nature of such soils has been much debated (Esmonde Cleary 1989, 147-8) but scientific analyses, such as that carried out at Farrier Street (Macphail 1994), demonstrate that in Worcester these soils contain abundant charcoal, iron slag, daub and animal coprolites, suggesting household refuse that has been subsequently reworked through both agricultural activities and local fauna, especially earthworms. Dark earth deposits are known on other sites in the vicinity, including Castle Street (a deposit 0.6m thick) and a layer of a similar depth at Sansome Street (Darlington 1988).

Superficially, such evidence seems conclusive that there was no post-Roman occupation in the area. Instead there was merely an accumulation of humic soils full of organic

refuse mixed by natural actions, including those of animals, and human activity in the form of gardening or farming. However, the fact that human activity is evidenced, even indirectly through farming, presupposes that the area had some occupation. Furthermore, any occupation of this date is likely to have been in structures whose largest components will have been organic and thus prone to complete disappearance. Given the generally small-scale nature of the excavations and evaluations on the various sites within the northern suburb, it would be virtually impossible to spot any ephemeral buildings of the type that can be expected in this era (White 2000). Only large-scale open area excavation would be able to demonstrate occupation levels in such soils. It is of interest in this context that Macphail notes the presence of quite large stone-size material in the late Roman soils and concludes that the dark earth levels were once thicker but had been reduced by later activity (Macphail 1994, 84). The presence of stone may also signify buildings such as those identified in dark earth soils at Wroxeter (Barker *et al.* 1997) and, retrospectively, at Chester (White 2000).

### 3.4 The medieval period

The occupation of the site in the medieval period is unclear. It lies to the west of the known Foregate suburb, a planned urban extension developed by one of the bishops of Worcester on his manor of Northwick. The rear plots of this suburb terminated at a parallel rear service lane, the present Farrier Street. Archaeological investigations to the rear of these plots at Love's Grove and Rea's Timber Yard have failed to recover any evidence of medieval activity (Dalwood 1994, 107), which implies that these areas, including the site, were open fields in agricultural use. The new city defences were built c.1200, the line of which was defined by the North Gate itself (approximately on the site of the Hop Market and in place by 1182), the city wall, and the city ditch, now represented by The Butts, Shaw Street, and Sansome Street). It seems likely that the site continued to be unoccupied, as it was now directly north of, and outside of, the city wall and ditch, although there is a slight possibility of garden use with associated small-scale and temporary buildings (Kenyon 1999, 17).

### 3.5 Early Modern period and the Civil War

The Butts continued to define the line of the city wall during the Civil War and two gun bastions are shown on the 1651 map of the city, immediately south of the site. The ditch of one of these has been seen in an evaluation carried out on the line of the wall (Jackson 1992). The remains of the bastions may be within the site itself, as it is difficult to correlate the location of the bastions from the 1651 map with the modern street layout. Beyond the bastions the area is depicted as open ground, which would be required to provide adequate firing zones. However, this appears to reflect the continued existence of open areas from the medieval period. It is, of course, possible that the preparation of the site for a bastion, or the clearance of the line of fire from a nearby bastion, would both have had the possible effect of removing archaeological deposits from the site.

The earliest maps continue to depict the site as largely open ground until the appearance of Netherton House on Doharty's map of 1741. Broad's map of 1768 adds no further



detail. George Young's map of 1779 shows a Netherton House, along with a footway across the site and the description of timber wood for an area to the north-west of Netherton House. Nash's 1781 map and Valentine Green's map of 1795 both show the site in a very similar fashion to Young's 1779 map, with Netherton House present, bordered by open ground.

### 3.6 The Post-Medieval period

It is during the 19<sup>th</sup> century that the site continues to be occupied with buildings associated with Netherton House, evident on Stratford's Map of 1835 and Dewhurst & Nichols' map of 1838. This building continues to be depicted on the 1888 Ordnance Survey First Edition map, although a 1926 reprint of the 1905 Ordnance Survey Second Edition indicates the presence of buildings, but not apparently Netherton House. It seems that Netherton House may have been demolished or significantly altered around the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Two garages are depicted on the site on the 1965 Ordnance Survey map, which are joined by an electricity sub-station by 1970. The creation of a car park area appears to have happened by the publication of the 1975 Ordnance Survey map.

## 4.0 Aims

### 4.1 Objectives

The main objective of the evaluation was to contribute to an understanding of the nature, extent and significance of archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains within the area proposed for development. The investigations were also aimed to assess the extent of modern disturbance and an indication of the general level of survival of buried archaeological deposits across the site.

The evaluation also aimed to assess the archaeological significance of any surviving above-ground structures.

### 4.2 Research Questions

The specific research questions that the trial trenching was designed to address were:

1. the character, date and extent of Roman activity
2. the presence and nature of any medieval activity
3. the survival of remains relating to the Civil War defences
4. the redevelopment of the site following the Civil War.

## 5.0 Method

Four trenches were excavated, three measuring 15m long by 1.5m wide, the fourth measuring 15m long by 2m wide (Fig. 2). The location and size of these trenches was designed to allow the continued operation of the car park and was agreed with the Worcester City Archaeologist. The modern overburden was removed from the trenches using a J.C.B. excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket; in areas where the surface was concrete or tarmac a mechanical breaker was used to loosen these surfaces. These mechanical excavations continued to the top of identifiable archaeological horizons and were carried out under archaeological supervision. Once the archaeological horizons were reached the trenches were hand cleaned to define the extent of the archaeological features. A representative sample of all the archaeological features was hand excavated.

All features and trenches were photographed with black & white and colour slide film. The stratigraphic sequences were recorded using proforma context and feature record cards supplemented by plan and section drawings at appropriate scales.

All recovered finds were taken back to Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit for processing, conservation and analysis.

Bulk soil samples, measuring 20 l. in volume, were taken from a representative sample of datable features for assessment of the potential for the recovery of environmental remains.

## 6.0 The Results of The Trial Trenching

### 6.1 Trench 1 (Figs.2 & 3)

Trench 1 was L-shaped, with one arm aligned approximately east-west and the other north-south.

The earliest features identified in this trench were all Roman in date and were cut into the natural sand-gravel (1011). These include several pits (F100, F105-108) and the edge of a ditch (F104). These were all severely truncated by later features or levelling layers.

F100 appeared to be the truncated remains of a square-shaped pit with steep sides and a flat base, surviving to a depth of 0.3m. It contained a lower fill of orange/brown silt-sand (1006) and upper fill of darker brown silt-sand (1003). This latter fill contained some 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century sherds. In the north-east corner of the trench there were three inter-cutting pits (F106-108). F107 was the earliest of these, and appeared to be a small flat-bottomed pit, the exact nature and size of which is difficult to assess because of the later pits cutting it. A 0.1m thick deposit of dark grey silt-clay-sand (1016) is all that remains of its fill. Pit F108 cut F107 and the former was circular in shape with a flat base. It was filled with a 0.2-0.3m thick deposit of light brown silt-clay-sand (1017), containing a post-medieval brick fragment. A late Roman coin of 346-50 was later retrieved from this fill during environmental processing. F108 was cut by F106, another flat-bottomed pit containing a

fill of dark brown silt-clay-sand 0.3m deep (1015). Its fill contained pottery of 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century date. To the south of these inter-cutting pits was another circular, flat-bottomed pit (F105), that had been severely truncated, so that only a 0.15m deep deposit of orange/brown silt-clay-sand (1014) survived.

At the southern edge of Trench 1 were the remains of a truncated Roman ditch, F104, which appeared to extend beyond the end of the excavated trial trench. F104 appeared to have an approximate east-west alignment, with a visible width of 2.5m. It had the truncated remains of a shallow U-shaped profile with an almost flat base. The ditch was filled with a lower fill of dark grey/brown silt-sand clay (1005), 0.35m deep, which was beneath the shallow remains of grey/brown silt-sand-clay deposit (1004). This feature produced a substantial quantity of finds, including a 4<sup>th</sup> century penannular brooch from the lower fill (1005) and nearly 100 sherds of pottery of 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century date, divided equally in numbers between its two fills. From the same contexts came large amounts of iron-working waste ('slag'), animal bone, and building material, including stone and ceramic tile. Among the latter were 'tiles' in a distinctive Malvernian fabric that may have had a special, and as yet undetermined, function. More likely to be intrusive in these fills are small sherds of 18<sup>th</sup> century bottle glass and a single dressmaker's pin.

The Roman features had all been heavily truncated by a series of post-medieval levelling layers and pits. F109 was the shallow remains of an irregular pit, below F103 and the later F102, which were only visible in section. All were filled with a silt-clay-sand containing fragments of post-medieval pottery and cut a brown sand layer (1010). F102 was truncated by a levelling deposit of dark brown silt-sand (1020). This layer was beneath two levelling deposits: a silt-sand deposit containing a large percentage of brick rubble (1018) and a dark grey/brown silt-sand-clay (1002). A 19<sup>th</sup> century well (F101) cut these layers in the eastern end of the trial trench. The stratigraphic sequence was sealed with the make-up layers for the modern car park surface (1000 & 1007). The total depth of overburden was between 1.0 and 1.1m in this trench.

## 6.2 Trench 2 (Figs. 2 & 4)

Trench 2 was aligned approximately east-west.

The earliest features identified in this trench were also Roman in date; they include two ditches, F200 and F201, and a pit, F202. The latter was a sub-circular pit with steep sides and a flatish base. It was filled with a dark grey silt-sand deposit (2008), which measured 0.6m at its deepest. A coin of Tetricus I (270-73) came from the fill, in association with pottery of 2<sup>nd</sup> century date and large amounts of ironworking slag. F201, to the east of F202, had an approximate north-south alignment and was steep sided with a flat base, to a depth of 0.70m. It was filled with a charcoal-flecked green/grey sand-silt (2005) beneath a dark brown sand-silt-clay deposit (2004). The latter fill also contained pottery of 2<sup>nd</sup> century date. Both of these features were cut into the natural sand-gravel horizon (2002).

Ditch F200 was located at the eastern end of the trench and a full profile was not visible. It appeared to be aligned north-south, with a gently sloping western edge which shelved down to a flat base. It was filled with a dark brown clay-silt-sand (2003) and survived to a depth of 0.4m. A small wire ?earring was found in the fill, along with pottery broadly of 2<sup>nd</sup> century date. It is possible that this feature was a roadside ditch for the known Roman road trending north – south that passes just to the east of the site (Fig.2).

F200 had been truncated by a deep deposit of grey/black clay-silt-sand (2006), which appeared to be the edge of a later levelling deposit or possibly a later ditch. It produced a few artefacts, one of which was a sgraffito plate, that were all post-medieval in date. However, as the deposit extended beyond the edge of the trench it is difficult to assess fully its extent and nature. F201 and F202 were sealed by a 0.30m thick levelling layer of silt-sand mixed with brick and building rubble (2001). The whole trench was below a concrete car park surface (2000) and part of the trench had been disturbed by the cut and construction for a concrete base (2007).

### 6.3 Trench 3 (Figs. 2 & 4)

This trench was aligned approximately north-south.

A series of Roman pits and ditches (F301-5) were the earliest features identified in this trench and these had been truncated by a later feature (F300) and a deep levelling layer (3009). Two irregular inter-cutting pits (F304 & F305) were located in the centre of the trench, of which F305 was the earliest, with a shallow, flat profile filled with a dark grey silt-sand (3007). F304 had a more distinct V-shaped profile and may be the terminal of a ditch running eastwards, rather than an irregular pit. It was filled with a dark grey silt-sand (3006) similar to 3007. It contained some pottery of 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> century date. F303 was an irregular shaped, round bottomed pit, 0.20m deep and filled with a dark brown clay-silt-sand (3005). F301 could have been the remains of a rounded ditch terminal or an irregular pit. A shallow dark grey silt-sand deposit (3002) filled this feature. F302 also appeared to be the remains of a heavily truncated, U-shaped ditch containing a dark grey silt-sand (3003) upper fill and a lower fill of grey/brown sand (3004). Sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> century date or later were found in this fill.

F301 had been cut by a bowl-shaped pit (F301) which contained a number of brick fragments of possible 18<sup>th</sup> century origin.

These features appear to have been truncated and sealed by a 1.1m deep levelling layer of a dark grey clay-silt-sand (3009), which was directly below the car park surface.

### 6.4 Trench 4 (Figs.2 & 5)

This trench was aligned approximately east-west at the western side of the site.

A layer of brown silt and pebbles (4007) was the earliest deposit encountered within this trench. This layer was approximately 0.55m deep and overlay the natural sand sub-soil

(4002) at the western end of the trench. It contained large quantities of Roman pottery, and was sealed by two layers of levelling deposits: an orange sand and mortar layer (4001) and a brown silt with occasional brick and charcoal fragments (4006). The total depth of overburden at this end of the trench was 1.1m.

The rest of the trench was characterised by walls and cuts likely to be 18<sup>th</sup> century or later in date. A north-east – south-west aligned brick wall (F400) and associated foundation cut (F405) truncated the Roman layer (4007) to the east. Central to the trench were the walls of a rectangular cellar (F401), part of which also truncated the Roman layer. A deposit of coke, clinker and brick (4010) was located within the structures interior, as well as a large deposit of roof tiles in the north-eastern corner. The remains of an internal wall and an external wall (F402), both aligned north-west-south-east, were also identified as likely to be of a similar date.

In the eastern end of the trench the natural sub-soil (4002) was encountered beneath 1.75m of overburden. Cutting the sub-soil at this depth was a curvilinear feature (F404), the fill of which was a dark brown silt and rubble mix (4009) that contained brick, tile, glass, animal bone, mortar and modern pottery (such as “willow pattern” china). The alignment and width of this feature were undetermined and it was recorded only in plan.

### 6.5 Trench Levels

The degree of truncation between trenches varied considerably and the table below provides height (A.O.D.m) for the top of trenches, i.e. the car park surface, and the level where the archaeological features became discernible, which was often the height at which the natural sand-gravel horizon appeared.

Trench No.	Level of top of trench	Level at top of archaeology	Differential (in m.)
1	20.09	19.09	1.00
2	19.94	19.43 / 18.59*	0.51 / 1.35
3	19.14	17.97	1.17
4	19.27	18.17	1.1

\* 18.59m A.O.D. is the level of the top of F200

### 7.0 Finds

#### Coin

Two coins were retrieved.

1. Copper alloy coin. Tr. 2, F202. Although corroded and partly obscured by a concreted stone, it was possible to identify the coin as an *Antoninianus* probably of Tetricus I (270-73). A purple sheen to the coin showed that the original silver wash is still preserved.
2. Copper alloy coin. Tr. 1, F108 (1017) Soil Sample 2. A well-preserved coin, identifiable as a *Fel. Temp. Rep.* (Phoenix 1) issue of Constantius II dating between 346-350 and probably minted at Trier.

### *Copper alloys*

Four copper alloy objects were identified. Of these only two were recognisable artefacts.

1. Penannular brooch. Tr. 1 (1005). A flat-hooped penannular brooch 42mm in diameter and 2mm thick. The terminals are obscured by corrosion products and there is no sign of the pin. The hoop appears to be plain but any decoration may be hidden beneath surface corrosion. The brooch is of a type similar to the extensive group found at Lydney, Glos (Wheeler and Wheeler 1932). These were all extensively decorated with stamps and engraved lines and similar examples have been found in Anglo-Saxon cemeteries (e.g. White 1988, fig.5). It is likely to be 4<sup>th</sup> century in date.
2. Tr. 1 (1002) A folded square of copper alloy sheet 15 by 11mm in size and 3mm thick. Possibly a strap tag or similar.
3. Tr. 1 (1005) A copper alloy (brass?) dress-maker's pin 33mm long with a simple domed head. A very modern-looking artefact that was perhaps intrusive in the feature.
4. Tr. 2 F200 (2003). A hoop of thin copper alloy wire 25mm in diameter and 1mm thick. Possibly a simple earring.
5. Tr. 3 F304 (3006), Soil Sample 1. A bent strip of copper alloy 27mm long and 5mm wide. Three deliberate pierced holes are located at the extremities, two at one end and one at the other. Some damage has been caused near these by the tearing off of the strip. A strip-binding perhaps for a leather strap.

### *Iron*

Two possible iron artefacts were found, as well as six nails from contexts in Trenches 1-3. No iron objects were found in Trench 4. Two pieces of iron scale were found in another context.

1. Tr. 1 F104 (1005) Iron cylindrical bar 97mm long and 28mm in diameter.
2. Tr. 1 (1002) Thin crumpled amorphous iron sheet.

### *Metalworking*

Iron working debris was found in all four trenches but significant amounts were limited to Tr. 1, F104 contexts 1005 and 1004, and to Tr. 2, context 2003 and F202 context 2008. This material has not been quantified or analysed further in the light of its exceptionally common occurrence on other sites in Worcester (McDonnell 1994).

### *Glass*

A single bead was retrieved from F104 (1005), Soil Sample 3. This was a very small (3mm diameter) opaque green glass bead perhaps from an earring. A chip of colourless vessel glass was found in the same sample and may also be of Roman date.

Bottle glass was recovered from Trenches 1, 3 and 4. All appeared to be post-medieval in date. The most diagnostic piece was the neck of a flask in dark green glass from 1002 that was found with two other smaller sherds, one of dark green and one greenish colourless. In the same trench, F104 (1004) produced two sherds of dark green glass and a tiny piece of dark green glass appearing black. A single sherd in trench 3, from 3009, was an olive green body fragment. In Trench 4, a thick sherd of green bottle glass with iridescent decay was found in 4007 and six sherds were found in 4009. These too were post-medieval in date and include a substantial fragment from a bottle neck, four sherds from a

bottle with wheel-engraved decoration, and an undecayed sherd of amber coloured vessel glass.

*The Roman pottery* by C. Jane Evans

Fieldwork at 14-20 The Butts, Worcester produced a total of 323 sherds of Roman pottery. The majority came from Trench 1, more than a quarter coming from one feature (F104). The assemblage overall spanned a period from the 1<sup>st</sup> to early 2<sup>nd</sup> century right through to the late 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century. The condition of the pottery was variable but generally indicated well-preserved and significant archaeological deposits.

Table 1: Summary of Roman pottery by Trench/Feature/Context

Trench	Feature	Context	Sherd count	% by Trench
1	Layer	1002	21	6.5
	F100	1003	3	<1
	F104	1004	44	14
		1005	50	15.5
	F106	1015	4	1
	F108	1017	3	<1
<i>Total</i>			125	39
2	F200	2003	9	3
	F201	2004	33	10
		Upper layer	2	<1
	F202	2008	32	10
<i>Total</i>			76	24
3	F301	3002	1	<1
	F302	3003	3	<1
	F304	3005	9	3
	Layer	3007	40	12
<i>Total</i>			53	16
4	Layer	4009	69	21
<i>Total</i>			69	21
<b>Total</b>			<b>323</b>	

Survival of pottery in Trench 1 was good, particularly in the truncated ditch at the southern edge of the trench (F104). This produced substantial, well-preserved sherds, including a number of diagnostic forms. The pottery indicated a broad date some time in the late 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century for the in-filling of the ditch, which was supported by the presence of a 4<sup>th</sup> century brooch. Forms in BB1 included conical bowls with dropped-flange rims (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, type 25), cook pots with markedly splayed rims (*ibid.* type 3) and obtuse cross-hatch burnish, a fish dish (*ibid.* type 21), and less diagnostic plain-rimmed dishes (*ibid.* type 20). Other diagnostically late-Roman types included Severn-Valley-ware jars (Webster 1976, fig. 6.31), an Oxfordshire-parchment-ware carinated bowl, one of the most popular forms in this ware (Young 1977), and

sherds of Oxfordshire red colour-coated mortaria. A *terminus ante quem* in the late 4<sup>th</sup> century is, perhaps, indicated by the absence of late-Roman shelly wares, found in dark earth deposits elsewhere in Worcester where they were dated to the late 4<sup>th</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> century (Buteux 1997). Occasional sherds of residual pottery were noted, including samian. Layer 1002, the upper fill of pit F100 (1003) and the fill of pit F108 (1017) all produced smaller, less diagnostic groups, but could all be dated to the late 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century. Pit F106, however, produced only body sherds of undiagnostic, Severn Valley ware

The pottery from Trench 2 indicated earlier-Roman activity on this part of the site. The pottery groups were smaller and less well preserved than those from Trench 1, but there were enough diagnostic sherds to suggest a broadly 2<sup>nd</sup> century date. Diagnostic types included sherds of organic-tempered Severn Valley ware, reduced Severn Valley ware, white colour-coated ware, and Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria with the mixed trituration grits of earlier vessels. All but ditch F200 produced BB1, indicating a *terminus post quem* of c AD 120. Pit F202, however, also produced a coin dated AD 270+, suggesting that the pottery here at least could be residual. This pit also produced some unusual Malvernian tile.

The date of activity associated with Trench 3 was hardest to define. Few diagnostic sherds were included, most of the pottery comprising body sherds in Severn Valley ware. One of the pits (F305) produced a hooked-rim jar and a flange-rimmed bowl, both broadly 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> century types. This feature and pit F303 also produced Malvernian copies of BB1 plain-rimmed dishes, a type produced from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century on. Only levelling layer 3009 produced BB1, two undecorated body sherds from a cook pot, and a single sherd of samian.

The assemblage from the earliest deposit in Trench 4 (4007) was particularly interesting, providing further evidence for early Roman activity in Worcester. This, like Trench 1, produced substantial, unabraded sherds, many of which were from chronologically-diagnostic forms. Most sherds were datable to the 1<sup>st</sup> or early 2<sup>nd</sup> century, although some slightly later material was also present. Severn Valley ware was the most common fabric, usually with the characteristically early organic temper. Forms included an upright-walled tankard (Webster 1976, fig. 7.38), narrow and wide-mouthed jars (*ibid.* fig.1.3, fig. 4.20), and more unusual forms such as a bead-rimmed dish and a carinated bowl with a flaring rim. One of the narrow-mouthed jars had a *graffito* on the rim. This seems increasingly to be a characteristic of these 1<sup>st</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> century jars. A number of parallels is published from Alcester (Evans, Lee and Lindquist 1994, 124-130) and other examples are known from *Ariconium* (Willis forthcoming) and Wroxeter (Evans 2000). The latest form was a mid-2<sup>nd</sup> to late-3<sup>rd</sup> century type (*ibid.* fig. 5.23) which was not in the organic-tempered fabric. Forms in reduced Severn Valley ware included a jar with linear rustication and a flask, again consistent with a 1<sup>st</sup> to early 2<sup>nd</sup> century date. Other fabrics included handmade Malvernian ware, represented by a very large storage jar (Peacock 1967, fig. 4.80) and a lid, and BB1, represented by a jar with a short, slightly-everted rim. The presence of BB1 is generally assumed to indicate a *terminus post quem* of c. AD 120. However, small quantities were reaching this area earlier than this, and the form represented is most commonly found in contexts dated AD 75-120 at Dorchester,



Greyhound Yard (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, fig. 122, type 1). A single sherd of Dressel 20 amphorae was recovered, but no samian. The latter may not be significant, however, as such a small sample of the archaeology was investigated.

#### *Post-medieval pottery*

A single sherd of stratified post-medieval pottery was found (the remainder was in levels immediately beneath the tarmac in unstratified contexts). The sherd was a *sgraffito* slipware plate from Tr. 2, 2006. A layer of white slip was applied internally over an oxidised body. *Sgraffito* lines were then cut through to create a pattern and then green slip blobs and lines were applied to emphasise the pattern part of which perhaps represented a fish. The finished design was then sealed beneath a clear lead glaze. No parallels have been found but the piece is certainly post-medieval in date and may be an import (Ratkai, pers. comm.).

A small number of sherds was found in context 4009 in Trench 4. These included a substantial part of an unglazed red earthenware bowl or dish base, two sherds of black-glazed earthenware, and a small rim sherd of modern glazed earthenware.

#### *Clay pipes*

Clay pipe fragments, all stems, were found in all four trenches. They comprised examples from 1002 and F104 (1004) in Trench 1, F300 (3001) in Trench 3, 4007 in Trench 4, and another from the cleaning layer in Trench 2.

#### *Brick, tile and burnt clay*

Table 2: Summary of Roman tile by Trench/Feature/Context

Feature	Context	Teg.	Imb.	Flat tile	Daub	Undiag.	Comments
	1002	1	–	–	–	1	
F100	1003	–	–	1 Malv	–	1	
F104	1004	2	–	1	–	1	
F104	1005	–	–	3 (1 Malv)	1	–	Malv. Tile has circular cut-out
F106	1015	–	–	–	–	1	
F108	1017	–	–	4	–	–	
	Tr. 2 u/s	–	2	–	–	–	
F200	2003	–	–	5 (1 Malv)	–	–	
F201	2004	1	–	1	1	2	
	2006	1	–	–	–	–	
F202	2008	–	–	8 (5 Malv)	9	2	Tile with nib; tile with nail hole
F303	3003	–	–	–	–	1	
F303	3005	–	–	2	–	1	

Tile was found in all trenches, excepting the fourth. The assemblage is summarised in Table 2. Much of it was undiagnostic or was flat tile, but several fabrics were

represented, including examples in a Malvernian fabric that, however, did not produce diagnostic forms. The largest fragment, from F202 (2008), was 110 x 114 x 30mm in size, while another fragment had part of a circular piercing. This tile fabric has been found elsewhere in Worcester (e.g. at Farrier Street) and various uses have been proposed for it, ranging from beehives to ovens (Buteux 1994, 99). A small number of diagnostic tile forms was recognised including classic Roman roof tiles (*tegula* and *imbrex*) but also nibbed forms that may have been *tegulae mammatae*. The remainder were identified as flat tiles that might have come from a number of forms and sizes, ranging from *pedalis* to *sesquipedalis* in size (Brodrigg 1987). A small amount of daub was recognised also but none of this was diagnostic.

In F300 (3001) a sample of a large group of hand-made bricks was collected. The most complete of these was 118mm wide and 58mm deep and had been heavily overfired. The other fragments were less well fired and varied between 58mm and 47mm in depth. A clay pipe stem demonstrated the late 17<sup>th</sup> or, more plausibly, 18<sup>th</sup> century date of these. Other post-medieval brick fragments were found in F108 (1017) and 4009. Modern tiles were found in Trench 4 in contexts 4007 and 4009.

#### *Worked stone*

A single worked stone object was recovered from Tr. 1, 1002. This was a siltstone pebble 83 x 23 x 13mm in size one face of which had been smoothed by use as a sharpening stone. As an artefact it is undateable. One other class of finds was represented by a group of stone tiles in red sandstone found in Tr. 1, F104 (1005). The largest of these, which had a partial nail hole, was 1110 x 135 x 23mm.

#### *Animal bone*

A small assemblage of animal bone, predominantly cattle, was recovered from all four trenches. The majority came from the fills of the Roman ditch F104, but smaller amounts came from features in the other two trenches. Signs of gnawing were present on many bones, indicating that these were not primary groups of material. The bone was not catalogued or identified in detail but it was determined that the preservation was good and this suggests that if there is to be further work on the site, coarse sieving would be recommended to recover bones of smaller vertebrates.

#### *Environmental Material by Marina Ciaraldi*

Four soil samples from the Butts, Worcester were processed in order to assess the preservation and the potential of plant macroremains. The samples were processed with a York flotation machine. The residue was collected on a 1mm mesh and sorted by eye while the flots were recovered on a 0.5mm mesh and sorted under a low power stereomicroscope.

Only sample No. 4 contained a reasonable amount of well preserved charred plant remains. It is suggested that full analysis of this sample is undertaken only if its interpretation is relevant to the general understanding and interpretation of the site or of a particular structure.

No.	Feature	Context	Sample vol. (L.)	Flot vol. (ml.)	Further analysis	Notes
1	F304	3006	8	5	No	Nothing
2	F108	1017	7	5	No	Nothing
3	F104	1005	8	70 ml	No	A few overcharred cereal grains
4	F201	2004 (2005?)	8	70 ml	Yes	Wheat grains (1 is free-threshing); spelt glume bases, Bromus sp. A few large pieces of charcoal

## 8.0 Discussion

### 8.1 Results

The evaluative trenches at 14-20 The Butts were able to demonstrate the presence of archaeology in all four areas investigated. The archaeology in the eastern half of the site consisted of significant numbers of discrete features cutting into the natural sub-soil and a Roman layer overlying the natural sub-soil on the site but without any complex vertical stratigraphy. The western trench, Trench 4, located evidence for significant deposits of Roman artefacts, but these were found in a homogenous layer in association with finds of post-medieval date (glass, tile and pipe stem). The Roman material, therefore, may have been redeposited rather than being in a primary context. This disparity may be due to the fact that the western half of the site originally faced onto Netherton Lane so that this part of the site was more substantially built up than the remainder of the site, leading to differential preservation of the archaeological deposits.

Overall, the excavations demonstrated that the depth of stratigraphy was rather variable (see table in 6.5), a factor confirmed by the borehole survey. In general, archaeological levels were at or about 1m, but in Trench 2 the level was considerably higher than this, and the impression of the excavation team was that later levels had possibly been substantially truncated in the post-medieval period. This fact makes it very difficult to predict the level at which archaeology may be encountered since in places archaeology lies almost immediately beneath the modern surfaces while elsewhere the depth of overburden is such that it may be possible to mitigate development in such a way as to minimise or even avoid damage to underlying archaeological deposits.

Having said this, there is a number of positive conclusions that may be reached about the site, both in terms of the nature of the occupation in the Roman period and the general sequence of development on the site and in the vicinity. The general impression of the archaeological sequence is that Roman occupation of the site began in the early 2<sup>nd</sup> century and continued without a break into the 4<sup>th</sup> century. The nature of this occupation was unclear, but consisted of a number of discrete pits and linear features that may have been property or other boundaries. It was not clear whether the features on the site were part of an occupation sequence but there was evidence for industrial activity and for the disposal of freshly-broken pottery, indicating that even if people were not actually living on the site, they were close by. Certainly, there was no structural evidence encountered, but this may merely be a function of the overall size of the trenches and the ephemeral nature of many poorer class houses and industrial dwellings in the Roman period. It is probable that larger-scale excavation would provide a much more coherent picture than

the evaluation has achieved and would place more firmly into context the features observed thus far.

Curiously, following the late Roman desertion of the site, the archaeological evidence is for a complete break in occupation until perhaps the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Indeed, there was a suspicion when excavating some of the larger linear features that they may have been open earthworks until that date, a factor that may account for the intrusive modern pin in the lower ditch fill of F104 in Trench 1. This situation, it should be noted, is in complete contrast with other sites in the vicinity where so-called dark earth deposits up to 1m in depth are commonly encountered, as discussed above (3.3). The lack of dark earth deposits on the Butts site may simply be because they never formed in the first place, implying that when Roman occupation ended in the 4<sup>th</sup> century the site reverted to scrub or rough pasture, the ditches becoming shallow earthwork features. This is certainly the least complex interpretation of the observed evidence and would apparently confirm that the known medieval suburb of Foregate Street / Tything did not extend this far west but ended at the line of Farrier Street (Dalwood *et al.* 1994, fig.13). An alternative, and more complex interpretation is that the medieval and immediately post-medieval levels had been cleared during the Civil War to provide the raw material for the construction of an earthwork battery known to have stood nearby. This would have had the added benefit of clearing a field of fire for cannon on the battery. After the end of the Civil War, such a battery would have been demolished, the earth from which it was constructed probably being pushed into the nearby town ditch when that was filled during the later 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century, a dating demonstrated in the excavation at the Butts (Jackson 1992). Against this interpretation is the complete lack of any archaeological evidence for this scenario, but this may merely be a factor of the small scale of the excavation. Indeed, as a caveat, it may be stated that there may well be significant deposits of medieval or post-medieval date elsewhere on the site that were not sampled.

In conclusion, therefore, it may be concluded that the development area has overall Roman deposits of a discrete and uncomplicated nature indicative of industrial and/or lower status dwellings perhaps peripheral to the larger settlement of Roman Worcester. There were no other significant deposits of other periods. The depth of overburden sealing the Roman levels was variable and this makes the impact of any future development difficult to assess.

## 8.2 Recommendations

The presence of Roman features and deposits on the site is a welcome addition to the known settlement pattern for this part of Worcester. The features appear to be well preserved, with the potential to offer a reasonably detailed sequence of development on the site throughout the Roman period, although it is clear that this was not a key part of the northern suburb but rather seems to have been peripheral to it.

The evaluation has not been able to provide a clear pattern of land use within the site, although the relative sequence of Roman occupation followed by a hiatus into the 18<sup>th</sup> century was observed consistently over the whole site. In general, the archaeology lies up to 1m below the present ground surface, but in the north-eastern part of the site the depth

is about 0.5m. Whilst it might be possible to mitigate the footprint of any proposed development in such a way as to minimise or eliminate much of the damage to the underlying archaeology, this will be especially difficult to achieve where the overburden is known to be less than 0.5m. For this area, i.e. in and around Trench 2, we would accordingly recommend that excavation and preservation by record would be an appropriate strategy. The remaining area of the site would require mitigation either through limiting footings and other disturbances to a maximum depth of 1m, or alternatively through excavation of footings by archaeological means to record the archaeological sequence.

## 9.0 Acknowledgements

The archaeological excavations were carried out by Bob Burrows, Heather Hopkins, Philip Mann, Charlotte Neilson, Andrew Newton, Andrew Rudge and Dan Slater, under the supervision of Gary Coates and Eleanor Ramsey. Trench 4 was excavated by Charlotte Neilson and Eleanor Ramsey. The project was monitored by Iain Ferris and Dr Roger White and this report was edited by Dr. Roger White. The illustrations were prepared by Nigel Dodds. We are grateful to James Dinn, City Archaeologist, for help during an SMR visit and for his input regarding the archaeological and historical development of the area.

Chris Warren monitored the project on behalf of David Wilson Homes Western, as did Andrew Boughton from Thomson Adsett Boughton Architects.

James Dinn, City Archaeological Office, monitored the project on behalf of Worcester City Council.

The cooperation of the staff at the N.C.P. car park was greatly appreciated.

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## Appendix

### An archaeological evaluation of land at 14-20 The Butts, Worcester

#### Specification of Works

##### 1.0 Introduction

This document is based upon information contained in a Brief (00/12) prepared by Worcester City Museum Archaeology Section, dated 20th July 2000. The Brief is concerned with requirements for an archaeological evaluation of a site at 14-20 The Butts, Worcester, in line with archaeological policies in the City of Worcester Local Plan BE20 – BE22, and with reference to BE23. This Specification of Works is prepared in accordance with government advice contained in *DoE Planning Policy Guidance Note 16*.

The evaluation is to take place in advance of a proposed housing development, although as yet no planning application has been submitted.

##### 2.0 Site Location

The site is located on the north side of The Butts, at SO 8473 5512. It is partly occupied by industrial buildings but primarily comprises roughly surfaced car parking.

##### 3.0 Archaeological Background

The site is situated 30m north of the medieval city wall of Worcester, much of which is a scheduled ancient monument. The site lies within Archaeologically Sensitive Area No 18 and the Historic City Conservation Area. It is registered on the Worcester City Sites and Monuments Record as WCM 94507, and 90444 (Netherton Lane).

No previous archaeological work has taken place within the site. However, archaeological excavations, evaluations and watching briefs on adjacent sites suggest that a Roman road is likely to pass within 5-10m of the eastern boundary of the site. Previous investigations have shown that this road formed the focus for linear settlement in the Roman period, including ironworking and other industries.

The area is not known to have been occupied in the medieval period but its proximity to the city centre suggests a probability of medieval activity of some description. Medieval structures close to the city wall are known of have been cleared during the Civil War as part of a programme of refortification. The refortification included the construction of a series of earthwork bastions, one of which may have been located on the site. The earliest reoccupation of the site is believed to have been Netherton House, possibly built in the late 17<sup>th</sup> or early 18<sup>th</sup> century.

The site therefore has high archaeological potential, particularly for remains of the Roman period. Further details of the archaeological background to the site are provided in the Brief.

##### 4.0 Archaeological evaluation

###### 4.1 Objectives

The objective of the evaluation is to contribute to an understanding of the nature, extent and significance of archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains within the area proposed for development, to permit the formulation of a mitigation strategy, as appropriate.

Further details of the aims and objectives of the evaluation are provided in the Brief.



#### 4.2 Research questions

The principal research questions to be addressed by the evaluation concern the character, dating and extent of Roman activity; the presence and nature of any medieval activity; the survival of remains relating to the Civil War defences and the pattern of redevelopment of the site following the Civil War.

The significance of the archaeological remains will be considered in local, regional and national contexts.

#### 4.3 Method

The evaluation will comprise the excavation of 4 trenches, each measuring 1.5m by 20m, located in the approximate positions shown on the attached plan. For each trench, modern topsoil/overburden will be removed by machine, using a toothless ditching bucket, to the subsoil surface or to the uppermost horizon of archaeological deposits. The surface or deposits so exposed will be hand cleaned as necessary, and a representative sample of the features present will be hand-excavated to provide information concerning the survival and complexity of feature fills, and to recover artefactual and ecofactual samples for analysis.

All stratigraphic sequences will be recorded, even where no archaeology is present. All recording will be undertaken using *proforma* context and feature record cards supplemented by plans and sections at appropriate scales, and colour slide and monochrome photography.

20 litre soil samples will be collected from a representative sample of datable features for assessment of the potential for recovery of environmental remains.

#### 5.0 Staffing

The project will be monitored for BUFAU by Iain Ferris MIFA and will be supervised by Gary Coates AIFA, assisted by three experienced site assistants.

Specialist staff will include:

Jane Evans, Romano-British ceramics  
Stephanie Ratkai, medieval and post-medieval ceramics  
Marina Ciaraldi, charred plant remains.  
Umberto Albarella, Birmingham Environmental Laboratory - animal bone.

#### 6.0 Report

The results of the archaeological evaluation will be presented in an illustrated report, which will include the information listed in the 'Reporting' section of the Brief. Primary and secondary sources relating to the development area will be consulted, and listed in the report. The report will include all archaeological and non-archaeological interventions and other 'events' relating to the development site, and all known archaeological remains and disturbances will be mapped and related to a modern Ordnance Survey base map at an appropriate scale.

Three copies of the report will be forwarded to Worcester City Council and will be made publicly accessible, as part of the City of Worcester Sites and Monuments Record within six months of completion. Copies of the report will also be sent to the Worcestershire County Sites and Monuments Record and the National Monuments Record. A summary report will be submitted for inclusion in *West Midlands Archaeology* and in the appropriate period journal if required.

#### 7.0 Archive

The project archive will be deposited with Worcester City Museum. The guidelines in *Archaeological Documentary Archives* will be followed in preparing and ordering the archive for storage.

## 8.0 Timetable and Resourcing

The evaluation will commence Monday 14<sup>th</sup> of August and is estimated to take 5 days to complete in the field with a team of four field staff on site.

*The following allocations have been made for post-excavation analysis, report preparation and archiving:*

Project Monitor (report editing): 0.5 day  
Supervisor (research and report writing): 4 days  
Finds Assistant (finds processing): 2 days  
Finds Officer (Roman Pottery): 3 days  
Medieval and Post medieval Pottery Specialist: 1 day  
Environmental Assistant (sample processing): 1 day  
Environmental Supervisor (identification and assessment): 1 day  
Illustrator: 2 days  
Records & Archives Supervisor: 0.5 day

## 9.0 General

The evaluation will be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Brief.

The archaeological work will be undertaken in accordance with the IFA 'Code of Conduct' (amended 1997), the IFA 'Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology' (amended 1998) and the IFA 'Standard and Guidance' document for field evaluations (revised 1999). The provisions of Worcester City Council *Supplementary Planning Guidance No 8: Archaeology and Development* will also be adhered to.

*Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit, 10<sup>th</sup> August, 2000.*

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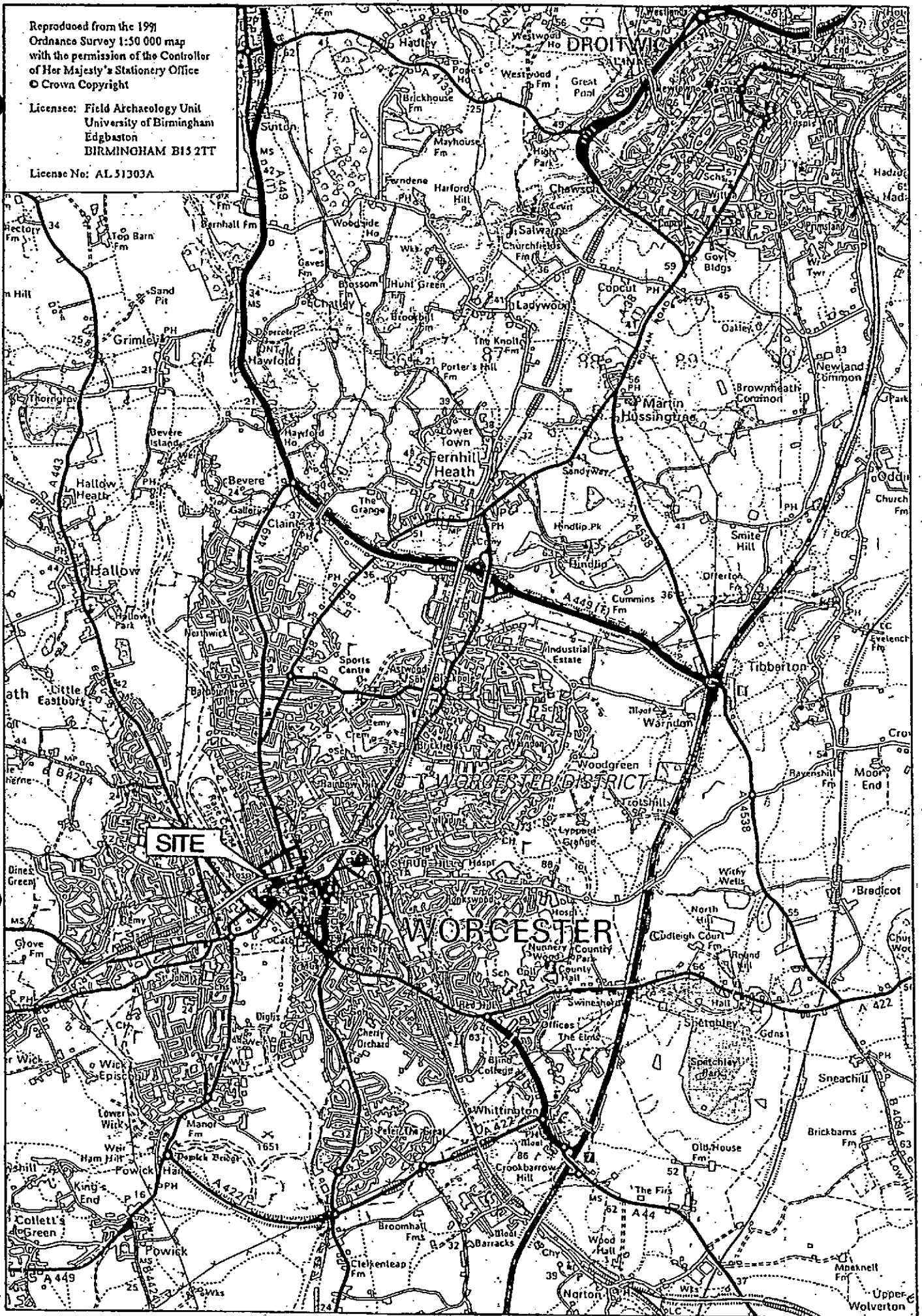


Fig.1

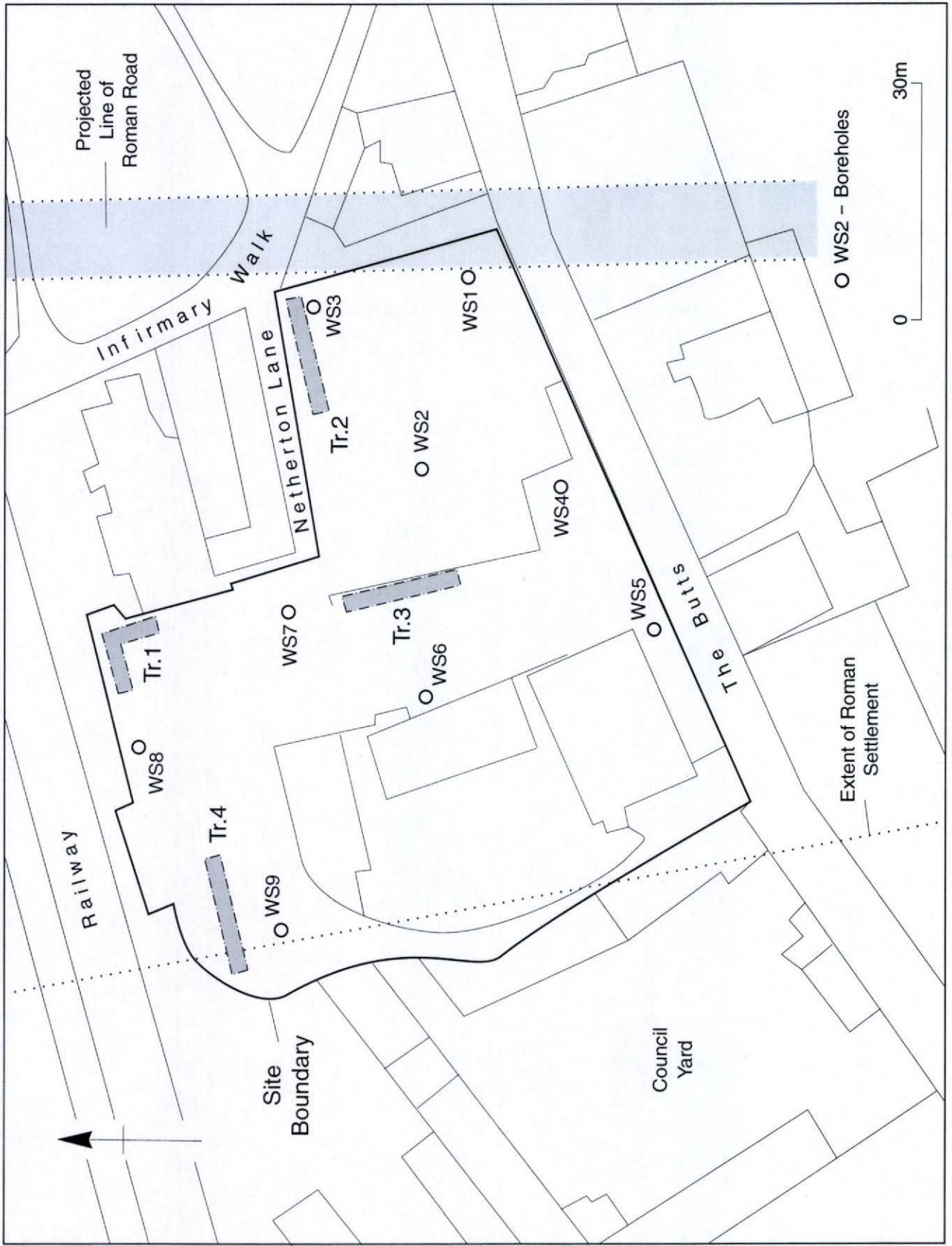


Fig.2

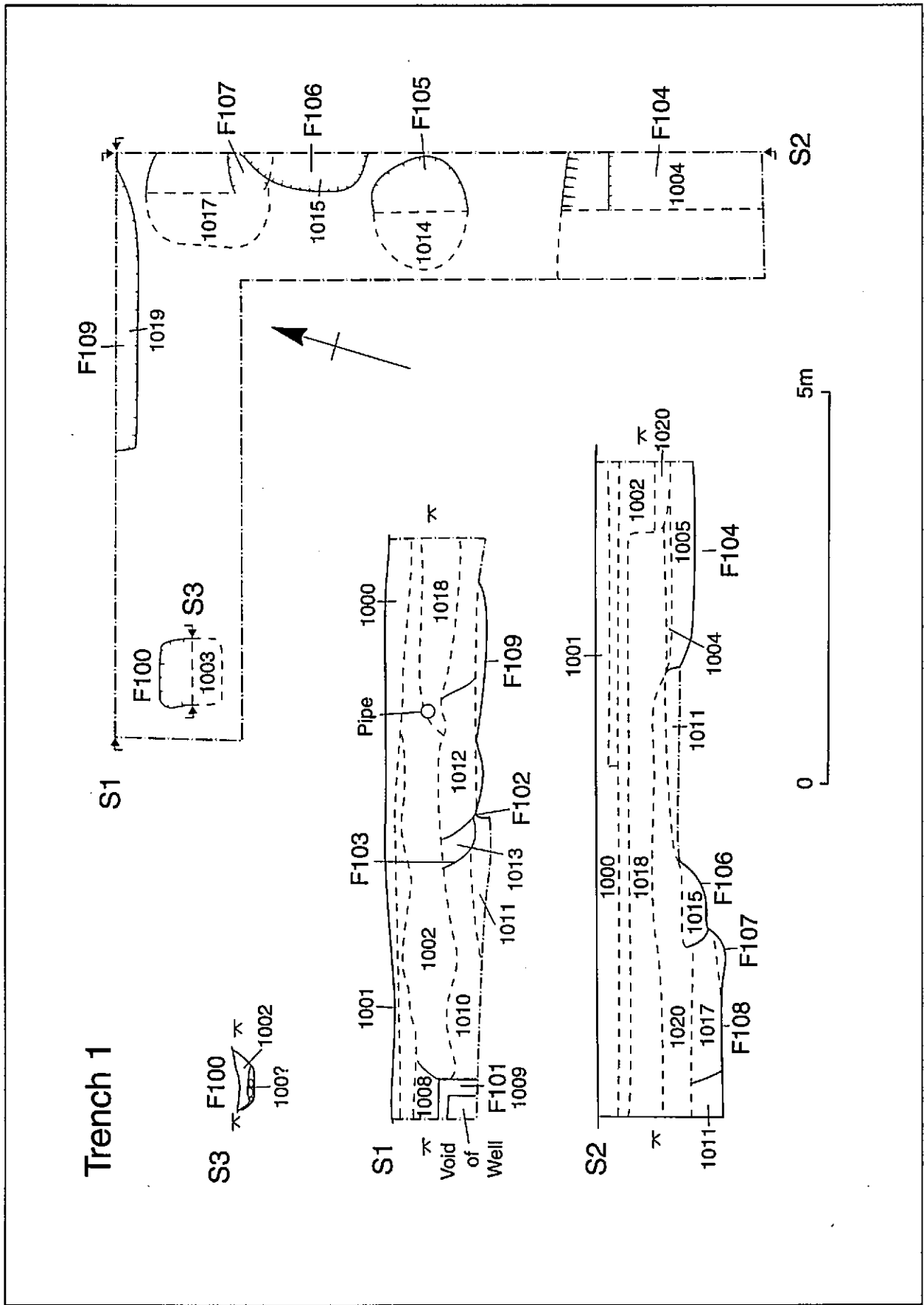


Fig.3

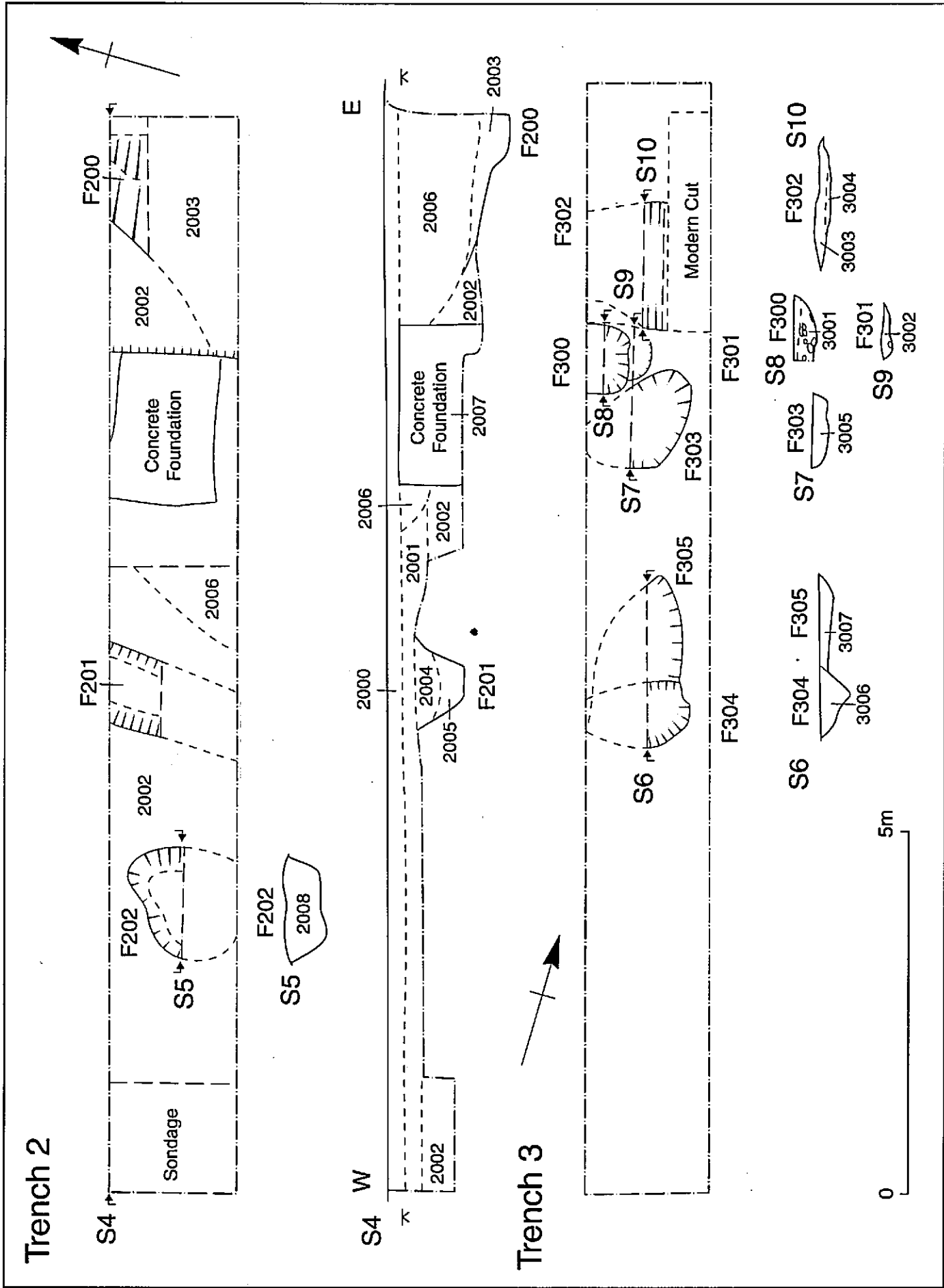


Fig.4



