Archaeological watching brief and building recording at The Crown, Crown Passage, Broad Street, Worcester

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Status:	
Date:	27 August 2015
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Project reference:	P4592
Report reference:	2246
HER reference:	WCM 102098

Contents

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Graham Arnold

With a contribution by Rob Hedge

Summary

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at The Crown, Crown Passage, Broad Street, Worcester (NGR SO 84907 54989; WCM 102098). It was undertaken for K D Paine acting on behalf of J D Wetherspoons Ltd, who are refurbishing the rooms above the property and installing a lift shaft in the east part of the site, with planning permission having been granted by Worcester City Council (P12D0200 and L12D0031) subject to archaeological conditions.

This involved the monitoring of the lift shaft works, as this was placed over the entrance to an original medieval cellarage, constructed of stone, brick and tile, and with a number of later additions. After being fully recorded two of these cellar walls were demolished by hand under archaeological supervision.

The excavations revealed deposits containing finds of Roman date at 21.90m AoD from deposits that had been cut through to install the original undercroft. A collection of post-medieval clay pipes and glass bottles were also recorded within the backfill of the cellar and from the construction cut of the wall, demonstrating the continued use of the cellars during the post-medieval period. There were also later modern additions including the installation of services and concrete beams to strengthen the property. Once exposed to view, the overall area of the medieval undercroft was also recorded in a measured survey.

Report

1 Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

A watching brief and building recording was undertaken at The Crown, Crown Passage, Broad Street, Worcester (NGR SO 84907 54989). It was commissioned by J D Wetherspoons Ltd, who are refurbishing the rooms above the property, including the installation of a lift shaft on the site, with the planning permission granted by Worcester City Council (P12D0200 and L12D0031) being subject to archaeological conditions. The development site was considered to include heritage assets and potential heritage assets (WCM96236 and WCM96198). The project also conforms to the specific brief for the works, following on from the archaeological conditions originally placed on the works.

The event reference for this project, given by the HER is WCM 102098.

2 Standards

The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance: archaeological watching brief* (CIfA 2014), and the *Statement of standards and practices appropriate for archaeological fieldwork in Worcester* (Worcester City Council 1999). And other standards documentation is cited below as appropriate.

3 Aims

The aims of the archaeological watching brief were to monitor the groundworks for the creation of the lift shaft. More specific aims were outlined for the watching brief on the discovery of the cellar beneath the lift shaft:

- Photographic record of steps and lift shaft area before further works
- Watching brief on fill removal within cellar (adjacent to steps)
- Full record of the brick and tile walls to be removed.
- Full record of stone wall as revealed by step removal
- Contextual record of remainder of cellar – photographic, outline measurements and description

The building recording required the full record of the walls to be demolished and a record of the windows, and more specifically required:

- Record collection of stored windows in upper room (photographic and drawn).
- Review of architect drawings, architect photos of building before works, and photos by contractors of building before and during works, alongside previous records and heritage assessments, to provide a context for all retained timber framing etc within the overall development of the building complex.

The window records and timber framing are available within the main site archive.

4 Methods

4.1 Personnel

The project fieldwork was undertaken by Graham Arnold (BA (hons.); MSc), Simon Woodiwiss (BA (hons.); MCIfA), Laura Templeton (BA; PG Cert; MCIfA) and Andrew Walsh (BSc; MSc; ACIfA; FSA Scot). The report was compiled by Graham Arnold, who joined Worcestershire Archaeology in 2009 and has been practicing archaeology since 2002. The project manager responsible for the

quality of the project was Simon Woodiwiss (BA (hons.); MCIfA). Illustrations were prepared by Laura Templeton (BA; PG Cert; MCIfA). Laura Griffin (BA (hons.); PG Cert; ACIfA) and Robert Hedge (MA Cantab) contributed the finds report. The report was edited by Derek Hurst, Senior Project Manager.

4.2 Documentary research

A Heritage Statement was produced as part of the works prior to fieldwork as part of the The Crown, Worcester - Integrated Planning Statement (K D Paine & Associates Ltd 2014).

Following the discovery of the intact cellar a search was made of the Historic Environment Record (HER) to find any relevant similar cellars and undercrofts within a 200m area. Previous building recording and watching brief on the site of the cellar took place in 2003 (WCM101100; WCM96198; Deeks *et al* 2003). This included reference to a number of cartographic sources for the site.

Documentary sources

Published and grey literature sources consulted are listed in the bibliography.

4.3 Fieldwork strategy

Discussions between the City Archaeologist James Dinn and Worcestershire Archaeology outlined the detailed specification for the project. Fieldwork was undertaken between 8 June 2015 and 12 June 2015. The lift shaft area measured 3.00m square, amounting to just over 9.00m² in area. The location of the lift shaft and the recorded window frames is indicated in Figure 2. The medieval cellar beneath the Crown Public House measured 9.00 x 6.50m and included two rooms.

The cellar fill was excavated by hand, under archaeological supervision. and a full record of the cellar walls within the footprint of the lift shaft were made photographically and later drawn digitally using photo rectification. Careful demolition by hand followed, reducing them to the required depth for the lift shaft. The remaining cellar area was measured and recorded as required in the brief.

4.4 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.

4.5 Artefact methodology, by Robert Hedge

The finds work reported here conforms with the relevant sections of *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014; http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa), with archive creation informed by *Archaeological archives: a guide to the best practice in the creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (AAF 2011; http://www.archaeologyuk.org/archives/), and museum deposition by *Selection, retention and dispersal of archaeological collections* (SMA 1993; http://www.socmusarch.org.uk/publica.htm).

4.5.1 Recovery policy

The artefact recovery policy conformed to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012; appendix 2). A representative sample of 19th/20th century material from the infill of the cellar was recovered. Samples of each distinctive type of ceramic building material from cellar wall (103) were also retained for analysis.

4.5.2 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 in a Microsoft Access database.

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).

4.5.3 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 material, and;
- generally where material has been specifically assessed by an appropriate specialist as having no obvious grounds for retention.

4.6 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. However, as the work was in a cellar and a dark corridor, lighting for photographs in the watching brief stage was problematic and recording of the cellar walls was done under time pressure.

5 The application site

5.1 Topography, geology and archaeological context

The site lies to the east of the River Severn at approximately 23.00m AoD with underlying solid geology of the Worcester Member Terrace sand and gravels, overlying Mercian Mudstone (Keuper Marl) and Sidmouth Mudstone Formation (BGS 2015). The gravels provide an elevated and well-drained location making it an ideal position for settlement, a fact that is reflected by the focus of both Romano-British and medieval occupation within the terrace limits.

The site is situated on the north side of Broad Street within a grade II listed building formerly The Crown Hotel The Crown Hotel (WCM96236) was one of the principal coaching inns of Worcester. Several houses in Broad Street are known to have 17th century and earlier origins.

By the 16th Century, Broad Street was second only to High Street in commercial importance. On the direct route through the city from the (Worcester) Bridge, it contained the business premises of a number of important traders and at least two inns.

Post-medieval developments in Broad Street included the establishment of a number of hotels, mostly with large yards and complexes of ancillary buildings. The Unicorn and Bell have largely or wholly disappeared, leaving the Crown as the sole substantial survivor. Although the buildings are mainly 18th century and later in date, they are believed to have 17th century or earlier origins. A late 18th century engraving shows a medieval vaulted undercroft at the Crown, though it is uncertain if any of this now survives (Deeks *et al* 2003).

Broad Street was one of the principal streets of medieval Worcester. Substantial buildings can be expected to have been present on and close to the street frontage. The medieval hall building at the north end of this site (the ‘warehouse’) is a rare survival of the medieval built form of this area, and is thought to date from the 15th century.

The late Anglo-Saxon burh boundary runs along the S side of Broad Street, just to the S of the site. Occupation or other evidence from the Anglo-Saxon period may however be present in this area and was evident in Deansway site 5 (WCM100223; Dalwood and Edwards, 2004) close by. Broad Street itself may have originated in this period, as a lane running outside the defences, though it has also been suggested that it had Roman origins.

The site is also within the known area of Roman occupation, and extensive remains of ironworking and settlement have been excavated on the nearby Blackfriars (WSM00544) and Deansway (WCM100222; WCM100223; Dalwood and Edwards, 2004) sites in the 1960s and 1980s. The depth of the cellars indicated that Roman material may be uncovered and, although Roman remains are likely to be deeply buried, they have been recorded close to the surface in some places; this has been attributed to the unevenness of the natural topography.

5.2 Current land-use

The building is currently in use as a Lloyds Public House. The ground floor of the southern side is being leased as retail premises.

6 Structural analysis

The lift pit shaft and cellar recorded are shown in Figure 2. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1.

6.1.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The natural gravel deposits (114) were found at 1.50m below the ground level, at *c* 21.50m AOD. These were found to underlay the Roman deposits, which the medieval cellar had cut through onto the natural gravels.

6.1.2 Phase 2: Roman deposits

Roman finds were found in the deposits cut by the construction trench for the cellar walls (111) of the original medieval cellar. These were recorded at 1.10m below the ground level, at *c* 21.90m AOD.

6.1.3 Phase 3: Medieval and post-medieval deposits

The stone-built cellar is the remains of a medieval cellar or undercroft when the building was in use as an inn (Plates 6-12). A number of later additions included the blocking of coal chutes with brick and modern additions, such as the concrete ring beams that cut or covered the cellar, false roof, modern services and doors. The cellar had been infilled with materials of a post-medieval and later date.

The cellar had been previously photographed as part of a 2003 building recording project (Deeks *et al* 2003). Similar examples of cellars and undercrofts have been recorded at nearby properties on Angel Street (WCM100001) and The Cross (WCM96207).

7 Artefactual analysis, by Rob Hedge

The artefactual assemblage recovered is summarised in Tables 1 and 2. It comprised 121 artefacts with a total weight of 16.5kg, within which the pottery assemblage consisted of only eight sherds of pottery weighing 542g; in addition, clay pipe fragments, glass vessels and samples of building material were recovered. The group came from seven stratified contexts and could be dated from the Roman period onwards (see Table 1). Using pottery as an index of artefact condition, this was variable with Roman and modern material displaying low levels of abrasion and a very high average sherd size, whilst the few sherds of medieval pottery were small and highly abraded.

period	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight(g)
Roman	ceramic		Pot	4	284
medieval	ceramic		Pot	3	5
medieval	other waste		hearth	2	1578

late med/early post-med	ceramic		roof tile	14	9450
late med/early post-med	ceramic		brick	1	2520
post-medieval/modern	ceramic		clay pipe	68	223
post-medieval/modern	metal	iron	iron object	2	27
modern		plaster	plaster	1	98
modern	ceramic		chamberstick	1	253
modern	glass		vessel	5	1950
undated	bone	animal bone		19	178
undated	metal	iron	Nail	1	11
			Totals	121	16577

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

7.1.1 Pottery

All sherds have been grouped and quantified according to fabric type (Table 2). Where mentioned, all specific forms are referenced to the type series within the report for Deansway, Worcester (Bryant 2004).

Broad period	fabric code	Fabric common name	count	weight(g)
Romano-British	12.2	Oxidised organically tempered Severn Valley ware	2	87
Romano-British	32	Mancetter/Hartshill mortarium	1	165
Romano-British	98	Miscellaneous Roman wares	1	32
Medieval	99	Miscellaneous medieval wares	1	1
Medieval	55	Worcester-type sandy unglazed ware	2	4
Post-medieval/modern	83	Porcelain	1	253
		Totals	8	542

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

Phase 2

Roman

Deposit (111), into which the cellar was cut, contained four large, unabraded sherds of Roman pottery. Organic tempered Severn Valley ware of mid 1st/2nd century date (fabric 12.2) and a large sherd of a late 2nd/early 3rd century Mancetter Hartshill mortarium (Bryant 2004, fig. 168:2),

indicate a late 2nd century A.D. *terminus post quem* for this deposit. A rim sherd of a wheelmade, lid-seated jar in an unidentified hard grey fabric with quartz, ironstone and organic inclusions is thought to be an imitation of black-burnished ware and is consistent with the above date.

Phase 3

Medieval

Three small, highly abraded sherds of medieval pottery were embedded into a block of hearth material from deposit (109). They comprised two fragments of Worcester-type sandy unglazed ware (fabric 55), too small for identification to form but with heavy sooting indicative of cooking pots, and a single very small sherd of a glazed ware with buff margins and a reduced core.

Post-medieval/modern

A large fragment of an undecorated porcelain (fabric 83) candlestick from within the infill (113) of the cellar is considered likely to be late 19th to early 20th century in date.

7.1.2 Ceramic Building Material

Phase 3

Late medieval/early post-medieval

Samples of ceramic building material incorporated into cellar wall (103) were retained for identification. Courses of horizontally bedded roof tiles had been incorporated into the construction, interspersed at intervals with courses of brick (see Plate 6). Where identifiable to fabric, the roof tiles were found to be of a type (fabric 2c – see Fagan 2004) known to have been produced locally from the later 15th century onwards. Of fourteen samples recovered, four exhibited the single, central 'peg' fixing characteristic of these late medieval tiles.

Tiles in this fabric are thought to have been produced up until the mid-17th century, so an early post-medieval date is possible. It was not possible to definitively discern whether the tiles were used within a roof before being incorporated into the cellar: they may have been recycled and, if so, the *terminus post quem* indicated by their manufacture may be substantially earlier than their use within the cellar wall.

A brick sample, although not definitive, indicated a late 15th to 17th century date, consistent with the date of manufacture of the tiles.

7.1.3 Other artefacts

Phase 3

Modern

Numerous clay pipe stem and bowl fragments were recovered from deposits infilling the cellar. Typologically, these were all, where diagnostic, of later 19th to early 20th century form. No marks were present. Unusually, two fragments of stem tip were green-glazed, an embellishment rarely observed on utilitarian pipes in the Worcester area.

A selection of complete glass bottles within infill deposit (113) comprised:

- soda water marble-stoppered 'Codd' bottles embossed with the name of the Great Malvern Mineral Water Works, including a very unusual late-1880s example incorporating a rubber-seated valve in the neck and manufactured by Dan Rylands
- a late 19th/early 20th century torpedo bottle embossed with 'Allen Brothers Mineral Waters Malvern Hills', and
- a late 19th/early 20th century round-bottomed soda bottle from Stallard and Sons of Worcester.

7.1.4 Site dating based on artefacts

context	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight(g)	start date	end date	TPQ date range
	ceramic		clay pipe	8	33	1600	1910	1600–1910
101	bone	animal bone		5	19			
	ceramic		brick	1	2520	1475	1700	1475–1500
103	ceramic		roof tile	14	9450	1475	1700	
		plaster	plaster	1	98	1800	1950	1800–1950
	ceramic		clay pipe	23	76	1600	1910	
	bone	animal bone		2	15			
106	metal	iron	iron object	2	27	1600	1950	
	ceramic		clay pipe	24	76	1600	1910	1600–1910
107	bone	animal bone		1	4			
	ceramic		clay pipe	9	28	1600	1910	1600–1910
	ceramic		pot	2	4	1075	1400	
	other waste		hearth	2	1578	1066	1600	
	ceramic		pot	1	1	1200	1600	
109	bone	animal bone		3	31			
	ceramic		pot	1	165	170	220	170–400
	ceramic		pot	1	24	43	200	
	ceramic		pot	1	63	43	200	
	ceramic		pot	1	32	43	400	
111	bone	animal bone		7	108			
	ceramic		chamberstick	1	253	1800	1950	1885--1950
	ceramic		clay pipe	4	10	1600	1910	
	metal	iron	nail	1	11			
	bone	animal bone		1	1			
	glass		vessel	1	427	1872	1930	
	glass		vessel	1	400	1885	1888	
	glass		vessel	1	423	1884	1888	
	glass		vessel	1	249	1870	1910	
113	glass		vessel	1	451	1870	1920	

Table 3 Summary of context dating based on artefacts

7.2 Period discussion

Roman

Although a small assemblage, the presence of large unabraded sherds within deposit (111) and the absence of later material indicate that this is likely to be a deposit representing Roman occupation.

Medieval/early post-medieval

The few small sherds of medieval pottery found incorporated into burnt material were residual within deposit (109).

The presence of late 15th to mid-17th century building material incorporated into a cellar wall of distinctive construction is of interest. The practice of interspersing multiple courses of horizontally-bedded roof tiles with brick and/or stonework has been previously observed within a cellar in the Cornmarket area of the city (Pat Hughes, pers. comm.). A late-15th to 17th century date for the construction of the cellar is considered likely, although given the potentially recycled nature of the constituent materials a later origin cannot presently be ruled out.

Modern

The infilled cellar contained typical detritus from a late 19th/early 20th century Inn, of interest due to the presence of intact drinks bottles bearing the names of a number of local firms, and the unusual presence of several green-glazed clay tobacco pipe stem tips. Such an assemblage is entirely appropriate in the context of a hostelry.

8 Environmental evidence

8.1 Animal bone, by Liz Pearson

A small assemblage of hand-collected animal bone totalling 178g (19 fragments) was recovered. Roman material from (111) included, for example, unfused sheep/goat metacarpal and butchered cattle ribs fragments, but bird bone in this context is likely to be intrusive from deposits of medieval or later date as bird bone (which is usually found in low quantities) was also present in contexts (101), (113) and (109).

context	count	weight(g)	Period
101	5	19	post-medieval
106	2	15	post-med
107	1	4	med/post-med
109	3	31	med/post-medieval
111	7	108	Roman
113	1	1	Victorian
TOTALS	**19**	**178**	

Table 3: Hand-collected mammal and bird bone

Little interpretation could be made of this material and no further work was carried out.

9 Synthesis

The stone cellars recorded in the south part of the building, likely to be remains of a medieval cellar serving the principal phase of the building, and were previously recorded in 2003. Two walls were removed to the base of the cellar floor, in order to build the lift shaft. The cellar had been cut into a deposit containing Roman pottery, probably representing later 2nd century A.D. occupation in this vicinity. A number of Roman finds were also found within the base fill of the construction cut of the wall, and are thought to be residual.

The ceramic building material incorporated into the construction of the cellar itself was manufactured between in the later 15th and mid-17th centuries and may indicate the construction date of this part of the building. Infill deposits within the cellar indicated that its final phase of use

was in the late 19th/early 20th century, while later 20th century concrete beams and services within the cellar denote continuing access.

9.1 Research frameworks

The project uncovered important information regarding the Roman deposits still surviving in this area of Worcester as well as recording a medieval structure in the form of an undercroft dating potentially to the later medieval period, with evidence for its continued use/access into the 20th century.

Nigel Baker, in his paper on the archaeology of larger medieval towns within the West Midlands Region states that:

> Knowledge of medieval urban housing varies from town to town across the region, but in general could be characterised as extremely poor, particularly for the earlier post-Conquest centuries. Some towns …have a substantial stock of surviving medieval buildings, dominated by the 15th century. But in general, understanding of the development of the pre-15th-century built environment in the region's larger towns drops almost to zero for the most important commercial streets and their frontages – a consequence of the continuous redevelopment of High Streets and their equivalents (Baker, 2004, 5).

In the context of this statement, the survival and recording of the cellar within The Crown adds some rare evidence to the available information regarding the later medieval development of the town, specifically relating to a major building that developed into a premier coaching inn in the centre of the city.

10 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.

Archaeological watching brief and building recording was undertaken on behalf of JD Wetherspoons plc at The Crown, Crown Passage, Broad Street, Worcester (NGR SO 84907 54989; WCM102098*). Excavations for a lift shaft uncovered a staircase into a medieval cellar. Two of the walls, constructed of ceramic roof tiles and medieval bricks had to be demolished to install the lift shaft and this was undertaken under archaeological supervision, and included recording of the walls. The walls were dated by reference to the ceramic building material they incorporated to the later medieval period. There was also a collection of post-medieval glass bottles, clay pipes and ceramics relating to the use and backfilling of the cellar and later disturbance to carry out works within the building. Roman ceramics were found in the lowest deposit (at 21.90m AoD), which was exposed on removal of the cellar walls.*

11 Acknowledgements

Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the conclusion of this project: Ray Hutchinson (Coccion Construction), Barry Goacher of K D Paine acting for J D Wetherspoons Ltd, and James Dinn (Worcester City Principal Archaeologist).

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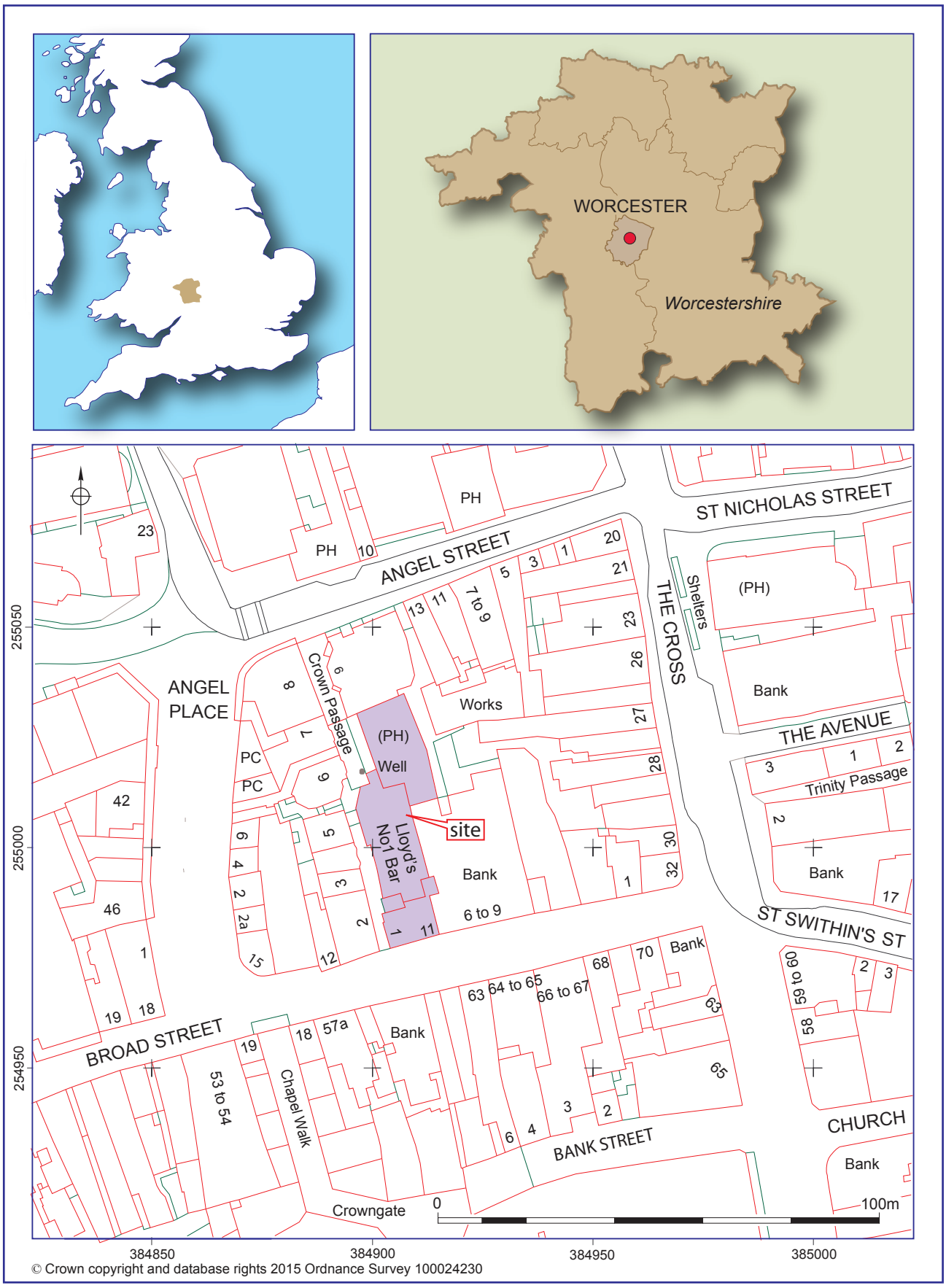
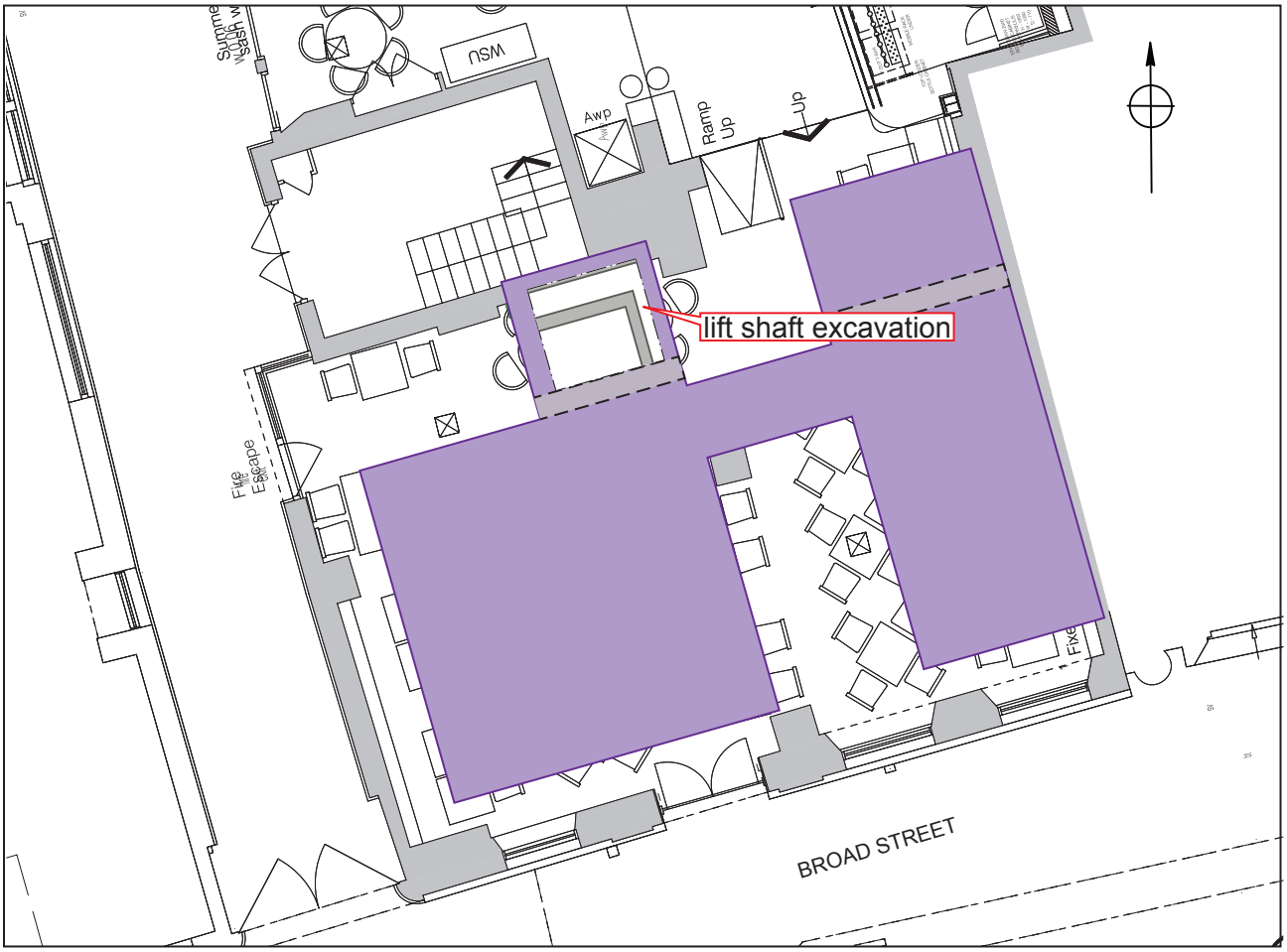
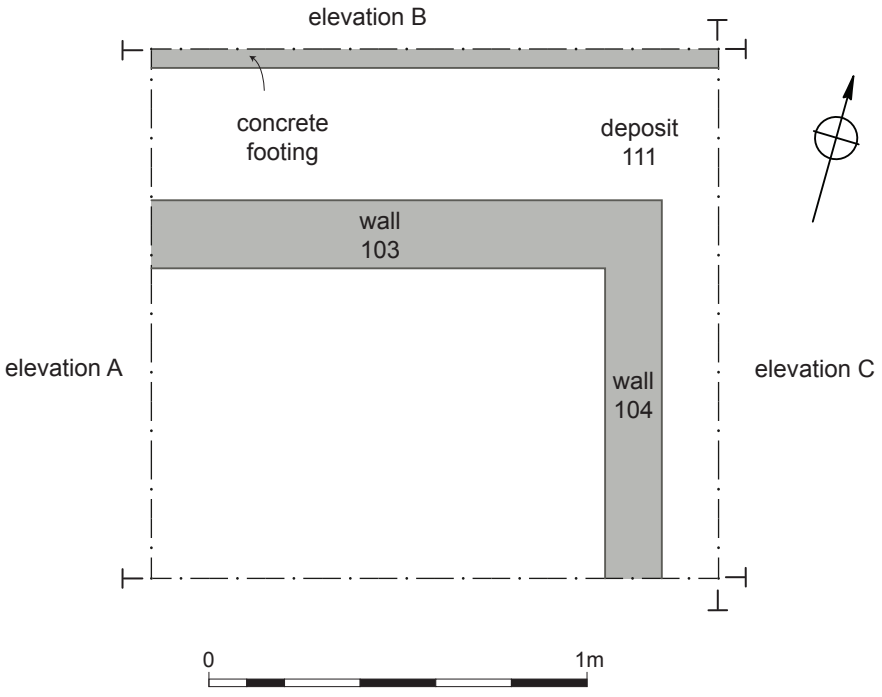
Figures



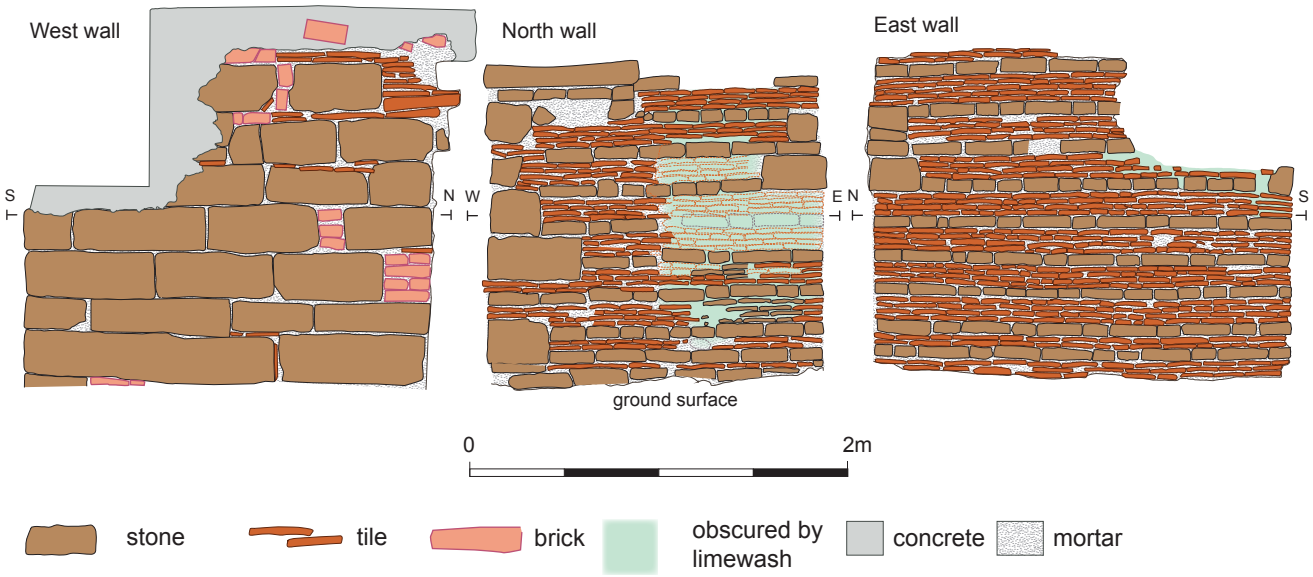
Location of the site *Figure 1*



Location of cellar and lift shaft excavation *Figure 2*



Features within lift shaft excavation *Figure 3*



Elevations of removed cellar walls *Figure 4*

Masonry fragments *Figure 5*

Plates

Plate 1 The steps (102) down into the cellar, showing the thin layer of concrete within the cellar.

Plate 2 The west wall after removal of the stairs and onto the base of the cellar (chalk lines drawn to facilitate recording).

Plate 3 The cellar walls uncovered by the lift shaft works. View north.

Plate 4 The western wall after full excavation, down to the base. Showing the dark backfill (112) of the wall cut and existing building foundations.

Plate 5 West facing section after wall removal and excavation to natural ground level under the cellar floor.

Plate 6 Brick and tile wall of cellar showing later blocked up area and wooden beam. Passage between the two rooms is to the right of the photo, with the modern concrete beams also evident.

Plate 7 The north-eastern wall of cellar constructed of sandstone blocks.

Plate 8 Wall of eastern room of cellar, view southwest.

Plate 9 The southeastern wall of the cellar.

Plate 10 Blocked up coal shute on southwest side of cellar, showing brick tile and sandstone construction and modern additions. View south.

Plate 11 Second blocked up coal chute on southwest side of cellar. View south.

Plate 12 Shelf for stored beer barrels on eastern side of cellar. View northeast.

Plate 13 Victorian glass bottles found within backfill of internal cellar (113)

Plate 14 A collection of the clay pipes found within context (109)

Plate 15 The residual Roman pottery found within context (111).

Appendix 1 Trench descriptions

Trench 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 3.00m Width: 2.80m Depth: 2.20m

Ground level = 23.00m AoD

Orientation: See figure 2 and 3

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
100	Concrete floor	Solid concrete floor of modern area	0 – 0.20m
101	Stairs of cellar	Brick, limestone and granite staircase into medieval cellar 115	0.00 – 2.10m
102	Concrete hardcore	Layer of rough concrete hardcore. Bedding for 100	0.20 – 0.40m
103	Western cellar wall	Sandstone blocks 0.40 x 0.20 x 0.30m patched with occasional tile.	0.20 – 2.20m
104	North and eastern cellar wall	Tile brick and occasional sandstone blocks – see fig.	0.20 – 2.20m
105	Layer	Thin layer of concrete in cellar. Contemporary with ring beam	0.00 – 0.05m
106	Layer	Rubble layer underneath staircase 101 and concrete floor	0.20 – 2.00m
107	Fill	Backfill of North cellar wall, medium brown silty sand with occasional mortar, cbm and animal bone. Overlies original flagstone and brick floor.	0.60 – 0.80m
108	Surface	Deposit of tile, brick and stone underlying 102. Old surface.	0.40 – 0.48m
109	Layer	Medium compaction, dark brown sandy silt with moderate inclusions of slag and pebbles visible in east facing section of lift shaft excavation	0.80 – 1.00m
110	Layer	Moderately compact dark brown silty clay with frequent cbm and mortar.	1.00 – 1.10m
111	Layer	Dark brown compact sandy silt containing occasional pot, and animal bone and frequent	1.10 – 1.50m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
		rounded pebbles. Roman deposit cut through to install cellars.	
112	Structure	Lias flagstones and brick floor overlying context 109	0.80 – 0.88m
113	Layer	Base backfill within cellar, under thin concrete capping. Last use of cellar.	0.05 – 0.30m
114	Natural	Compact orangey brown sand and gravels with frequent cobbles – river terrace.	1.50 – 2.10m
115	Stone cellar	Overall medieval stone cellar in southern area of The Crown Hotel. Consisted of two rooms, with blocked up coal chutes, a barrel shelf and blocked doorways. Consists of brick, tile and sandstone blocks. Measures 9.00m (E-W) x 6.50m (N-S) in total.	-

Appendix 2 Technical information

The archive (site code: WCM 102098)

The archive consists of:

15	Context records AS1
2	Field progress reports AS2
4	Photographic records AS3
188	Digital photographs
2	Drawing number catalogues AS4
25	Scale drawings
1	Context number catalogues AS5
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:

Worcestershire County Museum
Museums Worcestershire
Hartlebury Castle
Hartlebury
Near Kidderminster
Worcestershire DY11 7XZ
Tel Hartlebury (01299) 250416

Summary of data for Worcester City HER

WCM 102098 (event HER number)

P4592

Artefacts

period	material class	object specific type	count	weight(g)	start date	end date	specialist report?
Roman	ceramic	pot	2	87	43	200	Y
Roman	ceramic	pot	1	32	43	400	Y
Roman	ceramic	pot	1	165	170	220	Y
medieval	ceramic	pot	1	1	1200	1600	Y
medieval	ceramic	pot	2	4	1075	1400	Y
medieval	other waste	hearth	2	1578	1066	1600	Y
late med/early post-med	ceramic	roof tile	14	9450	1475	1700	Y
late med/early post-med	ceramic	brick	1	2520	1475	1700	Y
post-medieval/modern	ceramic	clay pipe	68	223	1600	1910	
post-medieval/modern	metal	iron object	2	27	1600	1950	
modern		plaster	1	98	1800	1950	
modern	ceramic	candlestick	1	253	1800	2000	Y
modern	glass	vessel	5	2203	1870	1930	Y
undated	bone		19	178			Y
undated	metal	nail	1	11			

Notes

1) In some cases the date will be "Undated". In most cases, especially if there is not a specialist report, the information entered in the Date field will be a general period such as Neolithic, Roman, medieval etc (see below for a list of periods used in the Worcestershire HER). Very broad date ranges such as late Medieval to Post-medieval are acceptable for artefacts which can be hard to date for example roof tiles. If you have more specific dates, such as 13th to 14th century, please use these instead. Specific date ranges which cross general period boundaries can also be used, for example 15th to 17th century.

period	from	to
Palaeolithic	500000 BC	10001 BC
Mesolithic	10000 BC	4001 BC
Neolithic	4000 BC	2351 BC
Bronze Age	2350 BC	801 BC
Iron Age	800 BC	42 AD
Roman	43	409

Post-Roman	410	1065
Medieval	1066	1539
Post-medieval	1540	1900
Modern	1901	2050

period specific	from	to
Lower Palaeolithic	500000 BC	150001
Middle Palaeolithic	150000	40001
Upper Palaeolithic	40000	10001
Early Mesolithic	10000	7001
Late Mesolithic	7000	4001
Early Neolithic	4000	3501
Middle Neolithic	3500	2701
Late Neolithic	2700	2351
Early Bronze Age	2350	1601
Middle Bronze Age	1600	1001
Late Bronze Age	1000	801
Early Iron Age	800	401
Middle Iron Age	400	101
Late Iron Age	100 BC	42 AD
Roman 1st century AD	43	100
2nd century	101	200
3rd century	201	300
4th century	301	400
Roman 5th century	401	410
Post roman	411	849
Pre conquest	850	1065
Late 11th century	1066	1100
12th century	1101	1200
13th century	1201	1300
14th century	1301	1400
15th century	1401	1500
16th century	1501	1600
17th century	1601	1700
18th century	1701	1800
19th century	1801	1900
20th century	1901	2000
21st century	2001	

2. Not all evaluations of small excavation assemblages have specialist reports on all classes of objects. An identification (e.g. clay pipe) and a quantification is not a specialist report. A short discussion or a more detailed record identifying types and dates is a specialist report. This field is designed to point researchers to reports where they will find out more than merely the presence or absence of material of a particular type and date.

3. This field should be used with care. It is designed to point researchers to reports where they will be able to locate the most important assemblages for any given material for any given date.