DIG MINSTER
COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGY
PROJECT 2013

On behalf of Kidderminster Civic Society

heritage
lottery fund
LOTTERY FUNDED

Historic
Kidderminster
Project

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Part 1 Project Summary

Dig Minster Community Archaeology Project at St Mary and All Saints Church, Kidderminster, Worcestershire

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With a contribution by Dennis Williams

Part 1 Project Summary

This summary is intended to be a brief and accessible outline of the work undertaken on the *Dig Minster* project in a shorter format. The technical report, with expanded background context, finds assessment and structural analysis, is to be found in Part 2 of this document.

Introduction to the project

Between 27 August and 24 September 2013, the *Dig Minster* community archaeology project was undertaken in the churchyard of St Mary and All Saints Church in Kidderminster. This was the second phase of the 'Historic Kidderminster Project', organised by the Kidderminster Civic Society and was made possible by a grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund.

The project was focused upon the search for evidence concerning the location of a Saxon monastery or minster church, first documented in AD 736, which gave the town the second part of its name. Charter evidence, a long history of documentary research, map analysis and the prominent topographical location of the current church, which has medieval origins, suggested that this may have been located on the site of St Mary and All Saints. During 2006, a geophysical survey using ground-penetrating radar identified a large anomaly to the north of the chantry at the east end of the present church. This was identified at a depth of around 1-1.50m and was considered to represent a buried structure approximately 12m by 15m in size.

Excavation took place across two interlinked trenches around 22m north of the chantry and was focused upon the area of the geophysical anomaly. The site was fenced off and self-contained, accommodating up to twenty volunteers per day across four weeks. This was co-ordinated and managed by archaeologists from Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service.

Methods

The overall aims of the project were twofold. Firstly: to engage the community in archaeology and heritage within the town of Kidderminster, providing practical training to volunteers in techniques of archaeological fieldwork. This was to be focused upon evaluating the nature of the geophysical anomaly. Secondly: the project was to be promoted and made publicly accessible so that the site could be visited as progress occurred, and presented to the general public on two open days.

Initial site work involved the removal of topsoil and turf by hand across a main trench 20m by 8.30m in size, covering an area of 166m² (Trench 1). A second trench was opened as an extension on the eastern side of the main area of excavation, with dimensions of 7m by 2m (Trench 2). The site was cleaned using hand tools and then planned using a gridded system, with small areas selected for trial holes to be excavated to explore the site further. These were limited by the nature of the archaeology encountered in the churchyard, which included a significant number of graves.

During the course of the project, participants in the community dig were all given the opportunity to first learn and then, under supervision, put into practice varying aspects of field archaeology. This included excavation, planning, photography, levelling, finds processing and context recording. The finished field records from the site were intended to be of sufficient quality that a full report could be completed to a professional standard and so used to inform future research.

After the excavation had been completed, the trenches were reinstated using a tracked machine. In parts of the site where sensitive remains were encountered these were covered with a permeable membrane whilst disarticulated human remains found across the site were reburied

during a ceremony conducted by the Reverend Canon Owain Bell, the vicar of Kidderminster parish.

The 'Historic Kidderminster Project' and the community excavation were promoted during two open days, with an exhibition area, finds displays and site tours for the public conducted by the on-site archaeologists. School groups also booked visits and participated in tours of the site, as well as taking part in exercises on archaeological techniques, finds and environmental evidence inside the church itself. Wider public engagement was undertaken through both traditional (newspapers, radio), digital (websites), and social media formats (Blogging, Facebook, Twitter and Flickr).

General view of the churchyard, showing the area of the excavation

Volunteers undertaking the initial excavation of the site

Volunteers planning the southern end of the excavation area

Volunteers learning how to record archaeological features

Results

The in situ archaeology observed was all of post-medieval or later date and comprised evidence for high-density burial in the churchyard. Indications for dumping of waste material and landscaping activity across the area were also noted.

The natural substrate across the site was revealed in two trial holes and comprised soft and loose sand overlying compact sandstone bedrock. These areas of deeper excavation were targeted on high amplitude responses identified during the geophysical survey, which had been interpreted as a buried structure. However, no evidence for a possible building was found either cut into the natural deposits or in the material above. It is likely that the anomaly represented an irregular uprising of the dense sandstone bedrock.

Natural sandstone bedrock in a small trial sondage

Post-medieval

No features or deposits pre-dating the post-medieval period were identified during the project. Directly above the natural deposits a clear graveyard subsoil layer was found and this was heavily disturbed by frequent intrusions. Disarticulated human bone and pieces of coffin furniture were recovered from the layer, alongside numerous dateable finds. These included a range of pottery from the 12th to 19th century and coins dated to the late 18th century. The disturbance of the soil is indicative of intensive burial in the churchyard during the post-medieval period, with the inhumations in this part of the site likely to date from the late 18th century or early 19th century onwards.

Across both trenches, 51 distinct grave cuts were seen and these were mainly sub-rectangular in shape with rounded corners. They were arranged in at least three rows and were orientated broadly east to west, aligned with the church. A number of grave cuts appeared to truncate earlier burials, and some of these were suggestive of re-excavation on the same plot, indicating potential expansion of graves for family groups. Due to the public nature of the project no excavation of burials took place, but four of the recorded graves were seen to contain human bone; this was left in situ and not disturbed. All bone was in poor condition and it was clear that the underlying

geology had negatively affected the preservation, with the acidic sands reducing many remains to small fragmented pieces or powdery stains in the soil.

The broken bases of three in situ headstones were also recorded and a number of metal coffin handles and fittings were seen in and around graves. It was apparent from this evidence, plus some indications of wood staining observed around the outside of a number of the graves, that burial generally occurred in wooden coffins.

A brick vaulted tomb was encountered and partially exposed. This comprised a brick arch roof with surrounding wall foundations defining an entrance on the western side. The entrance had a roughly re-pointed blocking wall that indicated repeated opening and re-building. It is likely that the structure supported some form of above ground monumental grave marker. The tomb was not explored due to its sensitive nature, but the size would suggest that it could have contained numerous interments. Based on the dimensions of the bricks used in this structure, it is likely that the tomb was in use throughout the 18th century.

Discrete dumps of slag, clinker and industrial waste material were observed in the upper part of the subsoil across the trenches. It is documented that the churchyard was used for dumping of rubbish after it was closed to burials in 1872 and it is likely that this material is a result of this activity. The clinker and slag may have originated at the nearby canal wharf at the western end of the church, or perhaps from some of the surrounding industrial premises that once existed in the area. A further industrial site, close to the canal wharf and now probably under the ring road, was a small pottery works, active for a short period in the late 18h century. The most interesting post-medieval pottery finds from the topsoil and subsoil in the trenches here probably relate to this enterprise. These consisted of biscuit-fired wasters and glazed sherds of creamware, some of which were poorly finished or had pieces of grit embedded, as well as kiln furniture such as saggars and spacers.

Human bone in Trench 2

The brick-built tomb in Trench 2

Modern

Through the 20th century the churchyard became derelict and overgrown. It was subsequently cleared and landscaped in 1957 and 1970. Evidence of this was seen across the site. A brick rubble demolition deposit was revealed and the gouge marks of a toothed machine bucket were seen on top of the brick tomb. A charnel pit was also recorded adjacent to the structure, filled with disarticulated human remains that are likely to have been collected during the landscaping work.

The topsoil covering the graves had also clearly been disturbed. It contained disarticulated human bone, coffin furniture and broken iron railings. A substantial number of headstone fragments were also found, many of which had visible inscriptions and could be dated to the later 18th and 19th centuries. Dateable finds from the topsoil across the site ranged from the 12th to the 20th century.

Damaged headstones found in the topsoil

The charnel pit adjacent to the brick tomb

The finds

The artefactual assemblage consisted of bone, stone, brick, clay pipes, glass, metal, plastic, rubber, shell, tile, coins, and pottery. Worked flint of prehistoric origin was at least 3,000 years old, while the past 1,000 years were best represented by the following: medieval floor tiles, lead shot, a pig iron ingot and slag, and, most notably, the late 18th century creamware pottery wasters with associated kiln furniture.
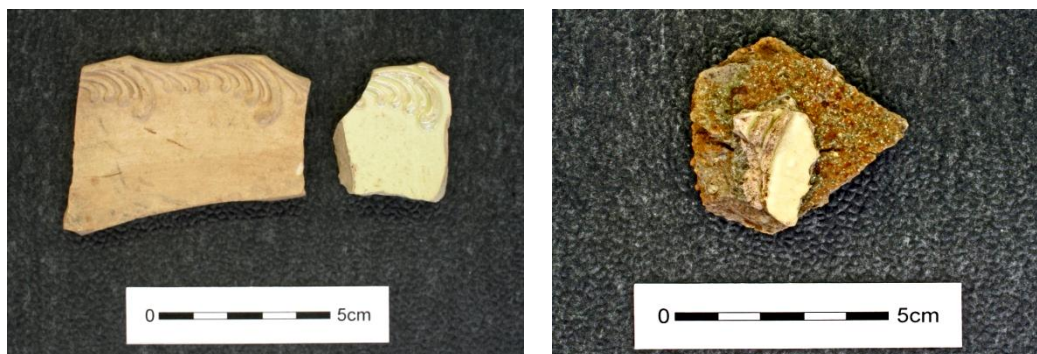
Biscuit-fired and glazed creamware pottery of the same pattern (left) and a creamware waster adhering to saggar (right: late 18th century)

Saggar fragments (left) and kiln spacers (right) from pottery production (later 18th century)

Black-glazed red ware pottery (left; 17th to 18th century) and buff ware with slip-trailed decoration (18th century)

Post-medieval lead shot (16th to 19th century) and medieval decorated floor tile (13th to 14th century)

Clay pipe fragments (17th to 19th century) and a coffin handle with backplate (18th to 19th century)

Lead seal with star decoration, probably medieval in date, and 17th to 20th century coins

Volunteers processing finds on site

Conclusions

The focus of the project was to evaluate the nature of the geophysical anomaly that may have indicated the Saxon minster site. However, no evidence for the possible structure was found either cut into the natural deposits or in the material above; rather, natural geology was revealed. This does not rule out the site of St Mary and All Saints church being the location for the Saxon minster, but it does demonstrate that the geophysical anomaly in the churchyard is not that of a buried structure. However, the geophysical survey also identified a number of locations for what were considered to be burial vaults and the discovery of a brick-built vaulted tomb at the eastern end of Trench 2 supports these interpretations.

What was also clearly revealed was the high-density of interment in this part of the churchyard during the 18th and 19h century. This accords with the decision to close the churchyard in 1872 because it was full. The large amount of coffin fittings, as well as the evidence for wood staining, indicates that many of the burials were within wooden coffins.

Although in situ archaeology predating the post-medieval period was not discovered, evidence of landscape use in this area and activity on the site in later periods was broadly established. This

was mainly a result of the large amount of finds recovered from the topsoil and subsoil. Two pieces of flint, one a retouched flake, indicate a prehistoric presence in the vicinity and are likely to represent short-term temporary activity on the site. Medieval pottery sherds of 12th to 14th century date, as well as the 13th to 14th century floor tile fragments, represent artefacts from the earliest documented presence of the current church. Of potential further interest was the discovery of a lead musket ball. It is possible that this was related to a reported Civil War skirmish that is thought to have occurred on the north side of the church.

The late 18th century creamware pottery found is unlikely to have been brought from a great distance away and may be related to dumping of material from the nearby pottery works. Creamware had a limited production span and can be specifically dated from 1760 to 1790 and it is probable that the pottery was established to specialise in the production of this.

The project was successful in engaging local people with the history of Kidderminster and heritage more widely, and purely in numerical terms, the project had a substantial public impact. Ten school groups visited the site, bringing 327 children to undertake educational activities; some 400 members of the public came to the site on the open days and went on conducted tours; and 110 volunteers helped full-time on site (with others having to be put on a reserve list). The digital social media aspect of engaging with the community was also significant; over 150 people followed the Twitter feed during the project and the online blog received over 2,000 page views with 1,357 visits by 600 members of the public. Posts on Facebook were seen by around 500 people and the photographs uploaded onto Flickr received up to 400 views per picture.

The reburial service taking place

Part 2 Detailed Report

1   Background

1.1   Reasons for the project

The *Dig Minster* community archaeology excavation took place at St Mary and All Saints Church in Kidderminster. It was the second phase of the 'Historic Kidderminster Project', organised by the Kidderminster Civic Society (see Figure 1). This was made possible by a £50,000 grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund and was a follow up to the first phase of the project undertaken from 2006-8, funded by the Local Heritage Initiative. The 'Historic Kidderminster Project' started with the task of recording the history of the built environment of the town, but also included provision for a search for evidence concerning the location of a Saxon monastery or minster church, first documented in 736 AD, which gave the town the second part of its name. Charter evidence, a long history of documentary research, map analysis and the prominent topographical location of the current church, which has medieval origins, suggested that this may have been located on the site of St Mary and All Saints (Gilbert undated; VCH III 1913; King 1996; Gilbert 2004, 6-10; Brooks and Pevsner 2007, 395-98).

The work in 2006-8 had involved two aspects focused on the possible minster site, centred on the churchyard at St Mary's. The first part was a geophysical survey using ground-penetrating radar, carried out by GSB Prospection, which identified a large anomaly to the north of the chantry at the east end of the present church (Adcock 2006; WSM 35952). This was identified at a depth of around 1-1.50m and was thought unlikely to be the remains of burial vaults due to its 12m by 15m size; rather, it was considered to be representative of a buried structure. The second element of the first phase of the project was a desk-based assessment undertaken by Worcestershire Historic Environment and Archaeology Service (now Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service; Hancox 2008; WSM 38548). This considered the geophysical results in relation to documentary and cartographic evidence for the site as well as recommending a strategy for further investigation. Map evidence from 1753 onwards did not indicate the presence of a building in the churchyard after this date, suggesting that the remains identified from the geophysical survey would pre-date 1753 and thus were likely to be medieval or earlier in origin.

Excavation took place across two interlinked trenches around 22m north of the east end of the current church, focused upon the area of the geophysical anomaly. The area was fenced off and self-contained, accommodating up to twenty volunteers per day across four weeks co-ordinated and managed by archaeologists from Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service.

The project was commissioned by Nigel Gilbert, acting on behalf of the 'Historic Kidderminster Project' organised by the Kidderminster Civic Society (the Client), in response to a brief (the Brief) prepared by the Planning Advisory Section of Worcestershire County Council (the Curator), dated 7 December 2012 (WCC 2012). A project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced by Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service in accordance with the Brief (WA 2013).

The project conformed to the *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (IfA 2008), the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2009), and the *Standards and guidelines for archaeological projects in Worcestershire* (WCC 2010). The English Heritage and Church of England report entitled *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains from Christian burial grounds in England* (English Heritage 2005) was also consulted and a church faculty was provided by the Diocesan Advisory Committee (DAC).

1.2   Project aims

In broad terms, the aim of the project was to have a community archaeology excavation taking place in Kidderminster as part of the 'Historic Kidderminster Project', focused upon evaluating the nature of the geophysical anomaly that potentially demonstrated evidence of the possible Saxon minster site. This was to be promoted and made publicly accessible so that the site could be visited as progress occurred.

More specifically, the project targeted a series of outcomes to be achieved. These were:

a) To determine the nature, extent, character, state of preservation and date of the probable structure identified in the Ground Probing Radar (GPR) geophysical survey;

b) To assist the local community in this evaluation through adult volunteer participation and training in practical excavation, recording and post-excavation processes;

c) To facilitate this with professional archaeological support in excavation and specialist services;

d) To make the site accessible and encourage visits from both young people of school age and the wider public, with formal and informal tours and talks available;

e) To publicise the project in advance of and during the excavation in order to recruit volunteers and provide information on the work throughout its duration;

f) And to monitor the numbers of visitors to the project and collect comments and views on the excavation.

2 Methods

2.1 Documentary research

Prior to the commencement of fieldwork, and also during the excavation, documentary research was carried out in relation to the site area and the immediate vicinity in order to inform the volunteers about the history of the site and to aid the interpretation of any remains encountered.

Much of this information is discussed in the archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) undertaken specifically for this project (Hancox 2008; WSM 38548). This provides a comprehensive background and archaeological context and also completed an extensive map regression for the site.

In addition, correspondence with local historians and residents facilitated access to collections of historic photographs of the churchyard and aerial photographs were retrieved from the 'Britain from Above' collection, catalogued by English Heritage. Of these, several were particularly pertinent to the project as they illustrated the graveyard to the north of the church in the later 19th and earlier 20th century.

The archaeology of the surrounding area of the site is discussed in another DBA conducted nearby at Clensmore Street (Curran and Vaughan 2009; WSM41733), as well as in the archaeological assessment of Kidderminster undertaken as part of the Central Marches Historic Towns Survey (Buteux 1996). Modern archaeological work in advance of development in the immediate area also provides further comprehensive background information on this locality (Robson-Glyde *et al.* 2004; WSM 33521 and WSM 33552; Phear 2007; WSM 37306).

Whilst this previous work is substantial and detailed, and the DBA conducted thorough research on the site itself, in order to comply with the Brief and to check for recent information, a Historic Environment Record (HER) search was carried out before the start of the excavation. This covered a 500m search radius from the centre of the site and identified 68 historic buildings and archaeological activity from the Palaeolithic to the modern period within the search area.

In terms of historical documents, more general histories of the town as a whole are well-established and readily available, often including detailed descriptions of the St Marys and All Saints Church and the potential site of the Saxon monastery or minster (Burton 1890; VCH III 1913; Wedley 1936; Tomkinson and Hall 1975; Gilbert 2004). These were consulted both before fieldwork began and throughout the duration of the community excavation.

2.2　Fieldwork strategy

Fieldwork was undertaken between the 27 August and 24 September 2013. The site reference number provided by Worcestershire HER is WSM 48236.

Based upon the results of the geophysical survey, a main trench of 20m by 8.30m covering an area of 166m² was targeted on the area identified as structural remains (Trench 1). This was originally intended to be 20m by 20m in size but was restricted by the presence of a telecommunications cable running across the churchyard and a number of mature trees (Plate 1). An appropriate distance outside the canopy of these was maintained. In the later phase of the project a second trench was opened perpendicular to and extending from the main area of excavation, with dimensions of 7m by 2m (Trench 2; Figure 2).

General site set up, including the fencing of the area and the delivery of storage and toilet facilities, was completed in advance of the volunteers starting in order to ensure that the site was ready and safely accessible from day one of the community excavation. The initial work on the site then involved the removal of topsoil and turf by hand, with turf pieces stacked in order that they could be replaced at the end of the project. Subsequent excavation was also undertaken by hand, with the site accommodating between 12 and 20 volunteers per day under the supervision of archaeologists from Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service. The site was cleaned using hand tools and then planned, with areas inspected and then selected for sondages to be excavated to explore the site further and retrieve artefactual material. Due to the nature of the archaeology encountered in the churchyard, which included a significant number of graves, these areas were very limited. All excavation was completed by the volunteers who received training focused upon the nature of archaeological techniques and recording methods. The finished field records from the site were intended to be of a professional standard and so used to inform future research. As such, deposits were recorded according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012).

On completion of excavation, the trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material using a small tracked machine (Plate 10). Some parts of the site where sensitive remains were encountered were covered over with a permeable membrane whilst disarticulated human remains found on the site were reburied in a ceremony conducted by the Reverend Canon Owain Bell, the vicar of Kidderminster parish.

2.3　Artefact methodology, by Dennis Williams

2.3.1 Artefact recovery policy

The artefact recovery policy conformed to standard WA practice (WA 2012; appendix 2).

2.3.2 Method of analysis

All hand-retrieved finds were examined. They were identified, quantified and dated to period. A *terminus post quem* date range was produced for each stratified context. These date ranges were used for determining the broad phases defined for the site. All information was recorded on *pro forma* sheets.

The pottery and ceramic building material was examined under x20 magnification and referenced as appropriate by fabric type and form according to the fabric reference series maintained by the Service (Hurst and Rees 1992 and www.worcestershireceramics.org).

2.3.3　Discard policy

The following categories/types of material will be discarded after a period of 6 months following the submission of this report, unless there is a specific request to retain them (and subject to the collection policy of the relevant depository):

- where unstratified

- post-medieval pottery, and;

- generally where material has been assessed as having no obvious grounds for retention.

2.3.4 Environmental archaeology methodology

Due to the nature of the project and the sensitive remains encountered on site, no deposits were excavated that were deemed suitable for the recovery of environmental evidence.

2.4   Public outreach and engagement

To promote the 'Historic Kidderminster Project' and the community excavation more widely, two open days with an exhibition area, finds displays and site tours for the public were conducted by the on-site archaeologists. The historical re-enactment group Svartland Living History Society was also present on the second of these open days, illustrating 'living history' from the early medieval period. Across the four weeks of the excavation, school groups booked visits and participated in tours of the site, as well as taking part in exercises on archaeological techniques and finds and environmental evidence inside the church itself.

Public engagement was also pursued through a proactive media strategy covering traditional and digital formats, with print and radio media invited onto the site and oral interviews recorded (both in magazine feature format and as news items). In addition, an online blog page was created which was maintained and updated throughout the project by a member of the site staff, together with a Twitter feed and Flickr page that were both updated at the end of each day, as well as 'live' from the site itself. The online resources were targeted at lay readers, with explanations of both the archaeological aims of the project and the methodologies used designed to be accessible to the general public. News items were regularly posted onto the Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service Facebook page.

3   The site

3.1   Topography, geology and current land-use

The excavation trenches were in the churchyard north of the chantry at St Mary and All Saints Church, a grassed area interspersed with trees and flower beds (Plate 1). This is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SO 8301 7696. It was closed to burials in 1872 and after becoming derelict and overgrown was heavily landscaped in two stages of work in 1957 and 1970 to turn the area into a garden of rest (Tomkinson and Hall 1975, 29). The site of the excavation is broadly level at around 45-46m AOD, but the churchyard rises by around 1m to the north-east and drops away steeply further in the west where the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal is located.

The church and churchyard are positioned as highly visible landscape features on a sandstone promontory overlooking the crossing point of the River Stour, which runs through the valley below, on the northern edge of what was historically the medieval town. The area is bounded by Clensmore Road to the east and the canal, built by James Brindley in 1772, to the west. The churchyard extends to the north, becoming an open rough grass area. The church is separated from the town to the south by the modern ring road which cuts through Church Street that once connected the town directly to the church.

Geologically, the area has underlying deposits of interbedded sandstone conglomerate from the Kidderminster Formation, dated to the Triassic period. These are overlain by alluvial clay, sand and gravel deposits in the western part of the site (BGS 2013). The soils in Kidderminster are not mapped due to it being an urban centre, but the town is located in a known area of well-drained reddish brown sandy and coarse loamy soils of the Bridgnorth Association (Ragg et al. 1984, 112-116).

3.2   Archaeological context

Kidderminster is a town situated in north Worcestershire, developed across both the east and west banks of the River Stour around 3 miles from where it converges with the River Severn. Archaeological evidence for the early settlement of the area is limited, despite the immediate presence of the Stour river valley, and only unstratified prehistoric artefacts have been found in the wider parish generally (WSM 04042; WSM 38453). A residual early prehistoric flint was recovered during archaeological work at Callow Lane, south of the church (WSM 09814). Roman activity is also unobserved, with the exception of a few stray finds. These have included two coins of possible Roman origin found under the floor at St Mary and All Saints Church (WSM 07485) and the discovery of quern stones and a 4th century coin during work close to the High Street in 1879 (WSM 20716).

The name of the town was formerly *Chideminster*, possibly a derivation from *Cyneberht's Minster*, and appears to refer to a 'church on the brow of a hill near water' (Mawer and Stenton 1927, 247; Billings 1855, 144). This is potentially the settlement indicated in charter evidence by Æthelbald, King of Mercia, when he awarded a land grant to *Cynebehrt* for a monastery in 736 (VCH, 1913, 158; Gilbert 2004, 6). At Domesday, *Chideminster* was recorded as a Royal holding with a manor containing woodland, a fishery, two mills, eighteen ploughs, twenty villagers and thirty smallholders (Thorn and Thorn 1982).

Although the period of expansion from a manorial estate is uncertain, Kidderminster had probably developed into a small town by the earlier 13th century, when a system of burgage tenure based on land divisions was established and a market was set up (WSM 21435; Buteux 1996, 2; Gilbert 2004, 18-19). From 1228, a three day fair was awarded to the town (VCH III 1913, 166). The medieval core of the Kidderminster (WSM 15000; WSM27848) is thought to have been located to the south of the church and there is evidence that the cloth industry developed here from the later 13th century onwards, with reference to a dyer, a fulling mill and the production of broad and narrow cloth (Gilbert 1990, 213; Buteux 1996, 2). Some of the street system as it existed in the medieval period is still preserved in and around the centre of the current town (WSM 20752).

A number of archaeological remains in this area have been dated to the medieval period. Around 160m south of the church at least one high status house, possibly a wealthy burgess' property, and evidence for industry involving dyeing was revealed (WSM09814). At the south-east of the church, where the public car park is now located, excavation in the early 1950's found a medieval wall which is posited to be part of the Blount Manor house built in the 13th century in the vicinity of the former Hall Street (WSM19997; WSM 40267). A 12th century manor house, a property for the Biset family, is also thought to have been located in this area close to the church (WSM 20718; WSM20721). Approximately 220m to the south-east of the site, observations during redevelopment in Blackwell Street recovered pottery sherds dated to the 15th century (WSM 20700).

The only medieval buildings still standing are St Mary's Church itself, with documentary evidence for the church in 1290 (WSM01303) and a chantry chapel in the 14th century (WSM20705). The churchyard around the church (WSM 20740) containing a stone cross, of which only the base survives (WSM07484), is also early medieval in date. Some sources suggest that the present church was founded between 1087 and 1154, and it was first mentioned in a letter dated to around 1170 (Hancox 2008, 5). Of the current building, the earliest surviving element is the chancel, built before 1315 (District Church Council, undated). The chantry as it appears now was built in the early 16th century and shot marks noted on the exterior stonework are traditionally ascribed to a Civil War skirmish that may have taken place north of the church. Soldiers killed in 1645 and 1646 are certainly recorded in the registers as being buried in the churchyard in this period (District Church Council, undated). During the Civil War, the town switched allegiance from Royalist to Parliamentarian and the church was a site of preaching by the influential puritan Richard Baxter (Gilbert1988; Buteux 1996, 2).

In the post-medieval period Kidderminster became known for the manufacture of textiles, and from about 1600 the main product of the town was linen and wool termed 'Kidderminster stuff' (Gilbert

1990, 213; Gilbert 2004, 35-38). In close proximity to the River Stour, a number of sites round St Mary and All Saints Church may have demonstrated evidence of this early industry. Several cobbled surfaces and the remains of timber structures were uncovered during the work at Callow Lane 160m south of the church (WSM09814) and certainly the Grade II listed 18th century 'Weaver's Cottages' (WSM 33616) still surviving 400m to the north-east site relate to the earlier textile industry. These were archaeologically assessed and recorded and the surrounding site evaluated in 2004 (Robson-Glyde *et al.* 2004; WSM 33521 and WSM 33552). Pre-1753 cobbled paving and sandstone cellars were also found directly south of the church when the ring road was built in the 1960's (Walker 1965; WSM20766). In addition, evidence for a short-lived 18th century pottery works was noted during this redevelopment, with wasters, saggars, ash and kiln props found here (Walker 1965; WSM 15271). The cream earthenware pottery could be dated to around 1770-80. The pottery is thought to have been established in about 1778 and documentary sources suggest that the business was sold a number of times in the 1770's and 1780's and then stopped functioning in 1798 (Berrow's Journal 1787; Hampson 1994, 19; Gilbert 2004, 68-9). Close to this was a small carpet works, one of the earliest operating in the town, identified from the 1750's onwards (WSM 20711).

It is thought that Church Street, Mill St and the Bull Ring, all just south of the church, become a focus for the textile trade in the town during the 18th century as it was here that the most important clothiers lived (Gilbert 2004, 49). This is evident through the high number of Georgian dwellings on Church Street (e.g. WSM 12875; WSM 2885; WSM 16969). From 1735 onwards through the mid-late 18th century the majority of industry had switched focus onto carpet manufacture, though carpets were still subsidiary in terms of economic prosperity to silk and worsted cloth until the 19th century (Gilbert 1990, 213; Buteux 1996, 2-3). The opening of the Worcestershire-Staffordshire canal in 1772 (WSM 12001) brought increased traffic and trade to the town and allowed rapid development in economic prosperity and expansion of the carpet trade into the 1800's, from which Kidderminster became internationally renowned (Buteux 1996, 3). A number of 19th century carpet factories existed in close proximity to the church, including on a large site across the canal to the west (WSM 19986) and Tomkinson's to the north-east (WSM 38287), and a chemical works previously existed around 180m to the north (WSM 36827). Several wharfs, providing access to and from the industry of the town onto the canal network, were also positioned to the north off Clensmore Street (WSM 36217; WSM 36218; WSM 36220; WSM 36221) and immediately adjacent to the west end of the church (WSM 12906).

Archaeological work in Kidderminster has generally been very limited in comparison to the amount of development that has taken place. However, a few projects have taken place in close proximity to the site. These have included the work at Callow Lane mentioned above, which evaluated in advance of development in 1990 and found medieval and post-medieval features (Hemmingway 1990; WSM 09814) and the 1950's excavation to the south-east of the church (WSM 19997). A further evaluation also took place nearby in 2007 which identified 18th and 19th century structures as well as industrial deposits, creamware pottery and kiln waste associated with the pottery works noted during the ring road construction in 1965 (Phear 2007; WSM 37306). A small watching brief was undertaken on Church Street in 1998 which recorded 18th and 19th century deposits (Cook 1998; WSM 40675).

The Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal to the west of the site is a Conservation Area, recognised for its value as an industrial heritage asset linking sites through the Midlands, first designated in 1978 and reviewed in 2007. South-east of the church, across the ring road, is the Church Street Conservation Area. This is based around the group of 18th and 19th century Georgian buildings located here and was first designated in 1993 and reviewed in 2009.

4   Results

The trenches and features recorded are shown in Figures 2-4 and Plates 1-9. The in situ archaeology revealed was all of post-medieval or later date and comprised mainly of evidence for

burial in the churchyard. Indications for dumping of waste material and landscaping activity across the area were also noted.

4.1.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The natural substrate across the site was observed in two separate sondages, the first in Trench 1 and the other in Trench 2. It comprised soft and loose light orangey sand with rare rounded pebbles (context 1057 and 2025) overlying compact reddish brown sandstone bedrock (context 1058 and 2026). In Trench 1, the sands were reached at around 1.10m below the current ground surface and the bedrock at 1.57m below the ground surface, at 43.41m AOD, (Plate 8). In Trench 2 a similar sequence was in evidence and the bedrock was encountered at 1.49m below the ground level, 43.44m AOD.

The excavated sondages had been targeted on areas of high amplitude response identified at a depth of approximately 1-1.50m below the surface during the geophysical survey. However, no evidence for the possible structure was found either cut into the natural deposits or in the material above. It is probable therefore that the anomaly represented an irregular uprising of the dense sandstone bedrock in this area.

4.1.2 Phase 2: Post-medieval deposits

No features or deposits pre-dating the post-medieval period were identified during the project. Directly above the natural deposits a clear graveyard subsoil layer was observed in both Trench 1 and Trench 2 (1002; 2002). This was a loose mid-orangey brown silty sand heavily disturbed by frequent intrusions, containing occasional stones and charcoal fragments (Plate 2). Disarticulated human bone (not retained or quantified, as this was reburied on site) and isolated pieces of coffin furniture were recovered from the layer alongside numerous dateable finds. These included a range of pottery from the 12[h] to 19th centuries and coins dated to the late 18th century. Slag and clay pipe fragments were also noted. The disturbance of the soil is indicative of intensive burial in the churchyard during the post-medieval period, with the inhumations in this part of the site likely to date to the later 18[h] century or earlier 19th century onwards, based on the dating of the finds recovered from the subsoil.

In total, across both trenches, 51 distinct grave cuts were seen to be cut into the subsoil and down into the natural sands, being mainly sub-rectangular in shape with rounded corners. These were arranged in at least three identified linear rows and, as would be expected in a Christian cemetery, orientated broadly east to west, in alignment with the church. The density of burial was high, with numerous grave cuts appearing to truncate earlier burials, and some of these were suggestive of re-excavation on the same plot, indicating potential expansion of graves for family groups. Of the grave cuts visible as individual features, they were generally between 1.74-2.24m in length and 0.55-0.75m in width.

Due to the nature of the project as a community training excavation with research focused upon the geophysical anomaly, coupled with the stipulations highlighted in the Brief (WCC 2012), no excavation of burials took place. Four grave cuts recorded during the excavation of the sondage in Trench 2 were seen to contain human bone; however, this was left in situ and not removed (Plates 3 and 4). These elements were identified as fragmentary crania and a left femur, all in poor condition. It was clear that the underlying geology had adversely affected the bone preservation. This was also noted with much of the bone recovered from the subsoil, where the acidic sands had reduced many of the disarticulated human remains to small fragmented pieces or powdery stains in the soil.

In addition to the grave cuts, the broken bases of three in situ headstones were recorded (1031; 1032; 1074) and a number of metal handles and fittings were seen in and around graves (Plate 3). It was apparent from this evidence, plus some indications of wood staining observed around the outside of a number of grave cuts, that burial was generally within wooden coffins. Because of the lack of excavation, phasing for the burials was not established, and given the mixed nature of the

soils on site and the difficulties in identifying grave locations, it is considered that many more were likely to have been present in the trench areas. Finds recovered from the surfaces of one of the grave fills (1066) could be dated to the later half of the 18th century, which correlates well with the dating evidence found in the graveyard soils across the site generally.

At the eastern end of Trench 2, a brick vaulted tomb was encountered and partially exposed (Plates 5 and 6). This comprised a brick arch roof (2012) with surrounding wall foundations - (2005) and (2008) - that appeared to define an entrance passage on its western side. This entrance had an irregular and roughly re-pointed blocking wall (2007) that infilled the space and was indicative of repeated opening and re-building. A packing deposit of light yellow brown silty sand (2006) was identified inside the walls and partly sealing the vaulted arch and it is likely that the structure supported an above ground monumental grave marker, such as a chest-tomb. The full extent of this tomb was not revealed and it was not explored due to its sensitive nature, but its size would suggest that it could have contained numerous internments. The bricks used in the main part of the structure are of dimensions commonly found during the early part of the 18h century. The blocking wall contained bricks more readily identified as late 18th century in date, so it is probable that the tomb was in use throughout the 1700s (pers comm S Robson-Glyde).

Across the area of Trench 1, discrete dumps of slag and industrial waste material were observed in the upper part of the subsoil and a large layer, 2.25m in length and 1.60m in width, formed of brownish black burnt sand with clinker and slag inclusions, was recorded in the centre of the trench (1063). It is documented that the churchyard was used for dumping of rubbish after it was closed to burials in 1872 (Tomkinson and Hall 1975, 29) and it is likely that this material is a result of this activity. The clinker and slag may have originated at the nearby canal wharf at the western end of the church, where a coal yard is shown on historic mapping, or perhaps from some of the surrounding industrial premises that existed in the area before the construction of the ring road.

4.1.3 Phase 3: Modern deposits

Evidence of the landscaping that occurred in the churchyard during the later 20th century was observed across the site and was particularly evident around the brick vaulted tomb in Trench 2. A brick rubble demolition deposit was revealed (2003) and on removal the gouge marks of a toothed machine bucket were seen on top of the brick tomb. A charnel pit [2011] was also recorded adjacent to the structure that appeared to have been excavated using a machine, as the width of the pit correlated with the size of the bucket indicated by the gouge marks. The pit was filled with disarticulated human remains (2010) and these are likely to have been disturbed during the landscaping work across the churchyard (Plate 7). As with the graves, the pit was not fully excavated and the human remains were left in situ.

The topsoil covering the graves had also clearly been disturbed by modern activity (1001; 2001). This was a loose dark greyish brown sand ranging from 0.15-0.48m in depth and containing disarticulated human bone (as with the subsoil, this was not retained or quantified, but was reburied on site), coffin furniture and broken iron railings. A substantial number of headstone fragments were also found in this layer, many of which had visible inscriptions and could be dated to the later 18th and 19h century. These were undoubtedly damaged as a result of the landscaping that took place in this area. The majority of dateable finds from the topsoil across the site ranged from the 12th to the 20th century. Of particular interest were finds that indicated activity on the site and in the vicinity for at least 3,000 years, and more specifically the past 1,000 years. These included worked flint of prehistoric origin, medieval floor tiles, lead shot, a pig iron ingot and slag, and, most notably, late 18th century creamware pottery wasters.

4.2   Artefactual analysis, by Dennis Williams

The artefactual assemblage, from 11 stratified contexts, included pottery, brick, glass, leather, metal, shell, stone and tile (Table 1). The physical condition of the pottery was used as a guide to the overall state of the material, and its low levels of abrasion and mean sherd weight, which was average (ie ≈ 10g), showed that this was generally good.

period	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight (g)
prehistoric	stone	flint	-	1	1
prehistoric	stone	flint	flake	1	4
medieval	ceramic	-	floor tile	9	1368
medieval	ceramic	-	pot	8	86
medieval	ceramic	-	tile	1	10
medieval	metal	lead	seal	1	6
medieval	stone	sandstone	-	1	214
medieval	stone	sandstone	wall	4	2084
medieval/ post-medieval	glass	-	vessel	1	3
medieval/ post-medieval	stone	blue lias	-	4	876
medieval/ post-medieval	stone	limestone	-	1	544
medieval/ post-medieval	stone	sandstone	-	15	1836
medieval/ post-medieval	stone	slate	roof tile	15	482
post-medieval	ceramic	-	brick	91	13560
post-medieval	ceramic	-	brick/tile	2	998
post-medieval	ceramic	-	clay pipe	143	300
post-medieval	ceramic	-	floor tile	3	1604
post-medieval	ceramic	-	kiln furniture	10	175
post-medieval	ceramic	-	kiln furniture?	1	100
post-medieval	ceramic	-	marble	2	8
post-medieval	ceramic	-	mortar?	1	16
post-medieval	ceramic	-	pot	240	2588
post-medieval	ceramic	-	roof tile	112	8338
post-medieval	ceramic	-	wall tile	5	106
post-medieval	ceramic	fireclay	kiln furniture	18	670
post-medieval	ceramic	fired clay	kiln furniture	1	6
post-medieval	cinder	-	-	48	546
post-medieval	coal	-	-	1	10

post-medieval	metal	brass	handle	1	8
post-medieval	metal	brass	lock plate	1	4
post-medieval	metal	copper alloy	buckle	1	6
post-medieval	metal	copper alloy	coin	4	28
post-medieval	metal	copper alloy	token	1	4
post-medieval	metal	iron	backplate	5	192
post-medieval	metal	iron	handle	73	5132
post-medieval	metal	iron	ingot	1	1130
post-medieval	metal	iron	nail	36	132
post-medieval	metal	iron	railing	1	512
post-medieval	metal	iron	stud	24	52
post-medieval	metal	lead	shot	2	96
post-medieval	metal	lead	waste	2	40
post-medieval	slag	slag(Fe)	-	118	7240
post-medieval	stone	sandstone	floor tile	1	124
post-medieval	stone	sandstone	roof tile	5	416
post-medieval	stone	slate	pencil	1	2
post-medieval/ modern	ceramic	-	drain	40	4460
post-medieval/ modern	ceramic	-	floor tile	1	320
post-medieval/ modern	ceramic	-	pot	156	1294
post-medieval/ modern	ceramic	-	wall tile	8	62
post-medieval/ modern	glass	-	marble	7	60
post-medieval/ modern	glass	-	vessel	425	6366
post-medieval/ modern	glass	--	waste	1	4
post-medieval/ modern	glass	-	window	30	172
post-medieval/ modern	metal	brass	button	2	4
post-medieval/ modern	metal	brass	pipe stand	1	36
post-medieval/ modern	metal	brass	ring	1	4
post-medieval/ modern	metal	brass	wheel	1	14

post-medieval/ modern	metal	iron	latch	1	8
post-medieval/ modern	stone	slate	roof tile	5	74
modern	ceramic	-	insulator	2	20
modern	glass	-	vessel	4	904
modern	metal	-	electrical	1	208
modern	metal	-	toy gun	1	46
modern	metal	copper alloy	coin	2	16
modern	metal	iron	hoe	1	326
modern	metal	iron	knife	1	60
modern	mineral	coal	-	2	48
modern	organic	leather	shoe	1	114
modern	plastic	-	button	1	1
modern	plastic	-	comb	1	8
modern	plastic	-	glazing	1	172
modern	plastic	-	record	1	10
modern	plastic	-	rim	1	6
modern	rubber	-	stopper	2	34
undated	bone	-	-	2	38
undated	bone	animal bone	-	5	66
undated	charcoal	-	-	9	14
undated	metal	copper alloy	buckle	1	10
undated	metal	copper alloy	coin	1	10
undated	metal	iron	hook	1	170
undated	metal	iron	horse shoe	1	134
undated	metal	iron	nail	35	383
undated	metal	iron	screw	1	64
undated	metal	iron	spike	1	314
undated	metal	iron	unident	2	84
undated	metal	lead	rod	1	6

undated	metal	lead	sheet	3	154
undated	metal	lead	socket	1	196
undated	shell	oyster	-	7	66
			totals:	1789	68217

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

The pottery comprised medieval, post-medieval, and modern sherds, as summarised in Table 2.

period	fabric code	fabric common name	count	weight (g)
medieval	55	Worcester-type sandy unglazed ware	3	24
medieval	64.1	Worcester-type sandy glazed ware	2	24
medieval	64.2	Glazed sandy white ware	3	38
post-medieval	78	Post-medieval red wares	58	1534
post-medieval	81	Stonewares	5	26
post-medieval	83	Porcelain	3	2
post-medieval	84	Creamware	154	807
post-medieval	91	Post-medieval buff wares	5	54
post-medieval	100	Miscellaneous post-medieval wares	14	87
post-medieval	108	Midlands purple ware	1	78
post-medieval/ modern	81	Stonewares	26	286
post-medieval/ modern	85	Modern china	127	854
post-medieval/ modern	100	Miscellaneous post-medieval wares	3	154
		totals:	404	3968

Table 2: Quantification of the pottery

4.2.1 Summary of artefactual evidence

The context finds summary, with terminus *post quem date* ranges, is shown in Table 3 below. All the finds described below are treated as from unstratified/topsoil/subsoil deposits (ie a graveyard soil), unless otherwise stated.

Pottery

Much of the pottery was recovered from topsoil 1001 and subsoil 1002. Small sherds from 12th–14th century Worcester cooking pots (fabric 55) were residual in these contexts, and also in subsoil 2002. Worcester-type sandy glazed ware (fabric 64.1) and glazed sandy white ware (fabric 64.2), also dating from the 12th–14th centuries.

A range of post-medieval wares comprised:

17th/18th century: black-glazed red wares (fabric 78), buff wares with slip-trailed decoration (fabric 91; 18th century), Midlands purple ware (fabric 108; 17th century)

Late 18[h]/early 19th century: creamware (fabric 84; later 18th century), pearlware (fabric 100), blue-decorated porcelain (fabric 83), and miscellaneous stonewares (fabric 81).

The creamware (fabric 84) was especially notable (found in topsoil and subsoil, grave fill 1066 and infill 2006). This was found as biscuit-fired (unglazed) wasters, as well as glazed sherds. Some of the latter material may have been the result of domestic discard, but in some instances the glaze was poorly finished, or had pieces of grit embedded in it, consistent with this being waster material from production. There was one example of a glazed sherd adhering to a thick piece of fireclay typical of a saggar base (the saggar used to enclose pottery during glaze firing, in order to prevent contamination of the glaze by dust within the kiln). These observations point towards the likelihood of later 18th century pottery production near to the church, which coincides with other archaeological evidence in close proximity (for a documentary account of evidence for the business see Hampson 1994). The site assemblage was able to extend the range of types made by this manufactory by the addition of a decorated plate type (see Plate 9). However, all of the earlier pottery finds from topsoil, and subsoil were residual, as they were accompanied by 19[h]–20th century mass-produced china and glazed earthenwares from the same contexts.

Other finds

Kiln furniture

Small fragments from coarse fireclay saggars comprised curved walls, and flat lids and bases, including the one mentioned previously with creamware waster material adhering. Curved rods of a finer fireclay were probably either the remains of spacer rings used to support vessels within the saggars, or padding used to fill gaps in the kiln furniture.

Bone

All human bone from the site was not examined in detail and was reburied. Fragments of sheep bone were also recovered from topsoil and subsoil.

Brick

Several fragments of brick, ranging in thickness from 2 to 2½ inches, found in topsoil, were probably late 17th to 18th century in date. Later 18th/19th century brick, 3 inches thick, was also found in topsoil.

Roof tile

Numerous fragments of flat roof tile, probably 17th–18th century in date, were recorded, as well as 19[h]–20th century slate and machine-made tile.

Floor tile

Fragments of medieval floor tile with oxidised fabrics were probably 13th–14th century, from Worcester (pers comm L Griffin). Several bore traces of glaze and slip, but only one still exhibited a design, possibly that of a griffin. Fragments of unglazed 17th–18th century floor tile and a 19th–20th century encaustic tile, with a facsimile medieval design, were also noted.

Clay pipe

Intact bowls were datable by their form (Oswald 1975): two with raised leaf decoration to 1810–50, and one with an unusual moulded claw design to 1830–1900. Other diagnostic bowl fragments dated to 1680–1730, with two bearing a 'hand' stamp with the letters 'E I' on the heel.

Glass

Assorted 19th–20[h] century vessel glass, including modern bottles and jars, was recovered.

Leather

A child's shoe with a leather upper and rubber sole was modern.

Metal

The most notable iron finds were cast-iron drop handles from coffins of late 18[h] to early 19th century date. Some had the remains of iron back-plates still attached. Corroded iron studs, used to attach fabric coverings to the outsides of coffins, were also in evidence. Iron nails in various sizes were recovered, the smaller ones probably being from coffins.

Other identifiable iron and steel objects included a modern kitchen knife and a garden hoe, and the decorative top of a cast-iron railing. An unusual item was a small ingot of pig iron with slag attached, suggesting that post-medieval smelting may have taken place nearby.

Brass items were also post-medieval or modern, comprising assorted plumbing and mechanical fittings, a small drop handle (probably from furniture rather than a coffin), plated flat buttons, and two small brass buckles, probably from clothing.

Two items of lead shot were found. A uniformly spherical, 17.5mm diameter ball was drop cast and probably from a late 18th or 19th century pistol, while a 24mm diameter musket ball was less regular in shape as a result of mould casting, and probably 16th to 18th century in date.

A lead disc with a star decoration appeared to be part of a medieval cloth seal, possibly as early as the 13th century.

Coins comprised: Charles II farthing, 1672–79, George II farthing 1730–39, George III halfpenny 1770–75, George III halfpenny 1799, Queen Elizabeth II halfpenny 1959, Queen Elizabeth II penny 1965, and a very corroded copper alloy coin, possibly a modern pre-decimal (pre-1971) penny, as well as a Conder token (worth a farthing), bearing the head of Isaac Newton dated to1790–99. This type of 'coinage' was minted privately in response to a shortage of small denomination coins during the 18th century.

Rubber

There were two 20th century, vulcanised rubber screw stoppers from bottles: one was marked 'War Grade', with a concave top, presumably to save on material, whilst the other was from a local firm 'Hopkins Garlick & Co, Kidderminster'.

Shell

Shells from oysters, a popular and plentiful post-medieval foodstuff, even in inland areas.

Slag

A single fragment of dense, tap slag was from a late post-medieval or modern blast furnace, while other iron slag recovered from topsoil and subsoil was mostly porous with traces of limestone flux adhering, suggesting this waste came from post-medieval smelting. This material may have been contemporary with the pig iron ingot described above.

Stone

Numerous fragments of gravestones were found, as well as of building stone, some with lime mortar adhering. The latter included some fragments of dressed stone (one with a fine skimmed plaster finish), possibly of medieval origin. Most of this stone comprised local red or grey sandstones, though a few fragments of a smoother grey stone, probably Blue Lias obtained from further afield, were also noted. Grey slate was probably 19th or 20th century roofing material. A more unusual slate find from topsoil was a Victorian slate pencil, approximately 2 inches long.

Lithics

Two pieces of prehistoric worked flint comprised a flake, and a retouched flake, but these were undiagnostic in terms of precise dating.

context	material class	object specific type	fabric code	count	weight (g)	start date	end date	*tpq* date range
	ceramic	brick	0	3	282	0	0	
	ceramic	brick	0	10	306	0	0	
	ceramic	brick	0	1	208	1650	1750	
	ceramic	brick	0	1	1168	1650	1750	
	ceramic	brick	0	1	458	0	0	
	ceramic	brick	0	1	184	1650	1750	
	ceramic	brick	0	1	462	1650	1750	
	ceramic	brick	0	1	132	0	0	
	ceramic	brick	0	2	118	0	0	
	ceramic	brick	0	1	28	0	0	
	ceramic	brick	0	1	790	1700	1800	
	ceramic	brick	0	1	1344	1700	1750	
	ceramic	brick	0	1	1698	1784	1840	
	ceramic	brick	0	1	672	0	0	
	ceramic	brick	0	1	976	1700	1750	
	ceramic	brick	0	1	1040	1700	1750	
	stone	-	0	3	288	0	0	
	stone	-	0	2	468	0	0	
	stone	-	0	1	544	0	0	
	stone	-	0	2	796	0	0	
1001	ceramic	roof tile	0	7	554	1600	1850	1965-2013
	ceramic	roof tile	0	1	286	1800	1900	
	ceramic	roof tile	0	10	968	1600	1850	
	ceramic	roof tile	0	11	450	1600	1850	
	ceramic	roof tile	0	5	354	1600	1850	
	ceramic	roof tile	0	6	114	1600	1850	
	ceramic	clay pipe	0	3	8	1600	1900	
	ceramic	floor tile	0	1	320	1830	1930	
	ceramic	floor tile	0	3	266	1300	1500	
	ceramic	floor tile	0	1	366	1300	1500	
	ceramic	floor tile	0	1	182	1300	1500	
	ceramic	floor tile	0	1	164	1300	1500	
	ceramic	floor tile	0	1	70	1300	1500	
	ceramic	roof tile	0	3	270	1600	1850	
	ceramic	roof tile	0	1	94	1600	1850	
	metal	coin	0	1	10	1965	1965	
	metal	token	0	1	4	1790	1799	
	metal	coin	0	1	6	1959	1959	
	metal	coin	0	1	6	1672	1679	
	stone	roof tile	0	5	74	1800	1950	
	ceramic	clay pipe	0	1	6	1690	1720	
	ceramic	clay pipe	0	1	2	1600	1900	

ceramic	clay pipe	0	1	8	1830	1900
ceramic	clay pipe	0	1	6	1810	1850
ceramic	clay pipe	0	1	2	1600	1900
ceramic	clay pipe	0	1	2	1810	1850
ceramic	clay pipe	0	2	4	1770	1840
ceramic	clay pipe	0	1	4	1680	1730
stone	pencil	0	1	2	1830	1900
metal	waste	0	2	40	1600	1900
metal	shot	0	1	30	1780	1870
stone	flake	0	1	1	0	0
metal	coin	0	1	10	0	0
metal	handle	0	12	782	1750	1900
metal	handle	0	2	264	1750	1900
metal	nail	0	5	12	1750	1900
metal	nail	0	1	10	0	0
metal	handle	0	3	236	1750	1900
metal	unident	0	1	42	0	0
metal	horse shoe	0	1	134	0	0
metal	handle	0	1	200	1750	1900
metal	handle	0	2	88	1750	1900
metal	nail	0	1	54	0	0
metal	screw	0	1	64	0	0
metal	spike	0	1	314	0	0
metal	railing	0	1	512	1800	1900
metal	stud	0	2	4	1750	1900
metal	lockplate	0	1	4	1800	1900
metal	sheet	0	3	154	0	0
metal	nail	0	5	130	0	0
metal	hook	0	1	170	0	0
metal	pipestand	0	1	36	1850	1950
metal	ingot	0	1	1130	1750	1900
stone	wall	0	2	1924	1066	1539
stone	wall	0	2	160	1066	1539
ceramic	drain	0	2	1464	1850	1950
ceramic	roof tile	0	5	364	1600	1850
ceramic	drain	0	25	1478	1850	1950
ceramic	roof tile	0	2	142	1600	1850
ceramic	roof tile	0	4	280	1600	1850
ceramic	floor tile	0	1	330	1600	1850
stone	roof tile	0	7	182	1800	1950
ceramic	floor tile	0	1	1050	1600	1900
ceramic	wall tile	0	5	106	1850	1900
stone	roof tile	0	5	416	1600	1850
ceramic	drain	0	2	352	1850	1950

ceramic	drain	0	5	210	1850	1950	
ceramic	wall tile	0	4	32	1850	1950	
slag	-	0	42	2720	1600	1900	
slag	-	0	18	1190	1600	1900	
slag	-	0	11	788	1600	1900	
slag	-	0	18	894	1600	1900	
slag	-	0	12	1020	1600	1900	
slag	-	0	3	194	1600	1900	
cinder	-	0	17	274	1600	1900	
cinder	-	0	21	202	1600	1900	
coal	-	0	1	10	1600	1900	
ceramic	drain	0	3	856	1850	1950	
ceramic	pot	78	5	50	1600	1800	
ceramic	pot	91	1	4	1700	1800	
ceramic	pot	85	49	288	1800	1950	
ceramic	pot	81	10	132	1700	1950	
ceramic	pot	100	1	46	1600	1900	
ceramic	pot	83	3	2	1750	1950	
ceramic	pot	100	1	1	1780	1830	
ceramic	insulator	0	2	20	1900	1950	
ceramic	wall tile	0	2	6	1850	1950	
ceramic	pot	84	17	78	1760	1790	
ceramic	pot	84	16	50	1760	1790	
ceramic	pot	84	4	16	1760	1790	
ceramic	marble	0	1	4	1600	1900	
ceramic	pot	78	12	488	1600	1800	
ceramic	pot	85	37	286	1800	1950	
ceramic	pot	78	17	432	1600	1900	
ceramic	pot	100	3	154	1850	1950	
ceramic	pot	84	14	68	1760	1790	
ceramic	pot	84	2	12	1760	1790	
ceramic	pot	84	5	16	1760	1790	
ceramic	pot	100	2	12	1780	1830	
ceramic	pot	78	1	10	1600	1800	
ceramic	pot	81	9	64	1700	1950	
ceramic	pot	91	2	16	1700	1800	
ceramic	pot	100	2	16	1700	1900	
shell		0	1	38	0	0	
ceramic	kiln furniture	0	3	232	1760	1790	
ceramic	kiln furniture	0	1	20	1760	1790	
ceramic	drain	0	1	30	1850	1950	
ceramic	kiln furniture	0	3	12	1760	1790	

ceramic	wall tile	0	1	16	1850	1950
glass	vessel	0	40	278	1850	2013
glass	marble	0	2	20	1850	2013
glass	vessel	0	9	150	1850	2013
glass	vessel	0	33	652	1850	2013
glass	vessel	0	18	202	1850	2013
glass	window	0	4	12	1900	2013
glass	vessel	0	73	947	1850	2013
glass	vessel	0	2	82	1872	1930
glass	vessel	0	22	204	1850	2013
glass	window	0	4	16	1850	2013
glass	marble	0	5	40	1850	2013
glass	vessel	0	48	732	1850	2013
glass	vessel	0	36	594	1850	2013
glass	window	0	5	96	1850	2013
glass	vessel	0	22	298	1850	2013
glass	vessel	0	33	762	1850	2013
glass	window	0	7	20	1850	2013
glass	vessel	0	1	432	1990	2013
glass	vessel	0	1	70	1950	2013
glass	vessel	0	1	234	1950	2013
metal	knife	0	1	60	1900	2000
metal	hoe	0	1	326	1900	2000
metal	wheel	0	1	14	1800	1950
metal	ring	0	1	4	1800	1950
glass	vessel	0	1	168	1928	1980
organic	shoe	0	1	114	1950	1970
bone		0	2	38	0	0
metal	toy gun	0	1	46	1965	1975
plastic	comb	0	1	8	1960	1980
plastic	record	0	1	10	1960	1980
metal	electrical	0	1	208	1960	1980
rubber	stopper	0	1	16	1930	1955
rubber	stopper	0	1	18	1939	1945
bone	-	0	2	10	0	0
mineral	coal	0	2	48	1900	2013
metal	button	0	2	4	1850	1950
plastic	glazing	0	1	172	1933	2000
ceramic	marble	0	1	4	1800	1900
stone	roof tile	0	5	46	1800	1950
plastic	button	0	1	1	1950	2013
ceramic	pot	64.1	2	24	1200	1400
ceramic	pot	108	1	78	1600	1700
ceramic	pot	55	1	12	1075	1400

	ceramic	clay pipe	0	16	32	1600	1900	
	ceramic	clay pipe	0	5	4	1600	1900	
	ceramic	clay pipe	0	30	62	1600	1900	
	ceramic	brick	0	6	486	0	0	
	ceramic	brick	0	3	210	0	0	
	ceramic	brick	0	1	450	1650	1750	
	ceramic	brick/tile	0	1	548	0	0	
	ceramic	brick	0	1	100	0	0	
	ceramic	brick	0	1	14	0	0	
	stone	-	0	2	174	0	0	
	stone	-	0	1	52	0	0	
	stone	-	0	1	28	0	0	
	ceramic	roof tile	0	8	436	1600	1850	
	ceramic	roof tile	0	11	810	1600	1850	
	ceramic	roof tile	0	4	420	1600	1850	
	ceramic	roof tile	0	15	1080	1600	1850	
	ceramic	roof tile	0	3	172	1600	1850	
	ceramic	roof tile	0	1	70	1600	1850	
	ceramic	clay pipe	0	12	24	1600	1900	
	ceramic	clay pipe	0	13	22	1600	1900	
	ceramic	clay pipe	0	1	2	1600	1900	
	ceramic	clay pipe	0	14	24	1600	1900	
	ceramic	clay pipe	0	2	6	1600	1900	
1002	ceramic	clay pipe	0	2	2	1600	1900	1900-2013
	ceramic	clay pipe	0	1	2	1600	1900	
	ceramic	clay pipe	0	2	6	1600	1900	
	ceramic	pot	85	3	4	1900	1950	
	ceramic	floor tile	0	1	68	1300	1500	
	ceramic	floor tile	0	1	252	1300	1500	
	ceramic	kiln furniture	0	3	6	1760	1790	
	metal	coin	0	1	4	1730	1739	
	metal	coin	0	1	6	1770	1775	
	metal	coin	0	1	12	1799	1799	
	slag	-	0	2	38	1600	1900	
	ceramic	kiln furniture	0	2	76	1760	1790	
	ceramic	pot	84	3	12	1760	1790	
	ceramic	pot	84	3	6	1760	1790	
	ceramic	pot	84	1	1	1700	1950	
	plastic	rim	0	1	6	1907	1950	
	ceramic	clay pipe	0	1	10	1760	1800	
	ceramic	clay pipe	0	1	4	1760	1800	
	ceramic	clay pipe	0	1	4	1680	1730	
	metal	handle	0	14	880	1750	1900	
	metal	handle	0	2	210	1750	1900	

metal	unident	0	1	42	0	0
metal	handle	0	9	384	1750	1900
metal	handle	0	2	296	1750	1900
metal	nail	0	24	90	1750	1900
metal	stud	0	5		1750	1900
metal	backplate	0	4	154	1750	1900
metal	handle	0	1	8	1750	1900
metal	handle	0	4	258	1750	1900
metal	backplate	0	1	38	1750	1900
metal	nail	0	4	24	1750	1900
metal	nail	0	2	48	0	0
ceramic	floor tile	0	1	224	1600	1850
ceramic	roof tile	0	1	30	1600	1850
stone	-	0	1	214	1066	1539
stone	-	0	1	240	0	0
slag	-	0	6	194	1600	1900
cinder	-	0	8	38	1600	1900
charcoal	-	0	9	14	0	0
ceramic	pot	78	19	466	1600	1800
ceramic	pot	84	30	166	1760	1790
ceramic	pot	84	34	210	1760	1790
ceramic	pot	91	2	34	1700	1800
ceramic	pot	85	27	188	1900	1950
ceramic	pot	100	8	12	1780	1830
ceramic	pot	81	7	90	1700	1950
ceramic	pot	78	2	44	1600	1800
ceramic	wall tile	0	1	8	1850	1950
ceramic	kiln furniture	0	2	8	1760	1790
ceramic	kiln furniture?	0	1	100	1700	1900
shell	-	0	1	8	0	0
shell	-	0	1	8	0	0
shell	-	0	1	1	0	0
shell	-	0	1	3	0	0
ceramic	kiln furniture	0	1	100	1760	1790
ceramic	kiln furniture	0	1	46	1760	1790
ceramic	kiln furniture	0	2	64	1760	1790
ceramic	kiln furniture	0	1	12	1760	1790
ceramic	mortar?	0	1	16	1600	1900
glass	vessel	0	35	510	1850	2013
metal	stud	0	1	2	1750	1900

	metal	nail	0	3	24	0	0	
	metal	nail	0	9	26	0	0	
	metal	shot	0	1	66	1540	1800	
	metal	buckle	0	1	6	0	0	
	metal	buckle	0	1	10	0	0	
	metal	latch	0	1	8	1800	1950	
	glass	vessel	0	6	38	1850	2013	
	glass	vessel	0	4	54	1850	2013	
	glass	vessel	0	5	36	1850	2013	
	metal	rod	0	1	6	0	0	
	metal	handle	0	1	44	1750	1900	
	shell	-	0	1	6	0	0	
	ceramic	pot	55	1	2	1075	1400	
	ceramic	pot	64.2	3	38	1200	1400	
	ceramic	clay pipe	0	15	24	1600	1900	
1003	metal	handle	0	1	20	1750	1900	1750-1900
	metal	stud	0	6	14	1750	1900	
	metal	nail	0	6	34	0	0	
1021	metal	nail	0	2	10	0	0	-
1066	ceramic	pot	84	1	8	1760	1790	1760-1790
	ceramic	pot	84	1	16	1760	1790	
2001	ceramic	brick	0	5	618	0	0	1900-2013
	ceramic	brick	0	1	144	1650	1750	
	ceramic	brick	0	8	90	0	0	
	ceramic	brick	0	19	382	0	0	
	stone	-	0	2	70	0	0	
	stone	-	0	1	176	0	0	
	stone	-	0	1	144	0	0	
	stone	-	0	1	170	0	0	
	stone	-	0	1	26	0	0	
	ceramic	roof tile	0	7	462	1600	1850	
	ceramic	roof tile	0	1	268	1600	1850	
	stone	floor tile	0	1	124	1600	1900	
	stone	roof tile	0	1	216	1800	1950	
	ceramic	clay pipe	0	2	6	1600	1900	
	ceramic	clay pipe	0	1	1	1600	1900	
	shell	oyster	0	1	2	0	0	
	metal	seal	0	1	6	1200	1300	
	slag	-	0	3	72	1600	1900	
	ceramic	roof tile	0	3	314	1600	1850	
	ceramic	drain	0	2	70	1850	1950	
	stone	roof tile	0	1	16	1800	1950	
	slag	-	0	3	130	1600	1900	
	cinder	-	0	2	32	1600	1900	

	ceramic	pot	84	4	10	1760	1790	
	ceramic	pot	84	14	96	1760	1790	
	ceramic	pot	78	1	24	1600	1800	
	ceramic	pot	78	1	20	1600	1800	
	ceramic	pot	81	4	20	1700	1950	
	ceramic	pot	85	11	88	1900	1950	
	ceramic	kiln furniture	0	1	88	1760	1790	
	ceramic	kiln furniture	0	1	6	1600	1900	
	ceramic	kiln furniture	0	1	32	1760	1790	
	ceramic	kiln furniture	0	1	8	1760	1790	
	ceramic	kiln furniture	0	2	8	1760	1790	
	metal	nail	0	1	2	1740	1900	
	metal	nail	0	1	8	0	0	
	glass	vessel	0	10	130	1850	2013	
	glass	vessel	0	17	344	1850	2013	
	glass	window	0	8	26	1850	2013	
	ceramic	kiln furniture	0	1	48	1760	1790	
	metal	handle	0	3	88	1750	1900	
	metal	stud	0	2	4	1750	1900	
	metal	nail	0	1	6	0	0	
	ceramic	roof tile	0	3	400	1600	1850	
	ceramic	clay pipe	0	1	1	1600	1900	
	ceramic	pot	84	1	14	1760	1790	
	ceramic	brick/tile	0	1	450	1600	1700	
	ceramic	tile	0	1	10	0	0	
	bone	-	0	3	56	0	0	
	ceramic	kiln furniture	0	1	56	1760	1790	
	ceramic	pot	84	1	16	1760	1790	
2002	ceramic	clay pipe	0	9	16	1600	1900	1850-2013
	glass	vessel	0	1	4	1850	1950	
	glass	waste	0	1	4	1850	1950	
	stone	flake	0	1	4	0	0	
	metal	handle	0	10	554	1750	1900	
	metal	handle	0	4	654	1750	1900	
	metal	nail	0	2	4	1750	1900	
	ceramic	pot	84	1	4	1760	1790	
	glass	vessel	0	5	195	1850	2013	
	glass	window	0	2	2	1850	2013	

	metal	handle	0	2	114	1750	1900	
	metal	stud	0	7	26	1750	1900	
	metal	nail	0	1	1	0	0	
	ceramic	pot	55	1	10	1075	1400	
2003	stone	-	0	1	80	0	0	1850-2013
	stone	roof tile	0	1	22	1800	1950	
	metal	socket	0	1	196	0	0	
	glass	vessel	0	2	28	1850	2013	
	glass	vessel	0	2	78	1850	2013	
2006	ceramic	brick		17	1196	0	0	1850-2013
	ceramic	clay pipe	0	1	2	1600	1900	
	ceramic	pot	84	1	4	1760	1790	
	glass	vessel	0	1	3	1850	2013	
2013	ceramic	kiln furniture	0	1	28	1760	1790	1760-1900
	metal	stud	0	1	2	1750	1900	
	metal	nail	0	3	32	0	0	

Table 3 Finds summary by context, with terminus post quem date ranges

5   Project conclusions

The *in situ* archaeology encountered during the *Dig Minster* community project was all of post-medieval and later date, with the earliest deposits encountered probably 18th century in origin. The post-medieval remains included numerous burials and a brick-vaulted tomb and although the investigations only covered a limited area, it is highly likely that archaeology of a similar nature will be present across the remainder of the churchyard.

The focus of the project - to evaluate the nature of the geophysical anomaly that potentially demonstrated evidence of the possible Saxon minster site - was investigated in two targeted sondages within the trench area. No evidence for the possible structure was found either cut into the natural deposits or in the material above. Rather, natural geology was revealed. This does not preclude the site of St Mary and All Saints church being the location for the Saxon minster, but it does demonstrate that the geophysical anomaly in the churchyard is not that of a buried structure.

The geophysical survey also identified a number of locations for what were considered to be burial vaults and the discovery of a brick-built vaulted tomb at the eastern end of Trench 2 supports these interpretations. It was positioned exactly as located by the ground-penetrating radar, although it was first revealed at a much higher depth than suggested, around 0.10m below the ground surface. It is considered to date to the 18[h] century because of the bricks used and it is probable that the upper brickwork of this structure acted as a foundation for a chest-tomb monument. This type of marker was a standard Georgian funerary monument for high-status tombs and these often had carved decoration on the sides and inscriptions on the top, sometimes being surrounded by iron railings (English Heritage 2011, 4). Due to the nature of the excavation here its full size and construction was not established, but as a comparable example a vault of similar form was discovered during the excavation of Birmingham's St Martin's-in-the-Bull Ring churchyard. This was 2.70m by 2.70m in external size and when excavated, was found to be internally whitewashed and with bricked-up openings at both ends, containing 6 adults and 2 infants across two levels (Brickley *et al* 2006, 55-56; Fig. 57). With the tomb here at St Mary and All Saints, the position on the north side of the church, traditionally the least favoured part of the churchyard, suggests that either the more privileged locations were already taken or that the individual or family for whom it was built were of slightly lesser status. Aerial photographs of the churchyard from the 1960s show

a chest tomb still standing in this location and the evidence indicates that it was demolished during the modern landscaping of the churchyard.

As none of the graves were excavated and there were no human remains lifted from the site for study, the demography, stature or pathology of any of the remains encountered was not established. The poor preservation of many of the remains observed suggests that this would have been extremely difficult however. What was clearly evidenced by the number of graves recorded was the high-density of interment in this part of the churchyard during the 18th and 19th centuries. This is potentially representative of the population expansion experienced in the town during the industrial period, which nearly doubled between 1811 and 1831 (Gilbert 2004, 85). It also correlates with the need to close the churchyard in 1872 because it was full, having been the only burial ground in the town until the early 19th century (Tomkinson and Hall 1975, 20). With the likely date for the inhumations found here, the suggestion can be made that this part of the churchyard was a post-medieval extension and that medieval burial was focused elsewhere on the site. This is a tentative hypothesis however, as no medieval remains were revealed and the full sequence of burial was not determined; many earlier graves may be present beneath those observed. Therefore, the extent of the medieval churchyard has not been established during this project and the area for this medieval urban component, defined by the Central Marches Historic Towns Survey (Buteux 1996, 5), has not been altered. What was indicated by the large amount of iron drop-handle coffin fittings recovered, as well as the evidence for wood staining, was that many of these burials were probably once within wooden coffins. Elm was the traditional wood used for coffins until the later 19th century, when oak became more fashionable (Litten 1991, 90), but no remains were suitable for removal and analysis. The amount of human bone found in the topsoil, plus the discovery of a charnel pit, suggests that there was substantial disturbance of burials when the churchyard was landscaped in the 20th century.

Although deposits or features predating the post-medieval period were not revealed, evidence of landscape use in this area and activity on the site in later periods was broadly established. This was mainly a result of the large amount of finds recovered from the topsoil and subsoil. Whilst unstratified and not dated to a precise period, the two pieces of flint found, one a retouched flake, indicate a prehistoric presence in the vicinity and are likely to represent activity of a transitory nature. Given the prominent position of the site, and the immediate presence of the Stour river valley below, this would be an ideal location for hunting camps or processing sites of early prehistoric date. As mentioned above, evidence of pre-urban settlement at Kidderminster is limited and only unstratified prehistoric artefacts have been found in the wider parish more generally. Therefore these finds certainly improve our archaeological understanding of prehistoric activity in the area.

A limited number of medieval pottery sherds from the 12th to 14h centuries, as well as the 13th to 14th century floor tile fragments, represent artefacts from the earliest documented presence of the current church on this site. It is likely that these finds were deposited in the churchyard following later alteration and development of the church. Additionally, the small lead seal object with star decoration may also be of medieval date and connected with the use of the church. Of potential further interest was the discovery of a lead musket ball dated to the 16th to 18th century. It is appealing, but not definitive, to associate this with the reported Civil War skirmish that is thought to have occurred on the north side of the church and to which the shot marks noted on the exterior stonework of the chantry are traditionally ascribed.

The evidence of industrial working in the form of dumped slag waste areas on the site was supported by additional analysis of the slag finds from the topsoil and subsoil. This was mostly porous with a low density and was suggested to be from post-medieval smelting, as was a small ingot of pig iron with slag attached. Dense tap slag from a late post-medieval or modern blast furnace was also found in topsoil. It is unlikely to be the case that industrial activities were taking place in the churchyard itself. The material was probably imported after burials ceased. It may have originated at the nearby canal wharf at the western end of the church, where a coal yard is

shown on historic mapping and engraving and photographs indicate a heavy build up of industry here in the later 19th and early 20th centuries.

Also potentially existing in this area, close to the canal wharf and now under the ring road, was the site of a small pottery works, active for a short period in the late 18th century (Section 3.2 above). The most interesting post-medieval pottery finds from the topsoil and subsoil in the trenches here probably relate to this enterprise. These consisted of late 18h century biscuit-fired wasters and glazed sherds of creamware, some of which were poorly finished or had pieces of grit embedded, as well as kiln furniture such as saggars and spacers. These correlate well with the pottery and kiln artefacts dated to around 1770-80 found when the ring road was constructed and during the evaluation conducted south of the ring road in 2007 (Walker 1965; Phear 2007; Section 3.2 above). It is unlikely that the finds of this type in the churchyard had been brought from any distance away and are thought to be related to dumping of material from this works, rather than coming from another site or having been transported down the canal. Later landscaping activity in the churchyard may also have imported material from the vicinity.

Creamware had a limited production span and can be specifically dated from 1760 to 1790 when it was most desirable as a domestic tableware; thus it is likely that the pottery was established to specialise in the production of this before it eventually ceased to function in 1798 (Hampson 1994, 19; Gilbert 2004, 69). It is noted that no marked pieces of Kidderminster pottery have ever been found and there was not any clear structural remains of the works found in the previous archaeological work in this area. However, it is almost certain that this material marks local production and documentary research has supported this conclusion (see Hampson 1994). Some indication as to the form of the site is provided by an engraving of Kidderminster from around 1780, which shows a bottle kiln in close proximity to the church (Hampson 1994, 21; Fig. 1). Cartographic and documentary sources also suggest that the site was converted into a carpet works and workshops in the 19h century, but that these later buildings retained three sides around a courtyard with an arched entrance that may have been the original shape of the pottery works (Hampson 1994, 24; Fig. 2).

As an evaluative exercise the project provided an excellent training opportunity for the volunteers, although the site type (in the absence of structural archaeology associated with a minster building) was not conducive to a fuller community excavation due to the nature of the archaeology encountered. The small scale of the available area to excavate down to deeper deposits, a result of safety and archaeological considerations, also meant that at times, the involvement of large numbers of volunteers was limited.

Outside of purely archaeological outcomes, the project was successful in engaging local people with the history of Kidderminster and heritage more widely. Volunteer feedback, both formally and informally, was uniformly positive whilst purely in numerical terms, the project had a substantial public impact. Ten school groups visited the site, bringing 327 children to undertake educational activities; at least 400 members of the public came to the site on the open days and went on conducted tours; and 110 volunteers helped full-time on site (with others having to be put on a reserve list). In addition, the processing of artefacts was completed by volunteers on site during the excavation and following the completion of fieldwork. The digital social media aspect of engaging with the community was also significant; over 150 people followed the Twitter feed during the project and the online blog received over 2,000 page views from 1,357 visits by 600 members of the public. Posts on Facebook were seen by around 500 people and the photographs uploaded onto Flickr received up to 400 views per picture.

6   Significance

6.1   Nature of the archaeological interest in the site

Unsurprisingly, the trenches excavated here have demonstrated that numerous burials are in existence in the churchyard and that these are of post-medieval date. Although the investigations

only covered a limited area, it is likely that archaeology of a similar nature will be present across the remainder of the churchyard. No evidence for a possible structure, targeted as a result of geophysical survey, was found either cut into the natural deposits or in the material above. Where anomalies thought to represent a building were investigated, only natural geology was revealed. However, the geophysical survey also identified a number of locations for what were considered to be burial vaults and the discovery of a brick-built vaulted tomb supports these interpretations. There was considerable indication of 20th century dumping and landscaping works across the site area.

6.2 Relative importance of the archaeological interest in the site

The post-medieval burials identified here are of local significance, and the condition of the human remains appeared to be poor, but the site does have the potential to contribute to a wider regional analysis of post-medieval urban populations and funerary archaeology should further work take place here. Brick tombs and burials of 18th to 19th century date sometimes offer opportunities to connect individual or family biographies with skeletal remains, and detailed investigation of coffin furniture has produced interesting results elsewhere (Belford 2011, 219; see Brickley *et al* 2006).

6.3 Physical extent of the archaeological interest in the site

Archaeological remains were revealed across both trenches and were, in some cases, encountered at a little over 0.10m below the ground surface. Features continued beyond the limits of excavation at the same level. The survival and preservation of features was variable, with human bone often in very poor condition due to the underlying natural geology. A brick-built vaulted tomb appeared to have survived substantially intact.

7   Publication summary

Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service have a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service intend to use this summary as the basis for publication through local or regional journals. The Client is requested to consider the content of this section as being acceptable for such publication:

In late August and September 2013, the Dig Minster *community archaeology project was undertaken in the churchyard of St Mary and All Saints Church in Kidderminster (NGR SO 8301 7696).This was the second phase of the 'Historic Kidderminster Project', organised by the Kidderminster Civic Society and was made possible by a grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund. Excavation took place across two interlinked trenches and was focused upon the area where a geophysical anomaly had identified buried structural remains thought to be potential evidence of the location of a Saxon monastery or minster church. The site accommodated up to twenty volunteers per day across four weeks, co-ordinated and managed by archaeologists from Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service.*

The in situ archaeology revealed was all of post-medieval or later date and comprised evidence for high-density burial in the churchyard. Only a limited area was investigated, but it is likely that this archaeology will continue across the remainder of the churchyard. No evidence for a possible structure, targeted as a result of geophysical survey, was found either cut into the natural deposits or in the material above. Where anomalies thought to represent a building were investigated, only natural geology was revealed.

Although deposits or features predating the post-medieval period were not revealed, evidence of landscape use in this area was broadly established, mainly as a result of the large amount of finds recovered from the topsoil and subsoil. Of particular note were post-medieval pottery finds that probably represent discarded waste from a short-lived late 18th century pottery works, once located nearby. These consisted of biscuit-fired wasters and glazed sherds of creamware, some of which

were poorly finished or had pieces of grit embedded, as well as kiln furniture such as saggars and spacers.

The project was designed as a training and outreach exercise connecting local people with the archaeology and history of Kidderminster and used both traditional and digital media to promote this. Volunteer and public feedback, both formally and informally, was universally positive and the project may be considered to have had a substantial public impact.

8   Personnel

The project was undertaken by Richard Bradley (BA (hons.); MA; AIfA), with fieldwork assistance provided by Graham Arnold, Tim Cornah, Rob Hedge, Ruth Humphreys, Mike Nicholson, Andy Walsh and Dennis Williams. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Vaughan (BA (hons.); MA; AIfA). The report was written by Richard Bradley. Dennis Williams contributed the finds analysis and the illustrations were completed by Carolyn Hunt. Justin Hughes organised and led the school visits, liaised with the Civic Society and undertook media interviews. Rob Hedge (with occasional help from Richard Bradley) organised and maintained the blog and social media sites. Svartland Living History Society staged the site re-enactment on the second open day and Victoria Bryant and Paul Hudson conducted site tours. Paul Hudson also collected and collated feed-back from the volunteers and the public.

9   Acknowledgements

Thanks are offered to all the volunteers who gave up their own time to make the project a successful venture and to Nigel Gilbert at Kidderminster Civic Society who commissioned the work. Canon Owain Bell conducted the reburial service and thanks must also go to him and all at St Mary and All Saints Church who allowed use of the church and churchyard. David Trick helped with access and facilities every day on site. Barbara Wilkinson, Margaret Bradley, Ingra Kirkland and Nigel Gilbert organised the rota and liaised with the multitude of volunteers.

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Figures
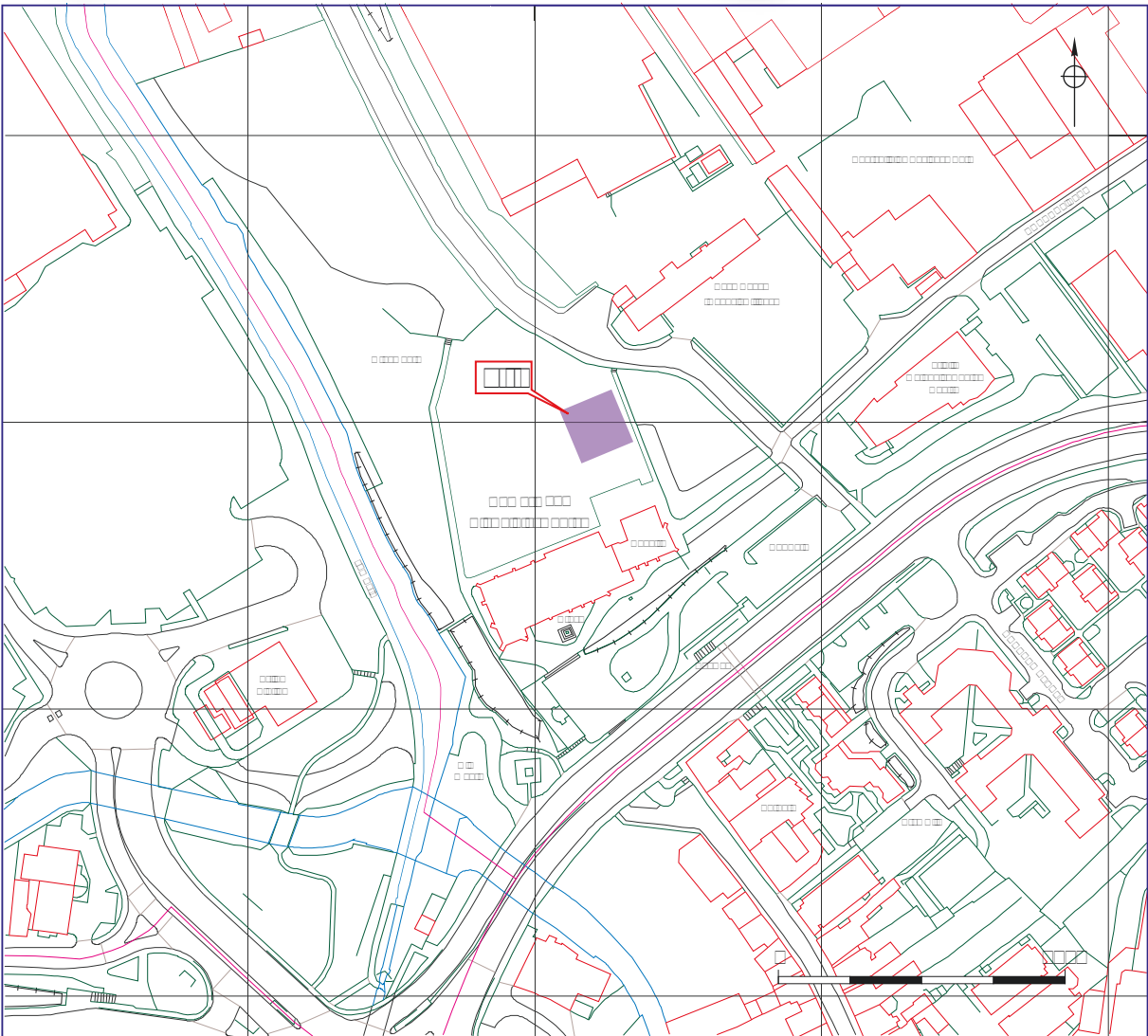
Worcester

Trench 1

Trench 2
(see Fig 4)

44.80
▲ 44.74

▲44.83
44.84 ▲

44.65 ▲
▲ 44.90

KEY

✳ charcoal

clinker
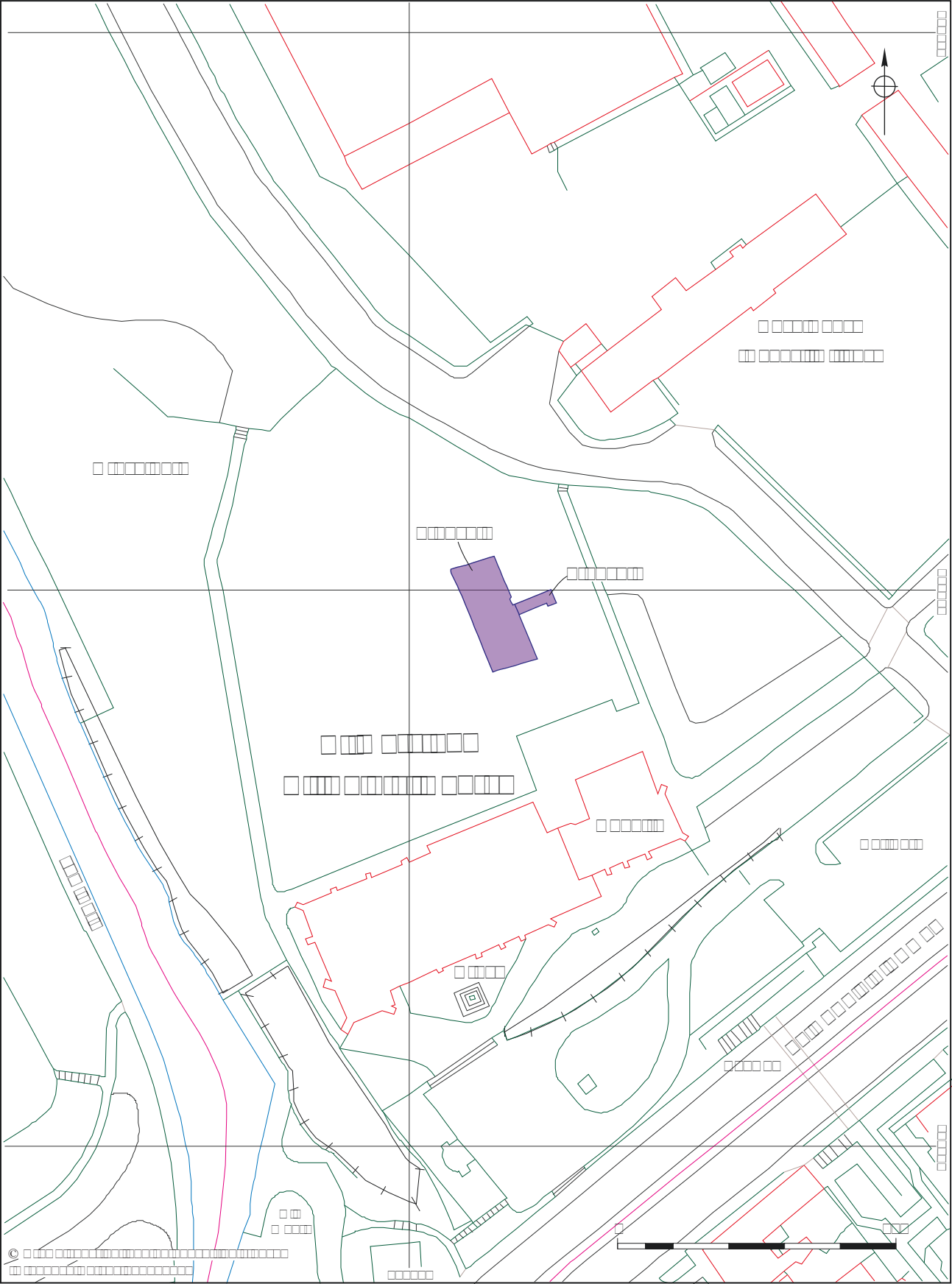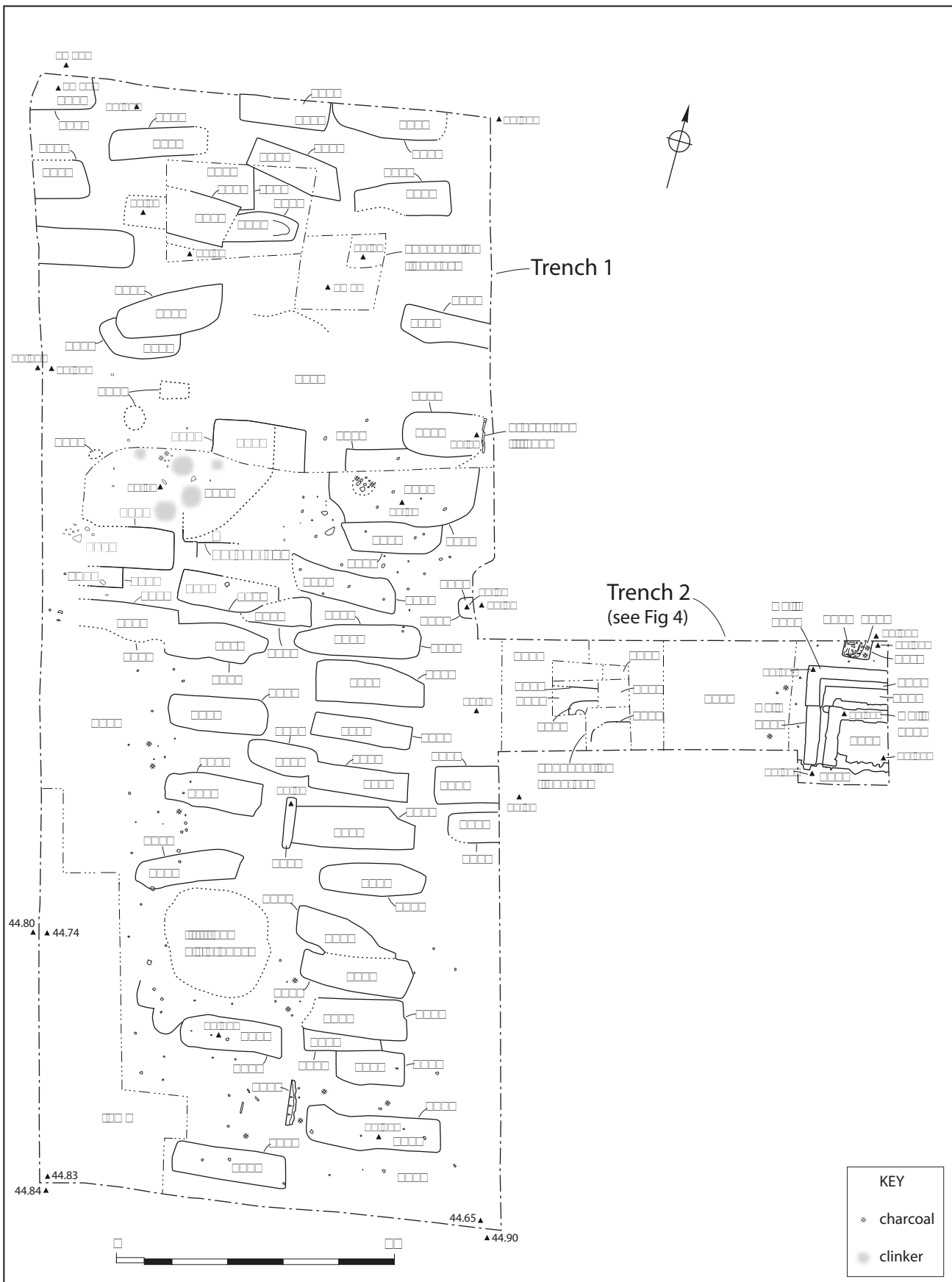
Trench 1

Trench 2

coffin stain

machine
bucket scars

KEY

mortar

charcoal

fe handle

human bone

Plates

Plate 1: The churchyard, showing the area of the excavation

Plate 2: The northern part of the excavation, with topsoil removed

Plate 3: Grave 2015 in Trench 2, with iron handle and coffin stain

Plate 4: Inter-cutting graves [2018] and [2021] in Trench 2

Plate 5: The brick tomb after initial cleaning, showing walls 2004 and 2005

Plate 6: The brick tomb, showing the vault 2012 with damage from a machine bucket

Plate 7: Charnel pit [2011] adjacent to the brick tomb

Plate 8: Natural sandstone bedrock 1058 in the Trench 1 sondage

Plate 9: Late 18th century biscuit-fired and glazed creamware pottery of the same pattern

Plate 10: The trench as backfilled before turf reinstatement

Appendix 1   Technical information
The archive (site code: WSM 48236)

The archive consists of:

126	Context records AS1
12	Field progress reports AS2
4	Photographic records AS3
296	Digital photographs
1	Drawing number catalogues AS4
14	Scale drawings
4	Context number catalogues AS5
2	Levels records AS19
8	Boxes of finds
1	CD-Rom/DVDs
1	Copy of this report (bound hard copy)

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Worcestershire County Museum

Museums Worcestershire

Hartlebury Castle

Hartlebury

Near Kidderminster

Worcestershire DY11 7XZ

Tel Hartlebury (01299) 250416

Summary of data for Worcestershire HER

WSM 48236 (event HER number)

P4031

Artefacts

period	material class	object specific type	count	weight (g)	start date	end date
medieval	ceramic	floor tile	3	266	1300	1500
medieval	ceramic	floor tile	1	366	1300	1500
medieval	ceramic	floor tile	1	182	1300	1500
medieval	ceramic	floor tile	1	164	1300	1500
medieval	ceramic	floor tile	1	70	1300	1500
medieval	ceramic	floor tile	1	68	1300	1500
medieval	ceramic	floor tile	1	252	1300	1500
medieval	ceramic	pot	3	38	1200	1400
medieval	ceramic	pot	1	2	1075	1400
medieval	ceramic	pot	1	10	1075	1400
medieval	ceramic	pot	1	12	1075	1400
medieval	ceramic	pot	2	24	1200	1400
medieval	ceramic	tile	1	10	0	0
medieval	metal	seal	1	6	1200	1300
medieval	stone	-	1	214	1066	1539
medieval	stone	wall	2	160	1066	1539
medieval	stone	wall	2	1924	1066	1539
medieval/post-medieval	glass	vessel	1	3	1850	2013
medieval/post-medieval	stone	-	1	544	0	0
medieval/post-medieval	stone	-	2	174	0	0
medieval/post-medieval	stone	-	2	70	0	0
medieval/post-medieval	stone	-	1	52	0	0
medieval/post-medieval	stone	-	1	176	0	0
medieval/post-medieval	stone	-	1	144	0	0
medieval/post-medieval	stone	-	1	170	0	0
medieval/post-medieval	stone	-	1	240	0	0
medievical/post-medieval	stone	-	1	26	0	0

medieval/post-medieval	stone	-	1	28	0	0
medieval/post-medieval	stone	-	2	796	0	0
medieval/post-medieval	stone	-	3	288	0	0
medieval/post-medieval	stone	-	1	80	0	0
medieval/post-medieval	stone	-	2	468	0	0
medieval/post-medieval	stone	roof tile	7	182	1800	1950
medieval/post-medieval	stone	roof tile	1	216	1800	1950
medieval/post-medieval	stone	roof tile	1	22	1800	1950
medieval/post-medieval	stone	roof tile	1	16	1800	1950
medieval/post-medieval	stone	roof tile	5	46	1800	1950
modern	ceramic	insulator	2	20	1900	1950
modern	glass	vessel	1	432	1990	2013
modern	glass	vessel	1	168	1928	1980
modern	glass	vessel	1	70	1950	2013
modern	glass	vessel	1	234	1950	2013
modern	metal	coin	1	6	1959	1959
modern	metal	coin	1	10	1965	1965
modern	metal	electrical	1	208	1960	1980
modern	metal	hoe	1	326	1900	2000
modern	metal	knife	1	60	1900	2000
modern	metal	toy gun	1	46	1965	1975
modern	mineral	-	2	48	1900	2013
modern	organic	shoe	1	114	1950	1970
modern	plastic	button	1	1	1950	2013
modern	plastic	comb	1	8	1960	1980
modern	plastic	glazing	1	172	1933	2000
modern	plastic	record	1	10	1960	1980
modern	plastic	rim	1	6	1907	1950
modern	rubber	stopper	1	16	1930	1955
modern	rubber	stopper	1	18	1939	1945
post-medieval	ceramic	brick	6	486	0	0
post-medieval	ceramic	brick	3	210	0	0
post-medieval	ceramic	brick	1	208	1650	1750
post-medieval	ceramic	brick	10	306	0	0
post-medieval	ceramic	brick	5	618	0	0

post-medieval	ceramic	brick	3	282	0	0
post-medieval	ceramic	brick	1	450	1650	1750
post-medieval	ceramic	brick	1	144	1650	1750
post-medieval	ceramic	brick	1	462	1650	1750
post-medieval	ceramic	brick	1	4	0	0
post-medieval	ceramic	brick	1	28	0	0
post-medieval	ceramic	brick	1	14	0	0
post-medieval	ceramic	brick	17	1196	0	0
post-medieval	ceramic	brick	1	1344	1700	1750
post-medieval	ceramic	brick	1	132	0	0
post-medieval	ceramic	brick	19	382	0	0
post-medieval	ceramic	brick	1	1698	1784	1840
post-medieval	ceramic	brick	2	118	0	0
post-medieval	ceramic	brick	1	672	0	0
post-medieval	ceramic	brick	1	790	1700	1800
post-medieval	ceramic	brick	1	976	1700	1750
post-medieval	ceramic	brick	1	458	0	0
post-medieval	ceramic	brick	1	1168	1650	1750
post-medieval	ceramic	brick	1	184	1650	1750
post-medieval	ceramic	brick	1	100	0	0
post-medieval	ceramic	brick	1	1040	1700	1750
post-medieval	ceramic	brick	8	90	0	0
post-medieval	ceramic	brick/tile	1	548	0	0
post-medieval	ceramic	brick/tile	1	450	0	1650
post-medieval	ceramic	clay pipe	2	2	1600	1900
post-medieval	ceramic	clay pipe	1	1	1600	1900
post-medieval	ceramic	clay pipe	3	8	1600	1900
post-medieval	ceramic	clay pipe	1	4	1680	1730
post-medieval	ceramic	clay pipe	1	2	1600	1900
post-medieval	ceramic	clay pipe	5	4	1600	1900
post-medieval	ceramic	clay pipe	2	6	1600	1900
post-medieval	ceramic	clay pipe	1	2	1600	1900
post-medieval	ceramic	clay pipe	16	32	1600	1900
post-medieval	ceramic	clay pipe	15	24	1600	1900
post-medieval	ceramic	clay pipe	1	4	1680	1730
post-medieval	ceramic	clay pipe	2	4	1770	1840
post-medieval	ceramic	clay pipe	2	6	1600	1900
post-medieval	ceramic	clay pipe	14	24	1600	1900
post-medieval	ceramic	clay pipe	2	6	1600	1900

post-medieval	ceramic	clay pipe	1	4	1760	1800
post-medieval	ceramic	clay pipe	1	8	1830	1900
post-medieval	ceramic	clay pipe	9	16	1600	1900
post-medieval	ceramic	clay pipe	1	6	1810	1850
post-medieval	ceramic	clay pipe	1	2	1600	1900
post-medieval	ceramic	clay pipe	1	10	1760	1800
post-medieval	ceramic	clay pipe	1	2	1600	1900
post-medieval	ceramic	clay pipe	1	2	1600	1900
post-medieval	ceramic	clay pipe	12	24	1600	1900
post-medieval	ceramic	clay pipe	30	62	1600	1900
post-medieval	ceramic	clay pipe	1	1	1600	1900
post-medieval	ceramic	clay pipe	13	22	1600	1900
post-medieval	ceramic	clay pipe	1	2	1810	1850
post-medieval	ceramic	clay pipe	1	6	1690	1720
post-medieval	ceramic	clay pipe	1	4	1600	1900
post-medieval	ceramic	floor tile	1	1050	1600	1900
post-medieval	ceramic	floor tile	1	330	1600	1850
post-medieval	ceramic	floor tile	1	224	1600	1850
post-medieval	ceramic	kiln furniture	1	56	1760	1790
post-medieval	ceramic	kiln furniture	1	100	1760	1790
post-medieval	ceramic	kiln furniture	1	28	1760	1790
post-medieval	ceramic	kiln furniture	2	76	1760	1790
post-medieval	ceramic	kiln furniture	3	6	1760	1790
post-medieval	ceramic	kiln furniture	1	1	1760	1790
post-medieval	ceramic	kiln furniture	1	48	1760	1790
post-medieval	ceramic	kiln furniture	2	8	1760	1790
post-medieval	ceramic	kiln furniture	3	12	1760	1790
post-medieval	ceramic	kiln furniture	1	12	1760	1790
post-medieval	ceramic	kiln furniture	2	64	1760	1790
post-medieval	ceramic	kiln furniture	1	8	1760	1790
post-medieval	ceramic	kiln furniture	1	20	1760	1790
post-medieval	ceramic	kiln furniture	1	32	1760	1790
post-medieval	ceramic	kiln furniture	3	232	1760	1790
post-medieval	ceramic	kiln	1	46	1760	1790

		furniture				
post-medieval	ceramic	kiln furniture	1	88	1760	1790
post-medieval	ceramic	kiln furniture	1	6	1600	1900
post-medieval	ceramic	kiln furniture	2	8	1760	1790
post-medieval	ceramic	kiln furniture?	1	100	1700	1900
post-medieval	ceramic	marble	1	4	1800	1900
post-medieval	ceramic	marble	1	4	1600	1900
post-medieval	ceramic	mortar?	1	16	1600	1900
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	19	466	1600	1800
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	2	44	1600	1800
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	2	12	1780	1830
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1	10	1600	1800
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	3	6	1760	1790
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1	1	1700	1950
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1	14	1760	1790
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	5	16	1760	1790
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	2	16	1700	1800
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	3	12	1760	1790
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1	4	1760	1790
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	2	16	1700	1900
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	4	10	1760	1790
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	30	166	1760	1790
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	34	210	1760	1790
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	2	34	1700	1800
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	8	12	1780	1830
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1	78	1600	1700
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1	16	1760	1790
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	17	78	1760	1790
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	14	96	1760	1790
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1	6	1700	1950
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	17	432	1600	1900
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1	24	1600	1800
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	12	488	1600	1800
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	16	50	1760	1790
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1	20	1600	1800
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	4	20	1700	1950
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1	1	1780	1830

post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1	16	1760	1790
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	4	16	1760	1790
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	14	68	1760	1790
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	3	2	1750	1950
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1	8	1760	1790
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	5	50	1600	1800
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1	4	1700	1800
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1	4	1760	1790
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1	4	1760	1790
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1	46	1600	1900
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	2	12	1760	1790
post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile	10	968	1600	1850
post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile	1	70	1600	1850
post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile	8	436	1600	1850
post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile	7	554	1600	1850
post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile	1	286	1800	1900
post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile	11	810	1600	1850
post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile	7	462	1600	1850
post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile	1	268	1600	1850
post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile	3	400	1600	1850
post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile	5	364	1600	1850
post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile	11	450	1600	1850
post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile	2	142	1600	1850
post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile	4	280	1600	1850
post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile	5	354	1600	1850
post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile	4	420	1600	1850
post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile	3	314	1600	1850
post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile	15	1080	1600	1850
post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile	1	30	1600	1850
post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile	6	114	1600	1850
post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile	3	270	1600	1850
post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile	1	94	1600	1850
post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile	3	172	1600	1850
post-medieval	ceramic	wall tile	5	106	1850	1900
post-medieval	cinder	-	2	32	1600	1900
post-medieval	cinder	-	8	38	1600	1900
post-medieval	cinder	-	21	202	1600	1900
post-medieval	cinder	-	17	274	1600	1900
post-medieval	coal	-	1	10	1600	1900

post-medieval	metal	backplate	4	154	1750	1900
post-medieval	metal	backplate	1	38	1750	1900
post-medieval	metal	buckle	1	6	0	0
post-medieval	metal	coin	1	12	1799	1799
post-medieval	metal	coin	1	6	1672	1679
post-medieval	metal	coin	1	6	1770	1775
post-medieval	metal	coin	1	4	1730	1739
post-medieval	metal	handle	4	654	1750	1900
post-medieval	metal	handle	3	236	1750	1900
post-medieval	metal	handle	10	554	1750	1900
post-medieval	metal	handle	1	8	1750	1900
post-medieval	metal	handle	1	20	1750	1900
post-medieval	metal	handle	12	782	1750	1900
post-medieval	metal	handle	2	264	1750	1900
post-medieval	metal	handle	1	60	1750	1900
post-medieval	metal	handle	4	258	1750	1900
post-medieval	metal	handle	3	88	1750	1900
post-medieval	metal	handle	2	114	1750	1900
post-medieval	metal	handle	14	880	1750	1900
post-medieval	metal	handle	2	210	1750	1900
post-medieval	metal	handle	1	44	1750	1900
post-medieval	metal	handle	9	384	1750	1900
post-medieval	metal	handle	2	296	1750	1900
post-medieval	metal	handle	1	200	1750	1900
post-medieval	metal	handle	2	88	1750	1900
post-medieval	metal	ingot	1	1130	1750	1900
post-medieval	metal	lock plate	1	4	1800	1900
post-medieval	metal	nail	4	24	1750	1900
post-medieval	metal	nail	1	2	1740	1900
post-medieval	metal	nail	2	4	1750	1900
post-medieval	metal	nail	24	90	1750	1900
post-medieval	metal	nail	5	12	1750	1900
post-medieval	metal	railing	1	512	1800	1900
post-medieval	metal	shot	1	30	1780	1870
post-medieval	metal	shot	1	66	1540	1800
post-medieval	metal	stud	2	4	1750	1900
post-medieval	metal	stud	7	26	1750	1900
post-medieval	metal	stud	1	2	1750	1900
post-medieval	metal	stud	1	2	1750	1900

post-medieval	metal	stud	5		1750	1900
post-medieval	metal	stud	6	14	1750	1900
post-medieval	metal	stud	2	4	1750	1900
post-medieval	metal	token	1	4	1790	1799
post-medieval	metal	waste	2	40	1600	1900
post-medieval	slag	-	12	1020	1600	1900
post-medieval	slag	-	6	194	1600	1900
post-medieval	slag	-	18	894	1600	1900
post-medieval	slag	-	11	788	1600	1900
post-medieval	slag	-	18	1190	1600	1900
post-medieval	slag	-	3	194	1600	1900
post-medieval	slag	-	2	38	1600	1900
post-medieval	slag	-	3	72	1600	1900
post-medieval	slag	-	3	130	1600	1900
post-medieval	slag	-	42	2720	1600	1900
post-medieval	stone	floor tile	1	124	1600	1900
post-medieval	stone	pencil	1	2	1830	1900
post-medieval	stone	roof tile	5	416	1600	1850
post-medieval/ modern	ceramic	drain	25	1478	1850	1950
post-medieval/ modern	ceramic	drain	3	856	1850	1950
post-medieval/ modern	ceramic	drain	1	30	1850	1950
post-medieval/ modern	ceramic	drain	2	70	1850	1950
post-medieval/ modern	ceramic	drain	2	352	1850	1950
post-medieval/ modern	ceramic	drain	2	1464	1850	1950
post-medieval/ modern	ceramic	drain	5	210	1850	1950
post-medieval/ modern	ceramic	floor tile	1	320	1830	1930
post-medieval/ modern	ceramic	pot	3	154	1850	1950
post-medieval/ modern	ceramic	pot	27	188	1900	1950
post-medieval/ modern	ceramic	pot	3	4	1900	1950
post-medieval/ modern	ceramic	pot	10	132	1700	1950
post-medieval/ modern	ceramic	pot	11	88	1900	1950
post-medieval/ modern	ceramic	pot	9	64	1700	1950
post-medieval/ modern	ceramic	pot	37	286	1800	1950
post-medieval/	ceramic	pot	7	90	1700	1950

modern						
post-medieval/ modern	ceramic	pot	49	288	1800	1950
post-medieval/ modern	ceramic	wall tile	1	16	1850	1950
post-medieval/ modern	ceramic	wall tile	2	6	1850	1950
post-medieval/ modern	ceramic	wall tile	1	8	1850	1950
post-medieval/ modern	ceramic	wall tile	4	32	1850	1950
post-medieval/ modern	glass	marble	2	20	1850	2013
post-medieval/ modern	glass	marble	5	40	1850	2013
post-medieval/ modern	glass	vessel	18	202	1850	2013
post-medieval/ modern	glass	vessel	73	947	1850	2013
post-medieval/ modern	glass	vessel	2	82	1872	1930
post-medieval/ modern	glass	vessel	22	204	1850	2013
post-medieval/ modern	glass	vessel	10	130	1850	2013
post-medieval/ modern	glass	vessel	48	732	1850	2013
post-medieval/ modern	glass	vessel	36	594	1850	2013
post-medieval/ modern	glass	vessel	5	36	1850	2013
post-medieval/ modern	glass	vessel	33	762	1850	2013
post-medieval/ modern	glass	vessel	17	344	1850	2013
post-medieval/ modern	glass	vessel	6	38	1850	2013
post-medieval/ modern	glass	vessel	5	195	1850	2013
post-medieval/ modern	glass	vessel	2	78	1850	2013
post-medieval/ modern	glass	vessel	2	28	1850	2013
post-medieval/ modern	glass	vessel	4	54	1850	2013
post-medieval/ modern	glass	vessel	22	298	1850	2013
post-medieval/ modern	glass	vessel	33	652	1850	2013
post-medieval/ modern	glass	vessel	9	150	1850	2013
post-medieval/ modern	glass	vessel	40	278	1850	2013
post-medieval/ modern	glass	vessel	1	4	1850	1950
post-medieval/ modern	glass	vessel	35	510	1850	2013

post-medieval/ modern	glass	vessel	1	14	1850	2013
post-medieval/ modern	glass	vessel	1	34	1850	2013
post-medieval/ modern	glass	waste	1	4	1850	1950
post-medieval/ modern	glass	window	8	26	1850	2013
post-medieval/ modern	glass	window	2	2	1850	2013
post-medieval/ modern	glass	window	4	16	1850	2013
post-medieval/ modern	glass	window	7	20	1850	2013
post-medieval/ modern	glass	window	4	12	1900	2013
post-medieval/ modern	glass	window	5	96	1850	2013
post-medieval/ modern	metal	button	2	4	1850	1950
post-medieval/ modern	metal	latch	1	8	1800	1950
post-medieval/ modern	metal	pipe stand	1	36	1850	1950
post-medieval/ modern	metal	ring	1	4	1800	1950
post-medieval/ modern	metal	wheel	1	14	1800	1950
post-medieval/ modern	stone	roof tile	5	74	1800	1950
prehistoric	stone	flake	1	1	0	0
prehistoric	stone	flake	1	4	0	0
undated	bone	-	2	10	0	0
undated	bone	-	3	56	0	0
undated	bone	-	2	38	0	0
undated	charcoal	-	9	14	0	0
undated	metal	buckle	1	10	0	0
undated	metal	coin	1	10	0	0
undated	metal	hook	1	170	0	0
undated	metal	horseshoe	1	134	0	0
undated	metal	nail	1	1	0	0
undated	metal	nail	5	130	0	0
undated	metal	nail	1	6	0	0
undated	metal	nail	3	32	0	0
undated	metal	nail	1	8	0	0
undated	metal	nail	2	48	0	0
undated	metal	nail	1	54	0	0
undated	metal	nail	9	26	0	0
undated	metal	nail	2	10	0	0

undated	metal	nail	3	24	0	0
undated	metal	nail	6	34	0	0
undated	metal	nail	1	10	0	0
undated	metal	rod	1	6	0	0
undated	metal	screw	1	64	0	0
undated	metal	sheet	3	154	0	0
undated	metal	socket	1	196	0	0
undated	metal	spike	1	314	0	0
undated	metal	unident	1	42	0	0
undated	metal	unident	1	42	0	0
undated	shell	-	1	6	0	0
undated	shell	-	1	2	0	0
undated	shell	-	1	38	0	0
undated	shell	-	1	8	0	0
undated	shell	-	1	8	0	0
undated	shell	-	1	3	0	0
undated	shell	-	1	1	0	0