

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INVESTIGATION AT
DROITWICH GARAGE,
ST GEORGE'S SQUARE,
DROITWICH SPA,
WORCESTERSHIRE

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Illustrated by Carolyn Hunt

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Appendix 1: Trench Description

Archaeological Investigation at Droitwich Garage, St George's Square, Droitwich Spa, Worcestershire

Tom Vaughan and Erica B. Darch

Part 1 Project summary

An archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation was undertaken at Droitwich garage, St George's Square, Droitwich Spa (NGR: SO 9021 6346). It was undertaken on behalf of Droitwich Garage Ltd, who intend to demolish existing structures and redevelop the site with new buildings for which a planning application will be submitted. The project aimed to determine if any significant archaeological site was present, the nature and depth of the archaeological resource.

The site lies within the Scheduled Ancient Monument area along the basin of the River Salwarpe, where remains of salt production from the Iron Age onwards and the Roman town of *Salinae* have been identified previously. The investigation determined that well preserved, possibly waterlogged, archaeological deposits exist on the site, of potential Anglo-Saxon and earlier date.

Part 2 Detailed report

1. Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Droitwich Garage, St George's Square, Droitwich Spa, Worcestershire (NGR: SO 9021 6346), on behalf of Droitwich Garage Ltd. They intend to demolish existing structures and redevelop the site with new buildings and has submitted a planning application to Wychavon District Council (reference W/02/1384), who consider that a site of archaeological interest may be affected (WSM 10586).

1.2 Project parameters

The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment* (IFA 1999a) and *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IFA 1999b).

The project also conforms to a brief prepared by Historic Environment and Archaeology Service (HEAS 2002) and for which a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced (HEAS 2003).

1.3 Aims

The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to determine if any significant archaeological site was present, and the nature and depth of archaeological deposits.

2. Methods

2.1 Documentary search

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

Cartographic sources

- 17th century. Map of the borough of Wych. Tracing of the 17th century map of the town. CRO.
- 1786 Karver *et al*, Map of the town and borough of Droitwich drawn according to a perambulation of the same taken in the year 1786. CRO.
- 1840 Tithe map for St Peters parish, Droitwich.
- 1885 Ordnance Survey, 1st edition, sheet XXII.14, 1:2,500 (25").
- 1888 Ordnance Survey, 1st edition, sheet SO 96 SW, 1:10,560 (6").
- 1903 Ordnance Survey, sheet SO 96 SW, 1:10,560 (6").
- 1930 Ordnance Survey, sheet SO 96 SW, 1:10,560 (6").
- 1938 Ordnance Survey, sheet 22 SW, 1:10,560 (6").

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- 1954 Ordnance Survey, sheet SO 96 SW, 1:10,560 (6").
 - 1964, Ordnance Survey, sheet SO 90 63-9163, 1:2,500.
 - 1967, Ordnance Survey, sheet SO 96 SW, 1:10,650 (6").
 - 1970, Ordnance Survey, sheet SO 90 63-9163, 1:2,500.
 - 1991, Ordnance Survey, plan SO 90 63, 1:2,500.
 - 1997, Ordnance Survey sheet 150, 1:50,000.

Aerial photographs

- As the site lies within a built-up area it was considered unnecessary to refer to aerial photos.

Documentary sources

- Worcestershire County Records Office;
- Place-names (Mawer and Stenton 1927).
- County histories (VCH I).
- Domesday (Thorn and Thorn 1983).
- Site archives (from earlier excavations, evaluations etc).

2.2 **Fieldwork**

2.2.1 **Fieldwork strategy**

A detailed specification has been prepared by the Service (HEAS 2003).

Fieldwork was undertaken on 20th May 2003.

One trench, amounting to 4m² in area, was excavated toward the southern side of the site (Fig 2). The existing use of the site constrained the location of the trench to one possible location. A desk-based assessment was undertaken in advance of the fieldwork but there was only one feasible location for the trench. The size of the trench also militated against variation in its location producing more useful information as such as small trench would produce better information in section, rather than in plan.

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed using a 180° wheeled excavator, employing a toothed bucket and under archaeological supervision. Subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. The trench was dug to a maximum depth of 1.90m, although ground water flooded the trench to a depth of 1.10m below the present surface. A pump was used but the size of the trench did not facilitate the normal excavation process. A hand auger was used to determine the depth and character of subsequent horizons to the top of the natural matrix. Deposits were recorded according to standard Service practice (CAS 1995). Only a small sample of the artefactual material was retained from excavated post-medieval deposits. On completion of excavation, the trench was reinstated 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 were retrieved by hand and retained in accordance with the service manual (CAS 1995 as amended). This in principal determines that all finds, of whatever date, must be collected. However, in this case only a sample of material was collected from the spoil during machining. These comprised the totality of the finds recovered from the site.

2.3.2 **Method of analysis**

All hand-retrieved finds were examined. Artefacts were identified, quantified, dated and recorded on a Microsoft Access 97 database. The pottery was examined and recorded by fabric type according to the fabric reference series maintained by the Service (Hurst and Rees 1992).

2.4 **Environment**

2.4.1 **Sampling policy**

No dated deposits were identified which were considered to have a potential to yield meaningful environmental data.

2.5 **The methods in retrospect**

The methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved. Although the high water table and size of the trench precluded hand excavation to any considerable depth the sequence of deposits has been established on a number of sites in the vicinity, and identifications of the early medieval/Anglo-Saxon and post medieval deposits are sound, albeit from small samples.

3. **Topographical and geological context**

The site comprises a sub-rectangular area of approximately 0.3ha on the north-west corner of St George's Square. It lies less than 0.5km to the north-east of Droitwich Spa town centre within the parish of St Peter's in an area known as Hill End (Fig 1).

It is presently occupied by an L-shaped garage along the west boundary with an additional toilet block within the angle, plus a two-storey office building on the corner of Saltway and Queen Street. The forecourt and garage areas are tarmaced throughout. Access is via Queen Street. The site is largely flat, at a height of approximately 29m AOD, although with a slight rise up to the north. It is bounded by roads to the south and east, and by Vines Park to the north and west. The canalised River Salwarpe lies adjacent to the north, flowing from east to west and eventually joining the River Severn 7km to the south-west, just north-west of Worcester. The site lies within the floodplain of the river, and is considered to be at risk of flooding (Worcestershire County Council Corporate GIS and Mapping Flood Data 2000).

Regarding the soils and geology, the study area lies within an unsurveyed urban area. However to the north the soils along the River Salwarpe are of the Compton soil series (813), with adjacent soils of the Whimple series (572). The former comprises reddish

pelo-alluvial gleyed mottled clays developed from river alluvium above permanently waterlogged grey clay. The latter comprises stagnogleyic argillic brown earths developed in thin loamy or silty drift over reddish clayey parent material (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1986).

The study area lies within the eastern end of a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 30097, scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979). This comprises the basin of the River Salwarpe, presently Vines Park, plus adjacent plots (Section 4 below).

4. **Archaeological and historical context**

Archaeological sites registered with the HER and within *c* 500m of the study area are summarised in Table 1. Two sites (WSM 10586 and 20984) lie within the study area.

Prehistoric

Recorded prehistoric activity is minimal within the area surrounding the site, although flint tools have been recovered further afield (Buteux and Hurst 1996, 2).

The Holloway road aligned north-west to south-east, to the south-east of the study area is considered to be a prehistoric trackway (pers comm Derek Hurst) which if projected north-west would run immediately to the east of the study area.

Impney Farm to the east of the site material spanning the early Neolithic through to the post-medieval period. In addition peat deposits of Mesolithic date have been identified to the north of the farm, although no artefacts have been recovered in association (WSM 27908; pers comm Derek Hurst).

The earliest salt production in the area has been identified from the Middle Iron Age, at Bays Meadow to the north-west (WSM 21413), although it expanded in the Late Iron Age to cover large areas of the later town (Buteux and Hurst 1996, 9).

Roman

The Roman settlement of *Salinae* lies predominantly to the west of the study area (VCH I, 208-9). However excavations off Hanbury Street (WSM 00681) to the east have also identified Roman activity, in the form of a farm (Buteux and Hurst 1996, 2). A Roman Road lies under the present A38 and Queen Street, aligned north-east to south-west (WSM 03317), linking with *?Vigornia* (Worcester) to the south-west. It was constructed in the mid 1st century AD, and the town is thought to have been developed at the same time (Buteux and Hurst 1996, 2). It is unclear if the road crossed a bridge or simply forded the river on the site of the present Chapel Bridge (WSM 00698). A further road aligned north to south lay to the north-west, joining with the main road close to the river and running towards Elmbridge (WSM 00694). The exact alignment of a further road is the subject of some debate. It connected Droitwich with the settlement at Alcester, 20km to the east. It may have linked with the main road on an east to west alignment south of the town centre, or have run along the backs of the plots off the present Charles Henry Road, on a south-east alignment, thereby joining the main road adjacent to the present bridge and largely avoiding the river flood plain (WSM 30584; pers comm Derek Hurst).

A Roman fort lay to the north-east of the study area, along the Roman Road at Dodderhill, under the present school (WSM29108; SAM339a and b). A 1st century temporary camp or auxiliary fort has also been identified at Crutch Lane further to the north (WSM 10571). A parcel of land east of the road and north of the site (WSM 30490) probably contains further Roman activity.

The town was an important centre for the production of salt and many saltworks of the period have been identified west of Queen Street (WSM 04575, 31174 and 31184).

Early medieval

In this period the site was a detached part of Dodderhill/Wychbold manor (which lies to the north), a royal estate of the 7th-9th centuries which Offa visited regularly which indicates the importance of neighbouring Droitwich as a salt production centre. It lay in the Saxon Hundred of Clent and is first referred to in a document of 716 AD as *Wiccium emporium* (Mawer and Stenton 1927, 285-6).

Salt production continued throughout this period although it was briefly curtailed in the mid 7th century when substantial flooding contaminated the brine runs with fresh water, silt and clay (Buteux and Hurst 1996, 6).

Archaeological investigations along the basin of the Salwarpe have identified a consistent sequence of deposits. Of most note is a band of alluvium which seals Anglo-Saxon and earlier horizons, observed at 26.50m AOD at Gurneys Lane (WSM04099), and 26.30m AOD at Upwich Pit (WSM 04575; Hurst 2002a, 6).

Medieval

The Domesday Survey of 1086 recorded five mills in the estate of Dodderhill, which is a very high number, and gives an indication of the 'industrial' character and economic importance of the area (Thorn and Thorn 1983; pers comm Derek Hurst).

The earliest known name for Queen Street is Gosford Street, dating from the 13th century, thought to derive from the words 'goose' and 'ford', indicating that the river was forded at this point prior to the construction of a bridge in the medieval period. It has also been suggested that the penning of geese on the edge of the town may have been a deliberate, if somewhat primitive, form of warning system in the event of attack (VCH III, 75; Mawer and Stenton 1927, 288).

A single 13th century silver coin has been recovered from the western side of the study area (WSM 20984).

Post-medieval

Cartographic sources provide the best evidence for the character of the study area through the last three hundred or so years.

The earliest small-scale map of Droitwich is from the 17th century (Fig. 3). It is largely pictographic and focuses on the centre of the town. Indicates that the site lies on corner of Frogg Lane and Gosford Street, within the parish of St Peter's. The derivation of Gosford is discussed above. A chapel lies at the north-east corner of the plot, to the south-west of the bridge over the River Salwarpe. The 'town mill', also known as Frog Mill, is depicted to the north-east of the bridge (WSM 00690 and 21390). Within the site 'zigzag' marks along the south and east frontages indicate the existence of structures, although without more specific detail as to their character or layout. There is no other detail of the site, although the HER lists a great number of buildings from the early post-medieval period onwards surviving in this part of Droitwich (Table 1 above).

Karver's map of 1786 is the first comprehensive small-scale map of town and the reveals full details of the site (Fig. 4). The roads to the south and east are recorded as Frog Lane and Queen Street, meeting at the Cross, with Chapel Bridge over the Salwarpe to the north-east. The river had been canalised, its course modified (the Barge Canal) by James Brindley in 1771. The chapel is not indicated, while the area appears to be divided into three or four separate plots with substantial irregular buildings along the frontages.

Access to the rear of the plots is via breaks in the buildings toward the middle of the south frontage and toward the north end of the east frontage. A number of free-standing structures are also noted within the yard to the north-east side of the area.

The 1840 Tithe Map for the parish of St Peters does not have the detail of the 1786 map, nor does it appear to be spatially accurate. It indicates the street frontages to be built up, although without any further detail.

The 1885 1st edition Ordnance Survey reveals the majority of buildings along the south frontage to have been demolished (Fig. 5). The former Frog Lane has been renamed Post Office Lane. A single small open-sided L-shaped structure is located on the east side of the frontage. The buildings along the south half of Queen Street have apparently been entirely rebuilt, on different footprints. A single building lies within a separate plot in the north-east corner of the site. The rest of the northern half of the study area is now identified as a gravel pit – or more likely a land fill site due to subsidence following salt extraction from the brine run. Salt works are noted in the adjacent plot to the west. A bench mark height of 98 feet (29.87m) above ordnance datum is noted at the crossroads.

In the late 19th century a number of saltworks with associated salt heaps were in operation in Hill End. Two such productions lay immediately north and east of the study area (WSM 10590 and 10591), while others lay nearer to the town centre, along the banks of the canal (WSM 10585, 10586, 10587, 10589 and 10590). The Great Western Railway was opened to the north of the development area in the mid 19th century and has been maintained down to the present day (WSM 10582).

The 1903 map indicates that the separate structures along the south frontage and in the north-east corner have been removed (Fig. 6). The salt works no longer exists to the west and the area of ‘gravel pit’ previously in the northern half of the site is shown as a blank. A number of the buildings along Queen Street have been pulled down, while to their rear a number of new structures are indicated.

The 1930 map reveals the entire site to have undergone further radical alterations (Fig. 7). All previous structures have been removed and a new block built along Queen Street. A series of lock-ups or garages form the western limit of the area, which is now bounded to the west and north by a landscaped garden with ambulatories through trees. The bench mark at the crossroads is given as 95 feet (28.95m) above ordnance datum.

The 1938 map shows few alterations to the site (Fig. 8). An extension has been put up in the north-west corner and the ambulatory through the garden to the north and west is no longer noted.

By 1964 the site boundary has been extended to its present limit, taking in part of the now truncated garden to the north and west, the range of lock-ups has been curtailed to the north and rebuilt with a further new structure against the new west boundary. In addition the north-east corner of the main building along Queen Street has been modified and the access widened (Fig. 9). The area is noted as a ‘Garage’, with ‘G P’ (guide post) at the crossroads. The 1970 map reveals no changes, except the opening of access onto the site off Post Office Lane (Fig. 10). The crossroads are now indicated as 29m AOD. By 1980 the Post Office Lane frontage has been cleared of all structures (Fig. 11). By 1991 a further wing has been added to the north-east corner of the garage building, and the Post Office Lane cul-de-sac has been turned into the Saltway thoroughfare (Fig. 12).

5. Description

The full sequence and deposit description is recorded in Appendix 1. The trench location is shown in Fig. 2.

5.1 Artefact analysis

The artefacts date to the post-medieval and modern period. They are all unstratified and moderately abraded. Table 1, below, shows the material recovered.

Material	Type	Total	Weight	Date range
Slag	Blast furnace	1	25	-
Bone	Animal bone	1	42	-
Pot	Modern stone china (fabric 85)	15	127	19 th Century +
Glass	Vessel	1	148	Post-med. / modern
Pot	Stoneware (fabric 81)	1	183	Post-med. / modern
Stone	Building material	1	1248	Medieval?

Table 1, the assemblage

5.2 Phase 1 Natural deposits

The natural matrix was identified (albeit by hand auger) at a depth of 3.15m below the present surface, to *c* 25.85m AOD. It comprised a compact, hard, reddish brown sandy clay and fine gravel, [108] and is determined to be the river terrace gravel.

5.3 Phase 2 Undated archaeological deposits

Four discrete deposits were identified overlying the natural matrix. Although a number contained brick fragments, these are tentatively identified as intrusive and the horizons therefore considered to pre-date the post-medieval period, but are otherwise undated.

The uppermost comprised a *c* 0.40m thick layer of light yellow/brown silty clay and gravel, with frequent brick fragments and charcoal [104]. It had a diffuse boundary with the post-medieval dumped material above. This overlay a *c* 0.60m thick reddish brown clay and gravel with grey mottling, frequent charcoal and moderate slag [105].

The third layer was at *c* 0.40m thick bluish grey clay with occasional gravel and frequent brick fragments [106]. The lowest deposit comprised a *c* 0.20m deep, light grey silty clay with occasional gravel but no other inclusions [107].

5.4 Phase 3 Post-medieval and modern deposits

Defined post-medieval deposits lay to a depth of 1.70m below the present surface, to 27.30m AOD. They comprised a sequence of dump deposits and floors.

The present surface of the garage forecourt is a thin layer of tarmac over a gravel hardcore levelling deposit [100]. On the west side of the trench this overlay a shallow concrete base with a linear foundation for a single brick-width wall, aligned approximately north-south on the east side [101]. A mixed brick rubble, silt and charcoal layer was situated below [102].

Again on the west side of the trench, a base or floor surface was observed. It comprised a single unmortared course of rough red machine-made bricks [109], bedded directly on a very mixed dump deposit [103]. This last comprised mixed bands of dark grey/black and mid orange/brown ash, cinders, silt, clinker and slag with occasional china, glass, iron debris, red sandstone and grey limestone blocks and rough machine made bricks (as above). The boundary between this 19th century dumped material and the silty clay below (Section 5.3 above) was somewhat diffuse.

6. Discussion

The material recovered from the industrial deposits (to a depth of 27.30m AOD) is not unusual for the location of the excavation and is consistent with the dumping of late post-medieval and modern debris observed at numerous sites in Droitwich (eg Gurney's Lane, Woodiwiss 1983; Saltway, Hurst 2002b). It is thus determined to be the deliberate backfilling of pits and hollows in the late 19th century, which were the result of subsidence following salt extraction. The extent of this subsidence and extraction from the brine run is indicated on early editions of the OS where they are denoted as gravel pits.

The unmortared brick floor and later concrete base are considered to be the remains of the structures depicted on the 1885 and 1930 maps respectively.

The redeposited stone building material may have come from a medieval building, possibly the chapel recorded adjacent to the north-east (Derek Hurst, pers comm).

The reddish brown sandy clay and fine gravel deposit identified at the base of the sequence is similar to the natural matrix identified on adjacent sites, and accords with the geological data. The height of the natural matrix (25.85m AOD) is also similar to that noted on surrounding sites along the river basin.

The sequence of undated deposits overlying the natural terrace gravel closely mirrors that observed on adjacent sites where the horizons were dated (especially at Upwich similarly located on the flood plain of the river, Hurst 1997). Thus the bluish grey alluvial clay recorded at 2.55m depth, c 26.45m AOD, is considered to be sealing material of Anglo-Saxon and earlier date and to lie below horizons of medieval and later date.

7. **Significance**

Period

The results of the evaluation indicate that the site contains well preserved, and waterlogged, archaeological deposits of probable Anglo-Saxon and earlier date, sealed by alluvial clay as has been identified during investigations adjacent on other sites within the Scheduled Ancient Monument area. Above these exist deposits of medieval date from c 27.30m AOD, though these are less easy to draw similarities with other sites in the area. There is potentially a long and continuous chronological sequence of deposits.

Whereas, elsewhere in Droitwich deposits of post-medieval date have direct and clear connections to the salt industry and a case for their significance can be made, no such connections can be made for this particular site.

Survival and rarity

Drawing on information from surrounding sites organic remains of all types, environmental and man-made, will be preserved within the waterlogged deposits on the site.

Vulnerability

The effect of the present high water level has been to preserve organic remains. However if development should affect the water-table, in particular fall in level, it is certain that any previously waterlogged deposits will become subject to decay.

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 desk-based assessment and evaluation was undertaken on behalf of Droitwich Garage Ltd at Droitwich Garage, St George's Square, Droitwich Spa, Worcestershire (NGR: SO 9021 6346; HER ref. WSM 32586). The site lies within a Scheduled Ancient Monument along the basin of the River Salwarpe where remains of salt production from the Iron Age onwards and the Roman town of Salinae have been identified. The investigation determined that well preserved, possibly waterlogged, archaeological deposits exist on the site, of potential Anglo-Saxon and earlier date.

9. **The archive**

The archive consists of:

- 1 Context records AS1
- 2 Fieldwork progress report AS2
- 1 Photographic record AS3
- 1 Matrix sheet AS7
- 1 Trench record sheet AS?
- 1 Augerhole record AS26
- 1 Colour transparency film
- 1 Black and white photographic films
- 1 Box of finds
- 1 Computer disk

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

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

10. **Acknowledgements**

The Service would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Andrew Street and John Fincher of Droitwich Garage Ltd, Dominic Manning of The Gale & Dunn Partnership and Mike Glyde, Worcestershire County Council Planning Archaeologist.

11. **Personnel**

The fieldwork and report preparation was led by Tom Vaughan. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Simon Woodiwiss. Fieldwork was undertaken by Tom Vaughan and Adam Mindykowski, finds analysis by Erica B. Darch, and illustration by Carolyn Hunt.

12. Bibliography

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13. Abbreviations

HER Historic Environment Record.

NMR National Monuments Record.

WSM	Numbers prefixed with 'WSM' are the primary reference numbers used by the Worcestershire County Historic Environment Record.
WCRO	Worcestershire County Records Office.

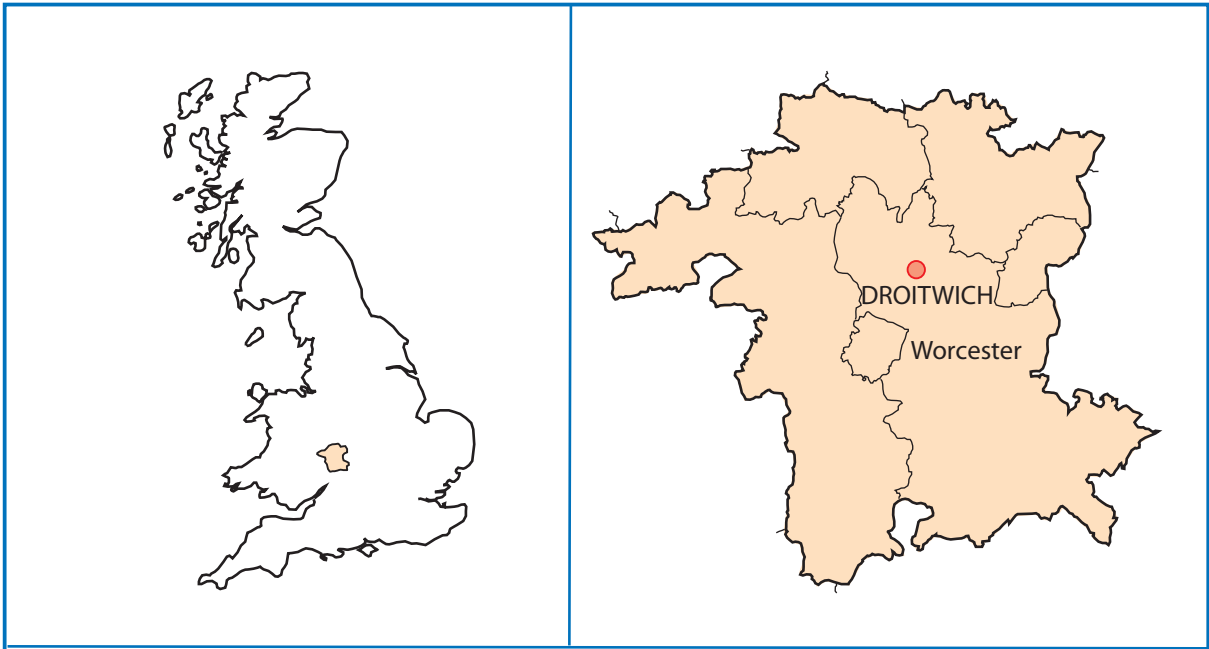
Table 1 Sites registered with the SMR

SMR ref.	OS grid ref.	Site name/description	Date
WSM 00261	SO 8999 6338	21, High Street. Dwelling.	16 th C.
WSM 00265	SO 8998 6336	2, High Street. Dwelling.	18 th C.
WSM 00266	SO 8999 6336	4-4a, High Street. Dwelling.	18 th C.
WSM 00267	SO 9000 6336	6, High Street. Dwelling.	18 th C.
WSM 00291	SO 9020 6354	Bromsgrove Road. Dwelling.	14 th C.
WSM 00604	SO 9020 6340	21, Queen Street. Dwelling.	17 th C.
WSM 00606	SO 9015 6365	St Augustine's Minister Church.	Early med. /Med.
WSM 00624	SO 9001 6335	10, High Street. Dwelling.	18 th C.
WSM 00625	SO 9002 6335	12, High Street. Dwelling.	18 th C.
WSM 00626	SO 9002 6334	14-16, High Street. Dwelling.	18 th C.
WSM 00627	SO 9003 6335	20, High Street. Dwelling.	18 th C.
WSM 00629	SO 9005 6335	26, High Street. Dwelling.	19 th C.
WSM 00630	SO 9006 6334	28, High Street. Dwelling.	16 th C.
WSM 00631	SO 9007 6334	30, High Street (Neptune's Pantry). Dwelling.	18 th C.
WSM 00632	SO 9008 6333	38, High Street. Dwelling.	19 th C.
WSM 00633	SO 9010 6334	40, High Street. Dwelling.	19 th C.
WSM 00634	SO 9012 6333	24, High Street. Dwelling.	17 th C.
WSM 00636	SO 8997 6341	Rear of 17, High Street. Dwelling.	16 th C.
WSM 00637	SO 8997 6338	Talbot Hotel, 19, High Street. Dwelling.	19 th C.
WSM 00638	SO 8999 6337	23, High Street. Dwelling.	16 th C.
WSM 00639	SO 9000 6337	Tenby House, 27, High Street. Dwelling.	18 th C.
WSM 00640	SO 9002 6336	31-35, High Street. Listed cruck house.	Med./post-med.
WSM 00641	SO 9004 6336	43, High Street. Dwelling.	19 th C.
WSM 00642	SO 9005 6336	45, High Street. Dwelling.	18 th C.
WSM 00643	SO 9008 6335	59, High Street. Dwelling.	19 th C.
WSM 00653	SO 9015 6335	5, Queen Street. Dwelling.	18 th C.
WSM 00654	SO 9017 6336	Royal Exchange, 9, Queen Street. Inn.	16 th C.
WSM 00656	SO 9011 6329	Thornbury House, 6, Worcester Road. Dwelling.	18 th C.
WSM 00657	SO 9032 6330	Coventry Hospital, The Holloway. Almshouse.	17 th C.
WSM 00659	SO 9034 6364	27, Bromsgrove Road. Cottage.	16 th C.
WSM 00665	SO 9032 6352	Findspot. Everton Garage, Woodfield Road, Hill End.	Romano-British
WSM 00674	SO 9006 6330	Old Smithy, Tower Hill. Building.	1795-1825.
WSM 00675	SO 9007 6330	Old Smithy, Tower Hill. Building.	17 th C.
WSM 00676	SO 9040 6380	Coin, Lowes Nursery, Dodderhill	Romano-British
WSM 00681	SO 9025 6339	Hanbury Street excavations: Roman farm, med. yard and ?market place.	Romano-British/med.
WSM 00682	SO 9022 6334	Old Brine Baths, Queen Street and Roman findspot.	19 th C.
WSM 00687	SO 9006 6338	Saltworks, Gurney's Lane.	19 th C.
WSM 00689	SO 9013 6360	St Mary's Hospital, Vines Lane, Dodderhill.	Med.
WSM 00690	SO 9039 6344	Town Mill watermill and canal basin.	Med./post-med./mod.
WSM 00692	SO 9078 6375	Icehouse, Chateau Impney, Dodderhill	19 th C.
WSM 00694	SO 9027 6487	Roman Road: Droitwich-Greensforge /Elmsbridge Brk (south)	Roman
WSM 00696	SO 9015 6373	Hill Court, Crutch Lane, Dodderhill.	19 th C.
WSM 00698	SO 9027 6349	Chapel Bridge, Hill End. ?Ford – Roman/early med. Bridge – Med./post-med.	Misc.

		Chapel – Med. ?Bridge – Roman/early med. Bridge – post-med/mod.	
WSM 02312	SO 9003 6334	22, High Street. Dwelling.	16 th C.
WSM 02313	SO 9011 6333	42, High Street. Dwelling.	19 th C.
WSM 02314	SO 9012 6332	44-46, High Street. Dwelling.	17 th C.
WSM 02316	SO 8997 6339	17, High Street. Dwelling.	19 th C.
WSM 02318	SO 9001 6337	Tenby House, 29, High Street. Dwelling.	18 th C.
WSM 02319	SO 9005 6337	47, High Street. Dwelling.	Post-med. /mod.
WSM 02320	SO 9016 6336	7, Queen Street. Dwelling.	18 th C.
WSM 02355	SO 9021 6332	Queen Street excavation.	Undated.
WSM 03317	SO 9072 6410	Roman Road (Worcester-Lickey).	Roman
WSM 03512	SO 9007 6340	Inn and cellar, Gurney's Lane.	Post-med.
WSM 03578	SO 9025 6334	Office and hotel, St George's Buildings (demolished).	?1900-1940/?80
WSM 03874	SO 9023 6371	Watching brief School Tennis Courts, Church Road.	1901+
WSM 04093	SO 9004 6361	Inhumation, The Gardener's Arms, Vines Lane.	Late 1 st C. AD
WSM 04094	SO 9023 6335	Well, Royal George, Hanbury Street.	Post-med.
WSM 04096	SO 9011 6359	Excavation and bore-holes, 55-73, Vines Lane.	Post-med.
WSM 04097	SO 9012 6355	Findspot, 128-134, Vines Lane.	Med./post-med.
WSM 04098	SO 9076 6341	Findspot: pottery, Rugby Club.	Med.
WSM 04099	SO 9008 6339	Gurney's Lane. Occupation – Early med. Findspot – Med. Occupation – Post-med.	Misc.
WSM 04148	SO 8991 6340	Occupation, 19, High Street.	Med.
WSM 04167	SO 9008 6332	Excavation, 32-38, High Street. Findspot – Roman. Occupation – med. Building – Post-med.	Misc.
WSM 04574	SO 9015 6339	Occupation, rear of 13-23, Queen Street.	Undated.
WSM 04575	SO 9003 6351	Excavation, Upwich Pit, Vines Park. Activity – Late Iron Age, 100 BC–42 AD. Saltworks – Roman, 61-300 AD/early med./med./post-med. Canal – 1771-1960.	Misc.
WSM 04907	SO 9000 6335	8, High Street. Dwelling.	18 th C.
WSM 04908	SO 9004 6349	Gardener's Arms. Inn	19 th C.
WSM 04995	SO 9029 6340	Brine pipes, Hanbury Road. Saltworks.	Post-med.
WSM 06607	SO 9015 6374	Shrunken village, Dodderhill.	Med.
WSM 07313	SO 9003 6337	35, High Street. Occupation site – Med. Event – Post-med.	Misc.
WSM 10571	SO 9051 6388	Crutch Lane Roman fort. Temporary/Auxiliary fort?	?43-100AD
WSM 10582	SO 8951 6361	GWR Railway, Stoke Branch.	?1884+
WSM 10585	SO 8999 6356	Saltworks, River Salwarpe banks.	?19 th C.
WSM 10586	SO 9009 6344	Saltworks and heap, rear of High Street.	?19th C.
WSM 10587	SO 9007 6357	Saltworks spoil heap.	19 th C.
WSM 10589	SO 9008 6351	Saltworks spoil heap.	?1884-?1925
WSM 10590	SO 9037 6349	Saltworks and spoil heap, Queen Street.	?1884-?1912
WSM 10591	SO 9028 6344	Saltworks and spoil heap, Hanbury Road.	?1884-?1912

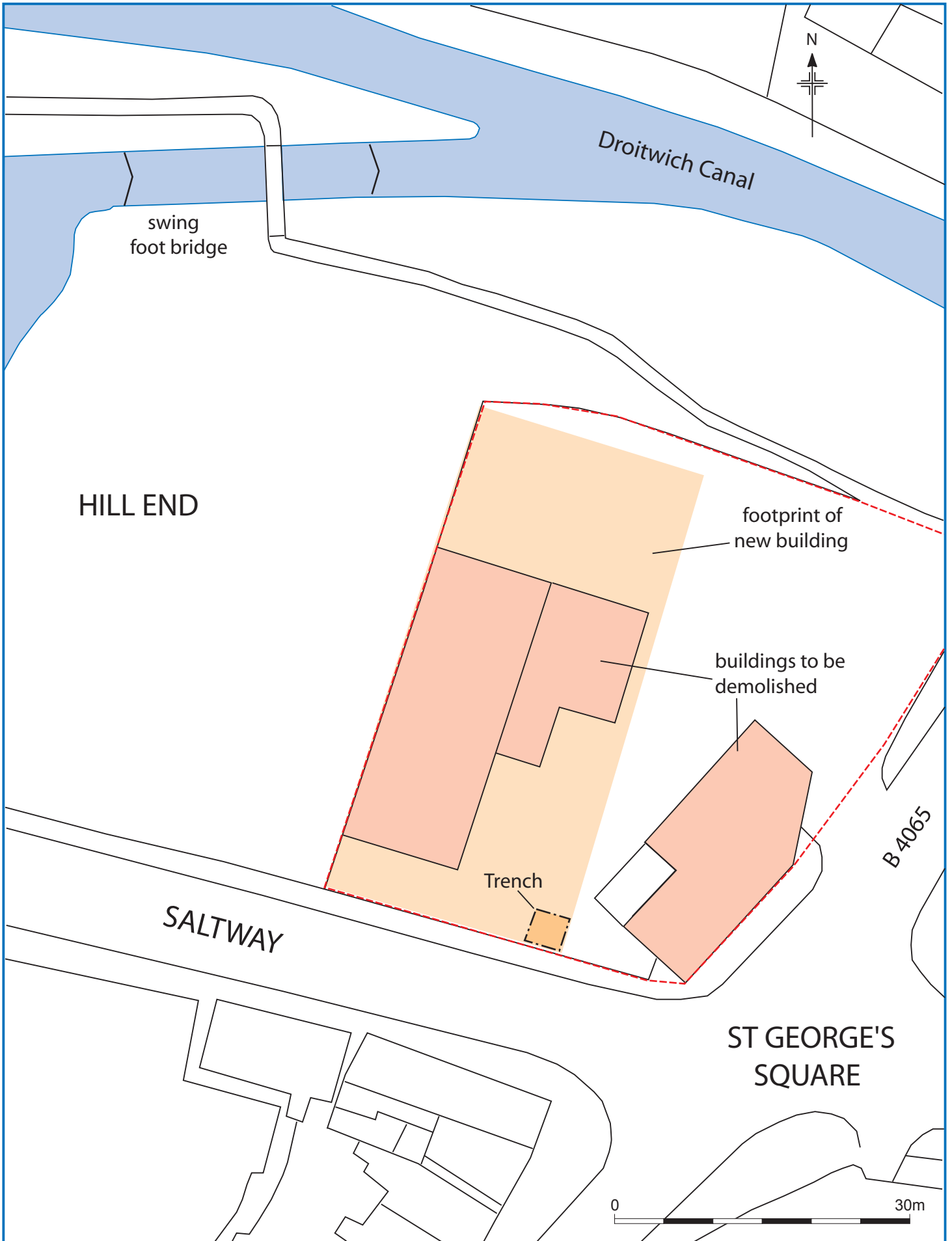
WSM 10592	SO 9013 6352	Toll House, canal side.	?19 th C.
WSM 10596	SO 9024 6339	Royal Hotel, Hanbury Road (demolished).	?1836-?1900
WSM 10598	SO 9003 6310	Malthouse, Corbett Avenue.	?1884+
WSM 10599	SO 9022 6340	Queen Street junction. Event.	Roman/post-med.
WSM 10602	SO 9024 6362	Vicarage, St Augustine's (site).	1884-1925
WSM 10603	SO 9034 6357	Baptist Chapel, Bromsgrove Road.	1884-1925
WSM 10604	SO 9030 6320	Coventry Charity School (site)	1884-1925
WSM 10605	SO 9018 6334	Chapel, Queen Street (site).	1884-1925
WSM 10607	SO 9029 6324	Boys School, Holloway (site).	1884-1925
WSM 10608	SO 9015 6373	The Parsonage House.	?1500-1800
WSM 10610	SO 9007 6332	Excavation, 30-40, High Street.	Undated.
WSM 10612	SO 8999 6352	Saltworks, The Vines.	?1884-1912
WSM 10616	SO 9032 6337	Tollhouse, 2, Hanbury Road.	18 th C.
WSM 10617	SO 9030 6337	Holloway. Building.	1800+
WSM 10618	SO 9034 6336	Terraced house, Hanbury Road. Dwellings.	19 th C.
WSM 10625	SO 9027 6317	The Herriots, Worcester Road. Building.	Post-med.
WSM 17079	SO 9029 6350	Road block, Chapel Bridge. Tank trap.	1939+
WSM 17179	SO 9001 6337	Air raid shelter, Tenby House, High Street.	1940+
WSM 20660	SO 8698 6144	Canal.	1771-1930
WSM 20697	SO 9011 6331	Evaluation, Bullocks café. Findspot – Roman. Settlement – Med.	Misc.
WSM 20984	SO 9018 6345	Findspot – Med. 13th century silver coin.	Med.
WSM 21389	SO 9023 6340	George Inn, Hanbury Street. House – Med./post-med. Inn – Post-med.	Med/post-med.
WSM 21390	SO 9039 6344	Town/Frog Mill. Corn mill – Med. Mill – Post-med.	Misc.
WSM 21392	SO 9106 6321	Droitwich Junction canal and lock.	1852-1939
WSM 21403	SO 9021 6339	Findspot, Queen Street road widening 1951.	Roman/med.
WSM 21404	SO 9029 6373	Excavations, Dodderhill. Auxiliary fort and ?annexe.	50-75 AD
WSM 21406	SO 9029 6367	Excavations, Dodderhill 1977. Event – Iron Age. Rubbish pit/cobbled road/ditch – Roman Event – Post-Roman. Ditch/gully – Med.	Misc.
WSM 21407	SO -	Excavations, Dodderhill 1984-5. Pit and posthole – Iron Age Auxiliary fort/gully/pit/grave – Roman Pit – Early med. Pit/gully/boundary ditch – Med. Kiln/vicarage – Post-med.	Misc.
WSM 21415	SO 8981 6362	Old course of River Salwarpe.	1540-1900
WSM 22045	SO 9020 6382	Magnetometer survey, Dodderhill fort. ?Ditch.	Roman
WSM 22958	SO 9030 6340	Tollhouse and gate, Hanbury Road.	Post-med.
WSM 22984	SO 9026 6308	Garden, Brines Bath Park/Droitwich Park.	1895+
WSM 23176	SO 9038 6371	Flint. 14, Church Road, Dodderhill.	Early-late Mesolithic
WSM 25593	SO 9010 6331	Evaluation. Worcester Road. Findspot – Roman Drain – Med.	Misc.
WSM 27132	SO 9015 6365	Watching brief, St Augustine's Church.	Post Roman
WSM 27753	SO 9010 6331	Excavation, Worcester Road.	Misc.

		Findspot – Early Mesolithic/Late Bronze Age Ground surface – Roman Cess pit/beam slot/conduit – Med.	
WSM 27908	SO 9098 6341	Area of Archaeological Potential, Impney Farm, Dodderhill.	Early Neolithic /post-med.
WSM 28772	SO 9097 6343	Evaluation and survey, Impney Park Event – Mesolithic Ditch – Early Iron Age-Roman Event – Med. Building – Post-med. Buried soil – 19 th C.	Misc.
WSM 28863	SO 9078 6396	Deer park, garden and building, Impney Park.	19 th C.
WSM 28914	SO 9033 6362	Adjacent 27, Bromsgrove Road.	Undated
SAM 339a	SO 9008 6365	Dodderhill Roman Fort	Roman
SAM 339b	SO 9020 6357	Dodderhill Roman Fort	Roman
WSM 29058	SO 8991 6354	Archaeological assessment of Droitwich (Buteux and Hurst 1996)	N/a
WSM 29108	SO 9018 6373	Occupation, Dodderhill school.	Roman & Post-med.
WSM 29805	SO 9015 6366	Evaluation. St Augustine's Church.	Post-med.
WSM 29829	SO 9034 6340	Salvage recording, Droitwich Garage, Hanbury Road.	1901+
WSM 30035	SO 9017 6375	Watching brief, Dodderhill school. Event – Mesolithic Activity – Roman Linear feature – Early med. Rubbish pit – Med. Garden – Post-med.	Misc.
WSM 30036	SO 9019 6380	Watching brief, Dodderhill school. Pit – Late Iron Age/Roman Buried soil – Med.	Misc.
WSM 30093	SO 8981 6297	Environmental Audit: archaeology, conservation and listed buildings	Misc.
WSM 30584	SO 9255 6287	Roman Road (Alcester-Droitwich). (route disputed).	Roman
WSM 30490	SO 9058 6373	Area of Archaeological Interest, east of Roman Road.	Undated
WSM 30815	SO 9052 6395	Spittal Close. Hospital placename.	Med.
WSM 31174	SO 9006 6344	Evaluation, The Saltway. Saltworks – Roman Ground surface – med. Road/buried soil – Post-med. Saltworks – Post-med./mod.	Misc.
WSM 31184	SO 9006 6344	Assessment of land off The Saltway. Saltworks – Early Iron Age-Roman Occupation area – Med. Saltworks – Post-med.	Misc.
WSM 31683	SO 9009 6339	Evaluation. The Saltway.	Undated
WSM 31926	SO 9028 6369	Watching Brief, Dodderhill school.	Mod.



Location of the site.

Figure 1



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Trench location plan.

Figure 2



17th century Town Map.

Figure 3

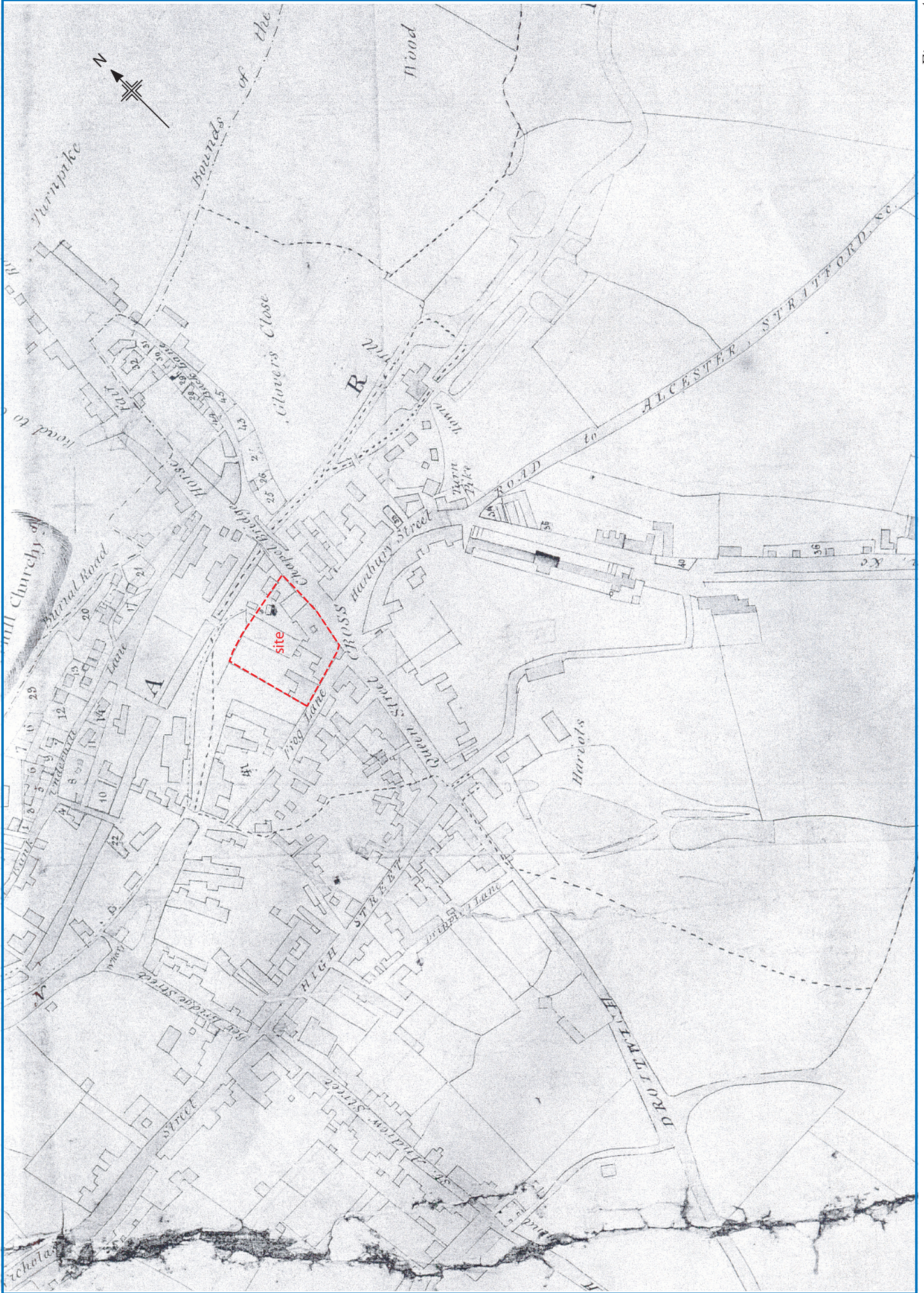
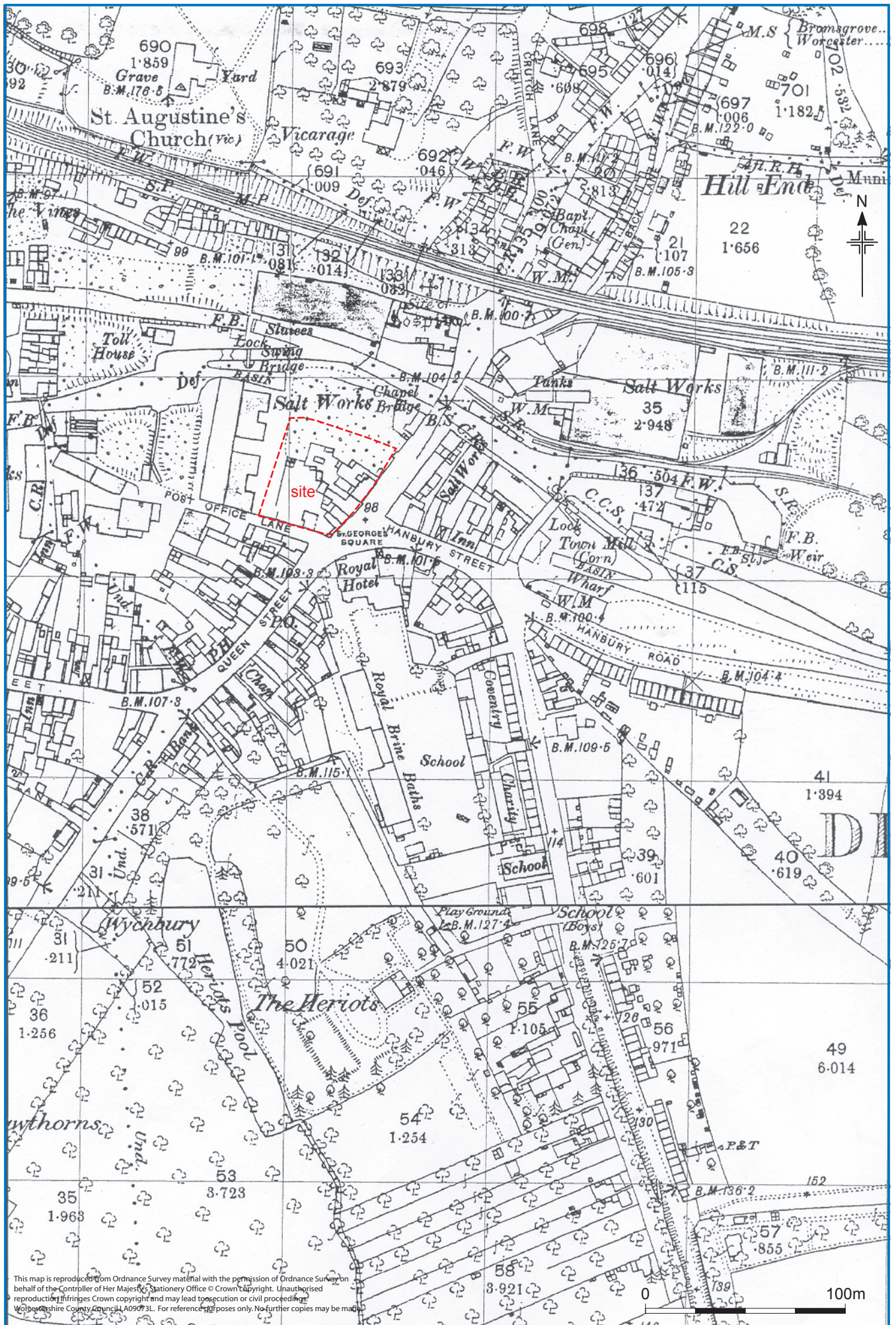


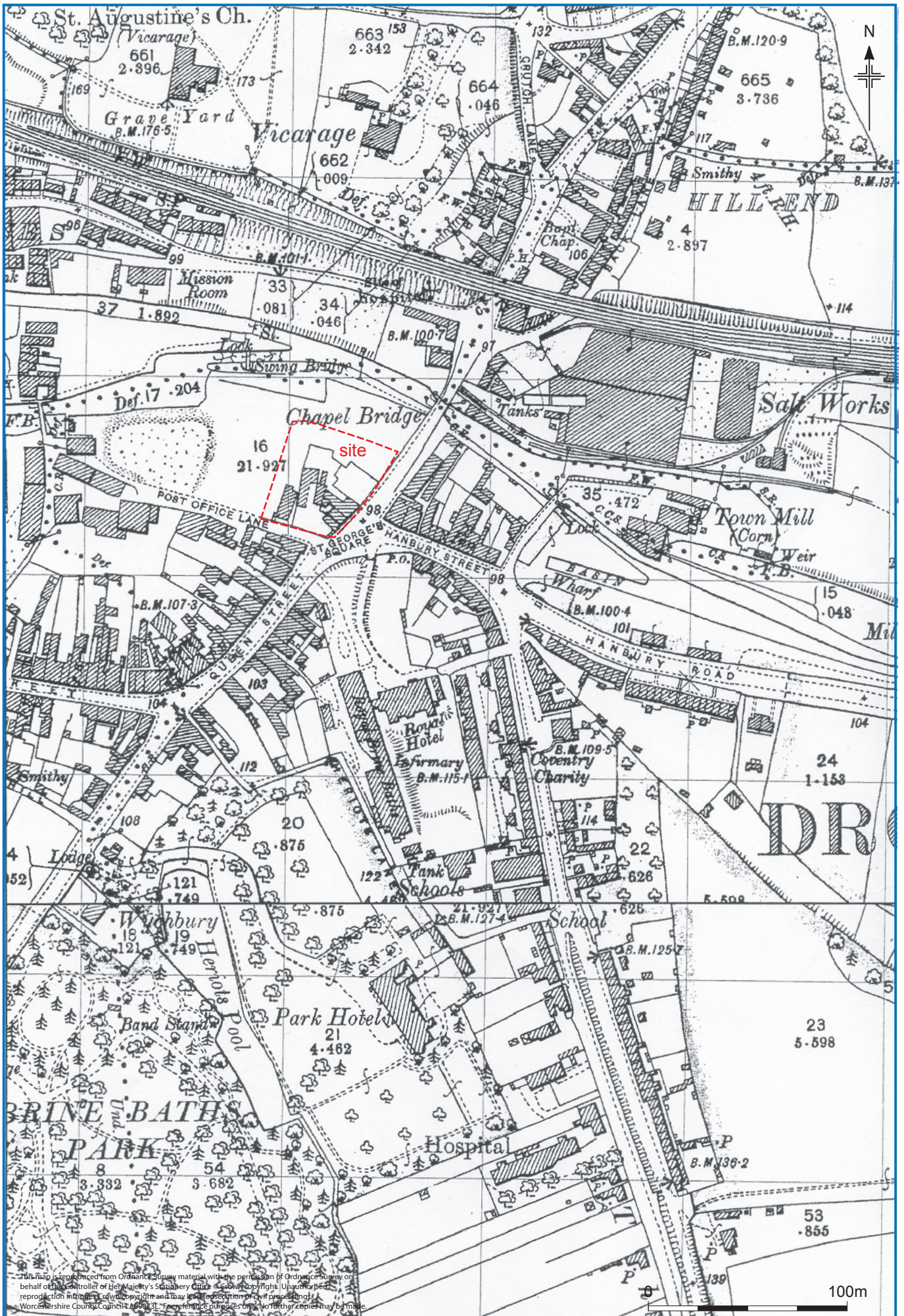
Figure 4

Karver's map of Droithwich, 1776.



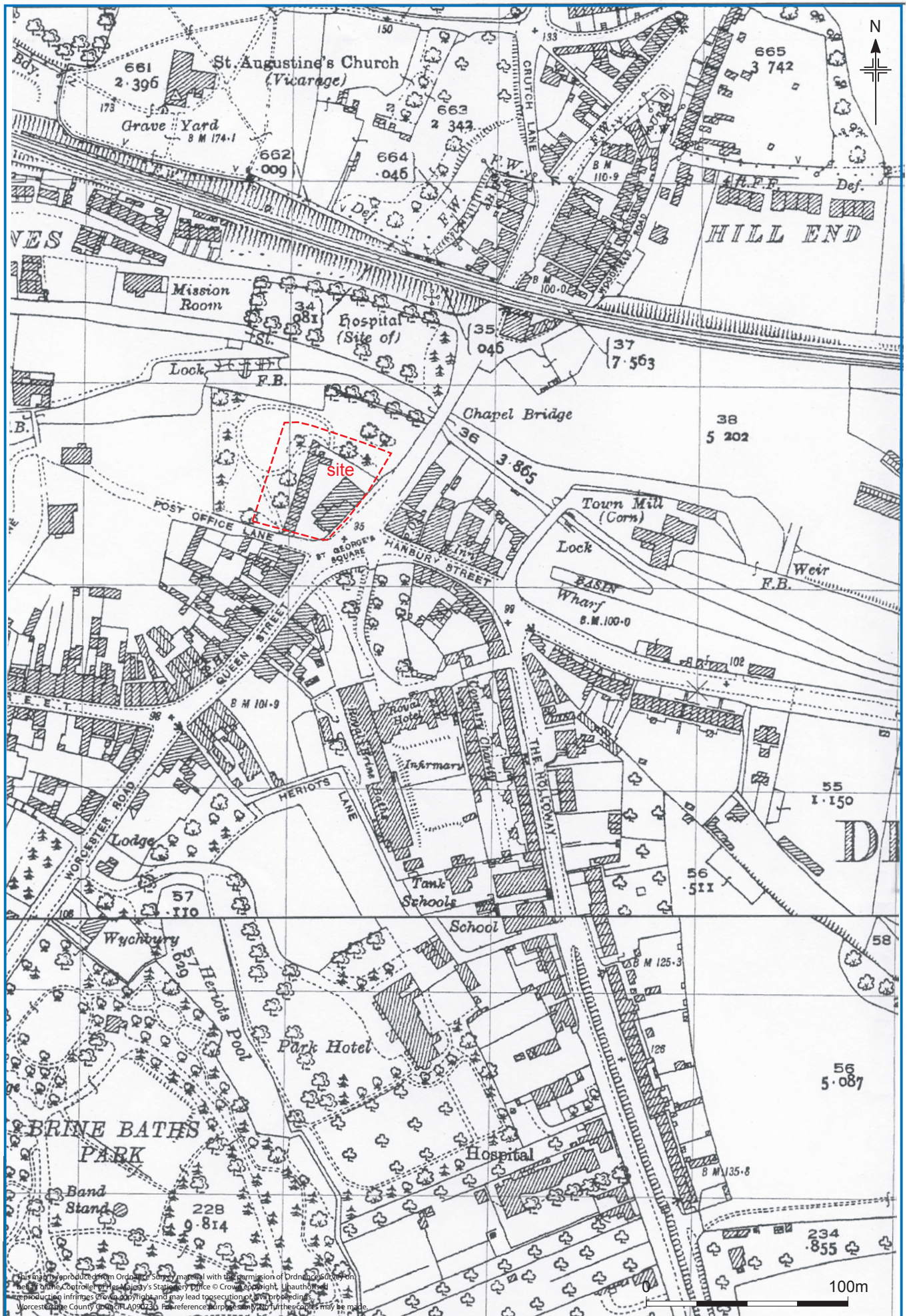
Extract from 1st edition Ordnance Survey.

Figure 5



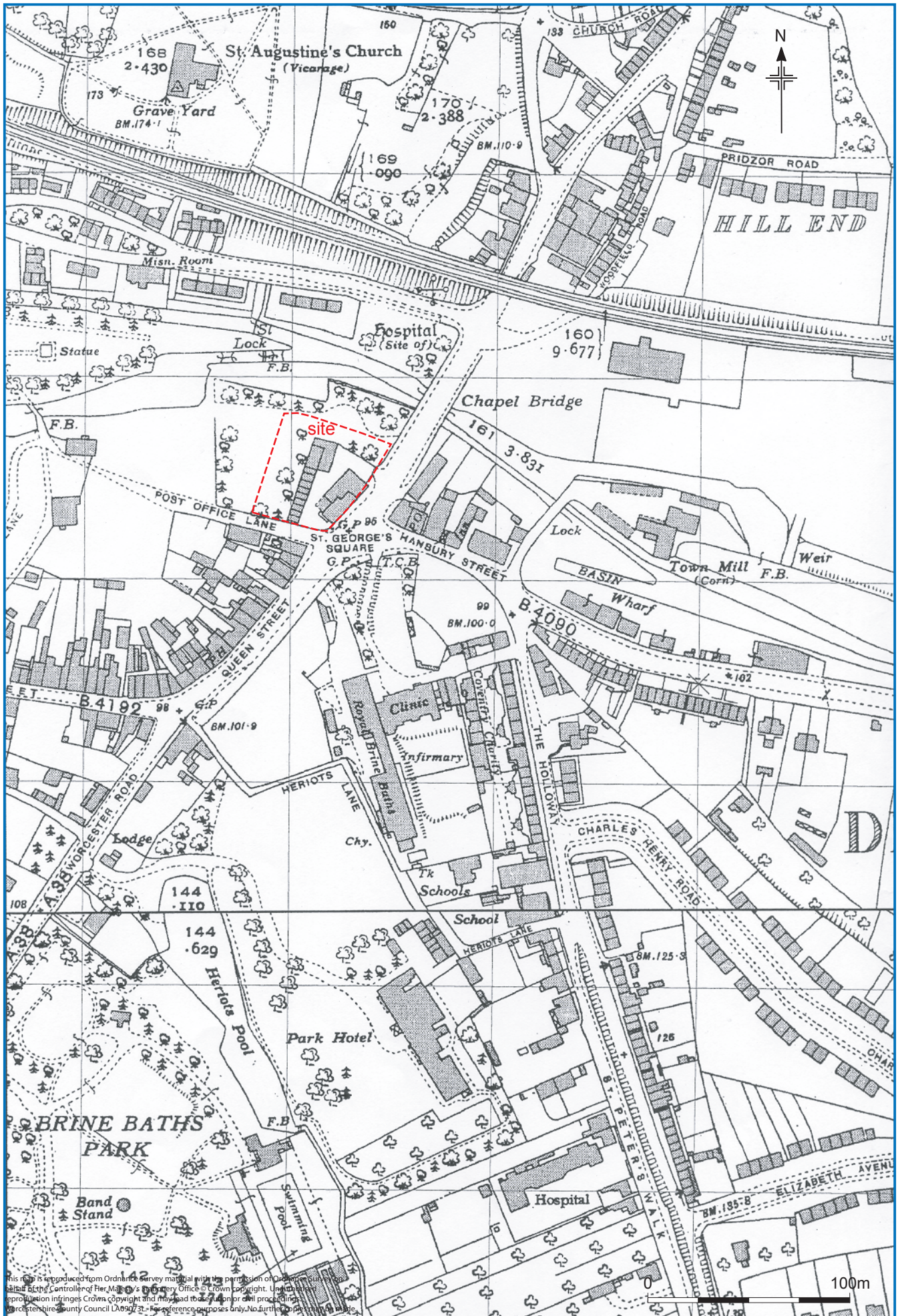
Extract from 1903 Ordnance Survey.

Figure 6



Extract from 1930 Ordnance Survey.

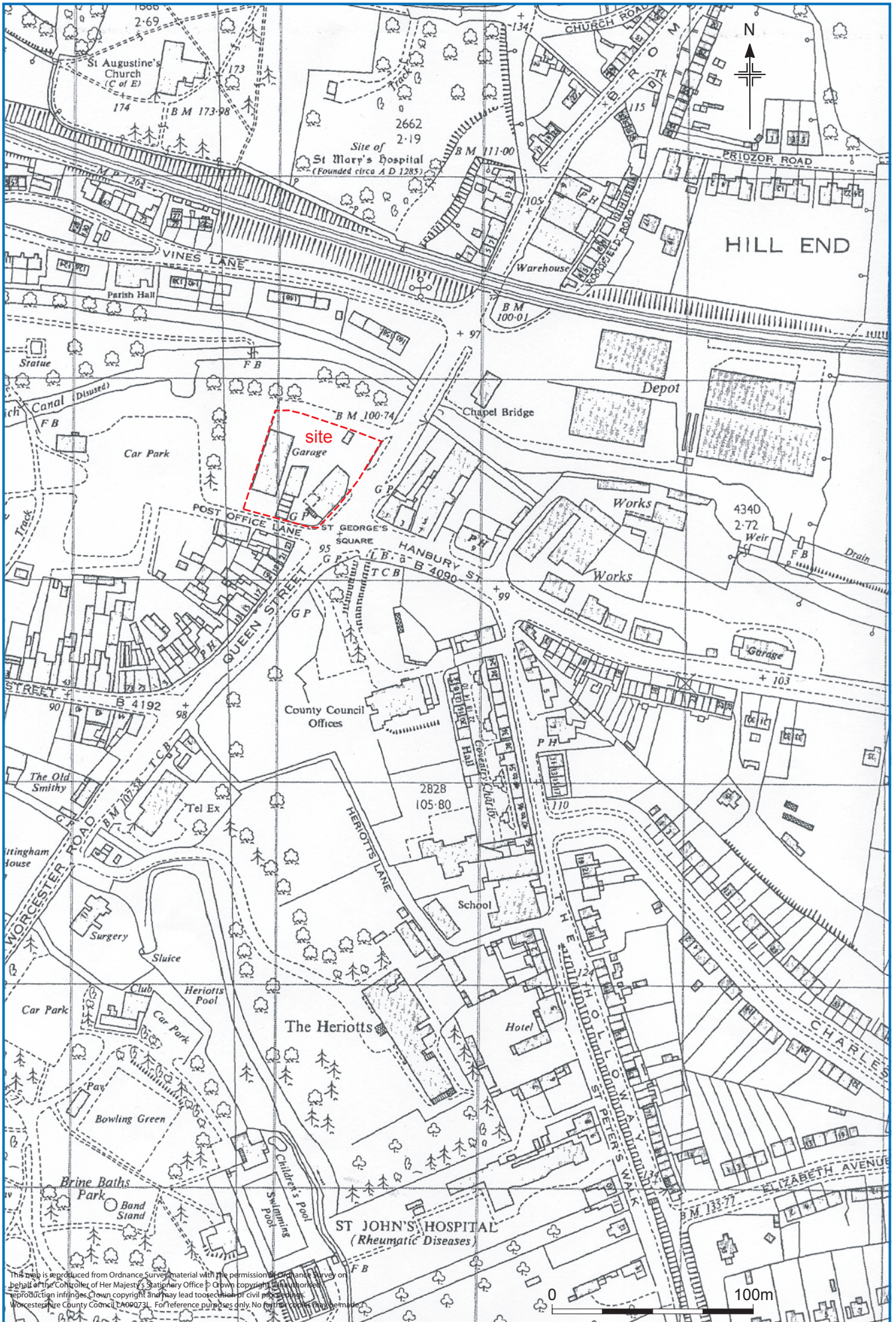
Figure 7



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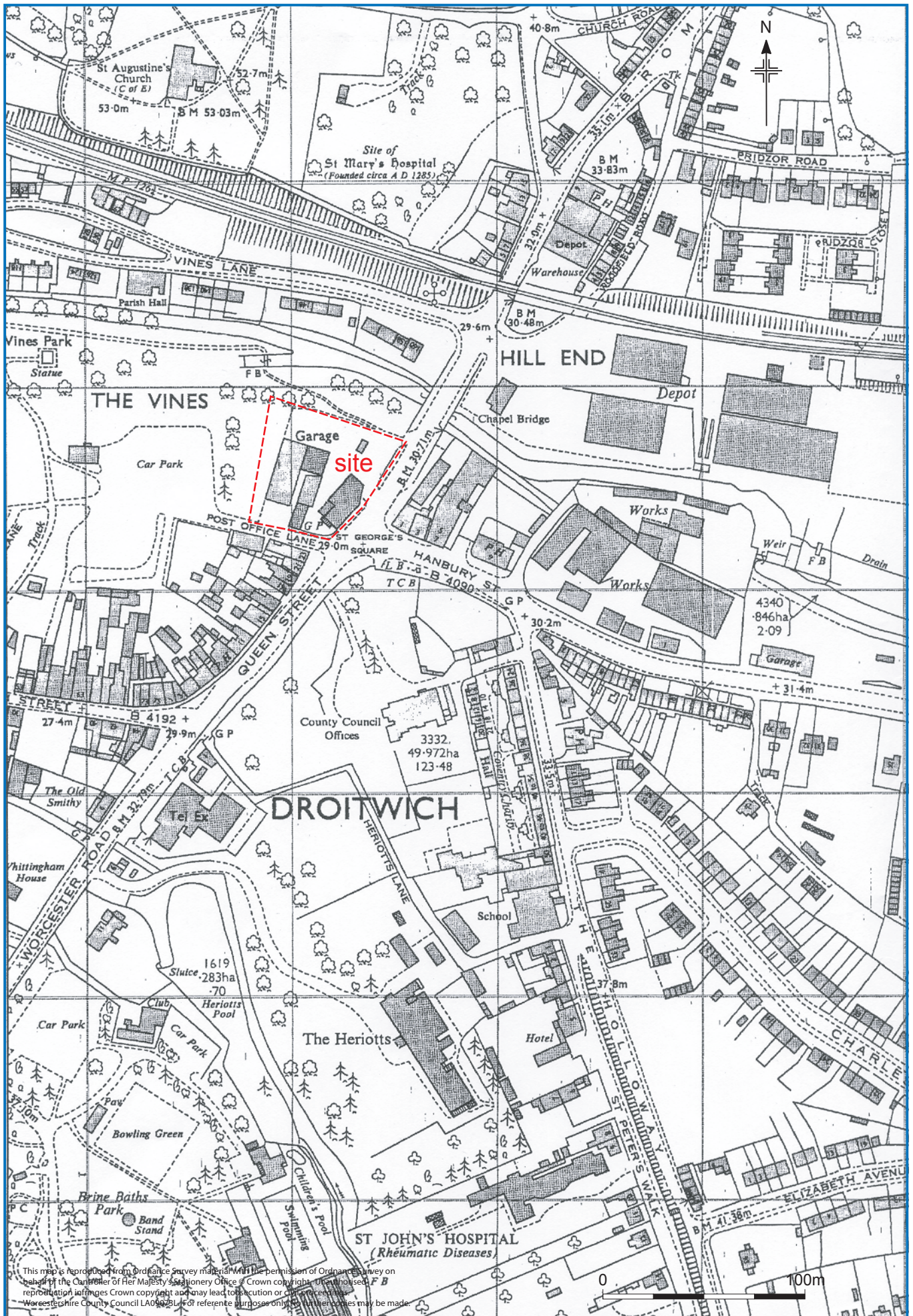
Extract from 1938 Ordnance Survey.

Figure 8



Extract from 1964 Ordnance Survey.

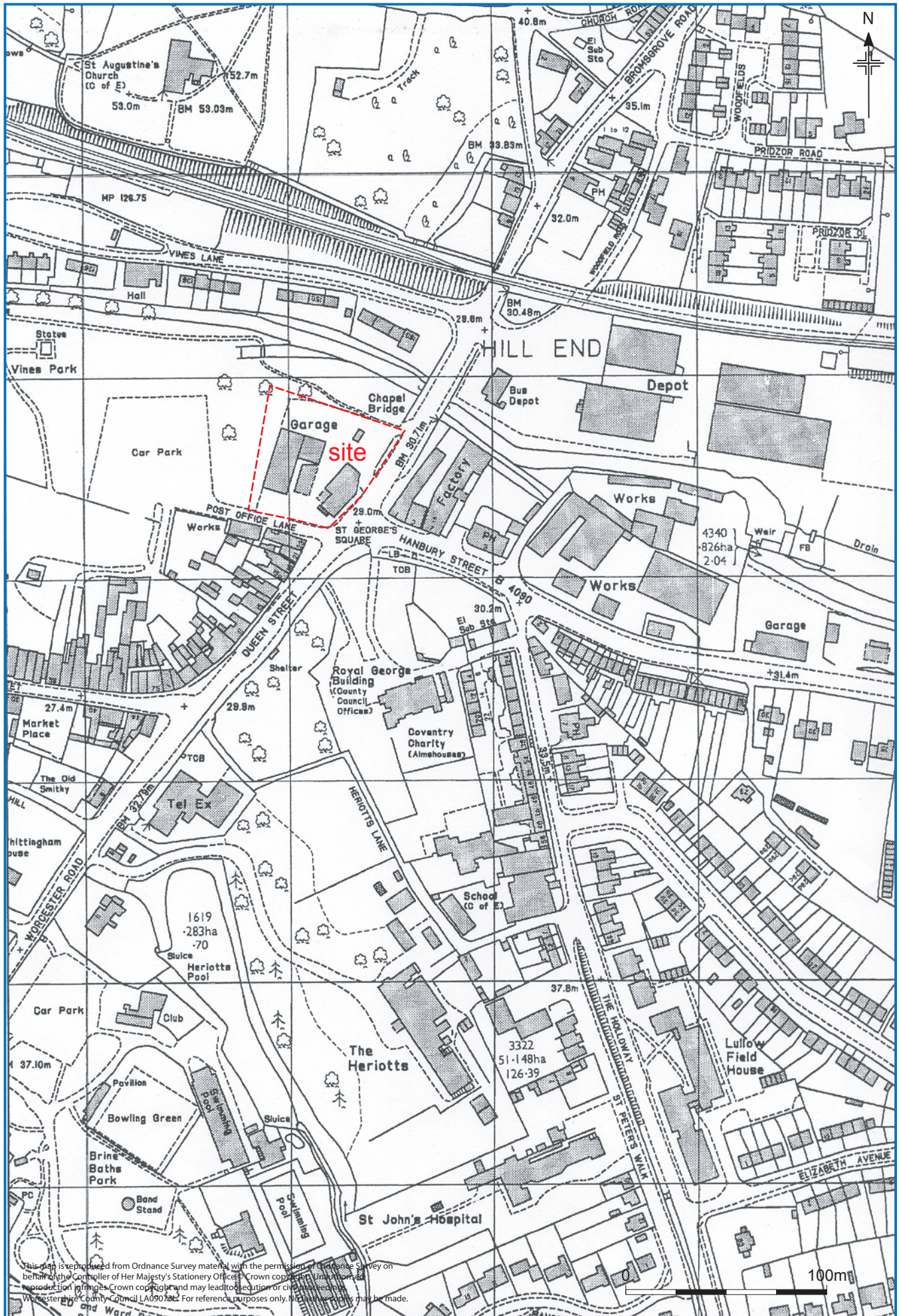
Figure 9



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Extract from 1970 Ordnance Survey.

Figure 10



Extract from 1980 Ordnance Survey.

Figure 11



Extract from 1991 Ordnance Survey.

Figure 12

Appendix 1 Trench description

Maximum dimensions: Length: 2m Width: 2m Depth: 1.55-1.90m

Orientation: north-south

Ground level: c. 29m AOD

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s)
100	Tarmac	Modern dark grey/black tarmac and gravel hardcore. Covers entire forecourt surface. Directly over [101] to west and [102] elsewhere.	0.00-0.07m
101	Concrete base	Light fawn/grey concrete with frequent bright red brick fragments. On west side of trench only. Directly underlies [100] and overlies [102]	0.07-0.17m
102	Mixed rubble	Mixed brick rubble and mid brown silt with extensive charcoal, occasional large grey limestone and red sandstone fragments, concrete, china, glass and iron debris. Complete machine made bricks and fragments. Overlies [109] to west and [103] elsewhere.	0.07-0.55m
103	Mixed rubble, ash and clinker	Mixed bands of dark grey/black and mid orange/brown ash, cinders, rough clinker and slag, occasional silt, china, glass, rough machine made bricks, red sandstone and grey limestone blocks and fragments. Underlies [109] to west and [102] elsewhere. Diffuse boundary with [104] below.	0.55-1.70m
104	Silty clay	Fine light yellow/brown silty clay, frequent coarse gravel, small brick fragments and charcoal. Directly below [103].	1.55-1.95m
105	Clay	Fine reddish brown, grey mottled clay, frequent charcoal flecks, coarse gravel and moderate slag. Directly below [104].	1.95-2.55m
106	Alluvial clay	Fine bluish grey clay, frequent small red ?brick fragments occasional gravel. Directly below [105].	2.55-2.95m
107	Alluvial clay	Light grey silty clay, occasional gravel. Directly below [106].	2.95-3.15m

108	Natural sandy clay and gravel	Coarse, compact reddish brown sandy clay, frequent fine gravel. Directly below [107].	3.15m +
109	Brick floor	Bright red rough machine made bricks, 23x10.5x7.5cm, occasional light fawn inclusions, no sand, slightly crumbly. Bedded directly over [103]. Underlies [102]. Extant on west side of trench only. A discontinuous unmortared floor surface.	0.47-0.55