

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION OF
LAND OFF
NUNNERY WAY, WORCESTER

Sarah Phear

With a contribution by Dennis Williams.

Illustrations by Sarah Phear

6th February 2008

© Historic Environment and Archaeology Service,
Worcestershire County Council

Historic Environment and Archaeology Service,
Worcestershire County Council,
Woodbury,
University of Worcester,
Henwick Grove,
Worcester WR2 6AJ



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

Project 3166
Report 1588
WCM 101622

Contents

Part 1 Project summary

1

Part 2 Detailed report

1.	Background	3
1.1	Reasons for the project.....	3
1.2	Project parameters.....	3
1.3	Aims.....	3
2.	Methods	3
2.1	Documentary search.....	3
2.2	Fieldwork methodology.....	4
2.2.1	Fieldwork strategy.....	4
2.2.2	Structural analysis.....	4
2.3	Artefact methodology, by Dennis Williams.....	4
2.3.1	Artefact recovery policy.....	4
2.3.2	Method of analysis.....	4
2.4	Environmental archaeology methodology.....	5
2.5	The methods in retrospect.....	5
3.	Topographical and archaeological context	5
4.	Results	6
4.1	Structural analysis.....	6
4.1.1	Phase 1 Natural deposits.....	6
4.1.2	Phase 2 Prehistoric and Roman deposits.....	6
4.1.3	Phase 3 Medieval deposits.....	6
4.1.4	Phase 3 Post-medieval/modern deposits.....	6
4.2	Artefact analysis, by Dennis Williams.....	6
4.2.1	The artefact assemblage.....	6
4.2.2	The pottery.....	8
4.2.3	Other artefacts.....	8
4.2.4	Overview of artefactual evidence.....	9
5.	Synthesis	10
5.1	Romano British.....	10
5.2	Medieval.....	10
5.3	Post-medieval/ Modern.....	10
6.	Significance	11
6.1	Archaeological.....	11
7.	Publication summary	11
8.	Acknowledgements	11
9.	Personnel	12
10.	Bibliography	12

Archaeological evaluation of land off Nunnery Way, Worcester

Sarah Phear

With contributions by Dennis Williams

Part 1 Project summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken of land at Nunnery Way, Worcester (NGR: SO 3884 5440). It was undertaken on behalf of St Modwen Developments Ltd, who intends to build a new stadium for Worcester City Football Club as part of the City of Worcester Local Plan 1996-2011, for which a no planning application has yet been submitted. The project aimed to determine if any significant archaeological site was present and if so to indicate what its location, date and nature were.

Fifteen trenches were located across the site, which revealed no significant archaeological remains. The site had been heavily ploughed, and the only features identified were ploughed out traces of ridge and furrow. Finds from furrow fills dated to the medieval and post-medieval period. Six randomly positioned 50m x 50m grid squares were also fieldwalked and metal detected. The finds included a Roman brooch and several Roman pottery sherds, although the majority of finds were of pottery, brick and tile, dating to the post-medieval and modern periods. No patterning in artefact deposition was discerned through the fieldwalking. On the basis of the evidence for historic landscape use, the site may be argued to be overall of *low archaeological importance*. Specific details of the groundworks associated with the development are at present unknown. However, it is considered that they will have only a *small-scale negative affect* on the identified remains.

Part 2 Detailed report

1. Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken of land at Nunnery Way, Worcester (NGR: SO 3884 5440; Fig 1), on behalf of St Modwen Developments Ltd (the Client). St Modwen Developments Ltd intends to build a new stadium for Worcester City Football Club as part of the City of Worcester Local Plan 1996-2011, although no planning application has been submitted. Worcester City Council considers that a site of archaeological interest may be affected (WCM 91187, WCM 101557).

1.2 Project parameters

The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IFA 2001).

The project also conforms to a brief prepared by James Dinn, Worcester City Council Archaeological Officer (WCMAS 2007b) and for which a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced (HEAS 2007).

1.3 Aims

The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to locate archaeological deposits and determine, if present, their extent, state of preservation, date, type, vulnerability and documentation. The purpose of this was to establish their significance, since this would make it possible to recommend an appropriate treatment, which may then be integrated with the proposed development programme.

More specifically the following research aims could be addressed in relation to *An archaeological resource assessment and research framework for the city of Worcester* (WCMAS 2007a):

- The hinterland of Roman Worcester (RP3.31)
- The agricultural hinterland in the Anglo Saxon period (RP4.21)
- The landscape of the 1651 battle (RP6.15)
- Investigation of rural sites in the Worcester hinterland (RP7.23)

2. Methods

2.1 Documentary search

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

Cartographic sources

- WarndonTithe Map 1843, transcribed by Marian Jenkins, BA1572, s760/612.

- 1st Edition Ordnance Survey, 1855, XXXIV. 9. 1:2500

2.2 **Fieldwork methodology**

2.2.1 **Fieldwork strategy**

A detailed specification has been prepared by the Service (HEAS 2007). Fieldwork was undertaken between 7th and 14th January 2008. The site reference number and site code is WCM 101622.

Fifteen trenches, amounting to just over 1490m² in area, were excavated over the site area of approx. 8.3ha, representing a sample of 1.8%. The location of the trenches is indicated in Figure 2. As a result of the documentary search, adjustments were made to the fieldwork strategy. As a cropmark was identified as running through the north-west extent of the site, the trench layout was adapted to test this feature (Trenches 16 and 10). In addition, the presence of a public footpath running diagonally across the site led to the repositioning of two trenches (14 and 10).

The presence of 132KV overhead electric cables with associated towers situated along the east side of the site meant that additional safety measures were required in order to provide safe working conditions using plant. A temporary fence comprised of hazard tape and netlon was placed at a distance of 20m from the power lines (as advised by the Client). As five trenches were located beneath the power lines, arrangements were made for a 5 tonne machine with a 3m restricted arm height to excavate the trenches. However, after 15 trenches outside of the restricted zone were excavated, the Curator deemed that excavation of the final 5 trenches was not necessary.

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed using a 360° wheeled excavator, employing a toothless bucket and under archaeological supervision. Subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. Clean surfaces were inspected and selected deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples, as well as to determine their nature. Deposits were recorded according to standard Service practice (CAS 1995). On completion of excavation, the trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material.

Following the evaluation trenching six squares (50m x 50m) across the site totalling an area of 1.5ha were fieldwalked and surveyed using a metal detector. The method involved 100% collection with each square divided into 10m x 10m squares for accurate collection.

2.2.2 **Structural analysis**

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

2.3 **Artefact methodology, by Dennis Williams**

2.3.1 **Artefact recovery policy**

The artefact recovery policy conformed to standard Service practice (CAS 1995, appendix 4).

2.3.2 **Method of analysis**

All hand-retrieved finds were examined and a primary record was made on a Microsoft Access 2000 database. They were identified, quantified and dated to period. A *terminus post quem* date was produced for each stratified context. The date was used for determining the broad date of phases defined for the site. All information was recorded on *pro forma* sheets.

The pottery and ceramic building material was 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**

The environmental sampling strategy conformed to standard Service practice (CAS 1995, appendix 4). However, in the event no deposits were identified which were determined to be suitable for environmental analysis.

2.5 **The methods in retrospect**

The methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved.

3. **Topographical and archaeological context**

The predominant soils of the area are of the Whimple 3 Soil Association (572f) comprised of fine loam or silt over clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging, over parent material of drift over Permo-Triassic and Carboniferous reddish mudstone (Soil Survey for England and Wales 1983). The site comprises a south-west oriented slope, from 69.12m AOD at the top of slope, to 54.35m AOD at the base of slope. It is bounded to the east by the M5 motorway, Nunnery Way on the west, the A422 to the south and the cattle market to the north. A public footpath runs diagonally through the field, as do several large power pylons along the east side.

The field was called Near Bank on the 1843 Tithe Map and was part of Swinesherd Farm (WCM 91034; Swine's Head), the farm being first documented in 974 (Mawer and Stenton 1927). The field was listed as 'arable' land in the apportionment. The history of the land prior to this is not known. However, to the immediate north-west of the site a sub-rectangular enclosure has been identified as a cropmark (WCM 91130; WCM 101287). The enclosure dates to the Roman period and was likely to have been used in agricultural activities rather than settlement.

Close to the Roman enclosure ditch is a medieval marl pit with a 10m wide band of spoil (WCM 98570), and other earthworks in the vicinity include a medieval boundary ditch and bank, and post-medieval boundary ditch with bank (WCM 98572). In relation to medieval farm buildings close to the site, along with Swinesherd, a number of others existed such as Hornhill Farm (WCM 98223) with a recorded hollow-way (WCM 98574) that may pre-date the farm.

Other archaeological evidence around the site is largely medieval. Ridge and furrow has been identified to north of the site (WCM 91149) and immediately west beyond Nunnery Way (WCM 98435; WCM 98436).

A small collection of clay pipes and pipe stems from the 17th century were found in the south-west area of the site during metal detecting activities (Malcolm Atkin, pers comm), and it is thought that these may derive from English Civil War encampments (date 1642-51).

4. Results

4.1 Structural analysis

The trenches recorded are shown in Fig 2, and Plates 1-3. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1.

4.1.1 Phase 1 Natural deposits

The natural deposits varied from a pinkish grey to red clays. The natural was fairly uniform, and located *c* 0.30m below the current surface across the site.

4.1.2 Phase 2 Prehistoric and Roman deposits

There was no evidence of prehistoric or Roman deposits on the site. A Roman brooch and several Roman pottery sherds were recovered, however these were located in the ploughsoil and are therefore residual. The potential Roman cropmark that was recorded based on aerial photographs was not identified in the evaluation (WCM 91187).

4.1.3 Phase 3 Medieval deposits

All trenches (except Trench 12), had evidence of ploughed out ridge and furrow, although only two remnant furrows were manually excavated to determine their nature. Only shallow remnants of the furrows survived, up to 0.15m deep. Medieval pottery was recovered from one of the furrow fills (1912); however, this is most likely residual as post-medieval and modern sherds were also recovered from this context. It is likely that most of the furrows originated in the medieval period, although there are no datable finds to confirm this. No other medieval features were identified.

4.1.4 Phase 3 Post-medieval/modern deposits

Post-medieval pottery sherds were recovered in the excavation. Context 1912, a furrow fill, contained post-medieval sherds, along with modern sherds, thus the former are residual. Another two furrow fills (1806 and 513) contained sherds from the 17th-18th century. The ploughsoil contained a mix of post-medieval and modern pottery sherds, brick, and tile.

4.2 Artefact analysis, by Dennis Williams

The majority of artefacts recovered from this site were collected from the surface during fieldwalking. Other finds were recovered from the evaluation trenches, and by metal detecting of items close to the surface.

4.2.1 The artefact assemblage

The artefactual assemblages from the fieldwalking and evaluation trenches are summarised in Tables 1 and 2 respectively. These include all brick, glass, pottery, and tile finds. Many of the metal finds, collected from the surface, or by shallow excavation following metal detecting, were not included in the finds assessment, since they comprised items of modern refuse, e.g. ring-pulls from drinks cans. Modern pottery fabrics, such as porcelain and stone china, were generally well preserved, although in most cases the sherds were small and undiagnostic. On the whole, the earlier earthenware fabrics and ceramic building materials were much more abraded.

Material	Type	Total	Weight (g)
Brick	Modern	4	1915
Brick	Post-medieval/modern	5	1549
Brick	Post-medieval	1	811
Brick/tile	Post-medieval/modern	350	6017
Brick/tile	Undiagnostic	2	38
Ceramic	Insulator	3	179
Clay pipe	Tobacco	253	494
Glass	Bottle	4	187
Glass	Undiagnostic	8	137
Metal	Brooch	1	23
Metal	Button	9	29
Metal	Coin	6	37
Metal	Lead weight	2	123
Metal	Seal	1	0
Metal	Thimble	1	2
Pipe	Drain	51	4402
Pottery	Iron Age/Roman	1	37
Pottery	Medieval	4	73
Pottery	Modern	1431	5957
Pottery	Post-medieval/modern	99	1190
Pottery	Post-medieval	332	3600
Pottery	Roman	4	29
Shell	Oyster	11	118
Slag	Undiagnostic	13	823
Slate	Roofing	6	58
Stone	Metalling	1	39
Tile	Floor	14	1317
Tile	Roof	18	826
Tile	Undiagnostic	305	11329
		2940	41339

Table 1: Quantification of the fieldwalked assemblage

Material	Type	Total	Weight (g)
Brick/tile	Post-medieval/modern	6	43
Clay pipe	Tobacco	5	10
Pottery	Medieval	1	4
Pottery	Modern	5	30
Pottery	Post-medieval	12	174
Pottery	Post-medieval/modern	1	3
Tile	Undiagnostic	2	125
		32	389

Table 2: Quantification of the excavated assemblage

4.2.2 The pottery

All sherds have been grouped and quantified according to fabric type, for the fieldwalked and excavated assemblages (Tables 3 and 4 respectively). Pottery accounted for 64% of the total finds by count, but only 27% by weight, as a consequence of the substantial amount of brick and tile that was also retrieved. Owing to the fragmentary nature of most of the pottery sherds, dating was mainly achieved by identification of fabric type. Therefore, in most instances, it has only been possible to date the pottery finds to general periods, according to their production spans.

Fabric no.	Fabric name	Total	Weight (g)
3	Malvernian ware	1	37
12	Severn Valley ware	4	29
69	Oxidized glazed Malvernian ware	3	31
78	Post-medieval red wares	258	3257
81	Stonewares	77	1046
81.2	Westerwald stoneware	1	5
81.5	White salt-glazed stoneware	1	16
81.7	Staffordshire stoneware (?)	1	55
82	Tin-glazed ware	1	1
83.1	Worcester porcelain	703	3812
84	Creamware	50	132
85	Modern stone china	701	1946
90	Post-medieval orange ware	1	2
91	Post-medieval buff wares	27	196
99	Miscellaneous medieval wares	2	46
100	Misc. post-medieval wares	1	2
101	Miscellaneous modern wares	44	289
		1876	10902

Table 3: Quantification of the fieldwalked pottery by fabric

Fabric no.	Fabric name	Total	Weight
69	Oxidized glazed Malvernian ware	1	4
78	Post-medieval red wares	10	155
81	Stonewares	1	3
83.1	Worcester porcelain	3	19
85	Modern stone china	1	4
101	Miscellaneous modern wares	2	17
		19	211

Table 4: Quantification of the excavated pottery by fabric

4.2.3 Other artefacts

Ceramic building material accounted for over half the assemblage by weight, but its poor state of preservation severely limited its usefulness in providing dating evidence. However, part of a medieval floor tile, probably made in Worcester, was distinguishable by its fabric (Laura Griffin pers comm.). Sizeable pieces of modern drainpipes, glazed on the outside surfaces, also accounted for a significant weight within the assemblage.

A small amount of slag was retrieved, but only two pieces were very dense and iron rich, as might be expected for material from relatively inefficient smelting processes carried out during the medieval period, or earlier.

A number of oyster shells were retrieved, in a very good state of preservation. The large number of clay pipe sherds at this site was notable, but both stems and bowls were very fragmentary in almost all cases.

Metal detected finds included a number of post-medieval coins and a Roman brooch.

4.2.4 Overview of artefactual evidence

Fieldwalking

The Roman brooch was found within Square 5 fieldwalking area, and was a substantial cast 'dolphin' form with a short crossbar and very basic standard of moulding. This form was common in the 1st century AD, but persisted into the 2nd century (Hattatt, 2000; Bayley and Butcher, 2004). There was otherwise just a thin scatter of Roman finds, which would be compatible with agricultural manuring in this period. The small amount of later medieval pottery may also be accounted for in a similar way.

The overall post-medieval concentration, distribution and types of the surface finds was indicative of deposition and spreading of soil containing refuse, and probably brought in from the adjacent city. The pottery fabrics were reasonably consistent from one gridded square to the next. Each area contained sherds from domestic vessels produced in the post-medieval and modern periods, ranging from red and buff wares in the 17th and 18th centuries, through generic stone wares (fabric 81, 18th century onwards), to modern porcelain and stone china (fabrics 83 and 85, respectively). More specific date ranges were represented by smaller quantities of cream wares (fabric 84) from the late 18th century, and a small number of identifiable stone wares, which included a single distinctive sherd from an imported Westerwald vessel, with moulded and coloured decoration, as produced during the late 17th and early 18th centuries in the Rhineland.

The porcelain finds included plain white, and hand-painted, blue-decorated, sherds of table ware. However, there were also a large number of sherds from biscuit-fired wasters, together with kiln furniture, such as sagger rings and rods, also fashioned from porcelain pastes. These items were therefore consistent with kiln losses, presumably from the Royal Worcester factory. A small number of other porcelain wasters were found, in the form of electrical insulators, ranging in size from a small terminal post, to a substantial power cable insulator. These may be significant in indicating a fairly recent date of deposition at the site, since the Royal Worcester company transferred much of its production effort into porcelain insulators during the Second World War. Porcelain waste is known to have been widely dumped in the vicinity of Worcester and quantities have been found on many sites.

Unfortunately, the locations of the coins finds were not recorded. Two were modern (a cupro-nickel 5p piece, dated 1970, and a bronze penny dated 1974). However, of the four other coins, two were identifiable as George III copper halfpennies, issued during 1771-75 (Anon 2003); a third coin matched these in shape and size, but neither its obverse or reverse figures were discernible. No useful information could be determined from the remaining, smaller copper coin.

Examination of the pottery and building material quantities within this assemblage did not indicate any clear concentrations of finds in the six gridded areas that were walked. The Romano-British (fabrics 3 and 12) and medieval (fabric 69) coarse ware finds were very few in number and it is plausible that their presence could have resulted from either occupation or agricultural manuring.

Numerous clay pipe sherds were also recovered from the fieldwalked areas, but included only one intact bowl, its form being datable to the late 17th century (Ayto 2002). The large number of clay pipe stems recovered (253 in total) could not be accurately dated.

Evaluation trenching

A more limited range of finds was recovered from the evaluation trenches. A broad date range, from the medieval to post-medieval (and possibly modern), was indicated by the finds from Trench 19 (context 1912), the earliest and latest being represented by glazed Malvernian pottery (fabric 69) and pale brown stone ware (fabric 81) respectively. Trench 18 (Context 1806) contained red wares with black and brown glazes, which date to a broad 17th-18th century range, plus undiagnostic tile that could also be consistent with this range. The pottery from Trench 5 (context 513) comprised plain white, glazed porcelain sherds and a stem of a clay tobacco pipe. The other excavated contexts yielded only post-medieval or modern pottery, brick, tile and clay pipe sherds in small amounts.

5. **Synthesis**

5.1 **Romano British**

The recovery of several pottery sherds of Iron Age/Roman type and a Roman brooch in the ploughsoil indicates that some activities dating to this time took place in the vicinity of the site. However, as no features were identified during the evaluation that date to his period, it is suggested that the pottery was introduced to the site through manuring activities. Alternatively, as there is a Roman enclosure ditch to the north of the site, it is possible that the artefacts originated there and have moved down the slope through soil creep and/or ploughing since their original deposition. The possible Roman cropmark, which was identified from aerial photographs, was not visible in the evaluation. It is therefore suggested that it is likely to be a natural topographical feature rather than anything cultural in origin.

5.2 **Medieval**

Evidence around the site of medieval settlement is seen through the ridge and furrow, medieval farm buildings and medieval earthwork features. The identification in the evaluation of ploughed out ridge and furrow across the site certainly suggests that this field was also under agriculture in the medieval period, which led to the formation of ridge and furrow earthworks. With such a shallow depth (c 0.15m) remaining of the furrows, these landscape features have undergone heavy truncation (also attested to by the presence of post-medieval pot sherds in the fills), therefore it is difficult to conclusively state that the ridge and furrow dated to the medieval period based on current evidence. However, when comparison is made with the surrounding landscape, this seems the most plausible conclusion.

5.3 **Post-medieval/Modern**

The site appears to have been used as arable land since the medieval period, and evidence of post-medieval pottery sherds within the furrow fills suggest that the ground was also being ploughed in this period. As such, it is difficult to ascertain if the clay pipe stems recovered during the fieldwalking originally derived from the site (and English Civil War activities), or whether they were brought to the site during manuring. The fieldwalking did not identify any pattern in the distribution of these artefacts, and they were spread across the site. Certainly, there was no evidence of musket balls or other metal objects related to the English Civil War.

A large amount of material, which is likely to have derived from the Royal Worcester Porcelain works, was recovered from the ploughsoil during fieldwalking. This indicates that materials were being brought to the site up to quite recently to use as either manure, or for other unknown purposes. As the field has been arable since at least 1843 (as attested to by the

Tithe map), ploughing has mixed the soils, and likely led to the presence of modern pottery sherds within some of the furrow fills.

6. Significance

6.1 Archaeological

In considering significance, the Secretary of State's criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments (DoE 1990, annex 4), have been used as a guide.

These nationally accepted criteria are used to assess the importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is appropriate. Though scheduling is not being considered in this case they form an appropriate and consistent framework for the assessment of any archaeological site. The criteria should not, however, be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of a case.

The results have added little information in relation to the aims of the archaeological resource assessment and research framework for the city of Worcester (RP3.31, RP4.21, RP6.15, RP7.23; see Section 1.3 above). There was no evidence of prehistoric or Roman activity, with only truncated ridge and furrow recorded on the site, which indicate arable activities on the land since at least the medieval period. There was also no discernable evidence related to English Civil War activities. On the basis of the evidence for historic landscape use, the site may be argued to be overall of *low archaeological importance*. Specific details of the groundworks associated with the development are at present unknown. However, it is considered that they will have only a *small-scale negative affect* on the identified remains.

7. 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 evaluation was undertaken of land at Nunnery Way, Worcester (NGR: SO 3884 5440; WCM 101622). It was undertaken on behalf of St Modwen Developments Ltd, who intends to build a new stadium for Worcester City Football Club. The project aimed to determine if any significant archaeological site was present and if so to indicate what its location, date and nature were.

Fifteen trenches were located across the site, which revealed no significant archaeological remains. The site had been heavily ploughed, and the only features identified were ploughed out traces of ridge and furrow. Finds from furrow fills dated to the medieval and post-medieval period. Six randomly positioned 50m x 50m grid squares were also fieldwalked and metal detected. The finds included a Roman brooch and several Roman pottery sherds, although the majority of finds were of pottery, brick and tile, dating to the post-medieval and modern periods. No patterning in artefact deposition was discerned through the fieldwalking. On the basis of the evidence for historic landscape use, the site may be argued to be overall of low archaeological importance. Specific details of the groundworks associated with the development are at present unknown. However, it is considered that they will have only a small-scale negative affect on the identified remains.

8. Acknowledgements

The Service would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Neal Haywood (St Modwen Property PLC), Siva Senathipathy

(Gleeds Management Services Ltd), and James Dinn (Worcester City Council Planning Archaeologist).

9. **Personnel**

The fieldwork and report preparation was led by Sarah Phear. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Vaughan. Fieldwork was undertaken by Tim Cornah and Tegan Cole, finds analysis by Dennis Williams.

10. **Bibliography**

Anon, 2003 *Coins of England*, 38th ed, Spink & Son, London

Ayto, E G, 2002 *Clay Tobacco Pipes*, Shire Publications, Princes Risborough

Bayley, J, and Butcher, S, 2004 *Roman Brooches in Britain*, The Society of Antiquaries of London

CAS, 1995 (as amended) *Manual of Service practice: fieldwork recording manual*, County Archaeological Service, Hereford and Worcester County Council, report, **399**

Hattatt, R, 2000 *A visual catalogue of Richard Hattatt's Ancient Brooches*, Oxbow Books, Oxford

HEAS, 2007 *Proposal for an archaeological evaluation of the proposed football ground, Nunnery Way*, Worcester, Historic Environment and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council, unpublished document dated 8th November 2007, **P3166**

Hurst, J D, 1994 Ceramic building material, in S. Woodiwiss (ed), *Iron Age and Roman salt production and the medieval town of Droitwich*. *CBA Res Rep* **81**, 155-157

Hurst, J D, and Rees, H, 1992 Pottery fabrics; a multi-period series for the county of Hereford and Worcester, in S. Woodiwiss (ed), *Iron Age and Roman salt production and the medieval town of Droitwich*. *CBA Res Rep* **81**, 200-209

IFA, 2001 *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, Institute of Field Archaeologists

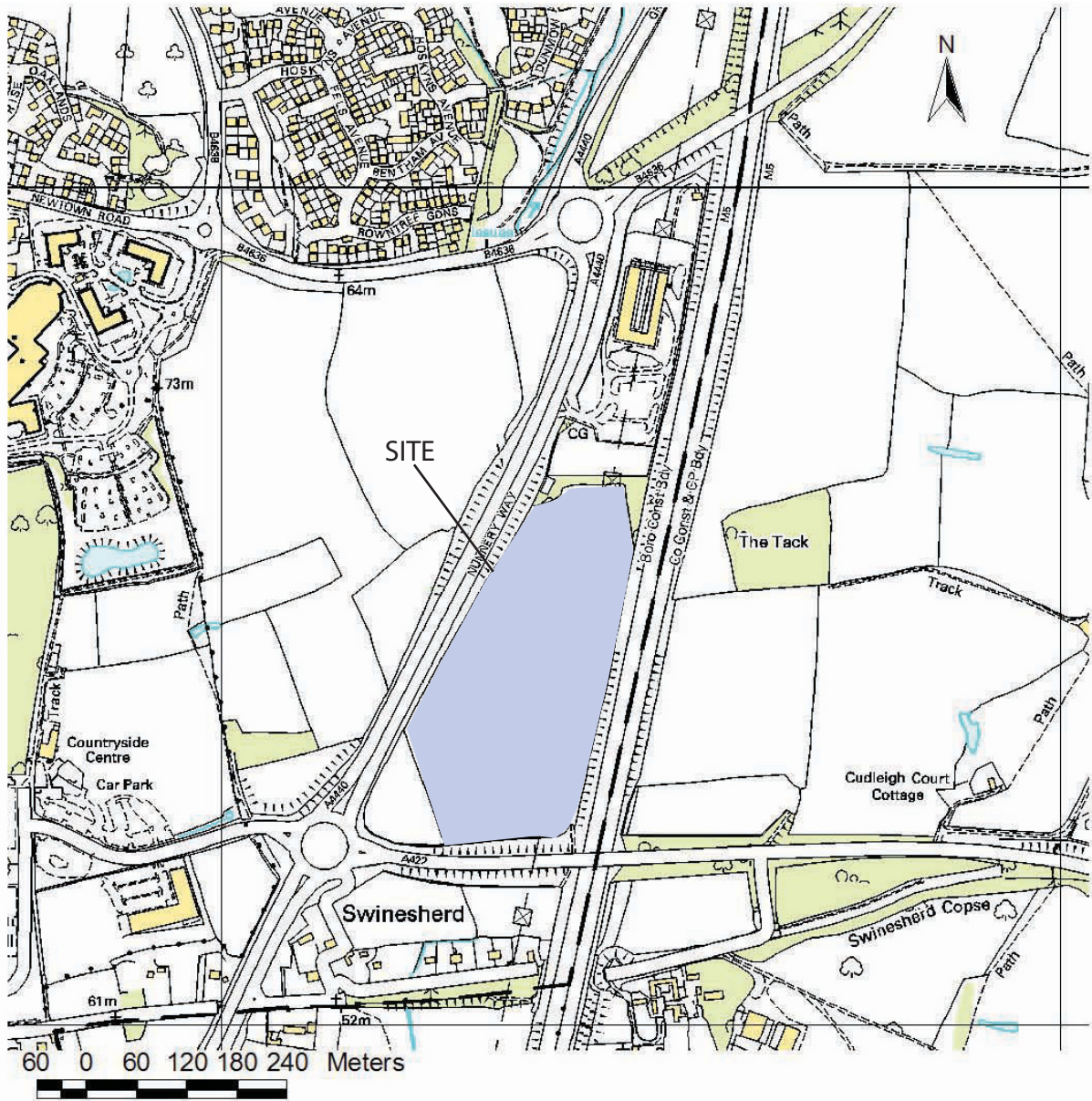
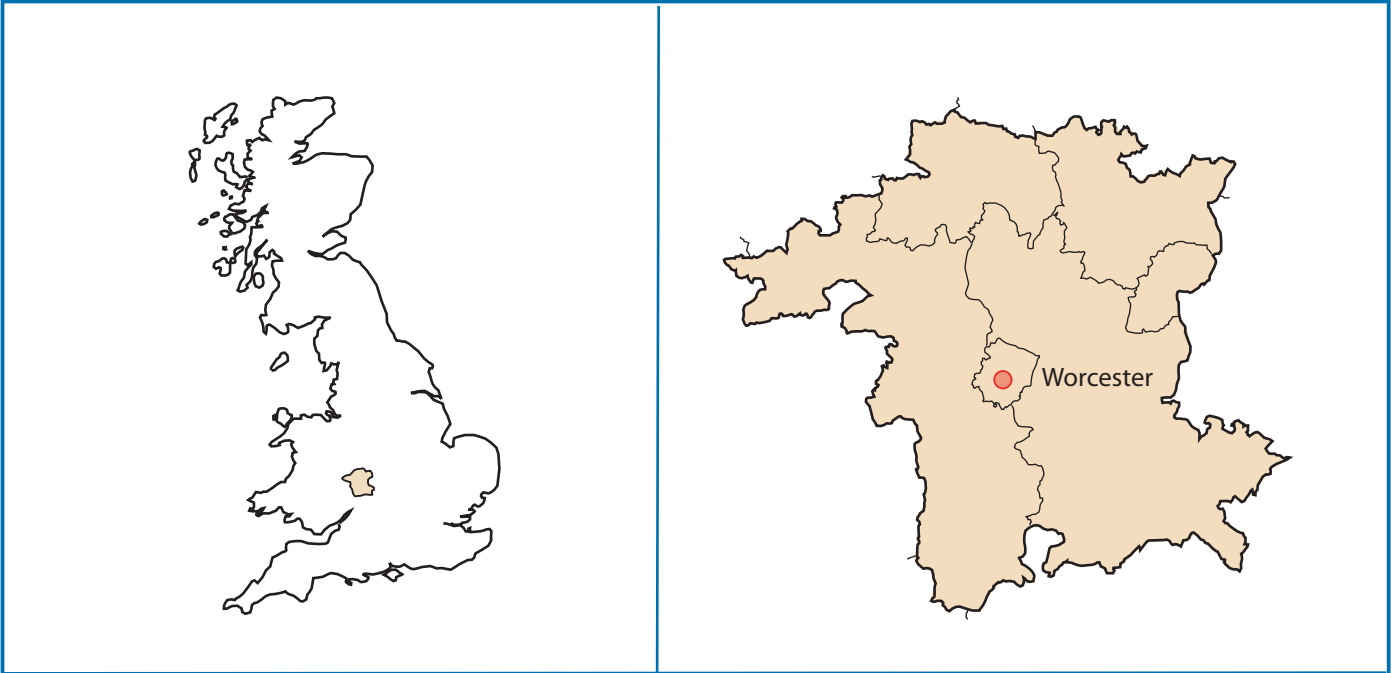
Mawer, A, and Stenton, F M, 1927 *The place-names of Worcestershire*, Cambridge University Press, London

Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983 Midland and Western England, sheet 3, scale 1:250,000 + *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales (A brief explanation of the constituent soil associations)*

WCMAS, 2007a *An archaeological resource assessment and research framework for the city of Worcester*, Worcester City Museum Archaeology Section, Worcestershire County Council unpublished document dated September 2007, version 2.1

WCMAS 2007b *Worcester*, Worcester City Museum Archaeology Section, Worcestershire County Council unpublished document dated 6th November 2007

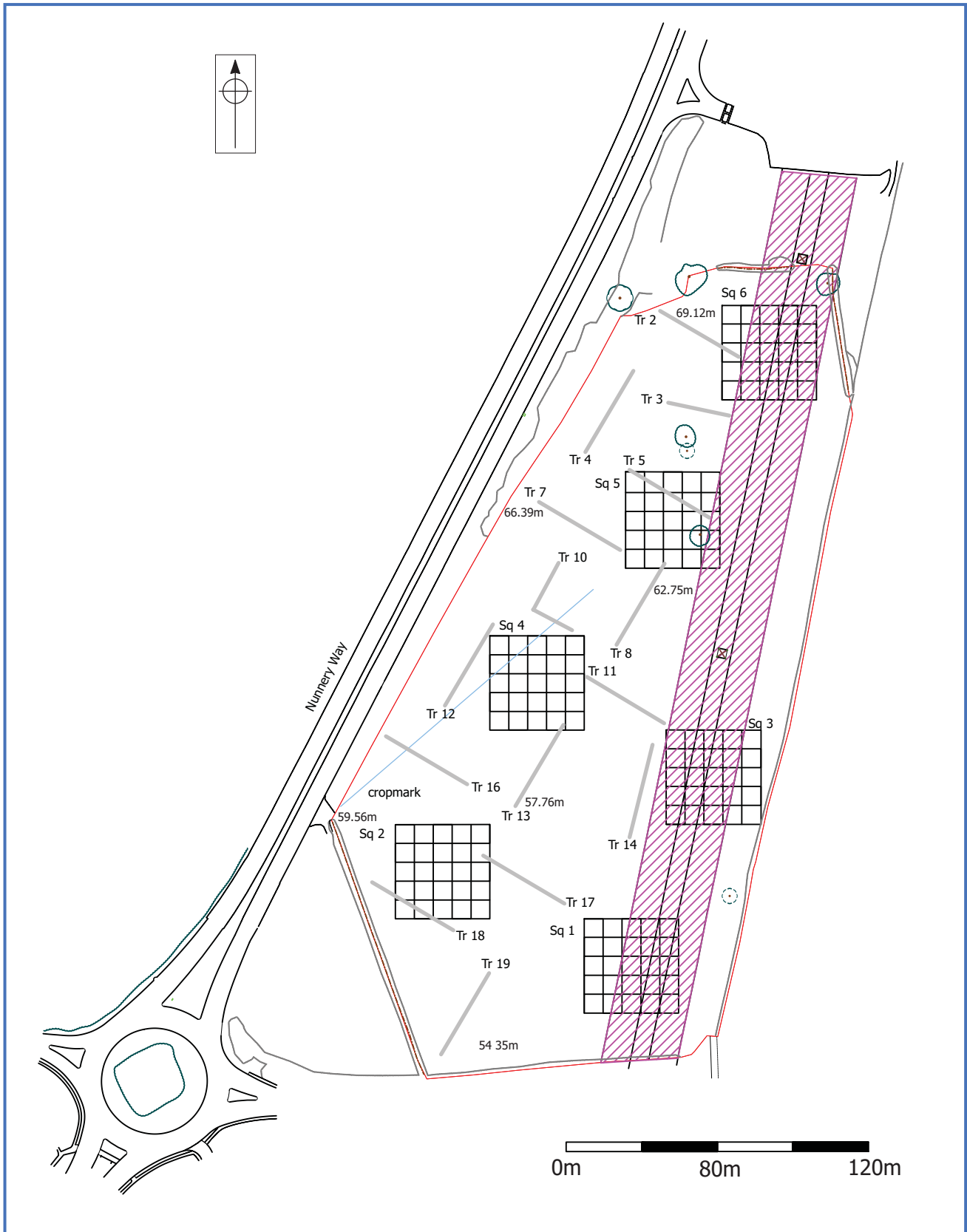
Figures



© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Worcestershire County Council 100015914. For reference purposes only. No further copies may be made.

Location of the site.

Figure 1



Trench location and grid squares that were fieldwalked.

Figure 2.

Plates



Plate 1 Furrow 1913 in Trench 19 illustrating shallow depth, facing east



Plate 2 Trench 8, facing north



Plate 3 General view of excavated trenches, facing north-east

Appendix 1 Trench descriptions

Trench 1

Not excavated.

Trench 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 48m Width: 2m Depth: 0.3m

Orientation: East- west

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
20	Ploughsoil	Dark brown silty clay, loose. Frequent small rounded pebbles, roots. Occasional pot sherds and CBM fragments.	0.00-0.3m
21	Natural	Mottled pinkish red and light grey clay, compact.	0.3m +
22	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.3m +
23	Fill	Greyish-brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional small rounded stones, occasional pot sherds. Fill of 22.	0.3m+
24	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.3m +
25	Fill	Greyish-brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional small rounded stones, occasional pot sherds. Fill of 24.	0.3m +
26	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.3m +
27	Fill	Greyish-brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional small rounded stones, occasional pot sherds. Fill of 26.	0.3m +

Trench 3

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2m Depth: 0.26m

Orientation: East-west

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
30	Ploughsoil	Dark brown silty clay, loose. Frequent small rounded pebbles, roots. Occasional pot sherds and CBM fragments.	0.00-0.26m
31	Natural	Mottled pinkish red and light grey clay, compact.	0.26m +
32	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.26m +
33	Fill	Greyish-brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional small rounded stones, occasional pot sherds. Fill of 32.	0.26m +
34	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.26m +
35	Fill	Greyish-brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional small rounded stones, occasional pot sherds. Fill of 35.	0.26m +
36	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.26m +
37	Fill	Greyish-brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional small rounded stones, occasional pot sherds. Fill of 36.	0.26m +
38	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.26m +
39	Fill	Greyish-brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional small rounded stones, occasional pot sherds. Fill of 38.	0.26m +
310	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.26m +
311	Fill	Greyish-brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional small rounded stones, occasional pot sherds. Fill of 310.	0.26m +

Trench 4

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2m Depth: 0.28m

Orientation: North-south

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
40	Ploughsoil	Dark brown silty clay, loose. Frequent small rounded pebbles, roots. Occasional pot sherds and CBM fragments.	0.00-0.28m
41	Natural	Mottled pinkish red and light grey clay, compact.	0.28m +
42	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.28m +
43	Fill	Greyish-brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional small rounded stones, occasional pot sherds. Fill of 42.	0.28m +
44	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.28m +
45	Fill	Greyish-brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional small rounded stones, occasional pot sherds. Fill of 45.	0.28m +
46	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.28m +
47	Fill	Greyish-brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional small rounded stones, occasional pot sherds. Fill of 46.	0.28m +
48	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.28m +
49	Fill	Greyish-brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional small rounded stones, occasional pot sherds. Fill of 48.	0.28m +
410	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.28m +
411	Fill	Greyish-brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional small rounded stones, occasional pot sherds. Fill of 410.	0.28m +
412	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.28m +
413	Fill	Greyish-brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional small rounded stones, occasional pot sherds. Fill of 412.	0.28m +
414	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.28m +
415	Fill	Greyish-brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional small rounded stones, occasional pot sherds. Fill of 414.	0.28m +

Trench 5

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2m Depth: 0.28m

Orientation: East-west

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
50	Ploughsoil	Dark brown silty clay, loose. Frequent small rounded pebbles, roots. Occasional pot sherds and CBM fragments.	0.00-0.28m
51	Natural	Mottled pinkish red and light grey clay, compact.	0.28m +
52	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.28m +
53	Fill	Greyish-brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional small rounded stones. Fill of 52.	0.28m +
54	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.28m +
55	Fill	Greyish-brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional small rounded stones, occasional pot sherds. Fill of 55.	0.28m +
56	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.28m +
57	Fill	Greyish-brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional small rounded stones. Fill of 56.	0.28m +
58	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.28m +
59	Fill	Greyish-brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional small rounded stones, occasional pot sherds. Fill of 58.	0.28m +
510	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.28m +
511	Fill	Greyish-brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional small rounded stones, occasional pot sherds. Fill of 510.	0.28m +
512	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.28m +
513	Fill	Greyish-brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional small rounded stones, occasional pot sherds. Fill of 512.	0.28m +

Trench 6

Not excavated.

Trench 7

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2m Depth: 0.31m

Orientation: East-west

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
70	Ploughsoil	Dark brown silty clay, loose. Frequent small rounded pebbles, roots. Occasional pot sherds and CBM fragments.	0.00-0.31m
71	Natural	Mottled pinkish red and light grey clay, compact.	0.31m +
72	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.31m +
73	Fill	Greyish-brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional small rounded stones. Fill of 72.	0.31m +
74	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.31m +
75	Fill	Greyish-brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional small rounded stones, occasional pot sherds. Fill of 75.	0.31m +
76	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.31m +
77	Fill	Greyish-brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional small rounded stones. Fill of 76.	0.31m +
78	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.31m +
79	Fill	Greyish-brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional small rounded stones, occasional pot sherds. Fill of 78.	0.31m +
710	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.31m +
711	Fill	Greyish-brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional small rounded stones, occasional pot sherds. Fill of 710.	0.31m +

Trench 8

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2m Depth: 0.32m

Orientation: North-south

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
80	Ploughsoil	Dark brown silty clay, loose. Frequent small rounded pebbles, roots. Occasional pot sherds and CBM fragments.	0.00-0.32m
81	Natural	Mottled pinkish red and light grey clay, compact.	0.32m +
82	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.32m +
83	Fill	Greyish-brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional small rounded stones. Fill of 82.	0.32m +
84	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.32m +
85	Fill	Greyish-brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional small rounded stones, occasional pot sherds. Fill of 85.	0.32m +
86	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.32m +
87	Fill	Greyish-brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional small rounded stones. Fill of 86.	0.32m +
88	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.32m +
89	Fill	Greyish-brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional small rounded stones. Fill of 88.	0.32m +

Trench 9

Not excavated.

Trench 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 49m Width: 2m Depth: 0.29m

Orientation: 'L' shaped

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
100	Ploughsoil	Dark brown silty clay, loose. Frequent small rounded pebbles, roots. Occasional pot sherds and CBM fragments.	0.00-0.29m
101	Natural	Mottled pinkish red and light grey clay, compact.	0.29m +
102	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.29m +
103	Fill	Greyish-brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional small rounded stones. Fill of 102.	0.29m +
104	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.29m +
105	Fill	Greyish-brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional small rounded stones. Fill of 105.	0.29m +

Trench 11

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2m Depth: 0.31m

Orientation: East-west

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
110	Ploughsoil	Dark brown silty clay, loose. Frequent small rounded pebbles, roots. Occasional pot sherds and CBM fragments.	0.00-0.31m
111	Natural	Mottled red and light grey clay, compact.	0.31m +
112	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.31m +
113	Fill	Greyish-brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional small rounded stones, charcoal fragments, and small CBM fragments. Fill of 112.	0.31m +
114	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.31m +
115	Fill	Greyish-brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional small rounded stones. Fill of 115.	0.31m +
116	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.31m +
117	Fill	Greyish-brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional small rounded stones. Fill of 116.	0.31m +

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
118	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.31m +
119	Fill	Greyish-brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional small rounded stones. Fill of 118.	0.31m +
1110	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.31m +
1111	Fill	Greyish-brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional small rounded stones. Fill of 120.	0.31m +
1112	N/A		0.31m +
1113	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.31m +
1114	Fill	Greyish-brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional small rounded stones. Fill of 123.	0.31m +
1115	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.31m +
1116	Fill	Greyish-brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional small rounded stones. Fill of 125.	0.31m +

Trench 12

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2m Depth: 0.29m

Orientation: North-south

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
120	Ploughsoil	Dark brown silty clay, loose. Frequent small rounded pebbles, roots. Occasional pot sherds and CBM fragments.	0.00-0.29m
121	Natural	Mottled pinkish red and light grey clay, compact.	0.29m +

Trench 13

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2m Depth: 0.31m

Orientation: North-south

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
130	Ploughsoil	Dark brown silty clay, loose. Frequent small rounded pebbles, roots. Occasional pot sherds and CBM fragments.	0.00-0.31m
131	Natural	Mottled pink and light grey clay, compact.	0.31m +
132	Fill	Greyish brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional rounded stones. Fill of 133.	0.31m +
133	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.31m +
134	Fill	Greyish brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional rounded stones. Fill of 135.	0.31m +
135	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.31m +
136	Fill	Greyish brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional rounded stones. Fill of 137.	0.31m +
137	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.31m +
138	Fill	Greyish brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional rounded stones. Fill of 139.	0.31m +
139	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.31m +

Trench 14

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2m Depth: 0.31m

Orientation: North-south

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
140	Ploughsoil	Dark brown silty clay, loose. Frequent small rounded pebbles, roots. Occasional pot sherds and CBM fragments.	0.00-0.31m
141	Natural	Mottled pink and light grey clay, compact.	0.31m +
142	Fill	Greyish brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional rounded stones. Fill of 133.	0.31m +
143	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.31m +
144	Fill	Greyish brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional rounded stones. Fill of 135.	0.31m +
145	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.31m +
146	Fill	Greyish brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional rounded stones. Fill of 137.	0.31m +
147	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.31m +
148	Fill	Greyish brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional rounded stones. Fill of 139.	0.31m +
149	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.31m +

Trench 15

Not excavated.

Trench 16

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2m Depth: 0.27m

Orientation: East-west

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
160	Ploughsoil	Dark brown silty clay, loose. Frequent small rounded pebbles, roots. Occasional pot sherds and CBM fragments.	0.00-0.27m
161	Natural	Mottled pink and light grey clay, compact.	0.27m +
162	Fill	Greyish brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional rounded stones. Fill of 163.	0.27m +
163	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.27m +
164	Fill	Greyish brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional rounded stones. Fill of 165.	0.27m +
165	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.27m +
166	Fill	Greyish brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional rounded stones. Fill of 167.	0.27m +
167	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.27m +
168	Fill	Greyish brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional rounded stones. Fill of 169.	0.27m +
169	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.27m +

Trench 17

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2m Depth: 0.25m

Orientation: East-west

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1700	Ploughsoil	Dark brown silty clay, loose. Frequent small rounded pebbles, roots. Occasional pot sherds and CBM fragments.	0.00-0.25m
1701	Natural	Mottled pink and light grey clay, compact.	0.25m +
1702	Fill	Greyish brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional rounded stones. Fill of 1703.	0.25m +
1703	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.25m +
1704	Fill	Greyish brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional rounded stones. Fill of 1705.	0.25m +
1705	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.25m +
1706	Fill	Greyish brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional rounded stones. Fill of 1707.	0.25m +
1707	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.25m +

Trench 18

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2m Depth: 0.30m

Orientation: East-west

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1800	Ploughsoil	Dark brown silty clay, loose. Frequent small rounded pebbles, roots. Occasional pot sherds and CBM fragments.	0.00-0.30m
1801	Natural	Mottled pink and light grey clay, compact.	0.30m +
1802	Fill	Greyish brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional rounded stones and pot sherds. Fill of 1703.	0.30m +
1803	Ditch cut?	Possible ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.30m +
1804	Fill	Greyish brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional rounded stones and charcoal flecks. Fill of 1705.	0.30m +
1805	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.30m +
1806	Fill	Greyish brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional rounded stones. Fill of 1707.	0.45m
1807	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow.	0.45m
1808	Fill	Greyish brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional rounded stones. Fill of 1809.	0.30m +
1809	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.30m +
1810	Fill	Greyish brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional rounded stones. Fill of 1811.	0.30m +
1811	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.30m +
1812	Fill	Greyish brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional rounded stones. Fill of 1812.	0.30m +
1813	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.30m +
1814	Fill	Greyish brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional rounded stones. Fill of 1815.	0.30m +
1815	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.30m +

Trench 19

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2m Depth: 0.28m

Orientation: North-east – South-west

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1900	Ploughsoil	Dark brown silty clay, loose. Frequent small rounded pebbles, roots. Occasional pot sherds and CBM fragments.	0.00-0.30m
1901	Natural	Mottled pink and light grey clay, compact.	0.30m +
1902	Fill	Greyish brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional rounded stones and pot sherds. Fill of 1903.	0.35m
1903	Ditch cut?	Possible ploughed out furrow.	0.35m
1904	Fill	Greyish brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional rounded stones and charcoal flecks. Fill of 1905.	0.30m +
1905	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.30m +
1906	Fill	Greyish brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional rounded stones. Fill of 1907.	0.45m
1907	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow.	0.45m
1908	Fill	Greyish brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional rounded stones. Fill of 1909.	0.30m +
1909	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.30m +
1910	Fill	Greyish brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional rounded stones. Fill of 1911.	0.45m
1911	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow.	0.45m
1912	Fill	Greyish brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional rounded stones. Fill of 1912.	0.30m +
1913	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.30m +
1914	Fill	Greyish brown clay silt, moderately compact. Occasional rounded stones. Fill of 1915.	0.30m +
1915	Ditch cut	Ploughed out furrow. Not excavated.	0.30m +

Trench 20

Not excavated

Appendix 2 Technical information

The archive

The archive consists of:

1	Fieldwork progress records AS2
1	Photographic records AS3
6	Fieldwalking records
44	Digital photographs
1	Drawing number catalogues AS4
14	Abbreviated context records AS40
15	Trench record sheets AS41
1	Scale drawings
7	Boxes of finds
1	Computer disk

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Worcester City Museum and Art Gallery
Foregate Street
Worcester
WR1 2PW

Tel. Worcester (01905) 25371
