

Archaeological watching brief at the former Heenan and Froude Social Club, Sansome Walk, Worcester



© Worcestershire County Council

Worcestershire Archaeology
Archive and Archaeology Service
The Hive, Sawmill Walk,
The Butts, Worcester
WR1 3PD

Status:
Date: 16 January 2015
Author: Jonathan Webster – jwebster@worcestershire.gov.uk
Contributors: Robert Hedge
Illustrator: Carolyn Hunt
Project reference: P4297
Report reference: 2158
HER reference: WCM 101988

Contents

Summary

1

Report

1 Background.....	2
1.1 Reasons for the project	2
2 Aims.....	2
3 Methods.....	3
3.1 Personnel.....	3
3.2 Documentary research	3
3.3 Fieldwork strategy	3
3.4 Structural analysis	3
3.5 Artefact methodology, by Robert Hedge.....	3
3.6 Environmental archaeology methodology	4
3.6.1 Sampling policy.....	4
3.7 Statement of confidence in the methods and results	4
4 The application site	4
4.1 Topography, geology and archaeological context.....	4
4.2 Current land-use	5
5 Structural analysis.....	5
5.1 Artefactual analysis, by Robert Hedge.....	6
5.1.1 Pottery	6
5.1.2 Other artefacts	7
5.1.3 Site dating.....	8
6 Synthesis	8
7 Publication summary	9
8 Acknowledgements	9
9 Bibliography.....	9

Archaeological watching brief at the former Heenan and Froude Social Club, Sansome Walk, Worcester

Jonathan Webster

With contributions by Robert Hedge

Summary

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at the former Heenan and Froude Social Club, Sansome Walk, Worcester (NGR: SO 8516 5521). It was commissioned by Speller Metcalf Living on behalf of their client, Worcester Community Housing, who intends to redevelop the investigation area with a new residential development for which a planning application has been accepted by Worcester City Council.

The monitoring works found that the majority of the development area had been disturbed and then built up during the post-medieval period with cellaring being seen at the southern limit of the site and dumps of material seen over the remainder of the area. One of the deposits contained fragments of medieval material culture although this was the result of redeposition, not within a medieval feature.

The roughly east to west aligned medieval ditches revealed within the previous evaluation were not identified during the present investigations. It is unclear if this is due to the modern deposits lying to a great depth within the western portion of the site, or due to the constraints of the watching brief.

Report

1 Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at the former Heenan and Froude Social Club, Sansome Walk, Worcester (NGR: SO 8516 5521). It was commissioned by Speller Metcalf Living on behalf of their client, Worcester Community Housing, who intends to redevelop the investigation area with a new residential development for which a planning application has been accepted by Worcester City Council (references P13D0088 and L13D0020).

The proposed development site is considered to include heritage assets and potential heritage, the significance of which may be affected by the application. These were identified during evaluation of the site undertaken by WA at 21.02m AOD (Cornah and Walsh 2014).

The project conforms to a brief prepared by Worcester City Council Development Management (Archaeology), dated 26 September 2013 (WCC 2013); with further specific correspondence by email between the curator and Abubaker Kumshe (BM3 Architecture) dated 11 February 2014 and the curator and Worcestershire Archaeology, dated 2 July 2014, and for which a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced (WA 2014).

The project also conforms to the *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (IfA 2008) and the *Statement of standards and practices appropriate for archaeological fieldwork in Worcester* (Worcester City Council 1999).

The event reference for this project, given by the Worcester City Council Historic Environment Records office is WCM 101988.

2 Aims

The aims and scope of the archaeological watching brief were to observe and record archaeological deposits, and to determine their extent, state of preservation, date and type, as far as reasonably possible.

Specifically the aims given in the archaeological brief and subsequent email correspondence were as follows:

'...archaeological remains will also be impacted by the foundations for the main block. There is no requirement for archaeological mitigation of the impact of the piles themselves. However an archaeological watching brief should be provided for the excavation of ground beams and pile caps, which also extend below 21.020m AOD. Particular attention should be given to the southern end of the site, closest to Lowesmoor, where the potential for encountering medieval remains including such features as tile kilns is greatest.

Some other groundworks, such as excavation for services, may also require a watching brief, though it appears that most of these will be relatively shallow.' (email correspondence between James Dinn and Abubakar Kumshe dated 11 February 2014)

The brief also indicated specific research aims stating that 'the aims of archaeological work on this site should be related to published national and regional research aims where these are available'.

Archaeological work on this site had the potential to address a number of research questions, including the following:

- The medieval suburbs (RP5.1)
- Industry and land-use patterns in the suburbs (RP5.14)

3 Methods

3.1 Personnel

The project was undertaken by Jonathan Webster, Andrew Walsh, Graham Arnold, Tim Cornah and Robert Hedge. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Vaughan. Illustrations were prepared by Carolyn Hunt. Robert Hedge contributed the finds report.

3.2 Documentary research

An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) was undertaken by Alauna Heritage (2013) on behalf of the client.

3.3 Fieldwork strategy

A detailed specification has been prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2014).

Fieldwork was undertaken intermittently between 10 March and 8 October 2014. The site reference number and site code is WCM 101988.

Observed intrusive groundworks amounted to just over 89m² in area over the site area of c 930m², representing a sample of c 9.5%. The location of the trenches is indicated in Figure 1. The foundations monitored measured 50m in length by up to 2.50m in width, whilst the service trenches adjacent measured 9m in length by up to 3m in width (Trench 10)). An attenuation tank measured 9m in length by 3m to 5m in width (Trench 11). This tank was originally intended to be sited toward the south-east side of the site; however in the event it was moved to the street frontage.

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed using a 360° tracked excavator, employing a toothless bucket. Clean surfaces were inspected and selected deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples, as well as to determine their nature. Deposits were recorded according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012).

3.4 Structural analysis

All fieldwork records were checked and cross-referenced. Analysis was effected through a combination of structural, artefactual and ecofactual evidence, allied to the information derived from other sources.

3.5 Artefact methodology, by Robert Hedge

3.5.1 Recovery policy

The artefact recovery policy conformed to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012; appendix 2). Only a small sample of material was retained from deposits pertaining to later 20th century construction and demolition activity.

3.5.2 Method of analysis

All hand-retrieved finds were examined. They were identified, quantified and dated to period. A *terminus post quem* date was produced for each stratified context. The date was used for determining the broad date of 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 Worcestershire Archaeology (Hurst and Rees 1992 and www.worcestershireceramics.org).

3.5.3 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.

3.6 Environmental archaeology methodology

3.6.1 Sampling policy

Sampling was undertaken according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012). In the event no deposits were identified which were considered to be suitable for environmental analysis or Insert sampling policy.

3.7 Statement of confidence in the methods and results

The methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved.

4 The application site

4.1 Topography, geology and archaeological context

The site is located on level ground, between Sansome Place and Lowesmoor, at a height of approximately 22m AOD. The underlying geology of the site is mapped as Sidmouth Mudstone Formation, overlain by superficial deposits of sand and gravel of the Worcester Member to the north, and alluvium (clay, silt, sand and gravel) to south (BGS 2014).

The following archaeological and historical background is taken from the brief (WCC 2013, 5-6). There is no evidence of prehistoric occupation on or near the site. A probable Roman road or yard surface has been recorded under Lowesmoor. Roman occupation has been recorded within 150m of the site, which is probably close to the edge of Roman Worcester.

The site is on the edge of the medieval Lowesmoor and Silver Street suburb, extending into the area which was occupied by burgage plots. The suburb is thought to have been first occupied in the 13th century, with plots laid out along existing roads.

Within the medieval burgage plots, evidence of industries including medieval tile making and ironworking, and early post-medieval tilemaking, lime burning, bell founding, clay pipe manufacture and glove making has been found. Remains associated with these industries are expected to be concentrated in the burgage plots but may extend beyond into the adjacent land. Remains associated with medieval domestic occupation may also be present. The southern edge of the suburb is marked by a substantial stone wall; it is unknown whether there was a similar feature on the northern side.

Later in the post-medieval period, larger-scale and more extensive industries were located in the Lowesmoor area, including vinegar manufacture and engineering.

The social club occupied the former Holy Trinity school building, founded in 1834 and is shown on maps from 1839. The single-storey building at 25a and 25b Lowesmoor was the truncated remnant of a two-storey court dwelling of 19th century date. Other buildings and structures on the site were more recent.

As part of the current development evaluation and building recording was undertaken previously by WA (Cornah and Walsh 2014). The evaluation comprised three trenches (Figure 2; Trenches 1-3)

and established the presence of well-preserved archaeological remains dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods at 21.02m AOD. These included a number of linear features including possible burgage plot boundary ditch and a post-medieval drain. No prehistoric or early medieval activity was identified and evidence of Roman activity on the site was limited to a single sherd of pottery deposited in a later ditch.

4.2 Current land-use

During the course of the archaeological watching brief the former Heenan and Froude social club was in the process of being demolished. Piling, foundation trenches and service runs were excavated across the site.

5 Structural analysis

The trenches (Trenches 10 and 11) and features recorded are shown in Figures 1-5. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1.

Trench 10 was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.60m below the present ground level (20.43m AOD) although the average depth was 1.15m which when combined with the natural slope of the investigation area meant that the average depth reached over Trench 10 was 21.15m AOD.

The earliest feature revealed was a large cut feature, 1008, that was orientated roughly east to west and measured at least 4.20m in width. This was not fully excavated as it descended both below and beyond the limit of excavation so that only the southern edge was visible and comprised a moderately steep edge that truncated the natural substrate. It was initially filled by a band of redeposited natural (1007), thought to have been the result of deliberate deposition rather than simple erosion of the natural sands. This was covered by at least 0.70m of loose silt rich sand, 1006, that was highly mixed. The loose compaction of this material along with the charcoal flecks and mixing with 1002 above indicate a post-medieval date with the medieval material being residual. It was sealed by 1002, a modern, early 20th century made ground that dipped towards the limit of excavation at the same angle as the earlier cut 1008 and suggested that all of the above contexts were part of a general post-medieval make up. (Figs 3 and 5: Section A; Plate 2).

To the south end of the trench, structure 1011 comprised a small brick vaulted cellar that measured 1.57m in width and at least 2.40m in length before it was truncated by later demolition deposits. It was infilled with brick rubble and appears to have been associated with a former 19th century property. The natural substrate was seen in small isolated patches across the route of the trench, although the vast majority of the area observed contained later post-medieval deposits extending below the limit of excavation (Fig 3; Plate 1).

There was no indication of the continuation of the roughly east to west aligned medieval ditches revealed within evaluation Trenches 2 and 3 to the east within Trench 10 (Fig 2).

Trench 11 along the frontage was excavated to a depth of 1.52m below the present ground level (20.35m AOD) and revealed the top of the natural sands, 1112, at a height of 20.86m AOD overlain with 0.78m of 19th century dumps and land reclamation (1102). This thick silty clay had a number of laminations within it and appeared to have been the result of a series of deliberate dumps of industrial waste and material imported to site and used to build the ground level up. This material was truncated repeatedly by a number of modern service and the L shaped brick wall base of the former property boundary wall. All of the above was sealed by 0.23m of modern crush that had been placed during the current development as a piling mat for the construction of the new build (Fig 4; Plate 4).

5.1 Artefactual analysis, by Robert Hedge

The artefactual assemblage recovered is summarised in Tables 1 and 2. The pottery assemblage retrieved from the excavated areas consisted of five sherds of pottery weighing 69g; fragments of ceramic building material, glass and clay pipe were also recovered. The group came from 5 stratified contexts and could be dated from the medieval period onwards (see Table 1). Using pottery as an index of artefact condition, this was generally good with the majority of sherds displaying moderate levels of abrasion, and the average sherd size being about average.

period	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight(g)
medieval	ceramic		pot	3	52
medieval	ceramic		tile	2	454
late med/early post-med	ceramic		tile	2	134
post-medieval	glass		vessel	1	106
modern	ceramic		brick/tile	4	70
modern	ceramic		clay pipe	1	18
modern	ceramic		pipe	1	46
modern	ceramic		pot	2	17
modern	ceramic		tile	4	36
modern	glass		vessel	1	36
modern	metal		sensor	1	62
modern	plastic		label	1	6
undated	bone	animal bone		8	94
undated	slag		smithing slag	1	2
TOTALS				32	1133

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

5.1.1 Pottery

All sherds have been grouped and quantified according to fabric type (Table 2). A total of three diagnostic form sherds were present and could be dated accordingly, the remaining sherds being datable by fabric type to their general period or production span. Where mentioned, all specific forms are referenced to the type series within the report for Deansway, Worcester (Bryant 2004).

period	fabric code	fabric common name	count	weight (g)
Medieval	64.1	Worcester-type sandy glazed ware	2	36
Medieval/Post-medieval	69	Oxidized glazed Malvernian ware	1	16
Modern	85	Modern china	2	17
TOTALS			5	69

Table 2: Quantification of the pottery by period and fabric-type

Medieval

Three sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from secondary ditch fill (1006): a body sherd of Worcester-type sandy glazed ware (fabric 64.1) of uncertain form, a thumb-impressed base sherd of the same fabric from a pinched spouted jug (type 4.1) of 13th or 14th century date, and an inturned-rim sherd of oxidised glazed Malvernian ware (fabric 69) bowl or cooking pot (type 1) with sooting on the external surface (cf Bryant 2004).

Modern

Two sherds of 19th or 20th century china, comprising a rim sherd of a possible ashtray and an undiagnostic body sherd, were recovered from modern made ground layers (1002) and (1102) respectively.

5.1.2 Other artefacts

Medieval/early post-medieval

Four fragments of tile (588g) dating to the medieval and early post-medieval period were recovered. Made ground (1002) contained a large fragment of 13th–15th century roof tile (fabric 2A; Hurst 1992), with lime mortar on the base and along one margin on the upper surface. Whether the tile was mortared in place within a roof or whether it was utilised/re-used elsewhere (for example in a hearth) could not be determined. Possible subsoil layer (1005) contained another fragment of 13th–15th century roof tile (fabric 2B; Hurst 1992), along with a piece of late 15th–17th century tile (fabric 2C; Hurst 1992). A fragment of the latter was also recovered from secondary ditch fill (1006).

Post-medieval

A neck fragment of a free-blown green glass vessel, either an 'onion' bottle or a 'mallet bottle', was found within made ground (1002), and is of late 17th to late 18th century date.

Modern

A quantity of modern ceramic building material, metal and plastic was recovered from made ground (1102) and ditch fill (1104).

Of special note was an unusual black clay pipe found within made ground (1002). The piece comprised intact bowl and 50mm of stem; no identification or maker's marks were visible, and the only decoration was a rouletted line below the lip. The burnished surface was dark black. Where the pipe surface would have come into contact with the skin when held in the right hand, on the underside of the stem and around the rear right side of the bowl, the burnished surface is worn and mottled, with off-white patches where the original colour of the pipe-clay is showing through. The pipe is morphologically mid-19th century or later, with a forward, drooping bowl (Oswald 1975, 38), and may be a Broseley-made Southorn 'straw' pipe (T Mugridge, pers. comm.). The colouration is probably the result of a late 19th or early 20th century pub competition in which pipes would be soaked in stout, and subsequently smoked turning them black; the resulting black pipe was highly-valued (*ibid*). George Ewart Evans' *The Horse in the Furrow* (1960) contains an account of the practice:

'... you won't have a complete picture of the old horseman or farm-worker unless you've got his old clay pipe in ... There used to be a kind of competition among the customers to see who had the blackest pipe ... as soon as they bought a new-clay they'd soak it in their beer. Then when they smoked it the pipe would turn as black as your hat. They'd be unwilling to part with it when it got like that; and if the stem broke they'd smoke it even if it were an inch long.'

Undated

A small quantity of residual animal bone was recovered from contexts (1002), (1005), (1006) and (1104), mostly comprising abraded limb bones of sheep/goat. A cattle metapodial from (1002) exhibited signs of having been in a waterlogged deposit at some point (Elizabeth Pearson, pers. comm.).

A very small quantity of smithing slag was recovered from made ground (1102).

5.1.3 Site dating

context	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight (g)	start date	end date	TPQ date
1002	ceramic		Pot	1	16	1800	2000	1850–2000
	glass		vessel	1	106	1680	1780	
	ceramic		Tile	1	378	1200	1500	
	ceramic		clay pipe	1	18	1850	1910	
	bone	animal bone		5	74			
1005	ceramic		Tile	1	40	1475	1700	1475–1700
	ceramic		Tile	1	76	1200	1500	
	bone	animal bone		1	8			
1006	ceramic		Tile	1	94	1475	1700	1475–1700
	ceramic		Pot	1	16	1275	1425	
	ceramic		Pot	1	28	1200	1400	
	ceramic		Pot	1	8	1200	1400	
	bone	animal bone		1	10			
1102	ceramic		brick/tile	4	70	1800	2000	1900–2000
	ceramic		Pot	1	1	1800	2000	
	ceramic		Pipe	1	46	1900	2000	
	glass		vessel	1	36	1900	2000	
	ceramic		Tile	4	36	1900	2000	
	slag		smithing slag	1	2			
1104	plastic		Label	1	6	1980	2014	1980–2014
	metal		sensor	1	62	1980	2014	
	bone	animal bone		1	2			

Table 3: Quantification of context date based on material culture

6 Synthesis

Despite the presence of well-preserved medieval remains identified in the evaluation, the subsequent monitoring of groundworks did not reveal comparable activity. The presence of medieval material culture within secondary ditch fill of a post-medieval ditch is an interesting side note but the looseness of the deposit itself combined with its physical relationships all suggest the context being the result of mass re-deposition as part of the general dumping of material and ground build-up that has been seen across the entire site. The angle of the cut through the natural substrate being mirrored by deposits that dated to the early 20th century, is suggestive of all the material seen being deliberately dumped over a relatively short space of time.

The finds assemblage generally reflects medieval and post-medieval domestic activity and occupation from the 13th century onwards within the burgrave plots in the vicinity of the site. Though relatively recent, the black-burnished clay pipe provides interesting evidence for a late 19th century pub custom rarely seen in the archaeological record.

7 Publication summary

Worcestershire Archaeology has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, Worcestershire Archaeology intends 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.

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at the former Heenan and Froude Social Club, Sansome Walk, Worcester (NGR: SO 8516 5521; WCM 101988). It was commissioned by Speller Metcalf Living on behalf of their client, Worcester Community Housing.

The monitoring works found that the majority of the development area had been disturbed and then built up during the post-medieval period with cellarage being seen at the southern limit of the site and dumps of material seen over the remainder of the area. One of the deposits contained fragments of medieval material culture although this was the result of redeposition, not within a medieval feature.

The roughly east to west aligned medieval ditches revealed within the previous evaluation were not identified during the present investigations. It is unclear if this is due to the modern deposits lying to a great depth within the western portion of the site, or due to the constraints of the watching brief.

8 Acknowledgements

Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project; Abubakar Kumshe and Daljit Rayat (BM3 Architecture Ltd), Nobby McBride, Dave Newman and Janine Glazzard (Speller Metcalfe Living Ltd) and James Dinn (Archaeological Officer, Worcester City Council).

9 Bibliography

Alauna Heritage, 2013 *Desk-based archaeological historic building assessment: former Heenan's Social Club, Sansome Place, Worcester*, report **1315.01**, dated January 2013

BGS 2014 *Geology of Britain Viewer*, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, British Geological Survey, accessed 31 October 2014

Billings, M, 1855 *Directory and Gazetteer of Worcestershire*, Birmingham

Bryant, V, 2004 *Medieval and early post-medieval pottery in H Dalwood and R Edwards, Excavations at Deansway, Worcester, 1988-89: Romano-British small town to late medieval city*. CBA Res Rep, **139**, 281--339

Cornah, T and Walsh, A, 2014 *Archaeological Evaluation and Building Recording at the former Heenan and Froude Social Club, Sansome Place, Worcester*, Worcestershire Archaeology, Worcestershire County Council, unpublished report **2085**, P4211, WCM 101981 and 101982, revision 1 dated 07 February 2014

Ewart Evans, G, 1960 *The Horse in the Furrow*. London: Faber.

Fagan, L, 2004 *Medieval roof tiles in H Dalwood and R Edwards, Excavations at Deansway, Worcester, 1988-89: Romano-British small town to late medieval city*. CBA Res Rep, **139**, 342-357

Hurst, J D, and Rees, H, 1992 *Pottery fabrics; a multi-period series for the County of Hereford and Worcester*, in Woodiwiss, S G (ed), *Iron Age and Roman salt production and the medieval town of Droitwich*, CBA Res Rep, **81**, 200-9

IfA 2008 *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*, Institute for Archaeologists

Oswald, A, 1975 *Clay pipes for the Archaeologist*, British Archaeological Reports, **14**

WA 2012 *Manual of service practice, recording manual*, Worcestershire Archaeology, Worcestershire County Council, report **1842**

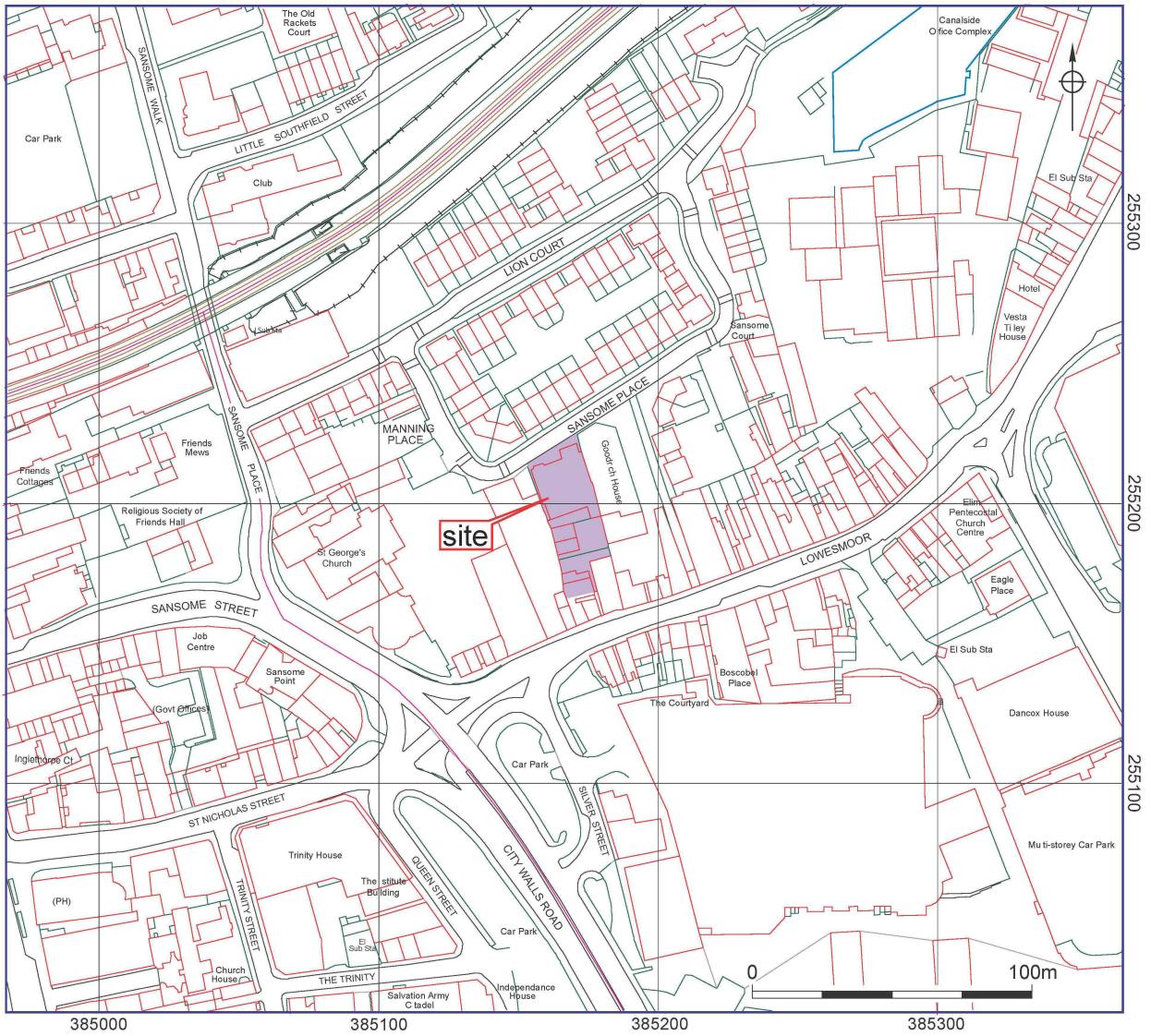
WA 2014 *Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological mitigation and watching brief at the former Heenan and Froude Social Club, Sansome Place, Worcester, Worcestershire Archaeology, Worcestershire County Council, unpublished document dated 12 February 2014, P4297*

WCC 1981 *Proposed part demolition of existing two storey building and rehabilitation to form a single storey dwelling, Worcester City Council planning permission application number **81/1104**.*

WCC 1999 *General standards and practices appropriate for archaeological fieldwork in Worcester, Worcester City Council, unpublished document*

WCC 2013 *Brief for archaeological mitigation, Former Heenan & Froude Social Club, Sansome Place, Worcester, Worcester City Council Development Management (Archaeology), unpublished document dated 26 September 2013*

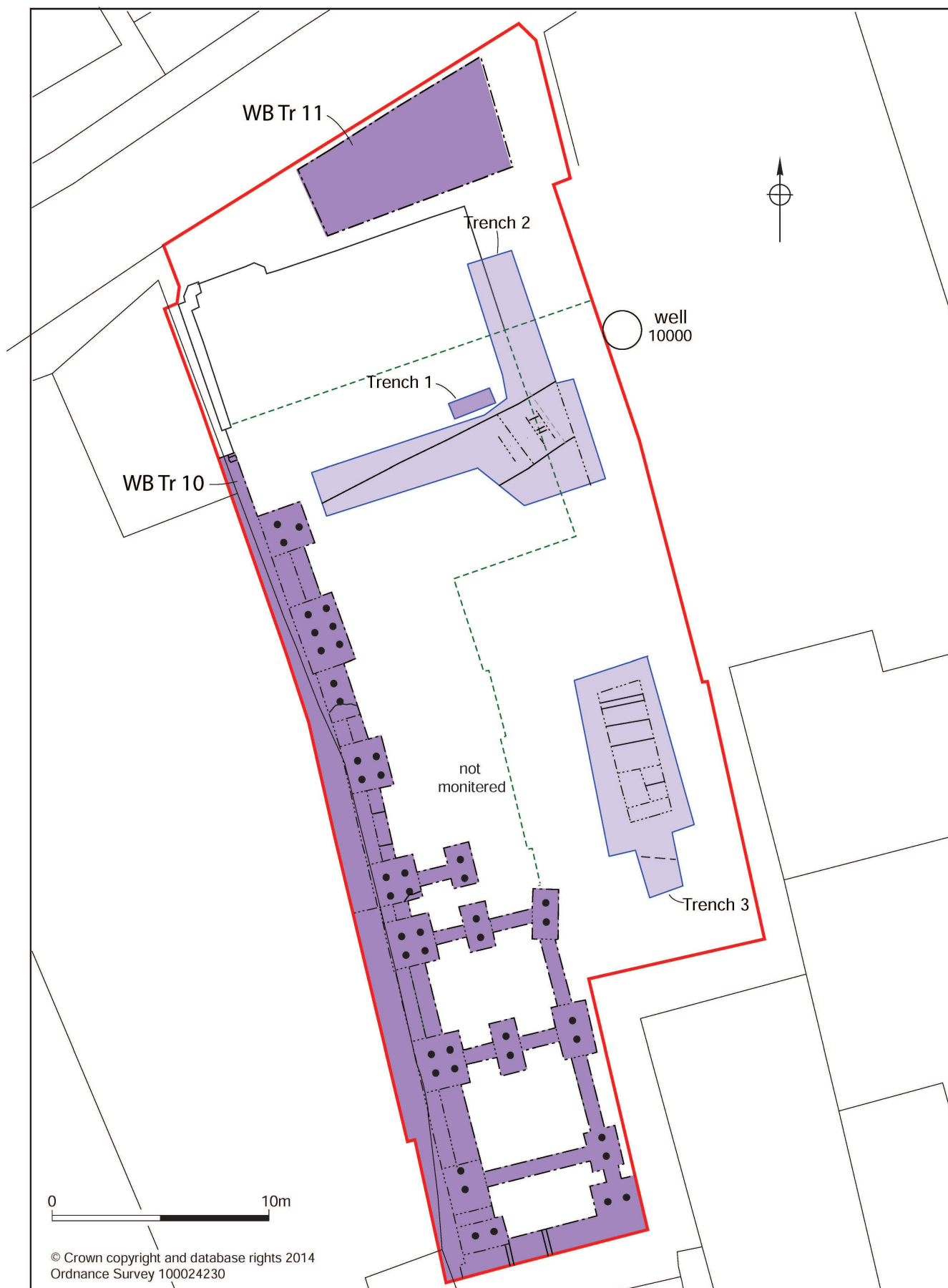
Figures



© Crown copyright and database rights 2014 Ordnance Survey 100024230

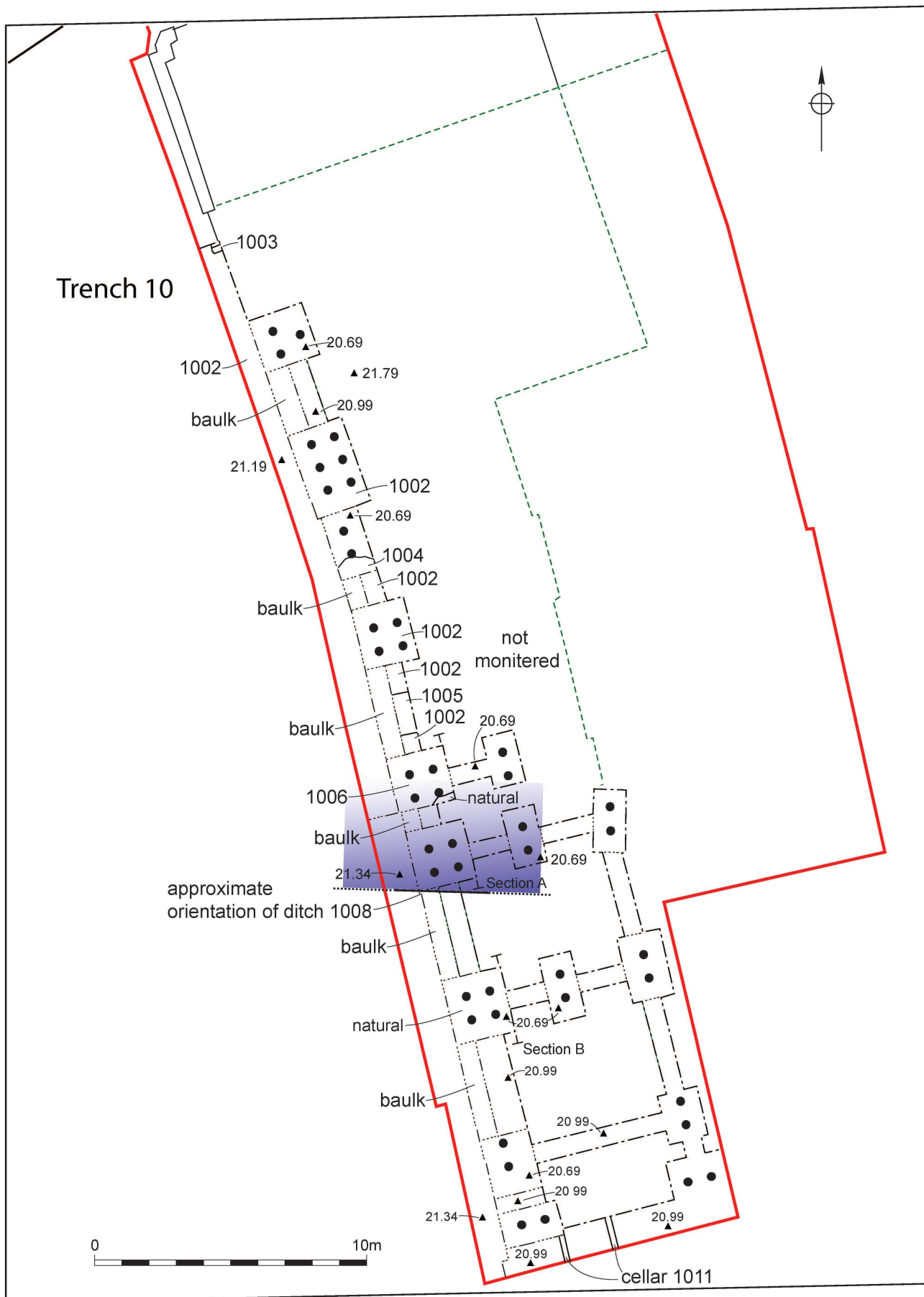
Location of the site

Figure 1



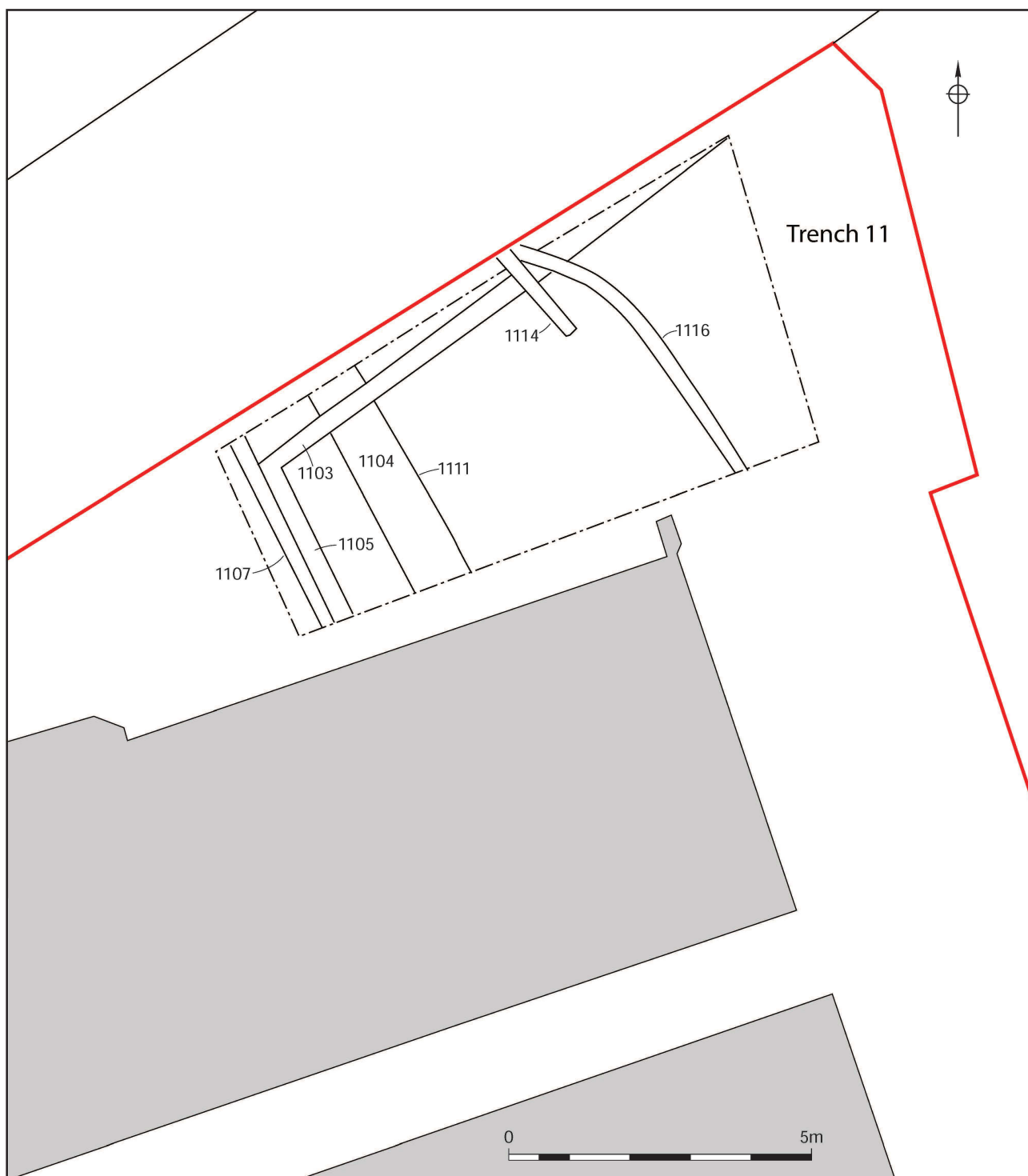
Watching brief trench location plan

Figure 2



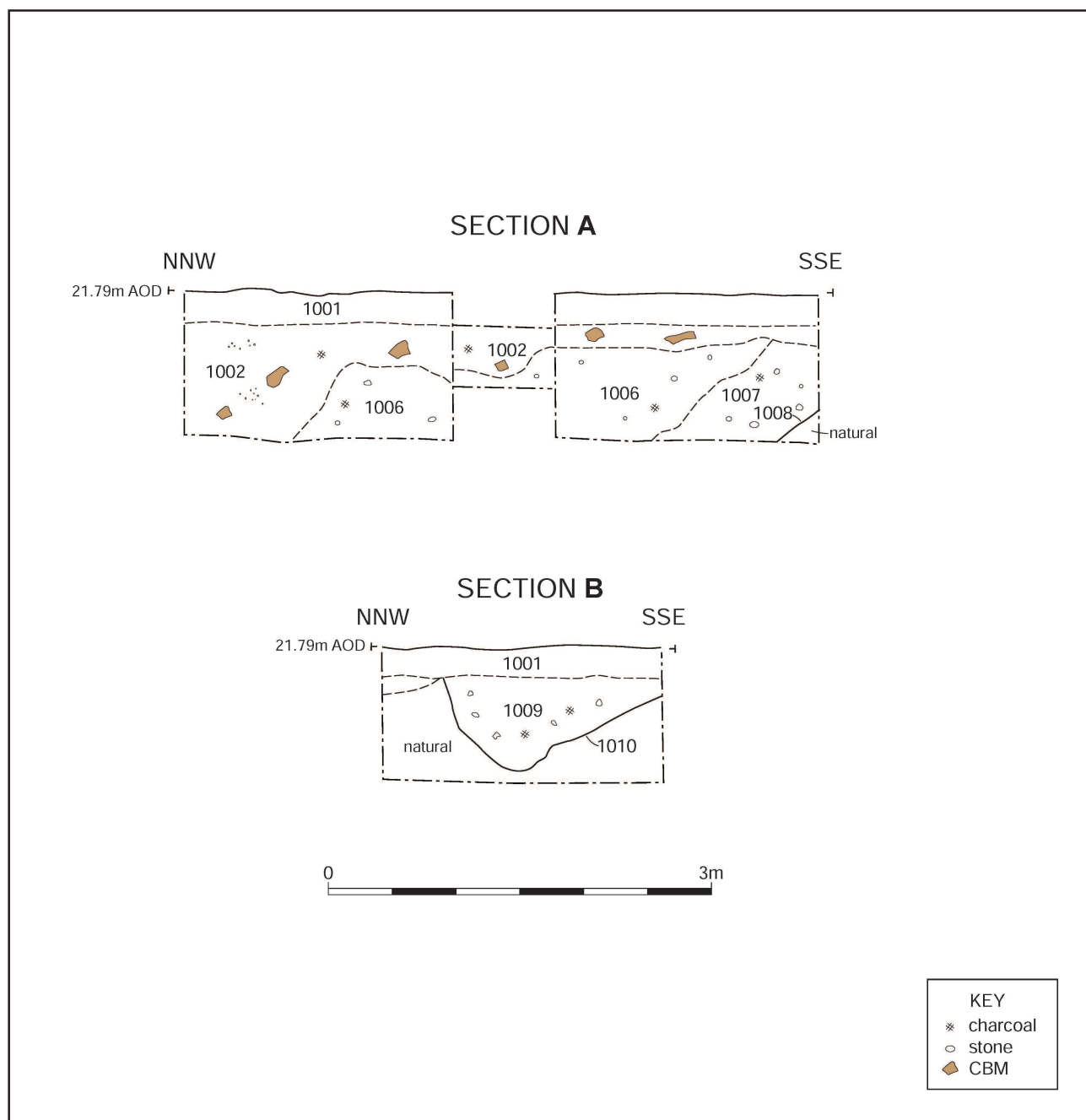
Plan of Trench 10

Figure 3



Plan of Trench 11

Figure 4



Watching brief sections

Figure 5

Plates



Plate 1: Cellar 1011, view south

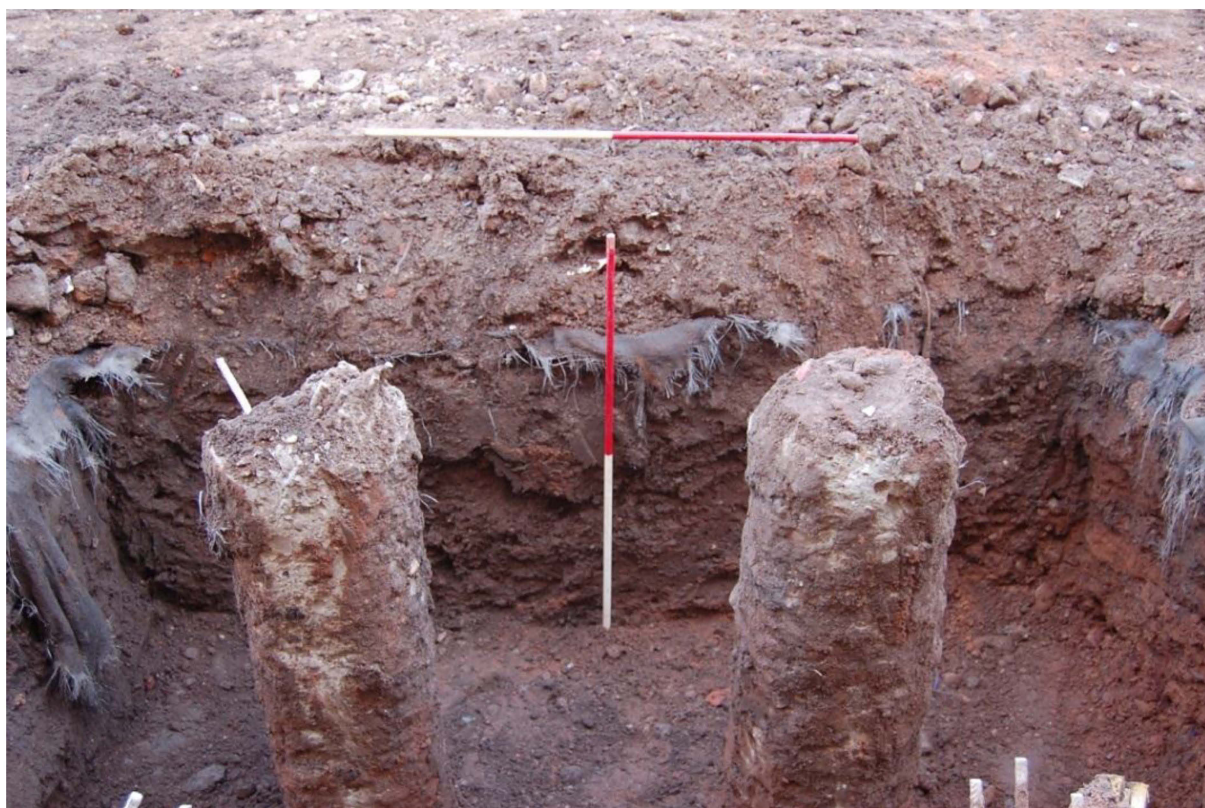


Plate 2: Feature 1008, view east, scale 2x1m



Plate 3: General view south of Trench 10 during groundworks



Plate 4: South facing sample section of the stratigraphy in Trench 11

Appendix 1 Trench descriptions

Trench 10

Length: 45m

Width: 3m

Orientation: North to south

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
1001	Modern Layer	Layer	Loose light brownish grey silty sand	0.25m	Modern crush and demolition used as a pile mat as part of the current development and sat on sheet of Terram. Same as 1101
1002	Layer	Layer	Loose light orangey grey rubble	0.90m	Modern made ground comprised primarily of building rubble with datable material of early 20th century date.
1003	Wall	Structure		0.38m	Red brick wall associated with West gable of social club. Comprised of well fired, unfrogged machine made red bricks bonded with a light bluish grey hard mortar with occasional white flecks. Wall measured two courses thick by at least 5 in depth and set in an English coursing fashion. 19th century in construction.
1004	Layer	Layer	Loose mid brownish orange sand	0.10m +	Redeposited natural substrate
1005	Layer	Layer	Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty sand	0.08m +	Possible former subsoil. Only small fragment remains that hasn't been truncated by the modern demolition.
1006	Ditch	Fill	Loose mid greyish brown silty sand	0.70m +	Occasional peagrit and charcoal flecks noted throughout.
1007	Ditch	Fill	Loose light orangey brown silty sand	0.70m +	Frequent peagrit throughout.
1008	Ditch	Cut		0.70m +	East/west aligned linear with moderately sloped sides. However it should be noted that very little of the actual ditch was visible and much of this is
1009	Ditch	Fill	Loose mid greyish brown silty sand	0.75m	Occasional charcoal flecks throughout

The former Heenan and Froude Social Club, Sansome Walk, Worcester

1010	Ditch	Cut		0.75m	Cut of modern ditch observed at oblique angle so that the true profile and orientation of the linear could not be fully established but it is believed that the linear comprises a steep U shaped profile with a moderately concaved base.
1011	Wall	Structure		1.60m	Narrow cellar orientated North/South and on same alignment as other buildings on site. Heavily truncated to the north. Constructed with an arched roog and from unfrogged well fired machine made bricks bonded with a light bluish grey mortar with frequent cream coloured flecks throughout
1012	Natural	Layer	Loose light reddish grey	0.28m +	Moderately sorted peagrit to rounded and subrounded gravels but otherwise sterile throughout. Natural substrate

Trench 11

Length: 9m

Width: 3-5m

Orientation: East to west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
1101	Modern Layer	Layer	Loose light brownish grey silty sand	0.23m	Contains moderate poorly sorted angular to subrounded gravels throughout along with modern plastics and CBM not retained. Piling bed set on terram as part of current development. Same as 1001
1102	Layer	Layer	Firm dark blueish brown silty clay	0.78m	Contains moderate charcoal flecks throughout and occasional poorly sorted rounded to subrounded gravels. Appears to be 19th century 'dark earth' make up deposits
1103	Wall	Structure		0.38m wall 0.18m foundation	East/West aligned brick wall comprised of unfrogged well fired machine made red bricks set in English coursing and at least 2 courses wide by 5 deep, sat on a concrete footing. Individual bricks measure 0.22m long by 0.11m wide and 0.07m thick. Bonded with a light yellowish grey firm mortar with frequent charcoal flecks
1104	Ditch	Fill	Soft light greyish red sand	0.51m +	Whilst this deposit underlies wall 1103 it is thought to be later in date and to have been excavated under during the 20th century. The sand rich fill is similar to the natural and it is thought that this feature is associated with a modern service. Although not fully excavated as descended below the limit of excavation.
1105	Wall	Structure		0.38m wall 0.18m foundation	North/south aligned brick wall of same construction and make up as 1103 and keyed into the same. Thought to be the former boundary of the social club and of late 19th or early 20th century date.

The former Heenan and Froude Social Club, Sansome Walk, Worcester

1106	Ditch	Fill	Loose light brownish grey silty sand	0.30m	Fill of electric service within 1107. Electric cable noted within ceramic pipe and seen to enter the social club.
1107	Ditch	Cut		0.30m	North/south orientated linear with vertical sides and a flat base, clearly excavated by machine bucket. Filled with electric cable route that feeds into the former social club.
1108	Layer	Layer	Firm dark blueish brown silty clay	0.78m	Same as 1102 seen to the west of wall 1105. Thought to be the same context but lack of physical relationship made this impossible to prove
1109	Ditch	Fill	Firm dark blueish brown sandy silt	0.30m	Moderate charcoal flecks and moderate poorly sorted rounded to subrounded gravels throughout. Ceramic pipe with BT cable at base helping to demonstrate its clearly modern date
1110	Ditch	Cut		0.30m	East/west aligned service run that lay directly under the former public path. Feature is clearly machine excavated and width is not known as extends beyond limit of excavation.
1111	Ditch	Cut		0.51m +	North/South linear feature that is believed to be a large service with vertical sides and a 0.915m width suggestive of a 3ft
1112	Natural	Layer	Loose light reddish grey	0.51m +	Moderately sorted pea grits to rounded and subrounded gravels noted throughout but otherwise sterile. Investigations elsewhere on the site notes this deposit as natural substrate and certainly this is consistent with current
1113	Ditch	Fill	Moderately compact dark brownish blue silty clay	0.30m	Frequent charcoal inclusions throughout and seen to be redeposited 1102 within cut 1114. Modern gas pipe noted at base.

1114	Ditch	Cut		0.30m	North/south orientated modern gas service route capped as part of the current development. Sat within a cut of vertical sides and a flat base that had been excavated by machine.
1115	Ditch	Fill	Moderately compact light brownish grey silty sand	0.77m	Frequent charcoal flecks throughout and descends onto type 2 sand above large plastic storm drain at base.
1116	Ditch	Cut		0.77m	Roughly north/south aligned storm drain excavated as part of the current development.

Appendix 2 Technical information

The archive (site code: WCM 101988)

The archive consists of:

- 11 Context records AS1
- 11 Field progress reports AS2
- 7 Photographic records AS3
- 332 Digital photographs
- 1 Drawing number catalogues AS4
- 8 Scale drawings
- 2 Trench record sheets AS41
- 1 Box of finds
- 1 CD-Rom/DVDs
- 1 Copy of this report (bound hard copy)

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Worcester City Museum and Art Gallery
Museums Worcestershire
Foregate Street
Worcester
WR1 2PW

Tel. Worcester (01905) 25371
