

ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION  
AT  
ALL SAINTS ROAD AND  
MORETON PLACE, WORCESTER

James Goad BA AIFA and Angus Crawford BA PIFA

Illustrated by Laura Templeton

6th May 2004

© Historic Environment and Archaeology Service,  
Worcestershire County Council

Historic Environment and Archaeology Service,  
Worcestershire County Council,  
Woodbury,  
University College Worcester,  
Henwick Grove,  
Worcester WR2 6AJ



Project 2545  
Report 1239  
WCM 101265



# Contents

## Part 1 Project summary

1

## Part 2 Detailed report

1.	<b>Background.....</b>	<b>2</b>
1.1	Reasons for the project .....	2
1.2	Project parameters.....	2
1.3	Aims.....	2
2.	<b>Methods.....</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1	Documentary search.....	2
2.2	Fieldwork.....	3
2.2.1	Fieldwork strategy .....	3
2.2.2	Structural analysis.....	3
2.3	Artefacts.....	4
2.3.1	Artefact recovery policy .....	4
2.3.2	Method of analysis.....	4
2.3.3	Artefactual analysis.....	4
2.4	The methods in retrospect.....	4
3.	<b>Topographical and archaeological context .....</b>	<b>4</b>
4.	<b>Description .....</b>	<b>5</b>
4.1.1	Discussion of the artefacts .....	5
4.2	Medieval .....	6
4.3	Post-medieval.....	6
	Unstratified .....	7
	Fabric Name.....	7
5.	<b>Discussion.....</b>	<b>8</b>
5.1	Natural deposits .....	8
5.2	Prehistoric.....	8
5.3	Roman.....	8
5.4	Anglo-Saxon .....	9
5.5	Medieval .....	9
5.6	Post-medieval.....	9
5.7	Modern .....	9
6.	<b>Significance .....</b>	<b>9</b>
7.	<b>Publication summary .....</b>	<b>10</b>
8.	<b>The archive.....</b>	<b>11</b>
9.	<b>Acknowledgements .....</b>	<b>11</b>
10.	<b>Personnel .....</b>	<b>11</b>
11.	<b>Bibliography .....</b>	<b>11</b>
12.	<b>Abbreviations.....</b>	<b>12</b>



---

## **Evaluation at All Saints Road and Moreton Place, Worcester**

**James Goad and Angus Crawford**

### **Part 1 Project summary**

*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on a plot of land on the corner of All Saints Road and Moreton Place, Worcester (NGR SO 384710 254928). It was undertaken on behalf of Trinity Gate Property Ltd, who intend to develop the site into an apartment block for which a planning application has been submitted. The project aimed to expand the area of a previous evaluation on the site and to determine if any further significant archaeology was present and if so to indicate what its location, date and nature were.*

*The evaluation succeeded in revealing a significant depth of archaeological deposits dating from the Roman and the post-medieval periods. The archaeological deposits mainly took the form of layers, which contained dateable artefactual material. A 19<sup>th</sup> century brick stable wall, aligned north to south, was also detected.*

## Part 2 Detailed report

### 1. **Background**

#### 1.1 **Reasons for the project**

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at land on the corner of All Saints Road and Moreton Place, Worcester, on behalf of Trinity Gate Property Ltd. The client intends to erect an apartment block and has submitted a planning application to Worcester City Council (reference P03L0558), who considered that a site of archaeological interest was affected (WCM 10088).

#### 1.2 **Project parameters**

The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IFA 1999)

The project also conforms to a brief prepared by Worcester City Museums Archaeological Section (WCMAS 12<sup>th</sup> March 2004) and for which a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced (HEAS 2004).

#### 1.3 **Aims**

The aims of the evaluation were to locate archaeological deposits and determine, if present, their extent, state of preservation, date, type, vulnerability and documentation. The purpose of this was to establish their significance.

### 2. **Methods**

#### 2.1 **Documentary search**

Prior to fieldwork commencing a search was made of the Historic Environment Record (HER). In addition the following sources were also consulted:

##### *Cartographic sources*

- Speed 1610
- An exact Ground Plot of the City of Worcester as it stood fortified 3<sup>rd</sup> Sept 1651, Anon 1660
- Plan of Worcester City 1741-42, Doharty 1742
- Plan of the City and Suburbs of Worcester from Actual Survey, George Young 1779
- Plan of the City and Suburbs of Worcester, Valentine Green 1795
- Plan of the City and Suburbs of Worcester, Nash 1781/1799
- Map of Worcester, Eaton 1810
- A Plan of The City and Environs of Worcester, Eaton 1829

- 
- A Map of the City and Suburbs of Worcester, Crisp 1832
  - A Map of the City and Suburbs of Worcester, Showing the Boundary of the Elective Franchise with the Municipal wards, Clements 1835
  - Plan of Worcester, Bentley 1840
  - Ordnance Survey Landmark 1:2500 1886
  - Ordnance Survey 1:10000 1904, reproduced at 1:2500
  - Ordnance Survey 1:10000 1924, reproduced at 1:2500
  - Ordnance Survey 1:10000 1940, reproduced at 1:2500

*Documentary sources*

- Brown 1990
- Mundy 1985

## 2.2 **Fieldwork**

### 2.2.1 **Fieldwork strategy**

A detailed specification has been prepared by the Service (HEAS 2004). As a result of the documentary search, adjustments were made to the fieldwork strategy. Fieldwork was undertaken between 14<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> April 2004. One trench, amounting to just over 36m<sup>2</sup> in area, were excavated over the site area of approximately 0.27ha, representing a sample of 13.30%. The location of the trench is indicated in Figure 2. The trench was stepped in twice for health and safety considerations.

Excavation was undertaken via JCB, 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). The trench was located using a total station. On completion of excavation, the trench was re-instated by replacing the excavated material.

### 2.2.2 **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.

## 2.3 **Artefacts**

### 2.3.1 **Artefact recovery policy**

All artefacts from the area of salvage recording were retrieved by hand and retained in accordance with the service manual (CAS 1995 as amended).

### 2.3.2 **Method of analysis**

All hand retrieved finds were examined. A primary record was made of all finds on a Microsoft Access 2000 database. Artefacts were identified, quantified and dated and a *terminus post quem* produced for each stratified context (see Tables 1, 2 and 3).

Pottery 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).

### 2.3.3 **Artefactual analysis**

A summary of the artefacts recovered can be seen in Table 1, and a summary by fabric and context in Tables 2 and 3 respectively. The assemblage recovered from the evaluation came from eight stratified contexts and as unstratified surface finds. The assemblage ranged in date from the Roman to late 18<sup>th</sup> century, though the majority of sherds were undiagnostic with the recovered pottery consisting of 38 sherds.

The majority of finds consisted of pottery sherds (38 sherds constituting 40% of the finds) with 22 sherds being of Roman fabric types. Other finds included iron slag, a flagstone, ceramic building material, animal bone, oyster shell, a clay pipe stem and a Roman coin.

## 2.4 **The methods in retrospect**

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

## 3. **Topographical and archaeological context**

The site lies within the historic core of Worcester on the east bank of the river, on a terrace of gravel and sand, which rises to a height of 26m OD (Worcester Terrace, Palmer 1982) overlying Mercian Mudstone (Keuper Marl). Settlement of this area dates back to the Iron Age and has continued, with varying degrees of intensity, through the Roman period to the present day (Barker 1969, 9-42).

The site is presently on a piece of waste ground south of the junction for All Saints Road and Moreton Place. It is located on a steep slope, with a fall of nearly 2m from north-east to south-west (WCMAS 2004).

An evaluation was undertaken on the site in 1990 (Brown 1990). This project concluded in determining that the site, located as it is on the edge of the river terrace, had seen episodes of dumping over the edge, which has raised the ground level and extended the river terrace further west. This has acted to preserve the earlier deposits beneath a considerable depth of made



ground. The made ground material was dateable to different periods. Test pitting and augering at the base of the evaluation trench indicated a total build up of around 4.5m of archaeological deposits above the naturally deposited alluvial clay deposits. The first 1.3m above the natural produced relatively unabrased Roman pottery along with industrial waste deposits likely to represent elements of the Roman iron-working industry in Worcester. Above these Roman deposits were a succession of post-medieval and modern deposits (Brown 1990).

The site is surrounded by evidence of a great deal of Roman activity. Salvage recording just to the north-east of the site just prior to the construction of the Blackfriars shopping centre revealed a north to south orientated Roman road capped by industrial waste from the Roman small town's iron-working industry (Mundy 1985, 7). This same road was located further to the south in Broad Street (Barker 1969). Just to the north of the site, in the area now occupied by the Crowngate car park, Roman deposits were located which reflected more industrial activity along with organic deposits (Mundy 1985, 4). Evidence of a Roman boundary or defensive ditch was located at the site of the Worcester Technical College in the late 1950's. Along with the ditch was evidence of Roman iron-working in a hearth and iron waste (Gelling 1958).

The site also seems to lie outside the known perimeter of the Anglo-Saxon burh defences. All Saints Church (WCM 96045) is believed to stand on or within the burgh, and adjacent to the Roman road identified at Blackfriars. Its position suggests its origin in the 10<sup>th</sup> or 11<sup>th</sup> centuries as a gateway chapel and it is likely that All Saints parish represents an early medieval suburb outside the Anglo-Saxon town (Baker and Holt 2004).

Prior to the construction of All Saints Road, Moreton Place and the Crowngate multi-storey car park, the site lay in the area between two thoroughfares, Newport Street and Dolday. Newport Street was the approach to the medieval bridge over the Severn, which was possibly in the same location as the Roman point of crossing (Carver 1980, 2). Much of the area between the terrace and the river, and between the original courses of Dolday and All Saints Road, seem to have been developed in the late medieval period. Recent evaluation has determined that much of this area, currently beneath the Newport Street car park, served an industrial function, with structures and activity dating to the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries (Anna Deeks pers comm). The area of this evaluation, however, seems to have been gardens in the 17<sup>th</sup> to the mid 18<sup>th</sup> centuries as the ground lay in gardens to the rear of properties fronting on to Newport Street and Dolday (Figure 5). In 1771, a new bridge was built further south (downstream) and Bridge Street was built to allow access to and from the city centre. This appears to have led to an increase in building activity behind the properties on neighbouring streets. The area surrounding the site has undergone dramatic change in the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, with the destruction of much of the built-up area around Newport Street and Dolday. Deansway was created by widening Merry Vale and Birdport in the 1960s, with All Saints Road being constructed as a link to it shortly afterwards. Dolday was effectively cut in half by the construction of the Crowngate multi-storey car park (Brown 1990). The slip road to the car park provides the northern boundary to the site in question, which has seen construction on it of a post-medieval date. The 1886 Ordnance Survey map shows a stable block present on the land. This building appears to have changed usage to garages and been demolished in the 1980s, leaving the ground vacant since then (Ian Perks, pers comm).

## 4. Description

Tables 1-3 summarise the artefacts recovered. Table 4 lists the contexts excavated, their depth, classification and interpretation. The trenches and features recorded are shown in Figures 1-5.

### 4.1.1 Discussion of the artefacts

The discussion below is a summary of the finds and associated location or contexts by period. The importance of individual finds has been commented upon as necessary.

## Roman

Roman material was well represented in the assemblage with ceramic building material, pottery sherds and a coin being recovered. Twenty-two sherds of Roman pottery were identified of which twelve were of Severn Valley ware dating between the mid 1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries (fabric 12; contexts 107, 127, 128 and unstratified). Four sherds of Black Burnished ware (fabric 22, two from context 128 and two unstratified) were retrieved with the only type forms identifiable being a dish (WA type 20 late 2<sup>nd</sup> century onwards) and a flanged bowl (WA type 25 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century), both from unstratified context (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, 232-234). Unfortunately the remaining fabric 22 sherds could only be broadly dated from AD 120 onwards. Three sherds of Oxfordshire red/brown colour coated ware (fabric 29; context 128) could be more specifically dated to between the 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century. One sherd was identified as originating from a flagon with expanded 'pulley wheel rim' dated from AD 270-400+ (Young 1997,148-9). The remaining sherds consisted of a single sherd of reduced Severn Valley ware (fabric 12.1; unstratified), and a sherd each of Malvernian metamorphic (fabric 3; context 126) and unprovenanced white ware (fabric 41; context 127). Roman ceramic building material was represented by a single, well-preserved piece of box-flue tile (context 128) only broadly datable to the Roman period.

A single Roman coin (context 128, plate 4) from a Rome mint was more precisely dated as that issued by the Emperor Constans during the period AD 346-350. It represents a new coinage termed the *centerionalis* designed to replace the *folles*. The coin is a silver washed bronze coin with the obverse showing a portrait of Constans (AD 337-50) looking right and holding a globe. The reverse features a Roman soldier dragging or leading a barbarian from his hut under a tree with the legend FEL TEMP REPARATIO (Restoration of times of felicity). ([www.users.globalnet.co.uk/~kenelks/roman.htm](http://www.users.globalnet.co.uk/~kenelks/roman.htm)).

In applying *terminus post quem* dates three contexts were identified as Roman (contexts 126, 127 and 128). In considering the ceramic and coin evidence, a lack of late 4<sup>th</sup> century fabric types within the Roman pottery assemblage, *terminus post quem* dates for the Roman contexts were refined to mid 4<sup>th</sup> century.

### 4.2 Medieval

The medieval assemblage consisted of five sherds of pottery. These were single sherds of, Worcester Type unglazed ware (fabric 55; context 125) datable to between the late 11<sup>th</sup> and early 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, Malvernian unglazed ware (fabric 56; context 107) datable to the late 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century and Worcester-type sandy glazed ware (fabric 64.1; context 107). Two sherds of oxidized glazed Malvernian ware (fabric 69; contexts 106 and 107) were identified as dating to the 16<sup>th</sup> century with the rim sherd from context 106 originating from a pipkin or jar. Medieval *terminus post quem* dates could be given to contexts 106 (late 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century), 107 (sixteenth century) and 125 (late 11<sup>th</sup> to early 14<sup>th</sup>).

### 4.3 Post-medieval

A total of eleven sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from contexts 104 and 105. Context 104 contained two sherds of post medieval red ware (fabric 78), one sherd of unidentified stoneware (fabric 81) and two sherds of post-medieval buff wares (fabric 91). Context 104 also contained two sherds of creamware (fabric 84), which has a more specific date usage of 1760-1780. This allows a *terminus post quem* date of late 18<sup>th</sup> century to be applied overall to context 104.

Context 105 also contained two sherds of post-medieval sandy ware (fabric 78) and single sherds of miscellaneous late stoneware (fabric 81.4) and tin glazed ware (fabric 82), which had declined in use by the 1750's. Again this allows for a more specific *terminus post quem* to be applied to context 105 of mid 18<sup>th</sup> century date.

Other post-medieval material recovered included roof tile (contexts 105 and 104) and brick (context 104).

Table 1: *Quantification of the assemblage.*

Context	Material	Type	Total	Weight (g)
Unstratified	Bone	Animal	7	144
Unstratified	Pottery	Roman	5	91
104	Bone	Animal	1	1
104	Brick	Medieval	3	83
104	Pottery	Post-medieval	7	196
104	Tile	Roof	1	50
105	Animal	Bone	2	28
105	Pottery	Post-medieval	1	4
105	Pottery	Post-medieval	3	133
105	Shell	Oyster	2	26
105	Tile	Roof	2	352
106	Clay pipe	Stem	1	5
106	Pottery	Post-medieval	1	77
107	Animal	Bone	12	126
107	Pottery	Medieval	3	60
107	Pottery	Roman	1	5
125	Bone	Animal	3	169
125	Pottery	Medieval	1	7
126	Bone	Animal	3	56
126	Iron	Slag	3	249
126	Pottery	Roman	1	230
127	Iron	Slag	2	117
127	Pottery	Roman	2	13
128	Bone	Animal	4	38
128	Silvered bronze	Coin	1	3
128	Iron	Slag	9	542
128	Pottery	Roman	13	99
128	Stone	Flagstone	1	669
128	Tile	Box-flue	1	110

Table 2: *Quantification of assemblage fabrics by context.*

Context	Fabric	Fabric Name	Total	Weight (g)
0	12	Severn Valley ware	2	40
0	12.1	Reduced Severn Valley ware	1	21
0	22	Black Burnashed ware, type 1	2	30
104	78	Post-medieval red wares	2	81
104	81	Sonewares	1	17
104	84	Creamware	2	14
104	91	Post-medieval buff wares	2	84
105	78	Post-medieval red wares	2	109

105	81.4	Miscellaneous late stoneware	1	4
105	82	Tin glazed ware	1	24
106	69	Oxidized glazed Malvernian ware	1	77
107	12	Severn Valley ware	1	5
107	56	Malvernian unglazed ware	1	10
107	64.1	Worcester-type sandy glazed ware	1	45
107	69	Oxidized glazed Malvernian ware	1	5
125	55	Worcester-type unglazed ware	1	7
126	3	Malvernian metamorphic	1	230
127	12	Severn Valley ware	1	9
127	41	Unprovenanced white ware	1	4
128	12	Severn Valley ware	8	64
128	22	Black Burnashed ware, type 1	2	20
128	29		3	15

Table 3: Contexts and their assigned terminus post quem dates

Context	Terminus post quem
104	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century
105	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century
106	Late 15 <sup>th</sup> to 16 <sup>th</sup> century
107	16 <sup>th</sup> century
125	Late 11 <sup>th</sup> to early 15 <sup>th</sup> century
126	Mid 4 <sup>th</sup> century
127	Mid 4 <sup>th</sup> century
128	Mid 4 <sup>th</sup> century

## 5. Discussion

### 5.1 Natural deposits

Natural deposits were detected via auger from the base of the excavation. The natural was orange sandy clay.

### 5.2 Prehistoric

There were no deposits or artefacts detected from this period.

### 5.3 Roman

There were three layers Roman date located at the base of the trench. Layers 126-128 dated from the mid 4<sup>th</sup> century onwards, with the lowest layer excavated (128) producing a coin of mid-4<sup>th</sup> century date. Although the upper layer 126 produced pottery of 2<sup>nd</sup> century date this is clearly residual, as the layers below it were dated to the later Roman period. The layers also produced pieces of iron slag. The presence of such material was consistent with the results of the augering carried out during the 1990 evaluation, which “encountered a thick deposit containing large quantities of loosely-packed slag at c 14.5m OD” (Brown 1990). The present evaluation did not reach this depth, but iron-slag was found in the layers excavated above the deposit mentioned by Brown, between 15m to 16m OD. There was no indication for the presence of cut features or anything structural at this level, only what appear to be layers of dumped or accumulated material. An auger record was made of the remaining deposits at the base of the trench. Two further undated deposits were located beneath layer 128. These were possibly of a Roman date. If they are of Roman date, the total depth of deposits from this

---

period would be in approximately 2.75m in the area sampled. This material can be characterised as dumped material of mid 4<sup>th</sup> century or later date. The location suggests dumping off the edge of the river terrace to raise the ground level. The date of this activity is of considerable interest, as the evidence for Roman occupation and ironworking in the late 4<sup>th</sup> to early 5<sup>th</sup> centuries is rather limited (H. Dalwood pers comm).

#### 5.4 **Anglo-Saxon**

There were no deposits or artefacts present from this period found within the trench.

#### 5.5 **Medieval**

Context 125 was securely dated to the medieval period, producing sherds of pottery dating from the 11<sup>th</sup> to the 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. This context took the form a layer, which sat directly on top of the layers dated to the Roman period (see Figure 3). A layer stratigraphically above this context might also be of medieval date, although context 120 did not produce any dateable artefacts, it was earlier than layer 106 which dated to the very early post-medieval period. Context 107 produced pottery dating to the 16<sup>th</sup> century, therefore may be either medieval or very early post-medieval. This context was also a layer. These layers were cut by the 1990 evaluation trench (Figure 3). These layers can be interpreted as garden soils incorporating domestic refuse, in the rear area of medieval tenement plots aligned on Newport Street.

#### 5.6 **Post-medieval**

Context 106 and 107, as mentioned, was dated to the medieval and early post-medieval periods. These layers seemed to be quite substantial in depth. These layers were covered by layer 104, a dark grey garden soil dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. This layer, 104, was encountered in the 1990 excavation at the same depth (c 17.70m OD). Above the garden soil layer are a series of layers of brick, tile, rubble and ashy material, which date to the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The trench also located a roughly orientated north to south brick wall on the eastern side of the trench (Figure 3). This belonged to a series of stables at the rear of property formerly fronting on to Dolday. The building is visible on the 1886 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map (Figure 4). The wall was composed of small brick of uncertain date in its lower, presumably foundation, courses. The main above-ground structure was composed of larger bricks, probably of a 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

#### 5.7 **Modern**

There were various episodes of modern activity on the site. Some of the uppermost layers of rubble dumping could be of 20<sup>th</sup> century date. The area is partially covered with a patchy and inconsistent tarmac surface. The lower levels of the trench exhibited some signs of modern truncation in the form of a concrete block, which is just under 0.60m in depth, sitting at the bottom of a cut feature (context 123), whose base is at 15.60m OD. This concrete block's function is unclear but it was located in the north-western corner of the trench, the siting of which cut through existing Roman, medieval and post-medieval layers. This area of truncation must be adjacent to another, in that a large proportion of the north-west corner of the site has been truncated by quarrying. This occurred during the construction of the adjacent Crowngate multi-storey car park in 1990-91 (Ian Perks pers comm). The siting of the evaluation trench seems to have narrowly missed this truncation.

### 6. **Significance**

The site shed some light on the nature of the Romano-British and post-medieval activity in this area of the city. The overall artefactual assemblage represent well stratified and datable

contexts showing significant cultural activity on site from the late Roman period through to the late 18th century.

The Roman deposits proved to be preserved rather well under very substantial layers of mainly post-medieval and modern dumping. The Roman deposits reflected the industrial iron-working evidence consistent with similar nearby sites at Blackfriars (Mundy 1985) and Deansway (Dalwood and Edwards in press).

Available evidence suggests that there were a number of areas which were used for ironworking furnaces across the Romano-British small town. The industry clearly became important from the early 2<sup>nd</sup> century and continued through to the 3<sup>rd</sup> and into the 4<sup>th</sup> century. There is little evidence for ironworking in the later 4<sup>th</sup> century in Worcester (Jackson in press). The deposits recorded are of later 4<sup>th</sup> century date and are interpreted as dumped deposits, which were brought from elsewhere in the settlement. This accounts for the material of mixed date in the context assemblages.

This area of the city may well be on the fringes of such iron-working activity, being roughly equidistant between Deansway and Blackfriars.

The medieval period is represented by one or possibly two substantial layers of silty sand (Figure 3). The artefacts date these deposits from the late medieval period only. It seems there was very little activity at this location in the Anglo-Saxon and early medieval periods, though these periods are notoriously difficult to identify. The limited area of the excavation might have prejudiced the identification of such deposits, if they exist over the wider area. The site was located outside the Anglo-Saxon burh and was perhaps shows that if a suburb of this period existed along Newport Street, it did not extend as far as the area examined in the evaluation. The late medieval period saw the locale develop into a fairly dense area of buildings relating to trade and housing, given the access to the bridge then located at the bottom of Newport Street. The economy of this section of the city seems to have been fairly healthy, and the resultant occupation of the area is reflected in the thick band of deposited material visible within the evaluation trench.

The area does seem to have become the focus of increased activity from the early post-medieval period onwards as layers of material from this period have been deposited over the site, contributing to the high level of build up over the area. A substantial garden soil (context 104) that was present in all sections of the trench has been dated to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Maps of this period indicate that the area was gardens behind properties on Dolday and Newport Street (Figure 5). This period saw the only evidence of anything structural, with the stable wall revealed that is evident in the Ordnance Survey of 1883. The area of the evaluation trench seems to have served a basic service function from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards in the form of stables and then garages, until modern developments left an area of waste ground surrounded by streets and buildings.

## 7. **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 Trinity Gate Property Ltd. at land off All Saints Road and Moreton Place, Worcester (NGR SO 384710 254928; WCM 101265).*

*The site shows evidence of having been in use in the Roman period, as well as the late medieval period onwards. There have been successive phases of material being dumped on*

---

*the site and this activity seems to be common to all of the periods represented here. The site is located near the edge of the natural river terrace, and the area has been on the edges of occupation in the Roman period, were it has been the location of industrial activity and the dumping ground for the resultant waste products. The site has been sandwiched in between properties fronting on to the main communication routes of Dolday and Newport Street from the early post-medieval period onwards, and has been subject to further dumping and structural activity relating to the occupation of the area at this time.*

## 8. **The archive**

The archive consists of:

3	Fieldwork progress report sheets AS2
3	Photographic record sheets AS3
41	Digital photographs
1	Drawing number catalogue sheets AS4
1	Context number catalogue sheets AS5
1	Augerhole record sheets AS26
1	Abbreviated context record sheets AS40
7	Scale drawings
1	Box of finds

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Worcester City Museum and Art Gallery

Foregate Street

Worcester

Worcestershire WR1 1DT

## 9. **Acknowledgements**

The Service would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Trinity Gate Property Ltd, Brandon Weston and James Dinn.

## 10. **Personnel**

The fieldwork and report preparation was led by James Goad. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Simon Woodiwiss. Fieldwork was undertaken by James Goad and Andy Brown, finds analysis by Angus Crawford and illustration by Carolyn Hunt.

## 11. **Bibliography**

Baker, N J and Holt, R A 2004 *Medieval Towns and the Church: The Origins and Development of Worcester and Gloucester*

Barker, P A, 1969 The origins of Worcester, *Trans Worcestershire Archaeol Soc 3 ser, 2*

Brown, D L, 1990 *Evaluation at All Saints Road, Worcester* Archaeology Section, Hereford and Worcester County Council, report **66**

CAS, 1995 (as amended) *Manual of Service practice: fieldwork recording manual*, County Archaeological Service, Hereford and Worcester County Council, report, **399**

Dalwood, H and Edwards, R E in press *Excavations at Deansway, Worcester, 1988-89: Romano-British small town to late medieval city*. CBA Research Report **139**

Gelling, P 1958 Excavations by Little Fish Street, Worcester *Trans Worcestershire Archaeol Soc, New Ser* **35**, pp67-70

HEAS, 2004 *Proposal for an archaeological evaluation at All Saints Road, Worcester*, Historic Environment and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council, unpublished document dated 29<sup>th</sup> March 2004, **P2545**

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

IFA, 1999 *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, Institute of Field Archaeologists

Jackson, R in press *Production: Roman iron working*, in Dalwood and Edwards in press

Mundy 1985 *Trial excavations in Worcester. HWCM 378 Dolday/Blackfriars, HWCM 3899 Deansway/ Bull Entry*. Hereford and Worcester County Council Archaeology Department

Palmer, R C, 1982, Soils in Hereford and Worcester, Soil Survey Record no 76

Seager Smith, R, and Davies, S M, 1993 'Black Burnished Ware type series'. The Roman pottery from excavations at Greyhound Yard, Dorchester, Dorset. Offprinted extracts from P J Woodward, S M Davies, and A H Graham, 1993, *Excavations at the Old Methodist Chapel and Greyhound Yard, Dorchester 1981-1984*. Dorset Natural History Archaeol Soc Monograph Series, 12.

WCMAS, 2004 *Brief for an archaeological evaluation and mitigation at land between All Saints Road and Moreton Place, Worcester*, Historic Environment and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council unpublished document dated 12<sup>th</sup> March 2004

Young, C. J. 1997 'Oxfordshire Roman Pottery', British Archaeological Reports 43.

## 12. **Abbreviations**

BSB	Break of slope to the bottom
BST	Break of slope from the top
HER	Historic Environment Record
NMR	National Monuments Record.
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record.
WCMAS	Worcester City Museums Archaeology Section



WCM	Numbers prefixed with 'WCM' are the primary reference numbers used by the Sites and Monuments Record of Worcester City Museum Archaeology Section.
WCRO	Worcestershire County Records Office.

## **Appendix 1 Trench descriptions**

**Table 4****Trench 1**

Maximum dimensions: Length: 7.90m Width: 6.80m Depth: 3.20-3.70m

Orientation: North-south

## Main context descriptions

Context	Classification	Description	Ordnance Datum heights (metres)
100	Layer	Patchy tarmac surface of area under excavation	17.93-18.28
101	Layer	Friable dark grey silty sand. Inclusions: occasional charcoal lumps and flecks, occasional small rounded stones, occasional brick and tile and occasional mortar fragments	18.08-17.51
102	North-south orientated brick wall. Formerly east wall of stableblock on site until late 1970's	Machined out central stretch of wall. In section wall showed it was composed of two types of brick. Eleven courses of tudor brick for the foundation coursing – this brick was sized 220mmx100mmx50mm. Over these courses were larger bricks sized 240mmx100mmx75mm. Possible re-use of earlier bricks when building stables or rebuild above foundation level	18.15-16.98
103	Lense of brick rubble under 100	Abundant brick rubble and mortar beneath fractured tarmac surface	18.07-18.03
104	Garden soil/make-up layer	Friable mid grey silty sand. Inclusions: occ. charcoal flecks, occ. brick and mortar fragments	17.16-16.56
105	Fill of pit/dump 119	Friable dark grey silty sand with abundant brick and tile inclusions	16.82-16.17
106	Layer, cut by 1990 evaluation trench and possibly by context 120	A sticky mid brown silty sand. Inclusions: occ. small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. Occ. charcoal flecks. Relationship between this layer and context 120 is rather indistinct. Context 120 is possibly a large pit which cuts this earlier layer	17.00-16.30
107	Layer	Friable mid brown silty sand. Occ. charcoal flecks, mortar fragments, occasional small sub-rounded stones. Cut by 1990 evaluation trench	16.88-16.13
108	Layer	Friable light brown silty sand. Moderate small rounded stones with occasional charcoal lumps and flecks	17.83-17.46
109	Layer	Friable mid brown silty sand with occ. small rounded stone inclusions	17.46-16.26
110	Layer beneath 101 on east side of	Present in east trench section on east side of stable wall 102. A friable dark grey silty sand with occ. charcoal	17.51-16.97

	brick wall 102	lumps and flecks	
111	Layer composed of many thin lenses of demolition material	A collection of loose mixed sands with moderate to abundant brick rubble and tile, moderate mortar fragments. There is a lense of dark ash at the base of the layer	18.19-17.72
112	Layer	Friable mid grey silty sand with occ. brick fragments and moderate small rounded stones	17.72-17.34
113	Layer	A sticky mixed light and mid grey sandy silt. Inclusions: abundant mortar fragments, occ. brick fragments and occ. charcoal flecks	17.46-17.08
114	Service	Disused service at top of western edge of trench	17.60-17.20
115	Cut of 1990 evaluation trench, filed by 116	Visible in east section, abutting stable wall 102 and truncating layers 109, 107, 117, 125 and 126	17.00-15.76
116	Fill of trench 115	Backfill of 1990 evaluation trench.	17.00-15.76
117	Layer	Friable mid brownish grey silty sand. Inclusions: moderate charcoal flecks, occ. brick and tile fragments and occ. small sub-rounded stones	17.00-16.28
118	Same as 117	Same as 117	Same as 117
119	Cut of rubble dump, cuts layer 117/118	Linear east to west cut feature filled by brick and tile, rubble and mortar	17.00-16.68
120	Layer/cut	Friable mid greyish bro silty sand. Inclusions: occ. charcoal flecks, occ. brick and tile fragments and occ. small sub-rounded stones. Indistinct relationship with 106	16.18-15.38
121	Layer	Friable mid grey silty sand. Inclusions: occ. large rounded stones	16.91-16.23
122	Fill of construction cut 123	Inclusions: occ. pieces of modern rubber, moderate brick and tile, occ. medium rounded stones, occ. glass fragments and occ. pieces of electrical wire and plastic	17.06-16.15
123	Cut for concrete pad 124. Filled by backfill 122	BST-Sharp Sides-Straight BSB-Unknown Base-Unknown	Approx 17.60-?
124	Concrete pad/seal situated at base of construction cut	Pad presumably roughly squared, as only south-east corner is visible.	16.15-15.59

	123 and sealed by backfill 122		
125	Layer	Loose mid-brown silty sand with occasional small rounded stones and occ. charcoal flecks	16.13-15.85
126	Layer	Friable mid greyish brown silty sand with occ. small to medium rounded stones and charcoal flecks	15.85-15.43
127	Layer	Loose light brown silty sand with small irregular stones	15.43-15.31
128	Layer	Friable mid grey sandy silt with moderate small to medium rounded stones and occ. charcoal flecks	15.53-14.67
129	Cut	Trench for defunct service at western edge of trench	17.60-117.18
130	Fill of 129	Inactive pipe and backfill	17.60-17.18
131	Augered deposit – material below 128	Sticky dark grey silty sand. Occasional industrial waste fragments	14.67-14.37
132	Augered deposit	Sticky light brown and grey sandy silt	14.37-13.57
133	Natural	Friable brownish orange sandy clay	13.57-