

Archaeological evaluation at the former NALGO Sports ground, Battenhall Road, Worcester, Worcestershire.



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Archaeological Evaluation at the former NALGO Sports Ground, Battenhall Road, Worcester, Worcestershire.

Andrew Mann

With contributions by C Jane Evans and Rob Hedge.

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the former NALGO sports ground, Battenhall, Worcester, Worcestershire (NGR SO 86145 53213). It was undertaken on behalf of Matt Banks of Glazzard Architects, whose client Misters Bros Ltd intends to construct 31 houses on the site for which a planning application has been submitted.

The site is located 1.5km south-east of Worcester city centre and is occupied by a disused sports ground at around 25.5m AOD. The site lies on the west facing slope of the Duck Brook Valley, just to the south of the ridge of higher ground occupied by Battenhall Mount.

Eleven trenches amounting to c. 656m² in area were excavated over the site area of 1.8ha, representing a sample of 3.65%.

The site has been heavily landscaped to construct the sports grounds which once occupied the site. This has resulted in some areas of the site being reduced in height while others, mostly to the south and west were raised. Only one archaeological feature was identified, a ditch (605) in Trench 6. The ditch was aligned north east to south west and measured 4.80m wide and 0.42m deep. The ditch did not contain any artefactual remains to date it and the lack of habitation debris suggests it was a field boundary or drainage feature. The finds from the site suggest some limited activity in the area through the prehistoric to Roman periods, although given the amount of landscaping seen it is possible some of this material was imported onto site.

Report

1 Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the former NALGO Sports Ground, Battenhall, Worcester (NGR SO 86145 53213, Fig 1). It was commissioned by Matt Banks of Glazzard Architects (the Client), who is acting on behalf of Misters Bros Ltd who intend to construct 31 houses on the site.

A planning application for the development has been submitted to and approved by Worcester City Council (reference P15B0288) subject to conditions including a programme of archaeological works.

A desk-based assessment of the site was undertaken prior to the application. This identified a low potential for the survival of archaeological remains. However it was considered by the James Dinn of Worcester City Council (The Curator) that the development had the potential to affect buried archaeological assets due to its location in the valley of the Duck Brook, the proximity of prehistoric and Roman sites and the scheduled Monument of Middle Battenhall Farm.

A brief (The Brief) detailing the requirements of an archaeological evaluation was produced by Worcester City Council Development Management (Archaeology) dated 26th September 2016 (WCC 2016). A Written Scheme of Investigation outlining the methodology of the evaluation was produced by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2016) and approved by WCC.

Although the Brief and Written Scheme of Investigation described evaluation of the site as a whole, in the event the evaluation was only undertaken in the northern housing area of the site. A proposed habitation area to the south was not evaluated as it is understood that no groundworks are required in this area as part of the development.

The project conforms to *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a), and *Statement of standards and practices appropriate for archaeological fieldwork in Worcester* (Worcester City Council 1999).

The event reference for this project, given by the Worcester City Historic Environment Record. HER is WCM101928.

2 Aims

The aims and scope of the project were 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 evaluation assessed heritage assets of archaeological interest and did not include consideration of Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and historic hedgerows.

The project had the following aims, as identified in *An archaeological resource assessment and research framework for the city of Worcester* published in September 2007 (version 2.51).

The hinterland of Roman Worcester (RP3.31)

- The landscape of the 1651 battle (RP6.15)
- Environmental change in Worcester's hinterland (RP7.21)
- Middle Battenhall grange and park – estate management and the provisioning of the Cathedral priory and the prior's household (RP5.38)

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 Nina O'Hare (BA (hons.)) and Morgan Murphy (BA, MA). The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Rogers (BA (hons.); MSc). Illustrations were prepared by Carolyn Hunt (BSc (hons.); PG Cert; MCIfA), Jane Evans (BA, MA, MCIfA), contributed the finds report.

3.2 Documentary research

Prior to fieldwork commencing a search was made of the Historic Environment Record (HER) and a desk-based assessment was undertaken to assess the archaeological potential of the site (Naphan 2015, WCM 102126).

3.3 List of sources consulted

Cartographic sources

- Ordnance Survey Map, Worcestershire XXXIII.12, 1:25 inch 1886
- Ordnance Survey Map, Worcestershire XXXIII.12, 1:25 inch 1904
- Ordnance Survey Map, Worcestershire XXXIII.12, 1:25 inch 1928
- Ordnance Survey Map, Worcestershire XXXIII.12, 1:25 inch 1947

Aerial photographs

- Google Earth 2013, 2007, 2005, 1999, 1945.

3.4 Fieldwork strategy

A detailed specification has been prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2016).

Fieldwork was undertaken between 20-2-17 and 23-2-17. The site reference number and site code is WCM 101928.

Eleven trenches amounting to c. 656m² in area were excavated over the site area of 1.8ha, representing a sample of 3.65%. The location of the trenches is indicated in Figure 2.

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed using a 360° tracked excavator, employing a toothless bucket and under archaeological supervision. Subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. Clean surfaces were inspected and selected deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples, as well as to determine their nature. Deposits were recorded according to standard 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 artefact recovery policy conformed to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012; appendix 2).

3.6.2 Method of analysis

All hand-retrieved finds were examined. They were identified, quantified and dated to period. A *terminus post quem* date was produced for each stratified context. All information was recorded on a *pro forma* Access database.

The pottery and ceramic building material was examined by eye and the pottery referenced 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) however no deposits were identified those were suitable for environmental analysis.

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 1.5km south-east of Worcester city centre and is occupied by a disused sports ground at around 25.5m AOD. The site lies on the west facing slope of the Duck Brook Valley, just to the south of the ridge of higher ground occupied by Battenhall Mount.

The underlying geology is either Sidmouth Mudstone Formation – Siltstone or Sidmouth Mudstone Formation – Mudstone (British geological Survey Viewer, accessed 1-3-17). These are overlain by slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage.

The potential of the site to contain archaeological remains has been assessed in a Desk Based Assessment (Napthan 2015, WCM 10126) which summaries the results of a HER search and discusses the known archaeological remains in the area. The results of the DBA suggest that the site is believed to have been within the manorial boundary of Middle Battenhall Farm, a scheduled monument c.500 m to the east, which consists of extensive fishpond earthworks surrounding a medieval moated site of the Priors of Worcester Cathedral (WCM 91025). It is believed that the manorial landscape extended at least to the boundary of the site and potentially into it.

No previous archaeological fieldwork has taken place at the site, but it is within the boundary of the registered battlefield of the Battle of Worcester 1651 (WCM 91095). Although no military engagement is known to have taken place at the site it is likely to have seen significant Parliamentary troop movements.

4.2 Current land-use

Currently the site is under rough grass pasture.

5 Structural analysis

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

It was apparent during the evaluation that there had been some significant landscaping across the site associated with the construction of the playing fields probably during the 1930s. This had resulted in "cut and fill" occurring across the site, with the banks of the valley being truncated to the east (Trenches 1, 5, 6 and 11) and levelling occurring to the greatest extent to the west (Trenches 2, 3, 4 and 7) (Fig 3).

5.1.1 Natural deposits

Natural deposits were observed in all trenches excavated. These consisted of firm and cohesive pinkish-red clays of prismatic form. These had derived from the disintegration of the lower mud and silt stone bedrock below. As a result the clays were gritty and contained varying amounts of small, silt stone fragments.

These were overlain by moderately compact and cohesive mid yellowish brown (buff coloured) silty clay of massive form. This formed a subsoil to a topsoil which had been buried across much of the site during the landscaping in 1930s (Plates 1-3). Elements of this original soil profile were visible and had been buried in most trenches but were thickest and deepest in trenches 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8. The subsoil was lacking the degraded silt/mudstone fragments seen in the natural clay and it also contained a lower clay content and was siltier. It is therefore thought that this material was at least partially of alluvial origin, probably from overbank flooding of Duck Brook. The overlying topsoil did not appear to have been stripped prior to landscaping of the area and as a result the buried topsoil had become compacted and gleyed in colour.

Above this original soil profile layers of redeposited natural, topsoil and subsoil had been deposited to level the site. It is believed that the majority of this material originated from around trenches 6 and 11 which had been levelled for a bowling green and tennis courts respectively. This has resulted in clinker layers (601 and 1106) sitting directly upon the natural to aid drainage and to provide a level playing surface (Plates 4-6).

5.1.2 Undated deposits

Only one probable archaeological feature was identified during the evaluation, a ditch (605) in Trench 6 (Fig 4, Plates 5 and 6). The wide (4.80m) and shallow (0.42m) ditch was aligned north-east to south-west and contained a fill similar in composition to the subsoil/alluvium present across the site. Two sections were excavated across the feature, one by machine and one by hand with machine assistance. Due to the diffuse interface between the fill and the natural substrate, some machine excavation was employed to define the features edges and extend the trench around this area to define the ditch better.

The eastern edge of the ditch was more pronounced being steeper, approximately 40°-45° and flat breaking to a flattish base. The western edge was more diffuse and shallower, being around 20° and breaking gradually to the base. The fill (606) was sterile and did not contain any dating evidence.

5.2 Artefact analysis, by C Jane Evans and Rob Hedge

The finds are summarised in Tables 1 and 2.

Small quantities of finds were recovered from eight trenches (2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 11), and all derived from topsoil, subsoil or redeposited natural rather than stratified features. Most finds were

post-medieval or modern in date, but very small fragments of prehistoric flint, Iron Age and Roman pottery were also noted.

period	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight(g)
Mesolithic-early Bronze Age	stone	flint	flake	1	6.3
middle Iron Age-early Roman	ceramic	earthenware	pot	1	1
Roman	ceramic	earthenware	pot	2	30
post-medieval	ceramic	earthenware	pot	14	89
		fired clay	brick/tile	23	396
			tile	21	963
			kiln spacer	1	4
			saggar	3	37
	glass	dark green	bottle	1	15
		pale green	bottle	1	1
	metal	slag (blast furnace)	fragment	1	231
	stone	slate	roof tile	2	32
modern	ceramic	earthenware	pot	1	16
undated	ceramic	fired clay	fragment	29	411
	metal	slag(fe)	fragment	1	84
	organic	fuel ash slag	fragment	1	0.5

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage by period and material class

trench	period	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight(g)
2	Mesolithic-early Bronze Age	stone	flint	flake	1	6.3
	post-medieval	ceramic	earthenware	pot	2	5
			fired clay	tile	15	583
3	post-medieval	ceramic	earthenware	pot	4	34
			fired clay	brick/tile	8	109
				saggar	2	22

		glass	dark green	bottle	1	15
	modern	ceramic	earthenware	pot	1	16
	undated	metal	slag(fe)	fragment	1	84
4	post-medieval	ceramic	earthenware	pot	2	12
			fired clay	brick/tile	4	48
				tile	3	182
		glass	pale green	bottle	1	1
		metal	slag (blast furnace)	fragment	1	231
		stone	slate	roof tile	2	32
	undated	ceramic	fired clay	fragment	4	52
6	Roman	ceramic	earthenware	pot	1	8
	post-medieval	ceramic	earthenware	pot	3	5
			fired clay	kiln spacer	1	4
				saggar	1	15
	undated	ceramic	fired clay	fragment	25	359
organic		fuel ash slag	fragment	1	0.5	
7	middle Iron Age-early Roman	ceramic	earthenware	pot	1	1
	Roman	ceramic	earthenware	pot	1	22
	post-medieval	ceramic	earthenware	pot	3	33
			fired clay	brick/tile	7	85
8	post-medieval	ceramic	fired clay	brick/tile	1	63
				tile	1	138
10	post-medieval	ceramic	fired clay	tile	2	60
11	post-medieval	ceramic	fired clay	brick/tile	3	91

Table 2: Quantification of the assemblage by trench, period and material class

5.2.1 Summary artefactual evidence

The flint by Rob Hedge

A single piece of prehistoric worked flint was recovered from the buried topsoil in Trench 2 (203). A utilised, probably soft-hammer struck flake (6.3g) terminating in a hinge-fracture, it is on a translucent mottled grey-brown flint of moderate quality with a thick chalky cortex. There are signs

of use-wear along the left lateral margin and on the adjoining portion of the distal end. It is not closely dateable, but falls within the range: Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age.

The pottery

period	fabric code	Fabric common name	count	weight(g)
middle Iron Age-early Roman	4.1	Palaeozoic limestone	1	1
Roman	12	Severn Valley ware	1	8
Roman	13	Sandy oxidised ware	1	22
post-medieval	78	Post-medieval red ware	3	65
post-medieval	81.3	Nottingham stoneware	2	1
post-medieval	83	Porcelain	9	23
modern	85	Modern china	1	16
total			18	136

Table 3 Quantification of the pottery by fabric

Small quantities of pottery were recovered across the site. Most sherds were post medieval or modern. These included black glazed red wares (Fabric 78), dating to the 17th-18th century; a the rim from a cup or beaker in Nottingham stoneware (Fabric 81.3), dating to c 1690-1790; sherds of white glazed porcelain (Fabric 83), broadly dated from 1750 on; and a sherd of modern china (Fabric 85). A very small and abraded sherd of palaeozoic limestone tempered ware (Fabric 4.1) was recovered from trench 7 (fill 702). This could date from the middle Iron Age to the 1st century AD. Two undiagnostic sherds in Roman fabrics were also identified; a sherd of Severn Valley ware (Fabric 12) from trench 6 (fill 607), and a sherd of oxidised sandy ware (Fabric 13) from Trench 7 (fill 703).

Other finds

All other finds dated to the post-medieval to modern periods. These included fragments of building material (brick and tile), domestic waste (bottle glass) and industrial waste. The latter group included small fragments of saggar and a pottery separating ring or spacer, all derived from the porcelain works. These were found in trenches 3 and 6. Waste from the porcelain works is a common find across the city. Other industrial debris included blast furnace slag, a small fragment of fuel ash slag, and fragments of fired clay. The fired clay is not in itself datable, but the largest quantity was associated with a saggar fragment, the spacer and the fuel ash slag so is also likely to represent waste from the porcelain works.

Context	context type	period	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight(g)	start date	end date	tpq date range
203	Buried subsoil/alluvium	Mesolithic-early Bronze Age	stone	flint	flake	1	6.3			post-medieval
		post-medieval	ceramic	earthenware	pot	2	5	1750	2000	
				fired clay	tile	15	583			
300	Topsoil	modern	ceramic	earthenware	pot	1	16	1800	2000	modern
		post-medieval	ceramic	fired clay	brick/tile	3	76			
					saggar	1	2	1750	2000	
			glass	dark green	bottle	1	15			
		undated	metal	slag(fe)	fragment	1	84			
302	Buried topsoil	post-medieval	ceramic	earthenware	pot	2	33	1600	1800	post-medieval
					pot	2	1	1690	1790	
				fired clay	brick/tile	5	33			
					saggar	1	20	1750	2000	
402	Buried topsoil	post-medieval	ceramic	earthenware	pot	2	12	1750	2000	post-medieval
					fired clay	brick/tile	4	48		
				tile		3	182			
			glass	pale green	bottle	1	1			
			metal	slag (blast furnace)	fragment	1	231			
			stone	slate	roof tile	2	32			
			undated	ceramic	fired clay	fragment	4	52		
607	Re-deposited layers	post-medieval	ceramic	earthenware	pot	3	5	1750	2000	post-medieval
					fired clay	kiln spacer	1	4	1750	
				saggar		1	15	1750	2000	
		Roman	ceramic	earthenware	pot	1	8	43	400+	

		undated	ceramic	fired clay	fragment	25	359			
			organic	fuel ash slag	fragment	1	0.5			
702	Buried topsoil	middle iron Age-early Roman	ceramic	earthenware	pot	1	1			
		post-medieval	ceramic	earthenware	pot	1	32	1600	1800	
						2	1	1750	2000	
			fired clay	brick/tile	5	75				
703	Buried subsoil/alluvium	post-medieval	ceramic	fired clay	brick/tile	2	10			post-medieval
		Roman	ceramic	earthenware	pot	1	22			
802	Buried topsoil	post-medieval	ceramic	fired clay	brick/tile	1	63			post-medieval
					tile	1	138			
1002	Buried topsoil	post-medieval	ceramic	fired clay	tile	2	60			post-medieval
1103	Buried subsoil/alluvium	post-medieval	ceramic	fired clay	brick/tile	3	91			post-medieval

Table 4: Summary of context dating based on artefacts

5.3 Significance

The finds represent 'background' noise, rather than providing evidence of any significant activity on the site. The presence of a broadly Mesolithic-early Bronze flint adds to the wider distribution of earlier prehistoric activity in this area.

5.3.1 Recommendations

No further analysis is required

5.3.2 Discard and retention

Apart from the flint, no finds of significance are included in the assemblage. Decisions about retention/discard will be made by Worcestershire Museums.

6 Synthesis

There results of the evaluation suggest very few archaeological remains survive in the proposed housing area. The only archaeological feature, ditch (605) contained no artefactual remains or

charcoal or habitation debris to suggest it was associated with a settlement. It is therefore more likely to be a field boundary or drainage feature that at present remains undated.

The alluvial/subsoil layer indicates that the Duck Brook periodically flooded the area and finds within this layer suggest this flooding may have occurred from the prehistoric period through to the 18th Century. The presence of this material is significant in that lower down into the deeper parts of the valley this material may seal, mask and preserve archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits.

The finds represent 'background' noise, and given the amount of landscaping which had occurred across the site their presence in the landscaping layers or current topsoil layers does not necessarily indicate activity of a particular age in the area as it cannot be ruled out that material was brought onto site to level it.

6.1 Research frameworks

The results of the evaluation indicate the proposed housing area contains no archaeological features that can contribute to the research frameworks identified in Section 2.

7 Significance

7.1 Nature of the archaeological interest in the site

There are only two areas of limited interest in the proposed housing area. These include the undated ditch in Trench 6 and the potential alluvial material. However these are of little importance as the ditch is undated and is likely to be a field boundary or drainage feature. The probable alluvial layer is interesting in that it may preserve and mask archaeological remains in other parts of the valley, although none were recorded during the evaluation. It is of limited interest within the proposed housing development area.

7.2 Relative importance of the archaeological interest in the site

The archaeological remains are of low archaeological importance as they are limited and are unlikely to address any research questions for the area.

7.3 Physical extent of the archaeological interest in the site

The only archaeological remains were identified in Trench 6, although potential alluvial material was seen in most trenches.

8 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 on behalf of Matt Banks of Glazzard Architects (the Client), acting on behalf of Misters Bros Ltd at the former NALGO sports ground, Battenhall Green, Worcester, Worcestershire (NGR ref SO 86145 53213; HER ref 101928).

The site had been heavily landscaped to construct the sports grounds which used to occupy the site which has resulted in some areas of the site being reduced in height while others, mostly to the south and west were raised.

Only one archaeological feature was identified on site, a ditch (605) in Trench 6. The ditch was aligned northeast to south west and measured 4.80m wide and 0.42m deep, with moderate to shallow sides and a flat base. The ditch did not contain any artefactual remains to date it and the lack of habitation debris suggests it was just a field boundary or drainage feature.

The finds from the site suggest limited activity in the area through the prehistoric and Roman periods, although given the amount of landscaping to have occurred it is possible some of this material was imported onto site.

9 Acknowledgements

Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Matt Banks (Glazzard Architects) and Dale Mister (Mister Bros Ltd), James Dinn (Worcester City Council).

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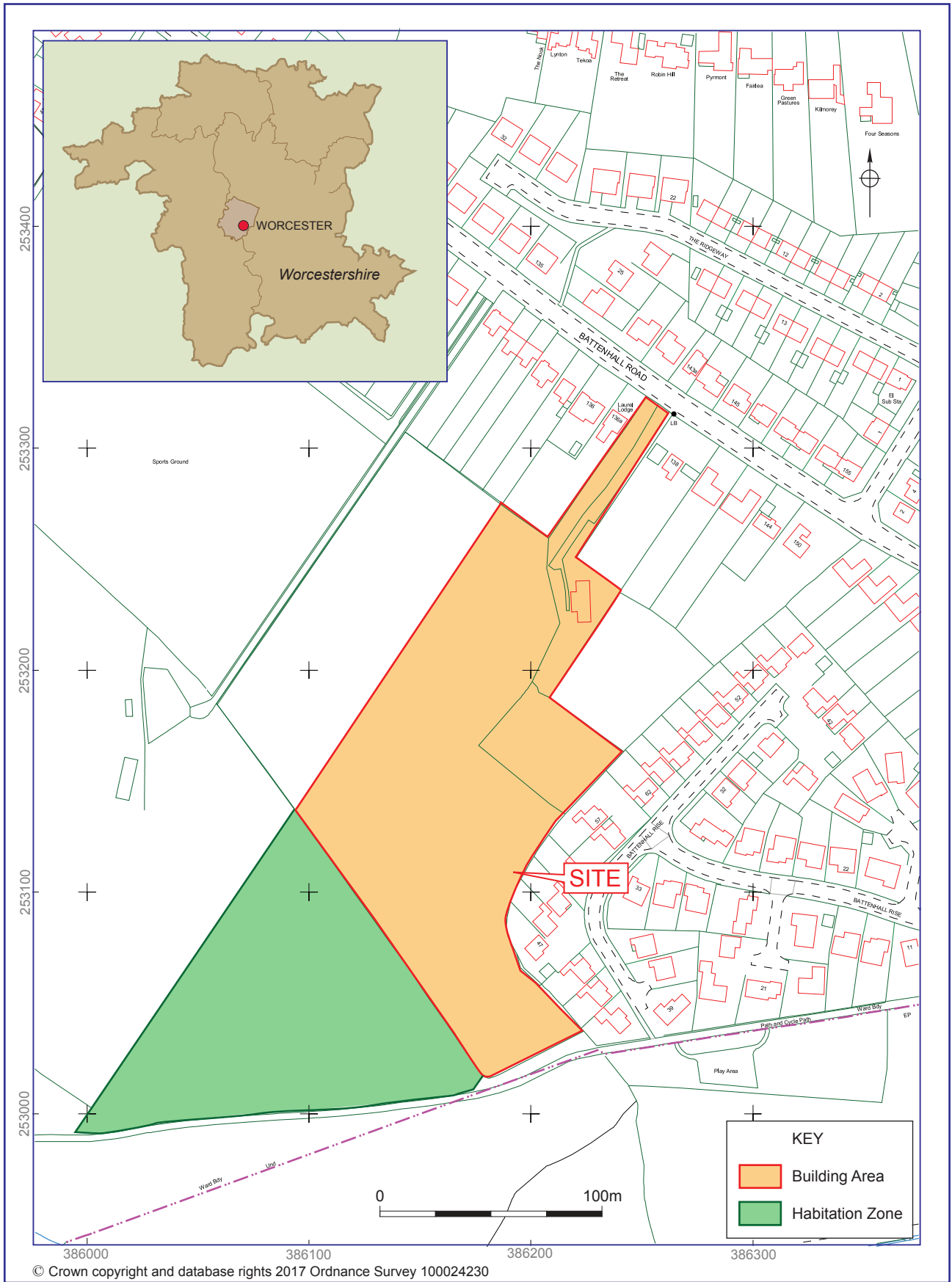
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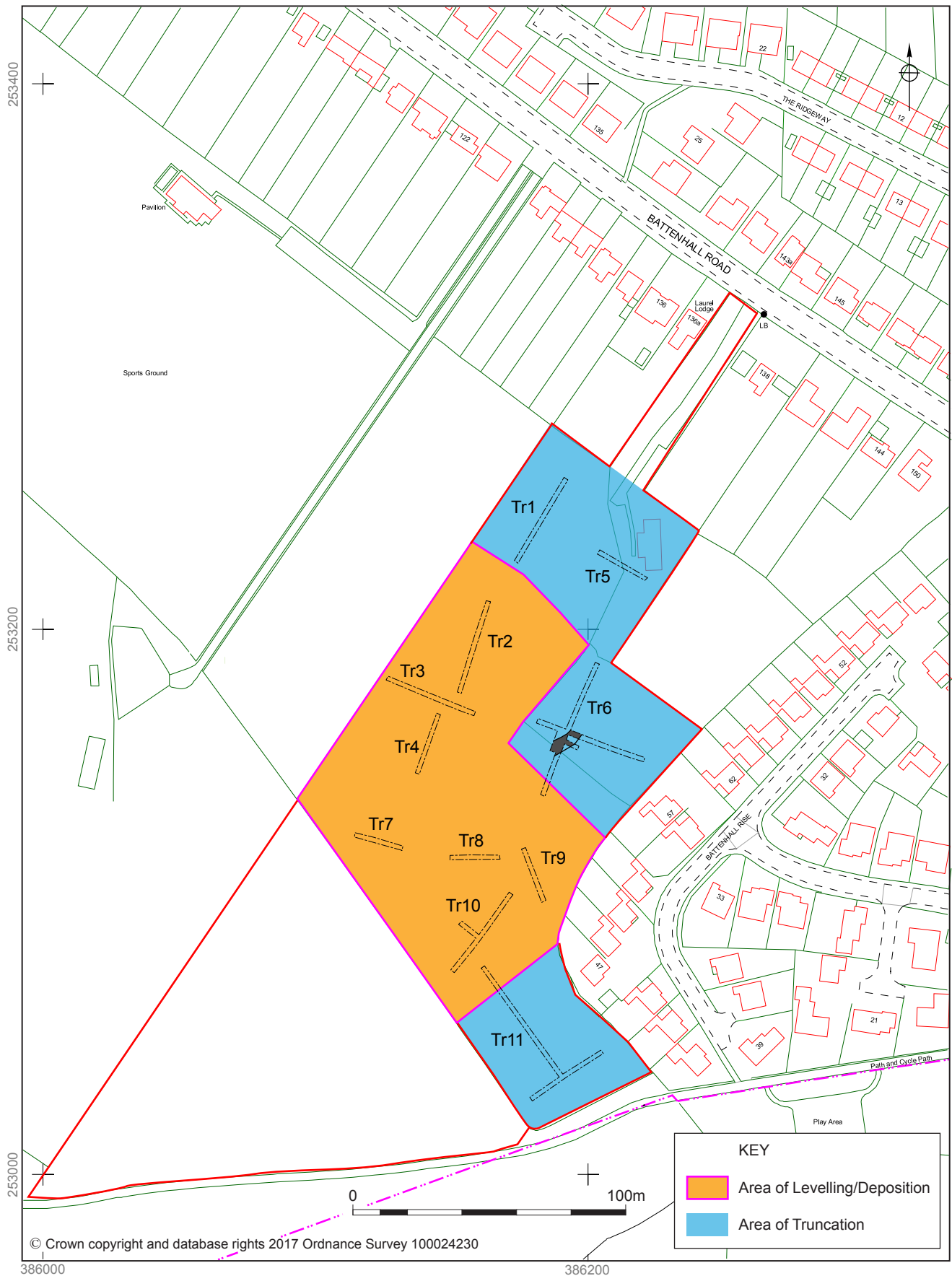
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Figures



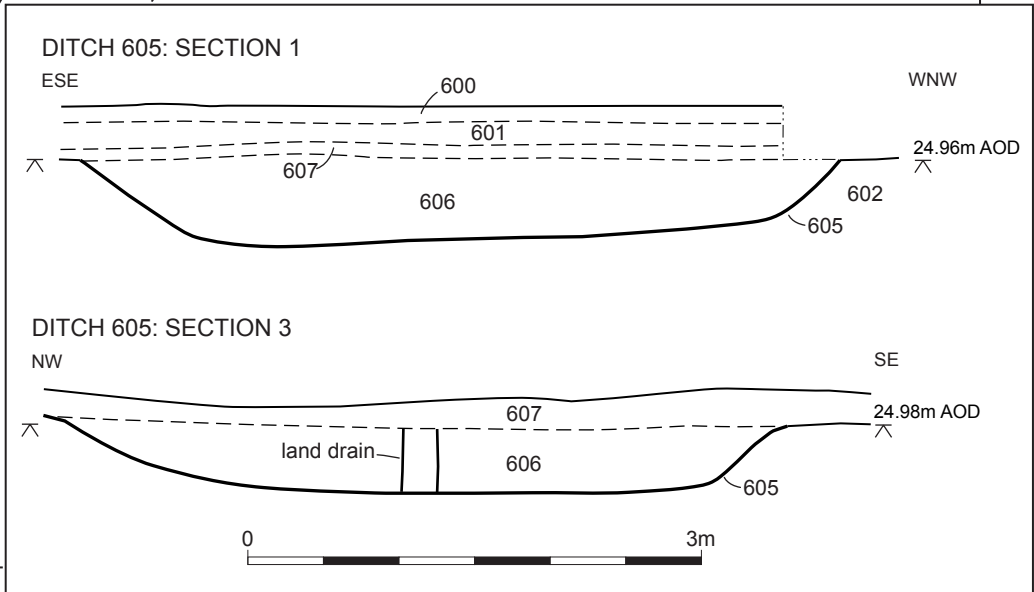
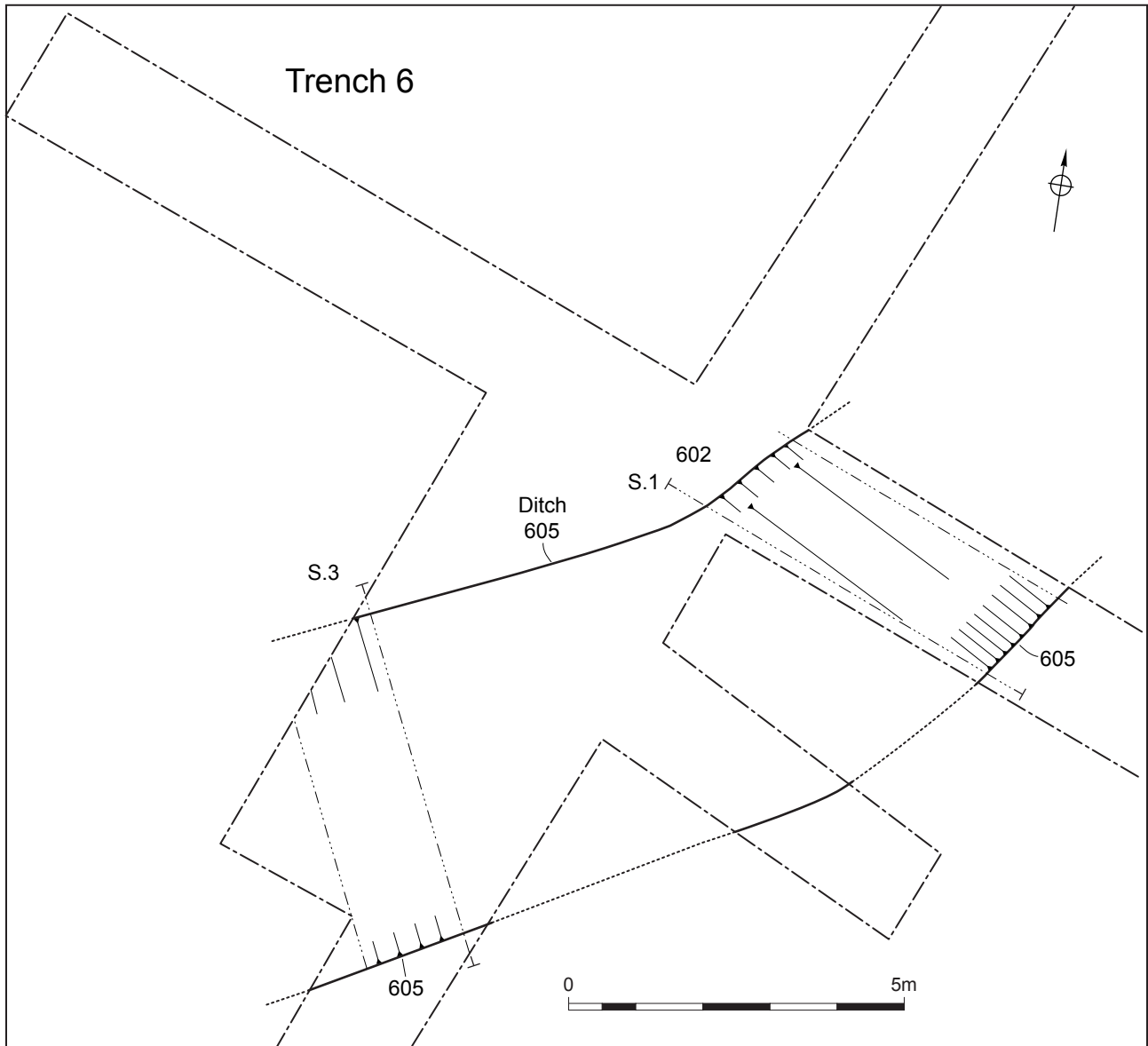
Location of the site

Figure 1



Location of areas of levelling/deposition and truncation

Figure 3



Trench 6: plan and sections

Figure 4

Plates



Plate 1: South facing baulk of Trench 7, western end, showing original soil profile and levelling layers. 1m scale.



Plate 2: West facing baulk of Trench 4, southern end, showing original soil profile and levelling layers. 1m scale.



Plate 3: South-east facing baulk of Trench 10, northern end, showing original soil profile and levelling layers. 1m scale.



Plate 4: South-west facing baulk of Trench 11, showing clinker layer/tennis court base directly overlying natural. 0.40m scale.



Plate 5: Ditch (605) (section 1) facing south, also showing clinker layer for bowling green directly overlying natural. 1m and 0.50m scales.



Plate 6: Ditch (605) (section 2) facing north-east. 1m and 0.50m scales.

Appendix 1 Trench descriptions

Trench 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 35.50m Width: 1.50m Depth: 0.56-0.83m

Orientation: NE-SW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Thickness (m)
100	Topsoil	Mid-dark greyish brown, silty clay. Soft and moderately cohesive. Contains frequent roots, occasional charcoal flecks and occasional CBM fragments.	0.18m
101	Natural	Firm and cohesive pinkish-red clay of prismatic form. Contains Moderate small, gritty silt stone fragments and medium angular lumps.	n/a

Trench 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 35.30m Width: 1.50m Depth: 0.91m

Orientation: NNE-SSW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Thickness (m)
200	Topsoil	Mid-dark greyish brown, silty clay. Soft and moderately cohesive. Contains frequent roots, occasional charcoal flecks and occasional CBM fragments.	0.21
201	Re-deposited natural	Firm and cohesive pinkish-red clay. Contains Moderate small, gritty silt stone fragments and medium angular lumps.	0.21
202	Buried topsoil	Mid greyish brown compact and cohesive silty clay. Occasional charcoal flecks, occ pot and CBM fragments.	0.15
203	Buried subsoil/alluvium	Mid yellowish brown (buff coloured) silty clay of massive form. Moderately compact and cohesive. Contains occasional charcoal flecks and pottery fragments.	0.25
204	Natural	Firm and cohesive pinkish-red clay of prismatic form. Contains Moderate small, gritty silt stone fragments and medium angular lumps.	n/a

Trench 3

Maximum dimensions: Length: 34.80m Width: 1.50m Depth: 1.50m

Orientation: NW-SE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Thickness (m)
300	Topsoil	Mid-dark greyish brown, silty clay. Soft and moderately cohesive. Contains frequent roots, occasional charcoal flecks and occasional CBM fragments.	0.75
301	Re-deposited layers	Firm and cohesive pinkish-red clay. Contains Moderate small, gritty silt stone fragments and medium angular lumps. Only visible on eastern half of trench.	0.20
302	Buried topsoil	Mid greyish brown compact and cohesive silty clay. Occasional charcoal flecks, occ pot and CBM fragments.	0.25m
303	Buried subsoil/alluvium	Mid yellowish brown (buff coloured) silty clay of massive form. Moderately compact and cohesive. Contains occasional charcoal flecks and pottery fragments.	0.75
304	Natural	Firm and cohesive pinkish-red clay of prismatic form. Contains Moderate small, gritty silt stone fragments and medium angular lumps.	n/a

Trench 4

Maximum dimensions: Length: 23.30m Width: 1.50m Depth: 1.18m

Orientation: NNE-SSW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Thickness (m)
400	Topsoil	Mid-dark greyish brown, silty clay. Soft and moderately cohesive. Contains frequent roots, occasional charcoal flecks and occasional CBM fragments.	0.20
401	Re-deposited layers	Firm and cohesive pinkish-red clay, yellowish brown silty clay and topsoil. Contains Moderate small, gritty silt stone fragments and medium angular lumps.	0.46
402	Buried topsoil	Mid greyish brown compact and cohesive silty clay. Occasional charcoal flecks, occ pot and	0.32

Context	Classification	Description	Thickness (m)
		CBM fragments.	
403	Buried subsoil/alluvium	Mid yellowish brown (buff coloured) silty clay of massive form. Moderately compact and cohesive. Contains occasional charcoal flecks and pottery fragments.	0.20
404	Natural	Firm and cohesive pinkish-red clay of prismatic form. Contains Moderate small, gritty silt stone fragments and medium angular lumps.	n/a

Trench 5

Maximum dimensions: Length: 20.20m Width: 1.50m Depth: 0.15-0.53m

Orientation: NE-SW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Thickness (m)
500	Topsoil	Mid-dark greyish brown, silty clay. Soft and moderately cohesive. Contains lots of brick demolition rubble and CBM fragments.	0.40
501	Re-deposited natural	Firm and cohesive pinkish-red clay. Contains Moderate small, gritty silt stone fragments and medium angular lumps.	0.13
502	Buried topsoil	Mid greyish brown compact and cohesive silty clay. Occasional charcoal flecks, occ pot and CBM fragments.	0.10
503	Natural	Firm and cohesive pinkish-red clay of prismatic form. Contains Moderate small, gritty silt stone fragments and medium angular lumps.	n/a

Trench 6

Maximum dimensions: Length: 107m Width: 1.50m Depth: 0.30-0.63m

Orientation: Cross shaped, NE-SW and NW-SE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Thickness (m)
600	Topsoil	Mid-dark greyish brown, silty clay. Soft and moderately cohesive. Contains lots of brick demolition rubble and CBM fragments.	0.15

Context	Classification	Description	Thickness (m)
601	Clinker layer	Loose and uncohesive clinker levelling layer.	0.15
602	Natural	Firm and cohesive pinkish-red clay of prismatic form. Contains Moderate small, gritty silt stone fragments and medium angular lumps.	n/a
603	Re-deposited natural	Firm and cohesive pinkish-red clay. Contains Moderate small, gritty silt stone fragments and medium angular lumps.	0.15
604	Buried subsoil/alluvium	Mid yellowish brown (buff coloured) silty clay of massive form. Moderately compact and cohesive. Contains occasional charcoal flecks and pottery fragments.	0.18
605	Ditch cut	Probable ditch cut aligned NE-SW. Eastern edge is steeper, at approximately 45°, breaking sharply to a flat base. The western edge is shallower at approximately 20°-30°, gradually breaking to the base. Filled by (606). 4.80m wide and 0.42m deep.	
606	Ditch fill	Mid yellowish brown (buff coloured) silty clay of massive form. Moderately compact and cohesive. Becomes more friable in the upper 10cm. Contains occasional charcoal flecks.	0.42
607	Re-deposited natural	Re-deposited natural over ditch cut containing moderate fired clay fragments and pot.	0.20

Trench 7

Maximum dimensions: Length: 18.20m Width: 1.50m Depth: 1.58m

Orientation: ENE-WSW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Thickness (m)
700	Topsoil	Mid-dark greyish brown, silty clay. Soft and moderately cohesive. Contains frequent roots, occasional charcoal flecks and occasional CBM fragments.	0.19m
701	Re-deposited layers	Firm and cohesive pinkish-red clay, yellowish brown silty clay and topsoil. Contains Moderate small, gritty silt stone fragments and medium angular lumps.	0.66m
702	Buried topsoil	Mid greyish brown compact and cohesive silty	0.08

Context	Classification	Description	Thickness (m)
		clay. Occasional charcoal flecks, occ pot and CBM fragments.	
703	Buried subsoil/alluvium	Mid yellowish brown (buff coloured) silty clay of massive form. Moderately compact and cohesive. Contains occasional charcoal flecks and pottery fragments.	0.60
704	Natural	Firm and cohesive pinkish-red clay of prismatic form. Contains Moderate small, gritty silt stone fragments and medium angular lumps.	n/a

Trench 8

Maximum dimensions: Length: 18.10m Width: 1.50m Depth: 1.14m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Thickness (m)
800	Topsoil	Mid-dark greyish brown, silty clay. Soft and moderately cohesive. Contains frequent roots, occasional charcoal flecks and occasional CBM fragments.	0.28
801	Re-deposited layers	Firm and cohesive pinkish-red clay, yellowish brown silty clay and topsoil. Contains Moderate small, gritty silt stone fragments and medium angular lumps.	0.41
802	Buried topsoil	Mid greyish brown compact and cohesive silty clay. Occasional charcoal flecks, occ pot and CBM fragments.	0.15
803	Buried subsoil/alluvium	Mid yellowish brown (buff coloured) silty clay of massive form. Moderately compact and cohesive. Contains occasional charcoal flecks and pottery fragments.	0.30
804	Natural	Firm and cohesive pinkish-red clay of prismatic form. Contains Moderate small, gritty silt stone fragments and medium angular lumps.	n/a

Trench 9

Maximum dimensions: Length: 20.90m Width: 1.50m Depth: 0.63m

Orientation: NE-SW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Thickness (m)
900	Topsoil	Mid-dark greyish brown, silty clay. Soft and moderately cohesive. Contains frequent roots, occasional charcoal flecks and occasional CBM fragments.	0.33
901	Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown (buff coloured) silty clay of massive form. Moderately compact and cohesive. Contains occasional charcoal flecks and pottery fragments.	0.30
902	Natural	Firm and cohesive pinkish-red clay of prismatic form. Contains Moderate small, gritty silt stone fragments and medium angular lumps.	n/a

Trench 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 43.66m Width: 1.55m Depth: 0.65m

Orientation: T-shaped, NE-SW and NW-SE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Thickness (m)
1000	Topsoil	Mid-dark greyish brown, silty clay. Soft and moderately cohesive. Contains frequent roots, occasional charcoal flecks and occasional CBM fragments.	0.24
1001	Re-deposited natural	Firm and cohesive pinkish-red clay. Contains Moderate small, gritty silt stone fragments and medium angular lumps.	0.15
1002	Buried topsoil	Mid greyish brown compact and cohesive silty clay. Occasional charcoal flecks, occ pot and CBM fragments.	0.14
1003	Buried subsoil/alluvium	Mid yellowish brown (buff coloured) silty clay of massive form. Moderately compact and cohesive. Contains occasional charcoal flecks and pottery fragments.	0.12
1004	Natural	Firm and cohesive pinkish-red clay of prismatic form. Contains Moderate small, gritty silt stone fragments and medium angular lumps.	n/a

Trench 11

Maximum dimensions: Length: 80.25m Width: 1.50m Depth: 0.25-0.42m

Orientation: T-shaped, NE-SW and NW-SE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Thickness (m)
1100	Topsoil	Mid-dark greyish brown, silty clay. Soft and moderately cohesive. Contains frequent roots, occasional charcoal flecks and occasional CBM fragments.	0.10
1102	Re-deposited natural	Firm and cohesive pinkish-red clay. Contains Moderate small, gritty silt stone fragments and medium angular lumps.	0.12
1103	Buried topsoil	Mid greyish brown compact and cohesive silty clay. Occasional charcoal flecks, occ pot and CBM fragments.	0.12
1104	Buried subsoil/alluvium	Mid yellowish brown (buff coloured) silty clay of massive form. Moderately compact and cohesive. Contains occasional charcoal flecks and pottery fragments.	0.08
1105	Natural	Firm and cohesive pinkish-red clay of prismatic form. Contains Moderate small, gritty silt stone fragments and medium angular lumps.	n/a
1106	Clinker	Loose and uncohesive clinker levelling layer.	0.25

Appendix 2 Technical information

The archive (site code: WSM 101928)

The archive consists of:

- 2 Context records AS1
- 3 Field progress reports AS2
- 1 Photographic records AS3
- 70 Digital photographs
- 1 Drawing number catalogues AS4
- 3 Scale drawings
- 11 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:

Worcester City Museum and Art Gallery

Museums Worcestershire

Foregate Street

Worcester

WR1 2PW

Tel. Worcester (01905) 25371
