

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION
AT THE FORMER CATTLE
MARKET, TEME STREET,
TENBURY WELLS,
WORCESTERSHIRE

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Archaeological evaluation at the former cattle market, Teme Street, Tenbury Wells, Worcestershire

Jo Wainwright and Tom Rogers

With contributions by Alan Clapham and Laura Griffin

Part 1 Project summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the former cattle market, Teme Street, Tenbury Wells, Worcestershire (NGR SO 5963 6850).

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken on behalf of CgMs Consulting Ltd for their client, Tesco plc, who intend to construct a supermarket with associated access and car parking.

This report on the archaeological evaluation describes and assesses the significance of undesignated heritage assets which may be affected by the proposed development. The impact of the proposed development on these heritage assets is assessed.

The site lies to the east of Teme Street on the site of the former workhouse and is bounded to the north by the River Teme. Seven trenches were excavated across the site and a number of layers and features of interest were recorded. The earliest recorded deposit was alluvium which was recorded at the base of two trenches. This is likely to have been the result of episodes of flooding to which the town has been prone throughout its history. A sondage within one trench revealed sands and gravels underlying this deposit. Medieval artefacts recovered from the upper horizon and features cut into this alluvium demonstrate that it is early medieval or pre-medieval in date.

Medieval features on the site were confined to two areas. In the centre of the site three pits were recorded containing medieval pottery. Two of these also contained quantities of stone and some roofing stone as well as ash. Two deposits of roofing stone and charcoal were interpreted as dumps of material from demolition of a medieval building. To the southeast of the site a ditch terminus, roughly aligned north to south was also dated to the medieval period.

All trenches contained post-medieval features and deposits. To the north of the site, several features associated with the workhouse included a clay-lined well backfilled with brick rubble and two gullies which may have been planting trenches. In the centre of the site a sandstone footing and a brick wall and footing could be associated with a boundaries and a building shown on the Tithe map. To the south of the site two pits, one containing 17th century pottery, lay to the east of a hearth or the base of an oven and a culvert and brick wall footing, also thought to be post-medieval in date. To the southeast of the site, a post-medieval ditch was recorded parallel to the medieval ditch terminus and to the north was a marshy area or pond and a spread of burnt material within two post-medieval layers.

It is thought that medieval activity on the site represents backplot activity related to buildings fronting onto Teme Street and the dumping of material from the demolition of a house. The ditch terminus excavated in the southeast of the site could well be a precursor to the boundary shown on the Tithe map. Later features from the northwest of the site are likely to be related to the workhouse.

Part 2 Detailed report

1. **Planning background**

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the former cattle market, Teme Street, (NGR SO 5963 6850), Tenbury Wells, Worcestershire (Fig 1), on behalf of CgMs Consulting Ltd, acting for Tesco plc who propose the construction of a supermarket with associated access and car parking.

The proposed development may affect heritage assets, registered on Worcestershire Historic Environment Record, the significance of which may be affected by the application.

The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008b), and *Standards and guidelines for archaeological projects in Worcestershire* (HEAS 2008),

The project also conforms to a brief prepared by Worcestershire Historic Planning Advisor (HEAS 2010a), a project proposal (including detailed specification; HEAS 2010b) and a written scheme of investigation (CgMs Consulting Ltd 2010).

2. **Aims**

The aims of this archaeological evaluation are:

- to describe and assess the significance of the heritage asset with archaeological interest;
- to establish the nature, importance and extent of the archaeological site;
- to assess the impact of the application on the archaeological site

The Brief indicates that significant deposits may be defined as those likely to be of medieval and later date (HEAS 2010a).

In particular the project will have the following aims:

- the identification of medieval and post-medieval rear burgage plot activities;
- the identification of activities associated with the post-medieval workhouse and fever hospital;
- the identification of waterlogged and palaeoenvironmental remains

3. **Methods**

3.1 **Documentary search**

Prior to fieldwork commencing a search was made of Worcestershire and Shropshire Historic Environment Records (HER). In addition to the sources listed in the bibliography the following were also consulted:

Cartographic sources

- 1843 Tenbury Township Tithe map and award (BA 1199/1)

- 1st edition, 1885, Ordnance Survey map, 25":1 mile
- 1905 Ordnance Survey map 25":1 mile

3.2 **Fieldwork methodology**

3.2.1 **Fieldwork strategy**

A detailed specification has been prepared by the Service (HEAS 2010b) and a written scheme of investigation by CgMs Consulting Ltd (2010). Fieldwork was undertaken between 26 July and 2 August 2010. The site reference number and site code is WSM 42428.

Seven trenches, amounting to 335m² (210m linear trenching, 1.60m wide, representing *c* 4% of the development site area) were excavated. The location of the trenches is indicated in Figure 2.

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed using a wheeled excavator, employing a toothless bucket and under archaeological supervision. Subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. 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 Service practice (CAS 1995). On completion of excavation, trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material.

3.2.2 **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.

3.3 **Artefact methodology, by Laura Griffin**

3.3.1 **Artefact recovery policy**

The artefact recovery policy conformed to standard Service practice (CAS 1995, appendix 4).

3.3.2 **Method of analysis**

All hand-retrieved finds were examined and a primary record was made on a Microsoft Access 2000 database. 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 recorded by fabric type and form according to the fabric reference series maintained by the Service (Hurst and Rees 1992; Hurst 1994; and www.worcestershireceramics.org).

Artefacts from environmental samples were examined, and those worthy of comment are included below and shown in the Table 1 quantification.

3.4 **Environmental archaeology methodology, by Alan Clapham**

3.4.1 **Sampling policy**

The environmental sampling strategy conformed to standard Service practice (CAS 1995, appendix 4). Large animal bone was hand-collected during excavation. Samples of up to 20

litres were taken from six contexts, from a hearth, a ditch, pits and linear features which were of medieval and post medieval date.

3.4.2 **Method of analysis**

The samples were processed by flotation using a Siraf tank. The flot was collected on a 300µm sieve and the residue retained on a 1mm mesh. This allows for the recovery of items such as small animal bones, molluscs and seeds.

The residues were fully sorted by eye and the abundance of each category of environmental remains estimated. The flots were scanned using a low power MEIJI stereo light microscope and plant remains identified using modern reference collections maintained by the Service, and seed identification manual (Cappers *et al* 2006). Nomenclature for the plant remains follows Stace (1997).

A magnet was also used to test for the presence of hammer scale.

3.5 **Statement of confidence in the methods and results**

The methods adopted allow a fairly high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved. However, trenches could not be located in areas of the site closest to the Teme Street frontages as access was restricted here.

4. **Topographical and archaeological context**

The site is situated on the eastern side of Teme Street and comprises buildings, hardstanding and areas of rough ground. The River Teme forms the northern boundary. The site is largely flat, at about 54m AOD, probably reflecting levelling activity prior to the cattle market being established. The underlying geology consists of Downtonian Raglan Mudstone Formation and riverine alluvium (British Geological Survey 1:125,000, sheet 51°N-04°W).

There is little evidence for early occupation at Tenbury Wells. Documentary evidence indicates that Tenbury may have been a defended site and a minster church in the Anglo-Saxon period (Dalwood 1996). A mound situated just to the north of the river known as "Castle Tump" is probably the remains of a motte (Shropshire HER: SA 1152; Fig 1). The mound is thought to date from the late 11th to early 12th century and is situated within a former meander of the River Teme. This old watercourse was formerly in Worcestershire.

The medieval settlement was focused around the church, Market Square and a probable crossing point of the Teme at the north end of Church Street. The tenement plots along Teme Street, where the site is situated, were probably laid out in the early 14th century and aligned on the bridge which was built at the same time (Dalwood 1996).

There have been only a small number of archaeological interventions previously in Tenbury. An evaluation in Church Street uncovered a medieval ditch and road dated to the 13th or 14th century (WSM 30166; Fig. 1). Medieval features and deposits were recorded in 1994 to the rear of The Vaults in Teme Street (WSM 30167; Fig 1). These included a holloway and evidence of smithing. A watching brief at Tenbury Library in 2007 produced only soils dating from the post-medieval period (WSM 37313; Fig 1).

The town is prone to flooding and from the 17th century onwards a number of serious floods have been documented (Dalwood 1996). During the 18th and 19th centuries the town grew and became a major stop off point on the coach route from London to north Wales. Later the Teme valley was also the route for the Mamble to Leominster coal canal and the Bewdley to Woolferton branch of the Great Western and London and North Western Joint railway (VCH IV, 362).

In 1837 a workhouse was constructed on the Teme Street frontage (WSM 40247; Fig 1). The architect was George Wilkinson and he was a leading workhouse architect but despite the number of workhouses he built, this was his only double courtyard workhouse (WSM 40247). Part of the rear of the building shown on the Tithe map (Fig 3) and on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (not illustrated) has since been knocked down. The front of the building became the Council Offices in 1937. The infirmary building associated with the workhouse was built c 1871 and survives on the site (WSM 41669; Fig 1; Plate 1). The isolation hospital (WSM 41605) associated with the workhouse was of a corrugated tin construction and was situated between the infirmary and the workhouse along the northern boundary of the site. This was demolished in 2006.

The cattle market was constructed in the mid 19th century and occupied the southern part of the site until it went out of use in the late 20th century. Several buildings associated with the market survive today.

The Tithe map of 1843 (Fig 3) shows the workhouse and gardens in the northwest of the site. In the south of the site buildings are shown fronting onto Teme Street with gardens and outbuildings behind. The western part of the site is shown as field. The owners and occupiers for each parcel of land are shown in Table 1 below.

Landowner	Occupier	No on map	Name of parcel
Tenbury Union, Board of Guardians	Tenbury Union, Board of Guardians	4	Union Workhouse and Garden
Tenbury Union, Board of Guardians	Tenbury Union, Board of Guardians and another	5	Road
Bangham, Thomas	Bangham, Thomas	6	House Outbuildings and Garden
Bangham, Thomas	Bangham, Thomas	7	Orchard
Rose, James	Merrick, Joseph	8	Garden
Rose, James	Cork, John	9	House and Garden
Robinson, John	Page, John and another	10	Two Tenements and gardens
Bangham, Thomas	Mayrick, James	11	Tenement and Garden
Crane, Ann	Parker, Richard	12	House stable and Garden
Bangham, Thomas	Bangham, Thomas	13	Cider House and Garden

Table 1 Part of the Tithe Apportionment for the area of the site

As well as the Tenbury Union Board of Guardians the other main landowner was Thomas Bangham who owned and occupied a house, outbuildings, gardens, orchard and cider house.

By the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map in 1885 (not illustrated) the cattle market is shown with a field to the east of it. Buildings are shown fronting onto Teme Street but their gardens had been shortened. By the time of the Ordnance Survey map of 1905 (not illustrated) the cattle market had been enlarged to the east and northeast.

5. Results

5.1 Structural analysis

The trenches and features recorded are shown in Figs 2, 4-7. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1.

5.1.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

Alluvial gravels and sands (context 303) were exposed in Trench 3 within a sondage at about 52.60m AOD. Sondages were excavated in the other trenches and in Trench 7 a depth of 51.40m AOD was reached but no gravels and sands were observed. Above 303 in Trench 3 and in all of the other trenches was a mid reddish brown firm silt deposit which was a minimum 0.50m thick in Trench 3. In the other trenches the base of this layer was not exposed (contexts 107, 205, 302 and 706; Plate 2). This deposit became firmer and the matrix became slightly clayey with depth. Apart from occasional charcoal, stone and pebbles it was very clean suggesting it had not been disturbed since its deposition. This probably represents an alluvial deposit perhaps a result of episodes of flooding laid down prior to the medieval period.

5.1.2 Phase 2: Medieval deposits

The top part of the alluvial silts observed in Trench 2 produced small quantities of medieval pottery (204). In Trenches 1, 4, 5 and 7 the alluvial silts contained very early post-medieval pottery and/or residual medieval pottery (106, 402, 503 and 704). No dating evidence was recovered from this layer in Trenches 3 and 6. Over the site this layer was quite clean containing only very fragmentary bone, occasional stone, pebbles and charcoal. It is considered likely this layer is of medieval origin.

Medieval features cutting or above the alluvial silts were confined to two areas of the site. In Trench 2 (Fig 5) two intercutting pits and another pit all contained medieval pottery. Pits 206 and 210 contained quantities of stone and some roofing stone as well as ash (Plate 3). The depth of pit 210 was not reached as it continued into the section. However, it is a substantial feature with one side measuring 4m in length. Pit 221 was filled with a cleaner deposit and was sub-circular in shape. Two deposits of roofing stone and charcoal are probably dumps of material from demolition of a building (213 and 214). Although they were undated it is likely they are medieval.

A ditch terminus (604), roughly aligned north to south in Trench 6 is dated to the medieval period (Fig 7; Plate 5). The fill (603) was grey and showed signs of waterlogging and contained one sherd of 14th century pottery.

5.1.3 Phase 3: Post-medieval deposits

All trenches contained post-medieval features and deposits. Only features that were thought to be associated with the workhouse, linear features or structural features were recorded in detail.

In the north of the site in Trench 1 (Fig 4) several features associated with the workhouse were excavated. A clay-lined well probably within the workhouse garden (102, 103 and 104) was backfilled with brick rubble (Plate 6). A gully cutting this feature could possibly be a later planting trench (111). To the north of this another shallow gully or planting trench was seen in section (109).

In Trench 2 (Fig 5) a sandstone footing (218 and 217) in the north of the trench, and a brick wall and footing (context 215) could be associated with a boundaries and a building shown on the Tithe map (Fig 3).

In the centre of Trench 4 (Fig 6) pit 406 produced 17th century pottery. A base of a pit 408, situated directly to the south, was undated but the fill was very similar to pit 406 and the two could be contemporary. A hearth or the base of an oven (403 and 404), to the west of the two pits, was set into layer 402 (Plate 4). Also within Trench 4 (Fig 6) a culvert (410) was cut into the medieval layer but from the build and height of the feature it is probably of a post-medieval date. Well 413 and the associated pumping apparatus is post-medieval in date. A brick wall and footing was also excavated (409).

Ditch 609, which was parallel to the medieval ditch terminus 604, produced post-medieval pottery. Also excavated in Trench 6 (Fig 7) were two brick walls parallel to each other and running north to south (607 and 610). In Trench 7 a marshy area or pond (704 and 705), cutting the post-medieval soil horizon and a spread of burnt material within two post-medieval layers were also excavated.

In all of the trenches build up of either one or several layers of post-medieval cultivation soils was recorded.

5.2 Artefact analysis, by Laura Griffin

The artefactual assemblage recovered is summarised in Tables 2 and 4. The assemblage retrieved from the excavated area consisted of 115 finds weighing 2,874g. The group came from 23 stratified contexts and could be dated from the medieval period onwards (see Table 2). The level of preservation was generally fair with the majority of sherds displaying only moderate abrasion.

Six contexts (204, 207, 208, 209, 220 and 603) could be allocated a medieval *terminus post quem* date on the basis of the material identified within them. Remaining contexts were 17th century or later.

Period	material class	SumOfcount	SumOfweight(g)
medieval	flat roof tile	3	142
medieval	pot	22	275
medieval/post-medieval	tile	1	2
post-medieval	brick	4	841
post-medieval	clay pipe	6	26
post-medieval	mortar	1	29
post-medieval	pot	25	402
post-medieval	tile	1	5
post-medieval/modern	brick/tile	14	211
modern	copper alloy	1	41
modern	glass	1	8
modern	pot	15	249
undated	coal	1	5
undated	fired clay	9	171
undated	flint	1	8
undated	iron	3	20
undated	slag	1	3
undated	smithing slag	4	277
undated	smithing slag(hearth bottom)	1	171

Table 2: Quantification of the assemblage

5.2.1 The pottery

All sherds have been grouped and quantified according to fabric type (Table 2). A total of seven diagnostic form sherds were present and could be dated accordingly, the remaining sherds were datable by fabric type to their general period or production span. Where mentioned, all specific forms are referenced to the type series within the reports for Deansway, Worcester (Bryant 2004) or Hereford City excavations (Vince 1985).

period	fabric code	Fabric common name	Count	Weight (g)
medieval	3	Malvernian ware	1	56
medieval	56	Malvernian unglazed ware	4	19
medieval	66	Herefordshire glazed fine micaceous ware	4	29
medieval	69	Oxidized glazed Malvernian ware	9	192
medieval	A6	Herefordshire fabric type	3	21
medieval	99	Miscellaneous medieval wares	1	6
post-medieval	78	Post-medieval red wares	11	254
post-medieval	82	Tin-glazed ware	1	23
post-medieval	100	Miscellaneous post-medieval wares	1	2
post-medieval	150	Deerfold/Lingen ware	7	30
post-medieval	A7	Herefordshire fabric type	5	32
modern	81.3	Nottingham stoneware	1	2
modern	83	Porcelain	1	16
modern	85	Modern china	14	233
modern	100	Miscellaneous wares	3	68

Table 3: Quantification of the pottery by period and fabric-type

Medieval

The medieval pottery from the site fell into two broad categories of Malvernian and Herefordshire products. The earliest pottery consisted of four sherds of Malvernian unglazed ware (fabric 56), all from cooking pot forms which could be dated to the mid 13th-14th centuries (Bryant 2004, form 56.3). Other Malvernian ware retrieved consisted of nine sherds of oxidised glazed fabric (fabric 69), three of which came from a jug form dating to the mid 13th-14th centuries (context 208). Remaining sherds of this ware type were undiagnostic and only datable to the general period.

Two fabric types (66 and A6) from Hereford were present within the medieval assemblage. Four sherds of Herefordshire glazed fine micaceous ware (fabric 66; contexts 204, 209 and 503) were identified. This is a distinctive ware having a thick white or red slip underneath a clear or copper flecked glaze. Two sherds were diagnostic and from a jug with a flared base which could be dated between the 13th and 15th centuries.

Hereford fabric A6 is primarily associated with jug forms of 13th-14th century date. All sherds from this site were undiagnostic but this general date range is consistent with the other medieval material retrieved from the site (contexts 220, 402 and 605).

Post-medieval

Pottery of this period was primarily of Herefordshire production and included sherds of Hereford fabric A7 and Deerfold-Lingen ware (fabric 150), both of which were produced throughout the 17th century. No sherds were diagnostic, but the most commonly identified forms in both fabrics are large jars and bowls and the internal glaze seen on a number of sherds within this assemblage would indicate this also to be the case here.

A single sherd from a tin-glazed ware cup could be dated to between the late 16th and early 18th centuries but was residual within a context of modern date (fabric 82, context 401). In addition, a residual sherd of Nottingham stoneware (fabric 81.3, context 102) could also be dated to the early 18th century.

Remaining sherds of this period were of red sandy ware (fabric 78), the majority being black glazed. The earliest of these sherds were from 'tyg' forms and could be dated to the 16th-17th centuries (contexts 401, 402 and 704). All other sherds of this fabric could be dated to the 18th century and consisted primarily of pancheon and bowl forms (contexts 102, 203, 401 and 601).

Modern

Modern pottery consisted of a narrow range of fabric types commonly identified within assemblages from the region. The largest proportion of sherds were of modern china (fabric 85) dating from the late 18th century onwards. Remaining pottery consisted of a single sherd of porcelain (fabric 83).

5.2.2 Other artefacts

Non-pottery finds from the site are summarised in Tables 2 and 4 with only the most notable discussed below. The majority of datable material consisted of ceramic building material – both flat roof tile and brick. Four fragments of roof tile displayed green glaze and were datable to the medieval period (contexts 106, 208 and 503).

Just one complete brick was retrieved from the site (context 608) and was dated to the post-medieval period. It was of particular note due to one side appearing to have been deliberately shaped, possibly by rubbing (D Hurst pers comm).

A small assemblage of industrial waste in the form of smithing slag was retrieved from contexts within Trenches 1 and 2. The material from Trench 2 came from contexts 204 and 213 and included a piece with a large fragment of fired clay adhering, which has been identified as part of a hearth lining. A further fragment of fired clay was also retrieved from 204 and is likely to be associated with this hearth. Associated pottery dated these contexts to the 14th-15th century. That from Trench 1 came from contexts 105 and 106, both of which have a terminus post quem of 17th century, although it is possible that this slag is residual and associated with the earlier material from Trench 2.

5.2.3 Overview of artefactual evidence

context	material class	material subtype	object class	object specific type	Count	Weight (g)	start date	end date	TPQ
101	ceramic		building material	brick/tile	12	185	1700	2000	Modern
101	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	3	68	1800	1900	
101	ceramic	stoneware	domestic	pot	5	45	1800	2000	
101	glass		domestic	vessel	1	8	0	0	
101	metal	copper alloy			1	41	0	0	
101	metal	iron		?nail	1	2	0	0	
102	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	1	23	1700	1800	Modern
102	ceramic	stoneware	domestic	pot	1	2	1690	1790	
102	ceramic	stoneware	domestic	pot	1	2	1800	2000	
105	ceramic		building material	brick	3	86	0	0	17 th century
105	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	2	1	1500	1700	
105	slag		production waste	smithing slag	1	151	0	0	
106	ceramic		building material	roof tile(flat)	1	29	0	0	17 th century
106	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	1	8	1600	1700	
106	ceramic	fired clay			2	80	0	0	

context	material class	material subtype	object class	object specific type	Count	Weight (g)	start date	end date	TPQ
106	slag		production waste	smithing slag	1	55	0	0	
201	ceramic		domestic	pot	2	8	1800	1900	modern
203	ceramic		domestic	pot	1	21	1800	2000	modern
203	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	1	18	1600	1700	
204	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	2	17	1200	1400	14 th -15 th century
204	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	1	1	1200	1500	
204	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	1	6	1250	1300	
204	ceramic	fired clay			1	17	0	0	
204	slag		production waste	smithing slag	1	63	0	0	
204	slag		production waste	smithing slag(hearth bottom)	1	171	0	0	
207	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	1	5	1300	1600	14 th -15 th century
208	ceramic		building material	roof tile(flat)	1	56	0	0	14 th century
208	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	5	183	1250	1400	
209	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	1	9	1200	1400	14 th century
209	metal	iron	building material	nail	1	8	0	0	
209	stone	flint			1	8	0	0	
213	slag		production waste	smithing slag	1	8	0	0	undated
220			building material	mortar	1	29	0	0	14 th century
220	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	1	1	1200	1400	
220	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	2	3	1200	1620	
220	metal	iron			1	10	0	0	
401	ceramic		building material	brick/tile	1	13	1800	2000	Modern
401	ceramic		domestic	pot	6	173	1800	2000	
401	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	1	27	1500	1700	
401	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	1	23	1590	1730	
401	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	1	77	1700	1800	
402	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	1	19	1200	1400	17 th century
402	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	2	10	1250	1300	
402	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	7	65	1600	1700	
402	ceramic	fired clay			1	1	0	0	
405	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	1	2	1700	1900	17 th century
503	ceramic		building material	roof tile(flat)	1	57	0	0	17 th century
503	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	1	3	1200	1400	
503	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	1	23	1600	1700	
601	ceramic			clay pipe	4	18	0	0	18 th century
601	ceramic		building material	tile	1	2	0	0	
601	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	2	42	1675	1800	
603	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	1	3	1250	1300	14 th century
605	ceramic			clay pipe	1	2	0	0	post-medieval
605	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	1	1	1200	1400	
605	slag	clinker			1	3	0	0	
608	ceramic	earthenware	building material	brick	1	755	0	0	post-medieval
608	ceramic	fired clay	?building material		1	12	0	0	
608	organic			coal	1	5	0	0	
701	ceramic			clay pipe	1	6	0	0	post-medieval
701	ceramic		building material	tile	1	5	0	0	
701	ceramic	fired clay			3	16	0	0	
703	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	1	6	1200	1600	17 th century
703	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	3	15	1600	1700	
703	ceramic	fired clay			1	45	0	0	
704	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	2	17	1600	1699	17 th century

Table 4 Summary of context dating based on artefacts

5.3 **Environmental analysis, by Alan Clapham**

The environmental evidence recovered is summarised in Tables 5-7.

Context	Sample	Feature type	Fill of	Position of fill	Period	Res assessed	Flot assessed
213	1	Layer			Medieval	Yes	Yes
403	2	Hearth	404		Post Medieval	Yes	Yes
209	3	Pit	206	Other		Yes	Yes
208	4	Pit	206	Secondary		Yes	Yes
603	5	Ditch	604	Primary	Medieval	Yes	Yes
608	6	Linear	609	Primary	Post Medieval	Yes	Yes

Table 5 Samples assessed for environmental remains

Context	Sample	large mammal	bird	charcoal	hammerscale	Comment
208	4	occ	occ	occ	occ	occ coal, mortar, Fe slag, sandstone, nail
209	3	occ		occ	occ	occ oyster shell, fired clay, mortar, brick, nail
213	1	occ		abt	occ	occ fired clay & Fe slag
403	2	occ		occ-mod	occ	occ mortar frags, Fe slag
603	5	occ		occ-mod	occ	occ coal, pot, Fe slag
608	6	occ		mod	occ	occ coal, pot, Fe slag & object, flint

Table 6 Summary of material retrieved from the environmental samples

5.3.1 **Wet-sieved samples**

There were very few charred plant remains recovered from the six environmental samples. All samples contained a large amount of modern roots and rootlets. The most dominant remain was that of charcoal which was found in all contexts sampled. Context 213, a medieval layer was dominated by large charcoal fragments the majority of which were of non-oak species. The cell structure suggested that the majority of the charcoal was most likely of hazel (*Corylus avellana*). No charred plant remains were recovered from the hearth (404, context 403), the only remains being a single fish scale.

Latin name	Family	Common name	Habitat	208	209	603	608
Charred							
<i>Triticum</i> sp (free-threshing) grain	Poaceae	free-threshing wheat	F	+		+	
Cereal sp indet grain (fragment)	Poaceae	cereal	F	+			+
<i>Avena</i> sp grain	Poaceae	oat	AF	+			
<i>Rumex</i> sp	Polygonaceae	dock	ABCD	+			
<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Fabaceae	garden pea	AF	+	+		
Waterlogged							
<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	Papveraceae	greater celendine	C				++
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Caprifoliaceae	elderberry	BC	+	+		++

Table 7 Charred plant remains

Habitat	Quantity
A= cultivated ground	+ = 1 - 10
B= disturbed ground	++ = 11- 50
C= woodlands, hedgerows, scrub etc	+++ = 51 -100
D = grasslands, meadows and heathland	++++ = 101+
E = aquatic/wet habitats	
F = cultivar	

Key to Table 7

Charred plant remains were found in the other four samples but were rare. Small quantities of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum* sp) grains were found in contexts 208 and 603 fills of a pit and ditch respectively. A single oat grain (*Avena* sp) was also recorded from 208 as was a garden

pea (*Pisum sativum*). Pea was also found in pit 209. Other charred plant remains included fragments of indeterminate cereal grains (208 and 608) and dock (*Rumex* sp) in 208.

Waterlogged plant remains were recovered from 208, 209 and 608 and consisted of a small number of elder (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds and greater celandine (*Chelidonium majus*) was found in 608.

5.3.2 Overview of environmental evidence

The lack of charred plant material from the features sampled suggests that the material represents a background flora and little can be deduced about economic activity on the site, although it appears that peas and free-threshing wheat, most likely bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) were consumed on the site. The presence of waterlogged remains in several of the contexts indicates the presence of ruderal plants that were growing on the site at the time of deposition.

The presence of large pieces of charcoal in 213 possibly represents the dumping of spent fuel from either domestic fires or from some kind of industrial process.

6. Synthesis

6.1 Pre-medieval

A deep layer of alluvial material predates medieval features recorded on the site. The base of this layer was only reached in Trench 3 where it was about 0.70m thick whereas in Trench 7 it was at least 1.40m thick. The deposit had few inclusions suggesting it had not been disturbed since deposition. It perhaps represents a flooding sometime before the medieval period. It should be noted that it cannot be discounted that archaeological features exist below this alluvial material before it was deposited. However no earlier features were recorded in this evaluation.

6.2 Medieval

There were two areas of features dating from the 14th-15th century. In the centre of the site three pits and dumps of roof tile and charcoal suggest this area was used for the disposal of demolition material. Fragments of a hearth were also uncovered in this area. The alluvial layer these features were cut into produced medieval pottery. During the medieval period this part of the site may have been within the backplot of a building fronting onto Teme Street. Alternatively the demolition material could be from a building situated here before Teme Street was laid out in the 14th century. If this was the case then perhaps this building was demolished when the new street was laid out.

A ditch terminus excavated in the southeast of the site could well be a precursor to the boundary shown on the Tithe map between plots 7 and 13 (Fig 3).

6.3 Post-medieval

The top strata of the alluvial deposit seen in all the trenches produced medieval and/or 17th century pottery. This deposit had very few inclusions which would suggest that it was the interface with the alluvial layer and a deposit above. This deposit above had perhaps been truncated probably from cultivation in the later post-medieval period.

In the northwest of the site several features associated with the workhouse were excavated. These included a clay-lined well and two gullies or planting holes. A deep garden soil was

also excavated in this area. Further to the south brick and stone walls and footings could be associated with a boundary shown on the Tithe map between plots 6 and 7 (Fig 3).

In the southwest corner of the site two pits backfilled in the early post-medieval period were probably rubbish pits within the back plots of buildings fronting onto the street. A hearth or base of an oven, although intrinsically undated, is considered to be of an early post-medieval date and may have had an industrial function. These features are shown as being within the rear of plot 11 on the Tithe map (Fig 3). Also within plot 11 was a culvert and stone capped well with associated pumping apparatus. A brick wall to the east of these features is likely to represent the boundary to this plot.

The ditch excavated in the south-western part of the site, parallel to the medieval ditch, is likely to represent a migration east of this earlier boundary shown on the Tithe map between plots 6 and 7 (Fig 3). Two later brick walls close to this ditch were presumably associated with the cattle market.

In all areas of the site post-medieval cultivation or garden soils were excavated and in the north-eastern corner of the site a marshy area or pond was identified from this period. Above the cultivation or garden soils in the southern part of the site were the demolished remains of the cattle market.

6.4 Research frameworks

The evaluation at the former cattle market is the first large scale archaeological intervention in Tenbury Wells. Little is known of the settlement between the 11th century and early 15th centuries. The Central Marches Historic Town Survey of Tenbury Wells identified the need for more archaeological fieldwork within the town to gain an understanding of this period (Dalwood 1996). The fieldwork has identified deposits dating from the 14th to 15th centuries. These deposits and artefacts have therefore added to our knowledge of this period in Tenbury.

7. Significance

7.1 Significance of an archaeological heritage asset

The aim of an archaeological evaluation is to provide the client and the planning authority (and its advisors) with sufficient information to assess the significance of an archaeological heritage asset, in line with *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (DCLG 2010: Policy HE6). More detailed guidance on assessing the significance of site with archaeological interest is set out in the associated *Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide*, which advises that an on-site evaluation should establish the nature, importance and extent of the archaeological interest in order to provide sufficient evidence for confident prediction of the impact of the proposal (DCLG/DCMS/EH 2010: Section 5, Development Management).

7.2 Assessment of significance

The on-site evaluation has provided new evidence on a site with archaeological interest. As a result, an assessment of the significance of this site can be made in terms of the nature, importance and extent of the archaeological interest.

Nature of the archaeological interest in the site

The fieldwork on the site has identified a sequence of deposits, dating from the pre-medieval, the medieval and post-medieval periods. Bands of alluvial material were recorded, the uppermost of which contained medieval material, while the lower were undated. Demolition material from a medieval building and a field boundary was identified. The post-medieval

period is characterised by typical backplot activities such as rubbish disposal and possible industrial activities as well as features associated with the workhouse. The presence of Herefordshire pottery within the artefact assemblage is of particular note due to its rarity within assemblages from Worcestershire. Until now, such sherds have mainly been confined to urban sites such as in Worcester and even there, only a small number have been identified (Bryant 2004, 312).

Relative importance of the archaeological interest in the site

The archaeological interest in the site is of a medieval and post-medieval date. Within the local setting the site has the potential to add to our archaeological understanding of the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Physical extent of the archaeological interest in the site

The archaeological deposits are not extensive across the site. The evaluation has highlighted two areas of interest: a distinct area of medieval deposits and features in the centre of the site, along with a medieval soil horizon and ditch terminus to the southeast. These deposits are within 0.50m of the present ground surface and would be vulnerable to any deep groundbreaking activities.

A concentration of early post-medieval features was excavated in the south-western part of the site. These are c 0.70m below the present ground surface. The features associated with the workhouse exist in the north-eastern part of the site and are c 1m below the ground surface.

Trenches could not be located in areas of the site closest to the Teme Street frontage as access was restricted here. Further archaeological deposits could survive here.

8. **Publication summary**

The Service has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, the Service 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 evaluation was undertaken on behalf of CgMs Consulting Ltd at the former cattle market, Teme Street, Tenbury Wells, Worcestershire (NGR SO 5963 6850; HER re. WSM 42428).

Seven trenches were excavated across the site and a number of layers and features of interest were recorded. The earliest recorded deposit was alluvium which was recorded at the base of two trenches. This is likely to have been the result of episodes of flooding to which the town has been prone throughout its history. A sondage within one trench revealed sands and gravels underlying this deposit. Medieval finds recovered from the upper horizon and features cut into this alluvium demonstrate that it is early medieval or pre-medieval in date.

Medieval features on the site were confined to two areas. In the centre of the site three pits were recorded containing medieval pottery. Two of these also contained quantities of stone and some roofing stone as well as ash. Two deposits of roofing stone and charcoal were interpreted as dumps of material from demolition of a medieval building. To the southeast of the site a ditch terminus, roughly aligned north to south was also dated to the medieval period.

All trenches contained post-medieval features and deposits. To the north of the site, several features associated with the workhouse included a clay-lined well backfilled with brick rubble and two gullies which may have been planting trenches. In the centre of the site a sandstone footing and a brick wall and footing could be associated with a boundaries and a building

shown on the Tithe map. To the south of the site two pits, one containing 17th century pottery, lay to the east of a hearth or the base of an oven and a culvert and brick wall footing also thought to be post-medieval in date. To the southeast of the site, a post-medieval ditch was recorded parallel to the medieval ditch terminus and to the north was a marshy area or pond and a spread of burnt material within two post-medieval layers.

It is thought that medieval activity on the site represents backplot activity related to buildings fronting onto Teme Street and the dumping of material from the demolition of a house. The ditch terminus excavated in the southeast of the site could well be a precursor to the boundary shown on the Tithe map. Later features from the northwest of the site are likely to be related to the workhouse.

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10. **Personnel**

The fieldwork and report preparation was led by Jo Wainwright. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Vaughan. Fieldwork was undertaken by Jo Wainwright, Christine Elgy, Richard Bradley and Steve Woodhouse, finds analysis by Laura Griffin and Dennis Williams, environmental analysis by Alan Clapham and illustration by Carolyn Hunt.

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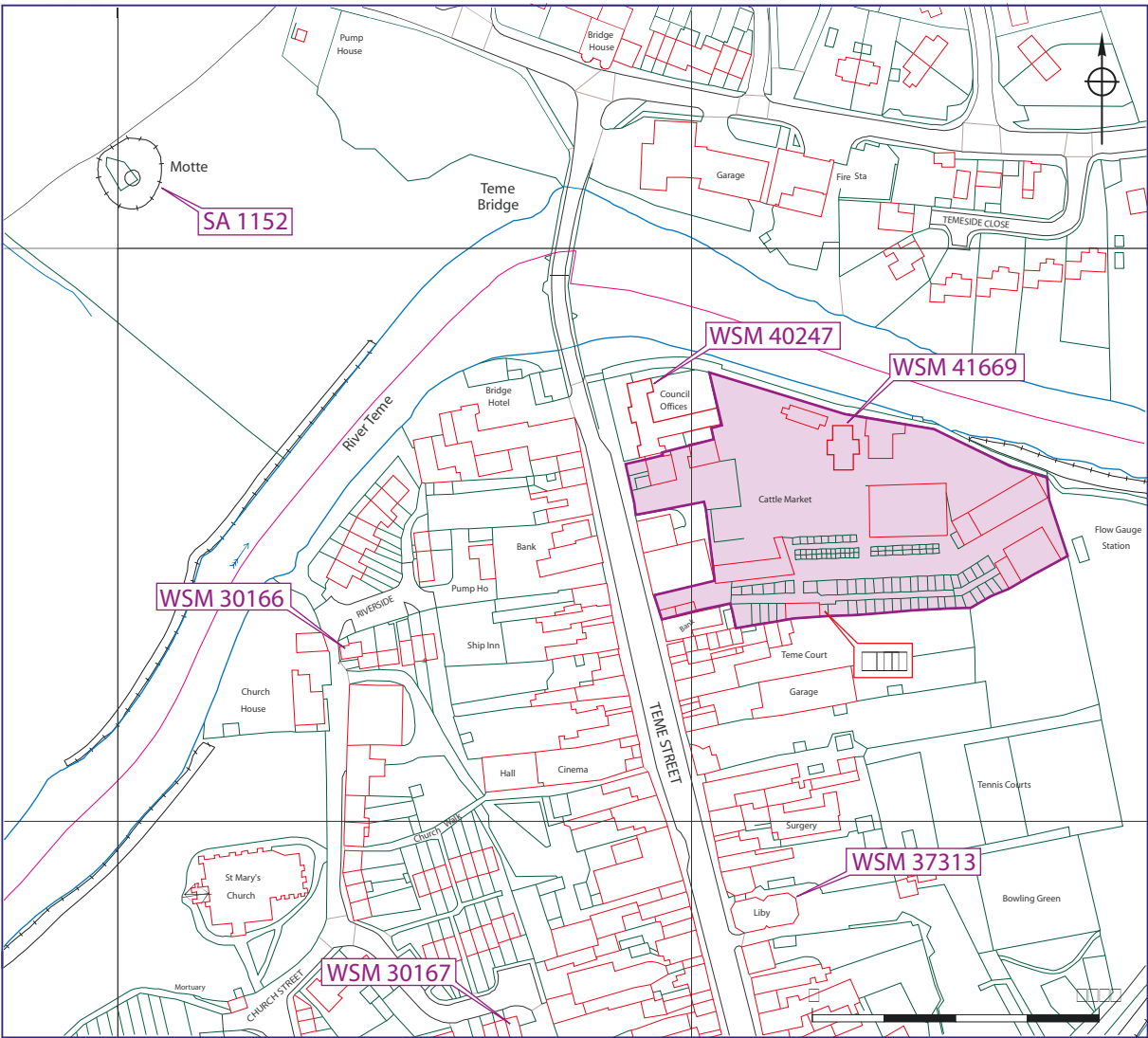
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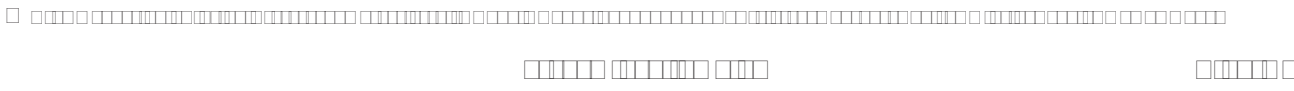
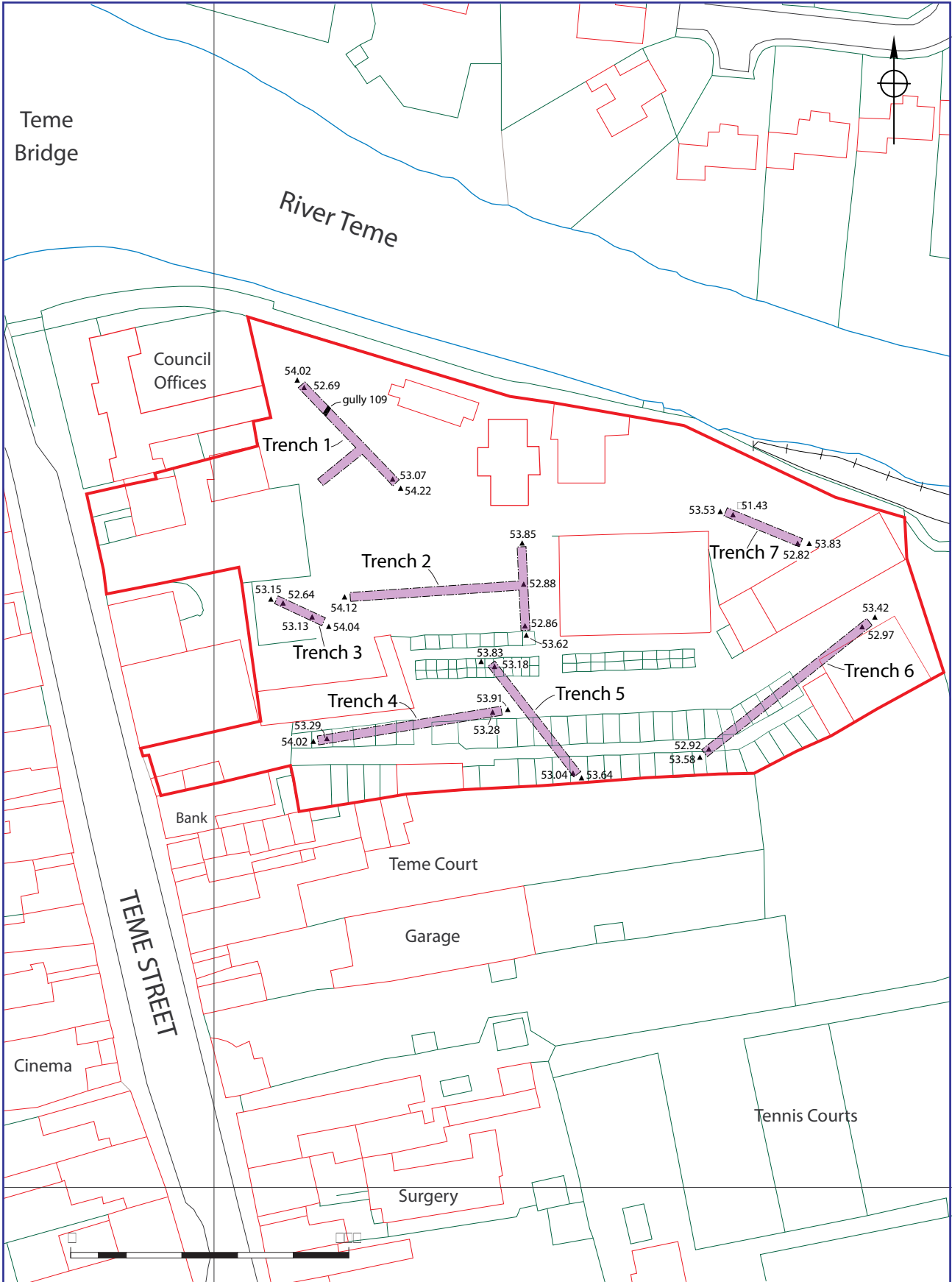
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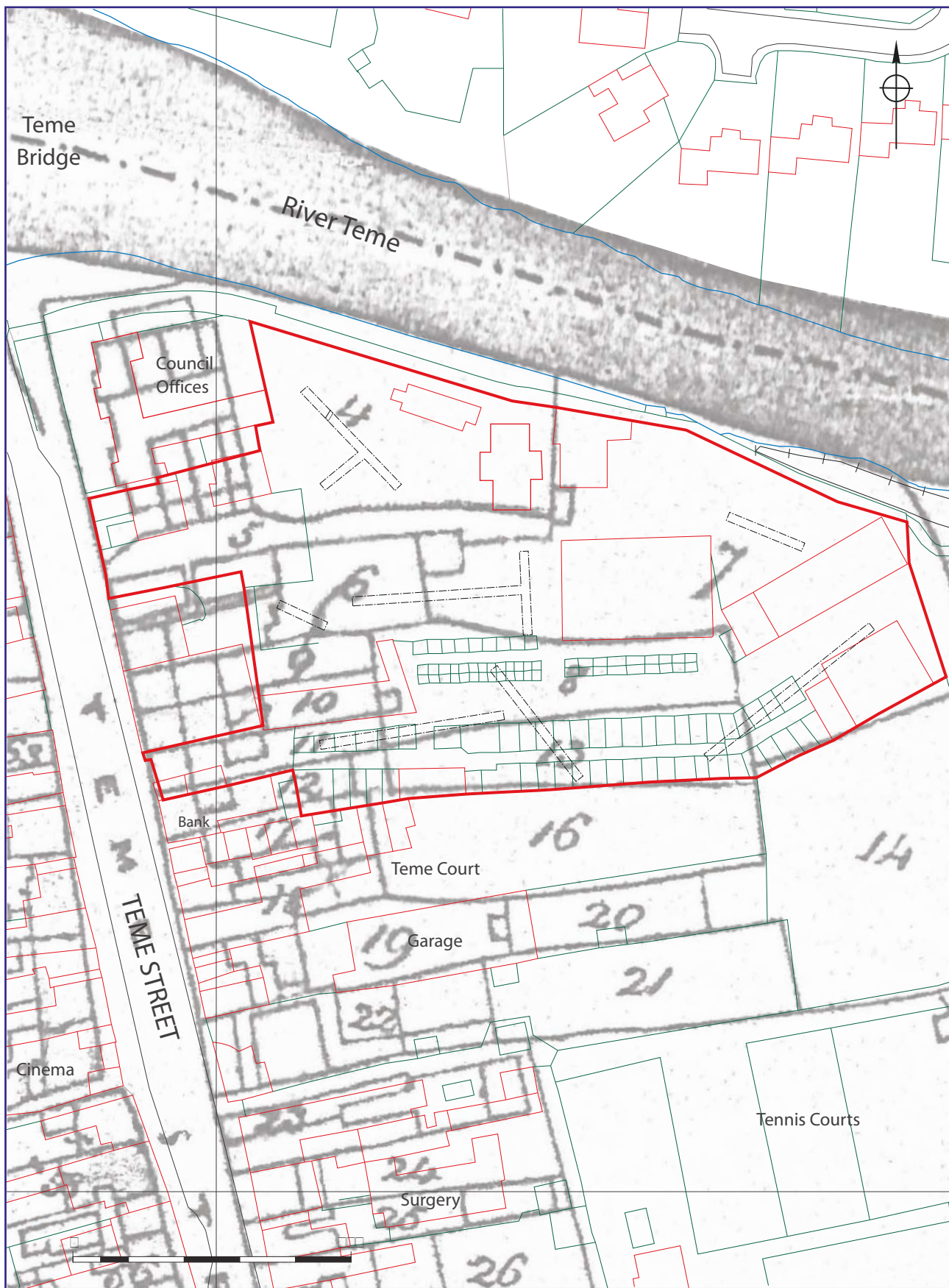
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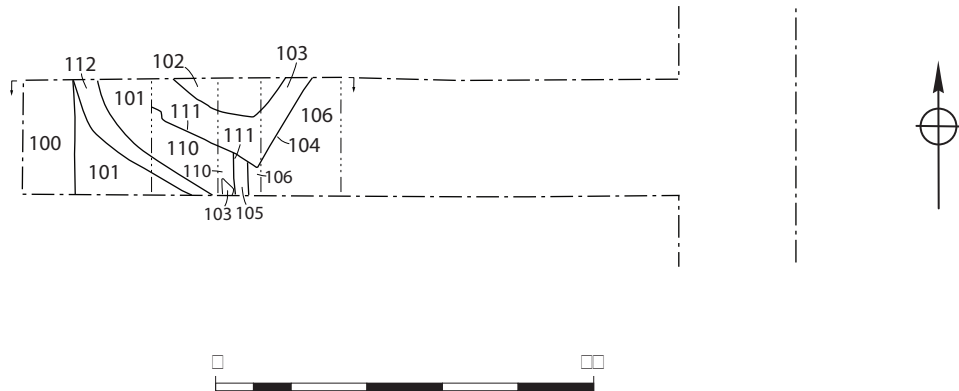
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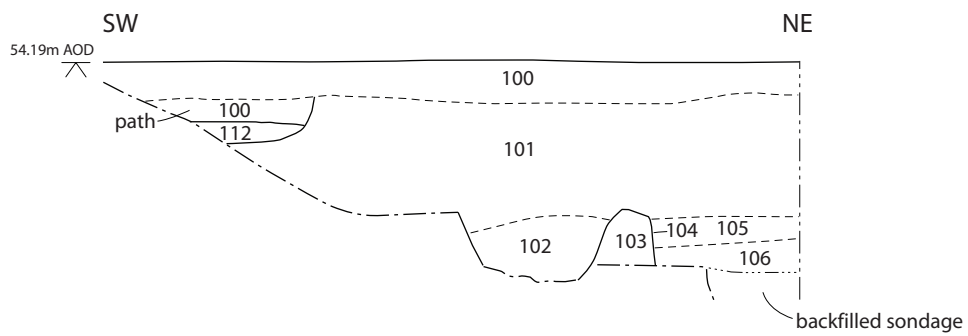




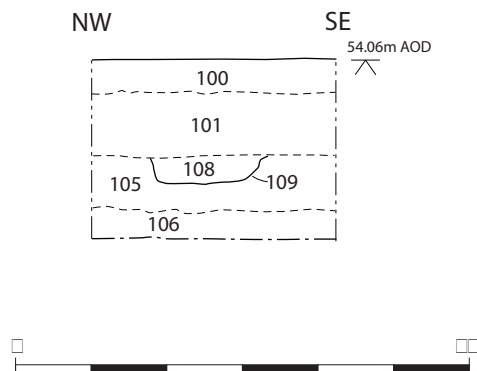
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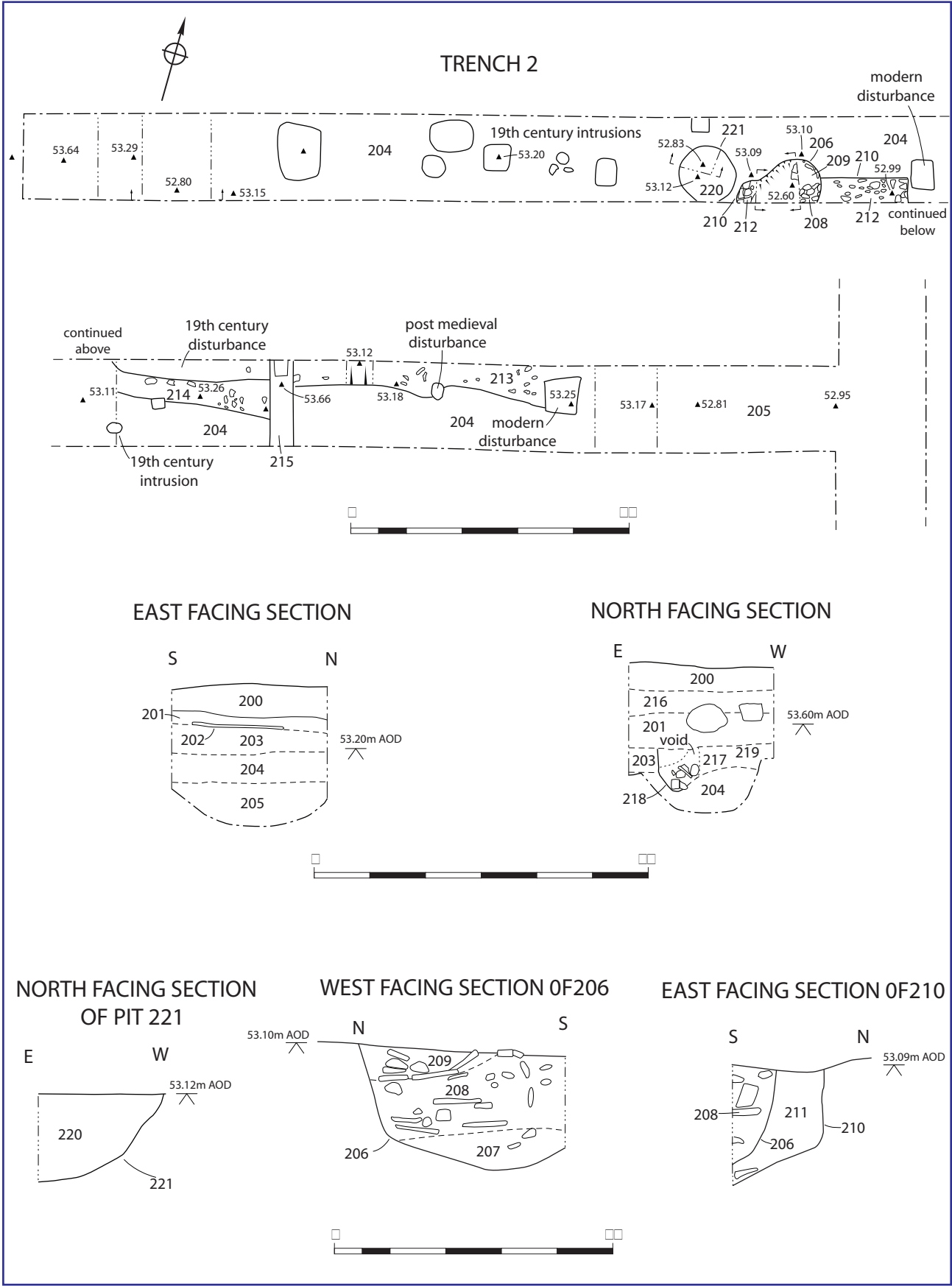


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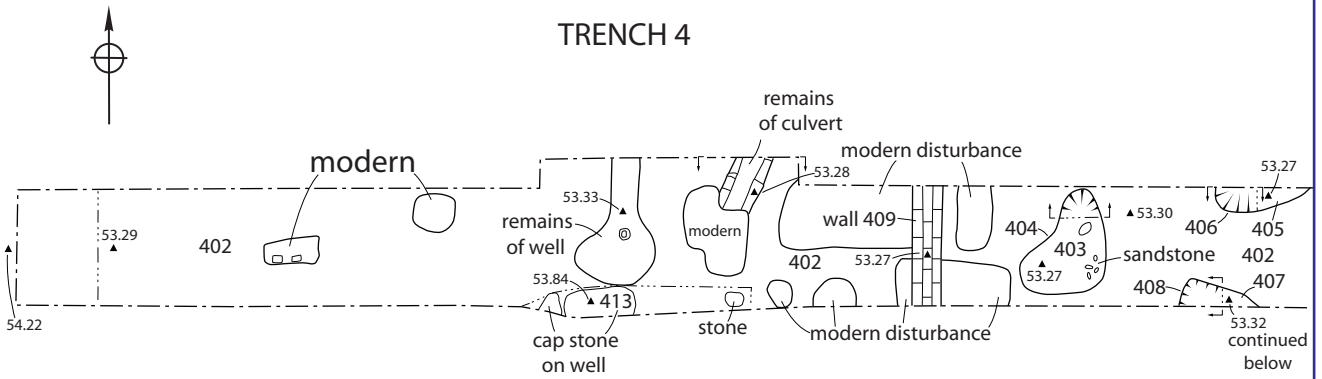


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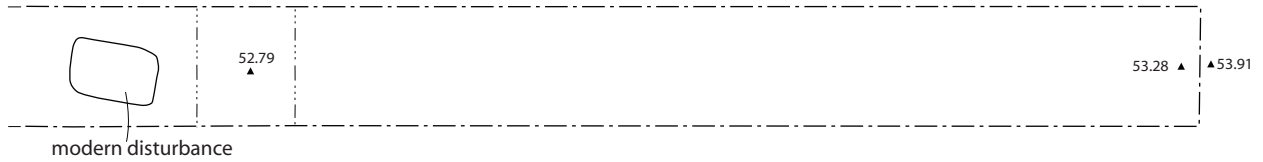




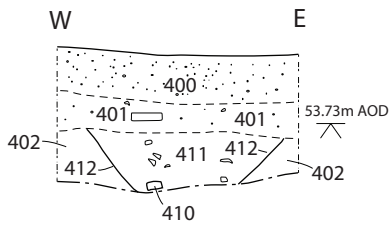
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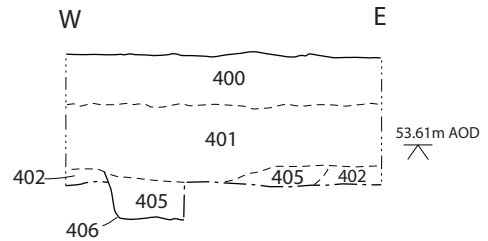
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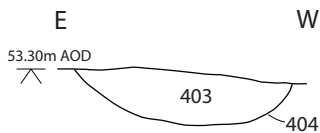
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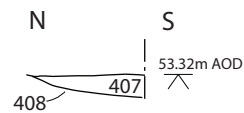
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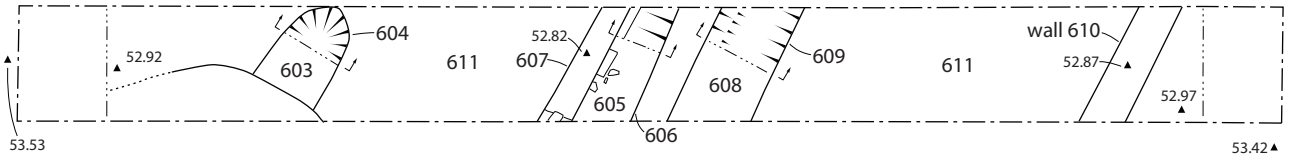


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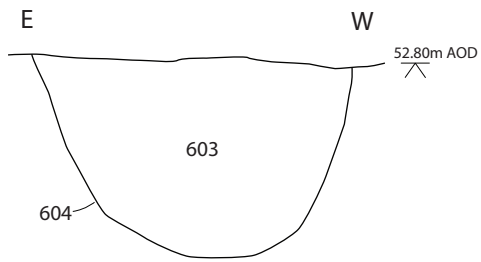




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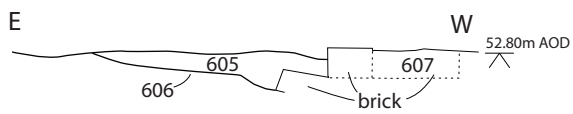
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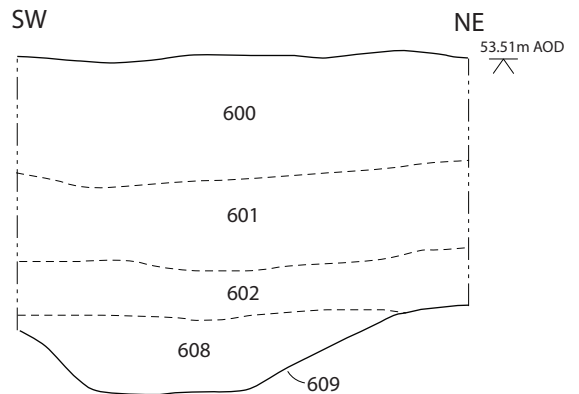
NORTH FACING SECTION OF 609



NORTH FACING SECTION OF 606



SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION OF 609



Plates



Plate 1 The infirmary from the west



Plate 2 Sondage in Trench 1 showing beige alluvial deposit 107 and beige medieval/early post-medieval deposit 106 with the dark 19th century garden soil above; view from the west



Plate 3 Pits 206 and 210 on left and pit 221 on the right, from the north



Plate 4 Hearth 403 from the north



Plate 5 Ditch terminus 604 from the north



Plate 6 Clay-lined well 103, from the south

Appendix 1 Trench descriptions

Context	Context type	Feature type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
Trench 1					
100	Layer	Modern Layer		0.20	Tarmac and successive layers of hardcore
101	Layer	Modern Layer	Mid Greyish Brown Silty clay	0.40-0.80m	frequent coal, charcoal, sub rounded and angular stones, small to large, CBM fragments, mortar. Mixed, darker at the top. 19 th century soil horizon, becomes deeper in the SW of trench.
102	Fill	Well	Greyish Brown Sandy silt loam		Inclusions of small to medium rounded pebbles, mortar , charcoal and brick fragments. Backfill of Well.
103	Fill	Well	Mid Reddish Yellow Firm Clay		Occasional charcoal and sub rounded pebbles, small to medium. Machine excavated. Clay lining of well 104
104	Cut	Well			Sub square in plan with rounded corners, sharp break of slope at top with vertical sides. Base was not excavated. Cut of probable 19th century well.
105	Layer	Layer	Mid Greyish Brown Firm Silt		Earlier soil horizon, cut by well in SW and gully in NW. Possibly 19th century before the construction of the workhouse.
106	Layer	Layer	Light Reddish Brown Compact Silt	0.30m	Flood horizon, silts with Medieval pottery
107	Layer	Layer	Brownish Red Firm Silt	0.20m minimum	Possible flood deposit below 106. Not excavated, only seen in bottom of a sondage.
108	Fill	Linear	Dark Greyish Brown Friable Silty clay	0.20m	Fill of small gully 109. Fill in very similar to 101
109	Cut	Linear			Open ended linear with sharp break of slope at top with concave sides on SE and more vertical on NW. Has a sharp break of slope on to a flat base. Runs NE to SW. This is possibly a small gully of planting trench.
110	Fill	Linear	Mid Greenish Brown Silty clay	0.25 minimum	Fill of possible gully 111
111	Cut	Linear		0.25 minimum	Linear running E-W with straight sides, sharp break of slope at the base and a flat base. This is a small gully or planting trench.
112	Fill	Field drain			Lead pipe trench, backfill and pipe.
Trench 2					
200	Layer	Modern Layer		0.18 to 0.32m	Hardstanding surface over rubble.
201	Layer	Modern Layer	Dark Greyish Brown Compact Silt	0.08-0.13m	Cultivation layer
202	Layer	Trackway		0.03-0.05m	Small path - width 1.08m
203	Layer	Layer	Dark Pinkish Brown Compact Sandy silt loam	0.24m	Cultivation soil - earlier than (201)
204	Layer	Layer	Brownish Red Compact Silt	0.27m	Silt layer from river flooding. No indication of gradual build up or sorting of stones - Where it says RED on the primary colour description, this should read PINK
205	Layer	Layer	Brownish Red Compact Clay loam	>0.38m	Silt brought in by river flood event - Where it says RED on the primary colour description, this should read PINK
206	Cut	Pit		0.46m	Pit, backfilled in several events. Colour of lowest fill could suggest cess pit
207	Fill	Pit	Pinkish Brown Friable	0.14m	Addition to colour description - Pinkish brown with greenish white speckles, Lowest fill of pit, may contain mortar or cess. Also used for building debris
208	Fill	Pit	Brownish Red Friable Sandy silt loam	0.28	Back fill of pit [206]. May have been used to dispose of building debris.
209	Fill	Pit	Pinkish Brown Compact Silt	0.13	Layer washed in around building rubble, similar in colour and composition to (203) which is above this pit.
210	Cut	Pit		0.41	Rectangular pit, square corners, vertical sides, unknown purpose. Orientated E-W.
211	Fill	Pit	Pinkish Brown Moderately Compact Silt	0.41	Fill of rectangular pit [210], appears to have been washed in in a single event.
212	Layer	Layer	Pinkish Grey Compact	0.07	Layer of stone and broken tile placed over fill (211), used as levelling layer where fill had sunk.

Context	Context type	Feature type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
213	Layer	Layer	Mid Brown Firm Clay loam	0.08	Roof tile and charcoal spread of material. Probably medieval demolition of building, may continue west as (214).
214	Layer	Layer	Mid Brown Firm Clay loam		Spread of roof tile, probably medieval. Equates to (213) to east.
215	Structure	Wall			Brick wall with stone footings running roughly N-S. Possibly associated with workhouse.
216	Layer	Layer	Blackish Orange Compact	0.20	Rubble layer, possibly former surface.
217	Structure	Wall		0.26	Small retaining wall at edge of soil surface (219), possibly edge of garden area.
218	Cut	Construction Cut		0.39	Vertical cut for retaining wall 217, distorted by machine.
219	Layer	Layer	Pinkish Brown Compact Silt	0.20	Soil adjacent to retaining wall more heavily cultivated than (203).
220	Fill	Pit	Mid Greyish Brown Soft Clay loam	0.31	Fill of sub-circular pit [221]. Contained two sherds medieval pot.
221	Cut	Pit		0.31	Sub-circular pit feature, fill contained two sherds medieval pottery.
Trench 3					
300	Layer	Modern Layer	Compact	0.36	Concrete and brick rubble make-up.
301	Layer	Layer	Dark Greyish Black Moderately Compact Clay loam	0.30	19th C soil horizon.
302	Layer	Layer	Reddish Brown Firm Silt		Possible river flood event, top part seems medieval in date, becomes cleaner with depth.
303	Layer	Natural	Reddish Orange Silty sand		Seen in base of sondage, appear to be natural sands.
Trench 4					
400	Layer	Modern Layer	Light Pinkish Grey Compact	0.40	Successive layers of hardcore, demolition rubble and concrete forming modern ground surface.
401	Layer	Layer	Dark Greyish Brown Moderately Compact Clay loam	0.45	Dark layer of post-med/early modern material built up over time, possible cultivation layer.
402	Layer	Layer	Reddish Brown Firm Silty clay		Alluvial material containing occasional medieval pottery - same layer found in all evaluation trenches. Has archaeological features cut into this.
403	Fill	Hearth	Mid Orangish Brown Moderately Compact Clay loam	0.13	Fill forming remains of the base of a small hearth/oven feature - substantial burnt layers of charcoal visible in section, probably late med/post-med in date.
404	Cut	Hearth		0.13	Remnant base of small domestic-sized hearth/oven feature of uncertain use. Some burnt clay and sandstone remains visible on surface possibly indicate former structure. No finds, but cuts medieval layer (402).
405	Fill	Pit	Light Greyish Brown Moderately Compact Silty clay	0.30	Fill of oval pit [406], probably naturally infilled. One sherd med/post-med pottery.
406	Cut	Pit		0.30	Elongated oval pit feature, uncertain use, possibly post-med in date. Orientated E-W.
407	Fill	Pit	Light Greyish Brown Moderately Compact Clay loam	0.06	Shallow fill remains of small pit feature, no finds.
408	Cut	Pit		0.06	Shallow remnant base of a small oval pit, cuts (402).
409	Structure	Wall			Remains of brick wall, visible through section up to hardcore/demolition rubble (400). Bonded with early modern mortar, regular coursing throughout. Orientated N-S, probably remains from cattle market buildings.
410	Structure	Drain			Sandstone remains of drainage culvert, orientated NE-SW. Truncated by modern disturbance.
411	Fill	Drain	Mid Greyish Brown Moderately Compact		Fill around stones forming drainage culvert 410, appears post-med in date but no finds recovered.

Context	Context type	Feature type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
			Clay loam		
412	Cut	Construction Cut			V-shaped cut for drainage culvert 410, unexcavated.
413	Structure	Well			Stone cap and remains of well only seen in section.
Trench 5					
500	Layer	Modern Layer	Compact	0.15	Hardcore for car park.
501	Layer	Modern Layer		0.60	Concrete demolition of cattle market, pushed into ground.
502	Layer	Layer	Mid Brown Moderately Compact Silt	0.20	Post-medieval soil horizon.
503	Layer	Layer	Light Reddish Brown Compact Silt		Silty deposit, possible flood event seen in all evaluation trenches. Produced medieval pottery in top of this.
Trench 6					
600	Layer	Modern Layer		0.30	Concrete and brick demolition of cattle market and hardcore ground surface.
601	Layer	Layer	Mid Greyish Brown Clay loam	0.25	Post medieval soil horizon.
602	Layer	Layer	Light Brown Moderately Compact Clay loam	0.18	Earlier post medieval soil horizon.
603	Fill	Ditch	Mid Reddish Grey Moderately Compact Silt	0.55	Fill of ditch terminus, probably medieval in date.
604	Cut	Ditch		0.55	Linear ditch feature with rounded terminus roughly orientated N-S. This is potentially a field boundary of medieval date.
605	Fill	Construction Cut	Reddish Brown Moderately Compact Clay loam	0.40+	Backfill of construction cut [606] for brick wall 607.
606	Cut	Construction Cut		0.40+	Construction cut for brick wall 607.
607	Structure	Wall		0.40+	Brick wall, probably remains from cattle market and may equate to 610 to the east.
608	Fill	Linear	Mid Reddish Brown Moderately Compact Silty clay	0.21	Fill of linear feature, probably post-med in date.
609	Cut	Linear		0.21	Post-med linear feature orientated N-S. Two distinct steps to sides.
610	Structure	Wall			Remains of brick wall and footings, probably associated with 607.
611	Layer	Layer	Reddish Brown Firm Silty clay		Soil horizon possibly from flood event seen in all other evaluation trenches, potentially medieval in date
Trench 7					
700	Layer	Modern Layer		0.33	Tarmac, brick rubble and hardcore make-up layer.
701	Layer	Layer	Dark Greyish Brown Moderately Compact Clay loam	0.20	Post-medieval soil horizon.
702	Layer	Layer	Charcoal		Amorphous patch of burnt clay, coal and charcoal within (701) and (703), possibly distributed as part of cultivation.
703	Layer	Layer	Reddish Brown Silty clay		Soil horizon from possible flood event seen in all evaluation trenches, potentially medieval in date.
704	Fill	pond	Dark Greyish Black Soft Silt	0.30+	Organic fill of marshy area or pond feature.
705	Cut	pond		0.30+	Cut of marshy area or pond feature, possibly post-med in date.
706	Layer	Layer	Pinkish Red Silt	1.40	Layer under medieval soil horizon becoming more clayey with depth. No sign of sands and gravels, excavated in west end of trench whilst backfilling.

Appendix 2 Technical information

The archive

The archive consists of:

31	Context records AS1
6	Fieldwork progress records AS2
2	Photographic records AS3
1	Sample number catalogue AS18
1	Levels record AS19
1	Drawing number catalogue AS4
6	Sample records AS17
8	Trench record sheets AS41
19	Scale drawings
1	Box of finds
1	Computer disk
6	Flot record sheets AS 21
6	Flots and residues.

The following sample will be discarded after a period of 6 months after the submission of this report, unless there is a specific request to retain these:

Sample 5, context 603

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

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

Summary of data for Worcestershire HER

Environmental tables

Context	Sample	Feature type	Fill of	Position of fill	Period	Res assessed	Flot assessed
213	1	Layer			Medieval	Yes	Yes
403	2	Hearth	404		Post Medieval	Yes	Yes
209	3	Pit	206	Other		Yes	Yes
208	4	Pit	206	Secondary		Yes	Yes
603	5	Ditch	604	Primary	Medieval	Yes	Yes
608	6	Linear	609	Primary	Post Medieval	Yes	Yes

Table 1 Samples assessed for environmental remains from Teme Street, Tenbury WSM 42328

Context	Sample	large mammal	bird	charcoal	hammerscale	Comment
208	4	occ	occ	occ	occ	occ coal, mortar, Fe slag, sandstone, nail
209	3	occ		occ	occ	occ oyster shell, fired clay, mortar, brick, nail
213	1	occ		abt	occ	occ fired clay & Fe slag
403	2	occ		occ-mod	occ	occ mortar frags, Fe slag
603	5	occ		occ-mod	occ	occ coal, pot, Fe slag
608	6	occ		mod	occ	occ coal, pot. Fe slag & object, flint

Table 2 Summary of material retrieved from the environmental samples from Teme Street, Tenbury WSM 42328

Latin name	Family	Common name	Habitat	208	209	603	608
Charred							
<i>Triticum</i> sp (free-threshing) grain	Poaceae	free-threshing wheat	F	+		+	
Cereal sp indet grain (fragment)	Poaceae	cereal	F	+			+
<i>Avena</i> sp grain	Poaceae	oat	AF	+			
<i>Rumex</i> sp	Polygonaceae	dock	ABCD	+			
<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Fabaceae	garden pea	AF	+	+		
Waterlogged							
<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	Papveraceae	greater celendine	C				++
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Caprifoliaceae	elderberry	BC	+	+		++

Table 3 Charred plant remains from Teme Street, Tenbury WSM 42428

Habitat	Quantity
A= cultivated ground	+ = 1 - 10
B= disturbed ground	++ = 11- 50
C= woodlands, hedgerows, scrub etc	+++ = 51 -100
D = grasslands, meadows and heathland	++++ = 101+
E = aquatic/wet habitats	
F = cultivar	

Key to Table 3

Artefact tables

period - note 1	material class	object specific type	start date	end date	count	weight (g)	specialist report? (note 2)	key assemblage? (note 3)
Roman	ceramic	pot	43	400	1	4		
Roman	ceramic	pot	90	400	2	11		
Roman	ceramic	pot	43	400	1	16		
Roman	ceramic	pot	120	400	1	1		
Roman	ceramic	pot	120	400	1	5		
Roman	ceramic	pot	43	400	1	27		
post-medieval	ceramic	clay pipe	1600	1900	3	4		
post-medieval	ceramic	garden edging	1800	1950	1	199		
post-medieval	ceramic	pipe	1800	1950	2	23		
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1600	2000	1	1		
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1600	2000	1	2		
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1720	1770	2	4		
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1700	1800	7	143		
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1800	2000	2	17		
post-medieval	glass	vessel	1800	1950	2	9		
post-medieval	metal	nail	1600	1800	2	32		
modern	ceramic	pot	1800	2000	1	3		
modern	ceramic	pot	1800	2000	1	7		
undated	bone		0	0	2	25		
undated	glass		0	0	1	13		
undated	slag		0	0	1	12		
undated	stone		0	0	2	14		

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 Paleolithic	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 (eg 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.
