

PROGRAMME OF
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK AT
27 DOG LANE, BEWDLEY,
WORCESTERSHIRE

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Illustrated by Carolyn Hunt

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Programme of archaeological work at 27 Dog Lane, Bewdley

Darren Miller, Erica Darch and Elizabeth Pearson

Part 1 Project summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on behalf of KM Properties Ltd at 27 Dog Lane, Bewdley, Worcestershire (NGR SO 78507350; WSM 31923). The site comprised the frontage of a plot on a street first documented in the late 15th century. The fieldwork element of the evaluation involved the mechanical excavation of a single trench measuring 4×4×1.40m and subsequent hand-excavation in two sondages to a maximum depth of 2.68m. Post-fieldwork analyses involved integrating the fieldwork records, analysing assemblages of artefacts and animal bones, and comparing the results with associated archaeological, historical and cartographic evidence.

Summarising the results by period, the evaluation identified slight evidence for 16th and 17th century activity on or near the site in the form of several sherds of pottery recovered from later contexts. No *in-situ* evidence of early post-medieval activity was recovered, nor any evidence of medieval activity, and while this may reflect the limited amount of deep excavation that was possible, it is not thought that the site was occupied intensively in either of these periods. The stratigraphic sequence proper began with several deposits of made ground that served to level a natural slope. Two structures were then built (one replacing the other in rapid succession), and a barrel was set on the ground nearby. The nature of the activity represented by these remains is uncertain, although hornworking seems the most likely interpretation, in view of the large quantity of horn cores present in overlying deposits, and the documented prevalence of this industry in Bewdley around this time. This activity was followed in the earlier 19th century by a second levelling event and the construction of several contemporary surfaces. The surfaces were associated with a building that occupied part of the present street and backed onto the present frontage. In the later 19th century, part of the rear wall of this building became the front wall of a new building occupying the present frontage. The street appears to have been raised in height as well as widened at this time, and the area between the walls filled in with soil to match the new ground level. All of these changes appear to relate to a long term programme of urban improvements instigated by the town council. The later 19th century building appears to have stood until the 1960s, when it was demolished and replaced by a garage.

Taken together, the results of the evaluation indicate a site of high local and moderate regional significance, with considerable implications for current understanding of the archaeology of Bewdley.

Part 2 Detailed report

1. Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

The evaluation was required by Wyre Forest District Council as a condition of planning consent for the redevelopment of the site, in recognition of the possible impact of associated groundworks on archaeological remains. The presence of such remains was suggested by the location of the site within an historic plan-unit, and by indications of buried remains of medieval and post-medieval date nearby.

1.2 Project parameters

The project was undertaken according to a brief set by the Planning Advisory Section of the Archaeological Service (AS 2002a), and to the specification prepared by the Service's (independent) Field Section (AS 2002b). The project also conformed to the Institute of Field Archaeologist's *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IFA 1999).

1.3 Aims

The aim of the project was to establish the presence and significance of archaeological deposits, artefactual and ecofactual (plant and animal) remains. This was intended to inform subsequent decisions regarding the archaeological implications of the proposed development. The results of the project were also intended to advance understanding of the archaeology of Bewdley by taking into account previous field-and desk-based archaeological work.

2. Methods

2.1 Documentary research

The first stage of the project involved consulting the archaeological assessment of Bewdley and Wribbenhall prepared in 1996 as part of the Central Marches Historic Towns Survey (Buteux 1996), and obtaining information on plan-units, find-spots, and previous investigations from the Worcestershire Sites and Monuments Record. Other sources held by the Worcestershire County Archaeological Service were also consulted, including copies of historic maps, lists of historic buildings, and other papers relating to Bewdley contained in two "parish files". The Index to the Inventory and Inventory of Worcestershire County Record Office were also searched for relevant sources. The results of this research are summarised in section 3 below, and incorporated where appropriate in the main body of the report.

2.2 Fieldwork

2.2.1 Fieldwork strategy

The brief required a single 5×5m trench to be excavated within the footprint of the garage that previously occupied the site. The results from the excavation of this trench were to determine whether further archaeological work would be required in mitigation of the development.

The fieldwork took place between the 17th and 19th of August 2002. The trench was located towards the front of the plot, as shown in Figure 3. This was to avoid the disturbance caused by a vehicle inspection pit and visible service runs towards the south, and to maximise chances of recovering evidence of buildings fronting onto the street. The trench was excavated

in spits to a depth of c1.40m below ground level by a mini-excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Subsequent excavation took place by hand, in two small sondages. All surfaces were cleaned, and selected deposits were excavated to establish their character and date. Drawn, written and photographic records were made according to standard Service practice (CAS 1995).

2.2.2 Stratigraphic analysis

Stratigraphic analysis involved defining deposits on the basis of a range of properties, inferring their original character and the extent of post-depositional change, and establishing their relative sequence of deposition. This information provided the basis for the artefactual analysis, and for all higher-level interpretations.

2.3 Artefacts

All artefacts were retrieved by hand and retained in accordance with standard Service practice (CAS 1995 as amended). All artefacts were examined, identified, quantified, dated and recorded on a Microsoft Access 97 database. A *terminus post quem* (baseline date) was assigned to each stratified context. Pottery was examined and recorded by fabric type and form according to the fabric reference series maintained by the Service (Hurst and Rees 1992).

2.4 Environmental evidence

The environmental sampling policy was as defined in the County Archaeological Service Recording System (CAS 1995 as amended). Large animal bone was recovered from four contexts of post-medieval date.

2.5 The methods in retrospect

The methods are considered to have been appropriate to the aims of the project, the circumstances of the fieldwork, and the nature of the evidence. The trench was located in such a way as to allow the recovery of significant, undisturbed deposits, while the combination of machine and hand-excavation allowed a balance to be struck between speed and control. The finds and environmental sampling strategies were applied flexibly, while the level of artefactual analysis was appropriate to the interpretative potential of the material. In general, therefore, the methods are considered to have provided enough information to allow an informed assessment of the archaeological resource represented by the site, and valid interpretations of the site's historical development.

3. Historical and archaeological background

Historical evidence relating to Bewdley is limited before the 16th century, and few detailed maps of the town were made before the 19th century. There is also little archaeological evidence relating to Bewdley, although deposits of medieval and later date have been found in the course of groundworks of various kinds, and during two recent watching briefs associated with the construction of flood defences along the riverside. In addition, work on standing buildings has identified at least 10 medieval houses in the town, and a much larger number of 16th to 18th century buildings. Some 19th century buildings have also been recorded, and the distribution of cellars and areas of 20th century development have been mapped.

Taken together, the historical evidence suggests that the town was a late medieval foundation that developed as a borough and inland port between the 14th and 18th centuries, but declined thereafter in relation to other local centres. Cartographic evidence and the distribution of early buildings suggest that Bewdley developed in several stages, with a major phase of expansion

taking place in the mid 15th century, when the greater part of the present street system and most tenement plots were established. The archaeological evidence is limited in its distribution and significance, although it demonstrates that deposits associated with artefactual and environmental assemblages survive at various points within the town, while the historical context for long-lived settlement and the limited amount of later disturbance argue for more widespread preservation.

With regard to Dog Lane, plan-analysis of historic maps suggests that it formed the western boundary of a block of tenements that was laid out as a single unit, possibly during the 15th century development noted above, as properties in Dog Lane are recorded in 1472 (Buteux 1996, 5; WSM 19351). It has also been proposed that curve of Dog Lane reflects the line of a medieval defensive ditch (*ibid*, 6). Structural timbers and late 16th century artefacts were found during groundworks at the top of Dog Lane in 1956, and these have been interpreted as the remains of a gate controlling access into the town from the north (WSM 10854). In addition, excavations for a pumping station at the foot of Dog Lane in 2002 exposed a short length of wall lying 2.5m below the present surface (Miller and Darch 2002). Although essentially undated, this wall appeared to pre-date the existing pattern of buildings and tenements along Severn Side North. The urban topography of Dog Lane itself has changed markedly since the late 19th century, with buildings on both sides of the street being removed, and replaced only along its western side. The present site is shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1884 as being occupied by a squareish building fronting directly onto the street (Fig 2). This building is likely to have stood until the 1960s, when it was replaced by a garage with an open forecourt, and a range of buildings to the rear.

4. Results

Descriptions of the deposits are contained within Appendix 1, and the artefactual assemblage is tabulated in section 4.2.1. The location of the trench is shown in Figure 2, and drawings of features have been reproduced as Figures 3-8.

4.1 Stratigraphic evidence

4.1.1 Period 1: pre-18th/19th century

No deposits of medieval or early post-medieval date were encountered during the evaluation. The earliest dated deposits (exposed in two hand-excavated sondages) were of 18th or 19th century date. However, it should be noted that the unexpected depth of later post-medieval deposits on the site restricted the amount of deep excavation that was possible without shoring the trench or removing excavated spoil. It is therefore possible that earlier deposits might exist in uninvestigated parts of the site. For example, the small quantity of 16th and 17th century artefacts recovered from later deposits might be taken as evidence of earlier, more deeply-buried remains. However, the nature of these deposits (infilling and levelling layers) makes it more likely that they were brought to the site from elsewhere. Also, while it is possible that a layer of blue-grey silt lying beneath the earliest dated deposit may represent earlier activity, it contained no artefacts and is just as likely to be a naturally-formed alluvial subsoil (especially as it co-incided with the level of the water table). Given such equivocal evidence, it is difficult to reach a definite conclusion as to the presence or absence of earlier deposits, although the balance is slightly against the survival of significant remains.

4.1.2 Period 2: 18th or early 19th century

The earliest deposits of this period were encountered in two sondages excavated within the area of the main trench. In sondage 2 (Fig 6), a layer of reworked alluvial soil overlay the blue-grey silt described above; this deposit (context 132) contained fragments of wood, tile, glass, and clay pipe, including complete bowl of a type manufactured between 1710 and 1740 (Higgins nd). This deposit was overlain by a coarser deposit which contained no artefacts

(context 131). Following this accumulation, a surface was laid down (context 123) and cut by a pit (context 130). There then followed a sequence of two structures, one replacing the other in rapid succession. The earlier structure was represented by a sandstone wall (124) and a timber beam (125) laid at right angles to each other. A large sandstone block (126) set against the timber beam may also have formed part of the first structure. The second structure was represented by a short length of brick and sandstone wall built on a slightly different alignment (121 and 122). The area occupied by the structures then appears to have been raised in two or three stages, indicated by deposits of brown silty sand separated by a layer of shale and clinker (contexts 134-137). The few dateable artefacts recovered from these deposits are consistent with a date in the 18th or 19th century.

In sondage 1 (Fig 5), the base of a wooden barrel was found resting on a compact surface of orange-brown sand at 2.22m below the level of the pavement (113 and 114). The barrel was overlain by a thick layer of brown silt loam (108) which contained pottery ranging in date from the 16th century to the 18th century, and 15 complete cattle horns.

Taken together, the deposits in the sondages appear to indicate three separate phases of activity. The first phase is represented by the lowest deposits in sondage 2. These appear to have levelled what would have been the natural slope of the site, and provided the surface for a second phase of activity represented by the barrel and structures. The nature of this activity is uncertain, although some sort of light industry or craft involving stored liquids and insubstantial buildings seems most likely. Finally, the deposits overlying the structures and the barrel appear to indicate a second phase of levelling, this time extending across the entire area. The deposit in sondage 1 (context 108) was particularly significant in containing numerous cattle horns which clearly represent debris from hornworking and may be related to the structures and barrel of the previous phase.

Following this event, in a fourth phase of activity, three surfaces were laid down to create an extensive area of hard standing (Fig 4). An attractively-patterned brick surface bordered with a stone kerb occupied the northern part of the trench (context 109). This surface extended beyond the limits of the trench to the north and west, and was bounded to the east by a narrow path made of closely-set squared sandstone blocks (context 111). A surface of coarser stone rubble was partially exposed in the north-east corner of the trench (context 112). Only the south-eastern part of the trench was unsurfaced, although the compact upper part of the former levelling deposit in this area shows that it served without modification as a beaten earth floor (context 119).

The final phase of activity in this period is represented by the length of brick wall forming the south-west edge of the trench (context 115). This wall was neatly coursed and pointed, and appears to have formed the rear of a building occupying part of the present street. In stratigraphic terms, the wall appears to be later than the surfaces, although it evidently respects them (the north end of the wall matches the line of the patterned brick surface) and may have been built at the same time.

4.1.3 **Period 3: late 19th century**

This period is marked by radical change, with the surfaces of the preceding phase being cut or overlain by two new walls, and the area between the walls being filled in with soil and other materials. One wall (context 104) butted the east face of the earlier wall (context 115), and extended from it at a slightly obtuse angle for at least 4m (Fig 4). The other wall (context 127) appears to have continued the line of the original wall to the north for 0.85m (after an inexplicable gap), then turned to the east for 4m, and turned again to the north beyond the limits of the trench. The plan formed by these walls suggests a squareish subdivision within a larger building occupying the entire frontage of the plot. The internal area defined by these walls appears to have been raised by successive dumps of made ground (context 107). These dumped deposits also filled the gap between the old and new walls along the western side of

the trench (contexts 115 and 127) and will have extended beyond them into the area of the present street.

The explanation of these remains is not straightforward, although other evidence can be presented that places them in their proper context. With regard to the walls, it appears that the earliest wall (context 115) was incorporated into a later building, but that whereas it had been the back wall of a building occupying part of the present street, it subsequently formed part of the front wall of a building on the line of the present frontage. This evidence is supported by an undated 19th century map that shows a building lying entirely within the present plot (Fig 9), implying that the earlier building had been cleared and the street widened before the map was made. The map also shows a proposed widening of the length of street to the west of the site, and may represent a continuation of an earlier scheme of street widening and urban improvements. Unfortunately, the map is undated, so the chronology of these developments is unclear. However, the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1884 shows that the proposed scheme of road widening had been carried out by then (Fig 2), which would probably date the clearance of the first building to the middle of the nineteenth century.

Turing to the dumped deposits, in themselves they suggest that the area contained by the walls was raised considerably, and that an area beyond the western wall was included in this event. Taken together with the evidence for street widening described above, it is likely that these deposits represent a deliberate raising of the level of the street, contemporary with the construction of the building.

4.1.4 **Period 4: 20th century**

The final period is represented by the structures and surfaces associated with the site's recent use as a garage. Within the trench, deposits of this period comprised a brick surface and layers of sand, clinker and brick rubble (contexts 101-105), the latter probably deriving from the later 19th century building.

4.2 **Artefactual evidence**

4.2.1 **Analysis**

The material recovered was post-medieval in date, though this included a few artefacts, which may have been of either medieval or post-medieval date. The level of abrasion was not high.

The largest group of material recovered was pottery (60 sherds). Table 1 shows the pottery recovered.

| Fabric Number | Fabric Name | Count | Total weight |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| 100 | Miscellaneous post-medieval ware | 2 | 111 |
| 75 | North Devon gravel tempered ware | 4 | 144 |
| 78 | Post-medieval red ware | 30 | 1050 |
| 81 | Stoneware | 7 | 98 |
| 82 | Tin glazed ware | 2 | 10 |
| 91 | Post-medieval buff ware | 15 | 360 |

Table 1: Quantification of pottery assemblage

Contexts 107, 108, 120, 123, 132, and 133 each had an 18th century *terminus post quem* but contexts 107, 120 and 132 contained residual 16th and 17th century material.

Context 133 contained a brick with both post-medieval and Roman characteristics. It is most likely to be an unusual post-medieval brick.

Context 107 contained the only possible medieval pottery (classified as fabric 100). This is probably a local fabric and could be for dispensing liquid via a small hole in the side near the base that could have been corked. It probably dates to the late medieval/early post medieval period (V. Bryant, pers comm). Two conjoining shreds of an uncertain fabric came from contexts 107 and 123

A large amount of bone (mostly cattle horns) was recovered from contexts 107 and 108 (see section 4.3 below).

4.2.2 Discussion

The finds assemblage was typical of the post-medieval period in the region, and although the assemblage was relatively small, it would be consistent with domestic activities. However, the cattle horns may indicate some tanning or horn working in the vicinity during the post-medieval period (Hurst, 1996, 17). The lack of material from any other period suggests a minimal amount of earlier activity and later disturbance.

4.3 Environmental evidence

4.3.1 Analysis

A total of 28 fragments (7.8 kg) of animal bone was hand-collected from contexts 107, 108, 123 and 132. The majority of the bone consisted of large cattle horn cores from 107 and 108 in association with a sheep or goat metapodial and butchered horse bones. The latter included, in 107, a femur (proximal end) sawn in half across the mid shaft and a 2nd/4th metapodial, and a metacarpal in 108.

A small amount of bone in other contexts included large mammal ribs (123 and 132), an unidentified large mammal epiphysis and a sheep or goat metacarpal.

4.3.2 Discussion

The horns are most likely to be waste from either tanning or hornworking craft activities. Horns and feet were usually left on the skins brought to the tanner, but would have normally been passed onto the horn worker and the neetsfoot oil producer respectively. Tanning and hornworking were established industries in Bewdley in the 19th century, and the hornworking industry is particularly well documented (Parker nd; Hurst 1996, 17). There were twelve tanneries in the town in 1832, and there are records of fifteen earlier on, although some of these were for curing the smaller skins of deer, fox, otter, badger, rabbits, squirrels, moles etc. The two largest firms in Bewdley engaged in horn work were Hopkins Brothers and the Humpherson family (1749)-1913. Humpherson's main works were in the former Kidderminster Poor House, now 64 High Street (Parker nd).

Of the remaining animal bone, the horse femur which was sawn across the mid-shaft may be waste from bone-working. A similarly butchered bone was found in a 19th century context at Deansway, Worcester, although it was not commented on in the final report on this bone material from this site (Nicholson and Scott 2001). Considering the context in which they were found, the unbutchered horse metapodials may also be waste from either tanning or bone-working, although with such small numbers this is difficult to interpret with any certainty.

5. Discussion

The preceding sections give a reasonably complete interpretation of the deposits and artefacts identified during the evaluation and other evidence bearing upon the site. However, the report

would be incomplete without some consideration of the wider context of the results. In the first place, the apparent lack of evidence for pre-18th century deposits is at odds with the limited documentary evidence and cartographic inferences for medieval occupation in Dog Lane. However, it is possible that the street was indeed laid out in the later medieval period, but was not fully occupied until a much later date, in common with other parts of planned medieval towns in Worcestershire and elsewhere.

Secondly, the evidence for tanning or hornworking serves to re-affirm the importance of these industries to the post-medieval economy of Bewdley, and emphasise their highly visible presence in the townscape. From the cattle horns alone, if not the earlier structures and barrels, it is evident that one or other industry was being undertaken on a substantial scale, either on or near the site. This was also the case at Lax Lane on the other side of the town, where cattle horns were found in association with seven tanning pits of 17th to 18th century date (Babb and Davies 1975).

Thirdly, the dramatic changes of the later 19th century need to be placed in a wider context. As suggested below, the construction of the new building and the infilling of the area between the walls appear to have had a dual purpose related to wider developments. In particular, the new building with its raised surface appears to be contemporary with the widening and raising of part of Dog Lane. Such improvements were undertaken by local authorities on a piecemeal basis throughout the post-medieval centuries as need arose, but more frequently during the later 19th century in the context of urban improvements with a social agenda. Dog Lane is unlikely to have been the only street in Bewdley widened around this time, although it may be that a lack of pressure on space in the Victorian town by comparison with other local centres led to fewer instances of this than are recorded elsewhere.

6. **Research frameworks**

The project provided a rare opportunity to advance current understanding of the archaeology of Bewdley, most of which is contained within the assessment prepared as part of the Central Marches Historic Town Survey (Buteux 1996).

In terms of specific results, the project provided significant new information on the development of a plot in a hitherto uninvestigated part of the town (with the exception of minor observations at each end of the street). In particular, the project was particularly informative on the location of street and building lines over the last few centuries, and recovered evidence relating to at least one important local industry. On a more general level, the project also has significant implications for future work in the surrounding area. The most obvious issue raised by the evaluation is the depth of deposits encountered (at least 2.68m) which is likely to be characteristic of a much wider area, particularly where ground sloping down towards the river has been levelled in a series of terraces. Moreover, it appears that deeper deposits are likely to be waterlogged, suggesting that archaeological materials that rapidly decay under normal conditions might be preserved in similar circumstances elsewhere. It is therefore important that future projects should be planned with this potential in mind, and adequate provision made for the investigation of deeply-stratified deposits, especially where medieval deposits are being targeted.

7. **Significance**

The archaeological significance of the deposits identified during the evaluation has been assessed on the basis of their particular characteristics, and a consideration of the current research framework. The degree of significance accorded to the deposits reflects the quality of information which can be derived from them, and the extent to which this contributes to local and regional research issues. On this basis, the 18th and 19th century structural and industrial remains must be regarded as highly significant in local terms and moderately significant

regionally. No assessment of the significance of the deposits lying beneath these remains can be made on the basis of the available evidence.

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 KM Properties Ltd at 27 Dog Lane, Bewdley, Worcestershire (NGR SO 78507350; WSM 31923). The site comprised the frontage of a plot on a street first documented in the late 15th century. The fieldwork element of the evaluation involved the mechanical excavation of a single trench measuring 4×4×1.40m and subsequent hand-excavation in two sondages to a maximum depth of 2.68m. Post-fieldwork analyses involved integrating the fieldwork records, analysing assemblages of artefacts and animal bones, and comparing the results with associated archaeological, historical and cartographic evidence.

Summarising the results by period, the evaluation identified slight evidence for 16th and 17th century activity on or near the site in the form of several sherds of pottery recovered from later contexts. No in-situ evidence of early post-medieval activity was recovered, nor any evidence of medieval activity, and while this may reflect the limited amount of deep excavation that was possible, it is not thought that the site was occupied intensively in either of these periods. The stratigraphic sequence proper began with several deposits of made ground that served to level a natural slope. Two structures were then built (one replacing the other in rapid succession), and a barrel was set on the ground nearby. The nature of the activity represented by these remains is uncertain, although hornworking seems the most likely interpretation, in view of the large quantity of horn cores present in overlying deposits, and the documented prevalence of this industry in Bewdley around this time (the barrel may also have been used for steeping horns in water prior to working them). This activity was followed in the earlier 19th century by a second levelling event and the construction of several contemporary surfaces. The surfaces were associated with a building that occupied part of the present street, and backed onto the present frontage. In the later 19th century, part of the rear wall of this building became the front wall of a new building occupying the present frontage. The street appears to have been raised in height as well as widened at this time, and the area between the walls filled in with soil to match the new ground level. All of these changes appear to relate to a long term programme of urban improvements instigated by the town council. The later 19th century building appears to have stood until the 1960s, when it was demolished and replaced by a garage.

Taken together, the results of the evaluation indicate a site of high local and moderate regional significance, with considerable implications for current understanding of the archaeology of Bewdley.

9. **The archive**

The archive consists of:

| | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 3 | Fieldwork progress records AS2 |
| 1 | Context number catalogue AS5 |
| 6 | Abbreviated context records AS40 |
| 2 | Photographic records AS3 |
| 1 | Colour slide film |

- 1 Black and white photographic films
5 Scale drawings
1 Box of finds
1 Computer disk The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Worcestershire County Museum

Hartlebury

Near Kidderminster

Worcestershire DY11 7XZ

Tel Hartlebury (01299) 250416

10. **Acknowledgements**

The Service would like to thank Mark Albutt, (KM Properties Ltd) and Mike Glyde (Worcestershire County Council) for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project.

11. **Personnel**

The fieldwork and report preparation was led by Darren Miller. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Hal Dalwood. Fieldwork was undertaken by Darren Miller, James Goad and Ben Williams, finds analysis by Erica Darch, environmental analysis by Elizabeth Pearson and illustration by Carolyn Hunt.

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Appendix 1: Stratigraphic data

Trench 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 4.00m Width: 4.00m Depth: 2.68m

| Context | Description | Classification | Max depth below surface |
|---------|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 100 | n/a | Machining layer | n/a |
| 101 | Mid brown silty sand with common brick rubble | Surface | 0-0.50m |
| 102 | Clinker | Made ground | |
| 103 | Light yellowish brown sand | Made ground | |
| 104 | Wall comprising up to 13 regular courses of machine-made brick bonded with hard white lime mortar; 2 skins in thickness | Partition wall | 0.72-1.48m |
| 105 | Machine-made bricks laid on bed | Surface | 0.50-0.60m |
| 106 | n/a | Cleaning layer | n/a |
| 107 | Mid brown silty sand overlain by finely-stratified sequence of charcoal, mid greyish brown silty sand, charcoal and light brown clay silt | Made ground | 0.60-1.62m |
| 108=118 | Mid brown silt loam with common charcoal fragments and flecks; also common brick and mortar fragments and fewer small to medium stones | Made ground with trampled surface | 1.62-2.24m |
| 109 | Whole and half bricks laid on edge/end bonded with mid brown silty sand | Surface | 1.36-1.48m |
| 110 | Line of 4 large sub-angular stones bordering 109 | Kerbstones | 1.46-1.56m |
| 111 | Whole and half bricks laid on bed; unbonded | Path | 1.55-1.62m |
| 112 | Closely-set small to medium sub-angular stones; unbonded | Surface | 1.52-1.62m |
| 113 | Thin wooden staves ringed by iron band | Base of wooden barrel | 2.22-2.24m |
| 114 | Compact orange and yellowish brown sand with few small degraded sandstone fragments | Surface? | 2.24m+ |

| Context | Description | Classification | Max depth below surface |
|----------------|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 115 | Wall comprising up to 9 regular courses of machine-made brick over 2 offset foundation courses; bonded with soft light yellowish brown and yellow sandy mortar; 2 skins in thickness | External wall | 0.77-1.70m |
| 116=127 | Wall comprising up to 16 regular courses machine-made brick; upper courses bonded with hard yellowish brown mortar, lower courses with hard greyish white mortar | | 0.23-1.49m |
| 117 | Mid brown silty sand with common charcoal fragments and few mortar flecks and small stones | Remains of surface | 1.49m+ |
| 119 | Mid brown silty sand and clinker with few mortar flecks and small stones | Trampled earth surface | 1.61m+ |
| 120 | n/a | Cleaning layer in second sondage | n/a |
| 121 | Wall comprising 2 courses of squared sandstone blocks overlain by one course of brick | Foundation | 1.73-1.88m |
| 122 | Wall comprising 1 course of squared sandstone blocks | Foundation | 1.54-1.73m |
| 123 | Mid greyish brown silty sand with common small sandstone, brick, tile and charcoal fragments | Made ground | 1.88-1.98m |
| 124 | Wall comprising 2 courses of squared sandstone blocks laid on single course of tile | Foundation | 1.73-1.82m |
| 125 | Squared timber beam | Displaced structural timber? | 1.65-1.68m |
| 126 | Large sandstone block overlying single course of brick | Displaced masonry? | 1.48-1.68m |
| 128 | Mid greyish brown silty sand with few small sandstone fragments | Trampled earth surface | 1.68m+ |
| 129 | Dark reddish brown silty clay | Displaced building material? | 1.65m+ |

| Context | Description | Classification | Max depth below surface |
|----------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 130 | Small circular feature filled with mid brown silty sand with stone, brick and clinker inclusions; unexcavated | Post-pit? | 1.65m+ |
| 131 | Dark blue-gray silty sand | Made ground (reworked alluvium) | 1.98-2.22m |
| 132 | Dark blue-gray sandy silt with fragments of wood, tile, glass and clay pipe | Made ground (reworked alluvium) | 2.22-2.45m |
| 133 | Dark blue-gray sandy silt | Alluvium | 2.45-2.68m |
| 134 | Mid brown silty sand | Made ground | 1.20-1.42m |
| 135 | Shale and clinker | Surface? | 1.42-1.46m |
| 136 | Mid brown silty sand with common brick and tile rubble | Made ground | 1.56-1.60m |
| 137 | Greyish brown silty sand | Made ground | 1.58-1.68m |
| 138 | Wall comprising large squared sandstone blocks; unbonded | Frontage | 0.50-0.70m |