

**An Archaeological  
Evaluation at the  
Studdert Kennedy Centre,  
City Walls Road,  
Worcester, 2001**

Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit  
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## Contents

1.0 Summary	1
2.0 Introduction	1
3.0 The site and its location	2
4.0 Archaeological background	2
5.0 Aims	3
6.0 Methodology	3
7.0 Archaeological results	4
7.1 Trench 1	4
7.2 Trench 2	5
7.3 Trench 3	5
8.0 The pottery by Annette Hancocks	6
8.1 Introduction	6
8.2 Romano-British Pottery	6
8.3 Medieval pottery	7
8.4 Post-medieval and later pottery	7
8.5 Archive	9
9.0 The palaeoenvironmental remains	9
10.0 Discussion	9
11.0 Archaeological impact	10
12.0 Acknowledgements	10
13.0 References	11

## Tables

Table 1: Quantification of material by find type	7
Table 2: Spot-dating of pottery and other finds	8

## Figures

Fig. 1: Site location
Fig. 2: A Plan of the City of Worcester, 1764
Fig. 3: Plan of the City and Suburbs of Worcester, 1790
Fig. 4: A Map of the City and Suburbs of Worcester, 1835
Fig. 5: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1886
Fig. 6: Trench location
Fig. 7: Sections

## Plates

Plate 1: Trench 1
Plate 2: Trench 2
Plate 3: Trench 3
Plate 4: Trench 3
Plate 5: Trench 3

## **An Archaeological Evaluation at the Studdert Kennedy Centre, City Walls Road, Worcester, 2001**

### **1.0 Summary**

*An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land forming the walled garden of the Studdert Kennedy Centre, City Walls Road, Worcester (SO 8525 5485) in advance of a planning application to be submitted to Worcester City Council. The application will involve proposals for extensions and alterations to the existing Studdert Kennedy Centre. The site is registered on Worcester City Sites and Monuments Record as WCM 94505, and lies within the City Archaeologically Sensitive Area 18 (historic core of the Roman and medieval city) and is close to a scheduled ancient monument (Worcester City Wall, county monument no. 285c).*

*Prior to this evaluation, no below ground investigations had been conducted within the site and the potential for the survival of archaeological deposits was unknown. The trial trenches revealed a number of Victorian, and later, building, demolition and levelling layers with some in situ walls, probably representing the remains of Victorian cellars. No features of Roman, medieval, or 17th-century (Civil War) date were located, but Roman and medieval pottery was retrieved from clay deposits in Trenches 1 and 3.*

### **2.0 Introduction**

The following report details the results of an evaluation carried out in the garden attached to the Studdert Kennedy Centre, Worcester prior to a planning application for an extension to the existing building. The plans are for either a three-storey or a two-storey extension, the former involving extension into the eastern part of the existing garden and the latter involving extension into much of the rest of the garden. The site is registered on Worcester City Sites and Monuments Record as WCM 94505, and lies within the City Archaeologically Sensitive Area 18 (historic core of the Roman and medieval city) and is close to a scheduled ancient monument (Worcester City Wall, county monument no. 285c). In line with archaeological policies in the City of Worcester Local Plan, Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit was commissioned by Worcestershire County Council, on behalf of Worcestershire Community Healthcare NHS Trust, to carry out a field evaluation, which was undertaken in September 2001. The programme of trial trenching comprised the excavation of three evaluation trenches located within the 'footprint' of the proposed extension.

The archaeological evaluation was conducted in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1999), a Brief prepared by Worcester City Council (Dinn 2001) and a Specification prepared by Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit (Buteux 2001). This evaluation conformed to Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (Department of Environment 1991), and to the provisions of Worcester City Council *Supplementary Planning Guidance No 8: Archaeology and Development*.

### 3.0 The site and its location

The site is located on the east side of the historic city centre of Worcester (SO8525 5485), just outside the medieval city defences and close to the medieval suburb of St Martin's Gate/Silver Street (Fig. 1). It now lies on the eastern side of City Walls Road which was constructed in the 1970s.

### 4.0 Archaeological background

No archaeological investigation is known to have taken place within the area of the development, but significant archaeological remains were uncovered at sites situated nearby. Work at the adjacent multi-storey car park in the 1980s produced evidence of a substantial surface, which may have been Roman, Anglo-Saxon or medieval in date (Dinn 2001). The construction of City Walls Road, along the line of the original town defences, involved the recording of the City Wall and other associated defence works (Dinn 2001). A watching brief during an extension to Spring Gardens Health Centre (Worcs City SMR 100246), adjacent to the Studdert Kennedy Centre, revealed undated archaeological remains and a grey alluvial clay layer. A watching brief for a City Council CCTV scheme, to the south of the Studdert Kennedy Centre (Lockett *et al.* 2001), produced evidence of remains of possible medieval date, consisting of a levelling layer for surfacing, which was cut by a steep sided feature. The development site is near to an area where Roman activity was recorded at the junction of St Martin's Gate and City Walls Road (Dingwall and Ramsey In prep) and it was thought likely that the evaluation at the Studdert Kennedy Centre might uncover evidence related to such activity. The development site also lies close to the medieval suburb of St Martin's Gate and it was thought possible that remains of industrial and other activities carried out outside the suburb may survive within the site. In addition, remains associated with the medieval Greyfriars friary, located to the southwest of the Centre, also had the potential to impinge upon the evaluation area (Dinn 2001).

It is known that the city defences were strengthened and enhanced during the Civil War in the mid - 17th century (Coates and White 2000) and there was strong potential for evidence of such activity occurring on a site so close to the original city defences. The watching brief at the adjacent Spring Garden Health Centre recorded a blue-clay layer that may possibly have been the remains of a major earthwork connected to the Civil War refurbishment of the defences (Worcs City SMR 100246).

Evidence of drainage features associated with the Frog Brook, and other streams known to have been located on the east side of the city, could also have survived within the evaluation site. An evaluation at Tallow Hill and Pheasant Street, north of the Studdert Kennedy Centre, encountered alluvial material probably deposited by the Frog Brook (Whitworth and Edwards 2001). The indications were that the Frog Brook changed from a free-flowing river to a stagnant watercourse, either as the result of a change in the behaviour of the river, in response to external environmental change, or to later channel migration. Diversion of the Brook is documented in the thirteenth century and this may

have been connected to its use as part of the city defences (Whitworth and Edwards 2001). Later it came into use as the town ditch.

Maps dating to 1764 and 1790 (Figs. 2 and 3) show the area occupied by the evaluation site as open ground. Maps dated to 1835 and 1886 (Figs. 4 and 5) however, show that in the 19th century, the area of Bowling Green Terrace, Spring Gardens and Blockhouse Street was built up with housing and associated workshops. This expansion of building had been encouraged by the construction of the canal in the late 1700s.

## **5.0 Aims**

The objective of the field evaluation was to contribute to an understanding of the nature, extent and significance of archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains within the area proposed for development, in order to formulate a mitigation strategy, if appropriate.

A number of specific research questions were to be addressed during the course of this evaluation:

- the character, date and extent of any Roman activity
- the presence and nature of any medieval activity, including industrial and associated activities
- the recovery of any remains associated with the medieval Greyfriars
- the identification of remains relating to the Civil War period, in particular the strengthening of the city defences
- the growth of housing and industrial areas on the east side of the city centre
- the identification of remains of drainage features associated with the Frog Brook or other streams

## **6.0 Methodology**

The nature of the evaluation site, a walled garden with access only through a narrow alley, meant that no mechanical excavator could be employed. Therefore, three hand-dug trial trenches were excavated in the lawned area of the garden. These were located within the 'footprint' of the proposed two-storey extension, as the two-storey design option would affect a larger area than the three-storey design option. The trenches were located in order to provide a representative sample of the area potentially to be affected by the extension (Fig. 6). Trench 1 measured approximately 10m x 1.5m, Trench 2 approximately 14m x 1.5m and Trench 3 approximately 10m x 1.5m. The trenches were surveyed in by offsetting from the building and wall which surround the garden. Turf was

removed and stored separately from topsoil/subsoil adjacent to the trenches, on plastic sheeting in order to limit mixing and damage to the underlying lawn. Hand-excavation of topsoil/overburden was to take place down to the level of the uppermost archaeological horizon or natural subsoil, whichever was encountered first. Upon completion of the evaluation, the trenches were to be backfilled by hand and the turf replaced.

After turf removal, a series of sondages were excavated at the ends, and in the centre, of each trench (Fig. 6), in order to test the depth of the stratigraphy. Due to the depth of the modern overburden (in excess of 0.80m), and the presence of hard surfaces which could not be penetrated by hand-excavation, it was decided that the most effective approach within the available time-scale was to concentrate excavation within these sondages.

A full record of all stratigraphic sequences, supplemented by scale drawings, was made. Stratigraphy was recorded using *pro forma* context and feature record cards. Plans, sections and photographs, together with recovered artefacts, form the site archive, currently stored at Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit. Bulk soil samples, measuring 20 litres in volume, were taken from datable contexts for assessment of the potential for the recovery of palaeoenvironmental remains.

## 7.0 Archaeological results

### 7.1 Trench 1: 10m x 1.5m, orientated northeast to southwest

Sondage 1, at the northeastern end of Trench 1, measured approximately 2m x 1.5m (Fig. 6, Fig. 7 - S1). Under 0.25m of topsoil (1001), the section revealed around 0.80m of 19th- and 20th-century overburden consisting of mixed layers of rubble, sand and mortar (1003, 1004, 1005, 1006), all of which produced mixed-period finds. At a depth of 0.80m, and directly sealed by these later deposits, was a layer of light brown-grey clay (1012) which produced a few sherds of medieval pottery and a quantity of tile. This layer was approximately 0.20m in depth. Directly beneath, at a depth of 1m, a brown-grey/green clay (1013) was encountered, which produced several sherds of Roman pottery, as well as bone and slag. Deeper excavation of this layer was not possible (for health and safety reasons), but auguring revealed that it extended a further 0.10m, to form a layer approximately 0.25m thick. Directly beneath, a clean yellow-green clay (1014) without inclusions was encountered and augured for 0.50m, to a depth of approximately 1.8m below the surface. No features were cut into either of the layers producing Roman and medieval pottery (Plate 1).

Sondage 2, mid-way along Trench 1, measured approximately 1m x 1.5m (Fig. 6, not illustrated in section). This sondage revealed the top of a drain grate (F101) and a modern service pipe (F100) lying directly beneath the topsoil. Further excavation at this point was therefore abandoned.

Sondage 3, at the south-western end of Trench 1, measured approximately 1.5m x 1.5m (Fig. 6, not illustrated in section). After removal of the topsoil, *in situ* walling (F102) of

probable later - 19th- or early - 20th-century date was encountered, with a very compact rubble infill (1002). The solid nature of this deposit meant that hand-excavation could not be further pursued.

### **7.2 Trench 2: 14m x 1.5m, orientated east to west**

Sondage 4, at the eastern end of Trench 2, measured approximately 1.5 x 1.5m (Fig. 6, Fig. 7 - S2). Beneath the topsoil (2000), the section revealed a series of layers, approximately 0.80m deep in total, of mixed 19th- and 20th-century material (2001, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2016), which produced sand, slag, building debris and coal. One of these layers (2007) consisted of a thin layer of hardcore and probably represented a former road surface. Directly beneath the overburden, part of a wall (2017) was located, extending beyond the bottom of the sondage, with four brick courses exposed. The foundation trench for the wall cut a layer of brown-grey clay (2012) approximately 0.25m thick, which produced bone and tile fragments, and also a brown-grey/green clay (2013). A clean, green-yellow clay, probably equivalent to the clay layer (1014) encountered in Trench 1, was exposed in plan at the bottom of the sondage, at a depth of approximately 1.50m below the surface, but not excavated (Plate 2).

Sondage 5, mid-way along Trench 2, measured approximately 1.5m x 1.5m (Fig. 6, not illustrated in section). A very compact layer composed of small stones and concrete-like material (2004), probably representing a former road surface, was encountered below the topsoil. This material was too compacted for further hand-excavation.

Sondage 6, at the western end of Trench 2, measured approximately 1.5m x 1.5m (Fig. 6, not illustrated in section). Two thin layers (2002, 2003) of mixed material, including stones, sand and brick-rubble were encountered below the topsoil, both producing post-medieval and later pottery. A layer of redeposited grey clay (2005) beneath the rubble layer (2003) produced post-medieval pottery, brick and tile. The grey clay layer (2005) had been cut through and then backfilled with a red-brown, loose sand with small pebbles (2006). The latter material produced recent pottery and a piece of polystyrene. Auguring in this sondage indicated an underlying layer of brown clay (2018), approximately 0.60 m thick, occurring at a depth of approximately 0.80m below ground level.

### **7.3 Trench 3: 12m x 1.5m, orientated north to south**

Sondage 7, at the northern end of Trench 3, measured approximately 1.5m x 1.5m (Fig. 6, Fig. 7 - S3). Along the western edge of this sondage, a wall (F301 - not illustrated in section) was uncovered, cutting through all the layers except the topsoil (Plate 5). The walling was crude, in that it was made up of bricks that were roughly shaped and irregular, and the mortar had been applied thickly and unevenly. The bricks were of different shapes and sizes, suggesting that materials from other structures had been re-used. Below the topsoil (3000/3001), three mixed layers were encountered (3012, 3005, 3004) which produced rubble, bricks, stones and mortar. They formed the upper fills of an irregular cut (F300) which was located in the north-eastern corner of the sondage (Plates 3 and 4). The lowest fill of the cut consisted of red-brown sand with small pebbles



(3006). At a depth of around 1.20m below the surface, a brown-grey clay (3015), approximately 0.20m in depth, was observed, which produced several sherds of medieval pottery. It sealed a layer of brown-grey/green clay (3014) which produced two small pieces of slag and one sherd of Roman pottery. This deposit was excavated to a thickness of 0.20m and augured for a further 0.50m. Like the stratigraphic sequences in the other trenches, this layer overlay a clean, yellow-green clay (3011), which was augured to a depth of approximately 2.10m below the surface.

Sondage 8, mid-way along Trench 3, measured approximately 1.0m x 1.5m (Fig. 6, not illustrated in section). Directly beneath the topsoil, a compact layer made up of small stones and sand (3008) could not be excavated by hand. The layer probably represented a former road surface.

Sondage 9, at the southern end of Trench 3, measured approximately 1.5m x 1.5m (Fig. 6, not illustrated in section). A thin layer of white sand with concrete lumps (3002) directly underlay the topsoil, and again probably represented a former road surface. Beneath this lay a further compact deposit of clay mixed with building rubble, including brick, tile, mortar and stone (3003). Finds included post-medieval and modern pottery as well as glass, slag and tile. The solid nature of this deposit meant that further excavation by hand was not possible.

## **8.0 The pottery by Annette Hancocks**

### **8.1 Introduction**

The principal artefact type recovered during the evaluation was pottery of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date. This material provided the only secure *terminus post quem* for the dating of deposits. A brief summary of the pottery by period is detailed below. All the remaining finds are of modern date and do not warrant any further discussion, although exact quantifications appear in Tables 1 and 2.

### **8.2 Romano-British pottery**

A total of 17 sherds (71g) of Roman pottery was recovered. The material was rapidly scanned, assigned to a ceramic period and spot-dated to provide a *terminus post quem*. The pottery was quantified by count and weight only (Table 1). It was primarily concentrated in evaluation Trenches 1 and 3. Within Trench 1, pottery was recovered from a clay layer (1013). This comprised two sherds of samian, two sherds of Black-Burnished ware, a single sherd of Malvernian tempered pottery and seven sherds of oxidised Severn Valley ware. These could be dated to the 2nd-4th century AD. This material was recovered with a small quantity of intrusive modern material. This layer was sealed by another layer of clay (1012), which contained a residual sherd of Roman pottery, three sherds of medieval pottery dated to the 12th/13th century AD, and 18 fragments of roof tile. Overall, the small Roman assemblage was abraded, and the surfaces of the samian were well-worn and weathered.

### 8.3 Medieval pottery

A small, but significant, collection of medieval pottery was recovered from all the evaluation trenches. Within Trench 1, three sherds, including a green-glazed base fragment, were recovered from a clay layer (1012). Two residual medieval sherds were recovered from the topsoil (2001) in Trench 2, whilst a clay layer in Trench 3 (3015) produced six sherds of medieval pottery. A further two sherds were recovered from topsoil layers (3001 and 3003).

### 8.4 Post-medieval and later pottery

The largest group of ceramics derived from this period. A total of 174 sherds, weighing 2059g, was recovered. The pottery observed was typical of pottery of this period and consisted of trailed slipware, blackware, manganese ware, yellow ware, various stonewares, creamware and white salt glazed wares.

Material Type	Quantity	Weight (g)
Ceramic: Tile	90	8111g
Ceramic: Brick	17	1734g
Modern edging stone	1	1746g
Slate slab	1	1399g
Modern plaster	1	66g
Modern mortar	1	3g
Stone	3	33g
Romano-British pottery	17	71g
Medieval pottery	13	212g
Post-medieval pottery	174	2059g
Clay pipe	25	74g
Industrial waste (slag)		2847g
Modern window glass	18	100g
Iron nails	15	198g
Other metal	5	71g
Copper Alloy wire	1	3g
Lead window beading	1	3g
Modern bottle glass	28	461g
Other vessel glass	2	5g
Animal bone		414g
Oyster Shell	6	86g
Charcoal	1	1g
Modern leather		16g

Table 1: Quantification of material by find type

Area	Feature	Context	Description	Date range
Trench 1	Topsoil	1001	3x roof tile (111g); 13x post medieval pottery (217g); 1x clay pipe (5g);	Post-medieval
Trench 1		1002	1x modern brick (10g) and 5x post-medieval pottery (83g)	Post-medieval
Trench 1		1003	2x roof tile (72g); 9x post-medieval pottery (66g); 1x clay pipe (3g) and animal bone (15g)	Post-medieval
Trench 1		1005	5x roof tile (306g); 10x post-medieval pottery (180g); 5x clay pipe (15g); glass slag (31g); modern window glass (6g) and animal bone (13g)	Post-medieval
Trench 1		1006	5x roof tile (280g); modern plaster (66g); 3x post-medieval pottery (20g) and animal bone (6g)	Post-medieval
Trench 1		1012	18x roof tile (1292g); 1x modern brick (226g); 3x medieval pottery (152g); 1x Roman Severn Valley ware (4g) and animal bone (105g)	Intrusive modern with 12th/13th century medieval and residual Roman
Trench 1		1013	5x modern brick/tile (22g); 1x modern mortar (3g); 12x Roman (Samian, Black-Burnished ware, Malvernian and Severn Valley ware (57g); modern bottle glass (1g) and animal bone (141g)	Intrusive modern with 2nd-4th century AD pottery
Trench 2		2001	16x roof tile (275g); 6x modern brick (679g); 1x Victorian edging stone (1746g); 2x medieval pottery (9g), 20x post-medieval pottery (85g); 4x iron nails (42g); 3x other metal; 1x slag (11g); 4x modern bottle glass (17g); 2x other vessel glass (79g) and animal bone (5g)	Victorian/Post-medieval with residual medieval pottery
Trench 2		2003	1x roof tile (65g); 1x post-medieval pottery (24g); 1x clay pipe (3g) and 1x slag (2g)	Post-medieval
Trench 2		2005	5x roof tile (54g); 20x post-medieval pottery (81g) and 2x bottle glass (36g)	Post-medieval
Trench 2		2006	2x post-medieval pottery (10g) and 9x modern window glass (66g)	Post-medieval
Trench 2		2008	2x roof tile (166g); 20x post-medieval pottery (449g); 1x clay pipe (4g); slag (2kg plus); 5x modern bottle glass (169g); 1x oyster shell (49g)	Post-medieval
Trench 2		2011	1x slate slab (1399g); 3x post-medieval pottery (10g); 3x clay pipe (11g); 2x modern vessel glass (50g) and 1x oyster shell (7g)	Post-medieval
Trench 2		2012	9x roof tile (2673g); 1x modern brick (591g); 1x iron (27g); 1x slag (31g); 1x modern vessel glass (2g); animal bone (54g); 3x oyster shell (27g) and 1x charcoal (1g)	Post-medieval
Trench 2		2015	9x post-medieval pottery (95g); 2x clay pipe (3g) and 1x modern bottle glass (6g)	Post-medieval
Trench 3		3001	12x modern tile, including Victorian edging stone (1673g); 2x brick (10g); 3x stone (33g); 3x Roman pottery (3g); 1x medieval pottery (6g); 29x post-medieval pottery (156g); 3x clay pipe (5g); 11x iron nails (156g); 1x other iron (44g); copper alloy wire (3g); lead window beading (3g); slag (65g); 2x bottle glass (10g); 8x other vessel glass (91g); 7x window glass (17g); 2x other glass (5g); animal bone (50g); 1x oyster shell (3g) and leather (16g)	Victorian/Post-medieval
Trench 3		3003	2x modern roof tile (102g); 1x medieval pottery (3g); 9x post-medieval pottery (95g); 2x clay pipe (4g); 3x slag (10g); animal bone (25g) and oyster shell (4g)	Post-medieval
Trench 3		3004	2x post-medieval (21g) and slag (749g)	Post-medieval
Trench 3		3005	1x modern roof tile (267g); 4x post-medieval pottery (302g); 2x clay pipe (3g); 1x slag (174g) and 1x modern window glass (11g)	Post-medieval
Trench 3		3006	1x roof tile (73g)	Post-medieval
Trench 3		3007	3x roof tile (302g); modern brick (196g); 10x post-medieval pottery (78g); 2x clay pipe (8g) and 1x slag (31g)	Post-medieval
Trench 3		3013	5x roof tile (400g); 5x post-medieval pottery (87g) and 2x clay pipe (15g)	Post-medieval
Trench 3		3014	1x Roman (7g) and 2x slag (13g)	Roman
Trench 3		3015	6x medieval pottery (42g)	12th-13th century

Table 2: Spot-dating of pottery and other finds

## **8.5 Archive**

The finds archive comprises three boxes of finds, and the paper archive consists of one file. This will be deposited with Worcester City Museum once legal title has been secured.

## **9.0 The palaeoenvironmental remains**

Soil samples were collected from two layers (1013 and 3014 from Trenches 1 and 3 respectively). The samples were dated to the Roman period on the basis of the pottery they contained, and were assessed for the presence of organic remains. Both samples consisted of a compacted, pure clay, of a grey colour. A sub-sample of five litres was processed from each sample, in order to establish the level of preservation of organic remains. Due to the clayey nature of the sediment, the two sub-samples had to be soaked in sodium hydrogen carbonate before being floated. They were then manually floated and the flots (recovered on a 0.5 mm mesh) were examined under a binocular microscope. No organic remains were observed in the flots apart from a few specks of charcoal. The residue (recovered on a 1mm mesh) contained sand particles and a few pebbles. The results of the assessment indicate that organic remains are not well-preserved in these deposits, and that they have no potential to contribute to the understanding of the economy and palaeoecology of the site.

## **10.0 Discussion**

The brown-grey/green clay layers (1013, 2013 and 3014 in Trenches 1, 2 and 3 respectively) are very similar and probably represent a single deposit. The quantity of Roman pottery recovered from this layer in Trenches 1 and 3, and the lack of any later artefacts other than a small amount of intrusive material, indicates that this clay was deposited in the Roman period. However, no features were identified, and the potsherds were very abraded (see section 8.1 above), suggesting that the pottery and slag recovered may be associated with activities that occurred away from the site. This is supported by the lack of any organic remains from within the clay which would have been indicative of human activity in the immediate vicinity. Flooding from the Frog Brook may have made conditions unsuitable for any sort of occupation or industry at this time. It is likely that the clay was laid down by the Frog Brook and its tributary streams. There was a noticeable thickening of the clay in Trench 3, which may be the result of natural undulations in the ground surface, or may be indicative of the position of the Frog Brook itself. Trench 3 was the nearest of the evaluation trenches to the line of the medieval town defences, and the Frog Brook was used at some point in the medieval period as the town ditch.

The brown-grey clay layers (1012, 2012 and 3015 in Trenches 1, 2 and 3 respectively) are also likely to represent a continuous layer, which was deposited in the medieval period. Sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from this clay in Trenches 1 and 3,

and no post-medieval or modern material was recovered, but again no features were present, indicating either truncation or lack of activity on the site itself. Evidence for activity associated with the Civil War period was not observed in any of the trenches.

The evaluation has demonstrated that there is a deep build-up (generally around 1m) of rubble and levelling material from the 19th and 20th centuries across the site. The map evidence shows that the area was developed with houses, workshops and roads in the 19th century, and much of the rubble and levelling material on the site probably relates to this development. The *in situ* walls identified in Trenches 2 and 3 are probably the remains of cellars associated with the buildings shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 5), and the compact surfaces encountered in several of the sondages almost certainly represent the remains of 19th- and 20th-century road surfaces. Some of the layers produced mixed assemblages of pottery dating from the post-medieval period up to the late - 20th century, and may be partly due to the importing of material into the area for deliberate raising of the ground surface after demolition of the houses. An ashy deposit (3004) in Sondage 7, which contained a concentration of clinker, slag, glass and other burnt material, may be evidence of industrial activity in the vicinity.

## **11.0 Archaeological impact**

Although the two earliest layers encountered during the evaluation are likely, on the basis of the artefactual evidence, to have been deposited in the Roman and medieval periods respectively, no *in situ* archaeological features from the Roman, medieval or Civil War periods were identified on the site, and the palaeoenvironmental potential is very low. It should be noted that due to the conditions on the site, only a relatively small sample has been excavated, but the evidence suggests that the archaeological potential within the garden is low, and therefore the extension within the garden is unlikely to impact on significant archaeological remains. The development will probably also involve the laying of new services across the car park area, but as groundworks for this will be limited, any disturbance of potential archaeological remains that this may entail would be best dealt with by archaeological observation and recording during the excavation of any new service trenches.

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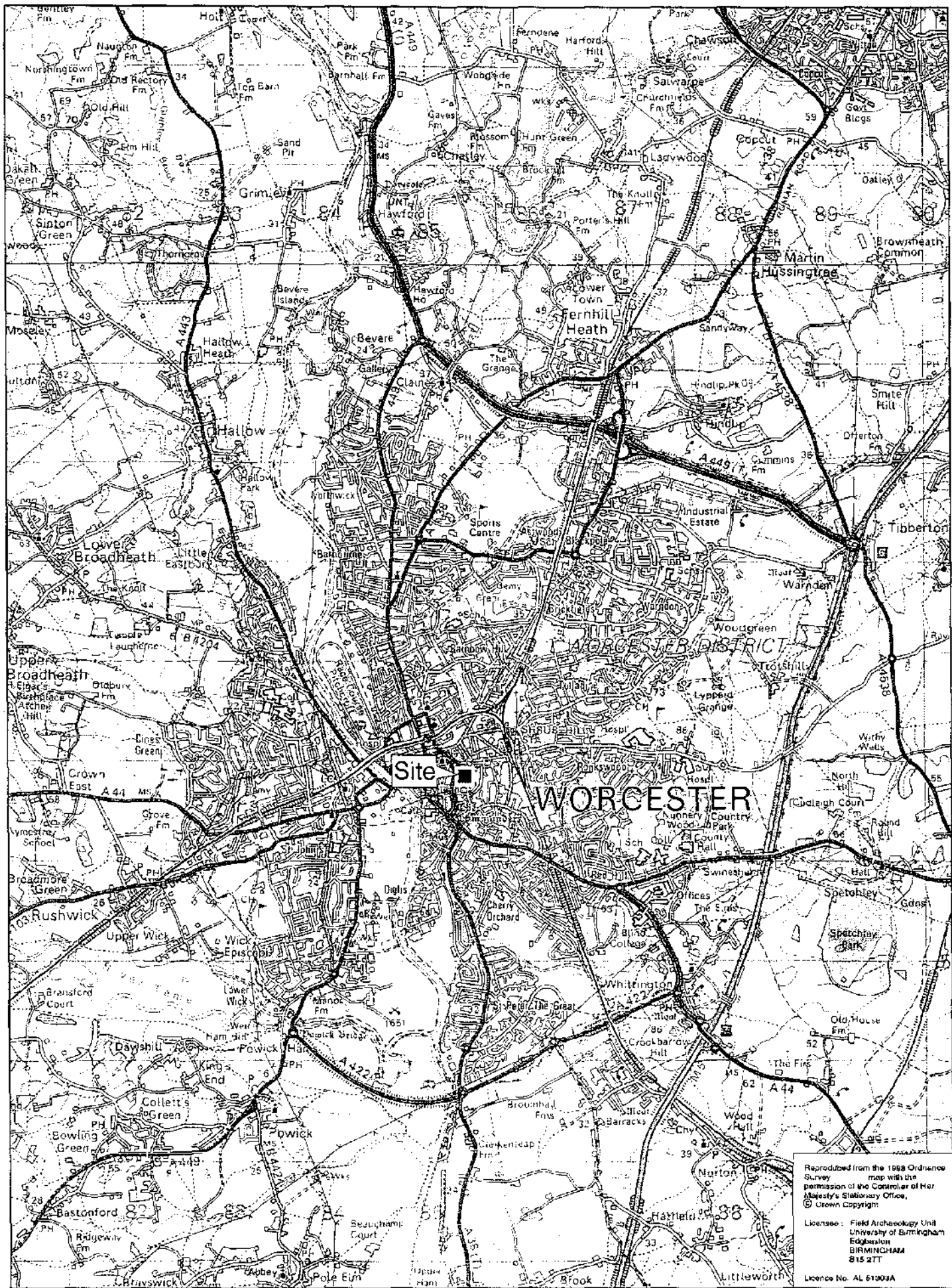


Fig.1

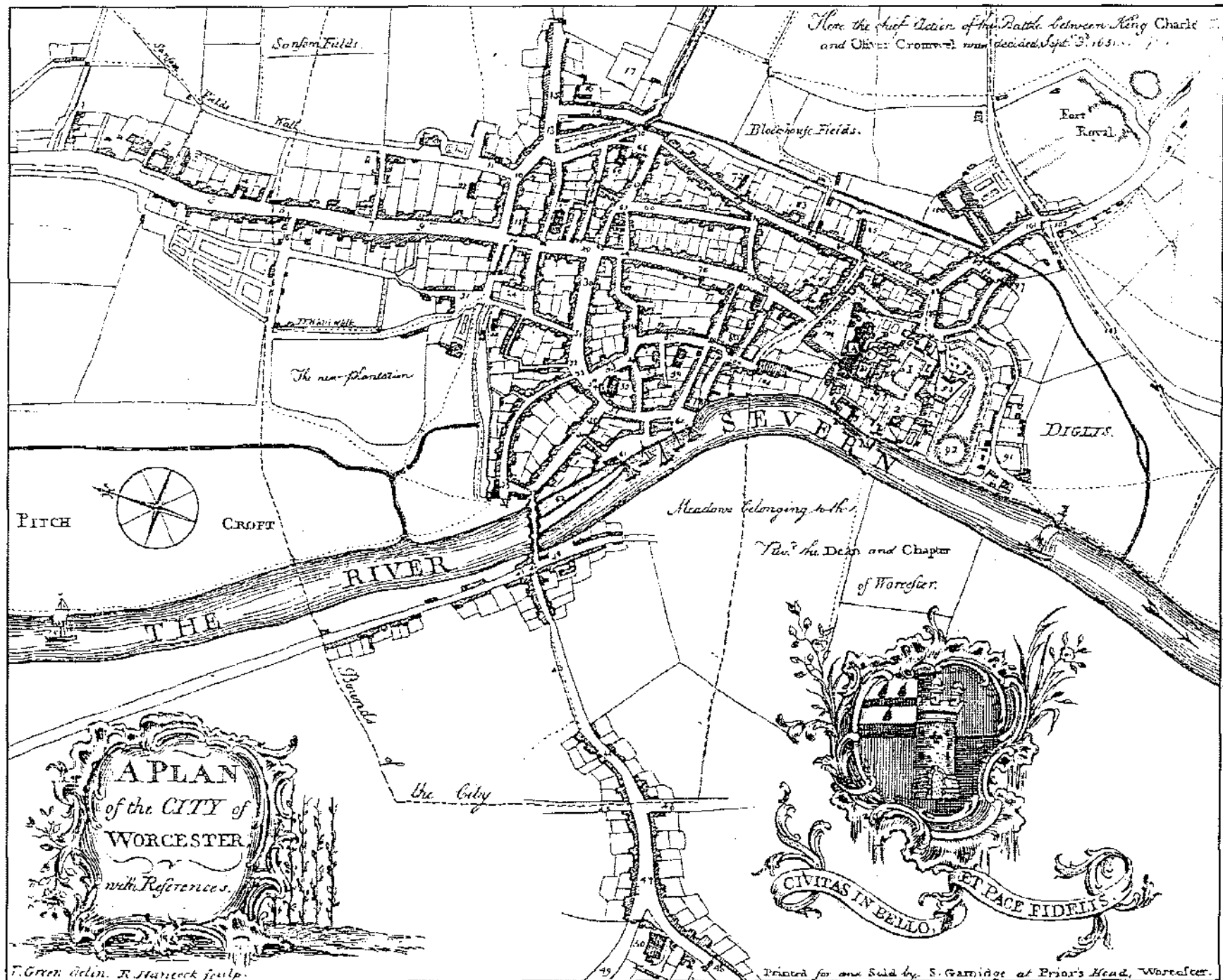


Fig.2 (1764)



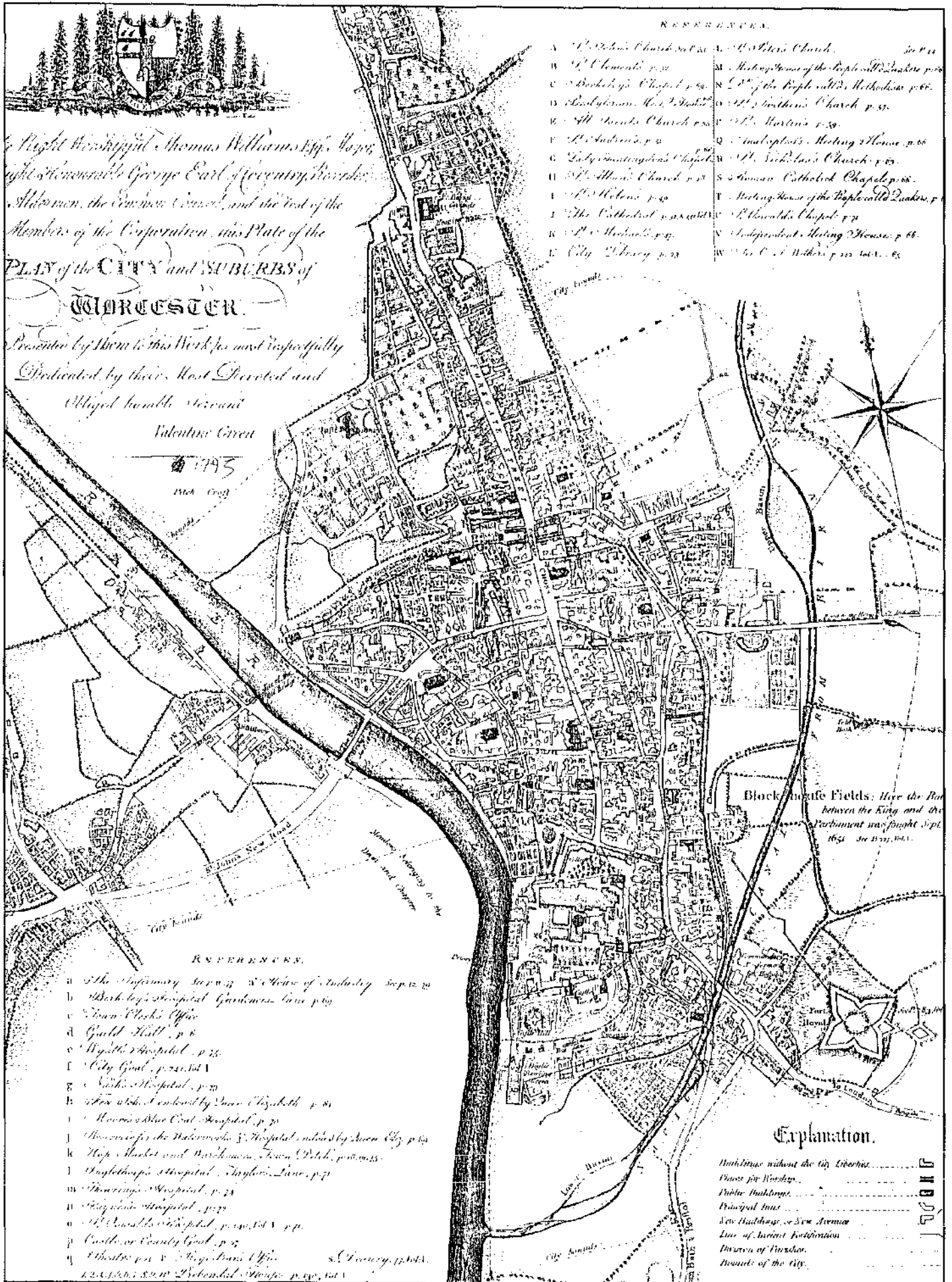


Fig.3 (1790)

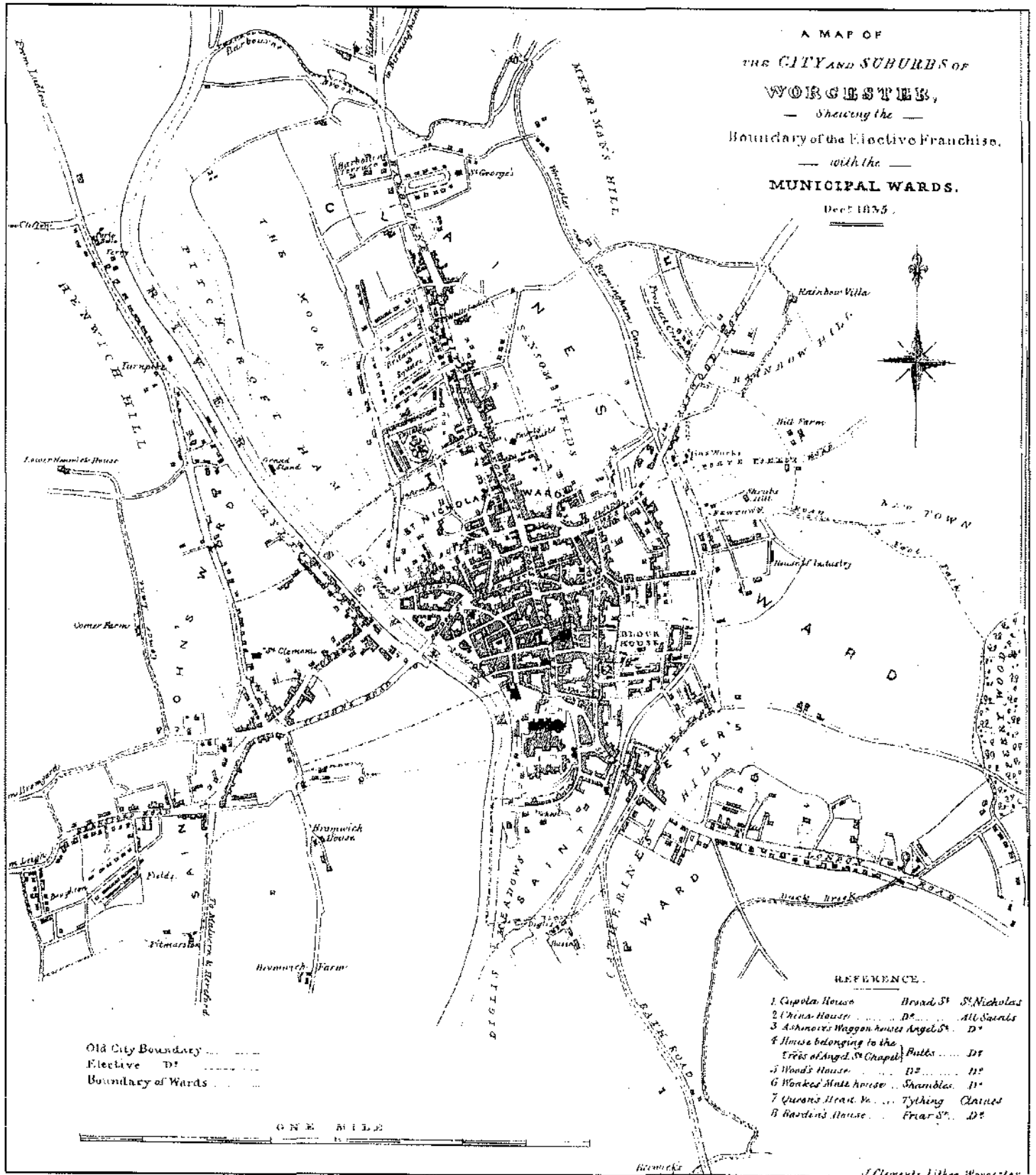


Fig.4 (1835)

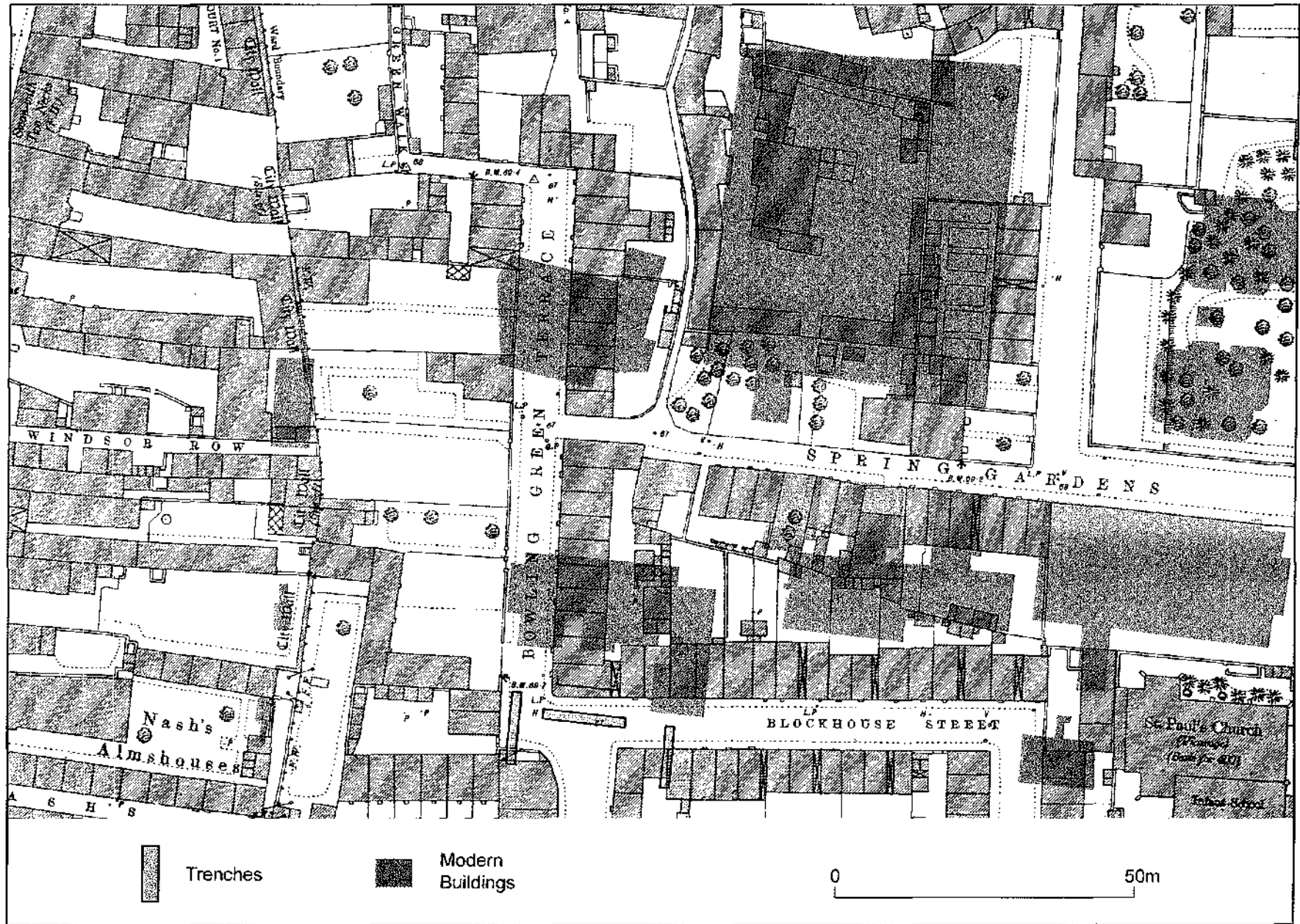


Fig.5 (1886)

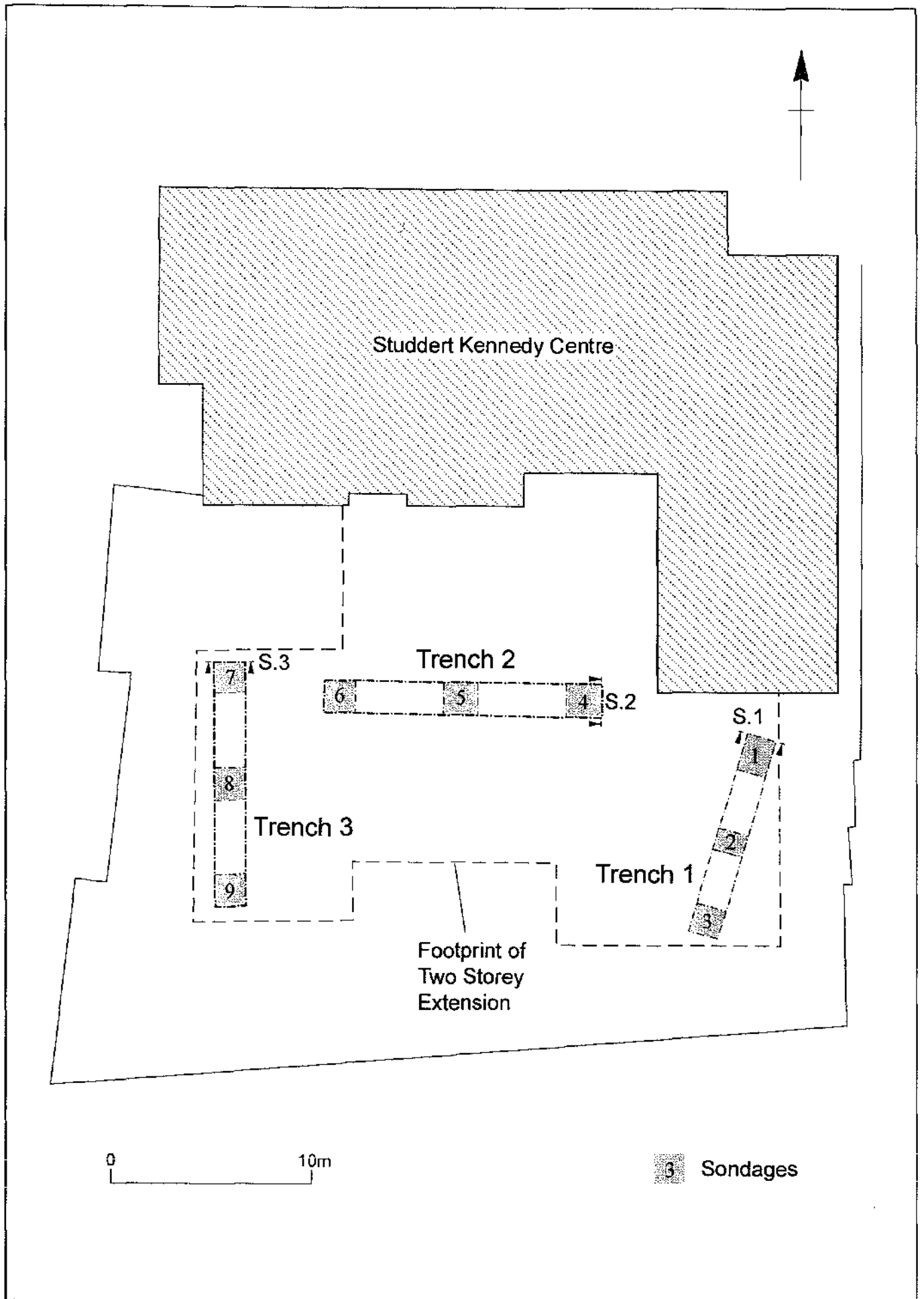
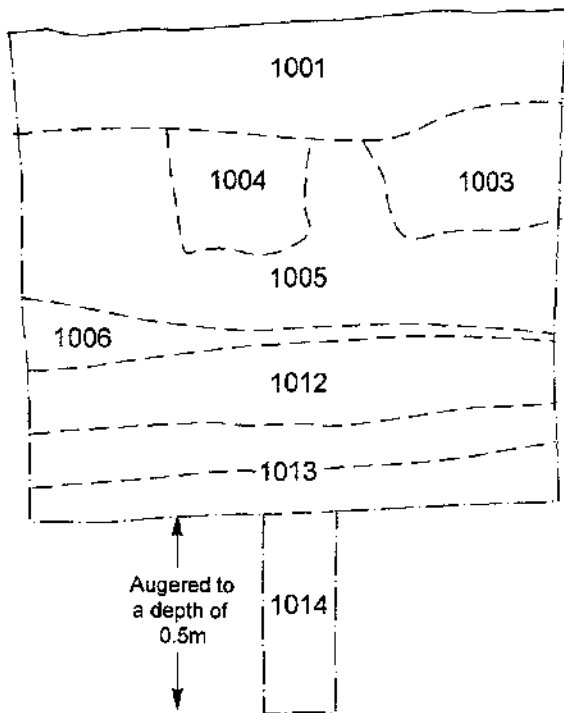


Fig.6

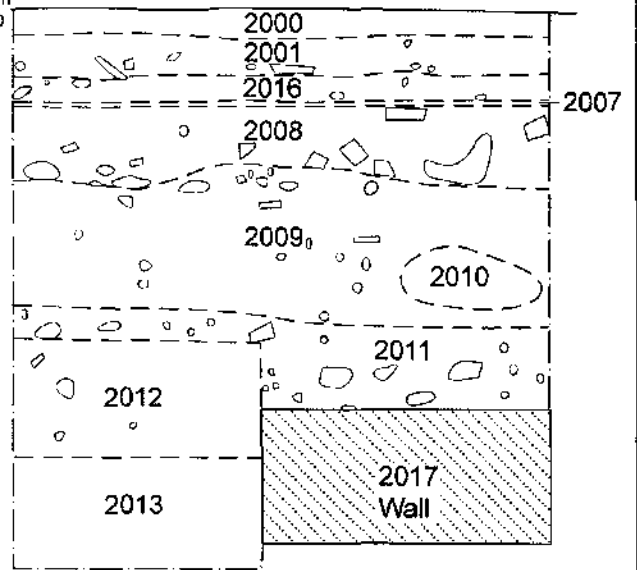
**TRENCH 1**  
**S.1 Southwest Facing Section**

49.92m  
 AOD



**TRENCH 2**  
**S.2 West Facing Section**

50.03m  
 AOD



**TRENCH 3**  
**S.3 South Facing Section**

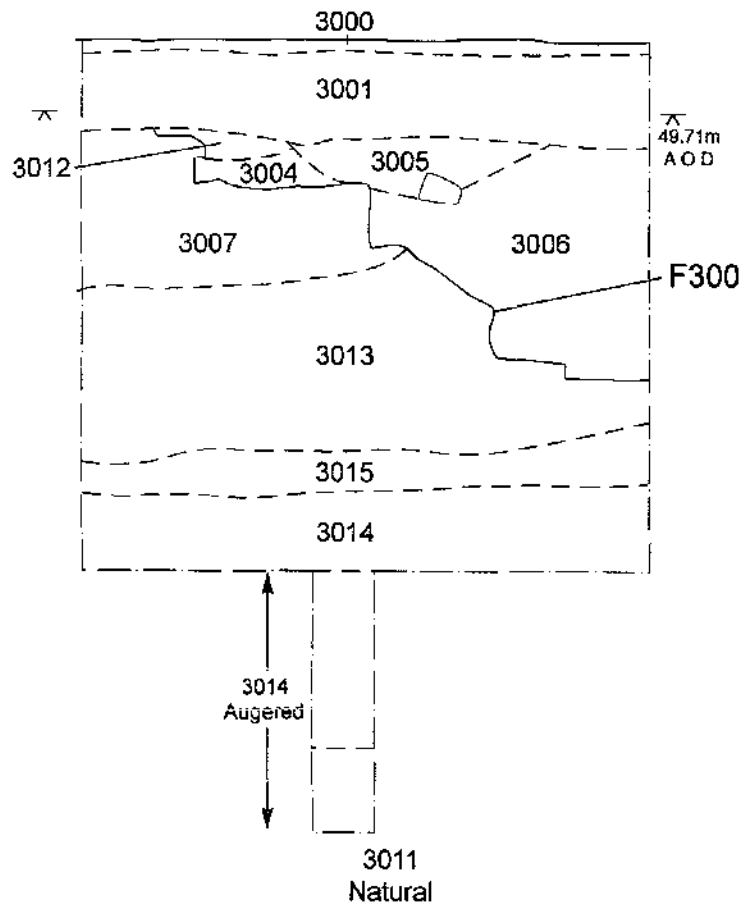


Fig.7

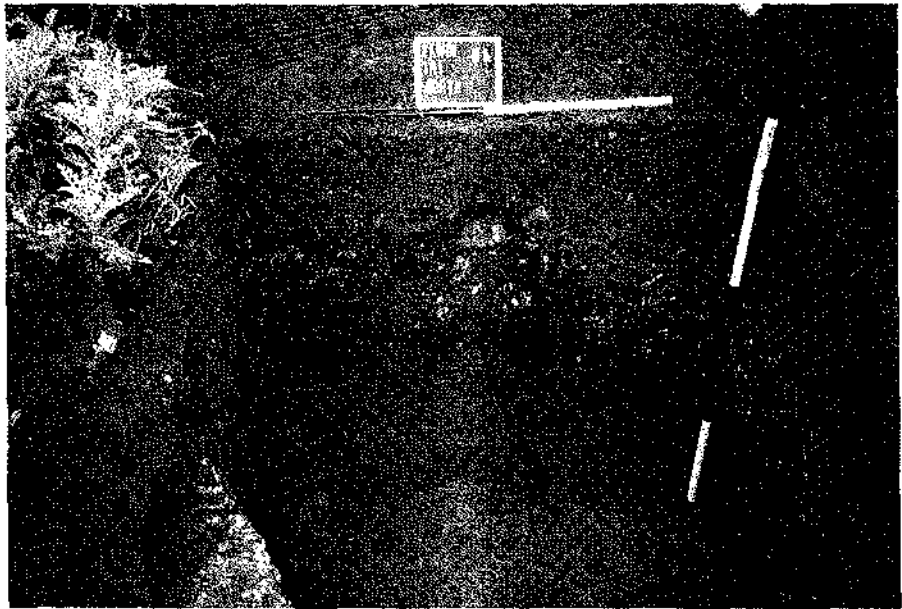


Plate 1

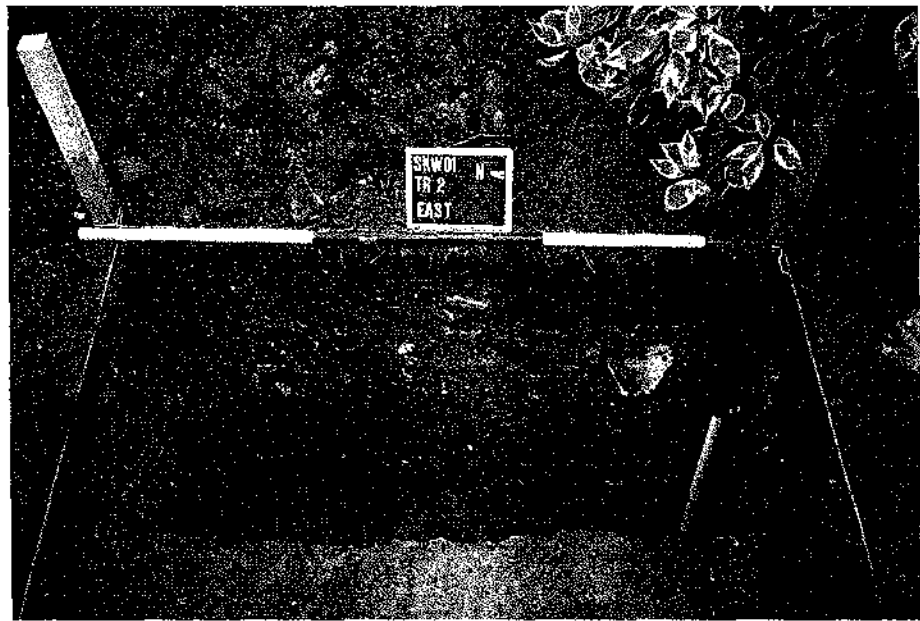


Plate 2

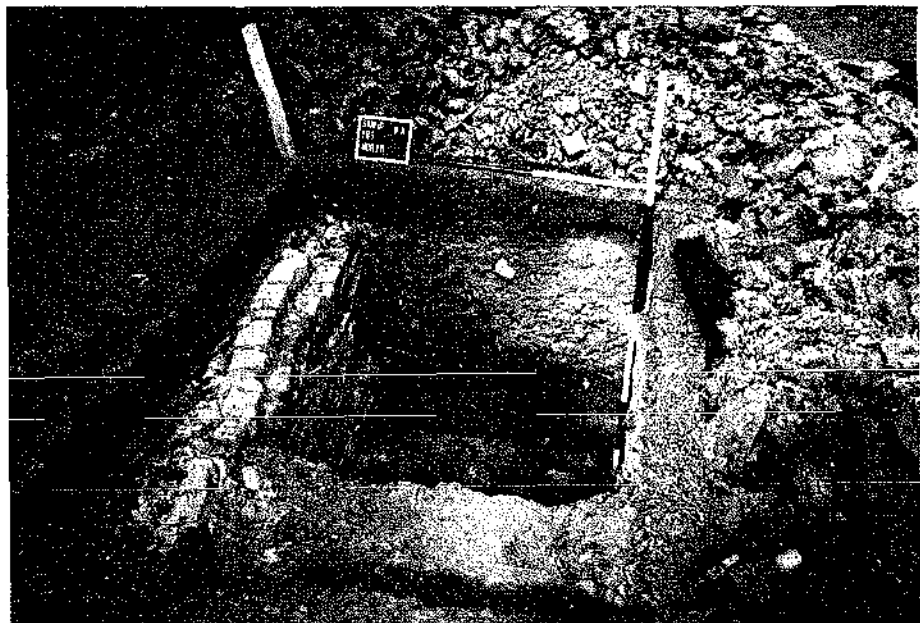


Plate 3



Plate 4



Plate 5