

# birmingham archaeology



UNIVERSITY OF  
BIRMINGHAM

**Lowesmoor,  
Worcester:  
an Archaeological  
Watching Brief 2007**



Project No. 1591

By

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For

Severn Trent Water

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**Lowesmoor, Worcester:  
An Archaeological Watching Brief 2007**

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## **SUMMARY**

*During June of 2007 Birmingham Archaeology carried out a watching brief at Lowesmoor, Worcester (centred on NGR SO 8530 5520). Five test pits were excavated to test the suitability of the ground for the construction of a new sewer and associated storage tank. Little archaeological activity was noted due to heavy truncation by later pipelines, although within one trench an undated cobbled surface was recorded, probably related to an earlier post-medieval street frontage in this area, or perhaps associated with a Roman road or surface.*

## **Lowesmoor, Worcester: An Archaeological Watching Brief, 2007.**

### **1 INTRODUCTION**

In June of 2007 Birmingham Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief at Lowesmoor, Worcester. The work was commissioned by Severn Trent Ltd in advance of the new construction of a proposed underground storage shaft tank and new sewers.

This report outlines the results of the watching brief and was prepared in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (IFA 1999)

The assessment conformed to a brief produced by Worcester City Council (Appendix) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (Birmingham Archaeology 2007) which was approved by Worcester City Museum Archaeology Section.

### **2 LOCATION AND GEOLOGY**

The site is located at Lowesmoor, Worcester city centre (Fig. 1) and is centred on NGR SO 8530 5520 (hereafter referred to as the site). The underlying geology consists of alluvial deposits overlying mudstone.

The present character of the site is a narrow street with retail buildings to the north and south, and with further commercial buildings to the east and west.

### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

The principle aim of the project was to assess the survival and potential significance of any archaeology within the study area.

More specific aims were to:

- To locate the possible alignment of the postulated Roman road within the site and any associated roadside activity,
- To record the nature of any medieval backplot activity,
- To establish the nature and date of any medieval activity relating to the medieval suburb,
- To record the nature of deposits relating to medieval craft and industry,
- To establish the nature of the site during the Civil War period,
- To establish the nature of post-medieval activity on the site including crafts and industries.

#### **4 METHODOLOGY**

A search of the Worcester City Historic Environment Record, the main source of archaeological information for the county was carried out.

An experienced archaeologist attended site to monitor the excavation of test pits designed to assess the suitability of the ground for the construction of a new sewer and associated storage tank, as required by the Brief. Groundworks observed included the stripping of the road surface, B-horizon subsoils, and trenches cut into the natural subsoil. Following the stripping of road surface and underlying deposits sufficient hand-cleaning was undertaken to facilitate the definition of archaeological or possible archaeological features and deposits.

No manual excavation of archaeological features, other than hand-cleaning, was undertaken. Where it was unsafe to enter deep trenches archaeological recording was confined to photography and the completion of pre-printed pro-formas.

All stratigraphic sequences were recorded, even where no archaeology was present. Features were planned at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50, and sections were drawn of all cut features and significant vertical stratigraphy at a scale of 1:10. Written records and scale plans will be supplemented by photographs using high resolution digital photography. The site archive will be deposited with Worcester City Museum.

A total of 5 test pits were excavated under archaeological supervision. The locations of these pits can be seen in Fig 2. Two test pits (6 and 7) were not excavated due to the presence of live services in the area.

#### **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT**

A search of the Historic Environment Record database revealed a number of previously recorded sites in the local area. The site itself is located in the medieval suburb of Lowesmoor outside the city wall. To the north residual Roman pottery and early medieval pits were discovered (WCM100995, Fig 2) suggesting earlier activity in the area.

Evaluation to the west of the site (Brown 1990) at Silver Street revealed evidence of medieval deposits and features including evidence of medieval tilemaking. Residual Roman finds were also recovered at Silver Street. A Roman road linking Droitwich and Worcester may also run through the Lowesmoor area (Cherrington 2002, WCM101000). Other archaeological investigations to the south have recorded evidence of Roman activity and post-medieval industrial features and deposits (Cherrington 2002).

During the post-medieval period the area was mainly industrial, with the Lowesmoor docks to the north and warehousing to the south, although there are a few late 18<sup>th</sup> century houses surviving along the road. The junction of Pheasant Street and Lowesmoor at one time housed a skin market (WCM98069), and a post-Medieval flour mill (WCM98069) once existed on the south side of Lowesmoor between Pheasant Street and Lowesmoor Place (WCMA 2007).

## **6 RESULTS**

### **6.1 Test Pit 1 (Plate 1, Fig 3)**

Test Pit 1 was 6.80m in length, and was excavated to a depth of 1.80m in the north, and 0.90m in the south area of the trench. The area of the trench was heavily disturbed by later cuts for gas/water pipes and as such the earliest pipe trench fill encountered was dark grey silt that contained pieces of brick and residual clay pipe (102) and which was the fill of a water pipe cut. To the south were similar fills of pipe cuts, filled with a grey silt deposit (103) and grey-brown silty clay (104). These deposits were cut by a large concrete pile that appeared to be the base for telecom cables. Overlying the trench was a layer of grey concrete (101), which in turn was overlain by the tarmac road surface (100).

### **6.2 Test Pit 2 (Plates 2 and 3, Fig 4)**

Test Pit 2 was 6.00m in length and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.0m. In the north end of the trench were various pipes running on an east-west alignment (203), and the earliest deposit here was grey black silty clay (204). Only the centre of the trench was excavated to a depth of 2.00m and here the earliest layer consisted of grey silty clay that contained fragments of brick (206). In the south end of the trench there were some surviving wall foundations at a depth of around 0.70m. These consisted of red brick and were bonded with a lime mortar, and perhaps are evidence of an earlier post-medieval street frontage. These foundations were sealed by a dark brown silt (205), which in turn was sealed by a layer of hardcore (202), a grey clay (201), and tarmac that formed the road surface (200).

### **6.3 Test Pit 3 (Plate 4, Fig 5)**

Test Pit 3 was 5.0m in length and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.0m. The earliest feature discovered in this trench was a cobbled surface that was discovered at around 1.80m (Plate 5). This cobbled surface consisted of densely packed small-mid sized stones pressed into black silty clay (308), and was a minimum thickness of 0.20m. Sealing this surface was a black/grey silty clay (307) which in turn was sealed by a brown silt that contained fragments of brick and stone (306). In the south end of the trench were the remains of a wall foundation. This consisted of red brick bonded by a lime mortar and was located at a depth of around 1.10m. Overlying these foundations, and cut through layers 306-308 was the cut for a pipe trench which was filled by a dark brown silty clay (303), which was sealed by a black silt (302).

In the north end of the trench the earliest layer encountered was a grey silty clay (305). This had been cut by a later telecom cable (304). Overlying these layers were the hardcore (301) and tarmac layer (300) that made up the surface of the road.

### **6.4 Test Pit 4 (Plate 7, Fig 6)**

Test Pit 4 was 7.6m in length and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.90m. The north area of the trench was again dominated by extensive pipe work (telecom and water) which was sealed by mid brown silty clay (402), and to the south by a large concrete pile. Only the centre of the trench was excavated to a depth of 1.90m, but pipes were discovered at 0.80, 0.90, 1.20, and 1.60m in depth meaning any earlier archaeological activity had been scoured



out in this area. These pipes were again sealed by 402 which was overlain by the grey hardcore (401) and the tarmac (400) which formed the road surface.

### **6.5 Test Pit 5 (Plate 8, Fig 7)**

Test Pit 5 was 2.60m in length and was excavated to a depth of 1.20m. In the north end of the trench the natural subsoil, a red clay (503), was located at a depth of around 0.35m. To the south were two water pipes, the cut for these was filled by dark brown silty clay (502). Overlying these layers were the hardcore (501) and tarmac (500) that made up the road surface.

## **7 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The presence of the large number of services in the area of the site running beneath the modern road means that much earlier archaeological activity may have been destroyed during the construction of the modern pipe trenches. Of the surviving earlier material the most interesting feature is the cobbled surface located within Test Pit 3. This surface may have been part of the Roman road that has been postulated as running through the area, although it is more likely the surface represents the yard of one of the earlier houses on the post-medieval street frontage. This theory is perhaps backed up by the wall foundations located to the south of the trench, although the absence of any datable finds material means this is just conjecture.

At the western part of the site the natural ground surface was located suggesting that unlike further to the east where the ground has been heavily disturbed by development, the potential for survival of archaeological features is much higher, and as such any further work carried out in this area should be subject to further archaeological investigation.

## **8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The project was commissioned by Severn Trent Ltd. Thanks are due to Roger Light for his co-operation and assistance throughout the project. Thanks also go to James Dinn, who monitored the project on behalf of Worcester City Museum. The watching brief was undertaken by Phil Mann, who also produced the written report which was illustrated by Nigel Dodds and edited by Laurence Jones, who also monitored the project for Birmingham Archaeology.

## **9 REFERENCES**

Brown, D. 1990 *Evaluation at County Furnishings Silver Street, Worcester*. Hereford and Worcester County Council, County Archaeological Service Report No. 52

Cherrington, R. 2002 *An Archaeological Evaluation at Lowesmoor Trading Estate, Worcester*. BUFAU Report No.963

Department of the Environment (DoE) 1990 *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning*

Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) 1999 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*, rev. edn.

## ***Brief for a watching brief at STW Lowesmoor FA, Worcester***

<b>Development</b>	Construction of an underground storage shaft tank and new sewers.
<b>Project number</b>	38865
<b>Developer</b>	Severn Trent Water
<b>Land Owner</b>	Within the public highway
<b>Engineer</b>	Seng Cheah, Alpha House, Gallows Hill, Warwick Technology Park, CV34 6DA. Direct line: 01926 476026.
<b>Site status</b>	The site is within the Historic core of the Roman and medieval city Archaeologically Sensitive Area (no 18) and the Lowesmoor Conservation Area. It is registered on the City Sites and Monuments Record as WCM 98069.

This brief indicates requirements for an archaeological watching brief at STW Lowesmoor FA, Worcester. There is potential for significant remains of various types and periods, in particular the Roman and post-Medieval periods, and including palaeoenvironmental remains.

An archaeological watching brief is defined by the Institute of Field Archaeologists as 'a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site ..., where there is the possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will lead to the preparation of a report and ordered archive.'

The requirement for an archaeological watching brief on this site is in line with government guidance and with the archaeological policies in the adopted City of Worcester Local Plan (1996-2011; BE20-BE26).

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The information contained in this brief is believed to be accurate (at the time of writing), but Worcester City Council will not be held responsible for any loss, damage or inconvenience caused as a result of any inaccuracy or error contained within it, or of any omission.

This brief remains valid for six months from the date of issue.

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## **Site location and description**

The site is located along Lowesmoor and Pheasant Street, with the major groundworks occurring at the junction of these two roads. This is within a historic suburb on the north-eastern side of Worcester city centre (SO 8530 5520). The proposed works will be within the public highway and adjoining pavements.

## **Planning background**

Severn Trent Water Limited (STWL) is proposing to undertake works at Lowesmoor. The works will include boreholes and test pits prior to the main works followed by the installation of an underground storage shaft tank and associated new sewer pipes as well as upgrades to existing sewers. The average depth of the proposed sewer will be 2.7m and the storage shaft tank may be as deep as 6.3m.

## **Archaeological background**

The site is close to the eastern limit of the Lowesmoor medieval suburb.

The only substantial archaeological field work from this area to date has been a field evaluation of an area to the south of Lowesmoor, towards its western end. This produced evidence of medieval tilemaking, as well as Roman finds (perhaps indicating roadside settlement extending along the line of the road to Droitwich, which is believed to pass about 30m to the SE of the site).

Other archaeological fieldwork around the Lowesmoor area has examined areas thought to be outside the area of medieval occupation. This work has generally produced post-medieval evidence, although stray finds of prehistoric material have also been made.

In the post-Medieval period this area was mainly industrial, with the Lowesmoor docks to the north of Lowesmoor and warehousing to the south, although there are a few late 18<sup>th</sup> century houses surviving along the road. The junction of Pheasant Street and Lowesmoor at one time housed a hide and skin market (WCM98069) and a post-Medieval flour mill (WCM98069) existed on the south side of Lowesmoor between Pheasant Street and Lowesmoor Place.

## **Requirement for archaeological work**

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Worcester City Council consider that as the proposed scheme may lead to the destruction of important archaeological remains, an appropriate response is to provide for an archaeological watching brief as the scheme involves extensive groundworks in an area of potentially significant archaeology.

The requirement for an archaeological watching brief on this site is in line with government guidance and with the archaeological policies in the adopted City of Worcester Local Plan (1996-2011; BE20-BE26).

This document is solely a brief and is not intended to serve as a specification of works. The prospective developer is advised to seek early professional advice from an archaeological contractor in the preparation of a specification of works for the archaeological work on this site. The brief and the agreed specification of works taken together will comprise the written scheme of investigation for the archaeological watching brief.

### **Purpose of an archaeological watching brief**

The purpose of a watching brief, as defined by the Institute of Field Archaeologists, is:

- 'to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works
- to provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard

A watching brief is not intended to reduce the requirement for excavation or preservation of known or inferred deposits, and it is intended to guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

The objective of a watching brief is to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on a site.'

### **Research aims**

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The aims of archaeological work on this site should be related to published national and regional research aims where these are available.

A summary archaeological research overview for the city of Worcester is under development (currently in draft), and identifies a series of key period and cross-period themes. Research priorities identified as relevant to this site are referenced in brackets (eg RP 3.12).

Archaeological work on this site presents an opportunity to address a number of research questions, including the following:

- the alignment of the Roman road from Worcester to Droitwich, and the potential for roadside settlement or other activity
- the nature of medieval backplot activity (RP5.12)
- the dating density and nature of medieval suburban activity (RP5.1)
- the date of establishment of the Lowesmoor suburb
- the nature of medieval craft, industrial and other activity in the Lowesmoor suburb (RP5.14)
- the destruction and rebuilding of the suburb during the Civil War
- the nature of post-medieval craft, industrial and other activity in the Lowesmoor suburb

### **Schedule of detailed requirements**

Within the general framework set out in *Supplementary Planning Guidance No 8: Archaeology and Development* and in this brief, the following specific stipulations are made:

- **use of sources**  
Primary and secondary sources relating to the area will be consulted. The sources which should be consulted, where they are relevant to the site in question and the scope of the work required, are given in Annex 1. The report should include listings of all relevant archaeological and non-archaeological interventions and other 'events', and of all documents consulted (with references).
- **location of cellars etc**  
The position and depth of all known cellars, basements and other intrusions on the site should be mapped and related to the OS grid.
- **sampling of features and full stratigraphic sequence**  
Specifications must include a statement of the proportions of archaeological features and deposits proposed for detailed excavation. Specifications for evaluation of deeply stratified sites must include a methodology for assessing the full depth of stratigraphy.

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- **remains of periods or types not otherwise specified in the brief**  
Due consideration must be given to all archaeological remains, regardless of their period or type.
- **palaeoenvironmental work**  
Specifications must include a strategy for the sampling, assessment and analysis of palaeoenvironmental material.
- **artefacts**  
A sampling and discard strategy must be agreed with Worcester City Council before fieldwork begins.
- **metallurgical and other industrial residues**  
Ironworking and other industries are a significant component of Roman Worcester as well as in other periods. Specifications must include an appropriate sampling strategy for such remains, in particular where stratified Roman deposits may be present.
- **Soils and sediments**  
Specifications must include provision for an appropriate level of assessment / detailed study of soils and sediments by a professionally qualified geoarchaeologist.
- **areas / works to be covered by watching brief**  
The archaeological watching brief will cover the following groundworks / works / areas of the site: All groundworks including boreholes and test-pits.
- **public access**  
Specifications must include proposals for public access (physical access, or provision of suitable information) during fieldwork.  
Within four weeks of the completion of fieldwork, a summary statement, of not less than 100 words, accompanied by at least one illustration, must be forwarded to Worcester City Council for posting on the City Museum website. This requirement may be waived if no significant archaeological remains are encountered.

The purpose of these requirements is to secure preservation *in situ* or replacement by record of significant archaeological remains; to ensure that the work achieves the aims of the brief; to avoid unnecessary impact on the archaeological resource; and/or to secure public access to the fieldwork site or to information.

### **Arrangements for the conduct of an archaeological watching brief**

A specification of works based on the guidance set out in this document should be prepared. The specification should:

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- be supported by a 'research design' which sets out the site-specific objectives of the archaeological works.
- detail the proposed works as precisely as is reasonably possible, indicating clearly on plan their location and extent. Where timetable constraints are likely to apply these should also be detailed.
- give - for guidance purposes only - as precise an indication as is reasonable and practicable of the amount of work, in man hours, that each operation defined in the specification may require.
- stipulate adherence to the methods and approaches set out in Worcester City Council's guidelines on *General Standards and Practices Appropriate for Archaeological Fieldwork in Worcester City*. Where alternative approaches are proposed these must be described in full, and an argument for their adoption detailed.
- be submitted to Worcester City Council for approval. It should be noted that there is a risk that works undertaken without the benefit of an approved specification could fail to provide the required information.

No works should therefore take place until Worcester City Council has seen and approved the specification of works.

The an archaeological watching brief should be conducted by an archaeological team of recognised competence, suitably experienced in work of this character and formally acknowledged as such by Worcester City Council. Details, including the name, qualifications and experience, of the project director and any other key personnel, will be submitted to Worcester City Council.

The archaeological organisation employed to undertake the an archaeological watching brief should confirm to Worcester City Council, before site work begins, that an agreement which provides for the full implementation of the approved programme of work has been signed by the relevant parties.

Observance of the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct, Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*, and *Standards and guidance* documents, is considered to be a requirement for archaeologists and archaeological organisations undertaking work in the City of Worcester.

Further guidance is given in Worcester City Council's *Supplementary Planning Guidance No 8: Archaeology and Development* (1998). This is to

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be replaced with a new Supplementary Planning Document during 2006-07.

## **Monitoring**

The project will be monitored by the City Archaeological Officer, who should be allowed access to the sites for this purpose after providing reasonable notice.

## **Reporting**

A report on the results obtained from the archaeological work should be prepared for submission to Worcester City Council. Two bound paper copies of the completed report and a digital (PDF) copy should be submitted to Worcester City Council. If the report is submitted in support of a planning application the PDF report will be uploaded to the Worcester City Council website (<http://www.cityofworcester.gov.uk:8080/planet/ispforms.asp?serviceKey=SysDoc-PlanetApplicationEnquiry>) as part of the supporting documentation.

The report should include consideration of:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the work.
- The nature, extent, type, state of preservation, date, vulnerability, documentation, quality of setting and amenity value of the archaeological remains uncovered.
- The estimated degree of survival of archaeological deposits and structures across the whole site, as deduced from its present state and that of the recent past (extent of services, known basements etc).
- The estimated archaeological impact of the development, as far as can be inferred from the results of the work.
- A summary discussion of the implications of the above points.
- An assessment of the results of the work, relating them to the aims and objectives set out in the brief and specification and indicating the level of confidence provided by the methods used.
- Appropriate illustrative material which may include maps, plans, sections, and photographs (particular attention should be given to the mapping of the location and extent of known archaeological

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remains and disturbances, which should be overlaid on to a modern Ordnance Survey basemap at an appropriate scale).

- Appendices should include full context and finds listings, quantifications as appropriate, and Harris matrices.
- The size of the primary archive and details of its place of permanent storage if not Worcester City Museum.

Consideration should be given to the significance of the remains in local, regional and national terms. The Secretary of State for the Environment's published criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments (PPG 16, Annex 4) should be used to assess any archaeological remains discovered to determine whether or not these can be considered of national importance, while the research interests identified in the brief (above) should be used to determine the local and regional significance of the discoveries.

### **Archive creation and deposition**

All archaeological projects must result in a stable, ordered and accessible archive, and should be planned from the start with this in mind. Project archives from fieldwork within the City of Worcester, including all written, drawn, photographic and digital records, and all finds and other materials retained from the fieldwork, should be deposited with Worcester City Museum (unless otherwise agreed). Archives will not be accepted unless they are complete, and all requirements of the receiving repository have been met.

All relevant guidelines for archiving must be followed, including the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Archaeological Documentary Archives and Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*, and the Society of Museum Archaeologists' guidelines on finds. A guide to best practice in archiving is in preparation on behalf of the Archaeological Archives Forum.

### **Publication and dissemination**

Worcester City Council wishes to ensure that information on archaeological projects and their results reaches the public as early as possible.

Archaeological contractors should provide public access and interpretation on excavation sites wherever possible. Where there are compelling reasons for restricting access, the archaeologist responsible for the

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fieldwork should ensure that provision is made for the dissemination of information during or immediately after fieldwork.

Information may be restricted or withheld at the request of any of the interested parties but this will only occur where there is a clear justification and for an agreed limited period, which will in no case exceed six months. Worcester City Council reserves the right to publish information on the results of archaeological work in the public domain, where this forms part of the planning process and/or follows a brief provided by Worcester City Council, subject to copyright law and appropriate acknowledgement.

A copy of the report will be supplied to the Worcester City Historic Environment Record within six months of completion of the data collection or fieldwork. Copies of the report should also be provided to the Worcestershire County Historic Buildings, Sites and Monuments Record and the National Monuments Record.

The Worcester City Historic Environment Record supports the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large-scale developer-funded fieldwork. The archaeological contractor must therefore complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. Contractors are advised to contact the Historic Environment Record prior to completing the form. Once a report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the Historic Environment Record, the information may be placed on the Worcester City Museum website (<http://www.worcestercitymuseums.org.uk/>). A statement agreeing to this should form part of the specification for the project and of the written agreement between client and contractor.

Worcester City Council's Archaeology Section provides a twice-yearly round-up report on recent fieldwork to the Worcestershire Archaeological Society newsletter (The Recorder), and this report is also posted on the Worcester City Museum website. Where archaeological projects of significant public interest are underway, it may be desirable to place regular updates on these on the website. The co-operation of archaeological contractors and consultants is requested in providing up-to-date information, including the texts of press releases, and any acknowledgements needed.

Short summaries of the results should be provided for publication in West Midlands Archaeology and the appropriate period journal (if required).

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Such publication will meet the 'minimum requirements' set out in Appendix 7 of the Management of Archaeological Projects 1991.

Requirements for any further publication will depend on the nature and significance of the results of the work.

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## **Annex 1 Sources to be consulted**

Visual inspection of the site and its surroundings

Geological maps and reports

Geophysical and geotechnical data, including trial pits and borehole logs, from the site and the near vicinity

Survey drawings of the ground and basement floors of the existing building or buildings on the site, with levels and sections, including foundations, and, where applicable, previous buildings

Planning application and listed building consent drawings and other information

Tithe, parish and enclosure maps (some tithe maps are now available at <http://www.worcestershiremaps.org.uk/>)

Manuscript plans and maps of the site and its immediate environs, including estate maps and the City Plan Books

Maps of Worcester: Speed (1610), Vaughan (1660), Doharty (1741), Young (1779 and 1790), Webb (1867-70), others as relevant

Ordnance Survey maps (first and subsequent series), in particular the 1:500 and 1:2500 maps of the 1880s

Other maps and plans

Historical documents, drawings, photographs or other material held in the Worcestershire County Record Office, Worcester Local Studies Library, Worcester Cathedral Library, other libraries or archives, or private collections

Trade and Business Directories

The Worcester City Historic Environment Record (**note that a charge will normally be made for provision of information**)

The Worcestershire County Historic Buildings, Sites and Monuments Record (**all records and files for Worcester City have now been transferred to the City HER**)

The National Monuments Record

Unpublished research, reports and archives, including those held by Worcester City Museum, the Worcestershire County Archaeological Service, other archaeological contractors, local societies, and English Heritage concerning recent archaeological excavations or other fieldwork. Where nearby fieldwork has recently addressed similar archaeological problems the results will be assessed in detail, with a view to identifying areas where further work is particularly required.

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Aerial photographs (including NLAP and CUCAP)  
Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books, including those of period and technical relevance to the site  
National, regional and local research frameworks  
Presence of listed buildings or scheduled ancient monuments  
Other historic environment designations  
Tree preservation orders, protected hedges, other natural environment designations, and the presence of protected species  
Oral history and personal recollections  
Internet and other digital resources

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## **Annex 2 Supporting documents**

The following documents provide background and further detail on requirements for project design, management or execution.

*Supplementary Planning Guidance No 8: Archaeology and Development* (Worcester City Council 2005); includes *General Standards and Practices Appropriate for Archaeological Fieldwork in Worcester City*

Council of Europe *European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised)*, Valletta, 16/1/1992

Council of Europe *European code of good practice: "Archaeology And The Urban Project"*

<http://www.coe.int/T/E/Cultural%5FCo%2Doperation/Heritage/Resources/CodeArcheo.asp#TopOfPage>

Institute of Field Archaeologists *Code of conduct* (revised 2006)

Institute of Field Archaeologists *Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology* (revised 2002)

Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment* (revised 2001)

Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001)

Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (revised 2001)

Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (revised 2001)

Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (revised 2001)

Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2001)

Society of Museum Archaeologists *Selection, retention and dispersal of archaeological collections*

Ferguson, L M, and Murray, D M *Archaeological Documentary Archives: preparation, curation and storage*, Institute of Field Archaeologists paper no 1

English Heritage *Management of Archaeological Projects* (1991; see also *Minimum standards for MAP2 project designs and assessments: supplementary guidance to MAP2*)

NB these are currently being replaced by guidance in the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) programme.

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English Heritage *Understanding historic buildings. A guide to good recording practice* (2006)

English Heritage *Archaeological Science at PPG16 interventions: best practice guidance for curators and commissioning archaeologists* (2003)

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/Filestore/archaeology/pdf/Briefs%20version%2022.PDF>

English Heritage *Archaeometallurgy. Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2001/01*

English Heritage *Environmental Archaeology. A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation. Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2002/01*

Goodburn-Brown, D, and UKIC Archaeology Section, 2001 *Conservation guidelines no 1, Excavated artefacts and conservation: UK sites*

The Archaeology Data Service *Good Practice Guides* and documents produced by special interest groups relating to ceramics and other find types contain valuable recommendations which should be followed where relevant.

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## **Annex 3 Contacts and addresses**

For further information, help or advice on the content of this brief, please contact:

### **Worcester City Council: archaeological planning advice**

James Dinn, Archaeological Officer, Worcester City Council, 26 The Butts,  
Worcester WR1 3PA  
Tel: 01905 721132

### **Worcester City Historic Environment Record**

Sheena Payne, Worcester City Historic Environment Record, Worcester City  
Council, 26 The Butts, Worcester WR1 3PA  
Tel: 01905 721133

### **Planning**

Development Control, Development Services Department, Worcester City  
Council, Orchard House, Farrier Street, Worcester WR1 3BB  
Tel: 01905 722523

### **Worcester City Museum Storage and Conservation**

Collections Manager, Worcester City Museum and Art Gallery, Foregate Street,  
Worcester WR1 2PW  
Tel: 01905 25371

### **Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas**

Principal Conservation Officer, Development Services Department, Worcester  
City Council, Orchard House, Farrier Street, Worcester WR1 3BB  
Tel: 01905 722542

### **English Heritage**

Ian George, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage, West Midlands  
Region, 112 Colmore Row, Birmingham B3 3AG  
Tel: 0121 625 6859

### **English Heritage regional archaeological science advisor for the West Midlands**

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Lisa Moffett, English Heritage, West Midlands Region, 112 Colmore Row,  
Birmingham B3 3AG  
Tel: 07769 960022

**Institute of Field Archaeologists**

Assistant Secretary, Institute of Field Archaeologists, University of Reading, 2  
Earley Gate, PO Box 239, Reading RG6 6AU  
Tel: 0118 931 6446

**Worcestershire County Historic Buildings, Sites and Monuments  
Record**

Victoria Bryant, Historic Environment Record Manager, Worcestershire Historic  
Environment and Archaeology Service, Woodbury Hall, University of  
Worcester, Henwick Grove, Worcester WR2 6AJ  
Tel: 01905 855494

**National Monuments Record**

National Monuments Record, National Monuments Record Centre, Kemble  
Drive, Swindon SN2 2GZ  
Tel: 01793 414600

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Fig.1

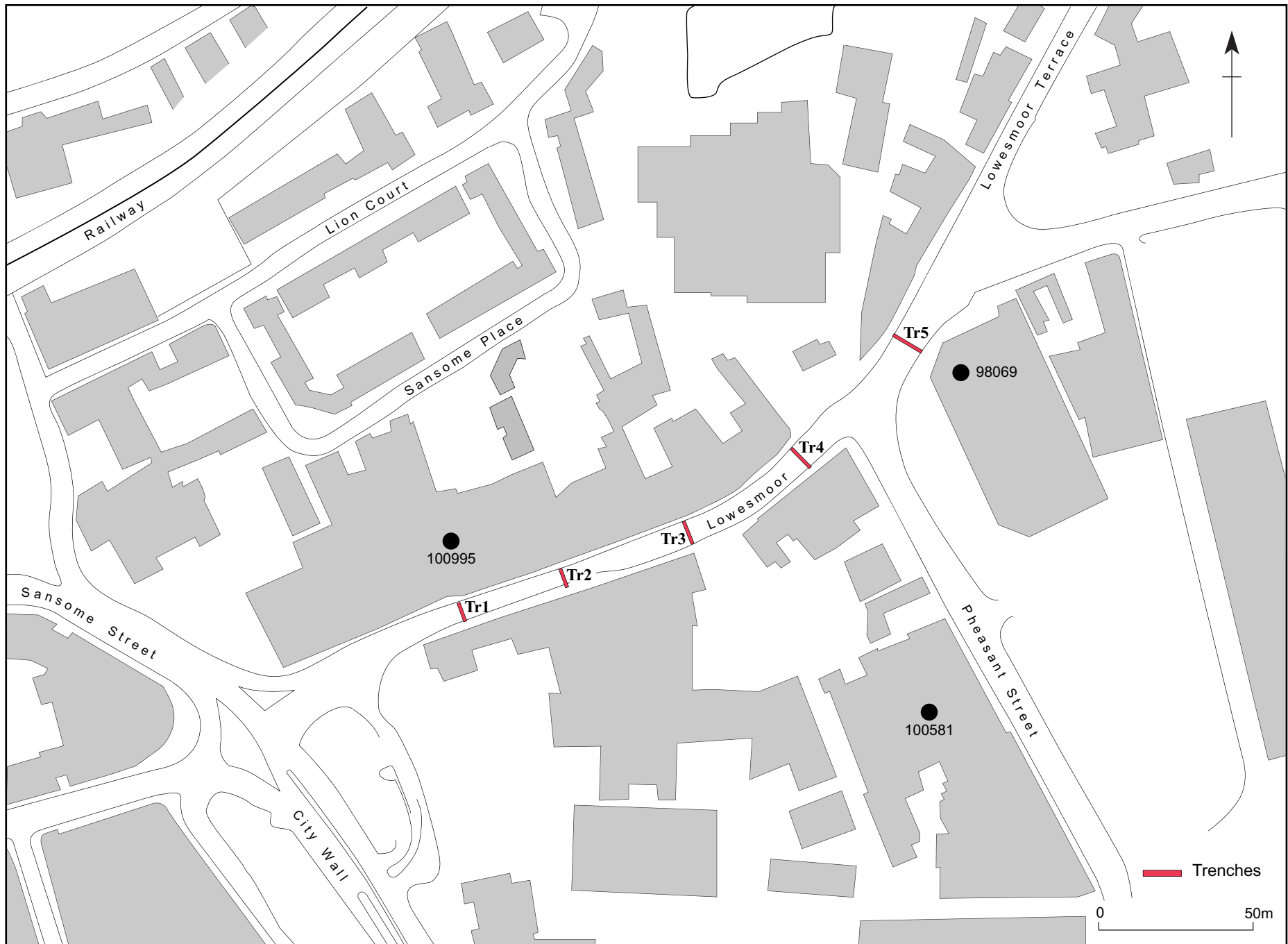


Fig.2

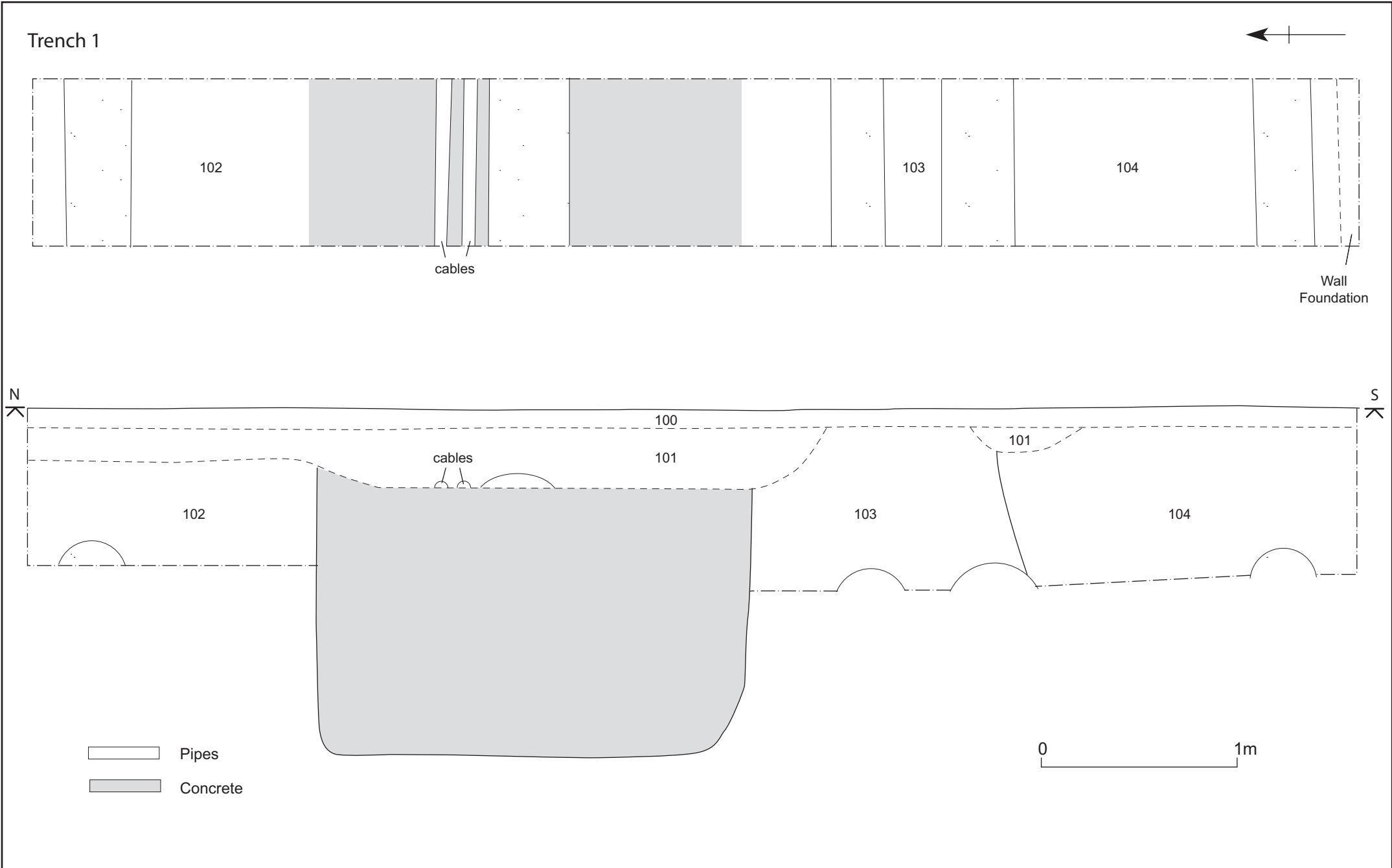


Fig.3

Trench 2

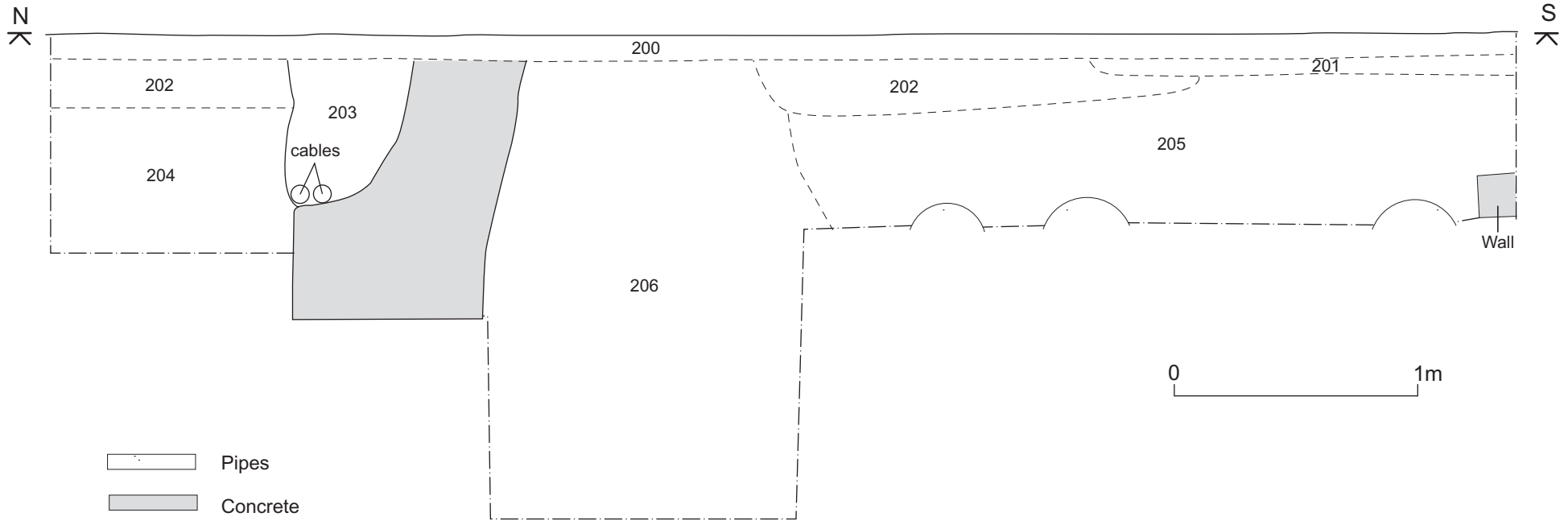
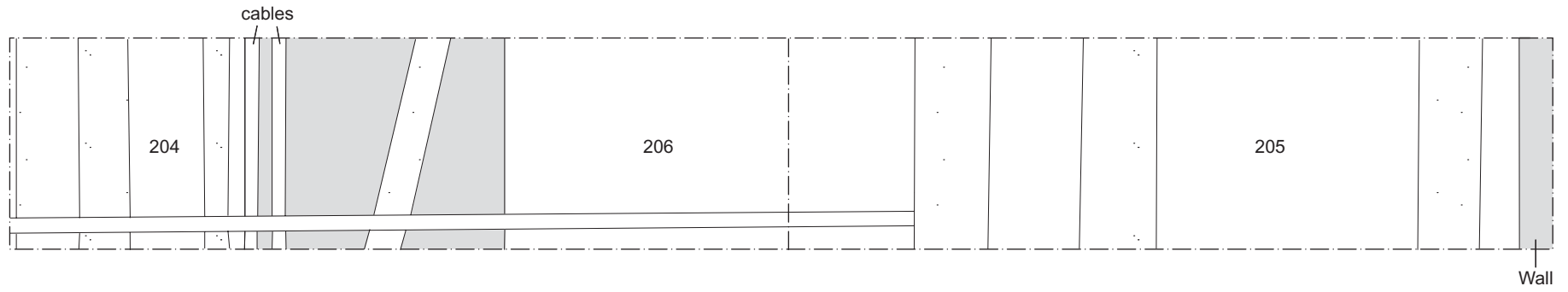


Fig.4

Trench 3

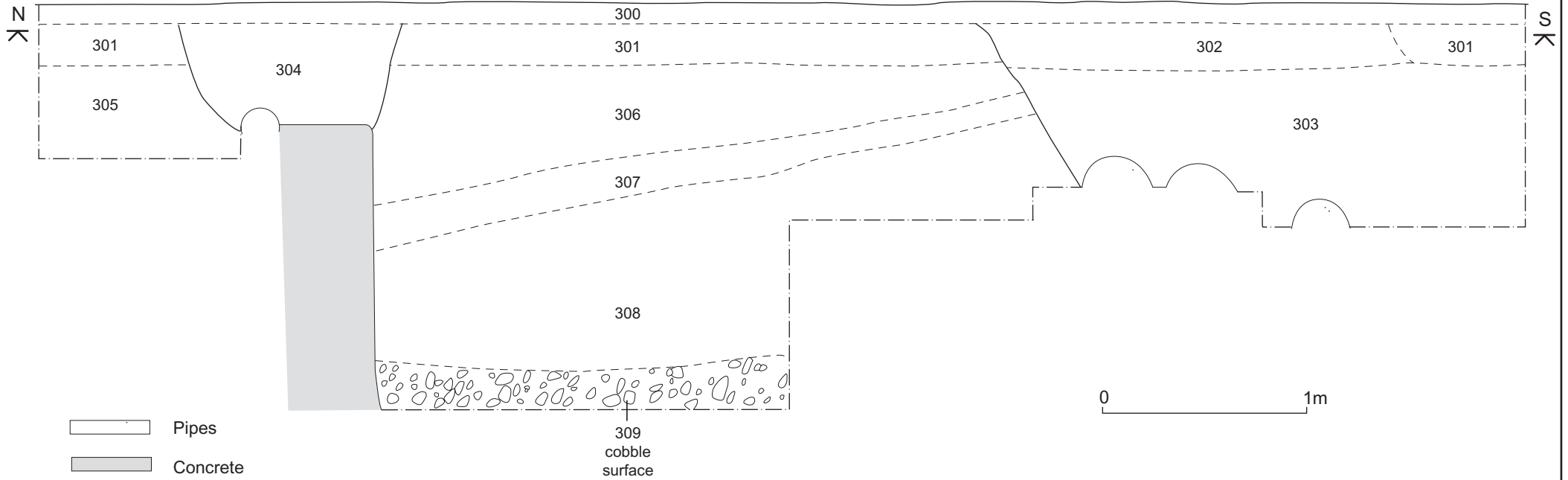
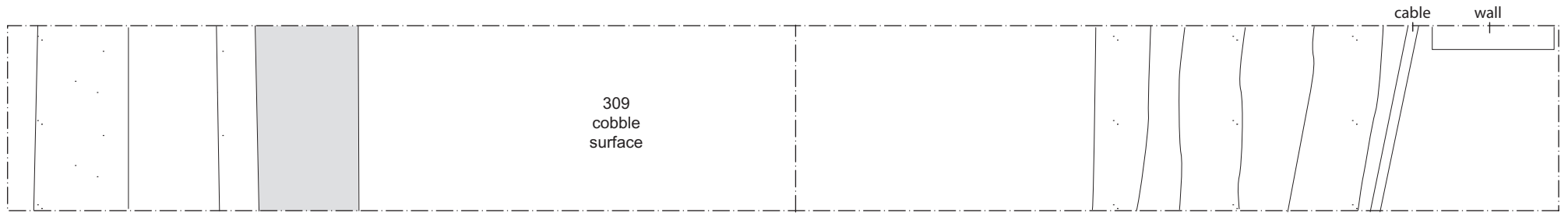
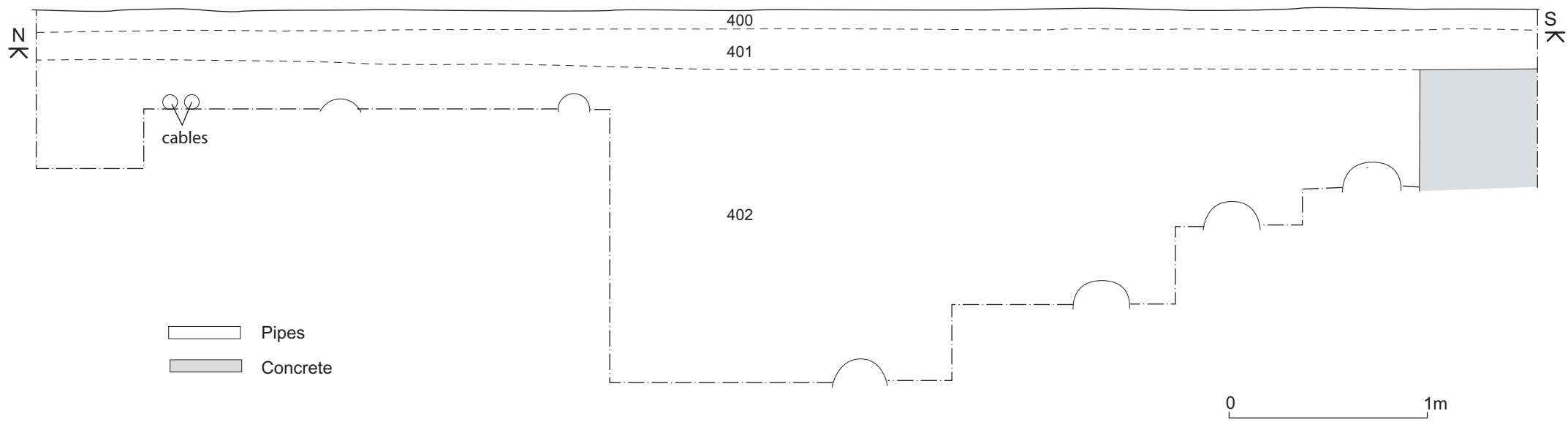
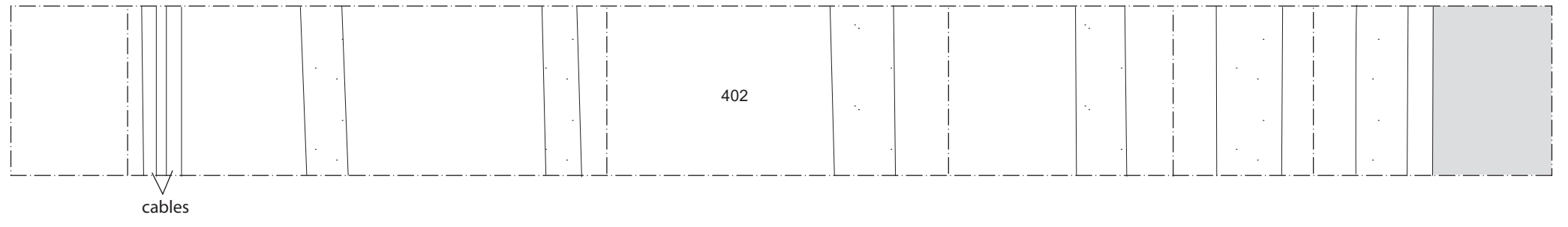
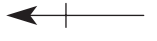


Fig.5



Trench 4



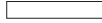

-  Pipes
-  Concrete

Fig.6

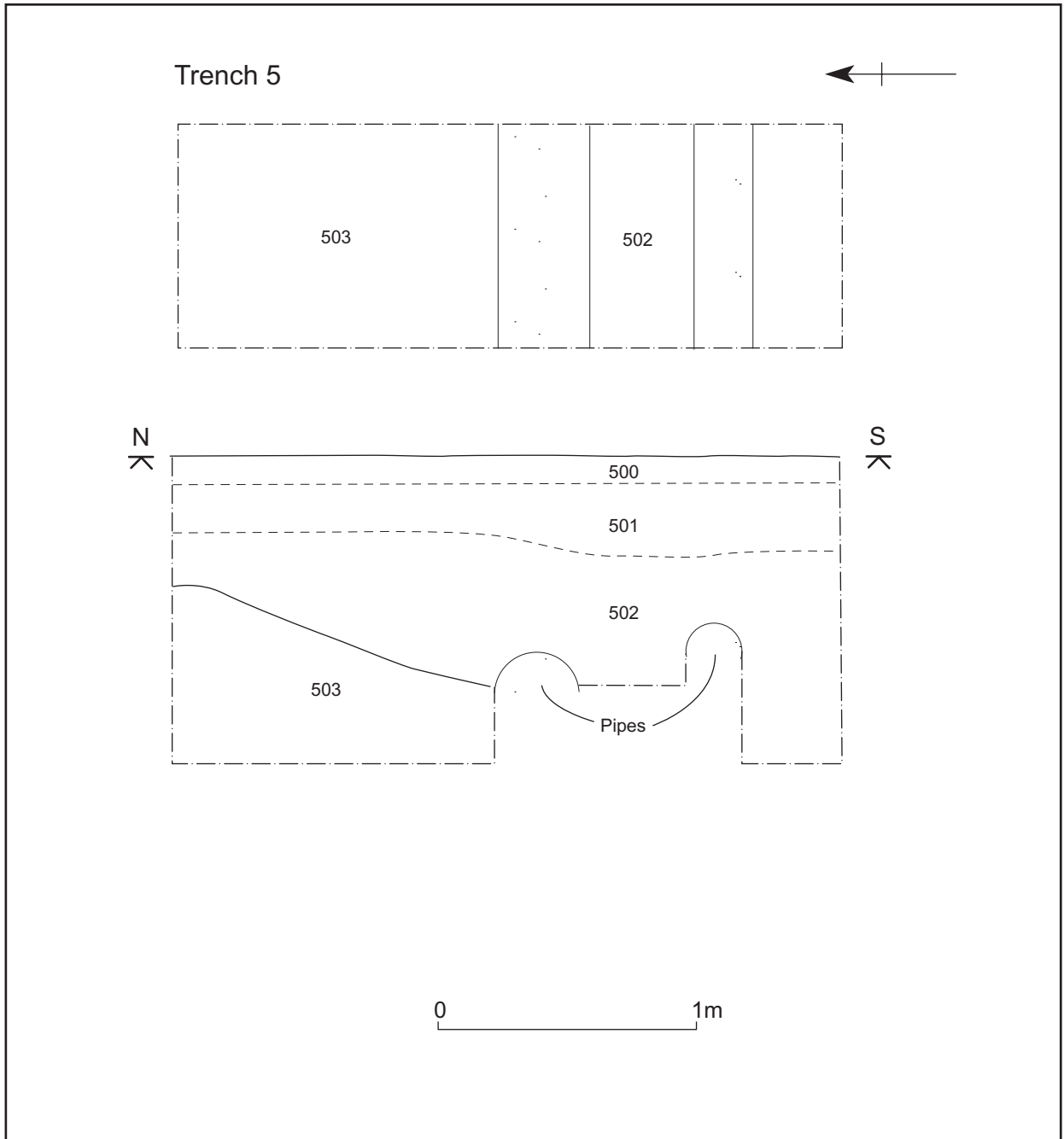


Fig.7



Plate 1



Plate 2



Plate 3



Plate 4



Plate 5



Plate 6



Plate 7



Plate 8