

Archaeological evaluation at Battenhall Mount, Battenhall, Worcester



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Archaeological evaluation at Battenhall Mount, Battenhall, Worcester

Andrew Mann

With contributions by C Jane Evans

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Battenhall Mount, Battenhall, Worcester (NGR SO 86000 53610). It was undertaken for CgMs Consulting, on behalf of their client KKE Architects who intends redevelopment of the site, involving demolition of modern structures, conversion, change of use and new buildings to create a care community with communal areas and facilities, for which a planning application has been submitted.

Four trenches were excavated. The earliest feature was a small Roman ditch, 1.04m wide and 0.52m deep, which is thought to be a field boundary some distance from Roman settlement. The brick foundations and cellar of a former 19th century house were also excavated, which is identified as 'Fair View' on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1885/6. It appears to have been demolished by 1905 when the gardens of the extant Battenhall Mount were extended to the east. No other significant archaeological features, layers, structures or horizons were revealed, nor artefacts recovered. The overburden, which comprised topsoil and subsoil (or tarmac and clinker over subsoil within the area of the former tennis courts), lay directly over the undisturbed natural clay, at 0.32-0.58m depth below the current ground surface.

Report

1 Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Battenhall Mount, Battenhall, Worcester (NGR SO 86000 53610; Fig 1). It was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, on behalf of their client KKE Architects who propose to demolish a number of modern structures, conversion and change of use of others and the construction of new buildings to create a care community facility. A planning application has been submitted to Worcester City Council (reference number P16B0575 / L16B0065).

The proposed development site is considered to include heritage assets and potential heritage assets the significance of which may be affected by the application, namely activity relating to a Roman small town centred 1km to the north-west, potential medieval remains including a possible aqueduct carrying water from the Prior's Battenhall estates to Worcester Cathedral and Civil War military remains.

The project conforms to a brief prepared by prepared by Worcester City Council (WCC 2017) and for which a project proposal was produced (WA 2017).

The project also conforms to the *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a); *Guidelines for archaeological work in Worcester* (Worcester City Council 2016).

The event reference for this project, given by the HER is WCM 10224.

2 Aims

The aims and scope of the project are given in the Brief, namely to undertake sufficient fieldwork to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits beyond reasonable doubt;
- identify their location, nature date and preservation;
- assess their significance;
- assess the likely impact of the proposed development.

The brief indicates that significant deposits may be defined as those mostly likely to be of prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval (Civil War) date.

In particular the project will have the following aims, as identified in *An archaeological resource assessment and research framework for the city of Worcester* (version 2.51, dated September 2007):

- The hinterland of Roman Worcester (RP3.31)
- The landscape of the 1651 battle (RP6.15)
- Civil War siege works (RP6.23)

3 Methods

3.1 Personnel

The project was led by Andrew Mann (BA (hons.); MSc), who joined Worcestershire Archaeology in 2004 and has been practicing archaeology since 2001, assisted by Jessica Wheeler (BA (hons.)). The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Vaughan (BA (hons.); MA; ACIfA). Illustrations were prepared by Carolyn Hunt (BSc (hons.); PG Cert; MCIfA).

3.2 Documentary research

An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) was undertaken in 2016 and included the results of a search of the Worcester Historic Environment Record (HER) and included historic mapping of the site (Mike Napthan Archaeology 2016).

3.3 List of sources consulted

Cartographic sources

1830 Seebright estate map

1st edition, 1885, Ordnance Survey map, sheet: Worcestershire XXXIII.SE

1886 Ordnance Survey map, sheet: Worcestershire XXXIII.NE

1905 Ordnance Survey map, sheet: Worcestershire XXXIII.SE

1905 Ordnance Survey map, sheet: Worcestershire XXXIII.NE

1930 Ordnance Survey map, sheet: Worcestershire XXXIII.SE

1930 Ordnance Survey map, sheet: Worcestershire XXXIII.NE

1947 Ordnance Survey map, sheet: Worcestershire XXXIII.SE

1947 Ordnance Survey map, sheet: Worcestershire XXXIII.NE

Documentary sources

Published and grey literature sources are listed in the bibliography.

3.4 Fieldwork strategy

A detailed specification has been prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2017b).

Fieldwork was undertaken between 13 and 15 June 2017. The site reference number and site code is WSM 102242.

In the Written Scheme of investigation (WA 2017) six trenches were proposed. However in order to maintain the required distance from a number of trees with preservation orders some trenches were joined together. This resulted in four trenches being excavated, amounting to just over 135m² in area, representing c 4% of the development site area. The location of the trenches is indicated in Figure 2.

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed under archaeological supervision using a 360° wheeled excavator, employing a toothless bucket. 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 Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012). On completion of excavation, trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material.

3.5 Structural analysis

All fieldwork records were checked and cross-referenced. Analysis was effected through a combination of structural, artefactual and ecofactual evidence, allied to the information derived from other sources.

3.6 Artefact methodology, by C Jane Evans

3.6.1 Artefact recovery policy

The finds work reported here conforms with the following guidance: for finds work by ClfA (2014b), for pottery recording by PCRG *et al* (2016), for archive creation by AAF (2011) and for museum deposition by SMA (1993).

3.6.2 Recovery policy

The artefact recovery policy conformed to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012; appendix 2). Only a sample of finds from topsoil and subsoil was recovered, to confirm dating.

3.6.3 Method of analysis

All hand-retrieved finds recovered were examined. They were identified, quantified and dated to period. All information was recorded on a pro forma Microsoft Access database.

No artefacts from environmental samples were examined.

The pottery and ceramic building material was examined macroscopically. No detailed fabric analysis was undertaken but fabric classes are discussed with reference to the fabric reference series maintained by Worcestershire Archaeology (Hurst and Rees 1992 and www.worcestershireceramics.org).

3.7 Environmental archaeology methodology

3.7.1 Sampling policy

Sampling was undertaken according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012). In the event no deposits suitable for environmental analysis were encountered.

3.8 Statement of confidence in the methods and results

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

4 The application site

4.1 Topography, geology and archaeological context

The site is located 1.5 km south-east of Worcester city centre in the late 19th century Battenhall suburb. It occupies a ridge top at around 52.0m AOD with a south-westerly aspect and overlies pinkish red clays of the Sidmouth Mudstone Formation.

The desk based assessment summarises the archaeological potential of the site as follows (Mike Napthan Archaeology 2016):

The topography and location of the site suggest that it may have been suitable for prehistoric and or Roman activity. It is a site that has strong strategic potential with extensive views over the Severn Valley and commanding the London and Bath Roads. There is however only very limited evidence for such activity in the area, though this may reflect the paucity of archaeological observations in the immediate vicinity. No archaeological fieldwork has been recorded within the present property. The northern part of the site lies a few hundred yards from the important medieval manorial site at Battenhall, and the whole of the present property was within the medieval deer park of the Battenhall Estate. There is some potential for artefactual scatters relating to the Manorial site, and a possibility that the prominent ridge was provided with a hunting lodge or observation platform.

The site also saw significant action during the Civil War; but there is no direct evidence of earthwork fortifications on the site, but these may have been present in the general vicinity. Civil War evidence here is likely to be predominantly in the form of a low-level artefactual scatter. Possibly the principal archaeological interest in the site is the complex (and closely dated) sequence of building operations and landscaping that led to the creation of one of the most grand smaller gentleman's residences in Worcester. The evolution of the present house and grounds is not well understood, but there appears to be a high potential for survival of earlier landscaping features and also remains of a further mid 19th century house "Fair View" which was demolished to enlarge the gardens and make room for a large ornamental fountain, evidence of which may possibly survive in situ.

4.2 Current land-use

The site is occupied by the large suburban house of c 1867 built for William Spriggs, with associated gardens, which had most recently been used as the former St Mary's Covent School. The trenches were located in grassed areas of the gardens and in the tarmac tennis courts to the east.

5 Structural analysis

The trenches and features recorded are shown in Figures 2-5. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1.

5.1.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

Natural deposits, comprising firm and cohesive pinkish-orange clay, were observed in all trenches at a depth of between 0.32-0.58m below ground surface (bgs). The garden which rises from the north-west to the south-east consists of a series of level terraces which had been thought to have been created by terracing up with limited reduction in the natural slope (Mike Napthan Archaeology 2016). There was however no evidence for the terracing up of the site in Trenches 1 and 2, and it appears that the natural slope had been cut away to create the level terraces. In Trenches 1 and 2 the natural was overlain by a mid-orangey brown silty clay subsoil and a mid-greyish brown clayey silt topsoil. In places through Trench 2 a layer of redeposited natural (201) was also observed sealing an earlier soil horizon (202).

In Trenches 3 and 4 the soils beneath the tarmac tennis court had been removed prior to its construction. Clinker bedding material (304 and 401) lay directly on the natural (302 and 402).

5.1.2 Phase 2: Roman deposits

The earliest feature identified on site was a north-west to south-east aligned ditch, (410), in Trench 4, at a depth of 0.35m below the ground surface (Plate 1; Figs 4 and 5). The ditch was 1.04m wide and 0.52m deep and had moderately sloping concave sides breaking gradually to a concave base and had become filled by compact, sterile, yellowish grey silty clays (411 and 412). The ditch contained eleven sherds of Severn Valley Ware thought to be from the same vessel.

5.1.3 Phase 3: 19th century

Within Trench 2 the brick foundations and cellar of the former Fair View house, visible on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1885/6, were identified at 0.18m below the ground surface (Plates 2 and 3; Fig 3). It is thought that the foundations revealed are the northern side of the house, with the majority of the structure being located to the south, covering an area of c 30m by 27m. The foundations had cut through a redeposited clay layer (201) which is thought to have been created during the excavation of an associated cellar located to the east of the building. The cellar was a minimum of 5.70m wide and 2.00m deep. It was not fully excavated due to its depth but a lower rubble fill (213) was observed at 2.00m below the current ground surface (Plate 4; Fig 3). The walls of the cellar were no longer complete and only small sections (walls 211 and 212) survived. It is thought that the cellar walls had been pushed into the cellar during demolition, creating the rubble layer (213). The upper fill of the cellar (214) consisted of a dark pinkish red silty clay (redeposited natural).

5.1.4 Phase 4: modern deposits

A number of modern features were identified in all trenches. In Trench 1 the only feature identified was a metal water pipe aligned north-east to south-west. In Trench 2 two salt glazed drainage pipes were identified that cut through the brick foundations (205). In Trenches 3 and 4 five modern, single coursed, brick walls were identified, using a mix of red bricks and yellow gault bricks (Plate 5; Fig 4). These had been bonded with pale grey cement mortar and overlay a concrete and rubble

foundation layer. The upper surfaces of the walls did not appear to have been stained with mortar and it is thought that the walls had always been of single course depth.

5.2 Artefact analysis, by C Jane Evans

The artefactual assemblage recovered is summarised in Tables 1 and 2.

period	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight(g)
post-medieval/modern	ceramic	earthenware	?handle	2	15
post-medieval/modern	ceramic	earthenware	pot	32	541
post-medieval/modern	ceramic	fired clay	clay pipe	2	3
post-medieval/modern	ceramic	fired clay	saggars	1	23
post-medieval/modern	ceramic	fired clay	brick/tile	4	41
post-medieval/modern	ceramic	fired clay	tile	3	183
post-medieval/modern	glass	dark green	bottle	1	104

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

Broad period	fabric code	Fabric common name	count	weight(g)
Romano-British	12	Severn Valley ware	11	107
Post-medieval/modern	78	Post-medieval red ware	12	250
Post-medieval/modern	85	Modern china	18	289
Post-medieval/modern	100	Miscellaneous post-medieval wares	2	2
total			43	648

Table 2 Quantification of the pottery by fabric

5.2.1 Summary artefactual evidence by period

Samples of finds were recovered topsoil and subsoil in Trenches 1-3, and from fill 412 in Trench 4.

Eleven sherds of Roman Severn Valley ware (Fabric 12) found in Trench 4 ditch (410), fill (412) are of significance, indicating a Roman feature reflecting the proximity of the Roman small town.

Whereas Civil War activity has been postulated in this area, no finds dating to the civil war period were recorded.

Otherwise, generally, finds included pottery, clay pipe and bottle glass dating broadly to the 19th century, so broadly contemporary with Battenhall Mount itself. The pottery mainly comprised modern china (Fabric 85), a number of sherds having transfer-printed decoration, along with sherds of engine-turned dipped ware or mocha ware (Fabric 100) and post-medieval red wares

(Fabric 78), including flower pot. Other finds included fragments of clay pipe stem, not closely datable, and the base of a blown glass bottle; a fragment of saggar, associated with porcelain works and a common find on sites around Worcester; and fragments from a ceramic door or drawer handle.

context	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight(g)	period
100	ceramic	earthenware	?handle	2	15	post-medieval/modern
100	ceramic	earthenware	pot	5	56	post-medieval/modern
100	ceramic	earthenware	pot	3	12	post-medieval/modern
100	ceramic	fired clay	brick/tile	1	11	post-medieval/modern
100	ceramic	fired clay	saggar	1	23	post-medieval/modern
100	ceramic	fired clay	tile	3	183	post-medieval/modern
101	ceramic	earthenware	pot	2	9	post-medieval/modern
101	ceramic	earthenware	pot	2	2	post-medieval/modern
101	ceramic	fired clay	brick/tile	2	23	post-medieval/modern
200	ceramic	earthenware	pot	2	53	post-medieval/modern
200	ceramic	earthenware	pot	3	83	post-medieval/modern
200	glass	dark green	bottle	1	104	post-medieval/modern
201	ceramic	earthenware	pot	1	30	post-medieval/modern
201	ceramic	earthenware	pot	7	79	post-medieval/modern
201	ceramic	fired clay	clay pipe	2	3	post-medieval/modern
300	ceramic	earthenware	pot	4	111	post-medieval/modern
300	ceramic	earthenware	pot	2	57	post-medieval/modern
301	ceramic	earthenware	pot	1	49	post-medieval/modern
301	ceramic	fired clay	brick/tile	1	7	post-medieval/modern
412	ceramic	earthenware	pot	11	107	Roman

Table 3: Summary of context dating based on artefacts

6 Synthesis

6.1 Roman

As the only identified Roman feature, ditch (410), was small, contained a very sterile fill and few pottery fragments it is not thought to have been associated with occupation. It is most likely to have been a field boundary away from any local settlement area.

6.2 19th century

The foundations and cellar identified in Trench 2 are considered to be the remains of Fair View house, which is visible on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1885/6. From the cartographic evidence it appears that the building was demolished between 1885 and 1905 when the gardens of Battenhall Mount were extended to the east.

6.3 Modern

The brick walls in Trenches 3 and 4 are not thought to have been more than single course deep. It was suggested that the area of the tennis courts had once been occupied by a number of greenhouses (pers comm Phil Bethell). It is therefore possible that the shallow brick walls were the bases of these. The Ordnance Survey maps indicate that prior to 1926 this area of the site was a field (1885) and an orchard (1902), and that by 1926 much of the area had been covered by a large building which occupied most of this land parcel. It is not known for certain whether this building was a large green house but the depth of the footings suggest that if not it was another insubstantial structure. This building appears to have been demolished by 1938.

6.4 Research frameworks

The results of the evaluation suggest that the site contains few archaeological remains that can be used to address the local research questions identified *An archaeological resource assessment and research framework for the city of Worcester* (WCC 2007). The potential of the site to contain further Roman remains is low, but the identified ditch will contribute to the understanding of the hinterland of Roman Worcester (Worcester City Research Priority 3.31).

7 Significance

7.1 Nature of the archaeological interest in the site

Few archaeological remains of interest were identified on the site during this stage of works. The small Roman ditch, probably a field boundary, does provide some insight to the hinterland of Roman Worcester, although the lack of cultural material in the ditch suggests that settlement was located some distance away. The foundations and cellar of the former Fair View house are also of some limited interest, however as no floor surfaces or internal fittings survive the remains are of lesser importance.

7.2 Relative importance of the archaeological interest in the site

The presence of the Roman ditch indicates that the site has the potential to contain archaeological remains that may contribute to the understanding of the hinterland of Roman Worcester. The lack of cultural remains recovered from the feature during this evaluation however may limit their potential.

7.3 Physical extent of the archaeological interest in the site

The archaeological remains appear confined to two areas. The more recent, and less significant house structures (Fair View) are located in Trench 2 and will occupy most of that garden terrace. The more significant Roman feature was located in Trench 4, and associated activity may be confined to the southern half of the tennis courts.

8 The impact of the development

8.1 Impacts during construction

Any groundworks (site reduction, foundation trenches, services, landscaping, etc.) greater than 0.18m depth have the potential to disturb further remains of the 19th century structures identified in Trench 2. Any groundworks greater than 0.35m depth have the potential to disturb further activity associated with the Roman ditch identified in Trench 4. Given the depth of the cellar (a minimum of 2.00m bgs) and as the upper clay backfill appears to be very well consolidated it is unlikely to be removed. Its survival would however depend upon whether the developers consider that the backfill is suitably consolidated to build across or whether it would have to be replaced.

9 Publication summary

Worcestershire Archaeology has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, Worcestershire Archaeology intends to use this summary as the basis for publication through local or regional journals. The client is requested to consider the content of this section as being acceptable for such publication.

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken for CgMs Consulting, on behalf of their client KKE Architects, at Battenhall Mount, Battenhall, Worcester (NGR SO 86000 53610; HER ref. WCM 102242).

Four trenches were excavated. The earliest feature was a small Roman ditch, 1.04m wide and 0.52m deep, which is thought to be a field boundary some distance from Roman settlement. The brick foundations and cellar of a former 19th century house were also excavated, which is identified as 'Fair View' on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1885/6. It appears to have been demolished by 1905 when the gardens of the extant Battenhall Mount were extended to the east. No other significant archaeological features, layers, structures or horizons were revealed, nor artefacts recovered. The overburden, which comprised topsoil and subsoil (or tarmac and clinker over subsoil within the area of the former tennis courts), lay directly over the undisturbed natural clay, at 0.32-0.58m depth below the current ground surface.

10 Acknowledgements

Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Philip Bethell (CgMs Consulting) and James Dinn (Worcester City Archaeological Officer).

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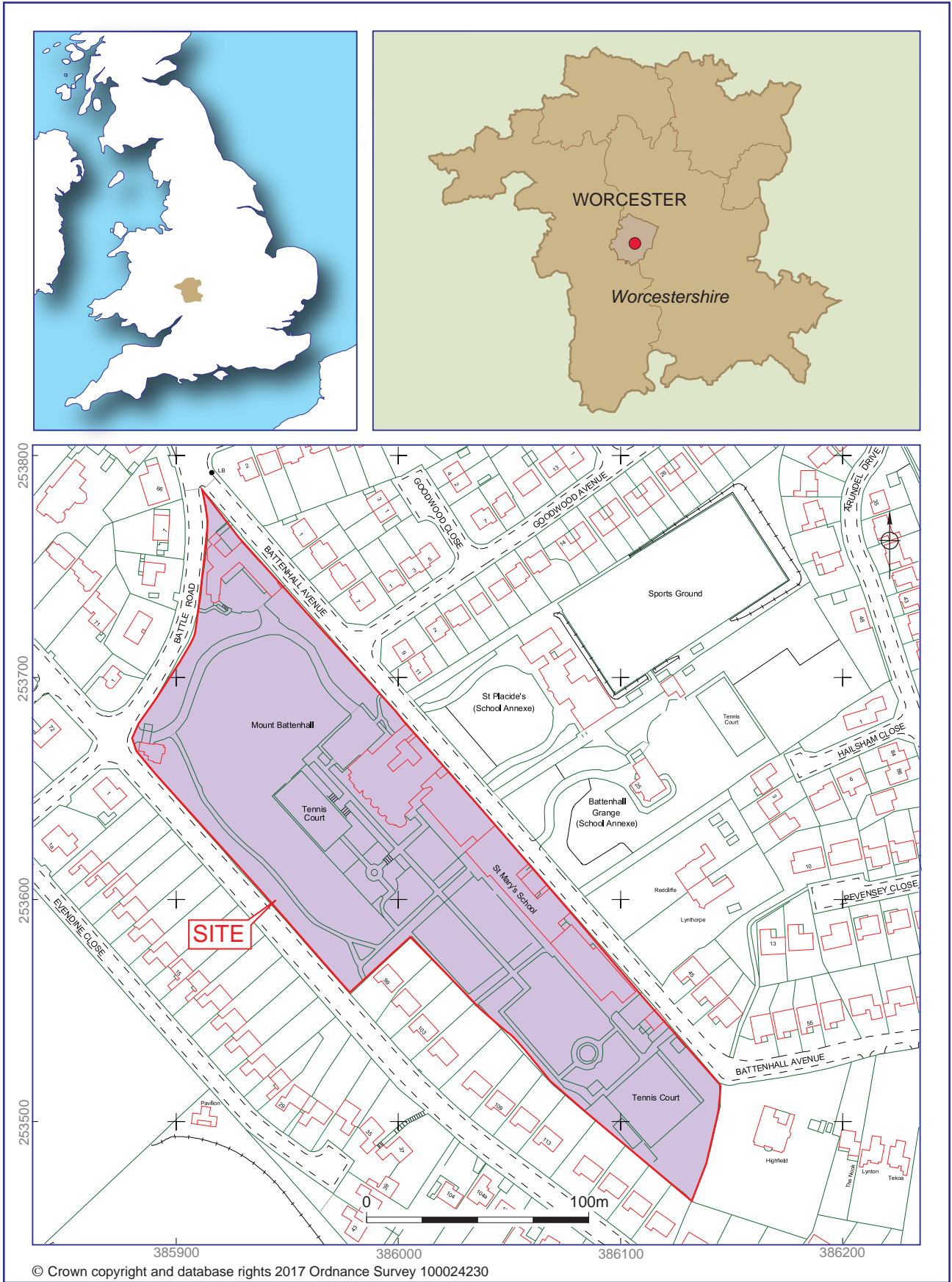
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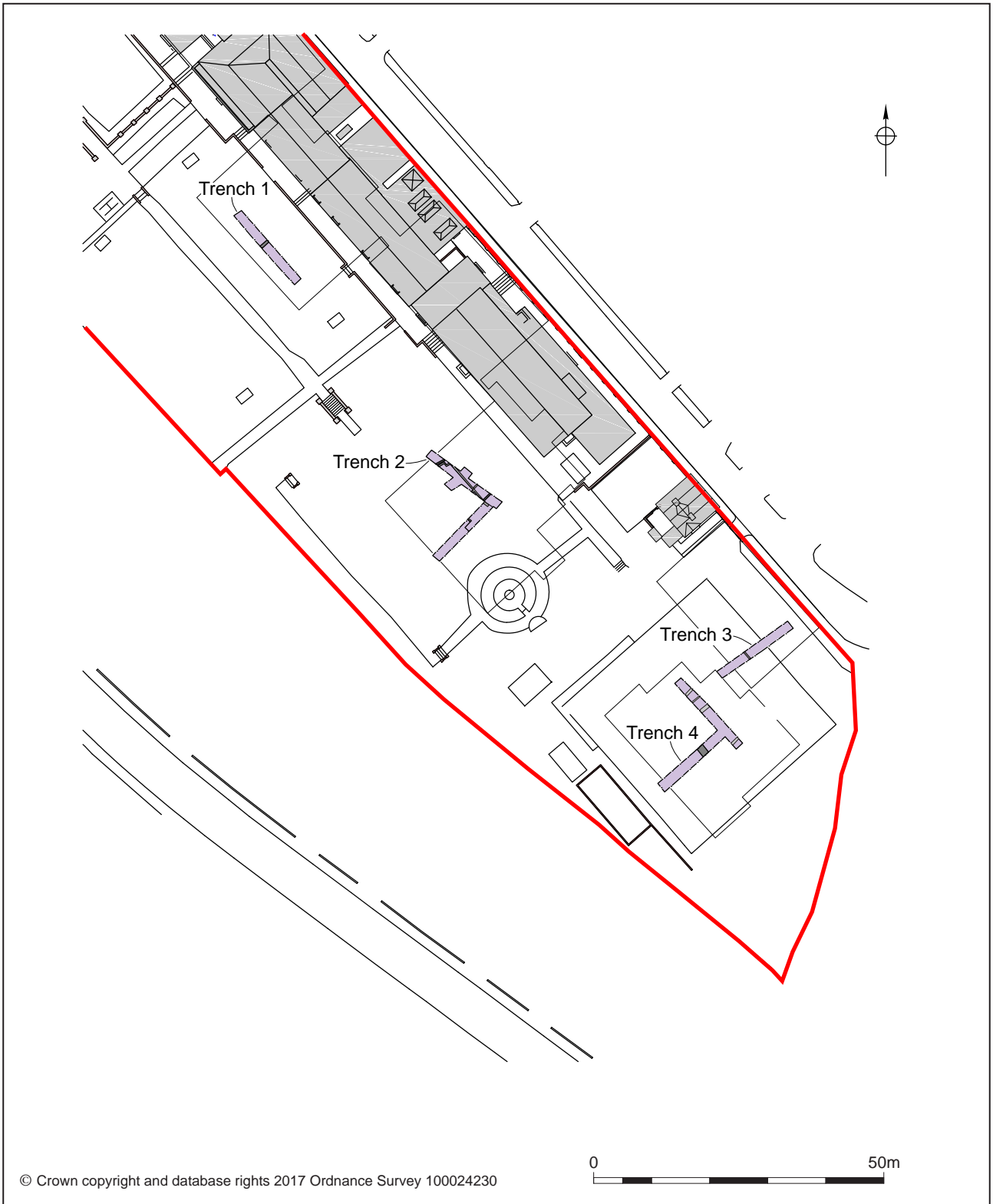
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Figures



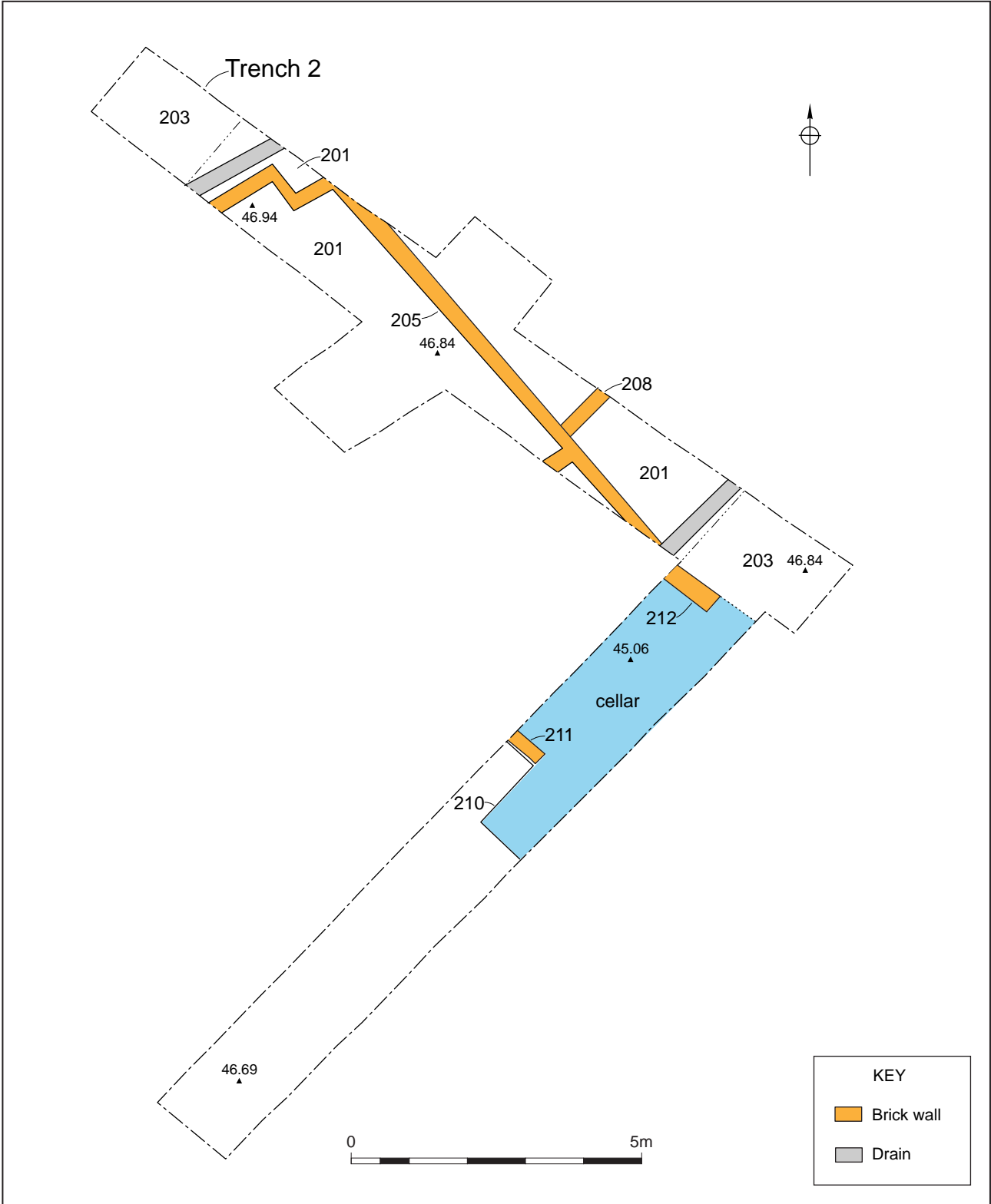
Location of the site

Figure 1



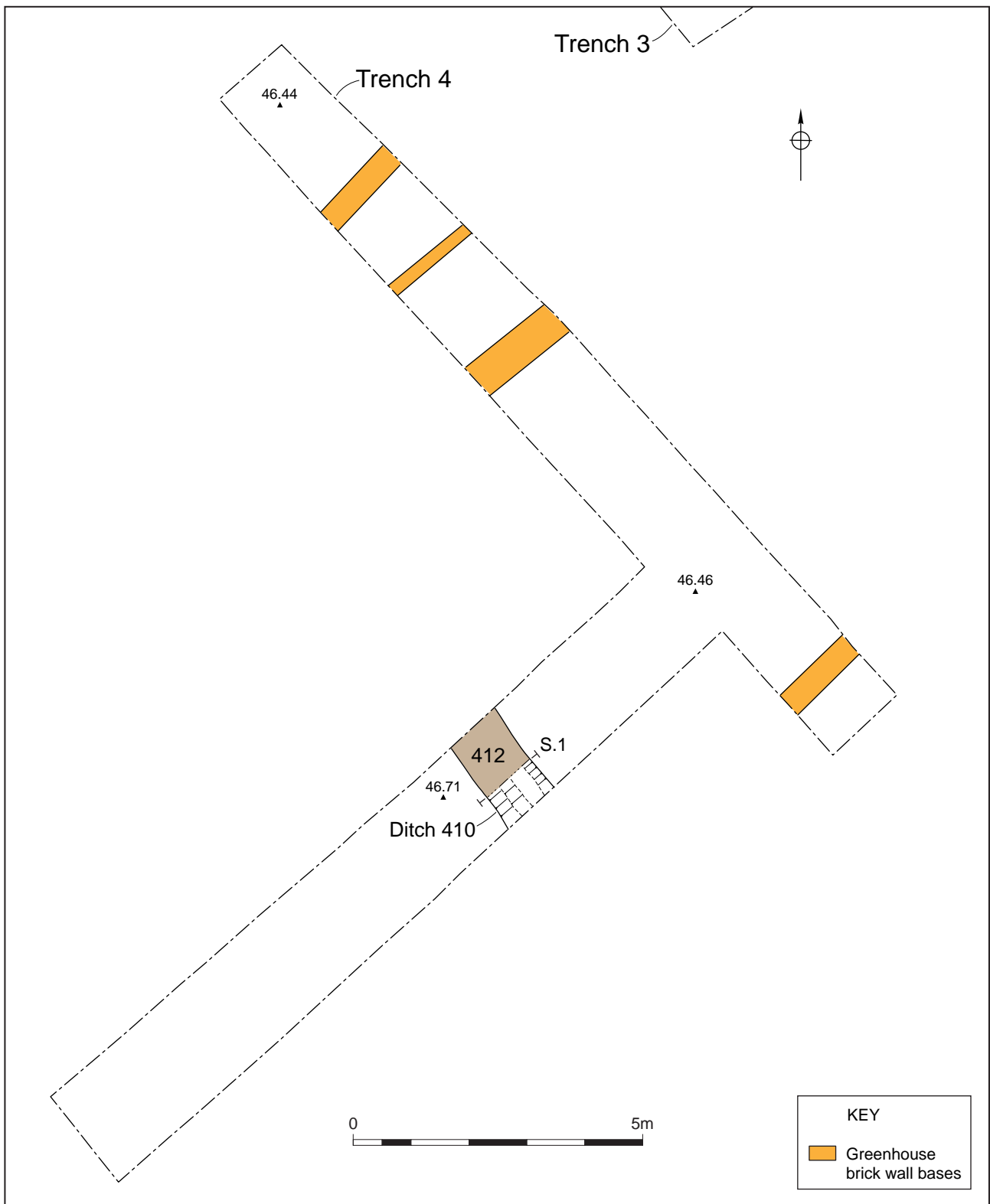
Trench location plan

Figure 2



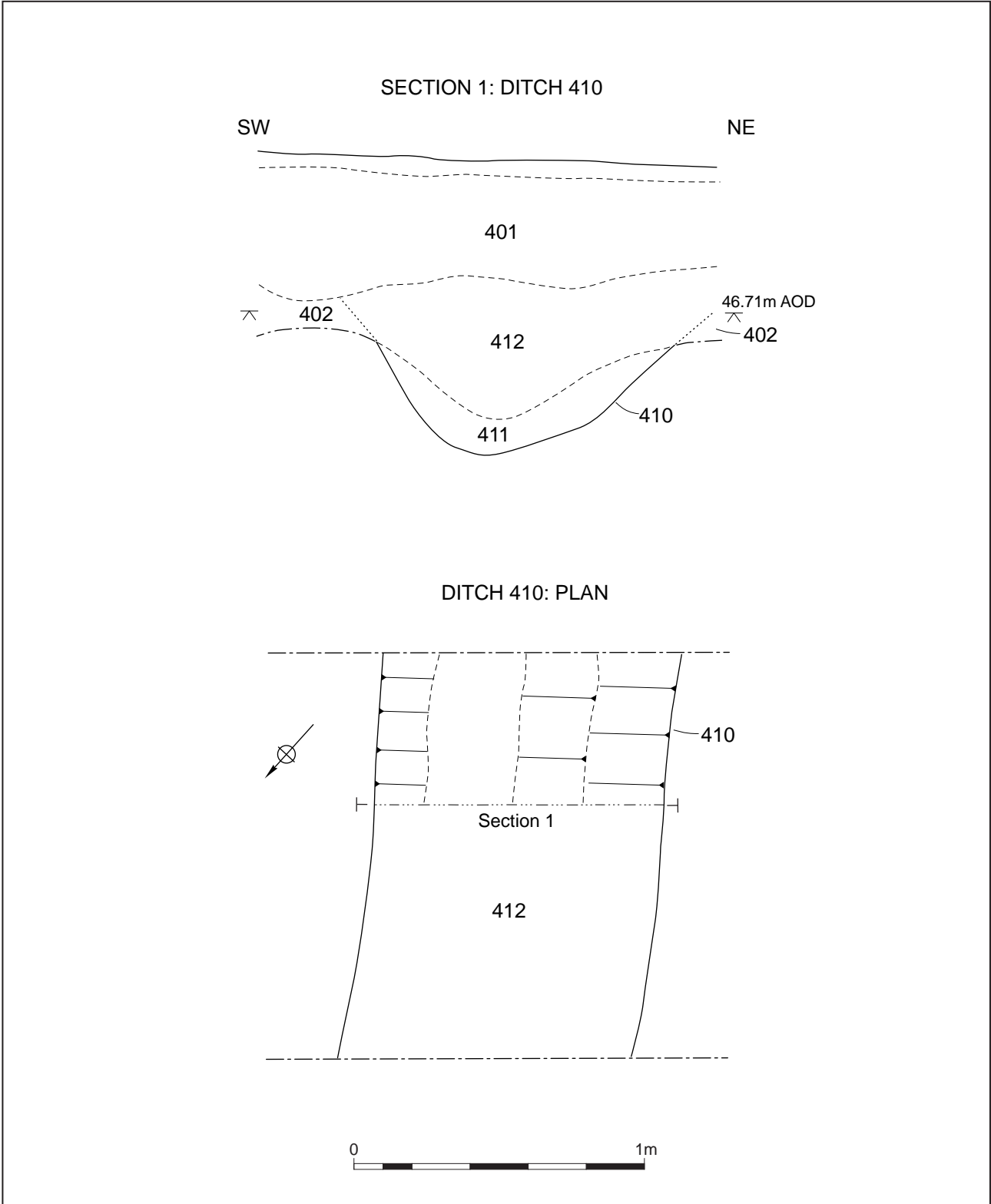
Trench 2 plan

Figure 3



Trench 4 plan

Figure 4



Ditch 410: plan and section

Figure 5

Plates



Plate 1: Roman ditch (410) facing south-east, 1m scale



Plate 2: Trench 2 facing south-east, showing brick foundations (205), 2x 1m scales



Plate 3: Brick foundations (205) facing east, 1m scale



Plate 4: Cellar deposits (213 and 214) and cellar wall (212) facing north-west, 1m scale



Plate 5: Typical modern brick wall identified in Trenches 3 and 4 facing north-east, 1m scale

Appendix 1 Trench descriptions

Main deposit descriptions

Trench 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 15.79m Width: 1.50m Depth: 0.35m

Orientation: NW-SE

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
100	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Moderately compact and cohesive. Contains moderate small charcoal flecks and occasional small CBM fragments.	0.00-0.23m
101	Subsoil	Mid orangey brown silty clay. Moderately compact and cohesive. Contains occasional small charcoal flecks and occasional small CBM fragments.	0.23-0.32m
102	Natural	Pale orange to pink/orange with patches of grey compact bedded sand and soft sandstone. Contains occasional silt channels and patches of grey silty material. Cut by water pipe trench and modern posthole.	0.32m+

Trench 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 15.23 and 14.65 Width: 1.50m Depth: 0.18-2.00m

Orientation: L-shaped NW-SE and NE-SW

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
200	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Moderately compact and cohesive. Contains moderate small charcoal flecks and occasional small CBM fragments.	0.00-0.18m
201	Re-deposited natural	Mid pinkish red clay, firm and cohesive. Contains occasional small charcoal flecks and occasional small CBM fragments.	0.18-0.38m
202	Buried topsoil	Light greyish brown silty clay. Compact and cohesive. Contains frequent small charcoal flecks and occasional small CBM fragments. Sealed by (201).	0.38-0.58m
203	Natural	Pale orange to pink/orange with patches of grey compact bedded sand and soft sandstone. Contains occasional silt channels and patches of grey silty material. Cut by water pipe trench and modern posthole.	0.58m+
204	Wall Trench	Trench cut for wall (205). Aligned NW-SE. Straight sided and flat bottomed. 0.35m wide and 0.30m deep. Filled by wall (205) and backfill (206).	0.18-0.48m
205	Wall	Brick wall foundations in cut [204]. Three courses of stepped bricks, the lower course is three bricks wide on edge, and the upper courses on bed. The red unfrogged bricks measure 23cm x 11cm x 7.5cm and are bonded with a gritty creamy yellow lime	0.18-0.48m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
		mortar.	
206	Backfill	Backfill of wall trench [204]. Mixture of redeposited topsoil (200) and redeposited natural clay (203). Firm and cohesive.	0.18-0.48m
207	Wall Trench	Trench cut for wall (208). Aligned NE-SW. Straight sided and flat bottomed. 0.32m wide. Filled by wall (205) and backfill (206).	0.18-0.48m
208	Wall	Brick wall in trench [207]. Formed of two orange unfrogged bricks on bed bonded with gritty creamy yellow lime mortar.	0.18m+
209	Backfill	Backfill of wall trench [207]. Mixture of redeposited topsoil (200) and redeposited natural clay (203). Firm and cohesive.	0.18m+
210	Cellar cut	Cut of cellar in north east corner of Trench 2. Vertical sided, base not established. Contains walls (211) and (212), and rubble layer (213) and backfill (214).	0.18-1.82m+
211	Wall	Northern wall of cellar [210] only partially survives and the majority is thought to have been pushed in to the cellar base during demolition. Two courses wide using orange unfrogged bricks 22.5cm x 11cm x 7.5cm on bed. Bonded with Creamy yellow lime mortar.	0.60m+
212	Wall	Southern wall of cellar [210] only partially survives and the majority is thought to have been pushed in to the cellar base during demolition. Two courses wide using orange unfrogged bricks 22.5cm x 11cm x 7.5cm on bed. Bonded with Creamy yellow lime mortar.	0.60m+
213	Backfill	Lower fill of cellar [210] consisting of brick rubble from the demolition of the building. Only exposed not dug out due to the depth of the trench.	1.82m+
214	Backfill	Upper backfill of cellar [210]. Dark pinkish red silty clay. Firm and cohesive redeposited natural. Contains occasional small charcoal flecks and occasional small CBM fragments.	0.18-1.82m+

Trench 3

Maximum dimensions: Length: 15.10m Width: 1.50m Depth: 0.60m

Orientation: NE-SW

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
300	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Moderately compact and cohesive. Contains moderate small charcoal flecks and occasional small CBM fragments. Only visible in northern 7m of trench, outside of tennis courts.	0.00-0.23m
301	Subsoil	Mid orangey brown silty clay. Moderately compact and cohesive. Contains occasional small charcoal flecks and occasional small CBM fragments. Only visible in northern 7m of trench, outside of tennis courts.	0.23-0.32m

Battenhall Mount, Battenhall, Worcester

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
302	Natural	Pale orange to pink/orange with patches of grey compact bedded sand and soft sandstone. Contains occasional silt channels and patches of grey silty material. Cut by water pipe trench and modern posthole.	0.32m+
303	Tarmac surface	Current tarmac surface of tennis courts.	0.00-0.05m
304	Clinker layer	Loose and friable clinker levelling layer, bedding layer for tarmac surface (303).	0.05-0.45m
305	Wall trench	Vertical sided and flat bottomed trench for wall (307) aligned NW-SE.	0.45-0.70m
306	Bedding layer	Crushed concrete and rubble bedding layer for wall (306). 0.34m wide and 0.25m thick.	0.45-0.70m
307	Wall	Brick wall aligned NW-SE in cut [305] over bedding layer (306). Made from a mixture of brick on bed, single course. Red bricks, unfrogged, measuring 24cm x 10.5cm x 7.5cm. and yellow gault bricks measuring 24cm x 10.5cm x 7.5cm. Bonded with cement mortar.	0.35-0.45m

Trench 4

Maximum dimensions: Length: 15.48 and 14.10m Width: 14.50m Depth: 0.50m

Orientation: L-shaped NW-SE and NE-SW

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
400	Tarmac surface	Current tarmac surface of tennis courts.	0.00-0.05m
401	Clinker layer	Loose and friable clinker levelling layer, bedding layer for tarmac surface (303).	0.05-0.35m
402	Natural	Pale orange to pink/orange with patches of grey compact bedded sand and soft sandstone. Contains occasional silt channels and patches of grey silty material. Cut by water pipe trench and modern posthole.	0.35m+
403	Subsoil	Mid orangey brown silty clay. Moderately compact and cohesive. Contains occasional small charcoal flecks and occasional small CBM fragments. Only seen in southern 2.0m of trench.	0.30-0.35m
410	Ditch	Ditch aligned NW-SE with moderately sloping sides concave sides breaking gradually to a concave base. Filled by (411) and (412). 1.04m wide and 0.52m deep.	0.35m-0.87m
411	Ditch fill	Primary fill of ditch [410]. Compact mid greyish pink clay. Initial weathering of ditches edges. Very sterile. 0.40m thick.	0.45-0.87m
412	Ditch fill	Upper fill of ditch [410]. Compact mid yellowish grey silty clay with rare sub-rounded gravels. Very sterile but contains occasional pottery sherds.	0.35-0.45m

Appendix 2 Technical information

The archive (site code: WCM 102242)

The archive consists of:

23	Context records AS1
1	Field progress reports AS2
1	Photographic records AS3
47	Digital photographs
1	Drawing number catalogues AS4
2	Scale drawings
4	Trench record sheets AS41
1	Box of finds
1	CD-Rom/DVDs
1	Copy of this report (bound hard copy)

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Museums Worcestershire
Worcester City Art Gallery and Museum
Foregate Street
Worcester, WR1 1DT

Tel 01905 25371
