

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AT THE REAR OF
29 ST JOHN'S, WORCESTER

WCM 101974



Mike Napthan Archaeology

3 Hamilton Road, Worcester, WR5 1AG mikenapthanarchaeology@o2.co.uk

Archaeological evaluation at the rear of 29 St John's, Worcester WCM 101974

February, 2013

Mike Napthan MIFA
21st February, 2013

1 Summary

An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Mike Napthan Archaeology in February 2013 in advance of a proposed development to the rear of 29 St John's, Worcester.

A single trench was excavated and encountered no features or deposits of archaeological interest. The depositional sequence consisted of natural sandy gravel overlaid by subsoil and a deep cultivated soil horizon into which a small number of late 19th Century and 20th Century rubbish disposal features had been cut.

The property has been the rear yard of a butcher's shop since the late 19th Century, and the area of proposed new building was used until recent times as garden and as a run for pigs which were housed in a small brick built sty at the rear of the plot. The area is presently mainly used for carparking but is partly occupied by a portable coldstore.

The site, whilst in the historic core of the township of St John's lies well behind the street frontage in an area that has previously proved to have only patchy survival of archaeologically significant deposits. The present site has a particularly deep accumulation of apparently post-medieval cultivation soils which contained very little residual medieval material. Despite the proximity of a known late Iron Age –early Roman enclosure site (within 150m) there were no residual Roman artefacts.

The intended development will have no significant impact on the archaeological resource.

2 Introduction

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Mike Napthan Archaeology in February 2013 prior to proposed construction of a retail unit with accommodation above. The site is located on the SE side of the main street of St John's, 1km W of Worcester city centre (Fig 1: NGR SO 84085 54405) and is currently occupied by a cold store and car parking area. 29 St John's is registered on the Worcester City Historic Environment Record as WCM 96594. 29 St John's is listed Grade II. The site is within the St John's Conservation Area and St John's prehistoric site, suburb and waterside archaeologically sensitive area (No 17). The scope of this project was intended to meet or exceed the requirements of a Brief issued by the Archaeological Officer of Worcester City Council (Archaeological Service brief 12/6 issued 27th June 2012).
- 1.2 Number 29 St John's (WCM96594) and its associated outbuildings are listed grade II. The listing description is as follows: *GV II House, now shop with flats over. Late C18 with later additions and alterations. Red brick, painted at ground-floor level, with stucco dressings, plain clay tile roof, dentilled eaves. Stack to right front roof slope with oversailing detail and*

pots. Timber shopfront with cast-iron grilles. Part of gable visible at left-return is of timber-frame construction. Out-of-square plan, double depth. 2 storeys with attics and cellar. 3 first-floor windows, that to centre is blind. Stucco details include sills and channelled voussoirs with keystone to flat arches over windows. Sashes are near-flush, 8/8 to first-floor and 2/2 to left ground-floor; to right is early C19 shopfront with entrance at left, plain pilasters on plinths, fluted and carved console brackets, fascia with 4 metal hooks, dentilled cornice and blind box; 4 large ventilation grilles to stallriser. Shop window is four lights, each of 2-panes and intended to lift out, old glass; modern glazed door with ventilation grille over. Gabled dormers with paired 6-pane side-hung casements. INTERIOR: Upper floors are common joists supported by main beams. Partition walls are timber-framed. The remains of an earlier, narrower span, collar and purlin roof survive within the present roof.

- 2.2 This report represents a summary of the findings of the evaluation (WCM 101974). The project was designed to meet a brief prepared by Worcester City Councils Archaeology Officer. The project design was prepared in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1994) and Worcester City Council's *General Standards and Practices Appropriate for Archaeological Fieldwork in Worcester City*.

3 **Aims**

- 3.1 The purposes of archaeological evaluation are to gain information about the archaeological resource within a given area or site. These aims were achieved through pursuit of the following objectives:
- i) to define and identify the probable nature of archaeological deposits on site, and date these where possible;
 - ii) to attempt to determine the likely nature of the archaeological sequence and recover as much information as possible about the spatial patterning of structures formerly present on the site;
 - iii) to determine the likely impact of the development on the archaeological resource.
 - iv) to address the following research objectives;
 - The late Iron Age to Roman transition (RP7.11)
 - The hinterland of Roman Worcester (RP3.31)
 - The medieval suburbs (RP5.1)
 - Sampling of medieval backplot areas (RP5.12)
 - Colonisation of back-plot areas and land in suburbs in the post medieval period (RP6.1)
 - Gloves and leather industries (RP6.11)

4 **Methodology**

- 4.1 All site recording was undertaken in accordance with the Excavation Manual (Technical Manual 3). An evaluation trench 10m long and 1.6m wide was excavated in the car-parking area at the rear of the property, within the intended building footprint. The trench was machine excavated to the top of significant deposits, and subsequently hand cleaned. Trench plans and sections were drawn at 1:50, and the exposed surfaces recorded photographically as excavation progressed. The photographs of the evaluation are presented on an enclosed DVDROM. The evaluation was undertaken between 26th January and 2nd February 2013, the trench was back filled with the excavated material on completion of the project.
- 4.2 The pottery and other finds were rapidly assessed and are quantified in Table 1. The assemblage was too small for meaningful analysis, and only one sherd of late medieval pottery was recovered, the remainder of the material being 19th C to modern.
- 4.3 A documentary search of the County Record Office revealed no evidence directly relating to the present property, although a number of documents relating to the neighbouring St John's

House property, formerly part of the Dean and Chapter estates and later sold off by the Ecclesiastical Commission are known to survive amongst the Bishops transcripts in WRO (BA 2636 and BA2502 ref 009:1). Relevant documents are also believed to be held in the Ecclesiastical Commission archives at Lambeth Palace. Historic mapping and trade directories were consulted from copies held “in house” and in the Record Office, and the results are presented as Appendix 2. A search of the City Councils HER database revealed several relevant archaeological fieldwork projects in this area, including an excavation prior to the supermarket development.

5 Historic and archaeological background

- 5.1 The site lies in the parish of St John Baptist in Bedwardine. Valentine Green suggested that the name derived from "bede (*prayer*) warden", and supposed that the name (shared with St Michaels Bedwardine - then in the Cathedral precinct, but now demolished) indicated that it was under the immediate protection of the mother church of the convent of Worcester (Green, 1764 footnote p221).
- 5.2 The street named St John's extends from the Bull Ring at the foot of the hill to the east of the suburb, to Malvern Road, which passes though Powick to the south-west on its approach to Malvern. An Anglo-Saxon, Roman or even prehistoric routeway, the "*folc hearpath*" (WCM 96296) first recorded in 851 (Baker and Holt, 2004, 194-5) ran north to south on the gravel terrace forming the western edge of the flood plain. There are recorded references dating from the 14th century referring to 'Poelstret' and 'Pullestrete' (Pool Street - thought to be Swanpool Walk) that may indicate that the route was a metalled 'street' (Field and Tann 2000, 8) indicating its possible importance. The basic framework of roads through the township of St John's was established in or by the late pre-Conquest period, most of the approach roads being recorded in charters. Bromyard Road was established as a "straete" before 963, and Bransford Road was recorded as "suth straete" in the same charter of 963 (Baker and Holt, 2004, 195). Whilst Baker and Holt raise the possibility that the route of the "*folc hearpath*" through St John's followed an erratic route because it skirted an earlier earthwork enclosure, they add the caveat that there is no supporting archaeological evidence for this, and no trace in the surviving topography (Baker and Holt, 2004, 195.)
- 5.3 There is much evidence of prehistoric activity around St John's including finds of: Mesolithic flints and a flint axe; Neolithic and Bronze Age tools (WCM 90214; 90216 and 94007) and a Palaeolithic hand-axe (WCM 90216) The majority of these finds, however appear to have been made well to the south or north-west of the present site on the gravel terrace overlooking the Teme. St John's is at the heart of the parish of St John in Bedwardine, supposedly a name inferring a Saxon farmstead stood here (Mawer and Stenton 1927, 89). Although still a matter of some debate, it appears possible that there was a pre-conquest settlement here, though as the present church of St John was still only a chapel of ease to the church of St Cuthbert, Wick Episcopi (itself only a chapelry of St Helens) in the 13th C, it is very unlikely that there was any substantial settlement before the end of the 13th C. St John's chapel was referred to in a document of 1164 (Hughes 2000, 6) and there is surviving 12th century fabric within the present church, Norman cushion capitals, almost certainly from the church have also been found on a nearby site (WCM 100339). By the later 14th C the population density of the parish had however shifted to a focus close to the present site on the Bromyard Road/Malvern Road junction, and the former chapel of St John was enlarged and became the parochial church on February 17th 1371 (Green, 1764, 221; Page, 1913, VCH III, 501-10)
- 5.4 The earliest settlement of the township of St John's appears to have been along the Bull Ring and St John's (road name) where the agent of the Prior of Worcester laid out copyhold plots to serve the villains who worked for the priory under the feudal system. It is possible that these plots were laid out pre-conquest The plot of 29 St John's was outside this planned copyhold development (Field and Tann, 2000, 4) and probably represents former Dean and Chapter

property, part of Pitansarys Farm (Pat Hughes pers comm.). Deeds relating to No 29 are not held by the WRO. There are, however, many surviving deeds and leases relating to the southern end of St John's, which demonstrate the rapid development of tenements and the granting of a fair to be held at St John's Green (WCM 96580), probably as early as the 12th or 13th century (Hughes, 2000, 6). It has been suggested that the shape and arrangement of plots between these two areas suggests later infilling (Field and Tann, 2000, 4).

- 5.5 There are several surviving timber-framed buildings within St John's, notably including the restored open hall house 43-49 St John's known as the Alfred Taylor building (WCM 96487), which is thought to date to around 1500 and a jettied house at number 6 St John's, near to the corner of Henwick Road, again extensively restored and dating to the 16th century (WCM100511). Many timber frames are now enclosed within later brick skins, such as the flower shop at number 69 St John's (WCM 100374), the northern elevation of number 29 and in the southern gable of First Page Printers. A substantial three storied timber-framed mansion "the Great House" (WCM 96089; illustrated as the frontispiece in Leicester, 1935) stood close to the junction of Bransford Road and Malvern Road until the early years of the 20th C, and is recorded by the place name "Great House Road". A large sandstone wall identified at the former tram depot on the northern side of St Johns, was identified by Phil Barker as part of a stone building, though it has subsequently been dismissed (HER record) as a boundary wall. Clive Beardsmore suggested that the stone was re-used from the old St Clements church, but his source is not known (WCM 100441 and note in file). There appears to be little available documentary evidence for the history of No 25 St Johns, formerly known as St John's House (but not to be confused with a second St John's House nearby in Bromyard Road). Its occupants in the late 19th and early 20th C were doctors and surgeons - which must have helped influence the choice of No 23 as a chemists shop during the same period. The house appears from exterior inspection to date from the early Georgian period.
- 5.6 Cartographic sources for the site are not particularly helpful, but plans of the 18th and 19th C show the street frontage of the present properties fully built up. Green (1764; Fig 3) shows the fronts of the plots schematically as having a consistent boundary line, but Young's map of 1794 in Green (1796; Fig 3) shows the distinctive setting back of St John's House (now no 25). None of the historic mapping shows any previous buildings within the proposed building footprint, other than the small former pigsty building which survived at the rear of the plot into recent memory.
- 5.7 *Geology*
St John's lies on a ridge of a glacial gravel terrace above the floodplain of the River Severn around 1km to the west of the City of Worcester. The underlying geology is Mercian mudstone (Tann and Field 2000, 5) with overlying locally variable sandy-gravel soils. A borehole sunk at Christopher Whitehead School (WCM 100971), circa 250m to the south-west of the present site, in 1955. With the ground level at 24.70mAOD, the borehole reached a depth of some 3.66m and encountered natural red marl at 21.04mAOD. (Richardson, 1955 29-67 - metric conversions of original data derived from Tann and Field, 2000). Recorded deposits of gravel (at 21.85 AOD), sandy clay and gravel (23.20 meters AOD) and sand and gravel (22.60 metres AOD) are also likely to be natural deposits, indicating an artificial build up of around 1.50 metres of disturbed or deposited material over the sand and gravel cap. Richardson, however indicated the probable existence of sand and gravel extraction features in the Swan Pool area and this may have affected the depositional sequence to the south of the present study area.
- 5.8 Exploitation of the sand and gravel deposits in St John's is recorded at Bromyard Road, the Christopher Whitehead School and the Swanpool, which is thought to be the result of quarrying during the medieval period (Field and Tann 2000, 5). The Swanpool was referred to as a fishpond (vivarium) in a lease to William Bruton of the 13th century (Hughes 2000, 8), suggesting that if the pool was the result of quarrying, it must have taken place before this date. Swanpool was extended in 1781 "*it may be interesting to put on record that the large quantity of soil required for the New Road came from enlarging the Swan Pool, St John's*" (Leicester,

1935, 156) New Road (WCM 96323) was built at this time to provide a link to the new bridge, and its construction had a dramatic affect on the development of St Johns as a township, as Tybridge Street was cut off from the centre and lost most of its through traffic.

5.9 *Previous archaeological works*

- 5.9.1 Several archaeological interventions have been undertaken in the township of St John's in recent years, but prior to 2000 very few interventions had occurred. To the south-west of the present site, in the area of Swanpool Walk, CCTV trenches and a camera base encountered deeply disturbed deposits under the carpark, but also recovered a sherd of Roman pottery from sandy topsoil next to the footpath (WCM 100912; Napthan 2002). Further Roman deposits including a probably Roman ditch have been since encountered during an evaluation to the rear of the former Bullring doctors surgery building 200m to the east (WCM 101422; Cook 2006) this feature appears to be related to a Roman enclosure (WCM 98616) subsequently discovered at Swanpool Walk (see below). Charles Mundy observed a "natural topsoil of light brown coarse sandy loam" at a depth of 0.75-0.85m at the Bell Inn not far to the west of the present site (WCM100661). Natural sand was recorded at a depth of only 0.3m at 43-49 St Johns (WCM100339), less than 70m to the south of the present site. Possibly medieval deposits were observed at 28-40 St Johns by Dominic Perring, apparently between 0.5 and 0.8m below current surface levels (WCM100077,WCM100516). At 11-17 St John's despite extensive trenching only one possible medieval furrow or boundary feature was encountered, associated with sparse 13th-14th C pottery (WCM 101415; Napthan 2006). A watching brief on groundworks was undertaken at 56-58 St Johns without any positive findings (WCM101158; Williams, 2004). A watching brief at the Angel Inn, to the north of the present site, observed only deposits within a cellar and was also without significant findings (WCM 100674). Elsewhere in St Johns the only major evaluation to have occurred close to the historic bridging point was on the north-side of Tybridge Street (the present PC World site) - this identified only flood-plain deposits, solid natural deposits were not encountered despite trench depths approaching 2m (WCM 100743).
- 5.9.2 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in September-October 2008, by Mike Napthan Archaeology, prior to a planning application for a residential development to the rear of numbers 1 to 5 (odd) St John's. Trenching demonstrated some potential for the survival of sealed medieval deposits containing very small, but locally significant assemblages of late medieval pottery. Three small later medieval cut features were encountered during the evaluation, and it is probable that there are further cut features of this date in the western half of the site. The preservation of medieval features, and a cultivated sub-soil, was relatively good to the rear of No 5, but the area to the rear of No 1 had been greatly affected by 18th C and later disturbance, and there was little potential for survival of earlier deposits in this area. There were no indications that the early Roman occupation site to the south (Bullring) extended into this property (WCM101673; Napthan 2008).
- 5.9.3 Several desk-top assessments were undertaken covering the two areas planned for supermarket developments. Of the desk-top surveys the most relevant to the present site, and most thorough, is that by Naomi Field and Geoff Tann (WCM 100782; Lindsay Archaeological Services, Field and Tann, 2000). The eventual development of the Sainsburys store, immediately to the rear of No.29 was preceded by field evaluation and open area excavation.
- 5.9.4 Various interventions occurred during the Sainsburys supermarket development, both on the site of the supermarket and various other properties which were affected by the proposals. Excavation at the Bromwich Lane Tennis Club produced occupation activity from probably the Middle Iron Age period to the post-Roman period. A pit possibly dating from the Middle Iron Age, and the presence of residual Middle Iron Age pottery in the fills of a later enclosure ditch, indicated that there was activity on the site before the enclosure was constructed in the Late Iron Age. The enclosure ditch was recut in the early Roman period. After a short period of silting up the ditch was rapidly backfilled. Dating evidence was provided by coins and

brooches, which places the back filling sometime between 41-68AD. The finds assemblage indicates military connections. The short lifespan of the enclosure, and its abandonment in the early part of the Roman period, indicates a specialist function rather than a farmstead. The evidence for features within the enclosure ditch was sparse, with only a few pits dateable to this period. The enclosure was partially reused in the 2nd century, probably as part of a farmstead. The enclosure was disused after the 2nd century, but its presence seems to have remained known. The significance of the enclosure in the landscape was indicated by the area being utilised as a burial ground in the later Roman/early post-Roman period. (WCM101591, WCM101633). To the rear of Jeynes warehouse, the general stratigraphy was of disturbed surfaces and makeup overlying a deep post-medieval cultivation soil with a lighter, shallower soil below this. The natural gravels were underneath. It is possible that the soil was of medieval date, though no dating evidence was recovered from this layer. At 19 St Johns a large sub-circular pit was recorded, that cut an earlier gully. It contained medieval pottery and is considered to be a rubbish pit. A square cess pit was also of a medieval date as were two other pits. A medieval garden soil was above these features. No medieval features were observed in the subsequent watching brief (WCM101579; Wainright 2010)

6 Results

6.1 *Natural deposits*

The natural deposits observed consisted of light brown sandy gravel subsoil (100)-(101). The upper surface of the of natural rose very slightly from south-east to north-west, but was essentially level. Sandy subsoil was observed to overly the gravel, but was not clearly distinguishable from the cultivated soils ito which it was merged.

6.2 *Cultivation deposits*

6.2.1 Beneath the modern carpark surfacing a disturbed dark and organic cultivation soil (105) contained occasional fragments of lime mortar and handmade brick/tile, suggesting that it had been cultivated from at least the post-medieval period. The area was until relatively recently used for pig keeping and this undoubtedly explains the particularly rich and deep organic loam. The cultivated soil contained very low levels of artefacts ranging from a single late medieval pottery sherd through occasional 19th C bottle glass and china to modern pottery. Little building material was present, primarily late 18th to 19th C brick fragments and occasional small slate and tile fragments.

6.3 *Late 19th C to recent deposits*

6.3.1 Several small cut/tip features (102), (103), [104], (106) were observed relating to relatively recent activity including the burial of brick rubble, a patch of waste lime mortar and a couple of articulated carcass (or partial carcass) burials apparently of pigs. Given the late 19th C and 20th C use of the property as a butcher's shop it is unsurprising to find disposal of butchery waste. No features indicative of structural remains or former hard surfaces were observed.

7 Interpretation

7.1 The site has no indications that the archaeological sequence has been truncated as the natural gravel is overlain by a cultivated subsoil horizon, which is itself overlain by a deep horizon of cultivated soils. The paucity of medieval pottery (only a single sherd of 15th-16th C date) and absence of Roman or earlier artefacts suggests that the site saw little activity in the historic and prehistoric periods, and was not habitually used for rubbish disposal or any industrial processes resulting in waste deposition. No indications of any structural remains were observed in the trench, and the paucity of residual building materials in the earlier horizons suggests that any earlier structures in the vicinity were of timber construction with thatched or shingled rather than tiled roofs.

7.2 The present site has again indicated the variability of the archaeological resource between the backplots in this area of St John's. Of the two nearest comparable evaluations (to the rears of

19 St John's and 11-17 St John's) one site produced several medieval cut features whilst the other had evidence only of medieval cultivation and a possible boundary feature or wide furrow. Evaluation to the rear of Jeynes hardware store also found only cultivation soils. The variability may relate to the irregular process of "infilling" of unoccupied frontage during the late medieval and early post medieval periods, some areas clearly remaining under cultivation until the post medieval period, and the backplots remaining in cultivation as gardens even after development of the frontage buildings.

- 7.3 The present butchers shop appears to trace its origins back to the early 1850s, the first indication of the presence of David Hooper, butcher being found in the 1855 Directory. It is possible that the shop started earlier (as a lock-up for example), as the Census only indicates residents not traders. By 1861 there was a slaughterman living on the premises, and this may indicate that stock was being slaughtered behind the shop.

8 Conclusions

- 8.1 The site of the proposed new building appears to be clear of any archaeologically significant deposits. This area does not appear (on the basis of the current evaluation) to have great archaeological potential, however substantial variation in the nature of the archaeological resource may be encountered on neighbouring properties with different historical landuses.

9 Bibliography

Baker, N and Holt, R, 2004, *Urban growth and the medieval church, Gloucester and Worcester*

Carver, M O H, (ed) 1980, *Medieval Worcester: An Archaeological Framework*, in *Transactions of the Worcestershire Archaeological Society*, 3rd Series **2**

Cook, S, 2006, *Archaeological Evaluation at 5 Bull Ring St Johns*

Field, N, and Tann, G, 2000, *Swanpool Walk, St John's, Worcester, proposed retail and sports centre developments: archaeological desk based assessment*, LAS **385** (WCM 100782)

Green, V, 1764, *A survey of the City of Worcester*

Green V, 1796, *The History and Antiquities of the City and Suburbs of Worcester*

Napthan, M, 2002, *Archaeological watching brief on the Worcester City CCTV Scheme, (Phase 8) 2001-2*, Mike Napthan Archaeology Report

Napthan, M, 2006a, *Archaeological evaluation of land at 11-17 St John's, Worcester*, WCM 101415 Mike Napthan Archaeology Report

Napthan, M, 2006b, *Archaeological building recording and watching brief at the rear of 23 St John's, Worcester* WCM 101451 WCM 101480, Mike Napthan Archaeology Report

Napthan, M, 2008, *Archaeological evaluation of land at 1 to 5 St John's, Worcester* WCM 101673. Mike Napthan Archaeology Report

Hughes, P, 2000, *The Development of St John's, with particular reference to the south end of the Township*, for Worcester City Council

Leicester, H A, 1935, *Worcester Remembered*

Mawer, A and Stenton, F M, 1927, *The Place Names of Worcestershire*, English Place-Name Society 4,

Richardson, L, 1955 *The Geology of Worcester* TWNC Vol 11, Part 1 29-67

Wainwright, J, 2010, *Archaeological investigations in St John's Worcester*

Williams, P, 2004, *An archaeological watching brief of 56 and 58 St John's, Worcester*
Mercian Archaeology

10 Acknowledgements

The project was completed with the assistance of the following; Ian Narraway(Client), James Dinn (Archaeology Officer, Worcester City Council) and Sheena Payne-Lunn (Worcester City Council). Greg Cooper assisted with the excavation and backfilling of the trenches.

Appendix 1: Finds list

(103) 20g fragment of white earthenware jar – mid-late 19th C

(105) 10g frag white china, glass bottle (neck damaged) “Malvern Pure Water Co.” –late 19th C (retained by landowner), 25g 2 sherds, one light brown glazed – late Med, possibly 15th-16th C, 3g blue printed white china – late 19th C, 2g clay tobacco pipe stem

Appendix 2 : Occupants of 29 St Johns, 1841-1956

Nb: original house numbering changed circa 1910-12 and reversed order the property was originally part of Nos.55-56 St John's, and there appears not to have been a shop at No 55 until between 1851 and 1861.

Tithe Apportionment (1841) - property now No. 29 – then plot 864 on tithe map

Owner: William Davis

Occupier: John Pullen and others (two houses and offices)

Census 1841

Next door William Butler leather draper? or dryer?

Possibly No 55-56 St John's :

PULLEN, John	37	Grocer	
PULLEN, Elizabeth	40	Grocer's wife	
PULLEN, Francis Wm	11		Worcestershire
PULLEN, Amelia	5		Worcestershire
CLARKE, Thos	18	Servant	Worcestershire
PARRY, Moses M	21	Apprentice	
WALKER, Mary Ann	18	Female Servant	Worcestershire
FRANCIS, Susannah	35	Grocer	
JONES, William M	20	Grocer	

Next door Richard Allen Farrier

Lascelles' Directory 1851

Unspecified nos. St John's

John Pullen, grocer and tea dealer

Thomas Lane, confectioner, baker and grocer

Census 1851

Probably No 55-56 St John's :

LANE, Thomas	Head	27	Grocer & Baker	Fladbury, Worcestershire
LANE, Elizabeth	Wife	38	Grocer's Wife	Bretforton, Worcestershire
HOLLIDAY, John	Step Son	11	Scholar	Aston, Worcestershire
HOLLIDAY, William	Step Son	9	Scholar	Aston, Worcestershire
HOLLIDAY, Sarah	Step Daughter	7	Scholar	Aston, Worcestershire
LANE, Thomas F	Son	1	At Home	St Johns, Worcestershire
LANE, Charles C	Son	2mnths	At Home	St Johns, Worcestershire
WHITE, James	Visitor	Widower 69	[gentleman] Retired Farmer	Badsey, Worcestershire
OWEN, Sarah	Visitor	Widow 66	[lady] Widow of Wire Merchant	Hardwick, Gloucestershire
DOWNES, Charles		15	1836	Errand Boy
BANNER, Eliza	Servant	22	1829	House Servant
				Bromsgrove, Worcestershire

Billings Directory 1855

Unspecified nos. St John's

Thomas Lane baker & confectioner

David Hooper, Butcher

John Pullen, grocer tea and provision dealer

Census 1861

Probably No 55-56 St John's :

LANE, Thomas	Head	36	Confectioner & Grocer	Fladbury, Worcestershire
LANE, Elizabeth	Wife	48		Worcestershire, Bretforton
HOLLIDAY, William I	Stepson	19	Confectioner & Grocer	Birmingham Handsworth
HOLLIDAY, Sarah E	Stepdaughter	18		Birmingham Handsworth
LANE, Thomas F	Son	11	Scholar	Worcester St Johns
LANE, Mary Ann	Daughter	8	Scholar	Worcester St Johns
Neighbour to north was:				
HOOPER, David	Head	37	Butcher	Pershore, Worcestershire
HOOPER, Caroline	Wife	35		Worcester St Martins
HOOPER, George H	Son	8	Scholar	Worcester St Johns
ROBERTS, James	Servant	38	Slaughterman	Fladbury, Worcestershire

Cassey's Directory 1860-61

Unspecified nos. St John's

Thomas Lane baker & confectioner

David Hooper, Butcher

John Pullen, grocer tea and provision dealer

Census 1871

55 St Johns (next to vicarage)

HOOPER, David	Head	49	Butcher	Pershore Worcestershire
HOOPER, Mary Ann	Wife	36		Lower Sapey Worcestershire
HOOPER, George Henry	Son	19	Butcher	St Johns Worcestershire
HOOPER, Ann Maria	Daughter	10		St Johns Worcestershire
HOOPER, David	Son	1		St Johns, Worcestershire
HOOPER, Emily	Niece	20	Visitor	Derby, Derbyshire
MITCHELL, Fanny Eliza	Servant	12	Labourer's daughter	Leigh Sinton, Worcestershire

Census 1881

55 St Johns

HOOPER, David	Head	62	Butcher	Pershore Holy Cross, Worcestershire
HOOPER, Mary A	Wife	46		Fower? Shropshire
HOOPER, Anne M	Daughter	20	Assistant In Shop	St Johns, Worcestershire
HOOPER, David	Son	11	Scholar	St Johns, Worcestershire
HOOPER, Winifred	Daughter	9	Scholar	St Johns, Worcestershire
HOOPER, Elizabeth	Daughter	8	Scholar	St Johns, Worcestershire
CROFT, Harriett	Servant	16	Servant	Broadheath, Worcestershire
BOWEN, Humphrey	Servant	13	Butcher's Servant	All Saints, Worcestershire
WOODWARD, Robert G	Servant	25	Butcher's Servant	Birmingham Edgbaston, Warwickshire

Neighbour - Thomas Lucy, nursery gardener

1891 Census

55 St Johns

HOOPER, David	Head	68	Master Butcher	Pershore, Worcestershire
HOOPER, Mary A	Wife	57		Lower Sapey, Worcestershire
HOOPER, David	Son	21	Butcher	Worcester
HOOPER, Winifred	Daughter	19		Worcester
HOOPER, Eliza B	Daughter	18		Worcester
ROGERS, Kate	Servant	18	General Servant	Worcester
SANFORD, George	Servant	16	Journeyman Butcher	Martley, Worcestershire

Census 1901

55 St Johns

HORTON, Charles	Head	36	Butcher	Highley, Shropshire
HORTON, Alice	Wife	35	Assistant	Norton, Worcestershire
SMITH, Albert F	Servant	14	Assistant To Butcher	Worcester

[Now at Westbourn Cottage, Happy Land North, Worcester as lodger - HOOPER, David, Widower, 78 Retired Butcher Pershore Worcs.]

Kelly's Directory 1904

No. 55 Charles Horton, Butcher

Bennet's Directory 1905

No. 55 Charles Horton, Butcher

Kelly's Directory 1908

No. 55 Charles Horton, Butcher

Cox & Co's Directory 1911

No. 55 Charles Horton, Butcher

Census 1911

No. 55 St Johns

HORTON, Charles	Head	46	Butcher	Shropshire Highley
HORTON, Alice	Wife	45		Worcestershire Worcester
HORTON, Ethel Francis	Daughter	18		Worcestershire Worcester
FRANCIS, George	Assistant	37	Butcher	Worcestershire Worcester
BROOK, John W	Assistant	17	Butcher	Staffordshire Cannock
EARP, Fredrick	Servant	56	Stable Man	Worcestershire Worcester

Kelly's Directory 1912

Nb: House numbers have changed (and reversed order)

No. 29 Charles Horton, Butcher

Kelly's Directory 1916

No. 29 Mrs Alice Horton, Butcher

Kelly's Directory 1924

Henry John Fudger, Butcher

and all intervening Directorys until –

Worcester County Directory 1955-56

Henry John Fudger, Butcher

(no more Directory coverage is available)

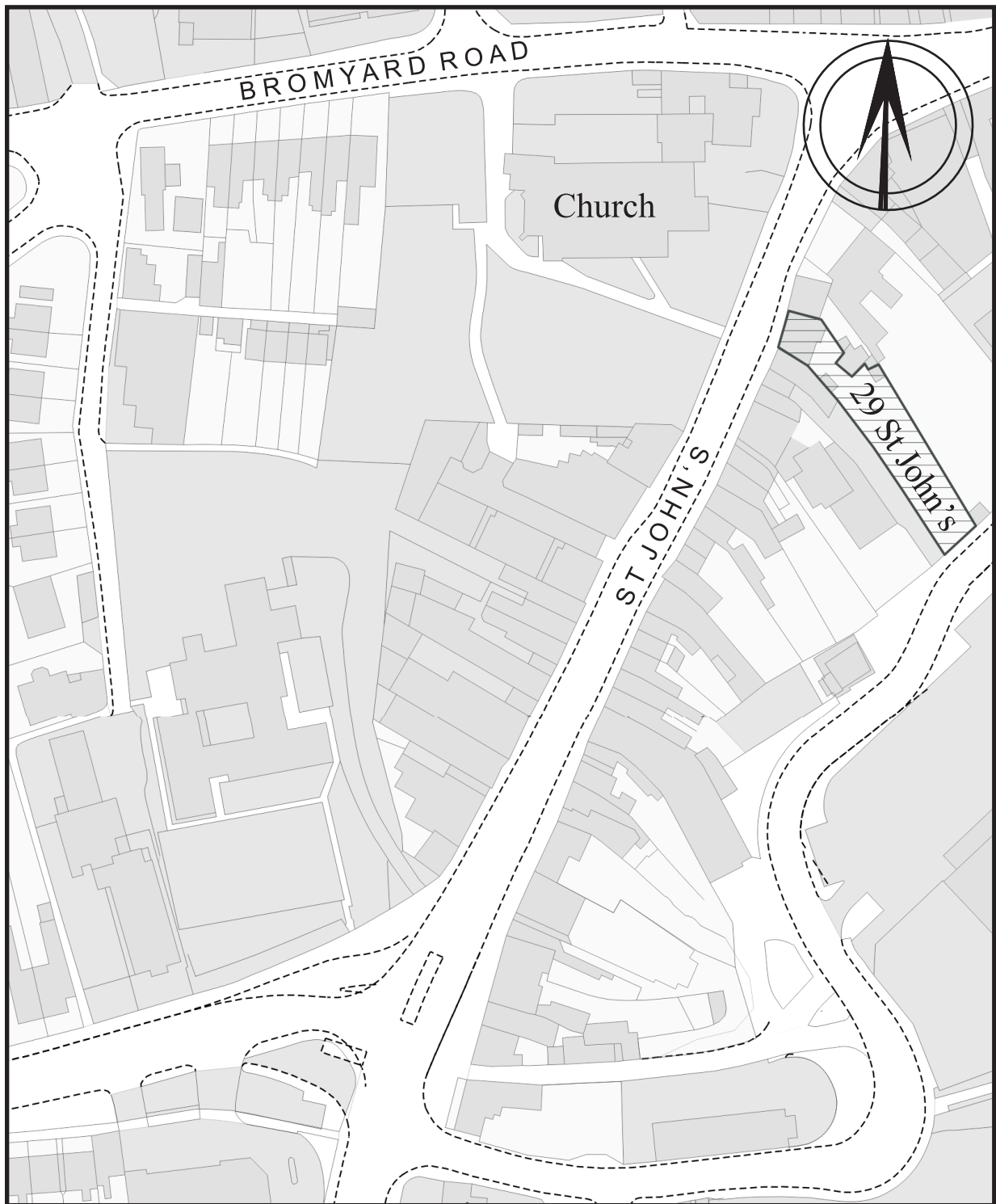


Figure 1: Site location

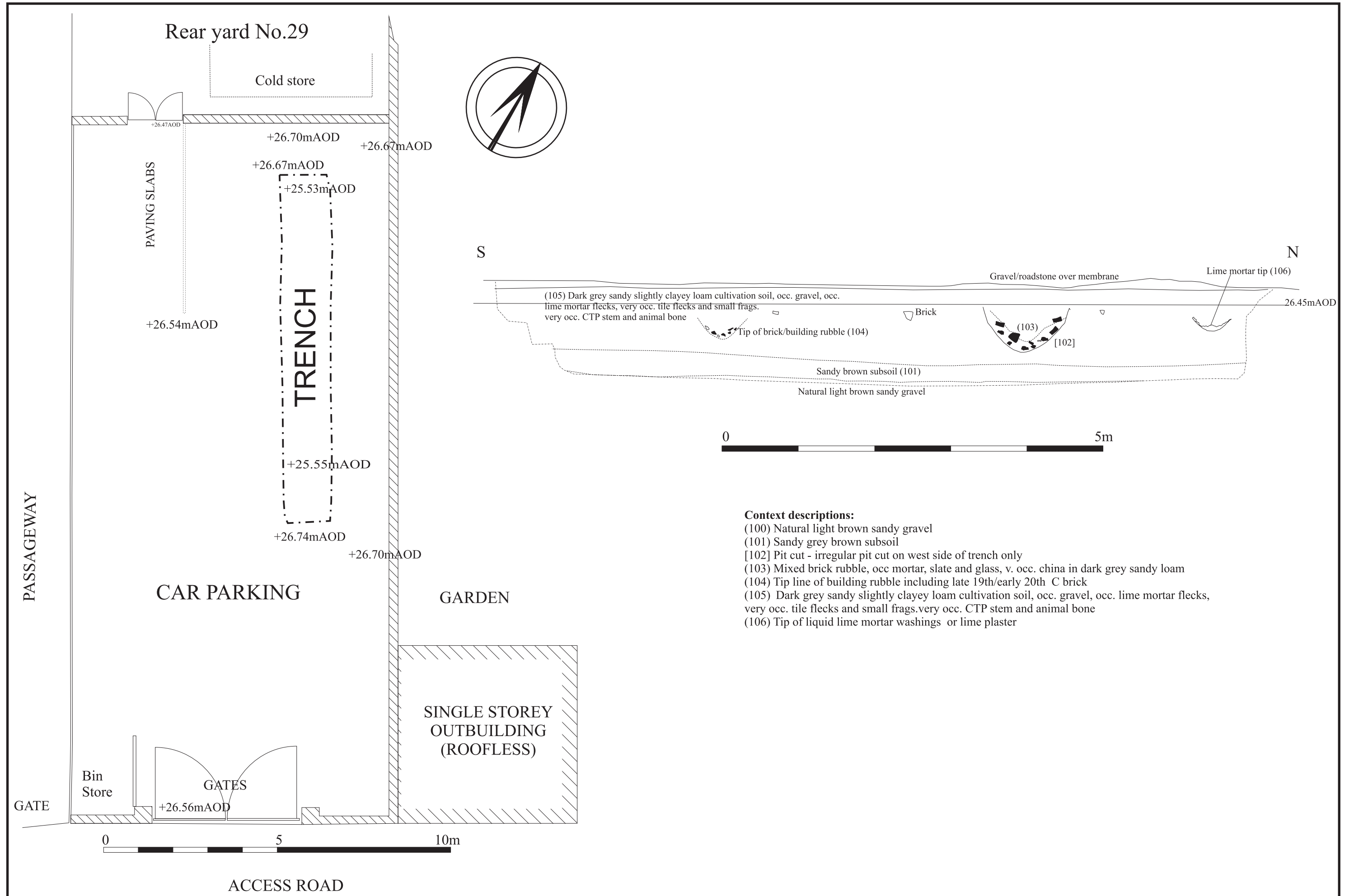
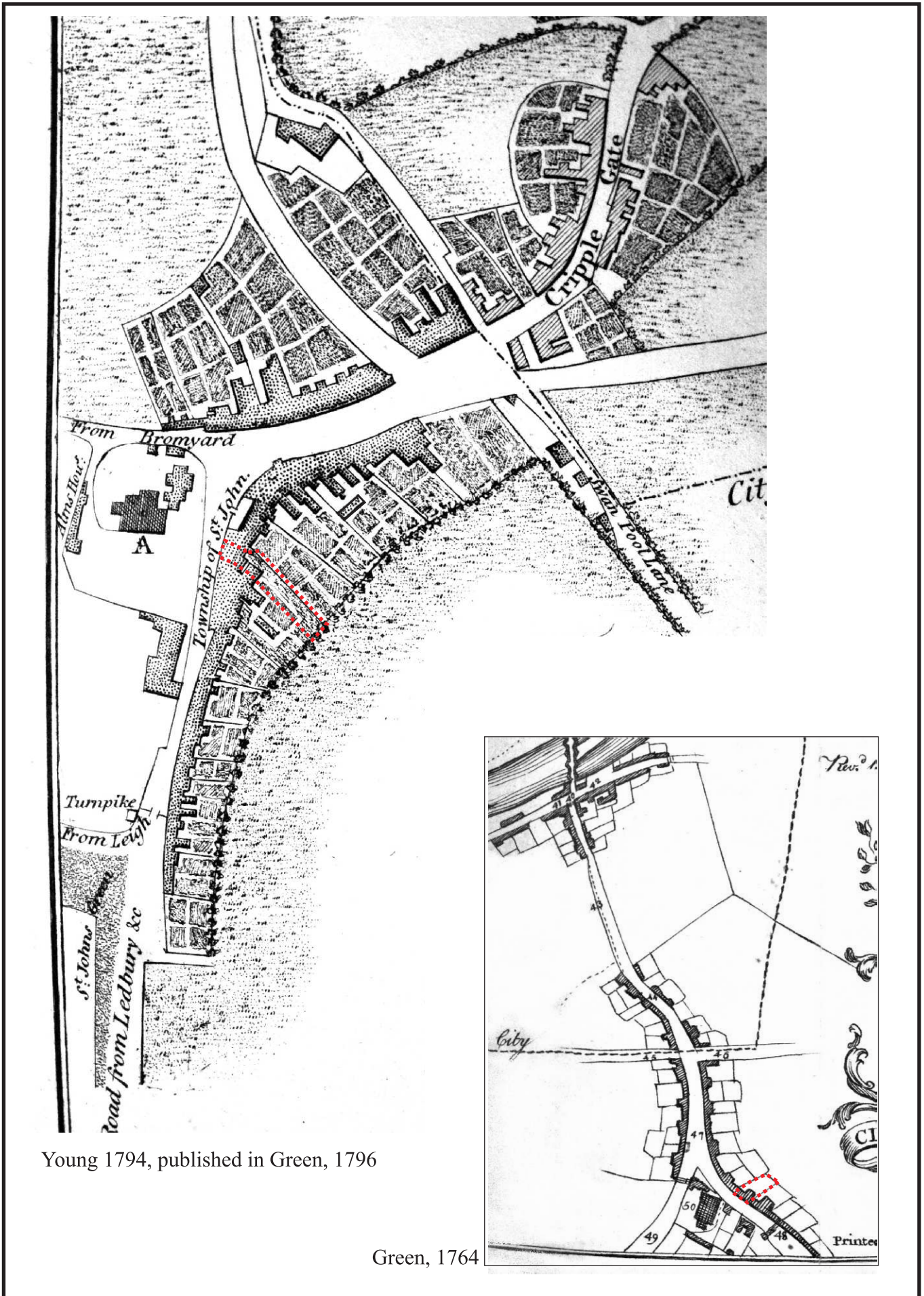


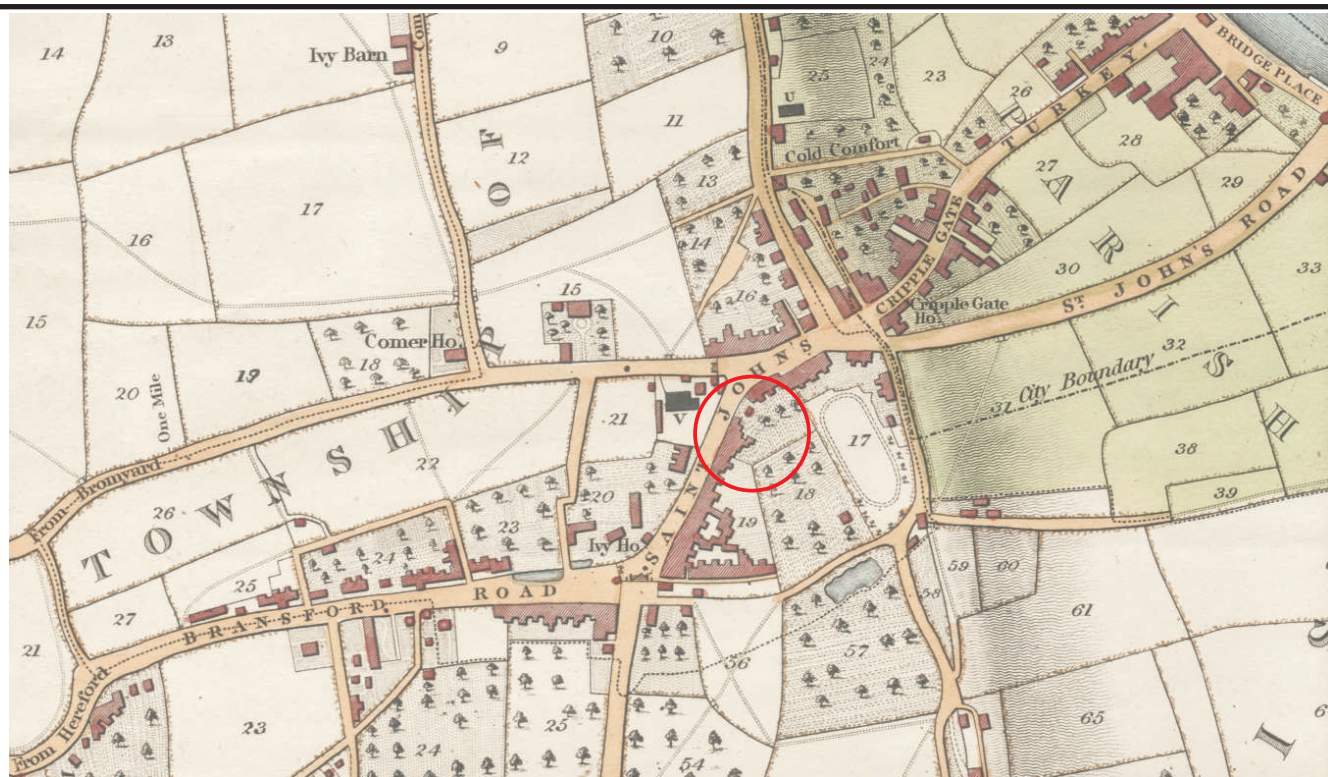
Figure 2: Site plan and trench section - evaluation to rear of 29 St John's



Young 1794, published in Green, 1796

Green, 1764

Figure 3: 18th Century mapping (from Valentine Green's "Survey" of 1764 and "History" of 1796) 29 St John's outlined in red



Samuel Mainley, 1822



1843 Tithe mapping - present No.29 is plot 864



Charles Chrisp, 1832



Railway proposal mapping for Worcester and Hereford Junction Railway 1852

Figure 4: Early-mid 19th Century mapping of St John's

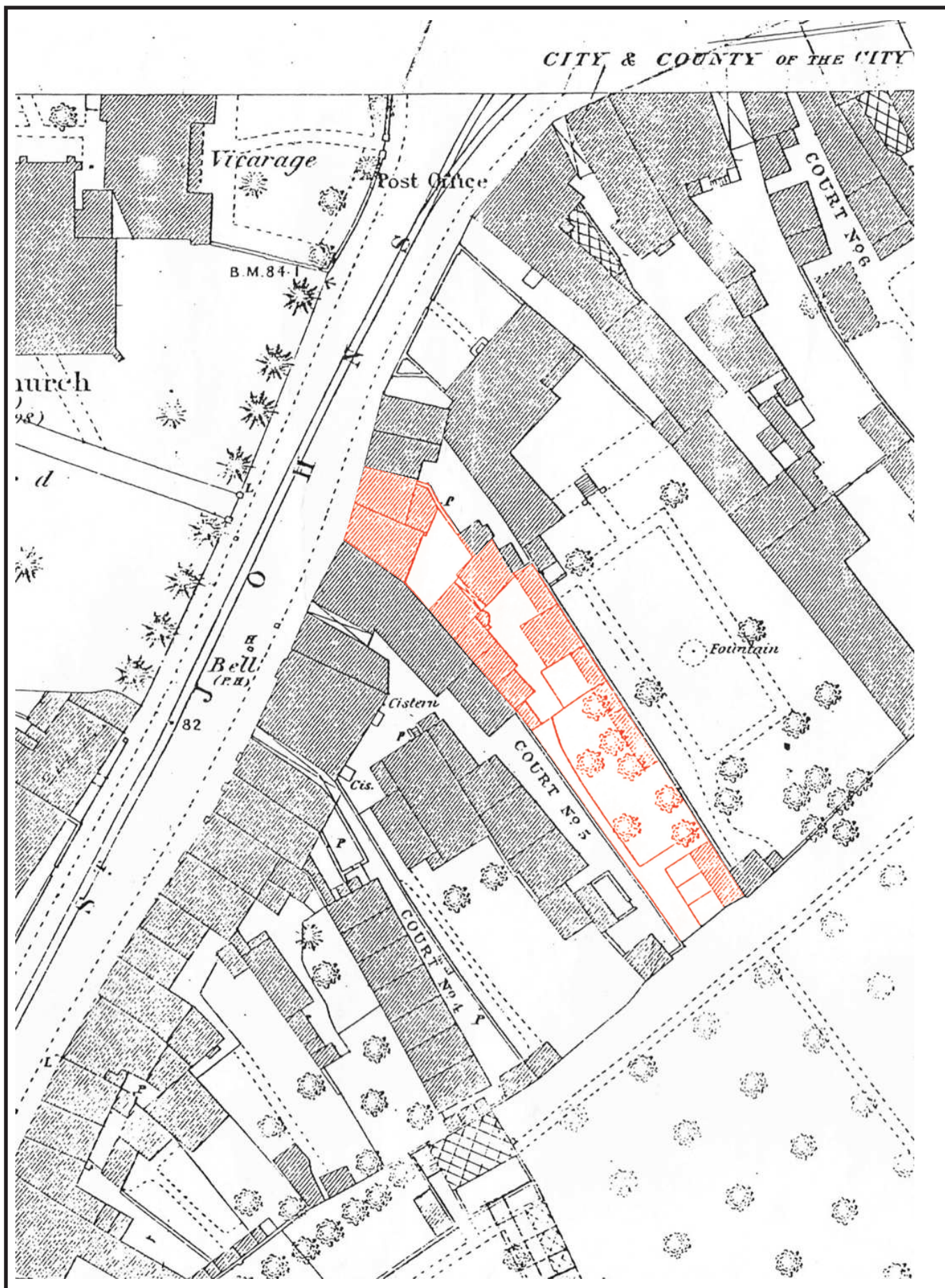


Figure 5: 1883 Ordnance Survey mapping of St John's



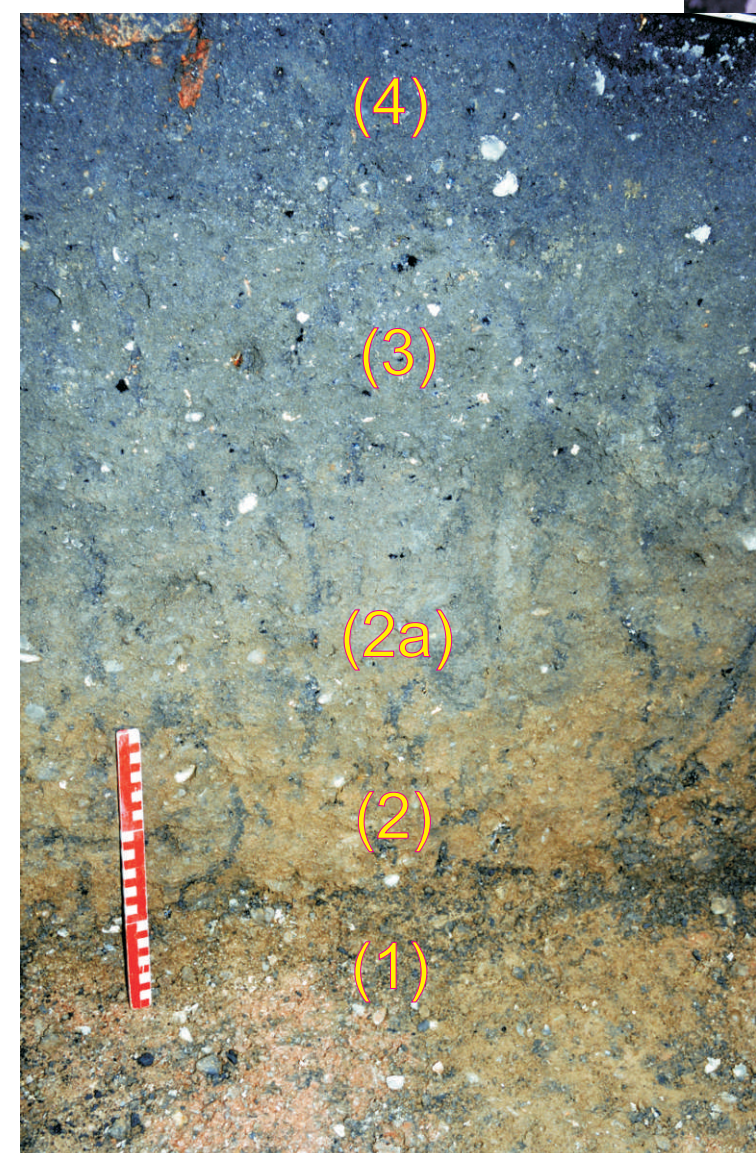
Malvern Pure Water Company glass bottle of circa 1890



Excavation of evaluation trench



View of trench facing north



Detail of typical soil sequence:
 from bottom- (1) natural sandy gravel,
 (2) subsoil, (2a) intermediate layer of mixed
 subsoil and loam, (3) cultivation soil containing
 lime mortar flecks, occ. tile, charcoal etc,
 (4) darker more organic
 recent cultivation soil

Figure 6: Site photographs