



Bewdley Flood Alleviation Scheme Worcestershire

Archaeological Monitoring of Ground Investigation Works



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Jackson Civil Engineering Group Ltd to undertake archaeological monitoring during ground investigation works at Bewdley, Worcestershire. The monitored works comprised the excavation of 10 exploratory holes associated with a flood alleviation scheme.

No pre-modern artefacts were observed in the recorded soil layers, the majority of which were of recent date. The depths and some details of the foundations of Telford's bridge and its ramp were recorded in three of the test pits. Some form of solid stone structure or surface was encountered at 0.49 m below the modern ground level in one test pit, close to a former Mill House, although its full extent and character could not be determined within the excavated area. At two other riverside locations, dynamic probing encountered solid bodies – either bedrock or artificial structures – at around 3 m below the modern ground level.

The archaeological monitoring occurred 24–28 April 2023, and followed two earlier watching briefs (carried out in 2021 and 2022) also associated with the flood alleviation scheme.

The archaeological monitoring was generally successful in meeting its aims and objectives, within the obvious constraints on visibility imposed by such 'keyhole' investigations.

With no artefacts or environmental samples collected, and given the generally limited results of the fieldwork, it is considered that the site conforms to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' definition of a 'sterile project'. However, following the completion of scheduled further works, discussions will take place with Worcestershire County Museum regarding deposition of the archive from all phases of the investigations.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Jackson Civil Engineering Group Ltd for commissioning the archaeological monitoring, in particular Obed Opong Yeboah.



Bewdley Flood Alleviation Scheme, Worcestershire

Archaeological monitoring of Ground Investigation works

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Jackson Civil Engineering Group Ltd to undertake archaeological monitoring during Ground Investigation (GI) works at Bewdley, Worcestershire. The monitored works comprised the excavation of 10 exploratory holes associated with a flood alleviation scheme (FAS). The GI works were centred on NGR 378900 275377, on the eastern side of the River Severn in the town (Fig. 1).
- 1.1.2 The archaeological monitoring was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed (Wessex Archaeology 2023). Jackson Civil Engineering Group Ltd approved the WSI prior to fieldwork commencing. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken 24–28 April 2023.
- 1.1.3 The archaeological monitoring followed two earlier watching briefs on similar work associated with the FAS (Wessex Archaeology 2021; 2022).

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the archaeological monitoring, to interpret the results within their local or regional context (or otherwise), and to assess their potential to address the aims outlined in the WSI, thereby making available information about the archaeological resource (a preservation by record).

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The archaeological monitoring occurred at various locations on the eastern side of the River Severn where it flows through Bewdley, Worcestershire (centred NGR 378900 275377; DY12 1BA). Most of the holes were dug around the north-eastern end of the B4190 Bewdley Bridge, with others downstream of that point, up to a distance of 200 m from the bridge (Fig. 1).
- 1.3.2 The existing ground levels lie at 21–23 m OD.
- 1.3.3 The bedrock geology is mapped as Sandstone of the Bridgnorth Formation, overlain by superficial Power House Terrace Deposits and alluvium from the River Severn (British Geological Survey 2023).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the known archaeological and geoarchaeological background for the site and surrounding landscape, including the results of the recent GI monitoring (Wessex Archaeology 2021; 2022)



2.2 Previous investigations related to the development

GI monitoring (2021)

- 2.2.1 The first phase of works involved a programme of geoarchaeological monitoring of GI works (Wessex Archaeology 2021). Archaeological remains recovered comprised ceramic building material and mortar associated with made ground of modern and probably 19th-century date. No *in situ* structures were recorded.

Additional GI monitoring (2022)

- 2.2.2 Additional works undertaken in 2022 involved both geoarchaeological and archaeological monitoring. This identified Holocene alluvium overlain by topsoil, with the sequence determined to have low geoarchaeological potential. A small assemblage of finds was recorded from the made ground and topsoil, including pottery dating to the mid–late 19th century (Wessex Archaeology 2022).

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric (to 800 BC)

- 2.3.1 Although no prehistoric finds are listed from the proposed GI locations, the general distribution of surface finds, and finds dredged from the River Severn, suggests some occupation of the wider landscape surrounding Bewdley in prehistory. A fording point close to Lax Lane may have been an important focus in the landscape at this time, as well as subsequently.

Iron Age and Romano-British (800 BC–AD 410)

- 2.3.2 Excavations near Blackstone Rock, approximately 1.5 km south of Bewdley, revealed evidence for Iron Age settlement dating to the 2nd to 1st century BC. This overlooked the River Severn and appeared to have become arable land during the Romano-British period. The site is located on an earlier terrace of the River Severn that has previously produced crop mark evidence for settlement loosely dated to the Iron Age and Romano-British periods (Wessex Archaeology 2023).

Medieval (AD 410–1550)

- 2.3.3 Bewdley was known in the 14th century as Beau Lieu, but a settlement at Wribbenhall, now part of Bewdley, is recorded in the *Domesday* survey of 1086. The settlement at Wribbenhall was an estate of the manor of Kidderminster, extending across both sides of the River Severn, and a manor at Bewdley is known in the 14th century. A bridge was constructed in the town in the mid-14th century, and by the late 14th century Bewdley had a market.

Post-medieval/modern (1500–current)

- 2.3.4 Bewdley developed into an important inland port during the post-medieval period and earlier investigations have found evidence for successive medieval and post-medieval quayside structures and associated remains.
- 2.3.5 Following damage to the medieval bridge across the Severn in the late 18th century, a new crossing was built. This was constructed in 1797–1799, to a design by Thomas Telford, at the time the county surveyor for Shropshire (Historic England 2023; Industrial Tour 2023). The bridge is Grade I listed (List Entry Number 1100000).



3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

3.1.1 The aims of the archaeological monitoring, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2023) and as defined in the ClfA *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), were 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 the development or other works;
- 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; and
- guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

3.2 Objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the archaeological monitoring, also defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2023), were to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified works area;
- record and establish, within the constraints of the works, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains (a preservation by record);
- To determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the nature of the detectable geoarchaeological resource within the specified works area;
- Refine understanding of the presence, nature and distribution of Quaternary superficial deposits within the specified works area;
- Where appropriate/possible, obtain representative palaeoenvironmental samples from deposits of geoarchaeological potential;
- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- make available information about the archaeological resource on the site by preparing a report on the results of the watching brief.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2023) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.



4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

- 4.2.1 The watching archaeologist monitored all excavations within the specified area. Where necessary, the surfaces of uncovered archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand to aid visual definition.
- 4.2.2 Spoil from the ground investigation works was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. All observed artefacts appeared modern (19th century or later) and so none were retained.
- 4.2.3 Prior to and during the fieldwork, the GI sample points were named/numbered using a variety of acronyms, TP/DP, CBR, HP etc. For the sake of simplicity, in the text that follows all are referred to as trial pits (shortened to TP).
- 4.2.4 The following table provides a concordance of the two numbering systems.

Table 1 Concordance of GI hole numbering schemes

WSI/Jackson CE Ltd Scheme	Post-excavation scheme
TP 302a	TP1
TP 302b	TP2
TP 301	TP3
CBR 301	TP4
CBR 302	TP5
CBR 303	TP6
HP 305	TP7
HP/DP 303	TP8
HP 306	TP9
HP/DP 304	TP10

Recording

- 4.2.5 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system.
- 4.2.6 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Finds and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2023). Guidelines for the treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b), *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and ClfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 1: Description).



5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Apart from below-ground continuations of the standing structures some of the test pits (TP) were dug against, and stone found at the base of TP6, no archaeological remains were exposed during the monitoring. No finds were collected.

5.2 TPs 1–3

5.2.1 TPs 1 and 2 were hand-dug to determine the below-ground extent of foundations for, respectively, Bewdley Bridge and its ramp. The TPs were dug on the north-eastern side of the bridge.

5.2.2 Within TP1, the bridge foundations were found to extend 1.1 m below ground level (bgl). Deposits within TP1 comprised a brown silty clay from 0.6 m to 1.05 m bgl, overlain by a 0.6 m thick layer of dark grey brown silty clay topsoil (Fig. 2). Modern glass was noted in this latter deposit, but not retained.

5.2.3 Within TP2, the ramp foundations could be seen to extend 1.05 m bgl (Fig. 3). The same deposit sequence as had been observed in TP1 was noted here.

5.2.4 Like TP1, TP3 was hand-dug to determine the below-ground extent of the foundations of Bewdley Bridge, but was excavated against its south-western face. Within TP3, the bridge foundations could be seen to extend 0.5 m bgl, with a rough stepped-out base of rubble, 0.2 m wide (Fig. 4).

5.3 TPs 4–5

5.3.1 TPs 4–5 were dug to gather soil samples to determine the load-bearing capacity of the local ground.

5.3.2 A brown silty clay was observed at 0.47 m bgl, continuing beyond the base of the TP 4 at 0.94 m bgl. This was overlain by a humic dark brown silty clay topsoil, 0.47 m thick. The same material was observed in TP5, at a depth of 0–0.84 m bgl, with no other deposits discernible. Ceramic building material (CBM) was seen in the TP5 topsoil, but not retained on account of its modernity.

5.4 TP6

5.4.1 TP6 was dug just off the Severn Way public footpath where it joins the B4190 Stourport Road. A flat stone surface or structure filled the base of the 0.34 m-square test pit (Fig. 5). This lay at 0.49 m bgl, and was directly overlain by a dark brown silty clay topsoil with CBM fragments and slate (not retained). The abruptness of the transition between the two, and the absence of any interleaving deposits, suggests the stone is a deliberate construction rather than the top of the local bedrock. During fieldwork, a possible light pink lime mortar was noted on the stone, although the narrow window of investigation prevented any further recording.

5.5 TPs 7 and 9

5.5.1 TPs 7 and 9 were dug to locate electrical and other service ducts. Within both test pits the services were located as intended, and were found to lie at 0.8 m bgl. Modern topsoil and a blackish brown ashy silty sand backfill of the modern services were recorded in both TP 7 and TP9 (Figs 6–7).



5.6 TPs 8 and 10

- 5.6.1 Dynamic probing was carried out at TPs 8 and 10, close to the channel of the Severn. As this is a percussive method of ground investigation, leaving only a small (0.15 m diameter) entry point (see Cover), no exposed contexts were visible and no upcast was generated.
- 5.6.2 At TP8, a solid surface was encountered at 3.5 m bgl, with similar results at 2.9 m bgl in TP10. In neither case was it possible to determine whether the solid body was, for instance, a former quayside structure such as a retaining wall, or merely the head of the local bedrock.

6 FINDS EVIDENCE

6.1 General

- 6.1.1 No artefacts were collected during the archaeological monitoring.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 General

- 7.1.1 No deposits meeting the criteria for environmental sampling set out in the WSI were recorded during the archaeological monitoring.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 General

- 8.1.1 Some form of stone structure or surface was encountered in TP6, at 0.49 m bgl, but its full extent and character could not be determined. No corresponding structure is recorded at this location on First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping, which shows the immediate vicinity (in the late 19th century) as an open area with possible river access close to Severn House, a Mill House with warehouse (HER ref. WSM73644).
- 8.1.2 Solid bodies, either bedrock or artificial structures, were encountered at around 3 m bgl where dynamic probing was carried out in TPs 8 and 10. The method of investigation did not, however, permit the remains to be seen, or any further detail to be recorded.
- 8.1.3 The archaeological monitoring of TPs 1–3 allowed the depths and some details of the foundations of Telford's bridge and its ramp to be recorded.
- 8.1.4 No pre-modern artefacts were observed in the recorded soil layers, the majority of which were of recent date.
- 8.1.5 With a general lack of archaeological features, and only modern (19th–20th-century) artefacts noted, the results of the archaeological monitoring are in line with the results of earlier watching briefs carried out in association with the flood alleviation scheme (Wessex Archaeology 2021; 2022).
- 8.1.6 In light of the general absence of archaeological remains, and with no deposits of geoarchaeological potential encountered, the archaeological monitoring has been generally successful in meeting its aims and objectives, within the obvious constraints of the work: with 'keyhole' investigations such as the monitored investigations it is difficult to discern archaeological features or deposits of limited extent or subtle appearance, and this caveat is attached to the results.



9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 The archive resulting from the archaeological monitoring is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield. Worcestershire County Museum has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under an accession code to be agreed.

9.2 Archive

Physical archive

- 9.2.1 The archive comprises one file of paper records, consisting of the photographic register and a hand-annotated plan (other *pro forma* site records are digital). No artefactual or environmental material was collected.

Digital archive

- 9.2.2 The digital archive generated by the project consists of born-digital data in the form of site records and photographs.

9.3 Selection strategy

- 9.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, i.e., the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.
- 9.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy) and follows ClfA's Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives (ClfA 2022b). It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.
- 9.3.3 Given the very limited results of the fieldwork, it is considered that the site conforms to the definition of a 'sterile project' (i.e., one that produces nothing of evidential value), according to the ClfA Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives (archaeological archives from sterile projects). It is therefore recommended that only selected digital data are deposited with ADS, an approach commensurate with the scale and significance of the project. In such circumstances, deposition would ordinarily involve the uploading of the site report via OASIS only. In this instance, however, archive deposition recommendations relating to the project as a whole will be discussed with Worcestershire County Museum upon the completion of scheduled further works.

9.4 Security copy

- 9.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g., Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.



9.5 OASIS

- 9.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 2). A.pdf version of the final report will be submitted to the local Historic Environment Record. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

- 10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.
- 10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

- 10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.



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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Summary of GI monitoring records

TP1		Length 0.48 m	Width 0.47 m	Depth 1.55 m
Context Number	Interpretative Category	Description		Depth BGL
101	Topsoil	Dark grey brown humic silty clay. Moderate compaction. Moderate fine to medium rooting throughout. Modern glass present (not retained)		0.0–0.6
102	Made ground	Light brown silty clay. Moderate compaction.		0.6–1.1+

TP2		Length 0.57 m	Width 0.44 m	Depth 1.36 m
Context Number	Interpretative Category	Description		Depth BGL
201	Topsoil	Dark grey brown humic silty clay. Moderate compaction. Moderate fine to medium rooting throughout. Modern glass present (not retained)		0.0–0.6
202	Made ground	Light brown silty clay. Moderate compaction. CBM fragments (not retained). Sparse fine and medium rooting throughout.		0.6–1.05+

TP3		Length 0.48 m	Width 0.40 m	Depth 0.83 m
Context Number	Interpretative Category	Description		Depth BGL
301	Topsoil	Medium brown humic silty clay with a reddish hue. Moderate compaction. Moderate fine rooting throughout.		0.0–0.43
302	Made ground	Orangey brown silty clay. Moderate compaction. No coarse components or inclusions.		0.43–0.50+

TP4		Length 0.40 m	Width 0.34 m	Depth 0.94 m
Context Number	Interpretative Category	Description		Depth BGL
401	Topsoil	Dark brown humic silty clay. Moderate compaction. Moderate fine and thick roots, No coarse components.		0.0–0.47
402	Subsoil	Light brown silty clay. Moderate compaction. No coarse components.		0.47–0.94+

TP5		Length 0.37 m	Width 0.37 m	Depth 0.84 m
Context Number	Interpretative Category	Description		Depth BGL
501	Topsoil	Humic dark brown silty clay. Moderate thick and fine roots. Moderate compaction. Bit of CBM, not retained.		0.0–0.84+

TP6		Length 0.34 m	Width 0.34 m	Depth 0.49 m
Context Number	Interpretative Category	Description		Depth BGL



601	Topsoil	Dark brown humic silty clay with sparse small sub-angular stones rare CBM and small pieces of slate. Loose compaction.	0.0–0.49
602	Structure	All that is distinguishable is the light pink lime mortar. Unsure whether it's stone or brick. 0.2m+ SW-NE, 0.25m+ SE-NW; min height 0.01m	0.49+

TP7		Length 1.15 m	Width 0.20 m	Depth 0.80 m
Context Number	Interpretative Category	Description		Depth BGL
701	Made ground.	Modern brick, mid blackish brown silty sand ashy fill. Frequent CBM. Appears modern/Victorian.		0–0.80+

TP8		Length 0.15 m	Width 0.15 m	Depth 3.50 m
Context Number	Interpretative Category	Description		Depth BGL
N/A	N/A	Dynamic probe hole; percussive investigation so no upcast; too small a hole to see section or exposed deposits etc. At depth of 3.5 m here they hit either a foundation of the old quay side or bedrock		

TP9		Length 1 m	Width 0.20 m	Depth 0.80 m
Context Number	Interpretative Category	Description		Depth BGL
901	Made ground	Dark black silty sand ashy fill, contains lots of bits of CBM and gravel.		0.80+

TP10		Length Unknown	Width Unknown	Depth 2.90 m
Context Number	Interpretative Category	Description		Depth BGL
N/A	N/A	Dynamic probe hole. Percussive investigation so no upcast; too small a hole to see section or exposed deposits etc. At depth of 2.9 m here they hit either bedrock or quayside wall.		2.9



Appendix 2: OASIS summary

OASIS ID (UID): wessexar1-509697

Project Name: Bewdley Left Bank Report for Archaeological Monitoring of additional GI works

Activity type: Watching Brief

Project Identifier(s): 246601, 246602

Planning Id: [no data]

Reason for Investigation: Statutory requirement

Organisation Responsible for work: Wessex Archaeology

Project Dates: 22-Aug-2022 - 28-Apr-2023

HER: Worcestershire HER

HER Identifiers: HER Event No - WSM73878

Project Methodology: OASIS record wessexar1-509697 encompasses various phases of archaeological watching brief undertaken by Wessex Archaeology on the excavation of Ground Investigation holes in association with a flood alleviation scheme in Bewdley Worcestershire.

August 2022: The excavation of a total of four trial pits and slit trenches was monitored. April 2023: The excavation of a total of ten GI pits was monitored.

Project Results: August 2022: The excavation of a total of four trial pits and slit trenches was monitored. A sediment sequence comprising Holocene alluvium reaching up to over 2 m below modern ground level, overlain by topsoil and modern made ground (up to 0.4 m thick), was recorded. Lower courses of the extant North Quay wall were also exposed and recorded. A small assemblage of archaeological finds was collected from the made ground and topsoil, these are largely of modern date, including a pot of mid-late 1800s. Retention of the assemblage is not recommended April 2023: The excavation of a total of ten GI pits was monitored. No pre-modern artefacts were observed in the recorded soil layers, the majority of which were of recent date. The depths and some details of the foundations of Telford's bridge and its ramp were recorded in three of the test pits. Some form of solid stone structure or surface was encountered at 0.49 m below the modern ground level in one test pit, close to a former Mill House, although its full extent and character could not be determined within the excavated area. At two other riverside locations, dynamic probing encountered solid bodies – either bedrock or artificial structures – at around 3 m below the modern ground level. The archaeological monitoring was generally successful in meeting its aims and objectives, within the obvious constraints on visibility imposed by such 'keyhole' investigations.

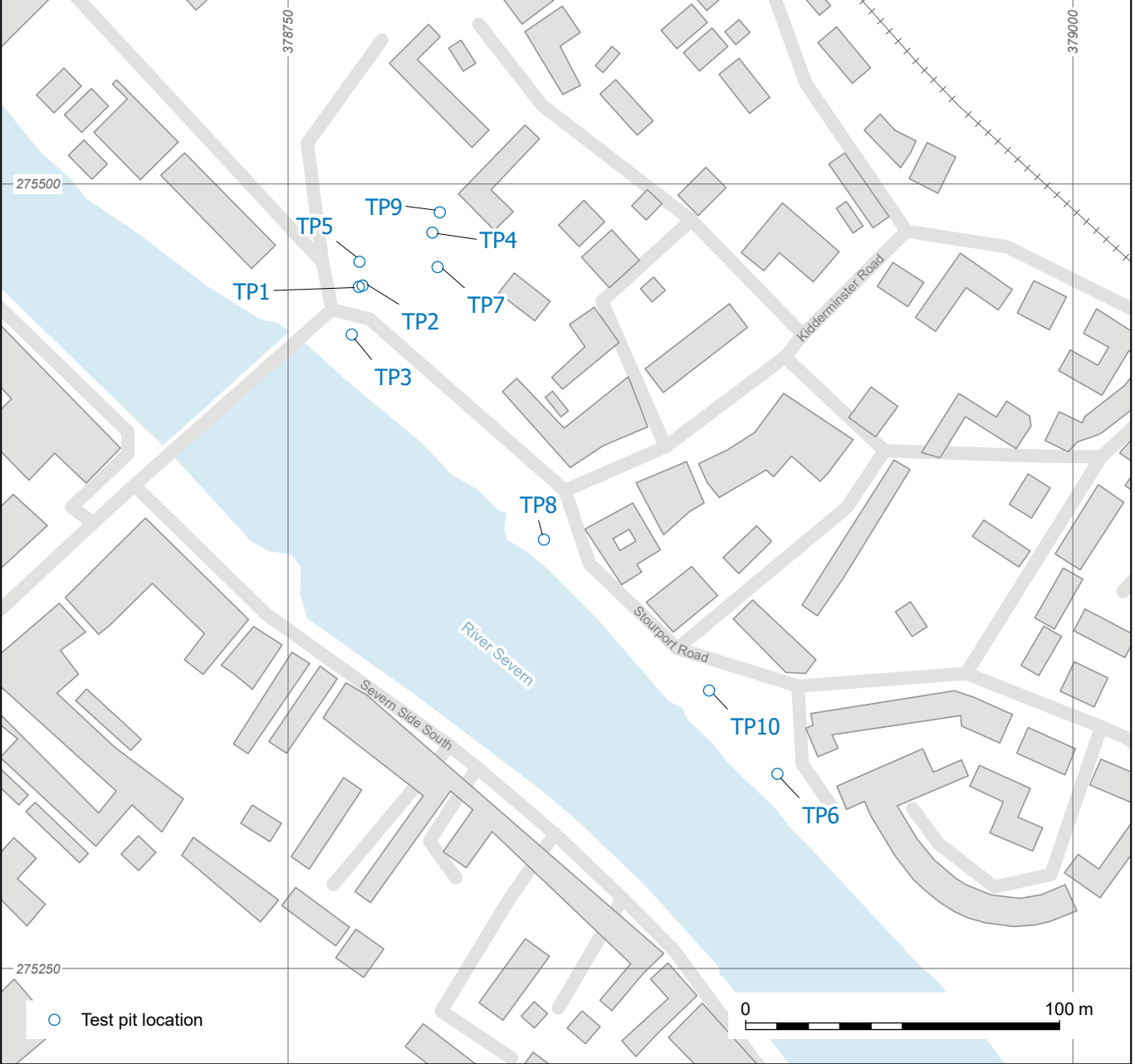
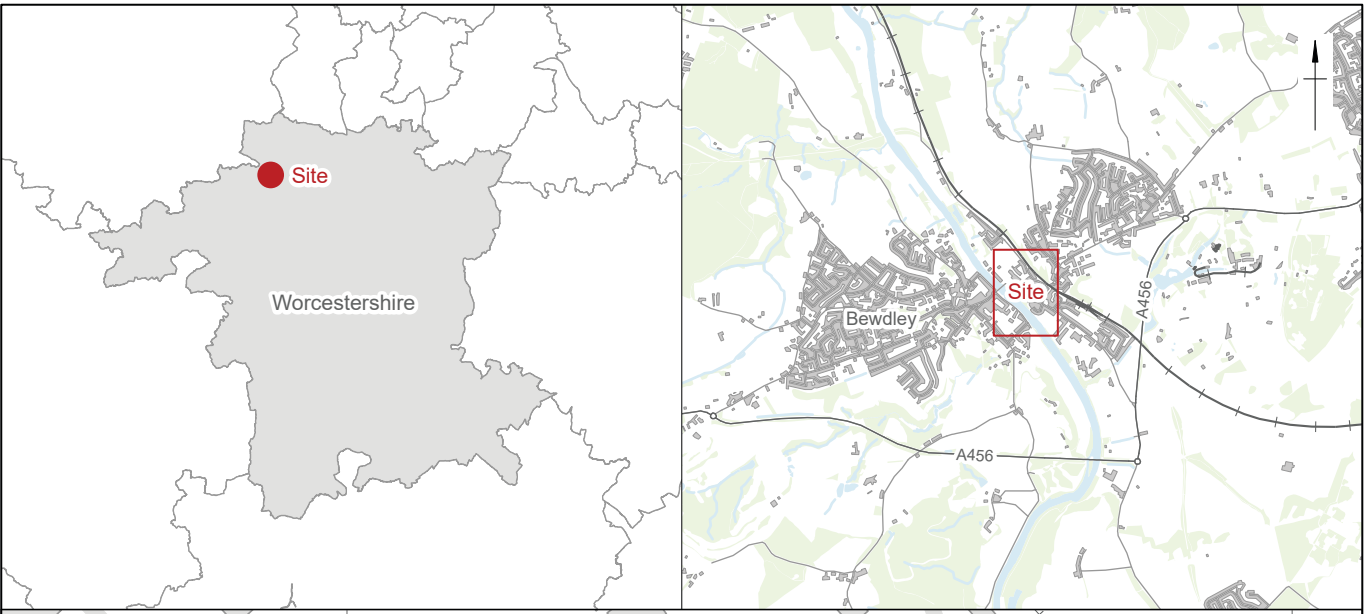
Keywords:

Archive:

Reports in OASIS:

Dobbie, J., (2022). *Bewdley Left Bank: Report for Archaeological Monitoring of additional Ground Investigation Works*. Bristol: Wessex Archaeology. 246601.2.

Daniel, P., (2023). *Bewdley Flood Alleviation Scheme, Worcestershire: Archaeological Monitoring of Ground Investigation Works*. Sheffield: Wessex Archaeology. 246602.3.



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Figure 1: Location of site and monitored GI works





Figure 2: TP1 showing depth of bridge foundations



Figure 3: TP2 showing depth of ramp foundations, 1 x 1 m scale



Figure 4: TP3, bridge foundations, 1 x 0.5 m scale



Figure 5: TP6, stone at base



Figure 6: TP7, modern services, 1 x 1 m scale



Figure 7: TP9, modern services, view from north, 1 x 1 m scale



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