

Archaeological evaluation at Churchfields, Kidderminster

Worcestershire Archaeology
for Jacobs Consultancy Ltd

September 2019



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Archaeological evaluation report



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SITE INFORMATION

Site name: Churchfields Highway Infrastructure Scheme
Site code: WSM71456
Local planning authority: Wyre Forest District Council
Planning reference: 18/000025/REG3
Central NGR: SO 8325 7705
Commissioning client: Jacobs Consulting Ltd
Client project reference: 694944CH
WA project number: P5584
WA report number: 2730
HER reference: WSM71456
Oasis reference: fieldsec1-364127
Museum accession number: -

DOCUMENT CONTROL PANEL

Version	Date	Author	Details	Approved by
1	05/09/2019	Richard Bradley	Draft for comment	Tom Vaughan

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Archaeological evaluation at Churchfields, Kidderminster, Worcestershire

By Richard Bradley

With contributions by Rob Hedge

Illustrations by Carolyn Hunt

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Worcestershire Archaeology in August 2019 of land off Churchfields, Kidderminster, Worcestershire (NGR SO 8325 7705). Two trenches were excavated within car parking areas either side of a former car showroom and garage. The project was commissioned by Jacobs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Worcestershire County Council, in advance of proposed infrastructure improvements as part of the Churchfields Highways Infrastructure Scheme.

The archaeological deposits identified were all of post-medieval and modern date, dating from the 17th to 18th century onwards. Soil deposits suggested that the land was formerly in agricultural or horticultural use before being developed. Structural remains of 19th century date, including part of a cellar, as well as an associated yard surface, can be associated with properties shown on historic mapping prior to their demolition in the 20th century. There was no evidence of earlier features, although a single medieval pitcher jug handle was of particular interest. Whilst residual, this was unabraded and may reflect the reported presence of medieval manor house(s) in the vicinity.

Report

1 Introduction

1.1 Background to the project

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Worcestershire Archaeology in August 2019 of land off Churchfields, Kidderminster, Worcestershire (NGR SO 8325 7705; Figure 1). Two trenches were excavated within car parking areas either side of a former car showroom and garage. The project was commissioned by Jacobs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Worcestershire County Council, in advance of proposed infrastructure improvements as part of the Churchfields Highways Infrastructure Scheme. Planning permission for the scheme has been granted subject to a number of conditions, including a programme of archaeological works (ref. 18/000025/REG3).

The archaeological advisor to Worcestershire County Council considered that the proposed development has the potential to impact upon possible heritage assets, being in close proximity to the possible site of a medieval manor house (HER ref. WSM20721) and numerous post-medieval buildings. As such, consultation between Jacobs Consulting Ltd and the archaeological advisor in November 2018 and January 2019 (email exchange) agreed the required archaeological investigation for the development scheme comprising trial trenching and targeted monitoring during groundworks. This report is concerned with the first stage of these investigations.

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the project was prepared by Jacobs Consulting Ltd (Thomas 2019) and approved by the archaeological advisor. The evaluation was undertaken in line with the WSI. It also conforms to the industry guidelines and standards set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in *Standard and guidance: for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a) as well as the *Standards and guidelines for archaeological projects in Worcestershire* (WCC 2010).

1.2 Site location, topography and geology

The site is located to the north of Kidderminster town centre, just beyond what was historically the core of the medieval town. Around 200m to the south-west is St Mary and All Saints Church, with the name Churchfields reflective of this proximity. The site is largely level, at around 50m AOD, on land that until recently was used for commercial purposes and is currently occupied by a former car showroom and garage with associated car parking (Plate 1). Surrounding buildings, both to the north-east and south-west, serve similar functions. The north-west side of the site is bounded by Churchfields road, the south-east side by a roundabout which forms part of St Mary's ring road.

The underlying geology comprises sandstone bedrock of the Wildmoor Sandstone Member, formed during the Triassic period, overlain by superficial deposits of Holt Heath sand and gravels (BGS 2019).

2 Archaeological and historical background

The archaeological background to the overall scheme was discussed in an Environmental Assessment Report, as well as being presented in the WSI (Thomas 2019). These documents detail both the history of surrounding land use and the archaeological potential of the site and are, therefore, only briefly repeated below:

The only prehistoric evidence recorded in the vicinity of the site comprises the findspot of a stone axe-hammer (WSM68135). The axe is recorded from excavation works on Church Street, to the south-west of the site, although the precise location of the discovery is unknown. Nearby, two Roman coins (WSM07485) were found within the reception area of the Church of St Mary and All Saints.

The potential site of a manor house (WSM20721) has been identified to the west, at Clensmore Street. The Bisset family acquired Kidderminster in the mid-12th century and it is thought that a manor house was constructed near to the church. During the widening of Hall Street, now removed by St Mary's ring road, a section of brick-faced sandstone wall was identified: this was recorded to have cut through a hearth containing 12th century pottery (WSM19997). It is possible that this was part of another, slightly later property, Blount Manor House, built in the 13th century (WSM40267).

Various post-medieval buildings are recorded from historic mapping adjacent to the site and within the overall scheme area (WSM36429; WSM12893; WSM36233; WSM36234; WSM36059; WSM36061; WSM36065 and WSM40383). A number of these are related to the rapid development of the town throughout this period, largely driven by expansion of the textile industry.

3 Project aims

A series of specific project aims for the archaeological investigation were outlined in the WSI (Thomas 2019). These were:

- To enable the timely discharge of the archaeological planning conditions;
- To establish the presence/absence, extent and significance of any previously unknown archaeological assets within the Scheme;
- To mitigate the impact of the Scheme on any archaeological assets present through investigation and recording;
- To disseminate the results of the archaeological investigation in a format and manner appropriate to their significance;
- To generate an accessible and useable archive which will allow future research of any evidence identified to be undertaken.

4 Project methodology

As noted above, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the project was prepared by Jacobs Consulting Ltd (Thomas 2019). Fieldwork was undertaken on 13 and 14 August 2019. The Worcestershire Archaeology project number is P5584 and the Worcestershire HER event reference is WSM71456.

Two trenches were excavated in a non-gridded layout, positioned within the footprint of a proposed new link road. The location of the trenches is shown in Figure 2. One trench was 22m in length and 2.2m in width, the other was 15.5m in length and 2.2m in width; these covered 82.5m² in total area. This was a reduction in intended coverage as the extent of the trenches was constrained by numerous on-site logistical considerations (access for the machine and the presence of other contractors), the location of live services, and the proximity of existing buildings and fencing.

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed under constant archaeological supervision using a 360° tracked excavator, employing a toothless bucket. Subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. Clean surfaces were inspected and selected deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual material, as well as to determine their nature. Deposits were recorded according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012) and trench and feature locations were surveyed using a differential GPS with an accuracy limit set at <0.04m. On completion of excavation, trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material.

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

The project archive is currently held at the offices of Worcestershire Archaeology. Subject to the agreement of the landowner it is anticipated that it will be deposited at Museums Worcestershire.

5 Archaeological results

5.1 Introduction

The trenches and features recorded are shown in Figures 2-3 and Plates 1-5. The trench and context inventory is presented in Appendix 1.

5.2 Phasing

5.2.1 Natural deposits

The natural substrate was clearly identified in both Trench 1 and Trench 2 (109; 205), at approximately 49m and 49.50m AOD respectively. This comprised loose light-mid orangey brown sand with frequent gravels (Plates 2 and 5) consistent with the mapped geology for the area.

5.2.2 Phase 1: Post-medieval

In both trenches, a comparable sequence of humic sandy silt soil deposits directly overlay the natural sand and gravel (Plate 4). The lowest of these, 0.40m in depth, contained 17th to 18th century pottery and ceramic building material (CBM), as well as a residual piece of 12th or early 13th century pottery (108; 204). The upper deposit was slightly darker in colour, up to 0.28m in depth, with 18th century CBM and clay pipe within (110; 203). It is likely that these represent reworked layers of garden or agricultural soil.

5.2.3 Phase 2: Modern

In Trench 1, a thin black silty ash layer (107) partly covered the probable garden soil layers, thought to be a levelling layer derived from industrial activity in the surrounding area. This underlay a small area of brick paving with a drain grate (106), considered to be a yard surface located to the rear of properties shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 2; Plate 2). One of the properties was visible at the south-east end of trench as a partially surviving vaulted cellar (103; 104) of 19th century date. This was inaccessible due to the depth and collapsing sides (it extended 2.80m down below the current ground surface to 47.40m AOD), but it was possible to see that the red brick walls were once whitewashed and that the floor (105) was blackened through use (Plate 3). The cellar had been backfilled with loose brick rubble and metalwork (102) from demolished buildings and contained 20th century pottery and tile.

At the north-east end of Trench 2, above the post-medieval soil layers was general grubbed out rubble with old services (202), reflecting the location of the trench in proximity to the back walls of a number of demolished properties (see Figure 2).

Both trenches were sealed by light grey hardcore (101; 201) and tarmac (100; 200) comprising the current ground surface (Plate 4).

6 Artefactual evidence, by Rob Hedge

6.1 Artefact methodology

The finds work reported here conforms with the following guidance: for findswork by ClfA (2014b), for pottery analysis by PCRG/SGRP/MPRG (2016), for archive creation by AAF (2011), and for museum deposition by SMA (1993).

6.1.1 Recovery policy

Recovery of artefacts was undertaken according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012).

6.1.2 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. The date was used for determining the broad date of phases defined for the site. All information was recorded on Microsoft Access database.

The pottery and ceramic building material was examined under x20 magnification and referenced as appropriate by fabric type and form according to the fabric reference series maintained by Worcestershire Archaeology (Hurst and Rees 1992; WAAS 2017).

6.1.3 Discard policy

Artefacts from topsoil and subsoil and unstratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained, unless they are of intrinsic interest (e.g. worked flint or flint debitage, featured pottery sherds, and other potential 'registered artefacts'). Large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material, unless there is some special reason to retain (such as local production) may be noted and not retained, or, if appropriate, a representative sample will be retained. Discard of finds from post-medieval and earlier deposits will only be instituted with reference to museum collection policy and/or with agreement of the local museum.

6.2 Artefact analysis

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

The assemblage came from five stratified contexts. With the exception of a single residual sherd of medieval pottery, it dated to the post-medieval and modern periods (see Table 1). Artefact condition was variable. Medieval and post-medieval pottery was in good, unabraded condition with a high mean sherd size of 45.4g. The modern pottery was in very poor condition with a low mean sherd size of 7.4g.

period	material class	object specific type	count	weight(g)
medieval	ceramic	pot	1	66
late med/early post-med	ceramic	roof tile	1	64
post-medieval	ceramic	clay pipe	3	15
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	6	164
post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile	1	25
post-medieval/modern	ceramic	brick/tile	1	3
post-medieval/modern	ceramic	tile	2	97
post-medieval/modern	glass	vessel	1	4
modern	ceramic	mosaic	3	12
modern	ceramic	pot	7	64
modern	glass	pot	10	14
undated	animal bone	sheep/goat metapodial	2	25
Totals			38	553

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

broad period	fabric code	fabric common name	count	weight(g)
medieval	64.1	Worcester-type sandy glazed ware	1	66
post-medieval	77	Midlands yellow ware	2	134
post-medieval	78	Post-medieval red ware	1	18
post-medieval	91	Post-medieval buff wares	1	9
modern	81.4	Miscellaneous late stoneware	4	20
modern	85	Modern china	5	47
Totals			14	294

Table 2: Quantification of the pottery by fabric

6.2.1 Summary artefactual evidence by period

For the finds from individual features, including specific types of pottery, consult Tables 3 and 2 in that order and in combination.

Medieval

A single sherd of Worcester-type sandy ware (fabric 64.1) was residual within soil layer (204). Part of a stabbed handle and rim (c 140mm diameter), with a reddish surface and patchy glaze, is probably from a large Type 1 tripod pitcher of 12th or early 13th century date (Bryant 2004).

Post-medieval

Small quantities of post-medieval domestic pottery, clay tobacco pipe, and building material, reflect nearby occupation in the 17th to mid-18th century. It is in fresh condition, suggesting little post-depositional disturbance.

Modern

A wide range of 20th century domestic material, including pottery, glass, and mosaic tile, was encountered within cellar backfill (102).

context	material class	object specific type	count	weight (g)	start date	end date	TPQ date range
102	ceramic	pot	4	20	1900	1950	AD 1900 - 1960
	ceramic	pot	2	3	1800	2000	
	ceramic	pot	3	44	1900	1960	
	ceramic	tile	2	97	1850	1950	
	ceramic	mosaic	3	12	1900	1960	
	glass	pot	10	14	1900	1960	
	glass	vessel	1	4	1850	1960	
108	ceramic	pot	1	9	1680	1780	AD 1680 - 1780
	ceramic	brick/tile	1	3	1600	1900	
110	ceramic	roof tile	1	25	1600	1800	AD 1600 - 1800
	ceramic	clay pipe	2	5	1600	1910	
	animal bone	sheep/goat metapodial	1	15			
203	ceramic	clay pipe	1	10	1730	1780	AD 1730 - 1780
204	ceramic	roof tile	1	64	1470	1700	AD 1600 -

context	material class	object specific type	count	weight (g)	start date	end date	TPQ date range
	ceramic	pot	1	18	1600	1800	1750
	ceramic	pot	2	134	1570	1750	
	ceramic	pot	1	66	1100	1250	
	animal bone	sheep/goat metapodial	1	10			

Table 3: Summary of context dating based on artefacts

6.3 Recommendations

6.3.1 Further analysis and reporting

No further work on this assemblage is required.

6.3.2 Discard and retention

The assemblage is not considered worthy of retention, although the final decision rests with Museums Worcestershire.

7 Environmental evidence

Environmental sampling was undertaken according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012). In the event no deposits were identified which were considered to be suitable for environmental analysis.

8 Discussion and conclusions

The low archaeological potential of this site, as discussed in an Environmental Assessment Report and the WSI (Thomas 2019), has been supported by the evaluation trenching. The archaeological deposits and features identified were all of post-medieval and modern date, dating from the 17th to 18th century onwards. These indicate that the land was formerly in agricultural or horticultural use, before being developed in the 19th century, and suggest that it was unlikely for significant earlier occupation to have extended into this area. However, the presence of a single medieval pitcher jug handle was of particular interest. Although residual, this was unabraded and unlikely to have travelled far, potentially being related to the 12th to 13th century manor house(s) thought to have existed in the vicinity. In this regard, the natural substrate was visible in both trenches and, although later structural activity had, in places, clearly truncated this, some areas remained undisturbed. It is possible, therefore, that if features beyond the trench limits do exist then they could survive relatively intact below the post-medieval soil layers.

Comparison with historic mapping shows that the remains of a cellar, as well as an adjacent yard surface, can be associated with properties fronting onto the north-west side of Dudley Street, which previously ran through the site area. The cellar survived to considerable depth, but had been affected by substantial demolition in the 20th century. Other, grubbed out structural remains are likely to have been from outbuildings and yard areas within or adjacent to the back of properties on the south-east side of Dudley Street. Generally, the later finds are consistent with domestic activity and represent the remains of the conurbation of Kidderminster as it expanded during the 19th century. There was no clear evidence for industrial working in the trenches excavated, though an ashy dumped deposit could potentially be secondary indications of working in the area. This is not unexpected given the nature of the site and known activity in the vicinity, but was not sufficient evidence to characterise the type or extent of works being undertaken.

The impact of later 20th century development and insertion of services on the site would suggest that, as far as can be reasonably identified, it is doubtful that large sections of complete properties or street frontages will have survived. It is more likely that smaller elements will have avoided destruction and exist piecemeal across the site.

Overall, the methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved. Conditions were suitable in all of the trenches to identify the presence or absence of archaeological features. It is considered that the nature, density and distribution of archaeological features provide an accurate characterisation of this area of the development site.

9 Project personnel

The fieldwork was led by Richard Bradley (MCIfA), assisted by Hazel Whitefoot.

The project was managed by Tom Vaughan (MCIfA). The report was produced and collated by Richard Bradley. Specialist contributions and individual sections of the report are attributed to the relevant authors throughout the text.

10 Acknowledgements

Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank the following for their assistance during the project: Lewis Warburton and Wesley Tudge (Alun Griffiths Ltd), Nathan Thomas (Jacobs Consultancy Ltd), and Emma Hancox (Historic Environment Policy and Advisory Manager, Worcestershire County Council)

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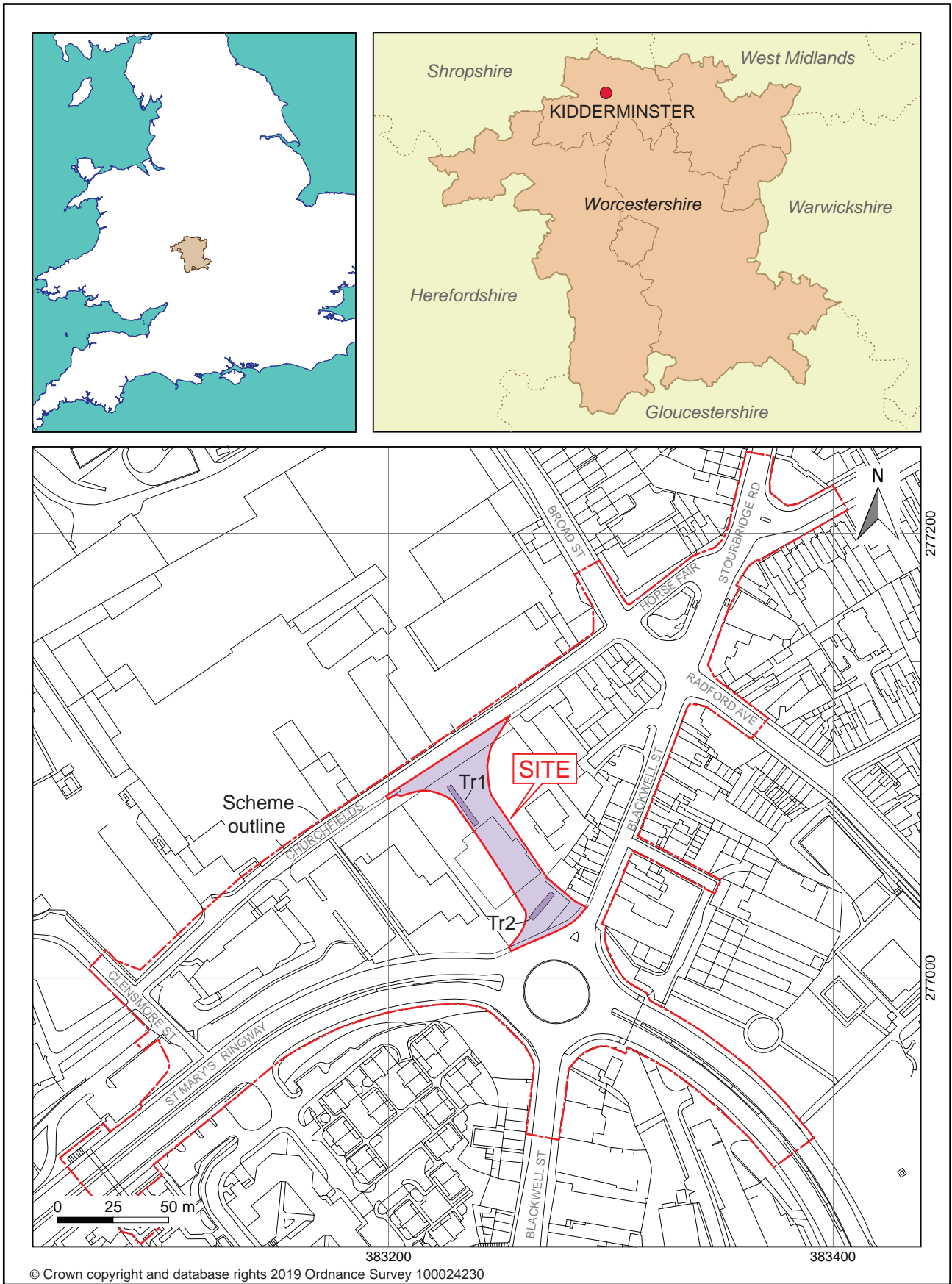
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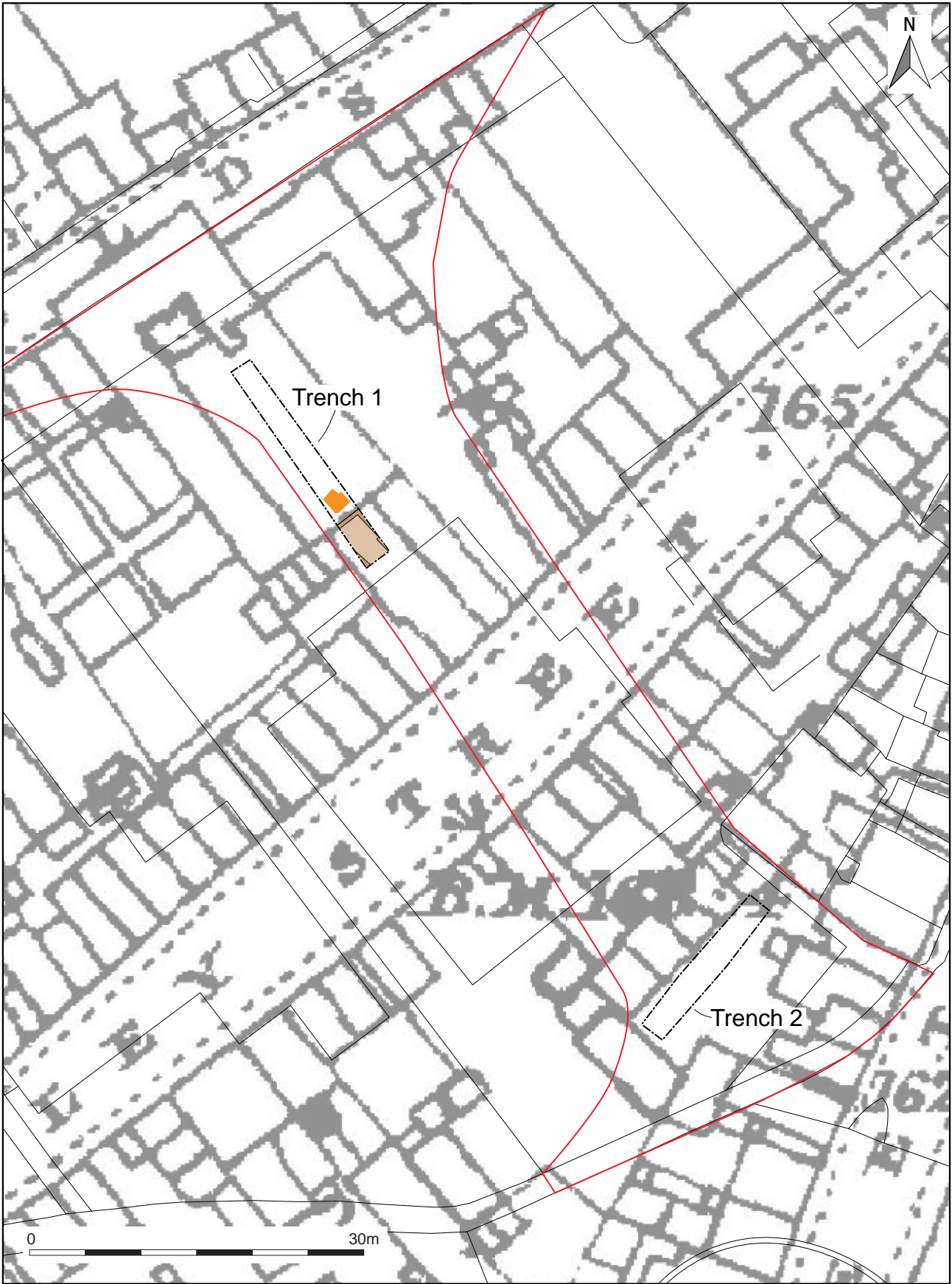
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Figures



Location of the site

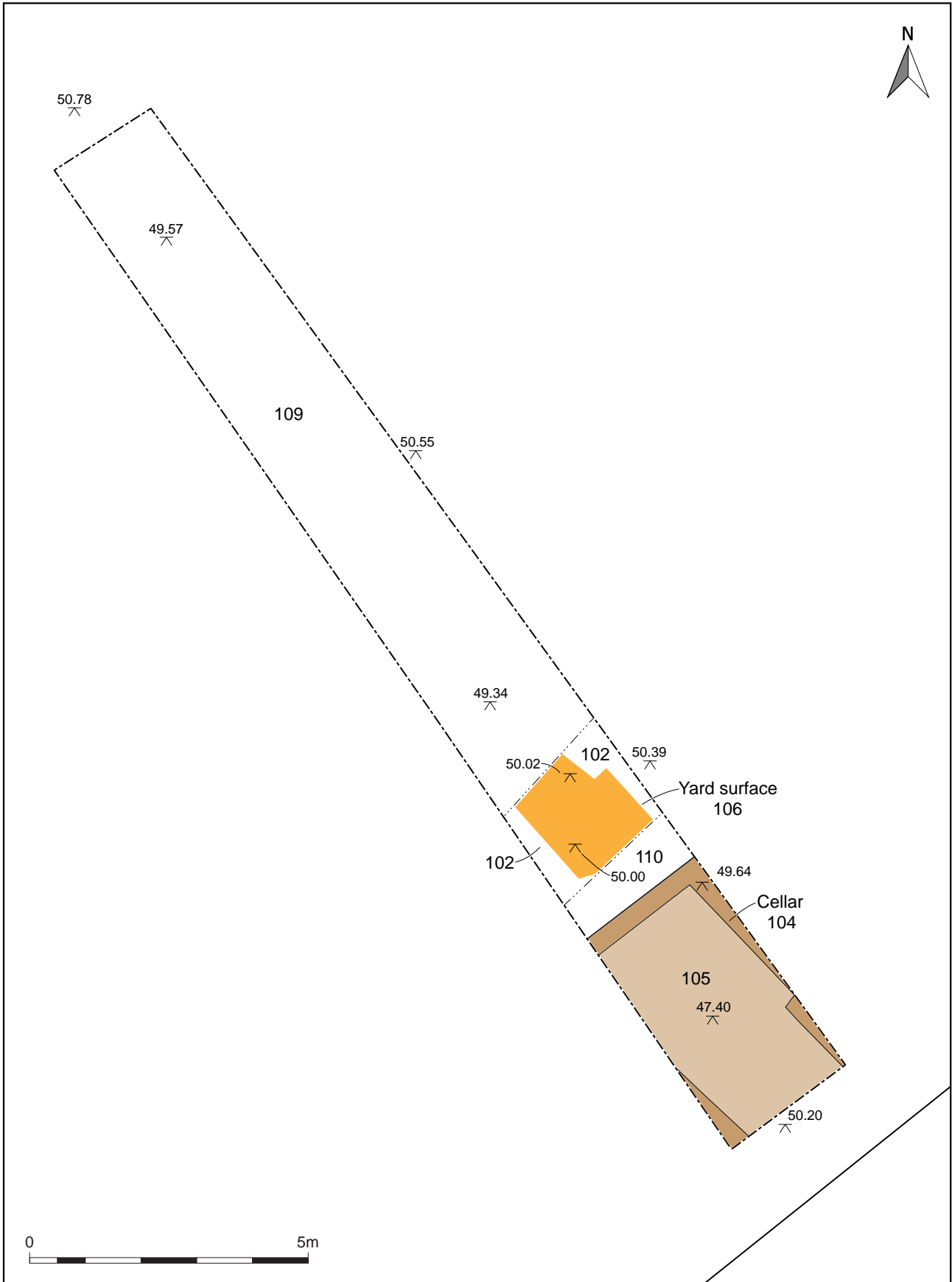
Figure 1



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Trenches in relation to properties shown on 1st edition OS

Figure 2



Plan of Trench 1

Figure 3

Plates



Plate 1: South-east part of the site, facing west, no scales



Plate 2: Trench 1, facing north-west, with yard surface 106 in foreground, 1m scales



Plate 3: Trench 1, cellar 104 during machine removal of infill 102, facing north-west, no scales

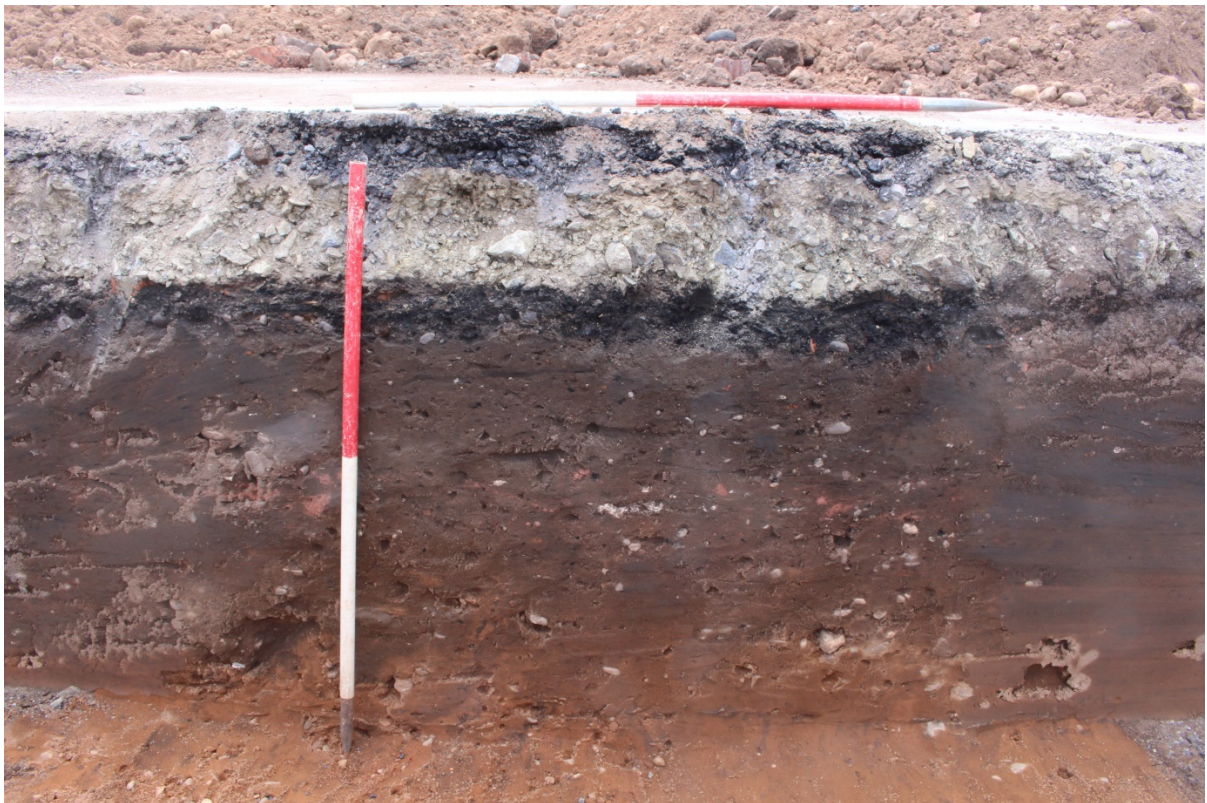


Plate 4: Trench 1 section, facing south-west, showing soil deposits, 1m scales



Plate 5: Trench 2, facing south-west, 1m scales

Appendix 1: Trench descriptions

Trench 1

Length: 22m Width: 2.2m Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
100	Surface	Layer	Tarmac car park	0.08	Indurated dark black tarmac
101	Layer	Layer	Hardcore bedding	0.17	Very compact light grey gravel
102	Layer	Layer	Cellar backfill/general made ground	2.55	Friable dark orangey brown sandy silt rubble
103	Roof	Structure	Vaulted cellar roof	unexc	
104	Wall	Structure	All cellar walls	unexc	
105	Floor Surface	Structure	Cellar brick floor	unexc	
106	Floor Surface	Structure	Partial brick yard surface	0.07	
107	Layer	Layer	Black ashy soil	0.13	Friable black sandy silt/ash
108	Layer	Layer	Brown garden soil layer	0.40	Moderately compact mid orangey brown sandy silt
109	Natural	Layer	Natural sand and gravel	0.15+	Loose light orangey brown sand
110	Layer	Layer	Dark brown charcoal soil	0.20	Moderately compact dark grey brown sandy silt

Trench 2

Length: 15.5m Width: 2.2m Orientation: NE-SW

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
200	Surface	Layer	Tarmac car park	0.08	Indurated black tarmac
201	Layer	Layer	Hardcore bedding	0.10	Loose dark grey black gravel hardcore
202	Layer	Layer	General rubble made ground	0.20	Firm mid orange brown and dark grey black rubble
203	Layer	Layer	Dark charcoal/ashy brown soil layer	0.28	Moderately compact dark grey brown sandy silt
204	Layer	Layer	Brown garden soil layer	0.39	Moderately compact mid orangey brown sandy silt
205	Natural	Layer	Natural sand and gravel	0.15+	Loose mid orange sand

Appendix 2: Summary of project archive (WSM71456)

TYPE	DETAILS*
Artefacts and Environmental	Animal bones, Ceramics, other
Paper	Diary (Field progress form), Plan
Digital	Database, GIS, Images raster/digital photography, Survey, Text

*OASIS terminology

Appendix 3: Summary of data for HER

WSM 71456

P5584 Artefacts

period	material class	object specific type	start date	end date	count	weight(g)	specialist report?	key assemblage
medieval	ceramic	pot	1100	1250	1	66	Y	N
late med/early post-med	ceramic	roof tile	1470	1700	1	64	Y	N
post-medieval	ceramic	clay pipe	1600	1910	2	5	Y	N
post-medieval	ceramic	clay pipe	1730	1780	1	10	Y	N
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1570	1750	2	134	Y	N
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1600	1800	1	18	Y	N
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1680	1780	1	9	Y	N
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1800	2000	2	3	Y	N
post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile	1600	1800	1	25	Y	N
post-medieval/modern	ceramic	brick/tile	1600	1900	1	3	Y	N
post-medieval/modern	ceramic	tile	1850	1950	2	97	Y	N
post-medieval/modern	glass	vessel	1850	1960	1	4	Y	N
modern	ceramic	mosaic	1900	1960	3	12	Y	N
modern	ceramic	pot	1900	1950	4	20	Y	N
modern	ceramic	pot	1900	1960	3	44	Y	N
modern	glass	pot	1900	1960	10	14	Y	N
undated	animal bone	sheep/goat metapodial			2	25	N	N