

Archaeological evaluation of Land at Churchfields Kidderminster Worcestershire

Worcestershire Archaeology
for RPS Heritage

July 2020



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LAND AT CHURCHFIELDS KIDDERMINSTER WORCESTERSHIRE

Archaeological evaluation report



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Worcestershire Archaeology
Worcestershire Archive & Archaeology Service
The Hive
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SITE INFORMATION

Site name:	Churchfields, Kidderminster, Worcestershire
Local planning authority:	Wyre Forest District Council
Planning reference:	18/0285/OUTL
Central NGR:	SO 83078 77159
Commissioning client:	RPS Heritage
Client project reference:	JAC262687
WA project number:	P5709
WA report number:	2830
HER reference:	WSM73040
Oasis reference:	Fieldsec1-398169
Museum accession number:	-

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Archaeological evaluation of land at Churchfields, Kidderminster, Worcestershire

By Peter Lovett

With contributions by Rob Hedge

Illustrations by Tim Cornah and Jamie Wilkins

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA) in June 2020 of land at Churchfields, Kidderminster, Worcestershire (NGR SO 83078 77159). This comprised five evaluation trenches. The project was commissioned by RPS Heritage on behalf of Vistry Partnerships, in advance of proposed residential redevelopment. A planning application has been submitted to Wyre Forest District Council.

Five trenches were excavated across the site of a former manufactory, revealing the well-preserved remains of the walls of various industrial and domestic buildings. The industrial buildings were generally pre-dated by domestic structures, demonstrating the changing use of the landscape from the mid-19th to the 20th century. The structures aligned well with the cartographic evidence available.

The natural ground was observed in various places, and the material directly overlying it was uniformly of post-medieval date. This, allied with the lack of any residual material pre-dating the post-medieval period, suggests that any potential earlier archaeological activity would have been truncated by the 19th century development. As such, the significance of the archaeological remains identified are considered to be low.

Report

1 Introduction

1.1 Background to the project

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA) in June 2020 of land at Churchfields, Kidderminster, Worcestershire (NGR SO 83078 77159). This comprised five evaluation trenches. The project was commissioned by RPS Heritage on behalf of Vistry Partnerships, in advance of a proposed residential redevelopment. A planning application has been submitted to Wyre Forest district council (planning reference 18/0285/OUTL).

The Archaeological Planning Officer for Wyre Forest District Council considered that the proposed development had the potential to impact upon possible heritage assets.

The project conforms to a brief prepared by Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service (WAAS 2020). A WSI was prepared by RPS Heritage (RPS 2020) and approved by the Archaeological Planning Officer for Wyre Forest District Council. The evaluation also conforms to the industry guidelines and standards set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in *Standard and guidance: for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), and the *Standards and guidelines for archaeological projects in Worcestershire* (WCC 2010).

1.2 Site location, topography and geology

The site is located on the northern edge of the town centre, just beyond the ring road. It comprises derelict industrial buildings and hard standing, and is generally flat, lying at 53mAOD though sloping steeply down to 38mAOD at the northern end.

The site is approximately 6.9 ha and is bounded on its northern side by wooded areas leading onto residential zones. To the east lies Broad Street and further residential homes, whilst the southern side is bounded by Churchfields Road with commercial properties beyond. The western side is bounded by Clensmore Street with wooded areas beyond that leading to the River Stour, approximately 100m from the edge of the site. St Mary and All Saints Church lies approximately 60m to the south-west of the site.

The underlying geology comprises bedrock of Wildmoor Sandstone Member formation overlain in the eastern side of the site by superficial deposits of Holt Heath Sand and Gravel Member (BGS 2020).

2 Archaeological and historical background

2.1 Introduction

An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) of the site was undertaken by RPS (2011), with an updated HER search undertaken as part of the WSI (RPS 2020). The findings presented in the DBA and HER search are summarised below.

2.2 Prehistoric and Roman

Whilst evidence from aerial photography suggests that the wider Stour valley was occupied from the prehistoric period, there is no archaeological evidence as yet recovered for such occupation in Kidderminster itself.

Coins of possible Roman date are recorded as having been discovered beneath the floor of St Mary and All Saints Church, although there is some doubt about their origin.

2.3 Medieval

A Saxon minster is thought to have been founded in the town in the 8th century, although the first documentary reference to Kidderminster is in 1086, when the manor of Kidderminster was held by the

king. The first mention of a church is in 1175, probably located on the site of the current St Mary and All Saints Church. It is thought that this, with the manorial enclosure to the south, may have represented the centre of early medieval development of the town. There is no documentary evidence for a town before the 13th century.

2.4 Post-medieval and modern

Kidderminster developed a linen and wool trade from about 1600, which in turn developed into the carpet industry from the mid-18th century, for which the town became famous.

Cartographic evidence for the site indicates that in 1753 the land was under pasture and horticultural use, with little changing by 1780, though some buildings had been constructed parallel to Church Fields Lane (modern Churchfields). By 1832 the southern half of the site had seen development, and by 1859 the site was subdivided by a number of streets and alleys. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1885 indicates significant development along the east, south and west sides, with the northern half divided into small fields. The buildings are a mix of residential and manufactories.

The 20th century saw large scale redevelopment of the site with the Axminster Works manufactory, first noted on the 1902 OS map. The 1924 map reveals demolition of domestic properties on the east and south-east of the site, replaced by new industrial buildings. Similar changes had occurred to the domestic buildings to the south-west by 1938.

During the Second World War, parts of the factory complex were used to make small arms ammunition.

2.5 Previous archaeological work on the site

No previous archaeological work has been undertaken on the site. An archaeological building recording (WSM73039) of some of the standing buildings was undertaken concurrently with this evaluation work, and will be reported on separately.

3 Project aims

The aims of the evaluation as indicated in the WSI (RPS 2020) were:

- To record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered in terms of their physical composition (stone, sand, gravel, organic materials, etc.) and their archaeological formation (primary deposits, secondary deposits, etc.);
- To assess the overall presence and survival of archaeological remains relating to the main periods of occupation revealed and the potential for the recovery of additional structural information given the nature of the deposits encountered (e.g. extent of later disturbance, etc.);
- To assess the overall presence and survival of the main kinds of artefactual evidence (including pottery, brick, tile, stone, glass, metal, bone, small finds, industrial residues, etc.), its condition, given the nature of the deposits encountered; and
- To assess the overall presence and survival of the main kinds of ecofactual and environmental evidence (including animal bone, human bone, plant remains, pollen, charcoal, molluscs, soils, etc.), its condition and potential, given the nature of the deposits encountered.

4 Project methodology

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by RPS Heritage (RPS 2020). Fieldwork was undertaken between 15 and 18 June 2020.

Five trenches, amounting to 200m² in area, were excavated over the 6.9ha site. The location of the trenches is indicated in Figure 2.

The trenches were laid out non-gridded and positioned to interrogate areas of the site that had the most potential for surviving archaeological deposits. Trench 5 was originally intended to be in the south-west corner of the site to test for any surviving early medieval occupation close to the street frontage and church. That part of the site was however in use as construction site compound and so was unavailable at this time. Trench 5 was therefore relocated to the north-east of the site to investigate potential survival of 19th century domestic properties. The original location of Trench 5 has been indicated on Figure 2, as unexcavated Trench 6. Trench 2 had to be moved 10m south-east to avoid a potentially live buried service.

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 and environmental samples, 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 GNSS device 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 with Museums Worcestershire.

5 Archaeological results

5.1 Introduction

The features recorded in the trenches are shown in Figures 2-7 and Plates 1-6. The trench and context inventory is presented in Appendix 1.

5.2 Phasing/Trench descriptions

5.2.1 Natural deposits

The natural geological stratum was observed in Trenches 1, 4, and 5 (Figure 8). This consisted of soft yellow sand with rounded cobbles and pebbles. In Trench 1 this was observed only in a sondage at the north-western end of the trench, at a depth of 1.24m below ground surface (49.50mAOD).

In Trench 4, the natural sands were encountered along the majority of the trench, at a depth of 1.02m below ground surface (48.49mAOD). The sands in Trench 5 were similarly observed in a sondage at a depth of 1.2m (49.82mAOD).

5.2.2 Trench 1

Directly above the natural ground was a possible subsoil, with brick rubble and charcoal throughout. Above that were a number of made ground layers, the uppermost of which was cut by the construction cut for wall 105. At the south-eastern end of the trench, a deeper 1m x 1m sondage was excavated, revealing two made ground layers. These were comparable to the made ground deposits seen at the northern end, though these northern deposits were not able to be thoroughly inspected due to health and safety constraints. Sealing the made ground was a dark grey black clinker layer 133 (at 50.20mAOD), that was truncated by brick surface 130. This was constructed of red bricks on bed, handmade, and measuring 9" x 4" x 2.5". It ran along the length of the trench from the south-eastern end, before terminating in a rounded end. The western side of the surface incorporated a drainage gully formed by the brickwork, and this led to a drain on the western edge of the trench.

This surface was truncated by various later walls and services. Wall 108 cut across the surface and appeared to have been originally bonded to wall 113 on the western edge of the trench. However,

later truncation to insert a metal pipe at the corner had obscured this. Both walls were constructed of bricks measuring 9" x 4.5" x 3", and stood eight courses high, surviving to just under the concrete floor slab. Wall 105 was constructed of similarly sized bricks. All were machine made. At the southern end of the trench was modern wall 126 enclosing concrete floor 127.

Between the walls and overlying the surface were demolition backfill deposits, beneath a concrete slab.

5.2.3 Trench 2

Made ground deposits were observed at the south-eastern end of the trench and towards the north-western end. The northern end of the trench was covered in a brick surface 210 (at 50.08m AOD), comprised of blue engineering bricks laid on edge. The bricks measure 9" x 4.5" x 3". The southern edge of the brick surface was truncated by an unknown event, though probably related to the later remodelling of the site. The middle of the trench was covered by a surface 204 constructed of blue engineering paver bricks measuring 10" x 5" x 2". It was 11.7m long and abutted wall 207 on its eastern and southern side, lying at 50.13m AOD. It continued beyond the trench on the western side. Wall 207 survived to three courses high, and was constructed of machine made bricks measuring 9" x 4.5" x 3". To the south of wall 207 was a series of cuts for old service pipes, through the made ground mentioned above. Covering the brick surface was a made ground layer, beneath tarmac.

5.2.4 Trench 3

The south-western end of the trench was dominated by a large brick tank, constructed of brick surface 302 and surrounded by wall 306. Within the tank were walls 305 and 312. Surface 302 was constructed of blue paver bricks measuring 10" x 4.5", sitting at 49.18m AOD. The surrounding wall was 16 courses high and made of blue engineering bricks measuring 8" x 4" x 2.75". Wall 305 was constructed of the same brick type, and formed a 3m long rectangle in the northern half of the trench. The eastern end of the larger tank had several pipes feeding into it from trenches beyond the wall.

There were a number of smaller tanks constructed of blue engineering bricks along the trench, all surrounded by a demolition layer 301, around 50.30m AOD. The tanks contained potential asbestos and so were not fully excavated. Along the north-eastern end of the trench was wall 343, constructed of red bricks measuring 9" x 4.5" x 3".

5.2.5 Trench 4

The natural gravel was encountered across the majority of the trench, with a series of demolition deposits above. At the southern end of the trench wall 404 was observed in the eastern edge, at 49.01m AOD. It was four courses high and made from red machine-made bricks measuring 9.5" x 4.5" x 3".

Along the western edge of the trench was wall 407. This was nine courses high, with bricks measuring 9" x 4" x 2.5". It was seen only in the section.

At the western end of the trench a pit (411) was cut through the demolition layers and contained 20th century material.

5.2.6 Trench 5

In the southern half of the trench was a possible subsoil 0.3m thick above the natural gravel in a machine-dug sondage. Overlying the possible subsoil was a probable garden soil 512, of later post-medieval date. Into this was cut a pit, 513, which contained a brick rubble fill, and a smaller pit, 510, containing 19th century ceramics (at 48.72m AOD). Above 512, and seemingly sealing the two pits, was a later garden soil 507. This had a garden path cut into it, formed of two lines of red bricks on edge, with a gravel deposit between. It was 0.36m wide.

In the northern half of the trench were a series of walls and demolition layers. Running across the trench was wall 517, constructed of handmade red bricks measuring 8.5" x 4.5" x 3". The construction

cut for this wall truncated earlier wall 520, which ran perpendicular to it. It was made of handmade red bricks measuring 9" x 4.5" x 2.75". Running perpendicular to this wall and bonded to it were two small walls, possibly acting as buttresses. A remnant of a possible brick surface was observed against wall 520 and wall 525, which ran perpendicular to 520. It seemed to be bonded with 520, which emerged to the north. Demolition material surrounded these walls.

6 Artefactual evidence, by Rob Hedge MCIfA

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

A small assemblage of mid-19th to early 20th century domestic artefacts was recovered. Deposit 511 contained two clay tobacco pipe stems, a piece of sponge-decorated whiteware (fabric 85), an unglazed redware (fabric 78) flowerpot sherd, and a single piece of a late stoneware (fabric 81.4). The most temporally diagnostic piece was the spongeware sherd, which dates to c 1840 – 1900.

Four sherds of pottery were recovered from deposit 512. Two were small sherds of yellowware: factory slipware with annular decoration of a type dating from AD 1830 to 1940. One small sherd of 17th or 18th century glazed redware (fabric 78) and a fragment of late stoneware (fabric 81.4) were also present.

The *terminus post quem* (TPQ) for both contexts is c AD 1850 – 1950, consistent with the dates of the houses that were present on the site. The majority of the artefacts represent typical domestic waste from occupation of this date, with a small amount of residual earlier material represented by the glazed redware. They do not require further analysis, and are not considered to warrant retention.

period	material	object type	count	weight (g)	start date	end date	specialist report?	key assemblage?
Post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1	2	1600	1800	Y	N
Post-medieval	ceramic	clay pipe	2	5	1600	1910	Y	N
Post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1	2	1840	1900	Y	N
post-medieval/modern	ceramic	pot	1	60	1600	1950	Y	N
post-medieval/modern	ceramic	pot	2	45	1850	1950	Y	N
post-medieval/modern	ceramic	pot	2	11	1830	1940	Y	N

Table 1: Quantification of site assemblage

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

The results of the evaluation demonstrate the level of preservation of archaeological deposits is generally good for those of post-medieval date. The archaeological features lie just beneath the modern surface, and are present up to 1m or more below that level. Potential earlier remains could be preserved beneath the post-medieval deposits, but this is unlikely when the available evidence is considered. No residual material pre-dating the post-medieval period was recovered, and where the natural ground was reached, the material lying directly above it was of post-medieval date, indicating probable truncation of any earlier activity.

The later walls that were identified in Trench 1 aligned with parts of standing buildings on the site, demonstrating changing use of the buildings during the life of the manufactories that they represent. The earlier brick surface was probably an access route for a number of backyard plots associated with a row of terraced houses identified on the 1st edition 1885 Ordnance Survey map (RPS 2011).

The brick surface that was recorded in Trench 2 was probably the internal floor of a structure that was visible on both the 1885 and 1902 Ordnance Survey maps and the 1920 Fire Insurance plan (RPS 2011), with the wall along the northern and eastern edges of the surface representing the walls of that building. It was not present on the Broadfields map of 1859 (*ibid.*). Trench 3 also aligns with a building that is illustrated on the OS maps and the Fire Insurance plan. The various tanks and large pipes indicate an industrial function.

The walls in Trench 4 relate to buildings illustrated on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1885 and 1902 though the trench only clips them so little can be determined as to their function other than what can be gleaned from the cartographic evidence.

The structures recorded in Trench 5 are of mid to late 19th century date, appearing between 1859 and 1885. The artefactual evidence confirms this. The features observed in the extramural area of the trench are indicative of backyard activity.

9 Significance

The archaeological remains recorded during the evaluation are of limited significance. The structural remains align well with the cartographic sources available, and the artefactual evidence is indicative of mid-19th to 20th century domestic activity. Where the natural ground was reached, post-medieval activity lay directly above, suggesting that the likelihood of earlier surviving deposits across the site is low. No residual material pre-dating the post-medieval period was recovered.

10 Summary and Conclusions

Five trenches were excavated across the site of the former manufactory, revealing the well-preserved remains of the walls of various industrial and domestic buildings. The industrial buildings were generally pre-dated by the domestic structures, demonstrating the changing use of the landscape from the mid-19th century to the 20th century. The structures aligned well with the cartographic evidence available.

The natural ground was observed in various places, and the material directly overlying it was uniformly of post-medieval date. This, allied with the lack of any residual material predating the post-medieval period, suggest that any potential earlier archaeological activity would have been truncated by the 19th century development. As such, the significance of the archaeological remains identified are low.

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 provides an accurate characterisation of the development site as a whole.

11 Project personnel

The fieldwork was led by Peter Lovett, ACIfA, assisted by Elspeth Iliff, PCIfA, Chris Crump, and Tim Cornah ACIfA.

The project was managed by Tom Vaughan, MCIfA. The report was produced and collated by Peter Lovett. Specialist contributions and individual sections of the report are attributed to the relevant authors throughout the text.

12 Acknowledgements

Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank the following for the successful conclusion of the project: Suzanna Parker and Richard Smalley (RPS Heritage), and Emma Hancox (Archaeological Planning Officer, Worcestershire County Council). Worcestershire Archaeology would also like to thank Ray Gargan (Senior UXO Consultant, RPS Heritage) for his assistance on site.

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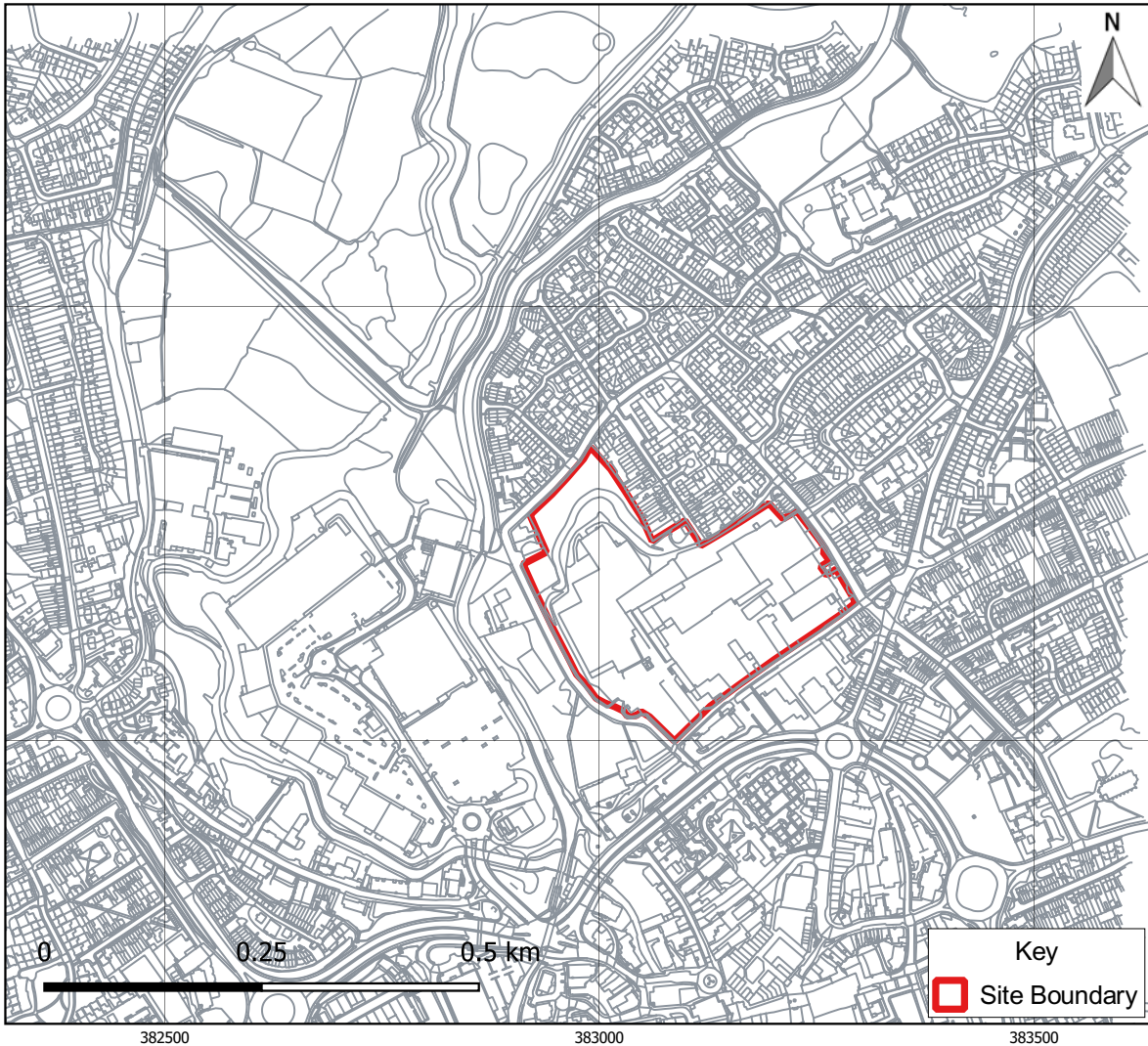
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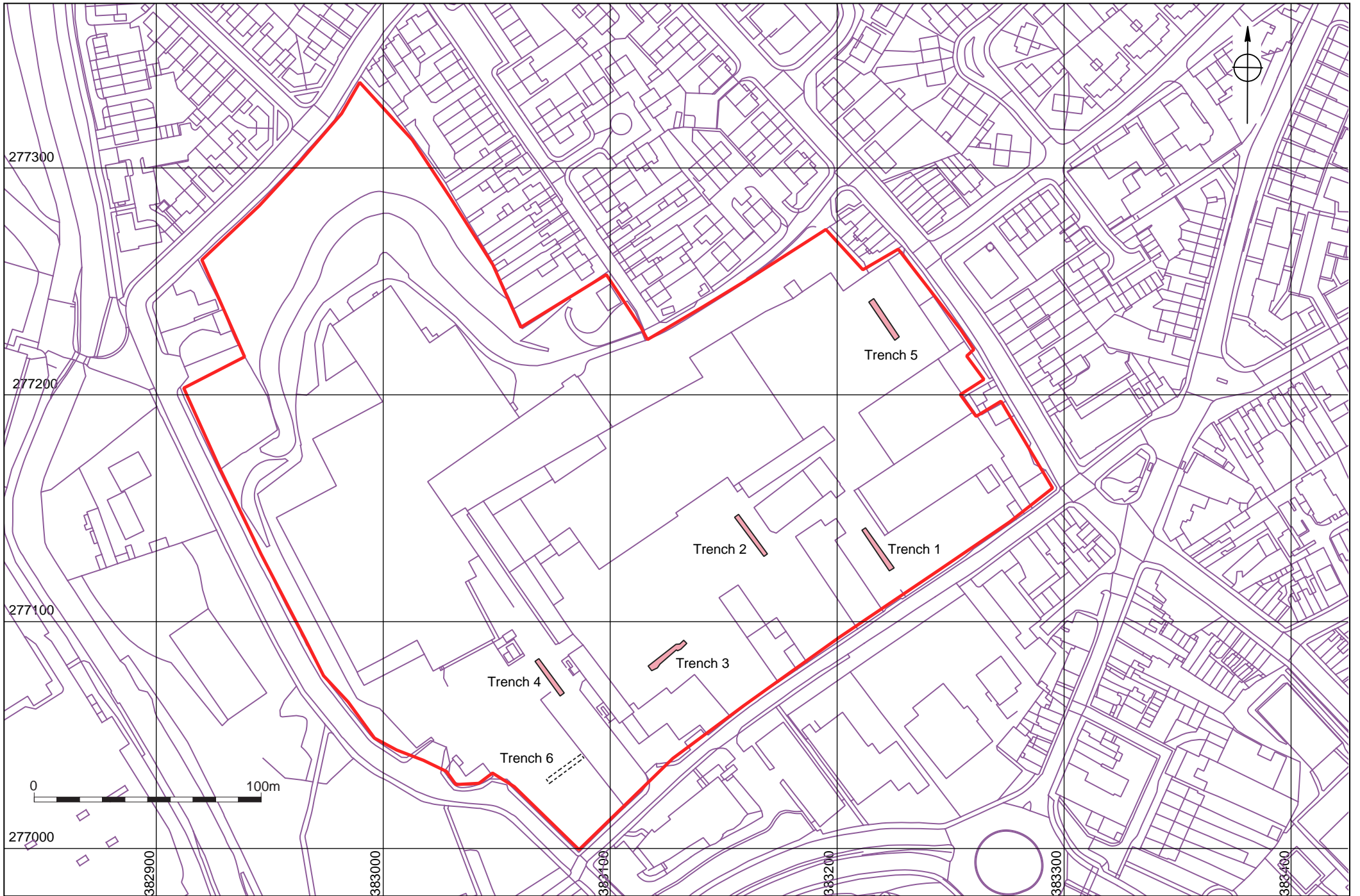
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Figures



Location of the site

Figure 1



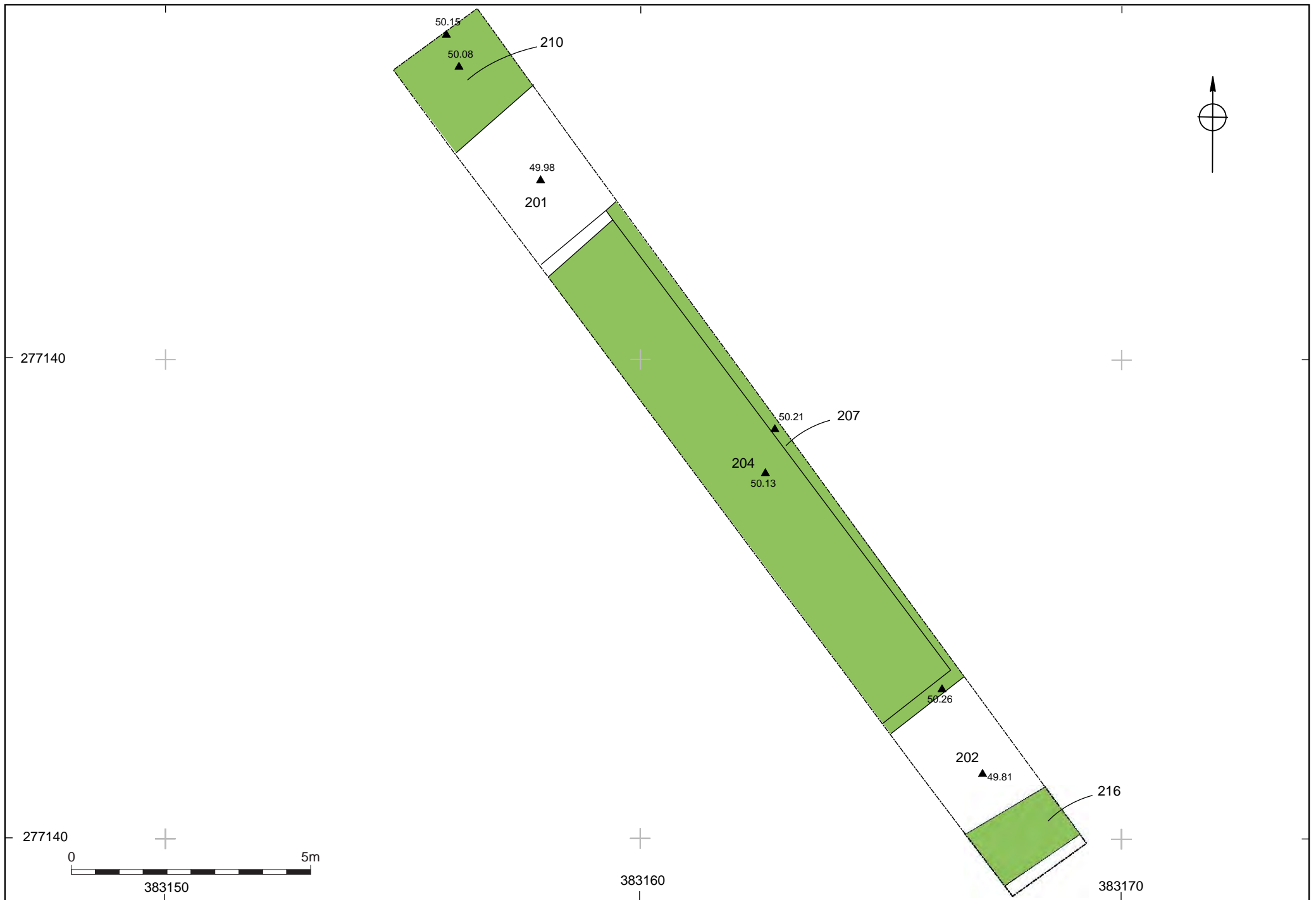
Trench 1

Figure 2



Trench 1

Figure 3



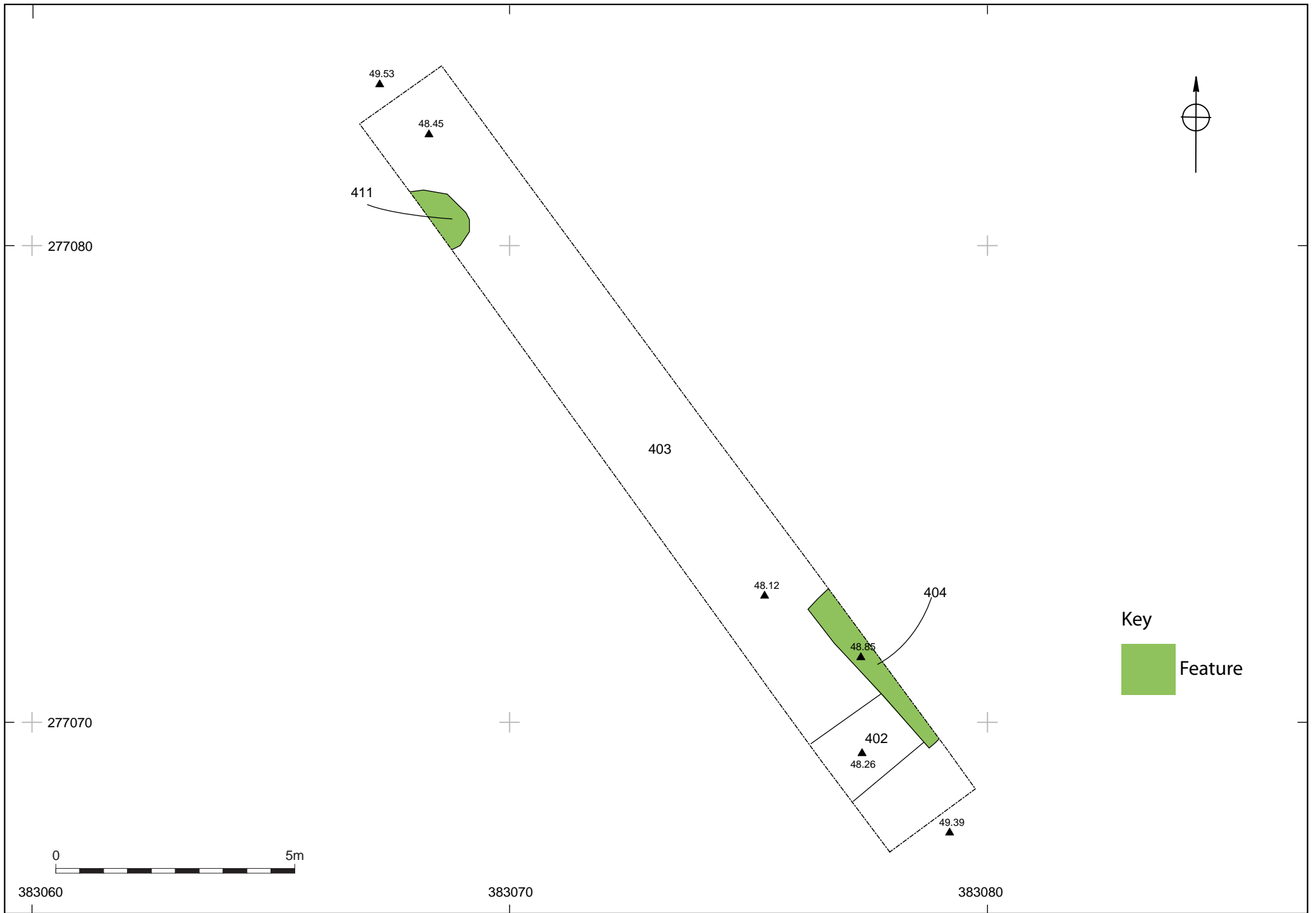
Trench 2 (features and structures indicated in green)

Figure 4



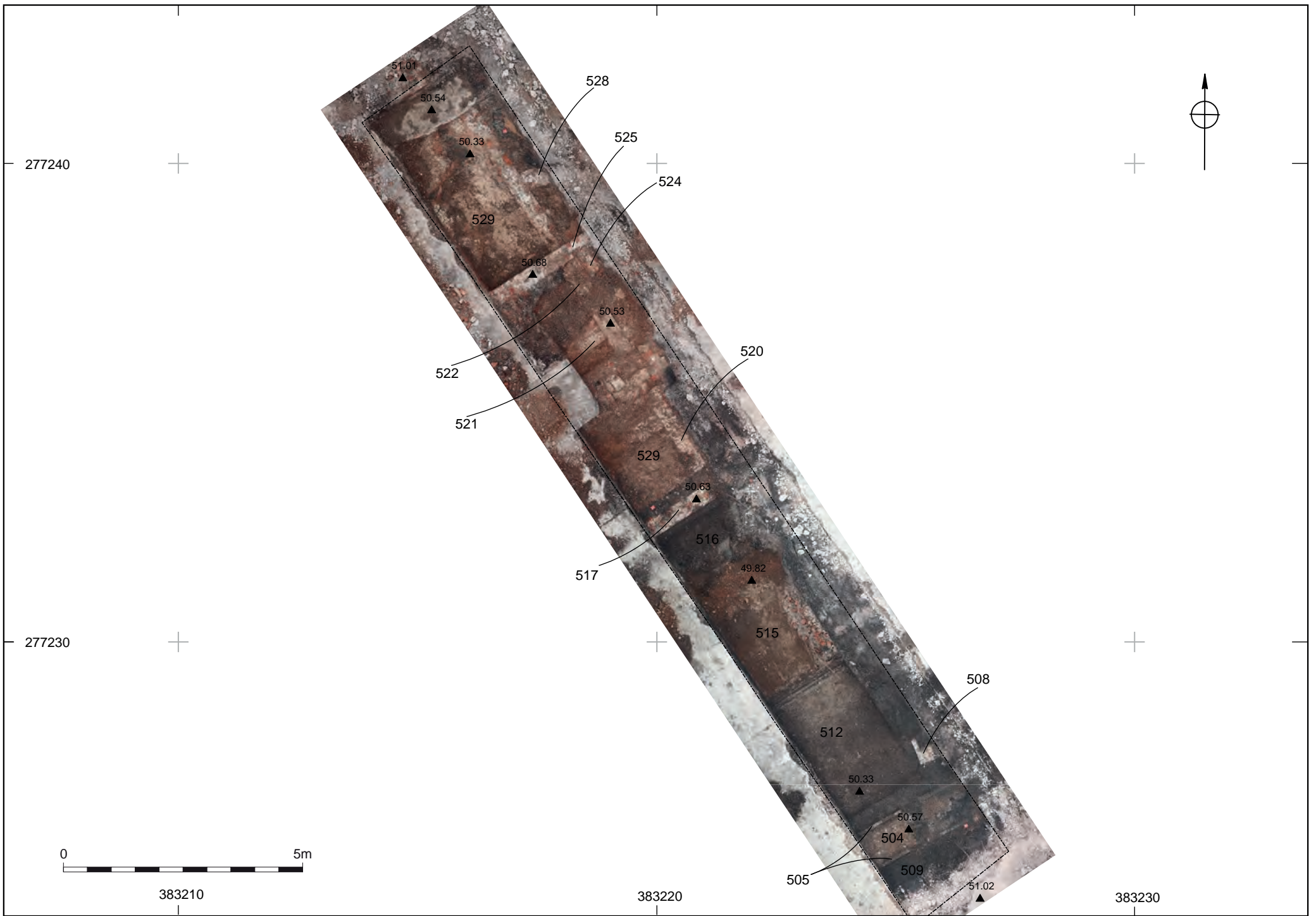
Trench 3

Figure 5



Trench 4

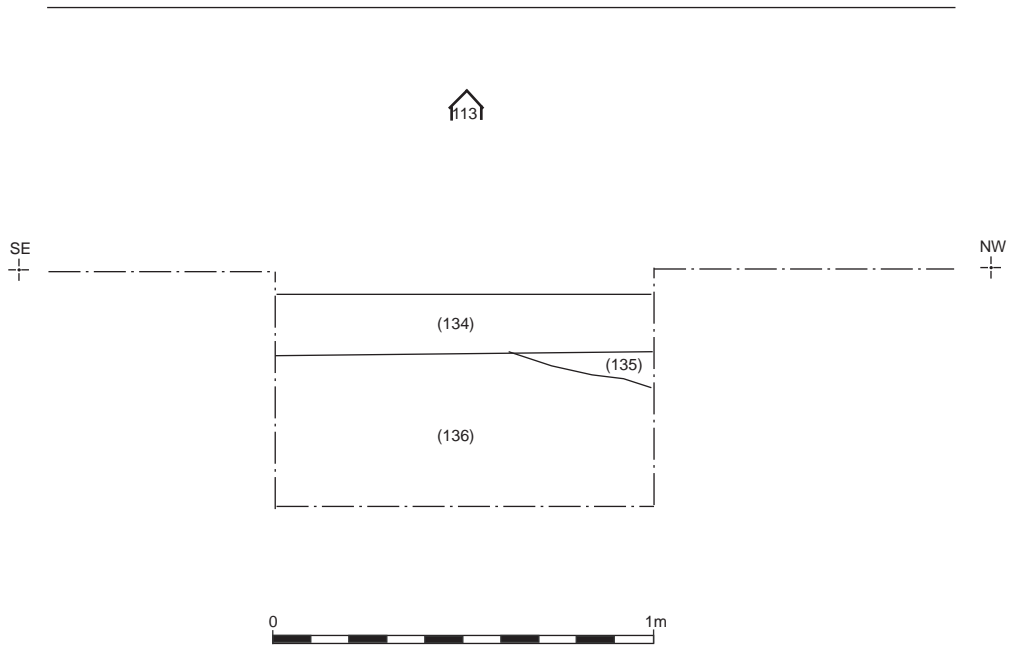
Figure 6



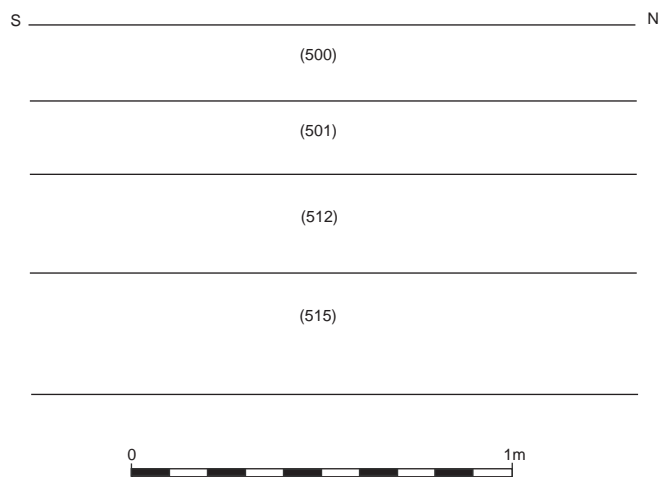
Trench 5

Figure 7

SECTION THROUGH SONDAGE IN
TRENCH 1



DEPOSIT PROFILE IN TRENCH 5



Sections in Trenches 1 and 5

Fig 8

Plates



Plate 1 Trench 1 looking south (1m scales)



Plate 2 Sondage through layers in Trench 1. Looking south-east (1m scale)



Plate 3 Trench 2 looking north (1m scales)



Plate 4 Trench 3 looking north-east (1m scales)



Plate 5 Trench 4 looking north-west (1m scales)



Plate 6 Trench 5 looking north-west (1m scales)

Appendix 1: Trench descriptions

Trench 1

Length: 20m

Width: 2.20m

Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
100		Layer	Modern concrete surface		
101		Layer	made ground Demolition layer		mix grey
102		Layer	Demolition layer		moderately compact yet friable dark blackish brown sandy silt
103		Layer	Possible subsoil		moderately compact dark brown sandy silt
104		Layer	Natural		mid brown sandy silt
105		Structure	Brick wall		
106		Fill	Fill of construction cut 107		Brown sandy silt
107		Cut	Construction cut for wall 105		
108		Structure	Brick wall		
109		Fill	Fill of construction cut 110		Dark brown sandy silt
110		Cut	Construction cut for wall 108		
111		Structure	Metal pipe		
112		Structure	Concrete support for pipe 111		
113		Structure	Brick wall		
114		Fill	Fill of construction cut 115		brown grey silty sand
115		Cut	Construction cut for wall 113		
116		Structure	Modern concrete drain		
117		Fill	Fill of construction cut 118		
118		Cut	Construction cut for drain 116		
119		Structure	Modern concrete drain		
120		Fill	Fill of construction cut 121		
121		Cut	Construction cut for drain 119		
122		Fill	Fill of construction cut 123		dark brown silty sand
123		Cut	Construction cut for modern feature		
124		Fill	Fill of modern feature 125		mid brown silty sand
125		Cut	Rectangular feature, unexcavated, cut construction cut for wall 113		
126		Structure	Red brick wall		

127	Structure	Concrete floor within structure 126	
128	Fill	Fill of construction cut 129	
129	Cut	Construction cut for structures 126 and 127	
130	Structure	Brick surface and drainage.	
132	Cut	Construction cut for surface 130	
133	Layer	Dark soil layer predating surface 130	dark brownish black sandy silt
134	Layer	Layer under wall 113, made ground	grey grey hardcore/rubble
135	Layer	Made ground layer below 135	orange sand
136	Layer	Mixed layer, possible subsoil with brick rubble and charcoal throughout	mixed brownish yellow orange sand

Trench 2

Length: 20m

Width: 2.00m

Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
200	Surface	Layer	tarmac layer		
201	Made ground	Layer	Made ground layer, post med/ modern rubble		moderately compact yet friable light yellowish brown silty sand
202	Made ground	Layer	made ground layer for services		moderately compact yet friable light brown silty sand
204	Floor	Structure	Blue engineering pathing slab floor		
205		Fill	Fill of construction cut 206		
206		Cut	Construction cut for floor 204		
207	Wall	Structure	Brick wall		
208		Fill	Fill of construction cut 209		
209		Cut	construction cut for brick wall 207		
210	Floor	Structure	Blue engineering brick flooring		
211		Fill	Fill of construction cut 212		
212		Cut	Construction cut for brick floor 210		
213		Structure	large metal service pipe		
214		Fill	Fill of service cut 215		moderately compact yet friable grey brown silty sand
215		Cut	Construction cut for service pipe 213		
216		Structure	small service pipes		
217		Fill	fill of service cut 218		moderately compact yet friable black sandy silt
218		Cut	service cut for pipes 216		
219		Structure	2 service pipes		
220		Fill	Fill of service cut 221		moderately compact blackish brown sandy silt
221		Cut	Service cut for pipes 219		

Trench 3

Length: 20m

Width: 2.00m

Orientation: NE-SW

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
300		Layer	Modern made stone surface		
301	Made ground	Layer	Made ground layer, post med Demo		moderately firm yet friable reddish brown silty sand
302	Floor	Structure	Blue engineering brick internal floor		
303		Fill	Fill of construction cut 304		
304		Cut	Construction cut for floor 302		
305		Structure	Internal brick wall, sat on top of Brick floor 302		
306		Structure	Brick wall surrounding Brick floor 302		
307		Fill	Fill of construction cut 308		
308		Cut	Construction cut for wall 306		
309		Structure	Drain and pipe running under wall 306		
310		Fill	Fill of construction cut 311		
311		Cut	Construction cut for drain and pipe 309		
312		Structure	Internal Red Brick wall		
313		Fill	Fill of construction cut 314		
314		Cut	Construction cut for wall 312		
315		Structure	Red brick floor		
316		Fill	Fill of Construction cut 317		
317		Cut	Construction cut for red brick floor 315		
318		Structure	Ceramic vertical pipe		
319		Fill	Fill of cut 320		
320		Cut	Construction cut for ceramic pipe 318		
321		Structure	Blue engineering brick wall		
322		Fill	Fill of construction cut 323		
323		Cut	Construction cut for brick wall 321		
324		Structure	Ceramic vertical pipe		
325		Fill	Fill of construction cut 326		

326	Cut	Construction cut for Ceramic Pipe 324
327	Structure	Blue engineering Brick floor
328	Fill	Fill of construction cut 329
329	Cut	Construction cut for brick floor 327
330	Structure	Red brick wall
331	Fill	Fill of construction cut 332
332	Cut	Construction cut for red brick wall 330
333	Structure	Internal blue engineering brick wall
334	Fill	Fill of construction cut 335
335	Cut	Construction cut for Brick wall 333
336	Structure	internal blue engineering brick floor
337	Fill	Fill of construction cut 338
338	Cut	Construction cut for brick floor 336
339	Structure	Blue engineering brick structure, with concrete center, sat on top of floor 336
340	Structure	Blue engineering brick wall
341	Fill	Fill of construction cut 342
342	Cut	Construction cut for brick wall 340
343	Structure	Red brick wall
344	Fill	Fill of construction cut 345
345	Cut	Construction cut for brick wall 343

Trench 4

Length: 20m

Width: 2.00m

Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
400		Layer	Tarmac/ Concrete layer	0.12	
401		Layer	Black Made ground mixed post med/modern rubble		Black
402		Layer	Orange made ground, Brick rubble	0.26m	Orange
403		Layer	Natural		Orangey yellow sand + gravel
404		Structure	Red Brick wall		
405		Fill	Fill of construction cut 406		
406		Cut	Construction cut for Brick wall 404		
407		Structure	yellow Brick wall		
408		Fill	Fill of construction cut 409		
409		Cut	Construction cut for brick wall 407		
410		Fill	Fill of modern waste pit 411		
411		Cut	Cut of modern waste pit		
412		Layer	Sub soil at NW end of trench		Brown Sandy silt

Trench 5

Length: 20m

Width: 2.00m

Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
500		Layer	Concrete slab	0.2m	
501		Layer	made ground over demolished buildings and garden plots	0.2m	soft Dark brown/ black sandy silt
502		Fill	Fill of 503		soft Dark grey/black sandy silt
503		Cut	linear cut		
504		Layer	gravel garden path		firm mid yellow sandy gravel
505		Structure	red brick garden path edging		
506		Cut	Construction cut for brick edging 505		
507		Layer	Garden soil	0.2m	Moderately compact Dark grey brown Sandy silt
508		Structure	Red brick wall		
509		Cut	Construction cut for wall 508		
510		Cut	Cut of pit		
511		Fill	Fill of pit 510		soft dark grey black sandy silt
512		Layer	Garden soil layer		Moderately compact Dark grey brown silty sand
513		Cut	Cut of pit		
514		Fill	Fill of pit 513	0.5	brick and mortar rubble
515		Layer	Possible subsoil	0.3m	soft mid reddish black silty sand
516		Layer	Natural		yellow sand
517		Structure	Red brick wall		
518		Fill	Fill of construction cut 519		soft dark brown silty sand
519		Cut	Construction cut for brick wall 517		
520		Structure	Red brick wall		
521		Structure	Red brick wall buttress		
522		Structure	Red brick wall buttress		
523		Structure	Red brick floor		
524		Structure	Red Brick floor		

525	Structure	Red Brick wall
526	Fill	Fill of construction cut 527
527	Cut	Construction cut for wall 525
528	Structure	Red Brick wall
529	Fill	Mixed demo backfill

Appendix 2: Summary of project archive (WSM73040)

TYPE	DETAILS*
Paper	Context sheet, Plan, Report
Digital	GIS, Images raster/digital photography, Text

*OASIS terminology

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 with Museums Worcestershire.

Appendix 3: Summary of data for HER

period	material	object type	count	weight (g)	start date	end date	specialist report?	key assemblage?
Post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1	2	1600	1800	Y	N
Post-medieval	ceramic	clay pipe	2	5	1600	1910	Y	N
Post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1	2	1840	1900	Y	N
post-medieval/modern	ceramic	pot	1	60	1600	1950	Y	N
post-medieval/modern	ceramic	pot	2	45	1850	1950	Y	N
post-medieval/modern	ceramic	pot	2	11	1830	1940	Y	N

Table 1: Quantification of site assemblage