

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF AT
THE SCALA THEATRE,
CROWN PASSAGE,
WORCESTER

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With a contribution by Angus Crawford

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Project 3008
Report 1581
WCM 101522

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Archaeological watching brief at the Scala Theatre, Crown Passage, Worcester

Stephen Potten

With contributions by Angus Crawford

Part 1 Project summary

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at the former Scala Theatre, Crown Passage, Worcester (NGR SO 8488 5504; WCM98207). The building is locally listed by Worcester City Council and was most recently used as an amusement arcade. The watching brief was undertaken on behalf of Shipley Leisure Enterprises who intend to reconfigure the existing amusement arcade and create additional retail floor space, a tanning studio and gymnasium (planning reference PO6D0424). The excavation of eight test pits was monitored in accordance with an archaeological specification drawn up by Dr Peter Wardle of Historic Environment Consultancy (Wardle 2006). The aim of the project was to observe and record any archaeological remains and to indicate their extent, state of preservation, date and type.

The watching brief revealed significant below-ground disturbance, probably affecting the survival of medieval and earlier material on the site. There appear to have been several episodes of dumping and levelling within the footprint of the building during the 18th and 19th centuries. However, two brick walls pertaining to earlier buildings on the site were located. They are likely to date from the late 17th and/or 18th century but both were heavily truncated.

Part 2 Detailed report

1. Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on behalf of Shipley Leisure Enterprises at the former Scala Theatre, Crown Passage, Worcester (NGR SO 8488 5504; WCM98207; Fig 1). The developer intends to reconfigure the amusement arcade that presently occupies the building and create additional retail floor space, a tanning studio and gymnasium (planning reference PO6D0424). Since the site lies within the medieval core of the city of Worcester it was expected that archaeological remains might be encountered in any ground-breaking activities associated with the development. An archaeological watching brief was therefore required as a condition of the planning consent to allow archaeological monitoring and recording to take place during the excavation of eight test pits. The test pits were sited to the rear (south) of the building and were designed to investigate the foundations of the theatre and to enable the insertion of stanchions.

1.2 Project parameters

The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (IFA 1999)*. The project also conforms to a specification prepared by Dr Peter Wardle of Historic Environment Consultancy (Wardle 2006), which referred to a brief prepared by Worcester City Museum Archaeology Section (WCMAS brief 07/06 issued 23 January 2007).

1.3 Aims

The aims of the watching brief were to locate archaeological deposits and determine, if present, their extent, state of preservation, date, type and significance.

2. Methods

2.1 Documentary search

A search was made of the Worcester Historic Environment Record (HER). In addition to the sources listed in the bibliography the following were also consulted:

Cartographic sources

- 1st edition Ordnance Survey, 1887-1888
- Ordnance Survey revisions 1904, 1928, 1940

2.2 Fieldwork methodology

2.2.1 Fieldwork strategy

Fieldwork was undertaken between 2nd February 2007 and 3rd September 2007. This period included a significant break in the development schedule (and the consequent fieldwork) when the site was closed down due to asbestos contamination (15th February 2007 to 29th August 2007).

Eight test pits were excavated to determine the depth of the existing foundations of the building and to sink a number of stanchions. These test pits were excavated to the rear (south) of the building. A small trench to take a partition wall was also excavated. This amounts to an area of approximately 18.18m². The location of the test pits is indicated in Figure 2.

The existing concrete floor of the theatre and similar concrete floors encountered at lower depths were broken out using a powered 'breaker'. All other deposits were removed by the contractors using shovels and, where possible, under archaeological supervision. All the test pits were inspected when fully excavated and deposits and features were cleaned, described and recorded in accordance with standard Service practice (CAS 1995). Sections were drawn of all test pits, with the exception of pits 2 and 7 which were shuttered by the contractors before recording was completed.

2.2.2 **Structural analysis**

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

2.3 **Artefact methodology, by Angus Crawford**

2.3.1 **Artefact recovery policy**

All artefacts from the area of the watching brief were retrieved by hand and retained in accordance with the service manual (CAS 1995 as amended).

2.3.2 **Method of analysis**

All hand-retrieved finds were examined and a primary record was made on a Microsoft Access 2000 database. Artefacts were identified, quantified and dated and a *terminus post quem* date produced for each stratified context, where possible.

The pottery and ceramic building material were examined under x20 magnification and recorded by fabric type and form according to the fabric reference series maintained by the service (Hurst and Rees 1992; Hurst 1994).

2.4 **Environmental archaeology methodology**

No deposits considered suitable for environmental sampling were encountered during this watching brief.

2.5 **The methods in retrospect**

The methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved. However, access to the lower parts of test pits 1 and 7 was limited due to the depth of the pits and their having unsecured sides.

3. **Topographical and archaeological context**

The site lies in central Worcester to the east of the River Severn at approximately 23m AOD. The underlying solid geology comprises sands and gravels of the Worcester Terrace above Mercian Mudstone.

Crown Passage is a narrow lane aligned north-south connecting Angel Street to Broad Street. The Scala Theatre lies to its west but has its main frontage at the intersection of Angel Street and Angel Place (Fig 1). The theatre was constructed by Essex and Goodman in 1921/22 and replaced a number of earlier buildings on the site (Ordnance Survey maps (1887-88 and 1904); Brooks and Pevsner 2007, 753; Worcester City Council local listing description). It was closed in 1973 and since that time has been modified and sub-divided on several occasions to accommodate other uses.

There is little evidence of prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site, although a lithic scatter and some Iron Age evidence was retrieved during the Deansway excavations to the south and south-west of Broad Street (WCM100222; Dalwood and Edwards 2004).

The site lies within the known area of Roman settlement in Worcester. Residual Roman or Iron Age pottery was recovered during a watching brief at the Crown Hotel to the east of Crown Passage (Deeks et al. 2005, 9). Similarly, residual Roman pottery was recorded during excavations at 15 Angel Street (WCM100001). The Deansway excavations also produced significant evidence of Roman occupation to the south-west of the present development, including evidence for land division, animal penning and ironworking (Dalwood and Edwards 2004).

The Scala Theatre site lies just beyond the limits of the pre-Conquest settlement at Worcester: it is a few metres to the north of the pre-Conquest defences which ran along the southern edge of Broad Street (Baker and Holt 2004, 163-168; Dalwood and Edwards 2004, 22-23, 55). It does, however, lie within the bounds of the later medieval walled city. Historical evidence suggests that Broad Street was in existence by 1196-1203 but it is likely to be much earlier. It may follow the course of a Roman road but it may also have had its origins in extramural activity associated with the pre-Conquest burgh (Baker and Holt 2004, 163-168; Dalwood and Edwards 2004, 22-23, 55). Angel Street may have originated in the 14th century as an access route to the friary at Blackfrais (Baker and Holt 2004, 164). The present development site is, therefore, within an area where early and later medieval settlement activity might be expected. Indeed, trenches excavated within the Crown Hotel demonstrated the survival of medieval soils, pit fills and artefacts in the southern portion of the building where it fronts onto Broad Street (Deeks et al. 2005, 9,17). Medieval pits were also noted during a watching brief at 15 Angel Street (WCM100001).

There has been much modern redevelopment in this part of Worcester and the survival of above-ground medieval structures is sporadic. The remains of a 15th century hall have been recorded at the Corn Exchange on Angel Street (WCM96408) and a stone-built medieval undercroft survives in part at the Crown Hotel (WCM96198). Further, a building recording project at the Crown Hotel revealed that timber framing of probable 16th century date has survived within the building (WCM 101100/101132; Deeks et al. 2005).

4. Results

4.1 Structural analysis

The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1.

4.1.1 Natural geology

The natural geology was not encountered in any of the test pits excavated. The deepest test pit, number 1, was excavated to a depth of c.2.14m below current ground level, indicating considerable ground disturbance across some parts of the site.

4.1.2 Roman deposits

No deposits of Roman date or earlier were encountered during the watching brief. One abraded fragment of residual Roman iron slag was, however, recovered from context 605.

4.1.3 Medieval deposits

No deposits of medieval date were encountered during the watching brief.

4.1.4 Post-medieval deposits

All the test pits revealed substantially the same profile in section down to a depth of c. 0.65-0.80m below current ground level (Figs 3 and 4; Plate 1), with only test pits 5 and 8 showing any significant variation (see below). The existing tile and concrete floor surface within the building sealed a layer of mixed silty sand and rubble containing much building/construction debris (103=203=303=403=503=603=703). The artefacts recovered from this deposit all dated from the 19th century but 20th century material was also noted during excavation. This deposit varied in depth from c. 0.40-0.50m and sealed an earlier floor surface constructed of concrete with brick inclusions (104=204=304=404=504=604=704). When this floor surface was broken out in test pits 4 and 6 a dark brown loamy fine sand with much building/construction debris was revealed (405=605). This layer had a depth of 0.27m+ in test pit 6 and 0.60m+ in test pit 4; in both cases it continued beyond the limit of excavation (c. 1.45m below current ground level in test pit 4). Deposit 605 contained pottery sherds of 17th and 18th century date and occasional fragments of dressed red sandstone. It is unclear whether this deposit represents an 18th century soil or mixed, re-deposited levelling material; the latter is perhaps more likely.

The removal of floor surface 104=204=704 in test pits 1, 2 and 7 revealed a service duct aligned north-south along the eastern edge of the building (Figs 2 and 3; Plate 2). The duct is c. 0.90m deep and 1.23m wide (east-west); it is bounded to the east by the existing eastern wall of the theatre and to the west by a continuous brick wall below floor surface 104=204=704. The base of the duct consisted of a third concreted floor surface (105=206=706) which, when broken out, revealed a dark brown loamy fine sand with inclusions of brick, mortar and charcoal (106=207=707). In test pit 1 this deposit (106) was investigated via a narrow sondage but access was limited and no artefactual material was recovered. It had a depth of at least 0.42m but continued beyond the limit of excavation (c.2.14m below current ground level in test pit 1). At this level the brick courses of the eastern wall of the theatre were stepped out to broaden the overall width of the wall (Plate 3); these broader, stepped courses appear to be the foundation courses of the wall. Deposit 106 may be backfill material relating to the construction of the east wall but this could not be proved conclusively.

In test pit 5 the removal of floor surface 504 revealed the truncated remains of a brick wall aligned approximately east-west (506; Plate 4; Fig 2). This wall was partially demolished by the contractors, revealing a short extension to the south, possibly the truncated base of a drain. The dimensions of the bricks used to construct wall 506 indicate that they were probably made during the mid-17th to 18th century (pers. comm. Angus Crawford, WHEAS). The wall was abutted by four similar deposits (505, 507, 508 and 509) all of which were loamy soils containing building debris and artefacts of 18th century date. Deposit 508 also contained two fragments of dressed sandstone and one fragment of dressed limestone, possibly deriving from earlier structures. All these deposits appear to be dumped levelling material.

Test pit 8 was located within a separate retail unit and revealed a slightly different profile. Below the existing concrete floor and a layer of hardcore (800 and 801) were the remains of a brick wall aligned east-west (803; Plate 5; Figs 2 and 5). The dimensions of the bricks in wall 803 are indicative of 17th century manufacture (pers. comm., Angus Crawford, WHEAS). The wall was abutted by a deep deposit of dark brown loamy silt (802) containing

building debris and artefacts of 18th century date. This deposit appears very similar to deposits 505, 507, 508 and 509 observed in test pit 5.

4.2 Artefact analysis, by Angus Crawford

The pottery assemblage retrieved from the excavated area consisted of 55 sherds of pottery weighing 3.765kg. In addition fragments of tile, vessel glass, leather, clay pipe stems, iron slag, oyster shell and animal bones were recovered. The group came from seven stratified contexts and could be dated from the Roman period onwards (see Table 1). Level of preservation was generally good with the majority of sherds displaying only moderate levels of abrasion.

Context	Material	Type	Total	Weight (g)
unstratified	Pottery	Modern	1	420
103	Tile	Decorative	1	272
103	Tile	Roof	2	955
507	Clay pipe	Stem	1	1
507	Glass	Vessel	1	217
507	Pottery	Post-medieval	17	1344
507	Shell	Oyster	1	63
508	Bone	Animal	1	30
508	Pottery	Post-medieval	2	104
509	Clay pipe	Stems	4	13
509	Leather	Strap end	1	5
509	Pottery	Postmedieval	5	190
509	Pottery	Post-medieval	11	201
509	Shell	oyster	1	22
605	Bone	Animal	2	13
605	Pottery	Post-medieval	6	810
605	Slag	Iron	1	21
802	Clay pipe	Stems	5	23
802	Pottery	Post-medieval	2	539
505/507	Bone	Animal	2	128
505/507	Pottery	Post-medieval	11	157
505/507	Tile	Decorative	1	54

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

4.2.1 Discussion of the pottery

All sherds have been grouped and quantified according to fabric type (see Table 2). The discussion below is a summary of the finds and their associated locations or contexts by period. Where possible, *terminus post quem* dates have been allocated and the importance of individual finds commented upon as necessary.

Context	Fabric	Fabric common name	Total	Weight (g)
Unstratified	81.4	Miscellaneous late stoneware	1	420
507	78	Post-medieval red wares	4	783
507	81.5	White salt-glazed stoneware	1	36
507	82	Tin-glazed ware	3	34
507	84	Creamware	5	99
507	91	Post-medieval buff wares	3	355
507	83	Porcelain	1	37

508	82	Tin-glazed ware	1	28
508	91	Post-medieval buff wares	1	76
509	?81.10	(Probable) Frechen stoneware	1	19
509	78	Post-medieval red wares	8	215
509	82	Tin-glazed ware	4	124
509	91	Post-medieval buff wares	3	33
605	77	Midlands yellow ware	2	133
605	78	Post-medieval red wares	2	580
605	91	Post-medieval buff wares	2	97
802	78	Post-medieval red wares	1	494
802	82	Tin-glazed ware	1	45
505/507	83	Porcelain	4	34
505/507	84	Creamware	7	123

Table 2: Quantification of the pottery by fabric

4.2.2 Roman

The only Roman material within the assemblage was a single residual lump of iron slag. Iron smelting was an important industry during the Roman period in Worcester and iron slag is regularly encountered on sites within the City.

4.2.3 Post-medieval period

The dominant fabric within the post-medieval assemblage was that of post-medieval red sandy ware (fabric 78, 15 sherds), which regularly dominates post-medieval pottery assemblages in Worcestershire. The sherds present within the assemblage are representative of a range of common domestic forms, which included storage jars and tankards/cups. All of the post-medieval red sandy ware sherds within the assemblage were typical of 18th century date.

Creamware (fabric 84, 12 sherds, contexts 505/507) was the second most dominant fabric type and was readily identified by a distinctive pale greenish white glaze. The forms within the assemblage are commonly encountered with this fabric and consist of tablewares including plates, bowls and serving wares. Creamware was at its most dominant phase of production from 1760 to 1790.

Post-medieval buff wares (fabric 91, 9 sherds) were identified from contexts 507, 508, 509 and 605. Forms present were typical of this fabric and included sherds of piecrust rim pressed platters as well as storage jars typical of those encountered in post-medieval red sandy ware. All of the buff ware sherds could be dated to the 18th century

Nine sherds of tin glazed ware (fabric 82) of 18th century date were present in contexts 507, 508, 509 and 802. All sherds appear to have had a pale blue glaze originally but several had turned a metallic brown colour. This can most likely be attributed to post-depositional processes.

Four sherds of porcelain (fabric 85) from contexts 505/507 were identified as being of exported Chinese porcelain with delicate hand painted designs dominated by the use of blue glazes. Of these, two were identified as Qianlong period (1736-95) while the remaining sherds are probably of later 18th century date (Sonia Vaughan pers. comm.). A further imported Chinese sherd from context 507 was of 18th century date and is a Chinese copy of Japanese Imari porcelain, distinctive by the use of gilded detail and outlined red and blue glazes.

The remaining pottery fabrics identified included two abraded sherds of Midlands yellow ware (fabric 77, context 605) of 17th century date, two sherds of white salt glazed stoneware (fabric 81.5, context 507) and a probable sherd of German Frechen stoneware (fabric 81.10) of 18th century date. A near complete ink bottle of miscellaneous late stoneware (fabric 81.4) of late 19th to early 20th century date was also recovered as an unstratified find.

4.2.4 **Other finds**

The remaining finds included a decorative wall or washstand tile of aesthetic style and dating from c 1885 (context 103) and a partial white glazed tile of probable late 18th century date (contexts 505/507). Eleven clay pipe stems (contexts 507, 802 and 509) and are tentatively dated to the 18th century due to their large bore size. A partial bottle base from context 507 could also only be generally dated to the 18th century.

4.2.5 **Significance**

The assemblage from the Scala Theatre is of little archaeological significance. However the pottery assemblage is of some interest due to the imported Chinese porcelain wares. While the majority of the post-medieval pottery is typical of the latter 18th century the presence of the Chinese porcelain reflects consumer desire for fine tablewares during the period. The *termini post quos* for the stratified contexts are as follows:

Context 103: late 19th century

Context 505/507 : late 18th century

Context 507: late 18th century

Context 508: 18th century

Context 509: 18th century

Context 605: 18th century

Context 802: 18th century

5. **Synthesis**

No deposits earlier than the late 17th to early 18th century were encountered during the watching brief. The existing floor surface in the rear portion of the Scala Theatre was shown to seal a rubble layer containing 19th and 20th century material (103=203=303=403=503=603=703) which, in turn, sealed an earlier floor surface (104=204=304=404=504=604=704). Below this surface was a mixed soil layer containing 18th century material (405=605) and, to the east, a service duct. Soil layer (405=605) is most likely dumped levelling material.

Test pit 1 showed that the eastern wall of the theatre has surprisingly deep foundations (over 2 metres below ground level) and it is likely that when the Scala Theatre was constructed during the 1920s it was built up on top of an existing wall along its eastern edge, though this is conjecture.

The two brick walls located in test pits 5 and 8 are of interest (506, 803). They are likely to date from the late 17th or 18th century: the dimensions of the bricks used in their construction are consistent with this dating and they are both abutted by deposits containing discarded

cultural material of 18th century date (505, 507, 508, 509, 802). They clearly pertain to earlier structures on the site and appear to align well with buildings depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig 6). Both, however, have been significantly truncated and their extent beyond the test pits is unknown.

It is not possible to state definitively whether the 17th and 18th century material retrieved from the test pits derives directly from earlier buildings on the site and may therefore reflect earlier activities on the site or whether it was brought in from elsewhere. However, such items as storage jars, platters, tankards, bowls and other serving wares could derive from the adjacent Crown Hotel. The Chinese porcelain is more unusual. It may represent damaged shop wares from a business on the site or nearby.

It should be noted that the test pits excavated during this watching brief indicate a considerable depth of truncation over parts of the site (upto c.1.70m in the areas affected by the service duct; at least 0.75m in other areas). Test pit 8 was unusual in having a 17th/18th century wall directly below modern overburden but it also demonstrated that dumped material of 18th century date extends to a depth of at least c.1.40m below ground level. The survival of material pre-dating the post-medieval period is, therefore, likely to be affected by truncation over most of the area covered by this watching brief. This contrasts with the results of earlier work in the adjacent Crown Hotel which demonstrated the survival of medieval deposits at a depth of only 0.20-0.33m below ground level (Deeks et al. 2005, 9). Clearly, the Scala Theatre site has undergone deeper and more damaging building and reconstruction phases during its history than the Crown Hotel.

6. **Publication summary**

The Service has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, the Service 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 watching brief was undertaken on behalf of Shipley Leisure Enterprises at the former Scala Theatre, Crown Passage, Worcester (NGR SO 8488 5504; WCM98207). The excavation of eight test pits was monitored to locate and record any archaeological features. The watching brief revealed significant below-ground disturbance, probably affecting the survival of medieval and earlier material on the site. There appear to have been several episodes of dumping and levelling within the footprint of the building during the 18th and 19th centuries. However, two brick walls pertaining to earlier buildings on the site were located. They are likely to date from the late 17th and/or 18th century but both were heavily truncated.

7. **Acknowledgements**

The Service would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project: Dr Peter Wardle (agent), James Dinn (Archaeological Officer, Worcester City Museum Archaeology Service, Worcester City Council), Chemiel Overton Partnership (Structural Engineers).

8. **Personnel**

The fieldwork was undertaken by Stephen Potten and Tom Rogers. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Rogers. Report preparation was undertaken by Stephen Potten, Tom Rogers and Jo Wainwright. The finds analysis was by Angus Crawford and the report illustration was undertaken by Carolyn Hunt.

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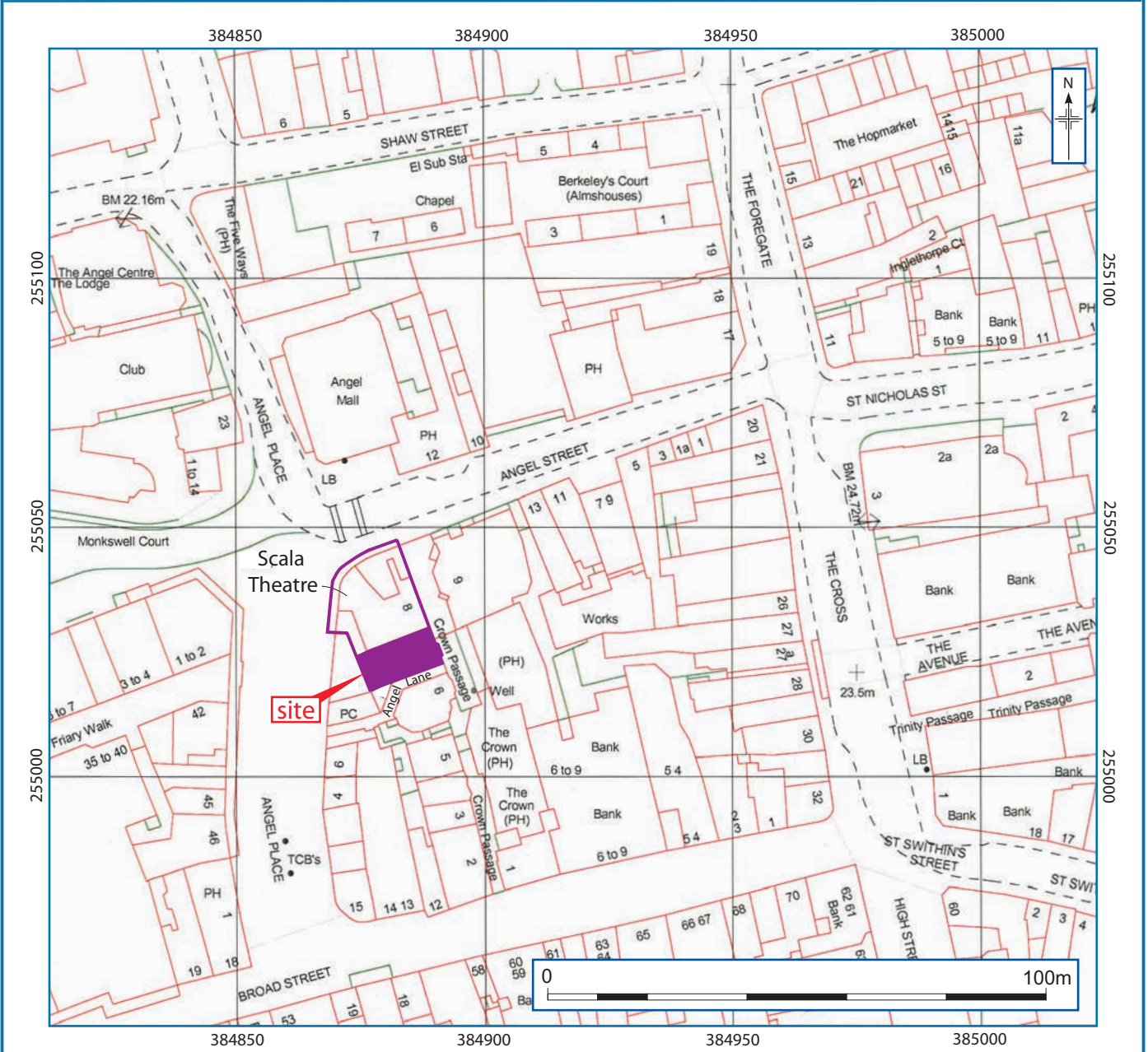
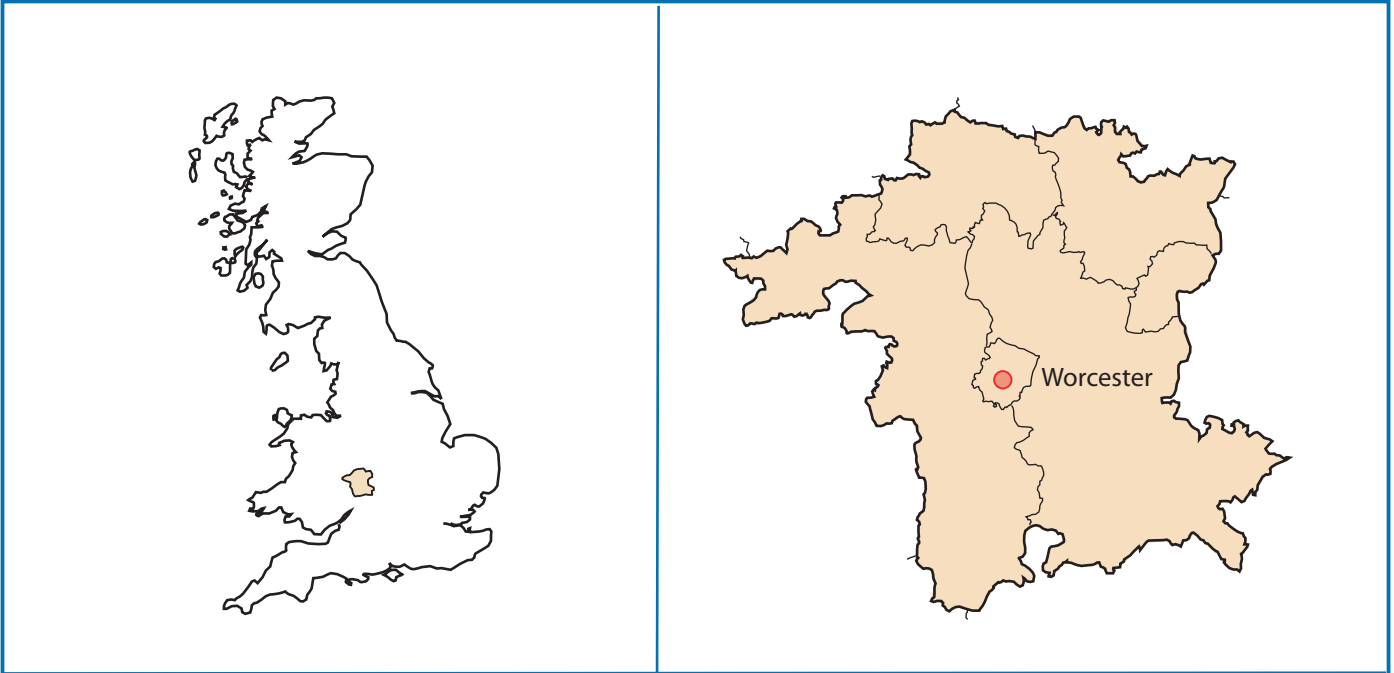
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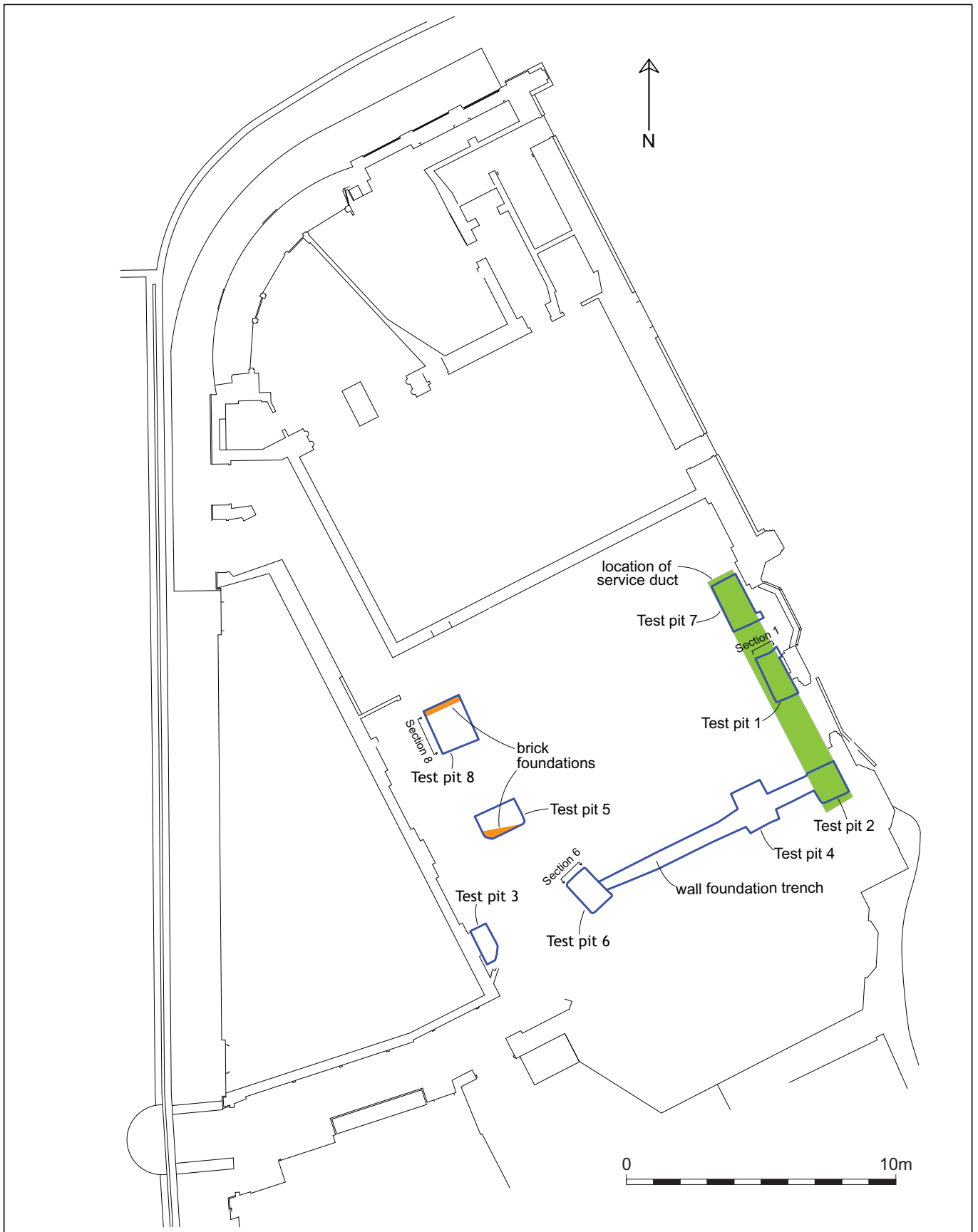
Figures



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Location of the site.

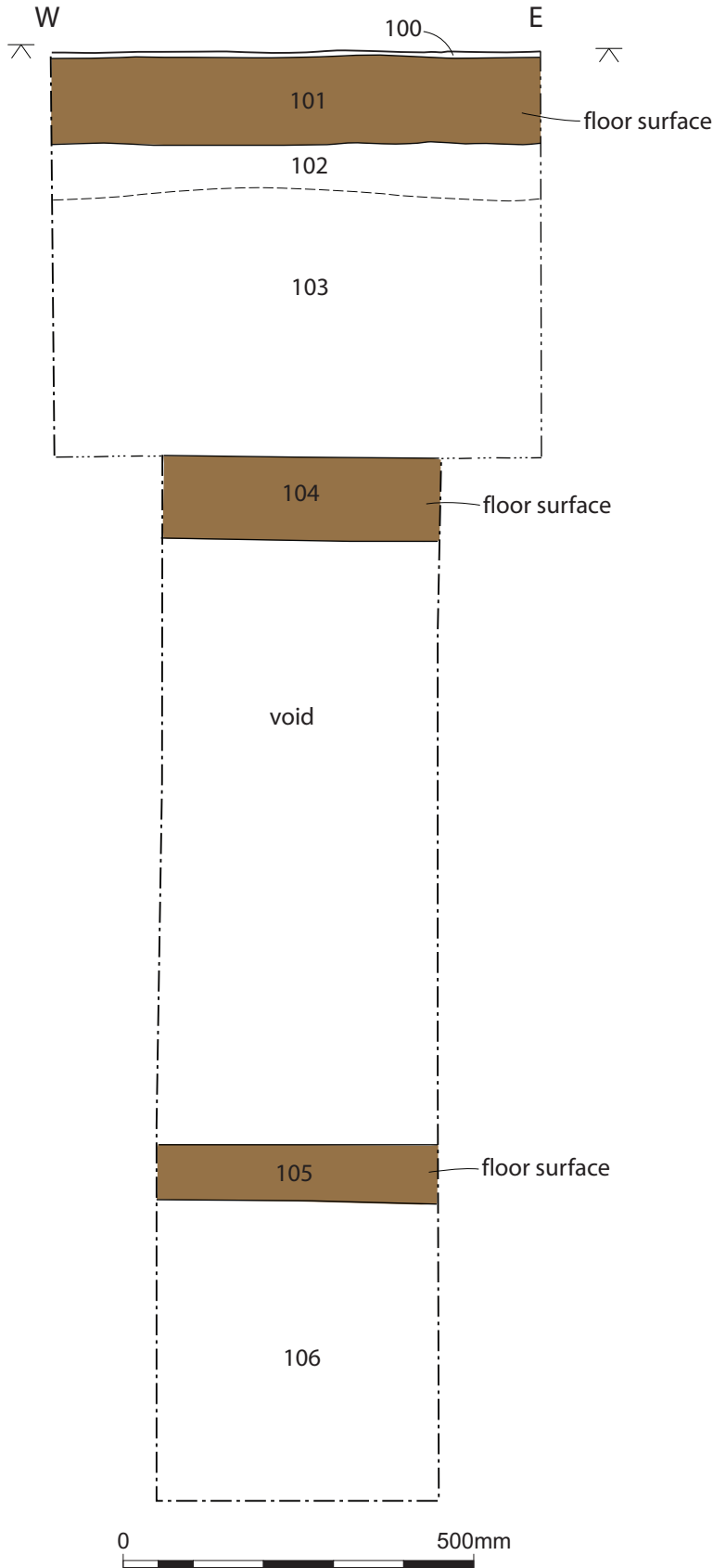
Figure 1



Test Pit location plan

Figure 2

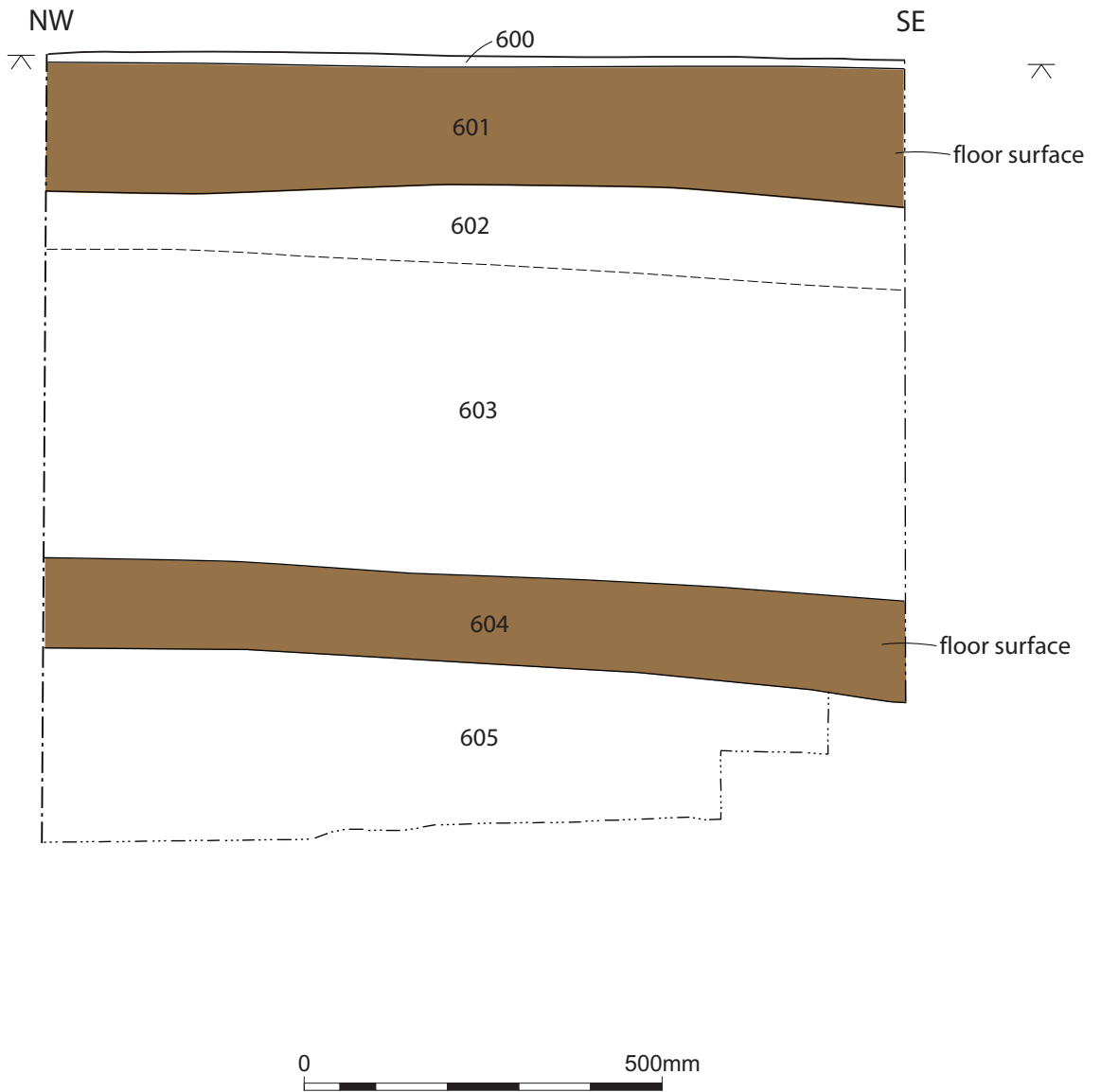
TEST PIT 1: SECTION



Test Pit 1: section and sondage

Figure 3

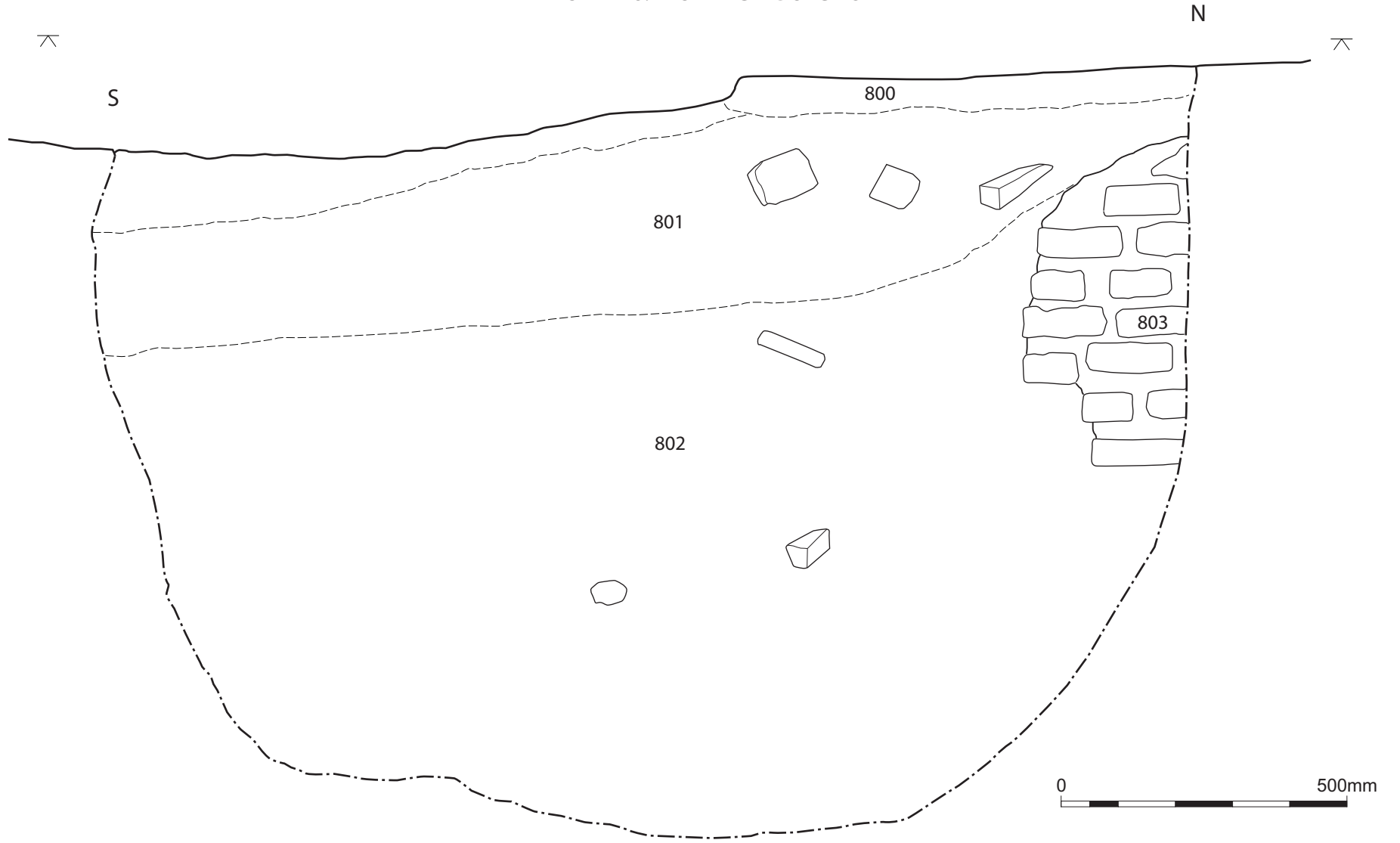
TEST PIT 6: SECTION



Test Pit 6: section

Figure 4

TEST PIT 8: EAST-FACING SECTION



Test Pit 8: section

Figure 5



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1st edition Ordnance Survey map with modern overlay

Figure 6

Plates



Plate 1 West facing section, test pit 6, showing modern floor surface, rubble layer 603, second floor surface 604 and deposit 605



Plate 2 Service duct, test pit 1



Plate 3 Sondage in test pit 1 showing stepped foundations of the east wall of the Scala Theatre



Plate 4 Wall 506, test pit 5



Plate 5 Wall 803, test pit 8

Appendix 1 Trench descriptions

Trench 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 1.50m Width: 0.96m Depth: 2.14m

Orientation: North / South

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
100	Tiled floor surface	Tiled floor surface.	0-0.015m
101	Concrete levelling	Reinforced concrete with a layer of plastic sheeting below.	0.015-0.15m
102	Make-up	Pale bluish green hardcore, abundant medium angular stones.	0.15-0.25m
103	Make-up	Mixed rubble and building debris in a loose mid brown silty sand.	0.25-0.65m
104	Floor surface	Concrete with brick fragments set into it.	0.65-0.77m
105	Cellar floor	Concrete with brick fragments set into it.	1.63-1.70m
106	Layer	Dark brown loamy fine sand, abundant CBM and mortar fragments, occasional charcoal flecks.	1.70-2.14m+
107	Wall	East wall of Scala Theatre.	-
108	Service duct	Service duct running along eastern edge of building, aligned north-south; 0.86m deep, 1.23m wide.	0.77-1.63m

Trench 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 1.60m Width: 1.00m Depth: 1.58m

Orientation: North / South

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
200	Tiled floor surface	Tiled floor surface.	0-0.015m
201	Concrete	Reinforced concrete with a layer of plastic sheeting	0.015-0.15m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
	levelling	below.	
202	Make-up	Bluish green hardcore, abundant medium angular stones.	0.15-0.28m
203	Make-up	Mixed rubble and building debris in a loose mid brown silty sand.	0.28-0.68m
204	Floor surface	Concrete floor with brick fragments set into it.	0.68-0.78m
205	Walls	Brick walls of service duct.	0.78-1.50m
206	Surface	Rough concrete base of heating duct.	1.50-1.58m
207	Layer	Dark brown loamy fine sand, abundant CBM and mortar fragments, occasional charcoal flecks.	1.58m+

Trench 3

Maximum dimensions: Length: 1.50m Width: 0.70m Depth: 0.73m

Orientation: North / South

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
300	Tiled floor surface	Tiled floor surface.	0-0.015m
301	Concrete levelling	Reinforced concrete with a layer of plastic sheeting below.	0.015-0.15m
302	Make-up	Pale bluish green hardcore, abundant medium angular stones.	0.15-0.26m
303	Make-up	Mixed rubble and building debris in a loose mid brown silty sand.	0.26-0.70m
304	Floor surface	Concrete floor. Cut by 305.	0.73-0.80m
305	Cut	Probable linear cut into 304 with vertical sides and only partially visible. Filled by 303.	0.73 +

Trench 4

Maximum dimensions: Length: 1.60m Width: 1.20m Depth: 1.45m

Orientation: North / South

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
400	Tiled floor surface	Tiled floor surface.	0-0.015m
401	Concrete levelling	Reinforced concrete with a layer of plastic sheeting below.	0.015-0.19m
402	Make-up	Bluish green hardcore, abundant medium angular stones.	0.19-0.28m
403	Make-up	Mixed rubble and building debris in a loose mid brown silty sand.	0.28-0.83m
404	Floor surface	Brick floor.	0.83-0.94m
405	Layer	Dark brown loamy fine sand, occasional CBM and animal bone.	0.94-1.45m+

Trench 5

Maximum dimensions: Length: 1.60m Width: 1.00m Depth: 1.42m

Orientation: East / West

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
500	Tiled floor surface	Tiled floor surface.	0-0.015m
501	Concrete levelling	Reinforced concrete with a layer of plastic sheeting below.	0.015-0.15m
502	Make-up	Pale bluish green hardcore, abundant medium angular stones.	0.15-0.24m
503	Make-up	Mixed rubble and building debris in a loose mid brown silty sand.	0.24-0.63m
504	Floor surface	Concrete floor with brick fragments set into it.	0.63-0.73m
505	Layer	Mid brown loamy fine sand, abundant CBM and mortar, moderate coal, clinker and charcoal, occasional sub-	0.73-0.96m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
		angular stones.	
506	Brick wall	Brick wall aligned east/west. Six courses surviving mortared with a hard cream mortar. Bricks 230mm x 110mm x 60mm.	0.73-1.24m
507	Layer	Dark brown loamy fine sand, abundant charcoal and coal, moderate CBM and mortar.	0.73-1.16m
508	Layer	Mid-dark brown sandy clay loam, occasional charcoal flecks, CBM, mortar and large sub-angular stones. Contained two dressed sandstone blocks and one dressed limestone block.	110-1.42m+
509	Layer	Mid-dark brown sandy clay loam, abundant CBM, and large sub-angular stones.	0.95-1.11m
510	Layer	Dark brown loamy fine sand with distinct bands of charcoal, abundant charcoal flecks, moderate CBM and mortar. Fills void in brick structure 506.	0.74-1.15m

Trench 6

Maximum dimensions: Length: 1.40m Width: 0.95m Depth: 1.10m

Orientation: North-west / South-east

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
600	Tiled floor surface	Tiled floor surface.	0-0.015m
601	Concrete levelling	Reinforced concrete with a layer of plastic sheeting below.	0.015-0.20m
602	Make-up	Pale bluish green hardcore, abundant medium angular stones.	0.20-0.32m
603	Make-up	Mixed rubble and building debris in a loose mid brown silty sand.	0.32-0.74m
604	Floor surface	Concrete floor above 605.	0.74-0.85m
605	Layer	Dark brown loamy fine sand, moderate CBM, occasional mortar and charcoal flecks, rare small-medium sub-rounded stones. Contained one dressed sandstone block.	0.85-1.10m +

Trench 7

Maximum dimensions: Length: 1.90m Width: 1.20m Depth: 1.66m

Orientation: North / South

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
700	Tiled floor surface	Tiled floor surface.	0-0.015m
701	Concrete levelling	Reinforced concrete with a layer of plastic sheeting below.	0.015-0.15m
702	Make-up	Pale bluish green hardcore, abundant medium angular stones.	0.15-0.53m
703	Make-up	Mixed rubble and building debris in a loose mid brown silty sand. Only present in south and western edges of test pit.	0.53-0.90m
704	Floor surface	Concrete floor.	0.53-0.63m
705	Brick walls	Brick walls, ten courses high, bonded with dark grey cement mortar. Bricks 235mm x 110mm x 75mm. Edges of service duct	0.63-1.53m
706	Surface	Concrete surface with brick fragments set into it. Base of service duct.	1.53-1.61m
707	Layer	Dark brown loamy fine sand, abundant CBM and mortar fragments, occasional charcoal flecks.	1.61-1.66m+

Trench 8

Maximum dimensions: Length: 1.80m Width: 1.40m Depth: 1.4m

Orientation: North / South

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
800	Concrete floor	Concrete floor with abundant brick inclusions.	0-0.11m
801	Make-up	Mixed hardcore layer with abundant tile fragments and limestone mortar.	0.11-0.41m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
802	Layer	Dark brown/black loamy silt, abundant frequent pebbles and clinker.	0.35-1.40m
803	Brick wall	Brick wall running east to west across northern edge of trench. Approximately nine courses high bonded with a coarse lime mortar. Bricks 240mm x 120mm x 55 mm.	0.14-0.70m

Appendix 2 Technical information

The archive

The archive consists of:

8	Fieldwork progress records AS2
2	Photographic records AS3
127	Digital photographs
1	Drawing number catalogues AS4
1	Levels record sheets AS19
9	Trench record sheets AS41
10	Scale drawings
1	Box of finds

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Worcester City Museum and Art Gallery
Foregate Street
Worcester
WR1 2PW
Tel. Worcester (01905) 25371
