

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF AT
SALTERS SHOPPING CENTRE,
DROITWICH SPA,
WORCESTERSHIRE

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INVESTOR IN PEOPLE
Project 2805
Report 1379
WSM 34750 &
38544

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Archaeological watching brief at Salters Shopping Centre, Droitwich Spa, Worcestershire

Tom Rogers, Tom Vaughan and Adam Lee

Part 1 Project summary

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Salters Shopping Centre, Droitwich Spa, Worcestershire (NGR: SO 89847 63300). The monitoring consisted of two phases of work, Area 1 (NGR: SO 89815 63350) was monitored in September 2005; and Area 2 (NGR: SO 89863 63271) was monitored between January and February 2008. This work was undertaken on behalf of CgMs Consulting, who prepared specifications for archaeological mitigation works. The project aimed to record any deposits of archaeological interest.

A desk-based assessment was previously undertaken by CgMs. This highlighted that the site lies in a rich archaeological context. However, the impact of development in the 1970s on surviving archaeological remains was not known. Therefore archaeological monitoring was required by the Local Authority as a condition of planning consent.

In Area 1 the watching brief followed an earlier evaluation, also undertaken by the Service. Ground levels on the site were reduced by machine. Topsoil, a mixed layer of red silty clay and mid-brown silt with frequent modern detritus directly overlay the natural stratum, a red silty clay over much of the site. However, several features were recorded cutting the natural clay. As well as foundation trenches for the existing brick walls, several areas of modern disturbance were recorded as well as a modern pit and a service trench. One linear feature crossing the eastern part of the site (aligned south-west to north-east) was recorded for a length of 9.5m. At its western end it was cut by a semi-circular pit, itself cut by a modern brick foundation. A section was excavated by hand across both features. The cut of the ditch was steep sided with a rounded base. It was filled by a mid grey/brown silt with abundant charcoal and small rounded stones. One sherd of medieval pottery (Worcester-type sandy ware fabric 55) was recovered from this context as well as a single fragment of briquetage, dated from the Iron Age until the 2nd century AD and therefore residual in this context. The pit was filled by three contexts in layers. One sherd of medieval pottery (Worcester type sandy glazed ware) was recovered from the lowest of these contexts and a fragment of medieval or post medieval tile was recovered from the upper context. Two further medieval pits, containing more substantial quantities of pottery, were recorded in an evaluation trench undertaken at an earlier stage of the current project.

Though a relatively small area was investigated it is suggested that the site covers the end of a medieval property fronting Friar Street or St Andrew's Street. Several pits were excavated just to the north of a boundary ditch, within the property.

In Area 2 foundations for a new building were excavated by machine. Modern overburden, comprising a mixed layer of hardcore and rubble was observed, covering the whole site to varying depths. In the southern part of the site a subsoil of orange brown sandy silt overlay the natural and was sealed by the modern overburden. The rest of the area revealed modern overburden directly overlying the natural matrix, which indicates that the majority of the site has been heavily truncated during previous development. No significant archaeological features, horizons or deposits were observed, nor were any artefacts recovered from Area 2.

Part 2 Detailed report

1. Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Salters Shopping Centre, Droitwich, Worcestershire, (NGR: SO 89847 63300; Fig 1) on behalf of CgMs Consulting and Kandahar Developments. Following a desk-based assessment in 2004 (CgMs Consulting 2004) and an evaluation in 2005 (Goad 2005), two specifications for the archaeological mitigation were prepared by CgMs Consulting (CgMs Consulting 2005; CgMs Consulting 2008) in anticipation of planning permission with a condition for a programme of archaeological investigation. Both specifications were approved by Mike Glyde, Historic Environment Planning Advisor for Worcestershire County Council.

1.2 Project parameters

The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (IFA 2001)

The project also conforms to two specifications for archaeological mitigation (CgMs Consulting 2005; CgMs Consulting 2008) and a project proposal (including detailed specification; HEAS 2005).

1.3 Aims

The aims of the watching brief were to preserve by record all archaeological features and deposits on which the development will impact, record the extent of medieval activity identified during the previous evaluation in Area 1 and assess the degree of existing impacts to subsurface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits.

2. Methods

2.1 Documentary search

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

Cartographic sources

- 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, 1885, scale 25":1 mile
- Geological Survey of England and Wales, sheet 182 *Droitwich*, scale 1:63,560,

2.2 Fieldwork methodology

2.2.1 Fieldwork strategy

For Area 1, a detailed specification was prepared by CgMs Consulting (2005). Fieldwork was undertaken on 19th-20th September 2005. The site reference number and site code is WSM 34750.

For Area 2, a revised specification was prepared by CgMs Consulting (2008). Fieldwork was undertaken between 30th January and 11th February 2008. The site reference number and site code is WSM 38544.

Observation of the excavated areas was undertaken both during and after machine excavation. The exposed surfaces were sufficiently clean to observe well-differentiated archaeological deposits, although any less clear may have not been identified. Deposits were recorded according to standard Service practice (CAS 1995).

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 Alan Jacobs**

2.3.1 **Artefact recovery policy**

The artefact recovery policy conformed to standard Service practice (CAS 1995; Appendix 2). This in principal determines that all finds, of whatever date, must be collected. However, in this case only a sample of later material was collected from the topsoil during machining. These comprised the majority of the finds recovered from the site. All artefacts were recovered from stratified deposits.

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.

Pottery 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).

2.4 **Environmental archaeology methodology**

2.4.1 **Sampling policy**

The environmental sampling strategy conformed to standard Service practice (CAS 1995; appendix 4). In the event, no deposits were identified which were considered to be suitable for sampling or 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**

A desk-based assessment of the area of new build was carried out by CgMs (CgMs Consulting 2004) and subsequently a targeted archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site (Goat 2005). The results of these informed and are summarised in the specifications (CgMs Consulting 2005; CgMs Consulting 2008) and are also summarised below.

There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments on site although SAM 30097, the remains of the multi-period Droitwich salt production site, lies some 40m to the north. There are a number of Grade II listed buildings in the area.

The desk-based assessment listed a low to nil potential for early prehistoric sites but a moderate potential for the existence of Iron Age deposits, although the evaluation revealed none.

The site lies within the Romano-British settlement of Droitwich, known as *Salinae*, and many features and archaeological investigations within the immediate area have revealed various features from this period. The potential for the survival of remains of this period was identified in the desk-based assessment as being high. However, the evaluation encountered no evidence of Roman activity (Goad 2005).

Anglo-Saxon and Saxo-Norman features and artefacts have been found during archaeological recording at the old police station, which is part of the wider site. No features of this period were uncovered but two sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery were recovered from a medieval pit.

Medieval burgage plots are thought to have once extended into the site from St Andrew's Street and medieval features have been found in the general area. Two 13th or 14th century pits were recorded in the evaluation trench as well as two other features, which are thought to be of a similar date, although undated by artefactual evidence.

Post-medieval deposits and artefacts have been found to the south of Friar Street and off St Andrew's Street and the western part of the site was also the location of the Covercroft Saltworks between 1885 and 1922.

4. Results

4.1 Structural analysis

The features recorded in Area 1 are shown in Figure 2 and the foundations observed in Area 2 are shown in Figure 3. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1.

4.1.1 Phase 1 Natural deposits

Area 1

The natural deposit exposed on Area 1 consisted of red silty clay with occasional small to medium stones (1008). It was overlain by a full topsoil and subsoil sequence, although this had been disturbed and contained modern debris.

Area 2

The natural deposits exposed varied across this area. Towards the east side of the site it consisted of orange brown clay with patches of green grey clay (2003), while to the west was orange brown sandy/silty clay with patches of green grey sandy/silty clay (2004). This was directly overlain by post-medieval/modern deposits (Section 4.1.3 below). A thick subsoil (2002) was observed overlying the natural matrix toward the south side of the site. It was not extant elsewhere.

4.1.2 **Phase 2 Medieval deposits**

Area 1

One linear feature (1007) crossed the northern portion of the site running approximately east to west for a length of 9.5m. This contained a single fill (1006) with abundant charcoal and a single sherd of medieval pottery (Worcester type sandy ware fabric 55). A single fragment of briquetage dated to the Late Iron Age to the 2nd century AD also within the fill must therefore be residual.

This ditch was cut to the west by a semi circular pit containing three fills. The lowest of these fills (1002) contained a single sherd of medieval pottery (Worcester type sandy glazed ware fabric 64.1). The upper context (1002) contained one piece of medieval or post-medieval tile (fabric 2a) This feature was semi-circular in plan but truncated to the north by a brick foundation and an area of modern disturbance so it is not clear whether this represents a pit or the terminus of a ditch.

At the western end of the evaluation trench was pit or ditch terminus (Goad 2005, context 102), cutting through the top of a large square-shaped pit (107). Both pits contained a moderate quantity of medieval pottery, in particular pit 107, which contained half of a 13th to 14th century cooking pot (in fragments) within the loose fill.

A further pit in the evaluation trench (102) had a very charcoal rich fill (101) throughout. The material was very clayey and came away in lumps during excavation. This contrasted sharply with the fill of pit 107 (fill 108), which was slightly darker grey in colour but very loose and sandy. The charcoal rich clay of pit 102 entirely sealed pit 107 and its contents. The artefactual material from fill 101 was much more varied than 108, albeit existing in smaller fragments. Redeposited Saxon pottery points to the presence of Saxon features possibly existing in the vicinity, though no further artefacts were located in the subsequent watching brief.

Two other features possibly dated to this period were located 0.60m to the east of ditch/pit 102. Pit or ditch 103 was only partly revealed by the evaluation trench and therefore its excavated portion was probably only a small part of the overall feature. However, sectioning it revealed the pit, or ditch terminus, had been cut on its eastern side by a small post or stakehole (context 105). No artefactual evidence was recovered from either feature but it would be reasonable to assume that they were from the same period as pits 102 and 107.

No comparable deposits were identified in *Area 2*.

4.1.3 **Phase 3 Post-medieval/modern**

Area 1

Deposits identified within this area comprise 19th century brick foundations and foundation cuts including a large semi-circular brick feature on the western half of the site.

Area 2

Deposits identified in Area 2 comprise modern concrete foundations, modern drains and modern overburden (2000). These deposits directly overlay the natural matrix (Section 4.1.1 above).

To the northeast of the area four foundation bases were excavated alongside an existing building, down to the top of extant concrete footings. Only modern backfill (2001) was identified in these trenches.

4.2 **Artefact analysis, by Alan Jacobs***Area 1*

The artefactual assemblage recovered is summarised in Table 1.

The previous evaluation (see Jacobs, in Goad 2005) recovered a quantity of pottery. Of significant interest was the residual sherd of Stamford ware (fabric 46, 6g), together with a quantity of Worcester type unglazed ware (fabric 55, 57 sherds, 2,453g). Preservation was good with sizeable sherds from stratified features that included a complete form of a Worcester-type ware cooking pot in context 108. This has a thickened and everted rim with a direct parallel from Deansway (Bryant 2004, 281) and dates from the 11th to 14th century. However, the greatest distribution was from the 12th to 13th century that in parallel with the lack of Malvernian fabrics from this site might indicate the earlier date range. The assemblage would appear to be typical of a domestic assemblage dominated by Worcester-type wares, fabrics 55 and 64.1 (Table 2) but with no Malvernian fabrics (53, 56 and 69). The Worcester-type glazed ware was represented by single rim of a jug dating to the 13th to 14th centuries (Bryant 2004, 296) as well as a strap handle from context 101. A single sherd of an unusual fabric with a 12th to 13th century form was also present in this context (Bryant pers comm).

The pottery assemblage retrieved from the watching brief area consisted of four sherds of pottery weighing 22g, two fragments of tile and ten fragments of bone. The group came from three stratified contexts and could be dated from the Iron Age to the post-medieval period (see Table 1). Level of preservation was generally poor with the majority of sherds displaying substantial levels of abrasion.

All sherds have been grouped and quantified according to fabric type (see Table 1). No diagnostic form sherds were present, individual sherds were therefore, dated by fabric type to the general period or production span. Where mentioned, all specific fabrics are referenced to the county type series (Hurst 1992; Hurst and Rees 1992).

Material	Context	Total	Weight (g)
Briquetage (fabric 2)	1006	1	6
Medieval pottery (worcester-type sandy ware fabric 55)	1006	2	15
Medieval pottery (worcester-type sandy glazed ware fabric 64.1)	1004	1	1
Medieval/post medieval tile (fabric 2a)	1002	2	321
Bone	1006	10	49
Total		16	392

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

A single fragment of briquetage was recovered. This was residual in a medieval context, and dated from between the Iron Age and the 2nd century AD. Two sherds of Worcester type sandy ware, most probably a cooking pot, were recovered (context 1006), and dated from the 11th-14th century. A single fragment of Worcester-type sandy glazed ware (fabric 64.1) was present, most probably part of a tripod pitcher or jug and of late 12th-14th century date. Only two undiagnostic fragments of tile were recovered, in a fabric (2a) of a long-lived type and dated from the 13th-18th century. Ten fragments of bone were also recovered from context 1006.

No artefacts were recovered during the monitoring of *Area 2*.

4.2.1 Significance

In conclusion the small quantity of finds makes this assemblage of very limited archaeological interest. However, the material represents very clear medieval activity, which has included very little earlier material, strongly suggesting that this part of Droitwich may not have been the site of pre-medieval activity. Though this interpretation may be invalidated if any truncation of the site had been severe. The lack of later post-medieval and modern material may well be indicative of the truncation of features.

Context 1002	13 th -18 th century
Context 1004	Late 12 th -14 th century
Context 1006	11 th -14 th century

Table 2: date range of contexts

4.3 Environmental archaeology

No deposits were identified within either area, which were considered to be suitable for environmental analysis. However the earlier evaluation, where features were excavated, did contain a plant macrofossil assemblage, although it did not produce exceptional results (see Mann, in Goad 2005).

5. Synthesis

One fragment of Iron Age or Roman briquetage was recovered from the lower of three fills in a semi-circular feature in Area 1 (1005). However as this was recovered from a context also containing a medieval sherd, it is regarded as a residual inclusion.

The Stamford ware sherd retrieved during the evaluation was residual but hints at late Saxon activity within the vicinity (Goad 2005). No comparable material was recovered during the monitoring of either watching brief area.

5.1 Medieval

Area 1

The medieval features discovered during both evaluation and mitigation stages of this project were consistent with the results of salvage recording undertaken during the construction of the St Andrews Shopping Centre car park in 1975. That project revealed a series of shallow features which remain undated, but were thought to relate to Roman and medieval occupation (CgMs Consulting 2004).

Four medieval features were recorded from the present watching brief (1005 and 1007) and the earlier evaluation (Goad 2005: 102 and 107), with a further two features being possibly of medieval date (Goad 2005: 103 and 105). A linear feature (1007) was visible for a length of 9.5m running east to west across the site with a semi-circular feature (1005) cutting into it at its western end. Both had been truncated by areas of modern disturbance and brick foundations. The linear feature clearly runs roughly parallel to Friary Street to the north and perpendicular to St Andrew's Street to the east. It was suggested in the specification that medieval burgrave plots extended west from St Andrew's Street into the subject site. It may be that this linear feature represents a boundary or drainage ditch of this period, a boundary to plots fronting Friar Street or St Andrew's Street, with pits existing within the plot. The pit (1005), which cuts the ditch, contained three fills and may have been a rubbish pit.

The bulk of the pottery is early medieval with the only earlier sherds being single examples of briquetage of Iron Age or Roman date, and Stamford ware of late Saxon date. This is significant in that the pottery would seem to indicate 12th to 13th century activity with a lack

of the later medieval fabrics and forms. This may be a feature of truncation on this site as no post-medieval pottery was present at all.

5.2 Post-medieval/modern

Area 1

Aside from relatively modern brick walls surrounding the site, there has been considerable recent disturbance. The upper two horizons recorded contained considerable modern detritus including plastics. It is probable that these layers relate to the original construction of the shopping centre. Over much of the site, these layers sealed natural deposits and the archaeological features described above, but in certain areas, modern material was present at lower levels, cutting the linear feature at the eastern end and as a modern pit to the south of the linear feature. The only post-medieval feature of note was a cess pit identified during the evaluation.

Area 2

The post-medieval/modern activity observed on the site relates to the construction of Salters Shopping Centre in the latter half of the 20th century. Deposits within Area 2 have been heavily truncated by this 20th century development, removing any previously surviving archaeological remains.

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 at Salters Shopping Centre, Droitwich, Worcestershire, on behalf of CgMs Consulting. A previous desk-based assessment highlighted that the site lies in a rich archaeological context, although the impact of development in the 1970s on surviving archaeological remains was not known.

The monitoring consisted of two phases of work: Area 1 (centred on NGR: SO 89847 63300; HER ref. WSM 34750) was monitored in September 2005 after an initial evaluation; and Area 2 (centred on NGR SO 89863 63271; WSM 38544) was monitored between January and February 2008.

In Area 1 a linear feature crossing the eastern part of the site (aligned south-west to north-east) was recorded for a length of 9.5m. At its western end it was cut by a semi-circular pit, itself cut by a modern brick foundation. A section was excavated by hand across both features. The cut of the ditch was steep sided with a rounded base. It was filled by a mid grey/brown silt with abundant charcoal and small rounded stones. One sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from this context as well as a single fragment of briquetage, dated from the Iron Age until the 2nd century AD and is therefore residual in this context. One sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the lowest pit fill and a fragment of medieval or post medieval tile was recovered from the upper fill. Two further medieval pits, containing more substantial quantities of pottery, were recorded in the evaluation trench undertaken at an earlier stage of the current project. Though a relatively small area was investigated it is suggested that the site covers the end of a medieval property fronting Friar Street or St Andrew's Street. Several pits were excavated just to the north of a boundary ditch, within the property.

In Area 2 modern overburden, comprising a mixed layer of predominantly hardcore and rubble, was observed across the whole site to varying depths. In the southern part of the site

a thick subsoil of orange brown sandy silt overlay the natural and was sealed by the modern overburden. The rest of the site revealed modern overburden directly overlying the natural matrix. No significant archaeological features, horizons or deposits were observed, nor were any artefacts recovered. It would appear that the majority of this area has been heavily truncated by later 20th century development and landscaping, which has removed any previously surviving archaeological deposits.

7. **Acknowledgements**

The Service would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Cathy Patrick and Greg Pugh (CgMs Consulting), and Mike Glyde (Historic Environment Planning Advisor, Worcestershire County Council).

8. **Personnel**

The fieldwork was undertaken by Emma Hancox and Adam Lee. Report production was by Tom Rogers, Tom Vaughan and Adam Lee. Finds analysis was by Alan Jacobs and the illustrations were by Carolyn Hunt and Sarah Phear. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Simon Woodiwiss.

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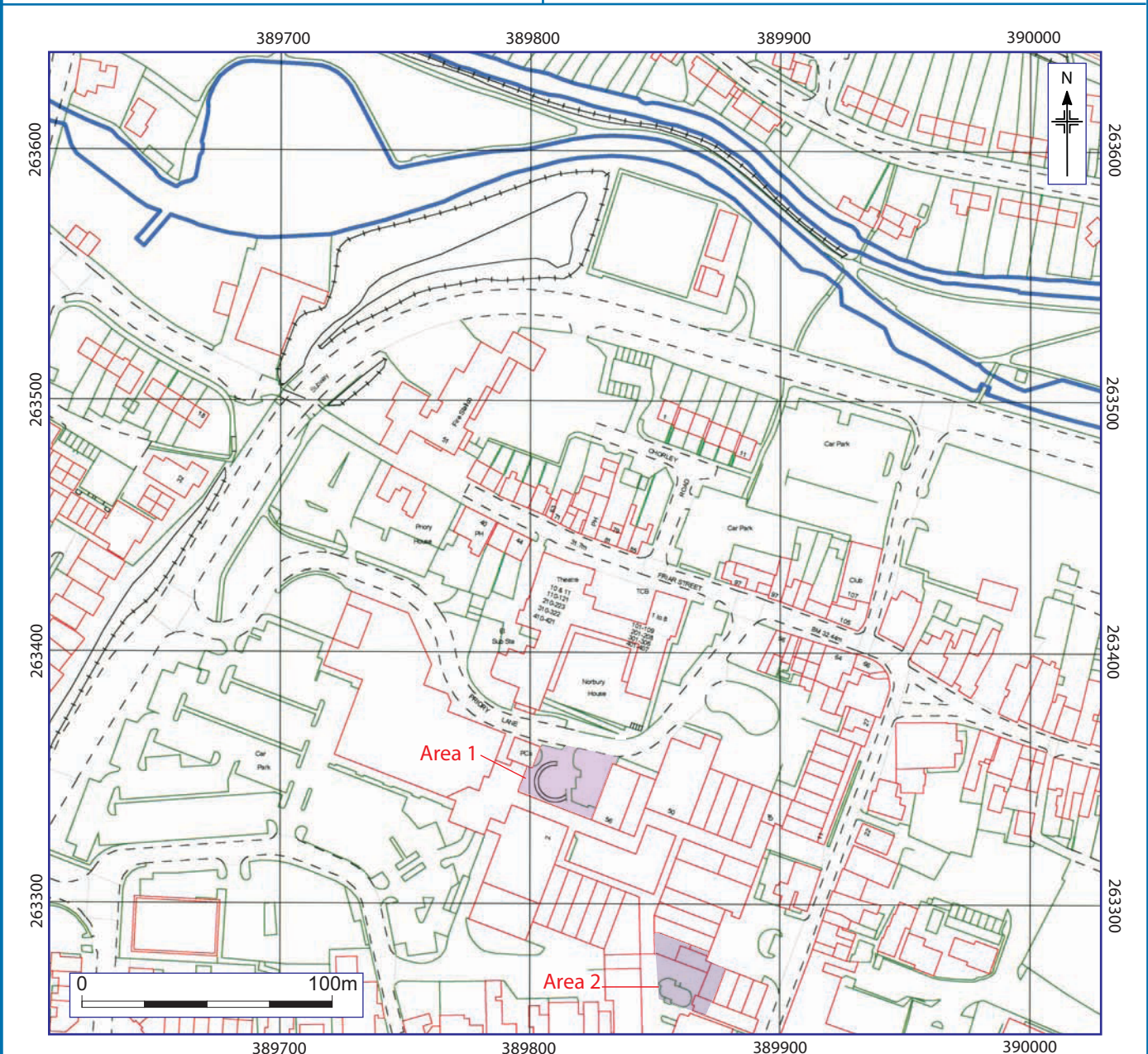
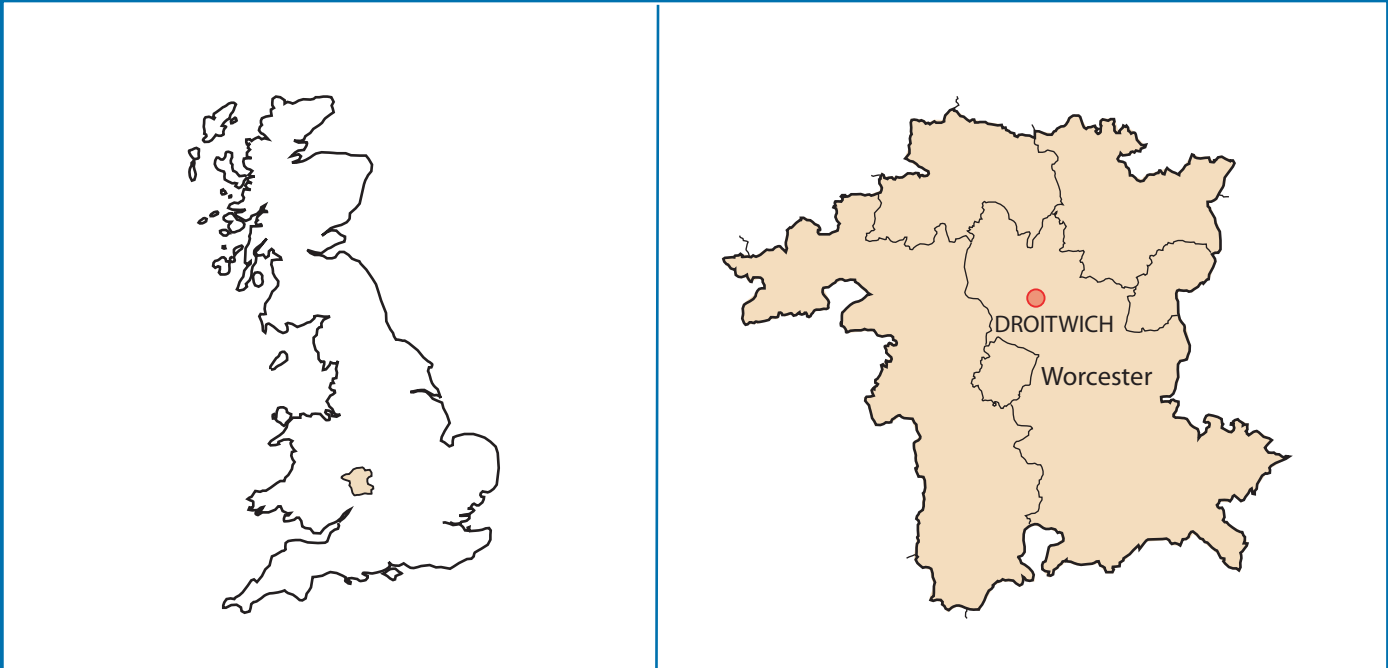
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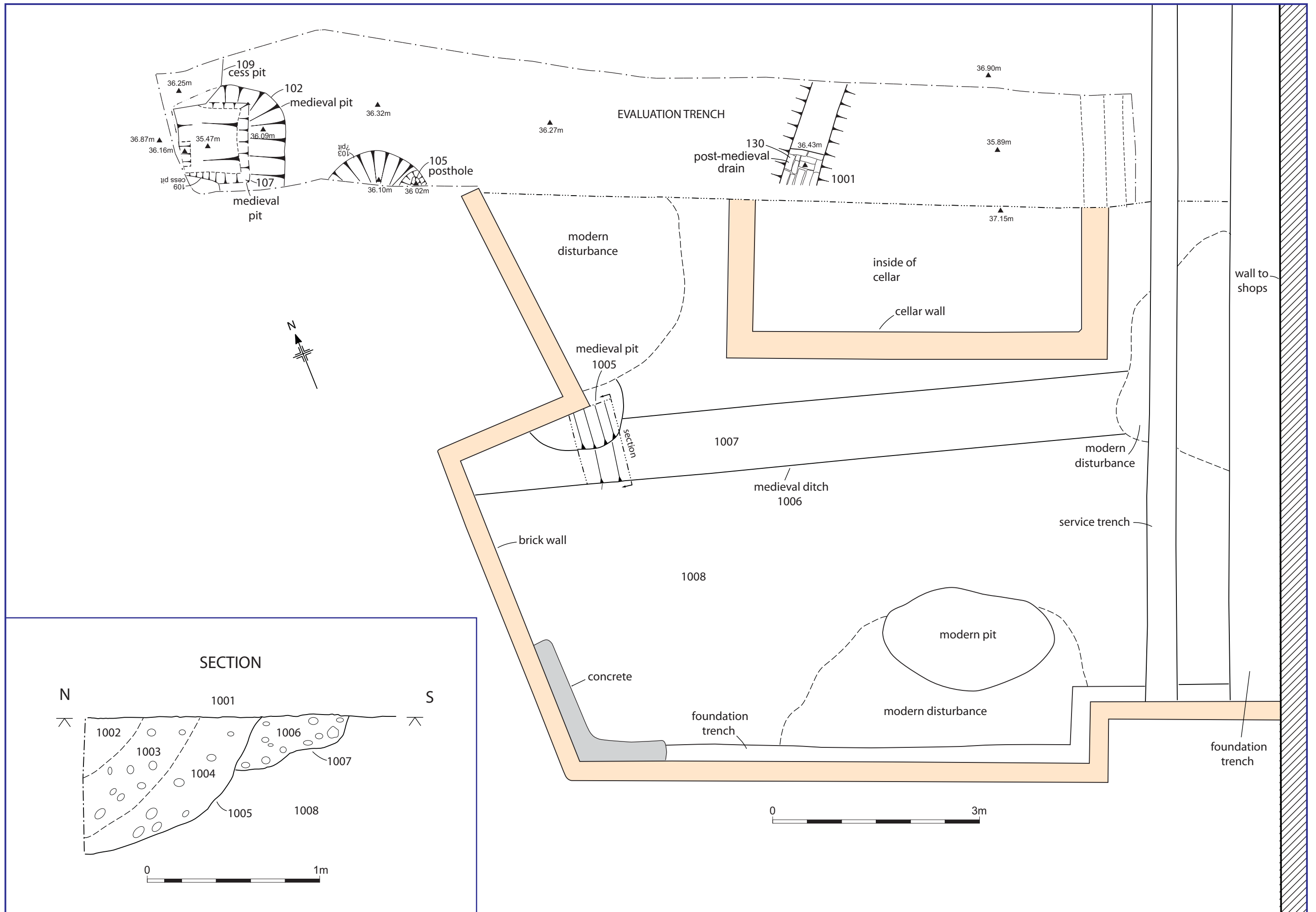
Figures



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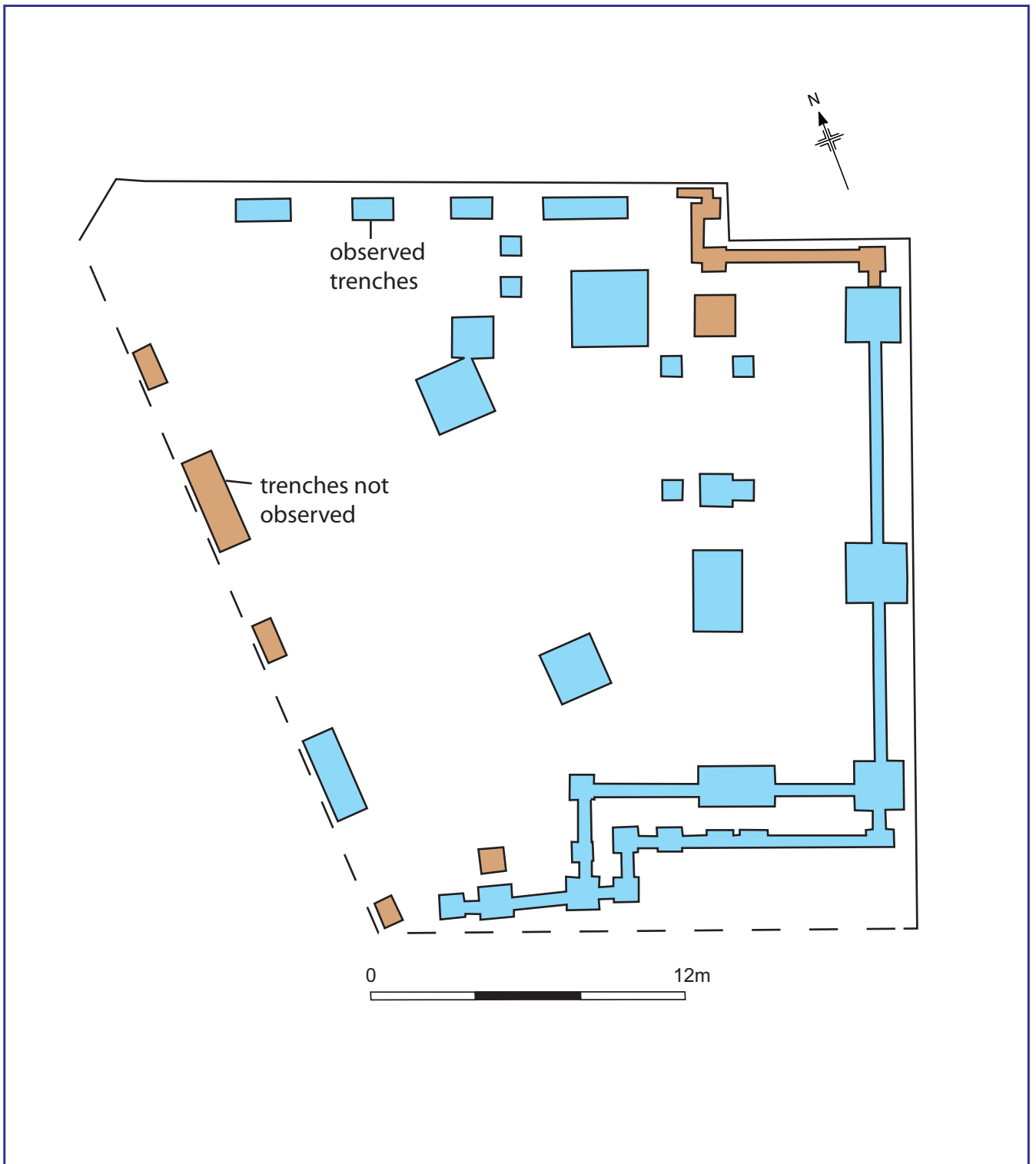
Location of Areas 1 and 2

Figure 1

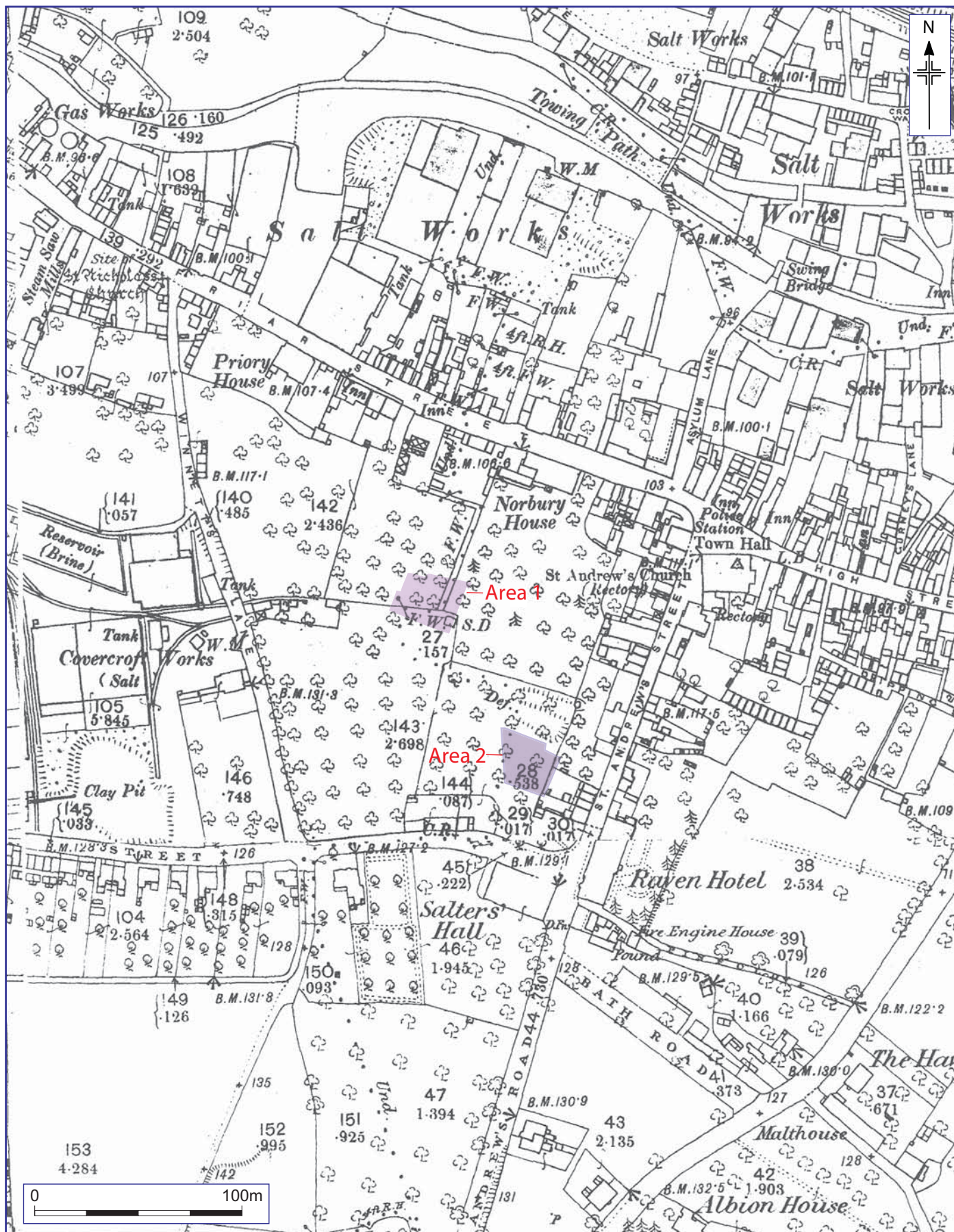


Plan and section of eastern part of Area 1

Figure 2



Area 2 foundation trenches indicating the trenches observed (blue) and trenches not observed (brown) Figure 3



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Extract from 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map

Figure 4

Plates



Plate 1. Area 1: Linear feature (1007) from the west



Plate 2. Area 1: Section through linear feature (1007)



Plate 3. Area 2: Showing bases excavated to the northeast of the site onto an existing concrete footing



Plate 4. Area 2: Foundation trench to the northeast of the site showing modern deposit 2000 overlying natural clay



Plate 5. Area 2: Foundations to the southwest of the site; looking northwest



Plate 6. Area 2: Foundation base to the centre of the site; subsoil 2002 can be seen below modern deposit 2000

Appendix 1 Summary of contexts

Site area: **Area 1**, between Priory Street and St Andrew's Square
(SU 58, 60, 62 & 64 on CgMs Consulting 2005, Fig 2)

HER ref.: WSM 34750

Maximum dimensions: Length: 26.60m Width: 24.60m Depth: c 0.60m

Orientation: west-north-west to east-south-east

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth
1000	Topsoil	Loose, dark brown silty clay silt with moderate amounts of small rounded stones, charcoal and concrete as well as frequent brick, tile, bone and polystyrene. Overlies 1001.	0.00 - 0.60m
1001	Subsoil	Mixed layer of red silty clay and mid brown silt moderate inclusions of small to medium sized rounded stones and abundant inclusions of charcoal brick and tile and modern detritus. Overlies 1008. Below 1000.	0.30 - 0.60m
1002	Fill of 1005	Upper fill of cut 2005 comprising a compact red/orange silt with occasional small rounded stones and moderate amounts of medieval/post medieval tile	0.30m
1003	Fill of 1005	Middle fill of cut 2005 comprising moderately compact a mid to light green/brown silt with abundant charcoal and small to medium sized rounded stones.	0.30m
1004	Fill of 1005	Lower fill of cut 2005 comprising a moderately compact mid to dark grey/brown silt with abundant small to medium sized rounded stones and charcoal flecks.	0.30m
1005	Cut	Semi circular cut partially truncated by an area of modern disturbance and a brick foundation to the north. In the surviving section to the south there is a sharp break of slope from the surface and the side slopes steeply. The base of the feature was not excavated.	0.30m
1006	Fill of 1007	Fill of linear cut 1007. A moderately compact mid/grey brown silty clay with abundant small to medium sized rounded stones and charcoal. Contained one sherd of Worcester type sandy glazed fabric from 11 th -14 th Century AD and one fragment of briquetage dating from the Iron Age to 2 nd Century AD (residual).	0.30m
1007	Linear cut	Linear cut crossing the northern part of the site east-west for a length of 9.5m. Truncated to the west by an area of modern disturbance and to the east by a brick foundation. A sharp break of slope to the surface on both sides leads to steeply sloping sides and a rounded base.	0.30m
1008	Natural	Red silty clay with occasional small/medium stones. Sealed by 1001.	c 0.60m +

Site area: **Area 2**, between Winnetts Lane and St Andrew's Square
(MSU 2 on CgMs Consulting 2005, Fig 2)

HER ref.: WSM 38544

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
2000	Modern Overburden	Mixed modern overburden deposit. Loose dark brick and concrete hardcore and mid grey hardcore with bands of mid-dark stoney silt clay. To the southwest of the site this deposit contains more dark brown silt.	0.00m - 1.00m
2001	Modern Backfill	Modern backfill over existing concrete footing, consisting of a Firm mid orange brown clay silt with patches of dark brown clay silt. Moderate small to medium rounded and angular stones. Occasional large lumps of modern ceramic building material and concrete.	0.00m - 1.30m
2002	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown sandy/clay silt with frequent small to medium rounded stones. Only observed on south side of area.	0.20m - 0.70m
2003	Natural	Firm mid orange brown clay with occasional patches and bands of green grey clay. On east side of area. Observed to east side of area.	0.30 - 1.30m +
2004	Natural	Firm mid orange brown silty/sandy clay with occasional patches and bands of green grey silty/sandy clay. Observed to west side of area.	0.35 - 1.70m +

Appendix 2 The archive

The archive consists of:

8	Context records AS1
8	Fieldwork progress records AS2
1	Photographic records AS3
31	Digital photographs
14	Trench records AS41
3	Scale drawings
1	Box of finds
1	Computer disk

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Worcestershire County Museum
Hartlebury Castle
Hartlebury
Near Kidderminster
Worcestershire DY11 7XZ
Tel. Hartlebury (01299) 250416

Summary of data for Worcestershire HER

Date	Artefact type	Total	Weight (g)	Specialist report?	Important research assemblage ?
Iron Age/ Roman	Pottery	1	6	Y	N
Medieval	Pottery	3	16	Y	N
Medieval/post-medieval	Tile	2	321	Y	N
Medieval	Bone	10	49	N	N

Table 3: Summary of the assemblage

(all finds were from Area 1; no artefacts were recovered from Area 2)