

Archaeological evaluation at Green Lane & Mayfield Road Rainbow Hill, Worcester

Worcestershire Archaeology
For Platform Housing Group

April 2021



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GREEN LANE & MAYFIELD ROAD RAINBOW HILL WORCESTER

Archaeological evaluation report



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SITE INFORMATION

Site name: Green Lane & Mayfield Road, Rainbow Hill, Worcester

Local planning authority: Worcester City Council

Planning reference: 20/00644/FUL

Central NGR: SO 8555 5636

Commissioning client: Platform Housing Group

Client project reference: -

WA project number: P6026

WA report number: 2915

HER reference: WCM102503

Oasis reference: fieldsec1-419436

Museum accession number: -

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Archaeological evaluation at Green Lane and Mayfield Road, Rainbow Hill, Worcester

By Richard Bradley

With contributions by Rob Hedge

Illustrations by Richard Bradley

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Worcestershire Archaeology in April 2021 at Green Lane and Mayfield Road, Rainbow Hill, Worcester (NGR SO 8555 5636). The project was commissioned by Platform Housing Group, with four small evaluation trenches excavated across an area of proposed residential development.

The archaeological deposits identified were all of post-medieval and modern date, dating from the 18th century onwards. There were no surviving structures or features related to known settlement in this area, but a demolition horizon and domestic finds from buried topsoil and subsoil layers can be linked to the former presence of buildings and associated garden areas shown on historic maps, prior to their demolition in the 20th century.

Report

1 Introduction

1.1 Background to the project

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA) in April 2021 at Green Lane and Mayfield Road, Rainbow Hill, Worcester (NGR SO 8555 5636; Figure 1). The project comprised the excavation of four small evaluation trenches across an area of proposed residential development and was commissioned by Platform Housing Group (the Client). A planning application has been submitted to Worcester City Council for the construction of six bungalows, alongside parking and amenities, and the removal of existing garages for parking (ref. 20/00644/FUL).

It has been considered by the archaeological advisor at Worcester City Council that the site has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest: it is thought to be in close proximity to poorly documented mid-20th century discoveries of building foundations, a stone-lined well, and human or animal bones. A large 19th century house, known as Mayfield Lodge, also occupied part of the site well into the 20th century. As such, a brief was prepared by Worcester City Council Economic Development & Planning (Archaeology) for archaeological evaluation in order to determine the presence or absence of any buried heritage assets.

In response to the brief a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2021), and approved by the archaeological advisor for Worcester City Council. The evaluation was undertaken in line with this 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* (ClfA 2014a) and the local guidance document *Guidelines for archaeological work in Worcester* (Worcester City Council 2016).

1.2 Site location, topography and geology

The site is located in the north-eastern part of Worcester, just over 1km from the core of the historic city centre (Figure 1). It is effectively in two sections, with the open space of a grassed verge and a tarmac surface of a former playground alongside Green Lane to the north (Plate 1), and former garages and hardstanding for car parking just off Mayfield Road in the south (Plate 2). Green Lane defines the northern edge of the site. It is also bounded to the east by Mayfield Road, and, in part, by Gillam Street to the west, as well as residential properties with associated gardens. To the south there is elevated land occupied by a footpath and a modern block of flats.

The site covers around 3,000m² in total, with the southern part largely level at approximately 42.50m above Ordnance Datum (AOD), and the northern part moderately sloping from east to west (44m AOD down to 38.50m AOD; Plate 1). The underlying geology comprises bedrock of Sidmouth Mudstone formation with no overlying superficial deposits (BGS 2021).

2 Archaeological and historical background

Prior to fieldwork commencing, a search of the Worcester City Historic Environment Record (HER) was completed, covering a search area of 500m from the centre of the site. Historic maps and aerial photographs were also consulted. A summary of the results is presented below.

No previous desk-based assessment (DBA) or geophysical survey has been undertaken, and there are no archaeological interventions known to have taken place within the site. There is an uncertain reference, however, to nearby discoveries of building foundations, a stone-lined well, and human or animal bones during building work in the mid-20th century (WCM100443). It is thought possible that these relate to an area just to the north side of Green Lane (formerly Cut Throat Lane), shown on 19th to mid-20th century maps as occupied by farm buildings (WCM91261), possibly related to an earlier settlement (see below, WCM98665). This is less than 50m north-east of the present development.

Archaeological evaluation trenching completed approximately 130m to the west, on what is now the site of Greenhill Lodge Children's Home, uncovered 19th century building foundations and associated demolition and refuse material (Rogers 2005; WCM101399). Other finds in the Green Lane/Merriman's Hill area include a Neolithic flint scraper (WCM100422), clay pipes and Charles I coins (WCM100424), although neither have an exact location. Further afield, around 475m to the north, an Iron Age gold coin was recovered at 33, Kingston Avenue (WCM100624).

There have been no recorded Romano-British features or finds identified in the vicinity of the site, although the Roman road linking Worcester with the salt-production centre at Droitwich probably existed around 370m to the south-east (WCM 96405). There is evidence of the road alignment through earthworks in Hindlip Park and the route of Astwood Road/Rainbow Hill, continuing towards the Cornmarket and New Street in the city centre.

It is likely that the site was in agricultural use throughout the medieval and early post-medieval periods: by the middle of the 18th century it is shown on Doharty's map of the Manor of Claines (1751–53) as pasture land under the ownership of the Bishop of Worcester. The northern part, along Green Lane (Cut Throat Lane), was tenanted by Widow Read; in the south was part of Mr Brownings Farm, known as 'Barn Close and Homestal'. There are farm buildings and cottages forming a small settlement on either side of the road (WCM98665).

In the early 19th century, the majority of the southern part of the site are was built on by a large property known as 'Spooner's Villa' (Mainley 1822; Crisp 1832). This appears to have later become Mayfield Lodge (WCM91262), perhaps being rebuilt or extended, and is visible on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map with a curved entrance drive and substantial gardens. Further buildings and gardens with a pond were present to the north, all of which survived into the mid-20th century.

3 Project aims

The aims and scope of the project as given in the Brief and the WSI (WA 2021) were to undertake sufficient fieldwork in order 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 (if specific development plans are available).

The Brief also stated that archaeological work on this site should be related to published national and regional research aims, where available. In this regard, the archaeological work was thought to present an opportunity to address a number of local research questions related to archaeology in Worcester (Worcester City Council 2007), specifically the following:

- investigation of minor satellite settlements (RP7.22);
- investigation of rural sites in the Worcester hinterland (RP7.23).

4 Project methodology

As noted above, the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the project was prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2021). Fieldwork was undertaken between the 6 and 8 April 2021. The Worcestershire Archaeology project number is P6026 and the Worcester City Historic Environment Record event reference is WCM102503.

One trench was opened in the south of the site area, a 4.40m by 4.10m box situated within the outline of recently demolished storage garages (Trench 1; Plate 2). Another three trenches were excavated in a non-gridded layout across the northern section of the site, positioned so that each went through at least part of the footprint of proposed buildings (Trench 2, 3 and 4; Plates 3-6). Two were 15m in

length, another 20m in length (all 1.60m wide). Their exact location was determined by where the ground was accessible away from existing trees (and canopies), public footpaths and known services, leaving enough room for movement around the sides and giving as good a coverage of the area as possible. These covered 98.84m² in total area, a sample of just over 3% of the overall development site. The trench locations are shown in Figure 2.

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed under constant archaeological supervision using a JCB 3CX type wheeled excavator, employing a toothless bucket. Subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. Clean surfaces were inspected and selected deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual material, 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 at Museums Worcestershire.

5 Archaeological results

5.1 Introduction

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

5.2 Phasing descriptions

5.2.1 Natural deposits

The underlying natural substrate was identified in all trenches as a firm pinkish-red or reddish-brown clay, being a weathered mudstone with occasional patches of blue-grey siltstone (Plates 2-6). This is consistent with the mapped bedrock geology for the area (BGS 2021). It was encountered in the southern part of the site (Trench 1) at around 41.60m AOD, and in the northern part sloping from 43.21m AOD (Trench 2) down to 38.11m AOD (Trench 4).

Directly above the natural at the north-west end of Trench 3 was a layer of orangey-brown clay, 0.20m in thickness (304; Plate 4). This is thought to be a possible colluvial deposit formed on the sloping ground. There were no finds and only occasional charcoal flecking was present.

5.2.2 Phase 1: post-medieval

Close to the centre of Trench 4 was a shallow irregular layer or small depression, just over 2m wide and 0.23m in depth (405; Plate 6). This was filled with redeposited natural and contained post-medieval clay pipe, animal bone and iron.

Sealing this deposit (405), as well as the possible colluvium (304), both Trench 3 and Trench 4 contained a sequence of buried subsoil and topsoil below the modern surface of the former playground (Plate 4; Plate 6). The mid brown silty clay former subsoil was 0.34-0.36m in thickness and included a range of finds suggesting that it dated to the late 18th and 19th century (303; 403). The topsoil layer was much darker, 0.32-0.36m thick, with finds of 19th century date (302; 402).

5.2.3 Phase 2: modern

Trench 1, in the south, was excavated through modern deposits only, comprising a 0.48m thick layer of brick and concrete rubble demolition material (101). This was overlain by loose grey gravel hardcore (100; Plate 2). These deposits relate to the recently demolished storage garages in this location; demolition contractors on site verbally dated the activity to 1 April 2021.

Above the natural in Trench 2 was a layer of compacted, redeposited natural clay with some charcoal and mortar (202), sealed by a 0.20m thick demolition horizon (201; Plate 3). This mixed greyish brown silty layer contained an abundance of brick rubble, gravel, mortar, tile, pottery, glass and clay pipe, from which a representative sample was retained. The dating of the majority of this material (see Section 6.3 below) indicates that it is likely to relate to the buildings previously present in this area, mostly demolished in the mid-20th century. At the eastern end of Trench 2 was a service trench containing a lead pipe, which may be associated with the former properties here. Topsoil and turf of the grassed verge alongside Green Lane overlay the demolition layer.

In the north-western part of the site (Trenches 3 and 4; Plates 4-6), within the area of the former playground, were modern layers of compacted grey clay (401) and stone and rubble (301) below gravel hardcore bedding and a black tarmac surface (300; 400).

6 Artefactual evidence, by Rob Hedge, MCIfA

6.1 Methods

The artefact report conforms to standards and guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014b) and various pottery study groups (PCRG/SGRP/MPRG 2016), as well as further guidance on archive creation and museum deposition created by the Archaeological Archives Forum (AAF 2011), and the Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA 1993).

6.1.1 Aims

This assessment aimed to identify, sort, spot date, and quantify all artefacts and describe the range of artefacts present. The information has been used to provide a preliminary assessment of the significance of the artefacts.

6.1.2 Recovery policy

Artefacts were recovered according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012).

All artefacts collected in the field were recovered by hand.

6.1.3 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. This date was used for determining the broad date of phases defined for the site. All information was recorded on a Microsoft Access 2007 database, with tables generated using Microsoft Excel.

The pottery 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).

6.1.4 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 Results

The results are summarised in Tables 1 and 2.

The assemblage totalled 80 finds weighing 2.73kg (see Table 1). Finds came from five stratified contexts and were largely post-medieval in date.

The results below provide a summary of the finds and of their associated location or contexts by site phase. Where possible, dates have been allocated, and the importance of individual finds commented upon as necessary.

Artefact condition was generally good, reflected in a high mean pottery sherd size of 26g.

period	material	object type	count	weight (g)
medieval/post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile	2	181
		mortar	3	7
	ceramic	brick/tile	2	96
		clay pipe	12	30
		pot	18	464
		roof tile	18	1564
	glass	vessel	1	33
post-medieval	iron	iron object	1	8
modern	glass	vessel	1	66
undated	animal bone	mammal bone	8	232
		mammal fragments	5	6
		rodent bone	1	1
	shell	oyster shell	8	45
Totals			80	2733

Table 1: Quantification of site assemblage

broad period	fabric code	fabric name	count	weight (g)
post-medieval	78	post-medieval red ware	3	142
	84	Creamware	3	24
	91	post-medieval buff wares	5	210
	100	miscellaneous post-medieval wares	4	41
post-medieval/modern	85	modern china	3	47
totals			18	464

Table 2: Quantification of pottery assemblage by period

6.2.1 Context dating

context	material	object type	count	weight (g)	start date	end date	TPQ date range
201	animal bone	mammal bone	2	31	-	-	AD 1905 - 1950
	ceramic	clay pipe	4	6	1600	1910	
			1	4	1680	1770	
			1	7	1740	1910	
		pot	2	137	1600	1900	
			4	183	1670	1795	
		roof tile	7	948	1540	1900	
	1		131	1800	1900		
	glass	vessel	1	33	1800	1905	
1			66	1905	1950		
303	animal bone	mammal bone	1	19	-	-	AD 1795 - 1830
	ceramic	brick/tile	1	37	1600	1900	
		clay pipe	1	1	1600	1910	
			1	1	1760	1820	
		pot	2	18	1770	1810	
			1	9	1795	1830	
		roof tile	1	105	1200	1800	
	4		309	1540	1800		
shell	oyster shell	1	2	-	-		
402	animal bone	mammal bone	1	21	-	-	AD 1830 - 1900
	ceramic	clay pipe	1	4	1600	1910	
			1	5	1600	1900	
		pot	1	6	1760	1820	
			1	3	1800	1940	
			1	18	1830	1940	
			1	14	1770	1850	
		roof tile	1	76	1200	1700	
	3		88	1540	1800		
shell	oyster shell	1	8	-	-		
403	animal bone	mammal bone	4	161	-	-	AD 1800 - 1900
	ceramic	brick/tile	1	59	1600	1900	
		clay pipe	3	7	1600	1910	
			1	17	1760	1820	
		pot	1	26	1800	1900	
			1	27	1670	1795	
		roof tile	3	88	1600	1900	
shell	oyster shell	6	35	-	-		
405	mortar	lime mortar	3	7	1600	1900	AD 1600 - 1910

context	material	object type	count	weight (g)	start date	end date	TPQ date range
	animal bone	mammal fragments	5	6	-	-	
		rodent bone	1	1	-	-	
	ceramic	clay pipe	1	1	1600	1910	
	iron	iron object	1	8	1600	1900	

Table 3: Summary of context dating based on artefacts

6.3 Discussion

The small finds assemblage largely comprises domestic rubbish and building material from the later 18th and 19th centuries.

In Trench 2, demolition rubble 201 contained buff slipwares (fabric 91) and clay pipe of later 17th or 18th century date, along with 17th to 19th century redwares (fabric 78) and 19th century glass. That these are residual is demonstrated by the presence of a machine-made screw top bottle dating from the first half of the 20th century.

In Trench 3, buried subsoil 303 contained a range of material strongly suggesting that it is of late 18th or early 19th century date, including an engine-turned dipped pearlware hemispherical bowl dating from c AD 1770–1810, and a transfer-printed pearlware sherd dated c AD 1795–1830.

Layers 402, 403 and 405 in Trench 4 contained a range of 18th century material, including buff slipwares and later 18th century creamware (fabric 84), but the presence of transfer-printed whitewares indicates a 19th century *terminus post quem*.

Roof tile, present across the site, is mostly of fabric 5 type, with small rounded iron slag inclusions: this is generally post-medieval in date and most common in 18th century contexts (Griffin 2008).

6.4 Significance

The artefacts are of local significance, reflecting domestic activity in the suburbs of the city in a period of growth in the later 18th and 19th centuries.

6.5 Recommendations

6.5.1 Further analysis

No further analysis is required.

6.5.2 Discard/retention

The assemblage is not thought to warrant accession by Museums Worcestershire, though the material may be suitable for use in educational collections.

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 deposits identified during this evaluation were all post-medieval and modern in date, dating from the 18th century onwards. There were no surviving structures or features related to the mapped settlement in this area, although there was clear evidence for the former presence of buildings. A

demolition horizon in the north-eastern part of the site probably relates to properties adjacent to/associated with Mayfield Lodge – formerly ‘Spooner’s Villa’ – visible on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. In particular, a 19th century building shown close to the corner of the Green Lane/Mayfield Road frontage once existed in very close proximity to the location of evaluation Trench 2, which was demolished in the mid-20th century. It is possible that the lead service pipe in this trench was once connected to this property. Further to the west, substantial buried topsoil and subsoil layers are thought likely to be the remnants of a large garden area, built up on sloping ground to the rear. The finds assemblage included a variety of domestic waste and building material, consistent with this residential activity in the vicinity.

Although 20th century demolition, road development and landscaping had clearly affected the northern area of the site, it was evident that the modern playground had been built on top of made-ground laid directly above the former garden soils. The natural substrate in Trenches 3 and 4 therefore remained undisturbed. As such, it is possible that any earlier features beyond the trench limits could survive relatively intact below the later soil layers. Generally, however, the potential for further, as yet unidentified, archaeological features on the site is deemed to be low. There was an absence of any finds pre-dating the 18th century and the deposits currently identified are considered to be of negligible archaeological significance.

In the southern area, the impact of 20th century development (storage garages) and their demolition in April 2021 was more extensive. It is therefore considered extremely doubtful that any archaeological features, or large sections of the 19th century Mayfield Lodge buildings formerly occupying this part of the site, will have avoided removal.

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 provides an accurate characterisation of the development site as a whole. Based on the results, it would be expected that groundworks associated with the construction of the residential development are unlikely to cause the loss of any significant heritage assets.

9 Project personnel

The fieldwork was led by Richard Bradley, MCIfA, assisted by Graham Arnold, PCIfA, and Martina Locatelli.

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 Antony Byard (AFA Ltd), Mick Wright and Jim Wilkins (Platform Housing Group), and Sheena Payne-Lunn (Worcester City Council) for their assistance throughout.

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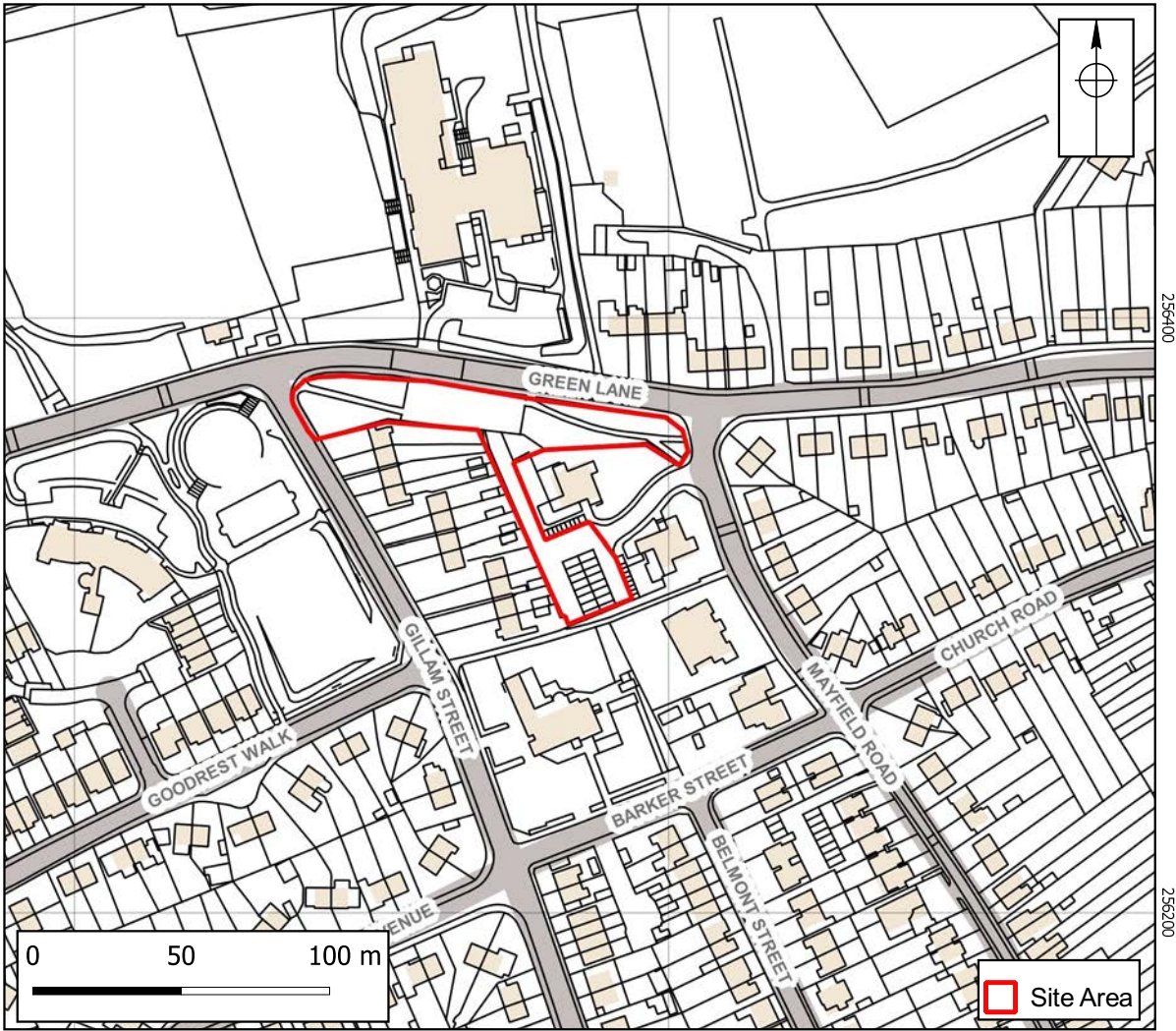
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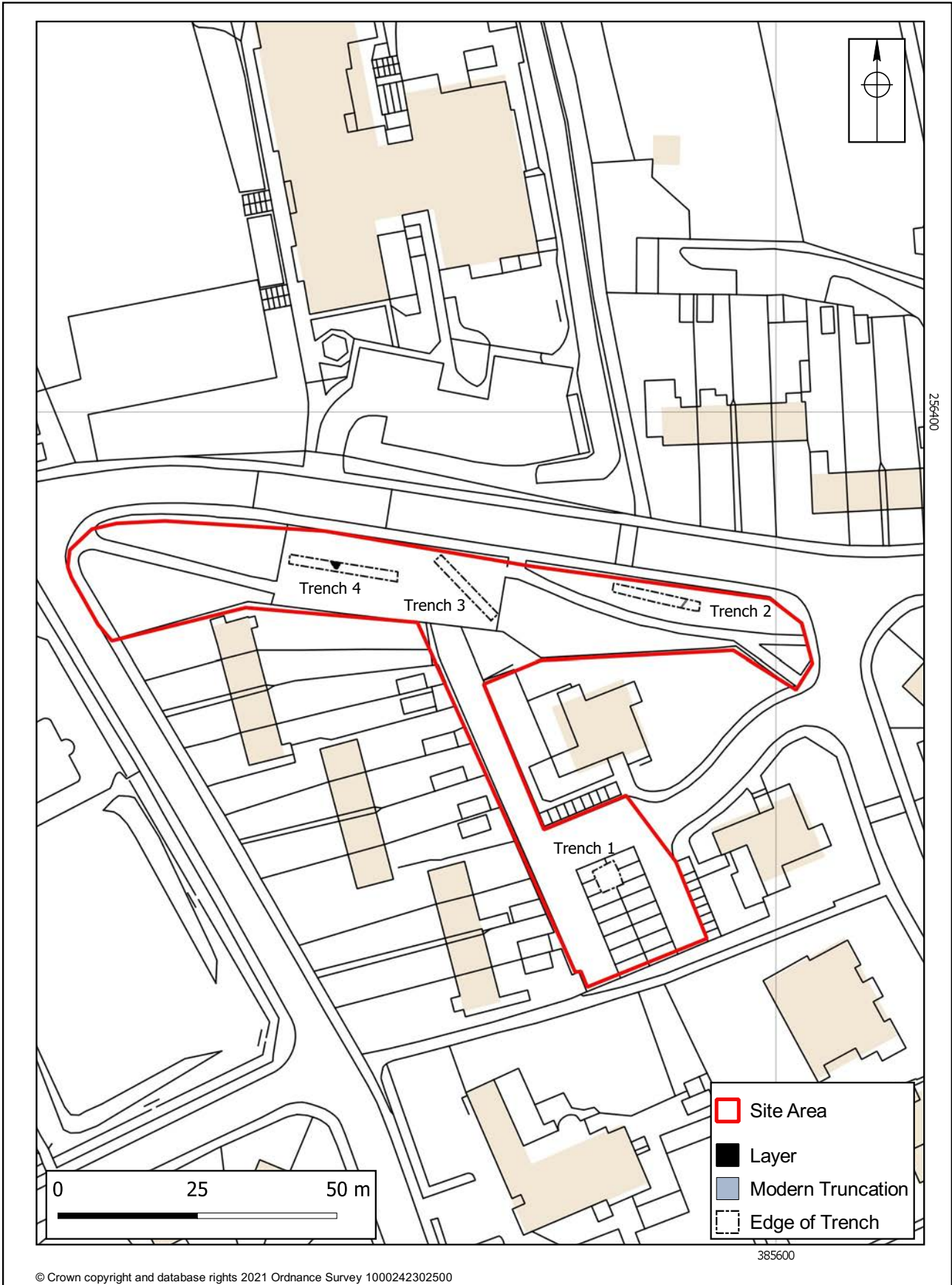
Figures



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Location of the site

Figure 1



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Trench locations

Figure 2

Plates



Plate 1: General view of the northern part of the site along Green Lane, facing north-west



Plate 2: Trench 1 in area of recently demolished storage garages, facing north-east, 1m scales



Plate 3: Trench 2 section showing 20th century demolition horizon 201, facing south, 1m and 0.5m scales



Plate 4: Trench 3 section with buried topsoil and subsoil, facing north-east, 1m scales



Plate 5: General view of Trench 4, facing west, 1m scales



Plate 6: Trench 4 section with buried topsoil and subsoil above layer/depression 405, facing north, 1m scales

Appendix 1: Trench descriptions

Trench 1

Length: 4.40m Width: 4.10m Orientation: N/A

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Deposit description
100	Modern layer	Layer	Hardcore laid ready for tarmac, dated 01/04/2021	0.25m	Loose grey hardcore
101	Modern layer	Layer	Made ground - mixed brick and concrete demolition rubble	0.48m	Moderately compact greyish brown rubble
102	Natural	Layer	Natural substrate - Mercia Mudstone	0.05m	Compact reddish brown silty clay

Trench 2

Length: 15.50m Width: 1.60m Orientation: east to west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Deposit description
200	Topsoil	Layer	Turf and topsoil	0.20m	Soft greyish brown silt
201	Modern layer	Layer	Mixed silty rubble demolition horizon	0.20m	Moderately compact blackish brown rubble
202	Modern layer	Layer	Redeposited natural made ground	0.18m	Firm brown clay
203	Natural	Layer	Natural substrate - Mercia Mudstone	0.10m	Compact pinky red clay

Trench 3

Length: 15m Width: 1.60m Orientation: north-west to south-east

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Deposit description
300	Surface	Layer	Tarmac surface - former playground	0.12m	Hard black tarmac
301	Modern layer	Layer	Made ground - rubble/CBM and gravel layer	0.14m	Loose greyish black rubble
302	Topsoil	Layer	Buried topsoil - former garden soil	0.32m	Friable blackish grey clay silt
303	Subsoil	Layer	Former subsoil layer	0.36m	Friable brown clay silt
304	Layer	Layer	Possible colluvial layer	0.20m	Firm orangey brown clay
305	Natural	Layer	Natural substrate - Mercia Mudstone	0.05m	Compact pinky red clay

Trench 4

Length: 20m

Width: 1.60m

Orientation: east to west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Deposit description
400	Surface	Layer	Tarmac surface - former playground	0.10m	Hard black yarmac
401	Modern layer	Layer	Made ground - rubble/CBM and gravel layer	0.30m	Compact greyish brown
402	Topsoil	Layer	Buried topsoil - former garden soil	0.36m	Friable blackish grey clay silt
403	Subsoil	Layer	Former subsoil layer	0.34m	Friable brown silty clay
404	Natural	Layer	Natural substrate - Mercia Mudstone	0.10m	Compact orangey red clay
405	Layer	Layer	Redeposited natural in shallow depression	0.23m	Firm greyish brown clay

Appendix 2: Summary of project archive (WCM102503)

TYPE	DETAILS*
Artefacts and Environmental	Animal bones, Ceramics, Glass
Paper	Context sheet, Correspondence, Diary (Field progress form), Drawing
Digital	Database, GIS, Images raster/digital photography, Spreadsheets, Survey, 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 (WCM102503)

period	material	object type	count	weight (g)	start date	end date	specialist report?	key assemblage?
medieval/post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile	1	76	1200	1700	y	n
medieval/post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile	1	105	1200	1800	y	n
post-medieval	mortar	lime mortar	3	7	1600	1900	y	n
post-medieval	ceramic	brick/tile	2	96	1600	1900	y	n
post-medieval	ceramic	clay pipe	10	19	1600	1910	y	n
post-medieval	ceramic	clay pipe	1	4	1680	1770	y	n
post-medieval	ceramic	clay pipe	1	7	1740	1910	y	n
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	3	142	1600	1900	y	n
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	5	210	1670	1795	y	n
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	3	24	1760	1820	y	n
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	2	18	1770	1810	y	n
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1	14	1770	1850	y	n
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1	9	1795	1830	y	n
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1	26	1800	1900	y	n
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1	3	1800	1940	y	n
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1	18	1830	1940	y	n
post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile	7	397	1540	1800	y	n
post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile	7	948	1540	1900	y	n
post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile	3	88	1600	1900	y	n
post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile	1	131	1800	1900	y	n
post-medieval	glass	vessel	1	33	1800	1905	y	n
post-medieval	iron	iron object	1	8	1600	1900	y	n
modern	glass	vessel	1	66	1905	1950	y	n
undated	animal bone	mammal bone	8	232			n	n
undated	animal bone	mammal fragments	5	6			n	n
undated	animal bone	rodent bone	1	1			n	n
undated	shell	oyster shell	8	45			n	n