



Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION:
42-52 DIGLIS ROAD
WORCESTER**

on behalf of Urban Aspects, for Greenvilla Developments



Nigel Wilson HND AIFA

February 2007

ASC: 858/WDR/4

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Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	WDR	<i>ASC Project No:</i>	858
<i>SMR Event No:</i>		<i>Accession No:</i>	
<i>County:</i>	Worcestershire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Worcester		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Unparished		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	SO 85060 53990		
<i>Present use:</i>	Disused industrial and residential buildings and yards		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Demolition of existing structures and construction of apartments		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	P06D0122 & L06D0019		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Worcester City Council		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	20 th - 21 st February 2007		
<i>Client:</i>	Greenville Developments c/o Urban Aspects Ltd 1 Copperfield Court 239 Dickens Heath Road Shirley, Solihull B90 1QD		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Russell Ranford (Urban Aspects)		

Internal Quality Check

<i>Primary Author:</i>	Nigel Wilson	<i>Date:</i>	28 th February 2007
<i>Revisions:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	
<i>Edited/Checked By:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	

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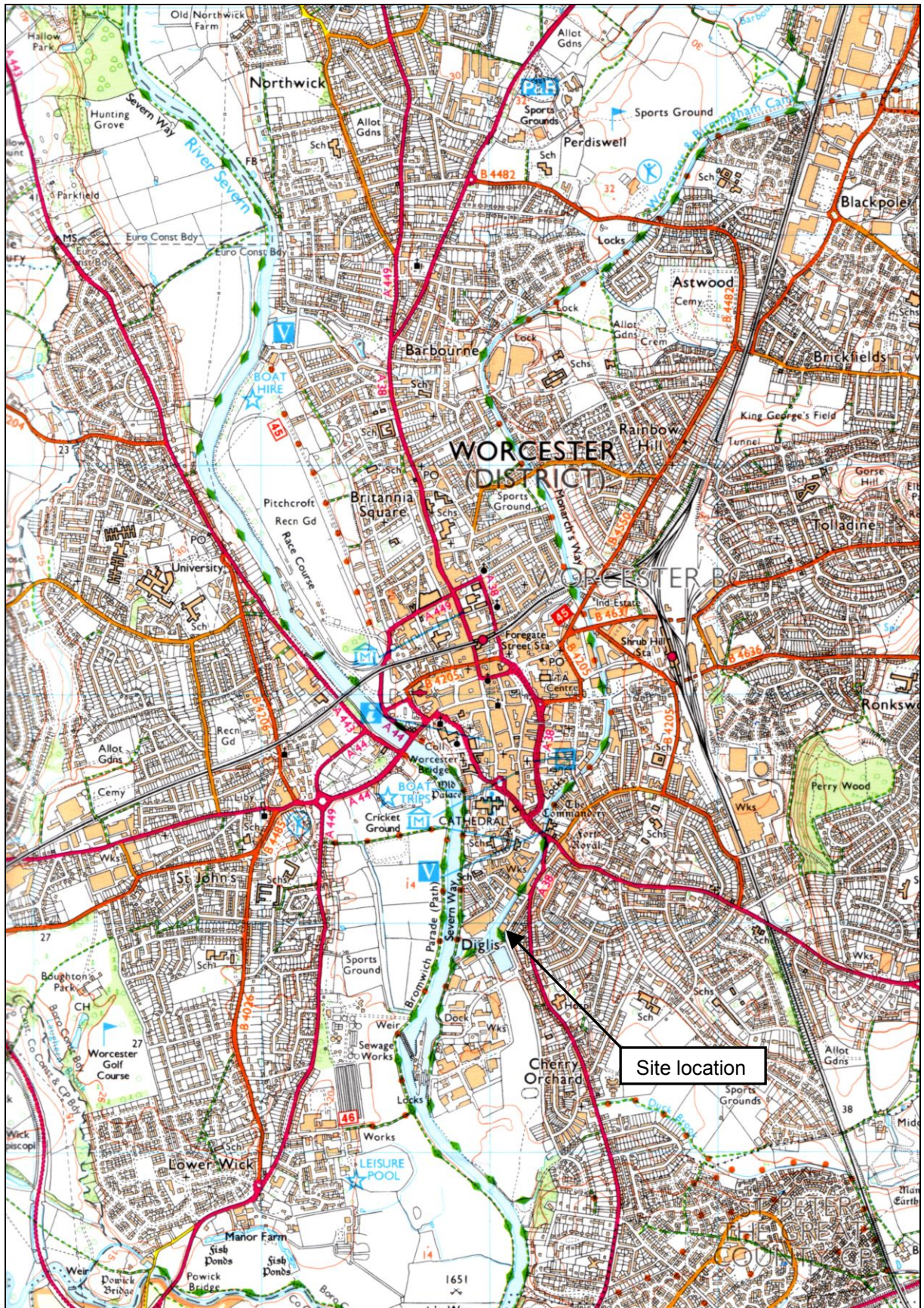


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

Summary

During February 2007 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken at 42-52 Diglis Road, Worcester. The work was required to investigate the canal side development of the Diglis Basin area and any earlier settlement of the Frog Brook valley particularly relating to the Roman road layout and past environmental conditions. Four 10m trenches were mechanically opened and a sequence of canal related development was identified. During the excavation of the canal basin up-cast clay was spread over the site to a depth of c.1.0m. The earliest construction work identified was the laying down of a cobbled yard surface over part of the site possibly associated with a millwrights warehouse which was constructed sometime before 1838. During the next 100 years additional buildings were added and existing buildings modified during the 19th and 20th centuries, until the final layout recorded was established prior to them being demolished to make way for the proposed development. No evidence to indicate occupation earlier than the 19th century was observed.

1 Introduction

1.1 In February 2007 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out an evaluation at 42-52 Diglis Road, Worcester (NGR SO 85060 53990: Fig. 1). The project was commissioned on behalf of the developers by *Urban Aspects*, and was carried out according to a project design prepared by ASC (Zeepvat 2006), and a brief (Dinn 2006) prepared on behalf of the local planning authority (LPA), *Worcester City Council*, by their Archaeological Officer (AO). The relevant planning application references are P06D0122 & L06D0019.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This evaluation has been required under the terms of *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (PPG16), in response to proposals for the refurbishment and demolition of buildings on the site. The site has already been subject to a programme of historic building recording (Zeepvat & Semmelmann 2006).

1.3 *Location & Description*

The site is located (Fig. 1) on the south edge of Worcester city centre (NGR SO 85060 53990). It extends over an area of c.0.13ha, bounded to the north-west by the Worcester & Birmingham Canal, to the south-west by Diglis Basin, to the east by Diglis Road, and to the north by properties bounded by that road and the canal.

1.4 *Services, Buildings, Access, Etc*

Access to the site is from Diglis Road. The section of canal towpath along the south and west sides of the site is closed to public use by a gate adjacent to the millwright's warehouse. The following description is taken from the historic building survey (Zeepvat & Semmelmann 2006, 15):

“The site is occupied by a variety of buildings, ranged around its edges. Starting at the easternmost point, adjacent to Diglis Road, are the truncated remains of three cottages, 42-46 Diglis Road. To the south of these is the gated main vehicular entrance to the site. South of this is a further row of cottages, 48-52

Diglis Road. No. 48 is significantly larger than its neighbours, with a cellar and an extension to the rear, and includes a covered passage, or *ginnel*, providing access to the yard to the rear. Nos 50 and 52 are smaller ‘two up, two down’ cottages. To the rear of no. 52, a relatively modern brick structure with a corrugated asbestos roof occupies the gap between the cottage and the millwright’s warehouse. This large two-storey brick building occupies most of the basin frontage of the site. To the north of this, occupying the whole of the canal frontage, is a large modern two-storey industrial building, with two small single-storey additions to the north and east.”

1.3.3 *Proposed Development*

The proposal is for the demolition of the existing cottages and modern industrial structures on the site which has now happened, and for the construction of an apartment block along the canal frontage (Fig. 3). The millwright’s warehouse fronting the canal basin is to be rebuilt and converted for residential use.

1.4 *Historical & Archaeological Background*

- 1.4.1 The site has been the subject of archaeological desk-based and standing buildings assessments (Meadows *et al* 2005), and a ‘Heritage Impact Assessment and Conservation Statement’, the latter required by British Waterways. More recently, a detailed record of the standing buildings on the site has been prepared (Zeepvat & Semmelmann 2006). An intrusive geotechnical survey is understood to have been undertaken, though the results have not been made available to ASC.
- 1.4.2 The desk-based assessment report summarises existing knowledge of the archaeology and historic structures on the site. The site is in the valley of the former Frog Brook, and important palaeoenvironmental evidence may survive anywhere in the valley bottom, potentially associated with cultural material. A pre-canal roadway is thought to have passed across the site, and may have had early origins. Potentially this was a medieval and/or Roman crossing point of the Frog Brook.
- 1.4.3 The Worcester & Birmingham Canal was completed in 1815. The area between the canal and Diglis Road was divided into development plots, two of which fall within the development site. The millwright’s warehouse was constructed by 1838 on the southern plot. Two rows, each of three cottages, were built on the road frontage of each plot between 1838 and 1869. The site remained in this form until the second half of the 20th century, when the site was developed for largely industrial use.

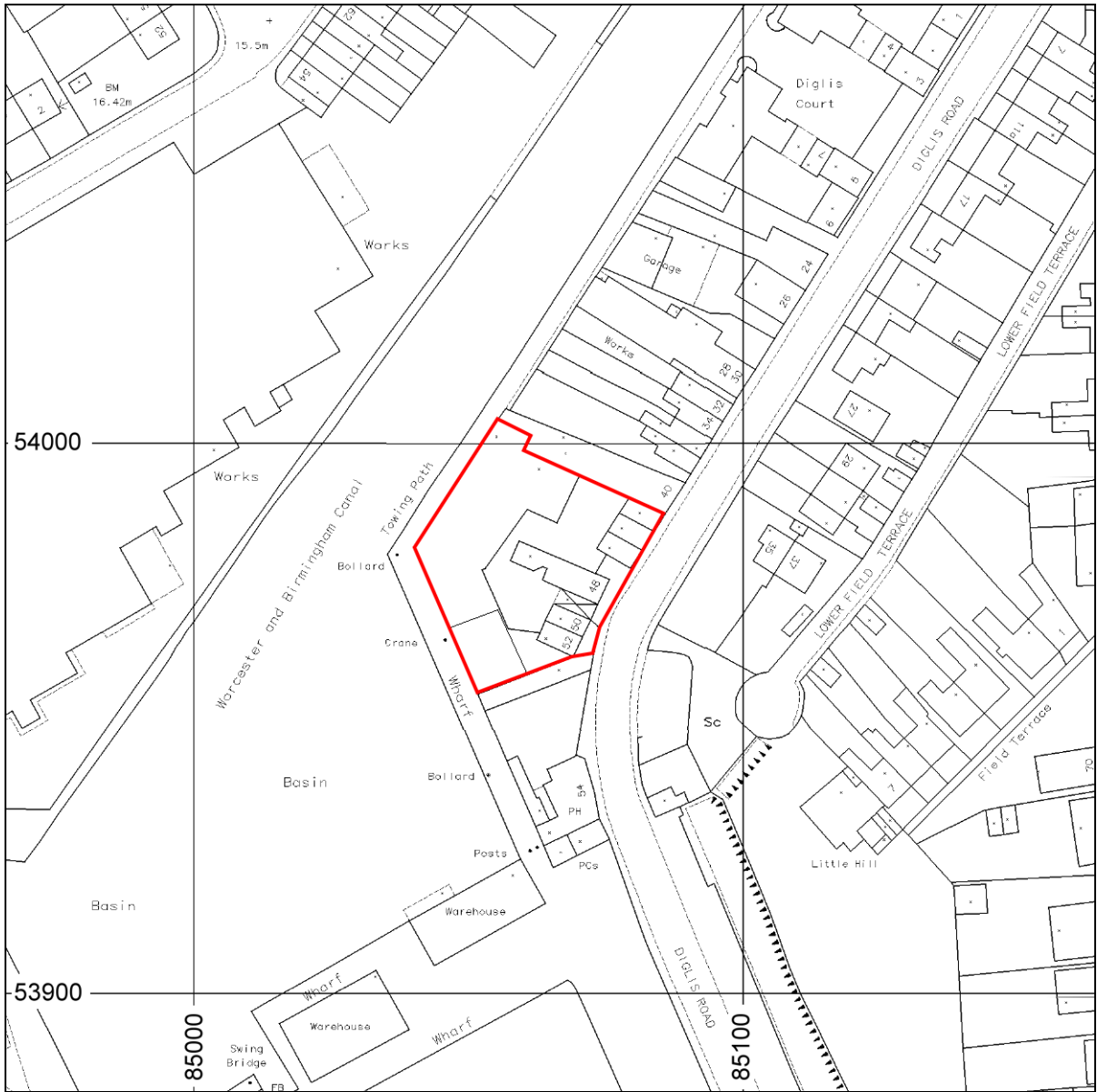


Figure 2: Site location (scale 1:1,250)

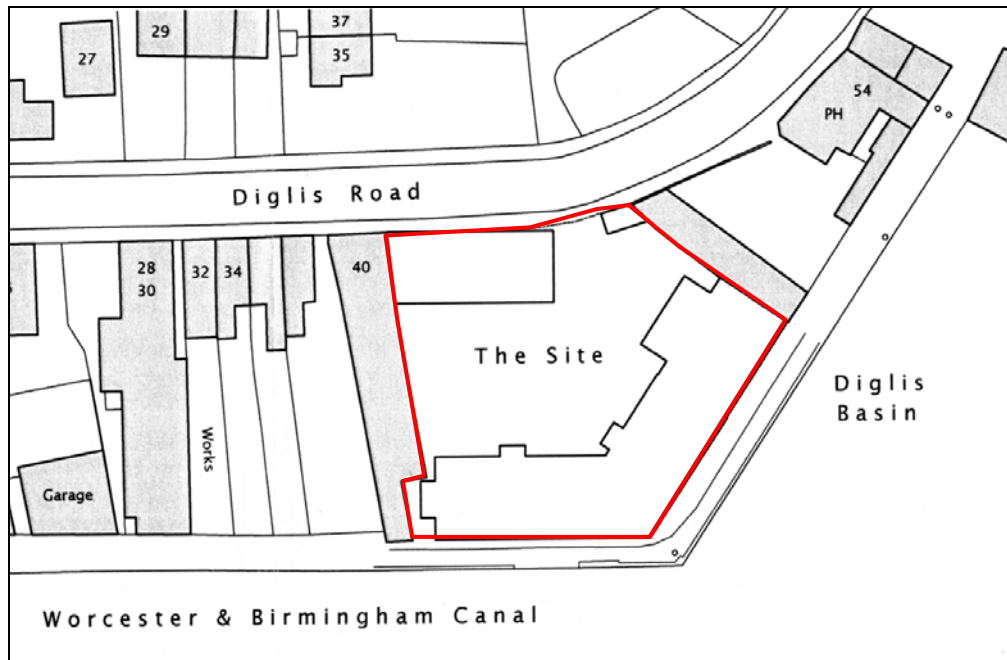


Figure 3: Proposed development (not to scale)

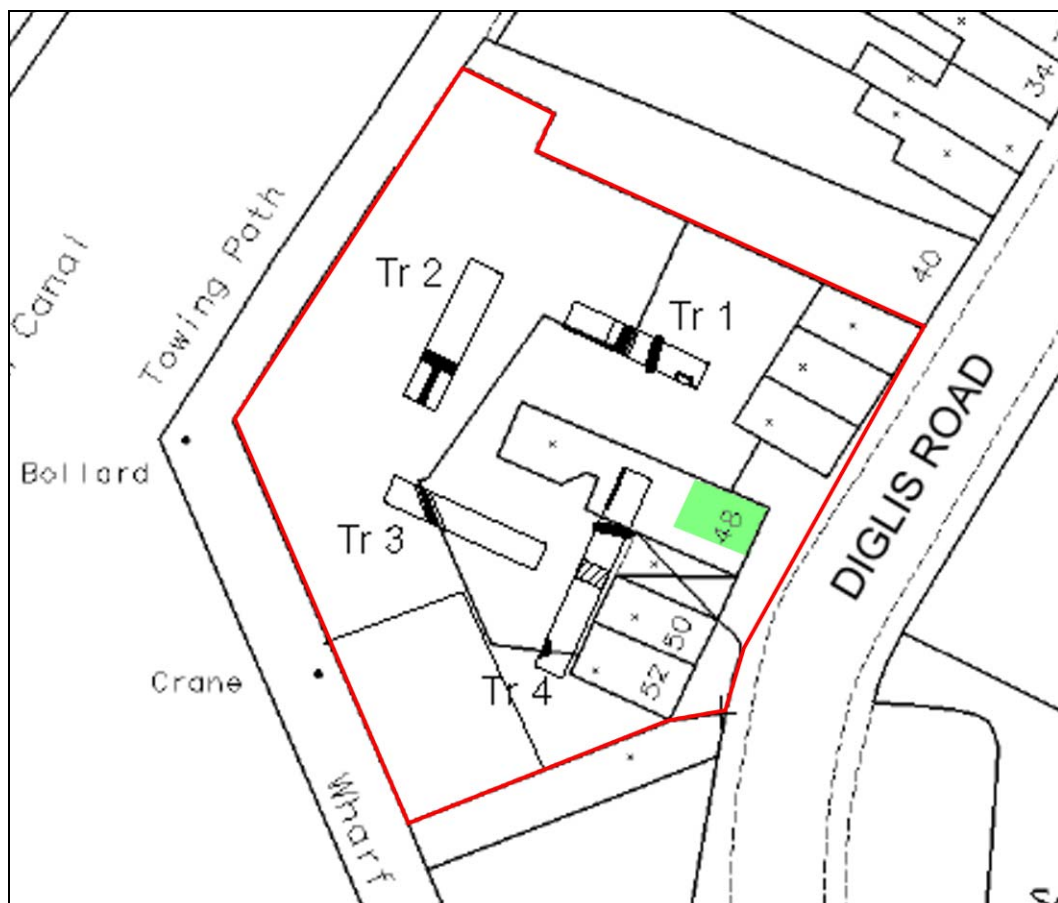


Figure 4: Trench locations (scale 1:500)

2 Aims & Methods

2.1 Aims

As described in the brief, the aims of the evaluation were:

- To provide information regarding the character and development of the Frog Brook valley;
- To further knowledge of Roman activity in the Frog Brook valley, and of the Roman road network;
- To provide information regarding industrial and land-use patterns associated with the canal;
- To further knowledge of environmental change in Worcester's hinterland

2.2 Standards

The work conformed to the brief and project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

2.3 Methods

The work was carried out according to the brief, which required:

- Excavation of a minimum of 60 sq m of trial trenches (4 @ 10 x 1.5m), following the demolition of buildings on the site. Locations of cellars recorded in the historic building survey, along with trench locations, are shown in Fig. 4.

2.4 Constraints

Due to the presence of a live water main Trench 1 was moved further back from Diglis Road than was shown on the plan in the Project Design. Trench 4 was divided in two to avoid a live gas main. The other two trenches were located in accordance with the proposed trench location plan.

3 Results

General

Four nominal 10m trenches were laid out in a pattern agreed in advance with the AO to give a general coverage of the site. Examination of the stratigraphy in each trench revealed significant deposits of rubble makeup and brick wall footings reflecting the evolution of the site established by the map regression in the desk-based assessment.

The earliest identified human intervention on the site seems to have been during the excavation of the canal basin. Up-cast red clay was deposited across the entire site. Auger columns (Appendix 1) were sunk in each trench to establish the depth of the up-cast. These columns revealed that c.1.00m of up-cast had been spread over the natural red clay deposits. This up-cast contained a few fragments of tile and late 18th or early 19th porcelain consistent with the date of the basins excavation. The upper 0.1-0.2m of the up cast clay had been trampled during later building works and was a dirty grey in colour.

No evidence for activity earlier than the building of the canal was discovered during the evaluation.

Detailed information regarding the trial trenches and their contents appears in Appendix 1.

Trench 1 (Fig. 5: Plates 1)

Location: NE corner of site perpendicular to Diglis Road.

Dimensions: 9.8 × 2.0m

Description: This trench was orientated SE – NW and was c.1.1m deep at the SE end stepping up to 0.6m at the NW end. The canal up-cast was observed at 0.6m below the existing ground surface. Two features of note were observed. At the SE end of the trench sealed by a layer of brick rubble the corner of a brick built privy was observed (walls 105 & 106). At least eight courses of red machine-made bricks survived. A disconnected soil pipe was also seen associated with this structure. The only other feature of any significance was the SE corner of one of the buildings demolished prior to the start of the evaluation (walls 107 & 108). The bricks were stamped LBC (London Brick Company). A substantial footing trench c.1.0m had been excavated for the insertion of this wall.

Trench 2 (Fig. 5: Plates 2)

Location: NW side of site parallel to the canal.

Dimensions: 10.0 × 2.0m

Description: This trench was orientated NE – SW and was c0.8 – 1.0m deep. A modern concrete surface (201) covered the entire length of the trench. This concrete sealed a brick wall [206] at the SW end of the trench. Wall 206 emerged from the SW end of the trench and continued NE for 5.6m at which point it formed a bonded “T” junction with an NW –SE wall [207]. No other significant features were observed in this trench.

Trench 3 (Fig. 6: Plates 3)

Location: SW side of site perpendicular to the canal.

Dimensions: 11.0 × 2.0m

Description: This trench was orientated NW – SE and was c.1.2m deep. Three features of note were observed in this trench. A concrete surface (301) sealed a brick wall [310] running diagonally across the trench from SE – NW continuing the alignment of the Millwrights warehouse wall to the SE. A second concrete surface (303) below the upper concrete surface abutted the SW face of the wall. This wall was constructed upon a stone surface (305) (stone size <50mm) which was seen throughout the trench. This stone surface sat upon the grey disturbed up-cast (306) from the excavation of the canal basin. A small sunken area filled with lime mortar (307) was noted below the grey up-cast and has been interpreted as a mortar mixing area associated with the original construction work of the site.

Trench 4 (Fig. 6: Plates 4)

Location: SE side of site parallel to Diglis Road.

Dimensions: 14.3 × 2.0m

Description: This trench was orientated SW – NE and was c.0.7m deep. It run parallel to the backs of no 48 – 52 Diglis Road and was divided into two roughly equal sections due to a gas main running across it. Both sections were highly disturbed by service trenches. In the SW corner of the trench the footings for a privy were observed (walls 408 & 409). A soil pipe was observed leading away from this structure in a NE direction. At the NE end of the trench the SE facing face of another brick wall [413] was observed. This wall was exposed for 2.8m, and continued under the trenches NE baulk.

A small 5 litre soil sample was extract form the auger hole to test the red clay deposit for the potential of possible paleoenvironmental evidence. This sample was floated and the residue examined. Nothing of archaeological significance was revealed from the processing of this sample.



Plate 1: Trench 1, privy walls 105 & 106 and section in SE corner of trench



Plate 2: Trench 2, Walls 206 & 207 in section sealed by the concrete slab



Plate 3: Trench 3, Wall 310 sitting on stone surface 305



Plate 4: Trench 4, privy walls 408 & 409 and section in SW corner of trench

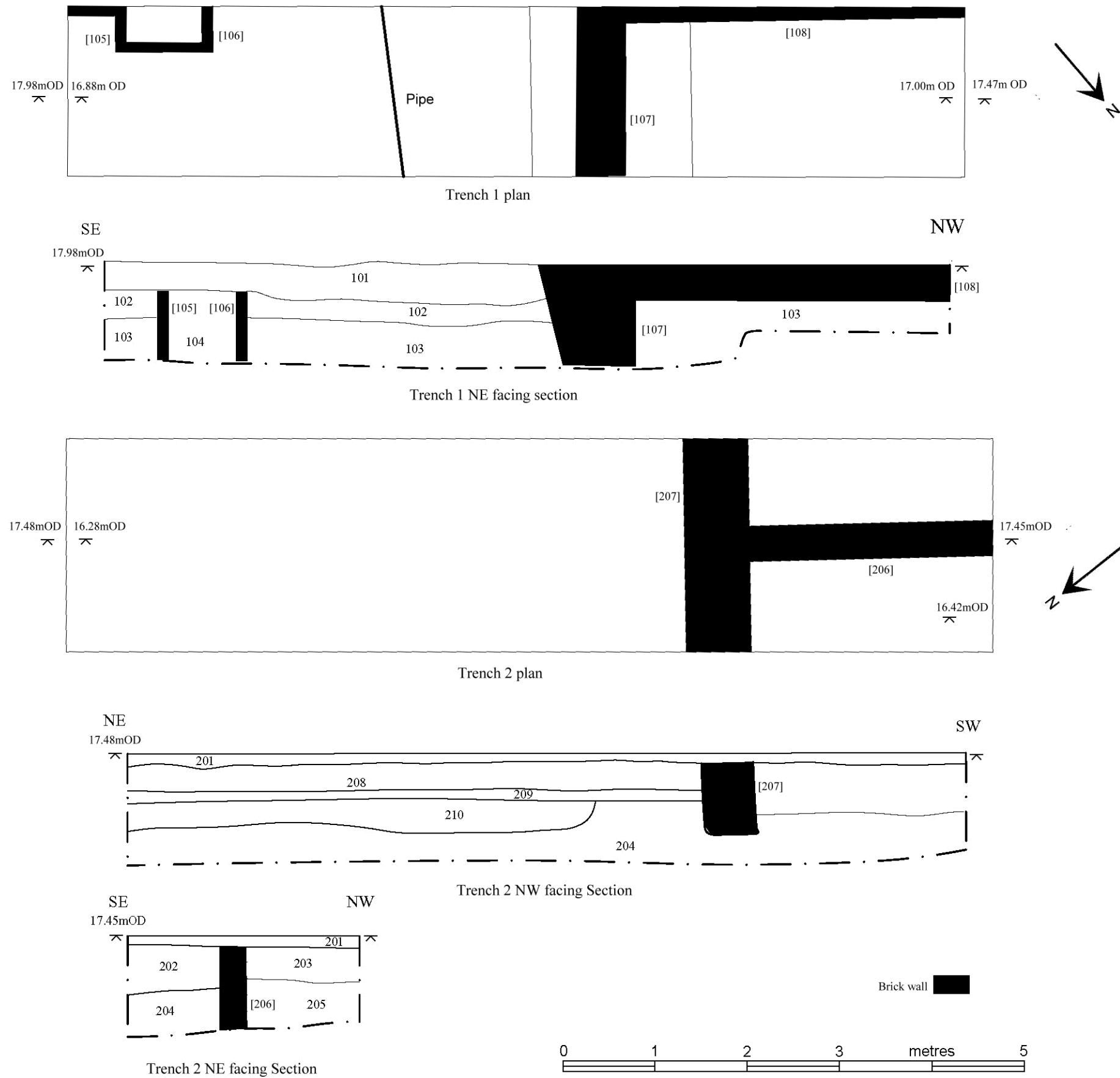


Figure 5: Trenches 1 and 2 plans and sections (scale 1:50)

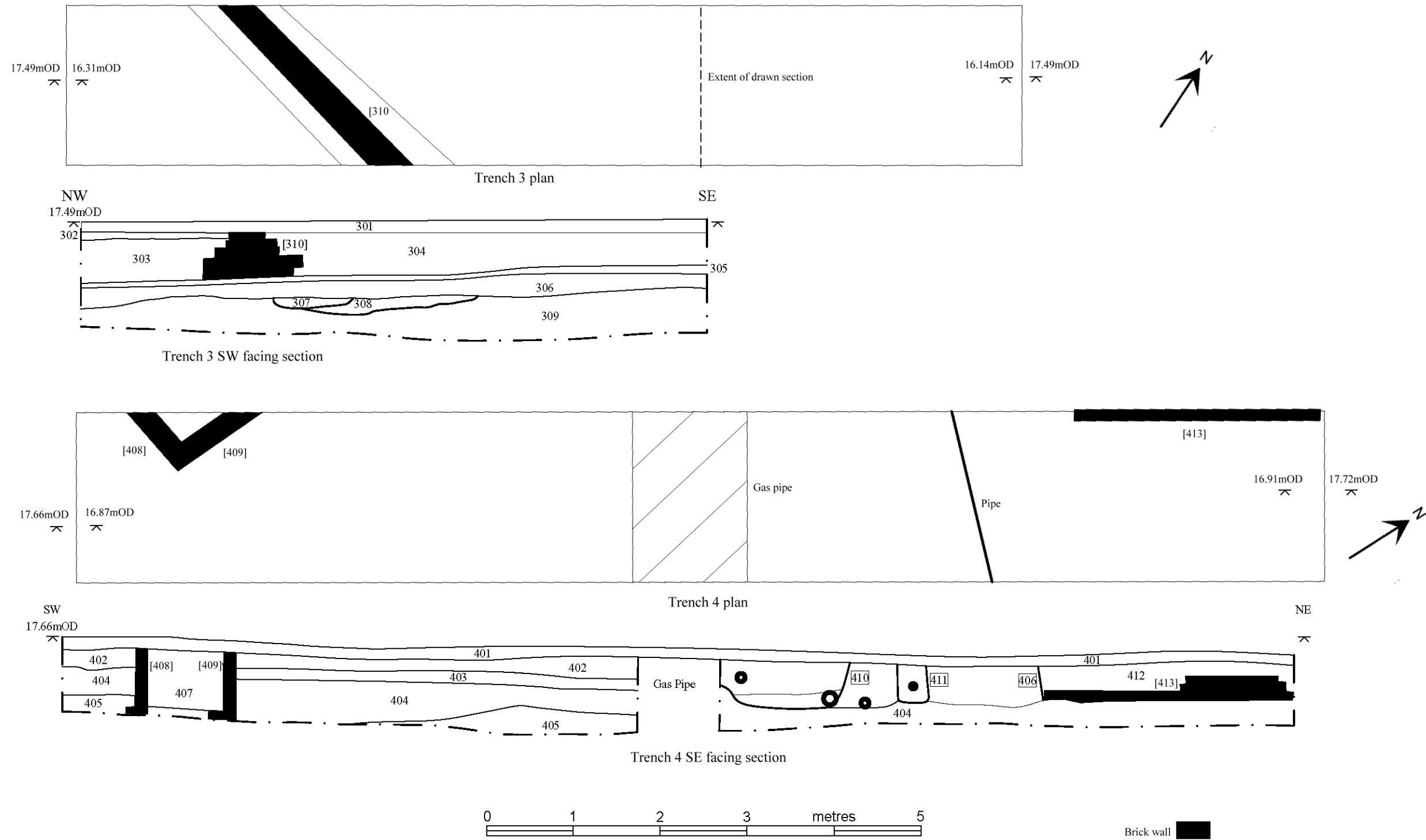


Figure 6: Trenches 3 and 4 plans and sections (scale 1:50)

5. Conclusions

- 5.1 The archaeological work at Diglis Road from the desk-based assessment through to the excavation of the evaluation trenches has enabled a detailed understanding of the development of the site. The desk-based assessment concluded that there was no recorded evidence of the site being developed prior to the excavation of the canal and associated basins. Map regression has demonstrated that during the 19th and early 20th century the site underwent several transformations.
- 5.2 The evaluation was largely able to confirm the map evidence. Prior to the canal basin being excavated the Diglis Road site seems to have been virgin ground. No humic topsoil or marsh deposits were discovered in the auger columns. This might indicate that the site was partially cleared and levelled prior to the spreading of the up-cast from the canal basin. Previous work in the area by Archenfield Archaeology noted similar phenomena whilst undertaking an evaluation at Diglis Basin (Sherlock 2003) and during the monitoring of geotechnical pits across the Worcester Porcelain redevelopment Site 6, (Archenfield Archaeology 2004). The lime mortar mixing area cut into the up-cast is clear evidence of construction work soon after the basin was dug. The dirty grey clay layer seen directly above the up-cast in all the trenches is a trample layer presumably created whilst constructing the earliest canal side facilities. The earliest surviving tangible evidence for the development of the site appears to be the stone surface recorded in Trench 3 possibly representing a yard surface associated with the Millwrights warehouse. It is likely that this surface was in use for a considerable time possibly up until the construction of the building extending from the Millwrights workshop sometime between 1947 and 1975 when it appears on the Ordnance Survey 1:1250 plan. It is likely that during the mid 20th century redevelopment a layer of hardcore was laid down raising the general level of the site by c.0.5m.
- 5.3 *Confidence rating*

No constraints affecting the interpretation of the trenches were encountered and a high confidence rating can be applied to the results relating to the excavation of the canal basin and later.

Though no evidence was observed during the current evaluation or previous archaeological interventions in the Diglis basin area it is possible that limited earlier deep isolated features may survive. It is however unlikely that significant pre canal archaeology survives, especially considering that no buried "A" horizons exist, so a medium to high confidence rating can also be applied to the pre-canal development of the site.

6. Acknowledgements

The writer is grateful to Russel Ranford of Urban Aspects Ltd for commissioning the evaluation on behalf of the developer. The project was monitored by James Dinn and Emma Hancox on behalf of the local planning authority.

The evaluation was managed by Bob Zeeprat BA MIFA and the fieldwork was undertaken by Nigel Wilson HND AIFA and Chris Swain.

7. Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Initial Report
4. Clients site plans
5. Site records
6. Sample records
7. Site record drawings
8. List of photographs
9. B/W prints & negatives
10. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Worcester City Museum.

8. References

Standards & Specifications

EH 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition*. English Heritage (London).

IFA 2000a Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.

IFA 2001 Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Watching Briefs, Evaluations, Excavations, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings, Finds)*.

Secondary Sources

Archenfield Archaeology 2004 *Royal Worcester Porcelain redevelopment site 6*, Archenfield Archaeology


Meadows S. Lewis D & van Laun J 2005 *42-52 Diglis Road Worcester: an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*. Archenfield Archaeology, doc ref AA/05/79

Sherlock 2003 *Diglis Basin*, Archenfield Archaeology

Soil Survey 1983 *1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend* (Harpenden).


Zeevat B & Semmelemann K 2006 *Historic Building Recording 42-52 Diglis Road Worcester* ASC Ltd, doc ref ASC:858/WDR/2

Appendix 1: Trench Summary Tables

Trench 1						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	9.7	Width	2.0	Depth	1.2
	Levels					
	Trench base SE			16.88m OD		
	Trench top SE			17.9m OD 8		
	Trench base NW			17.00m OD		
	Trench top NW			17.47m OD		
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	SO	85071 53984		SO	85062 53988	
	Orientation			SE-NW		
Reason for Trench			General trenching pattern			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (mm)	Max Thckn (mm)	Depth BGL (mm)	
101	Layer	Brick rubble	2000	450	0-450	
102	Layer	Broken tarmac and clinker (makeup)	2000	250	450-700	
103	Spread	Red clay (up-cast from excavation of the canal basin)	2000	>400	700-1100	
104	Layer	Very mixed fill around soil pipe	500	800	300-1100	
105	Structure	Brick wall of privy	200	800	300-1100	
106	Structure	Brick wall of privy	200	800	300-1100	
107	Structure	Brick wall NE-SW recently demolished	2000	1100	0-1100	
108	Structure	Brick wall NW-SE recently demolished	-	400	0-400	


Auger hole data

- 16.63m OD Top of auger hole
Red clay continuation of layer 103
- 15.98m OD Natural red clay more stony and firmer than above
- 15.93m OD Moisture content increasing
- 15.68m OD Very pale green silty clay lens, very moist
- 15.63m OD Red clay moist
- 15.53m OD Red clay slight sand content
- 15.43m OD Red clay, very dry and crumbly, few small stones
- 15.18m OD continues as above

Trench 2						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	10.0	Width	2.2	Depth	0.9
	Levels					
	Trench base NE			17.48m OD		
	Trench top NE			16.21m OD		
	Trench base SW			16.42m OD		
	Trench top SW			17.45m OD		
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	SO	85057 53991		SO	85053 53983	
	Orientation			NE-SW		
Reason for Trench			General trenching pattern			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (mm)	Max Thckn (mm)	Depth BGL (mm)	
201	Spread	Concrete surface	2000	150	0-150	
202	Layer	Brick, clinker and clay (makeup)	1000	450	150-600	
203	Layer	Brick, Clinker and clay (makeup)	1000	350	150-500	
204	Spread	Red clay (up-cast from excavation of the canal basin)	2000	>400	500-900	
205	Layer	Mixed layer of sand, clinker, coal and clay (makeup)	1000	500	500-1000	
206	Structure	Brick wall SW-NE bonded to wall 207 forming a "T" junction	300	850	150-1000	
207	Structure	Brick wall SE-NW bonded to wall 206 forming a "T" junction	300	750	150-900	
208	Layer	Same as 202	1000	450	150-600	
209	Spread	Tarmac (surface)	1000	100	400-500	
210	Layer	Brick and clay (makeup layer)	1000	350	500-850	


Auger hole data

- 16.76m OD Top of auger hole
Red clay continuation of layer 204
- 16.06m OD Natural red clay more stony and firmer than above
- 15.76m OD 10% small stones
- 15.67m OD 20% small stones
- 15.60m OD continues as above

Trench 3						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	11.0	Width	2.0	Depth	1.3
	Levels					
	Trench base SE			16.14m OD		
	Trench top SE			17.49m OD		
	Trench base NW			16.31m OD		
	Trench top NW			17.49m OD		
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	SO	85060 53972		SO	85050 3977	
	Orientation			SE-NW		
Reason for Trench			General trenching pattern			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (mm)	Max Thckn (mm)	Depth BGL (mm)	
301	Spread	Concrete surface	2000	100	0-100	
302	Spread	Concrete surface	2000	100	100-200	
303	Layer	Brick clinker & sand (makeup layer)	2000	450	200-650	
304	Layer	Brick clinker & sand(makeup layer)	2000	550	100-650	
305	Spread	Stone surface stones 40-60mm (yard/ track)	2000	100	650-750	
306	Layer	Mid grey brown clay (trample)	2000	150	750-900	
307	Layer	Lime mortar mixing hollow	1000	100	900-1000	
308	Layer	Layer of medium pebbles filling a hollow.	2200	150	900-1050	
309	Spread	Red clay (up-cast from the excavation of the canal basin)	2000	>400	900-1300	
310	Structure	Brick wall (mid 20 th century building)	1200	550	100-650	

Auger hole data

16.19m OD Top of auger hole
 Red clay continuation of layer 309
 16.09m OD Natural red clay more stony and firmer than above
 15.55m OD continues as above

Trench 4						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	14.3	Width	2.0	Depth	1.0
	Levels					
	Trench base			16.91m OD		
	Trench top			17.72m OD		
	Trench base			16.87m OD		
	Trench top			17.66m OD		
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	SO	85066 53978		SO	85060 53965	
	Orientation			NE-SW		
Reason for Trench			General trenching pattern			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (mm)	Max Thckn (mm)	Depth BGL (mm)	
401	Layer	2007 demolition rubble	2000	150	0-150	
402	Layer	Brick rubble (makeup)	2000	250	150-400	
403	Cut	Cut for foul pipe	-	150	250-400	
404	Spread	Red up-cast from the canal basin excavation	2000	500	400-900	
405	Spread	Orange/ red up-cast from the canal basin excavation	2000	350	650-1000	
406	Cut	Foundation cut for wall 413	2900	400	150-550	
407	Layer	Infill of privy	800	650	150-800	
408	Structure	Brick wall of privy	200	750	150-900	
409	Structure	Brick wall of privy	200	750	150-900	
410	Cut	Service trench	1400	500	100-600	
411	Cut	Service trench	350	400	100-500	
412	Layer	Brick rubble	2000	350	150-400	
413	Structure	Brick wall	-	300	250-550	

Auger hole data

16.79m OD Top of auger hole

Red clay continuation of layer 405

16.04m OD Natural red clay more stony and firmer than above

15.90m OD continues as above

Appendix 2: Summary Tables

Drawing Register

Sheet No	Drawing No	Scale	Details
1	1	1:50	Trench1 plan
	2	1:20	Trench 1 section
2	3	1:50	Trench 2 plan
	4	1:50	Trench 2 section
3	5	1:20	Trench 3 plan
	6	1:20	Trench 3 section
4	7	1:20	Trench 4 plan
	8	1:20	Trench 4 section

Sample Register

Sample No	Context No	Sample Type	Quantity
1	405	flotation	5 litres

Photo Register

SITE NAME: 42-52 Diglis Road				SITE NO/CODE: 858/WDR
Shot	B&W	Digital	Facing	Subject
1		√	SW	General view of the site after demolition
2		√	W	General view of the site after demolition
3		√	NW	General view of the site after demolition
4		√	SW	General view of the site after demolition
5		√	SW	General view of the site after demolition
6		√	NE	General view of the site after demolition
7		√	NE	General view of the site after demolition
8		√	N	General view of the site after demolition
9		√	N	General view of the site after demolition
10		√	N	General view of the site after demolition
11		√	SW	General view of the site after demolition
12	√	√	SW	Trench 2 general shot
13	√	√	W	Trench 2 detail of walls 206/ 207
14	√	√	W	Trench 3 General view
15	√	√	NW	Trench 3 detail of wall sitting on stone surface
16		√	NW	Trench 3 detail of wall sitting on stone surface
17	√	√	SW	Trench 4 detail of privy
18	√	√	SW	Trench 4 detail of privy
19		√	SW	Trench 4 general shot
20	√	√	SE	Trench 1 general shot
21		√	SE	Trench 1 general shot
22	√	√	S	Trench 1 detail of privy
23	√	√	SW	Trench 1 detail of wall 106

Appendix 3 ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS						
Project Name:	42-52 Diglis Road, Worcester					
Short Description:	<i>During February 2007 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken at 42-52 Diglis Road, Worcester. The work was required to investigate the canal side development of the Diglis Basin area and any earlier settlement of the Frog Brook valley particularly relating to the Roman road layout and past environmental conditions. Four 10m trenches were mechanically opened and a sequence of canal related development was identified. During the excavation of the canal basin up-cast clay was spread over the site to a depth of c.1.0m. The earliest construction work identified was the laying down of a cobbled yard surface over part of the site possibly associated with a millwrights warehouse which was constructed sometime before 1838. During the next 100 years additional buildings were added and existing buildings modified during the 19th and 20th centuries, until the final layout recorded was established prior to them being demolished to make way for the proposed development. No evidence to indicate occupation earlier than the 19th century was observed.</i>					
Project Type: (indicate all that apply)	DBA	FW	Geophys	Survey	Bldg Rec	Post-Exc
	WB	Strip&Rec	Trenching	Test pits	Exc	Other
Site status: (eg. none, SAM, Listed)	none		Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)		Desk-based assessment Building Recording	
Current land use:	Brownfield site		Future work: (yes / no / unknown)		Unknown	
Monument type:	Millwrights warehouse		Monument period:		C19th	
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	n/a					
PROJECT LOCATION						
County:	Worcestershire		OS reference: (8 figs min)			
Site address: (with postcode if known)	42-52 Diglis Road, Worcestershire WR5 3BW					
Study area: (sq. m. or ha)	0.13ha		Height OD: (metres)		17.00m	
PROJECT CREATORS						
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd					
Project brief originator:	James Dinn		Project design originator:		Bob Zeepvat	
Project Manager:	Bob Zeepvat		Director/Supervisor:		Nigel Wilson	
Sponsor / funding body:	Greenvilla Developments					
PROJECT DATE						
Start date:	20/2/2007		End date:		21/2/2007	
PROJECT ARCHIVES						
	Location (Accession no.)		Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)			
Physical:	n/a					

Paper:	Worcester Museum	Plans, Trench records, B&W photographs	
Digital:	Worcester Museum	CD	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Archaeological Evaluation 42-52 Diglis Road Worcester		
Serial title & volume:	ASC: 858/WDR/4		
Author(s):	Nigel Wilson		
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