ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT UPTON MARINA AND ADJACENT TO NEW STREET, UPTON-ON-SEVERN, WORCESTERSHIRE

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With a contribution by Dennis Williams

Illustrations by Carolyn Hunt

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Project 3245
Report 1659
WSM 39863,
39890 & 39891

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Part 1 Project summary

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Upton Marina to the north of the River Severn and to the south of the river adjacent to New Street, Upton-on-Severn, Worcestershire. It was undertaken for Jacobs UK Ltd (the Client) on behalf of the Environment Agency, in advance of flood alleviation works. The project aimed to determine if any significant archaeological remains were present and if so to indicate their date, nature and location.

Six geotechnical test pits were recorded at the Marina site. Three trial trenches and one evaluation trench were recorded to the south of New Street and two evaluation trenches were excavated between New Street and Church Street. Twelve boreholes were also investigated across the general proposed flood alleviation area.

The evaluation trenches were dug to a depth of between 0.75-1.30m below the present ground surface. This established the variations in the depth of the natural matrix to the north and to the south of New Street, which was at *c* 13.80m AOD. With the exception of a possible line of ridge and furrow in Trench 3, the trenches and the test areas were archaeologically sterile and artefacts recovered are largely of modern date.

The Geotechnical pits excavated adjacent to New Street and in Ryall Mead, showed some variation in the depths of topsoils and subsoils to the south and north of the river. Within the known flood zone on either side of New Street deposits were low in organic content, the result of frequent silting episodes caused by high river levels. Boreholes to the immediate south of the river produced evidence for significant depths of made ground, imported presumably to artificially raise ground levels close to the riverbank.

Thus little of archaeological significance was identified. However, this cannot be taken to indicate that significant remains do not exist within this area, as previous fieldwork has identified medieval occupation to the immediate west.

Part 2 Detailed report

1. Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

A project of archaeological monitoring was carried out to the immediate east of Upton-on-Severn Marina, Ryall Mead (NGR: SO 857 407; Fig 1). Monitoring and evaluation was also undertaken to the south of the River Severn, on either side of New Street (centred on NGR: SO 850 403; Fig 1), for Jacobs UK Ltd (the Client) on behalf of the Environment Agency. Jacobs intends to undertake flood alleviation works for which a planning application will be submitted to Worcestershire County Council.

1.2 Project parameters

The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008a) and *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (IfA 2008b).

The project also conforms to a project proposal, including detailed specification (HEAS 2008).

1.3 Aims

The aims of the investigations 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.

2. Methods

2.1 Documentary search

A desk-based assessment of the site has previously been undertaken, which included a search of the data held on Worcestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) and all available historic maps (Entec UK Ltd 2008).

2.2 Fieldwork methodology

2.2.1 Fieldwork strategy

Detailed specifications have been prepared by the Service for the evaluation and watching brief phases (HEAS 2008a; HEAS 2008b).

Fieldwork was undertaken between 23 May and 22 October 2008. The site reference numbers and site codes are:

- WSM 39863, for the watching brief at Ryall Mead adjacent to Upton Marina
- WSM 39890, for the watching brief off New Street
- WSM 39891, for the evaluation off New Street

Three trial trenches and twelve boreholes, were investigated to the north and south of New Street (Fig 2). Three evaluation trenches, amounting to 80m² in area, were also excavated (Fig 2). Six test pits were observed and recorded to the east of the Marina (Fig 3).

For the evaluation, deposits considered not to be significant were removed under archaeological supervision using an 180º wheeled excavator, employing a toothless bucket. Subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. Clean surfaces were inspected and selected deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their nature. Deposits were recorded according to standard Service practice (CAS 1995). On completion of excavation, trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material. A wheeled excavator was also used for the watching briefs.

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

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 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

Lying at a height of *c* 15m AOD the town of Upton-on-Severn sits on a section of gravel within the second terrace of the River Severn, over argillic brown earths of the Bromyard association and over brown alluvial soils of the Lugwardine Association. In turn, these soils overly a geological sequence of Downtonian Raglan Mudstone and riverine alluvium (Dalwood 1996). Upton Marina and Ryall Mead, where the six test pits were excavated, is situated to the north of the river within the flood zone. The areas monitored on either side of New Street lie at the edge of the south side of the river's floodplain. Similar brown silt clay alluvial layers overlying river gravels were recorded to the west of the Trench 1 and Test Pits 1 to 3 (Fig 2 and Hurst 1998). These silts are considered to be deposits from flooding episodes in the later medieval and post-medieval periods (Entec UK Ltd 2008).

A desk-based assessment of the site has previously been prepared (Entec UK Ltd 2008). In summary:

Based on current knowledge Upton-on-Severn was not occupied until the 9th or 10th centuries when the church of Worcester held an estate there (VCH IV). Upton is mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086 when it was amalgamated with Ripple (Thorn and Thorn 1982). Hooke (1990) has suggested that there was probably a church by this time and the bishops of Worcester certainly remained overlords of the estate until the 16th century (VCH IV).

The earliest settlement focus was probably around the church of St Peter and Paul, parts of which date to the 14th century (VCH IV). The medieval settlement is not well documented prior to the 15th century but there is evidence of river trade by 1307-8 (VCH IV; WSM 19748) and of a fishery by 1377 (Hurle 1988; WSM 19765).

New Street is first recorded in 1479-81 and formed an early arterial road running west from High Street (Dalwood 1996).

The first timber bridge was probably built in 1480-82 when the ferry went out of use (VCH IV). It was one of the few bridging points and was located at a central point in the local road network. The bridge was rebuilt in stone between 1606-9 (VCH IV; Hurle 1988).

The present town has a planned medieval layout and was granted a market in the early 15th century (WSM 12310; VCH IV). It was laid out along the axis of High Street and Old Street, delimited by the River Severn, the rear of the burgage plots off Backfields Lane, Church Walk, Oak Street and Severn Drive (WSM 11503; Dalwood 1996). It comprises many fine timber-framed and brick built buildings of the 17th-19th centuries, for example, the Anchor Inn on the High Street (WSM 12369).

On the east side of Old Street the houses are predominantly 17th to late 18th century, two or three storey, timber-framed and brick built (WSM 12341, 12342, 12343, 12344, 12345, 12346 & 12347). The rear of 57, Old Street burgage plot is an area of archaeological interest with the potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeological deposits and structures (WSM 20071).

No previous archaeological work has been carried out in the proposed development area but a watching brief to the west (WSM 27004) verified the presence of an entrenchment built in 1651 in advance of a skirmish, which took place during the Civil War. This site is also close to a known Civil War fortification (WSM 11369; Hurst 1998).

4. Results

4.1 Structural analysis

Locations of trenches and boreholes south of the river are shown in Figure 2 and locations for the test pits to the north of the river are shown in Figure 3. The results of the structural and depositional analysis are presented in Appendix 1.

The six geotechnical test pits recorded at the Marina site contained topsoils with an average depth of 0.30m overlying alluvial clay silts, up to 2.00m below the present ground surface. The three trial trenches and the evaluation trench, to the south of New Street, contained topsoils and made ground, up to 0.45m deep; the two evaluation trenches, excavated between New Street and Church Street, contained shallow topsoils overlying sterile subsoils, reaching natural at 0.60 – 1.00m below the current ground surface; and finally, the twelve boreholes, investigated across the general proposed flood alleviation area, showed some variation in the extent of deposits, with made ground increasing in depth closer to the south riverbank.

No structural information was yielded and no signs of human activity were evident apart from a possible line of ridge and furrow in Trench 3 (context 3006, Fig 4). A sharp break of slope, which occurs across the southwest edge of this trench, revealed no artificial deposits. Context 3004 may well represent an alluvial deposition of later medieval or post-medieval date but this cannot be corroborated by artefactual information. To the south of New Street a possible

ditch (context 205) was observed immediately below topsoil (context 200) in the north facing section of Trial Trench 2 but it is assumed that this is of modern date.

The remainder of the archaeological investigation was largely within the known flood zones of the River Severn at Upton and the depths to natural, on either side of its banks, were noted.

4.2 Artefact analysis Dennis Williams

4.2.1 The artefact assemblage

Table 1 summarises the assemblage recovered during the watching brief, as geotechnical investigations were being carried out by means of boreholes and trial trenches. Except for a single iron item from borehole BH 7, all the finds came from boreholes BH 11 and 12. However, the scope for recovering substantial finds from the boreholes was severely limited by the 100mm diameter of the cores that were extracted.

Material	Type	Total	Weight (g)
Brick	Undiagnostic	2	116
Brick/tile	Undiagnostic	5	69
Iron	Door latch lifter	1	78
Pottery	Medieval	1	36
Pottery	Post-medieval	3	24
Tile	Roof	5	233
Tile	Undiagnostic	3	86
Totals:		20	643

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage.

The overall standard of preservation of the ceramic artefacts was good, within ground close to the river bank (which appeared to have been made up to its present level). By weight, ceramic building material accounted for nearly 90% of the finds from boreholes BH11 and BH12.

Brick and tile were found in both of these. Two pieces of brick were identified, but were too fragmentary for their overall dimensions to be determined. However, these had hard fabrics that were consistent with late post-medieval or modern manufacturing methods. Five roof tile fragments (with thicknesses up to 12.5mm), were also probably from the post-medieval or modern periods. Three other tile fragments were undiagnostic, but were slightly curved, with softer fabrics. These were tentatively identified as being from roof tiles, though all were delaminated, so their thicknesses could not be measured.

The single find from borehole BH7 was a hand-forged door latch lifter, heavily rusted but clearly recognisable by its flared and flattened end. This shape has been used over a long period of time, so cannot be regarded as diagnostic.

4.2.2 The pottery

The pottery assemblage was a very small one, but all sherds have been grouped and quantified according to fabric type (Table 2). No diagnostic form sherds were available as dating evidence, so the pottery in this assemblage has been assessed in terms of broad periods of production, according to fabrics. The cream ware (from context 1102) was likely to have dated from the late 18th century, although production would have probably continued into the 19th century date range that also encompasses a decorated, fine buff fabric represented by sherds in 1202 and 1203. The only other pottery sherd recovered was a small section of rim from a medieval flared bowl from 1201, i.e. above the post-medieval material in the same borehole.

Fabric no.	Fabric name	Total	Weight(g)
84	Creamware	1	3
69	Oxidized glazed Malvernian ware	1	36
100	Miscellaneous post-medieval wares	2	21
Totals:		4	60

Table 2: Quantification of the pottery by fabric

4.2.3 **Overview of artefactual evidence**

The assemblage recovered during this watching brief was very small and unremarkable. The distribution of finds in the boreholes close to the river bank was wholly consistent with deposition of material from elsewhere, with no clear evidence of stratification for either the pottery or ceramic building materials.

5. Synthesis

Little of archaeological significance was identified at Upton Marina to the north of the River Severn or to the south of the river adjacent to New Street.

Within the known flood zone on either side of New Street deposits were low in organic content, the result of frequent silting episodes caused by high river levels. The boreholes to the immediate south of the river produced evidence for significant depths of made ground, imported, presumably to artificially raise ground levels close to the riverbank. Palaoenvironemental remains were anticipated, and are common within, and on the fringe of the floodplain. However, in the sampled area no signs of former river channels were evident.

Although the investigations yielded no archaeologically significant deposits, it cannot be ruled out that palaeoenvironmental and/or medieval remains exist within the vicinity.

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.*

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Upton Marina to the north of the River Severn and to the south of the river adjacent to New Street, Upton-on-Severn, Worcestershire. It was undertaken for Jacobs UK Ltd (the Client) on behalf of the Environment Agency, in advance of flood alleviation works. The project aimed to determine if any significant archaeological remains were present and if so to indicate their date, nature and location.

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The evaluation trenches were dug to a depth of between 0.75-1.30m below the present ground surface. This established the variations in the depth of the natural matrix to the north and to the south of New Street at c 17.80m AOD. With the exception of a possible line of agricultural furrow in Trench 3, the trenches and the test areas were archaeologically sterile and artefacts recovered are largely of modern date.

The Geotechnical pits, excavated adjacent to New Street and in Ryall Mead, showed some variation in the depths of topsoils and subsoils to the south and north of the river. Within the known flood zone on either side of New Street deposits were low in organic content, the result of frequent silting episodes caused by high river levels. Boreholes to the immediate south of the river produced evidence for significant depths of made ground, imported, presumably to artificially raise ground levels close to the riverbank.

7. Acknowledgements

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8. Personnel

The report was prepared by Justin Hughes. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Vaughan. Fieldwork was undertaken by Darren Miller, Dennis Williams, Tim Cornah, Justin Hughes and Simon Holyoak, finds analysis by Dennis Williams and illustration by Carolyn Hunt.

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Figures

Plates

Plate 1, Evaluation Trench 1, facing west

Plate 2, Evaluation Trench 1, south facing section

Plate 3, Evaluation Trench 2, facing east

Plate 4, Evaluation Trench 2, south facing section

Plate 5, Evaluation Trench 3, facing southwest

Plate 6, Evaluation Trench 3, west facing section

Appendix 1 Deposit descriptions (see Fig 2)

Evaluation off New Street, WSM 39891

Trench 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 10m Width: 1.60m Depth: 0.90-1.10m

Orientation: NW-SE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1001	Topsoil	Dark grey loose loam with moderate sub-rounded stone	0.00-0.35m
1002	Subsoil	Brown compact sandy silt with small quantities of small stones	0.35-0.57m
1003	Subsoil	Reddish brown compacted sandy silt with moderate rounded and sub-rounded pebbles	0.57-1.10m
1004	Natural	Reddish-brown compacted clay silt with moderate to high rounded pebbles. cut by a modern plastic/iron pipe aligned S-N	0.90-1.10m

Trench 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 10m Width: 1.60m Depth: 0.75-0.87m

Orientation: NW-SE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
2001	Topsoil	Dark grey loose loam with occasional small stones	0.00-0.12m
2002	Subsoil	Dark reddish brown compacted clay silt with occasional pebbles	0.12-0.75m
2003	Natural	Pink to reddish brown compact clay silt with moderate pebbles	0.75m+

Trench 3

Maximum dimensions: Length: 30m Width: 1.60m Depth: 1.30m

Orientation: SW-NE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
3001	Topsoil	Dark grey loose loam with occasional stone	0.00-0.09m
3002	Subsoil	Dark orange brown compact clay silt with occasional large rounded pebbles and small stones	0.09-0.46m
3003	Subsoil	Dark orange brown compact clay silt, no inclusions	0.46-1.10m
3004	Alluvial layer	Moderately compact yellow sandy silt	0.90-1.30m
3005	Natural	Reddish brown compact clay silt with small to moderate pebbles	1.00m+
3006	Layer	Loose yellow sandy silt (alluvial?), aligned S-N, possible medieval/post-medieval furrow	0.90-1.00m

Watching Brief off New Street, WSM 39890

Test Pit 1 (north end of High Street, adjacent to the river)

Maximum dimensions: Length: 1.50m Width: 1.00m Depth: 0.80m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
101	Structure	Brick surface	0.00-0.08m
102	Layer	Compact orange sandy gravel	0.08-0.23m
103	Structure	Brick surface	0.23-0.31m
104	Structure	Concrete	0.31-0.55m
105	Layer	Orange brown silty clay containing moderate CBM and small rounded stones	0.55-0.80m
106	Structure	Concrete block	0.80m+

Test Pit 2 (south of New Street)

Maximum dimensions: Length: 1.50m Width: 1.00m Depth: 0.60m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
201	Topsoil	Grey brown sandy silt containing brick, tile and glass, some charcoal flecking and occasional rounded stones	0.00-0.45m
202	Subsoil	Similar to 201 but lighter and with frequent rounded stones but no other inclusions	0.45-0.60m
203	Natural	Compact red grey silty sand with frequent rounded stones but no other inclusions	0.60m+

Test Trench 1 (south of New Street and west of Brickfield's Lane, within Upton-on-Severn Sports ground)

Maximum dimensions: Length: 3.00m Width: 1.00m Depth: 2.50m

Orientation: E-W

Backfilled prior to archaeological monitoring (note: samples taken by geotechnical team indicate similar deposits to TT2 and TT3, below).

Test Trench 2 (south of New Street and west of Brickfield's Lane, within Upton-upon-Severn Sports ground)

Maximum dimensions: Length: 4.00m Width: 1.00m Depth: 1.80m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
200	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy silt	0.00-0.20m
201	Subsoil	Dark brown sandy clay containing moderate pebbles	0.20-0.50m
202	Subsoil	Dark reddish-brown clayey sand containing moderate gravel and pebbles	0.50-1.20m
203	Natural	Orange brown sand and gravel	1.20m+
204	Fill	Orange brown sandy clay with charcoal traces	**0.20 – 1.10m**
205	Cut	Ditch or pit only observed in north facing section.	**0.20 – 1.10m**

Test Trench 3 (south of New Street and west of Old Street, within Upton-upon-Severn Sports ground)

Maximum dimensions: Length: 3.00m Width: 1.00m Depth: 2.50m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
300	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy silt	0.00-0.20m
301	Make-up layer	Reddish brown sandy clay with fine brick rubble	0.20-0.45m
302	Layer	Dark brown sandy clay with occasional pebbles	0.20-1.00m
303	Natural	Orange brown sand and gravel	1.00m+

Borehole 1

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
101	Topsoil	Loose dark brown sandy silt with occasional gravel and pebbles	0.00-0.50m
102	Subsoil	Friable to cohesive Dark reddish brown sandy clay with rare gravel	0.50-1.00m
103	Natural	Cohesive dark reddish brown sand with rare gravel	1.00m+

Borehole 2

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
201	Topsoil	Loose mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt with moderate gravel	0.00-0.35m
202	Subsoil	Loose dark brown silty sand with pebbles	0.35-0.60m
203	Natural	Slightly cohesive dark brown clayey sand	0.60m+

Borehole 3

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
301	Topsoil	Loose dark brown sandy silt with moderate gravel and pebbles	0.00-0.50m
302	Layer (?natural)	Moderately compact mid reddish brown sandy clay with occasional gravel	0.50-1.15m
303	Natural	Moderately compact mid reddish brown sandy clay with occasional gravel and pebbles	1.15m+

Borehole 4

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
401	Layer	Friable dark brown sandy clay with pebbles	0.00-0.50m
402	Layer (?natural)	Moderately compact dark brown sandy clay	0.50-1.00m
403	Natural	Loose mid reddish brown sandy clay with abundant gravel and pebbles	1.00m+

Borehole 5

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
501	Topsoil/subsoil	Friable grey reddish brown sandy silt with frequent pebbles up to 0.20m	0.00-1.10?m
502	Natural	Cohesive light grey brown clayey sand	1.10m+

Borehole 5A

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
501	Topsoil	Friable grey reddish brown sandy silt with frequent pebbles	0.00-1.00m
502	Subsoil	Cohesive light grey brown clayey sand	1.00m+

Borehole 6

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
601	Topsoil	Loose dark greyish brown sandy silt with moderate gravel and pebbles	0.00-0.60m
602	Subsoil	Loose dark brown silty clay with rare pebbles	0.60-0.90m
603	Natural	Moderately compact dark brown sandy clay with occasional gravel/pebbles	0.90m+

Borehole 7

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
701	Topsoil	Loose dark brown sandy silt with occasional gravel	0.00-0.35m
702	Subsoil	Loose dark brown silty sand with occasional gravel/pebbles	0.35-0.55m
703	Alluvial layer	Moderately compact dark brown silty sand with moderate gravel/pebbles	0.55-0.80m
704	Natural	Moderately compact dark brown sandy clay with abundant pebbles/gravel	0.80m+

Borehole 8

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
801	Structure	Tarmac	0.00-0.15m
802	Make-up layer	Compact yellowy orange silty sand	0.15-0.50m
803	Layer	Cohesive silty clay with some charcoal	0.50-0.95m
804	Natural	Compact, cohesive orange brown silty clay	0.95m+

Borehole 9

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
901	Topsoil	Soft and friable dark grey brown sandy silt with charcoal, CBM and a sandstone slab	0.00-0.70m
902	Made ground	Soft and friable grey brown sandy silt with very frequent CBM and some charcoal	0.70-1.70m
903	Made ground	Cohesive light grey brown clay silt with bone, charcoal and glass	1.70-3.00m+

Borehole 10

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1001	Topsoil/make-up	Loose dark grey brown sandy silt with CBM, charcoal and pebbles	0.00-1.20m
1002	Subsoil	Compact dark grey brown silty clay with charcoal	1.20-1.70m
1003	Natural	Compact grey brown silty clay with occasional pebbles	1.70m+

Borehole 11

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1101	Topsoil/make-up	Loose dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional gravel, CBM and mortar	0.00-1.10m
1102	Layer	Slightly cohesive mid to dark greyish brown sandy clay with occasional gravel/pebbles, CBM and charcoal	1.10-1.65m
1103	Layer	Cohesive dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional gravel/pebbles, mortar and frequent charcoal	1.65-2.15m
1104	Natural	Friable to compact mid to dark greyish brown silty clay.	2.15m+

Borehole 12

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1201	Topsoil/make-up	Loose dark greyish brown sandy silt with moderate gravel/pebbles up to 0.40m	0.00-1.10m
1202	Made ground	Loose dark brown sandy silt with occasional gravel/pebbles, CBM, mortar and pottery	1.10-1.70m
1203	Layer	Loose dark brown sandy silt, similar to 1202	1.70-2.55m
1204	Layer	Compact mid reddish brown clay with traces of charcoal	2.55-3.50m
1205	Natural	Compact mid reddish brown clay	3.50m+

Watching Brief at Ryall Mead, Upton Marina, WSM 39863 (Fig 3)

Test Pit 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 2.50m Width: 1.00m Depth: 1.40m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
100	Topsoil	Soft mid greyish brown silt loam, stoneless.	0.00-0.24m
101	Layer	Soft light greyish brown clay silt, orange mottling, stoneless.	0.24-0.66m
102	Layer	Firm light greyish brown clay silt, orange mottling, stoneless.	0.80-1.40m
103	Natural?	Firm light bluish grey clay silt.	1.40m+

Test Pit 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 2.50m Width: 1.00m Depth: 1.60m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
200	Topsoil	Soft light greyish silt loam, stoneless.	0.00-0.30m
201	Layer	Soft light greyish brown clay silt, orange mottling, stoneless.	0.30-0.70m
202	Layer	Firm light greyish brown clay silt, orange mottling, stoneless.	0.70-1.60m
203/204	Layer	Firm light greyish brown clay silt, occasional orange mottling, stoneless.	1.60m+

Test Pit 3

Maximum dimensions: Length: 2.50m Width: 1.00m Depth: 1.50m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
300	Topsoil	Soft greyish brown silt loam, stoneless.	0.00-0.34m
301	Layer	Soft light greyish brown clay silt, orange mottling, stoneless.	0.34-0.88m
302	Layer	Soft light greyish brown clay silt, orange mottling, stoneless, coarsely laminated.	0.88-1.50m
303	Layer	Firm light greyish, slightly reddish brown clay silt.	1.50m+

Test Pit 4

Maximum dimensions: Length: 2.50m Width: 1.00m Depth: 2.00m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
400	Topsoil	Soft light greyish brown silt loam, stoneless	0.00-0.30m
401	Layer	Soft light greyish brown clay silt, orange mottling, stoneless	0.30-0.74m
402	Layer	Soft light greyish brown clay silt, orange mottling, stoneless coarsely laminated	0.74-2.00m
403	Natural?	Firm greyish brown clay silt, mottled orange	2.00m+

Test Pit 5

Maximum dimensions: Length: 2.50m Width: 1.00m Depth: 2.50m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
500	Topsoil	Soft light greyish brown silt loam, stoneless.	0.00-0.40m
501	Layer	Firm light greyish, slightly reddish brown clay silt, orange mottling.	0.40-0.90m
502	Layer	Firm light greyish, slightly reddish brown clay silt, orange mottling with weak blocking structure.	0.90-2.50m
503	Natural	Compact mid bluish grey and mid greyish brown silty clay.	2.50m+

Test Pit 6

Maximum dimensions: Length: 2.50m Width: 1.00m Depth: 2.10m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
600	Topsoil	Soft light greyish brown silt loam, stoneless	0.00-0.30m
601	Layer	Firm light greyish, slightly reddish brown clay silt, orange mottling.	*c* 0.30-1.00m
602	Layer	Firm light greyish, slightly reddish brown clay silt, orange mottling; diffuse lower boundary	*c* 1.00m+

Appendix 2 Technical information

The archive

The archive consists of:

3	Photographic record sheet AS3
39	Digital photographs
9	Trench record sheets AS41
4	Scale drawings
1	Computer disc
12	Borehole sheets
10	Field progress record sheets AS2
1	Box of finds

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Worcestershire County Museum
Hartlebury Castle
Hartlebury
WR
Tel (01299 250419)

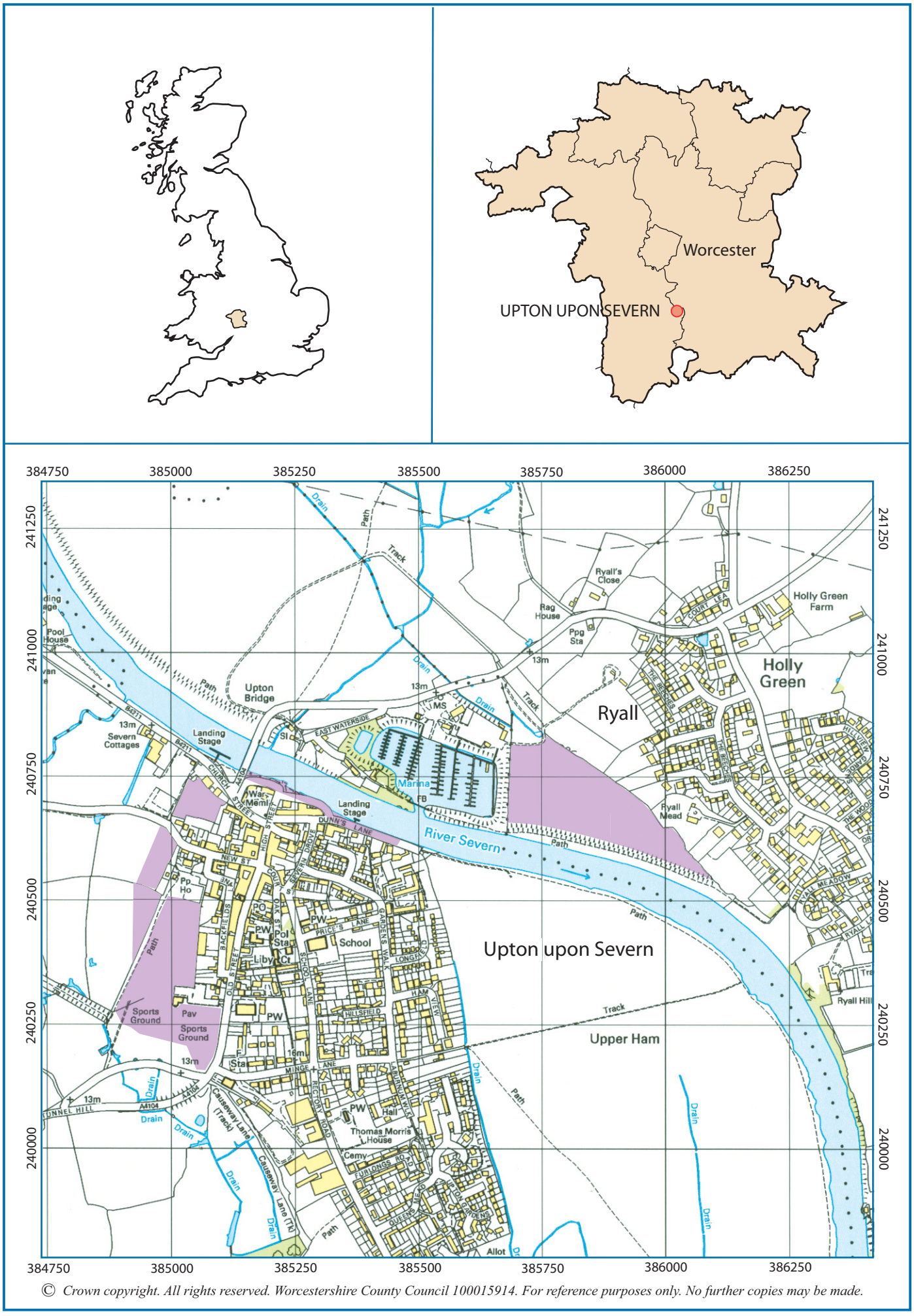
Summary of data for Worcestershire HER

WSM 39890

P3245

Artefacts

Type	Count	Weight (g)	Date	Specialist report	Key assemblage
Pottery - medieval	1	36	14th-16th century	Y	N
Pottery - post-medieval	3	24	18th-19th century	Y	N
Clay tile - roof	5	233	18th-20th century	Y	N
Clay tile - floor/roof	3	86	18th-20th century	Y	N
Brick - post-med/modern	2	116	18th-20th century	Y	N
Brick/tile - post-med/modern	5	69	18th-20th century	Y	N
Iron - object	1	78	17th-20th century	Y	N



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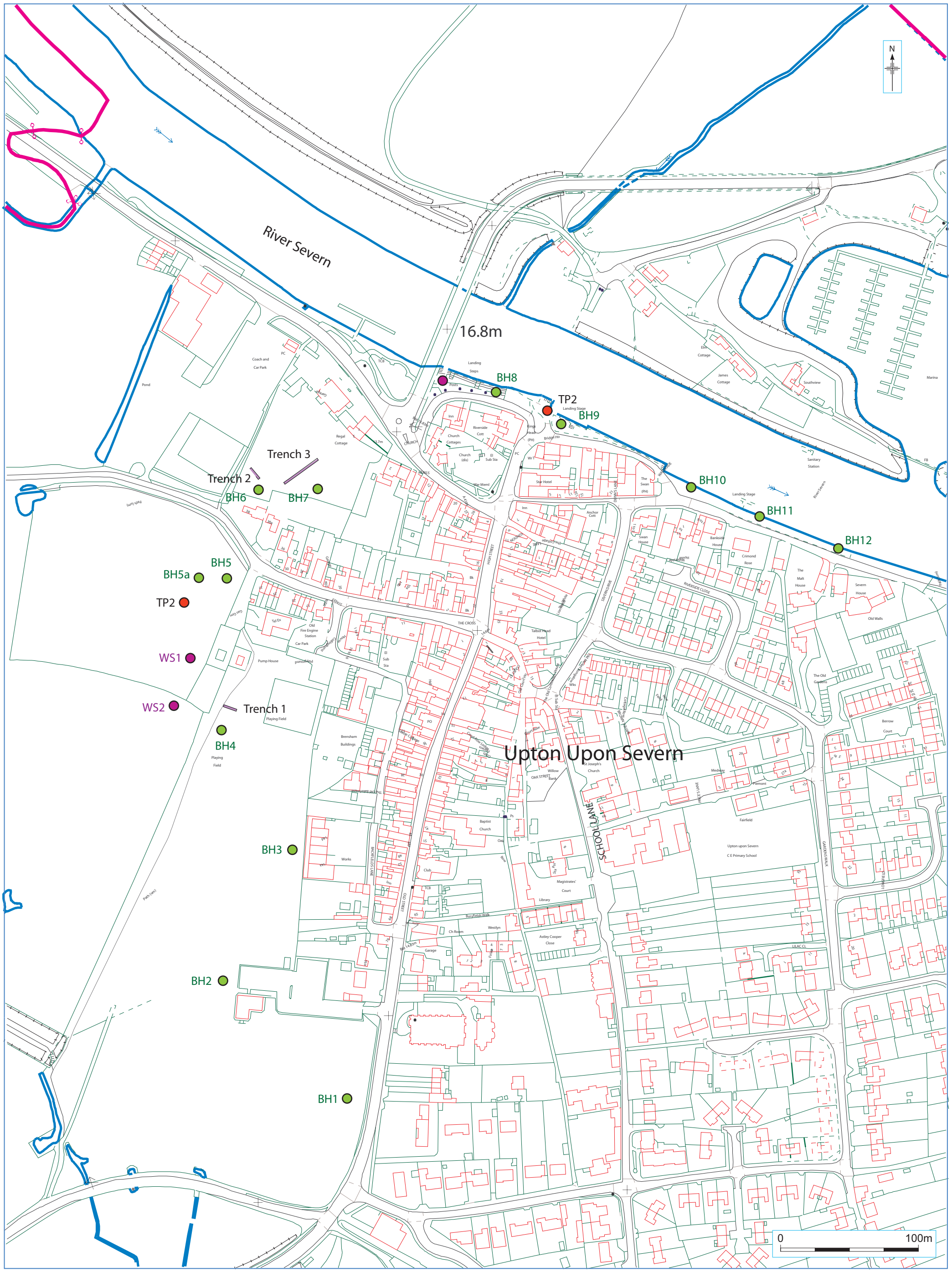
Locations of archaeological investigations *Figure 1*



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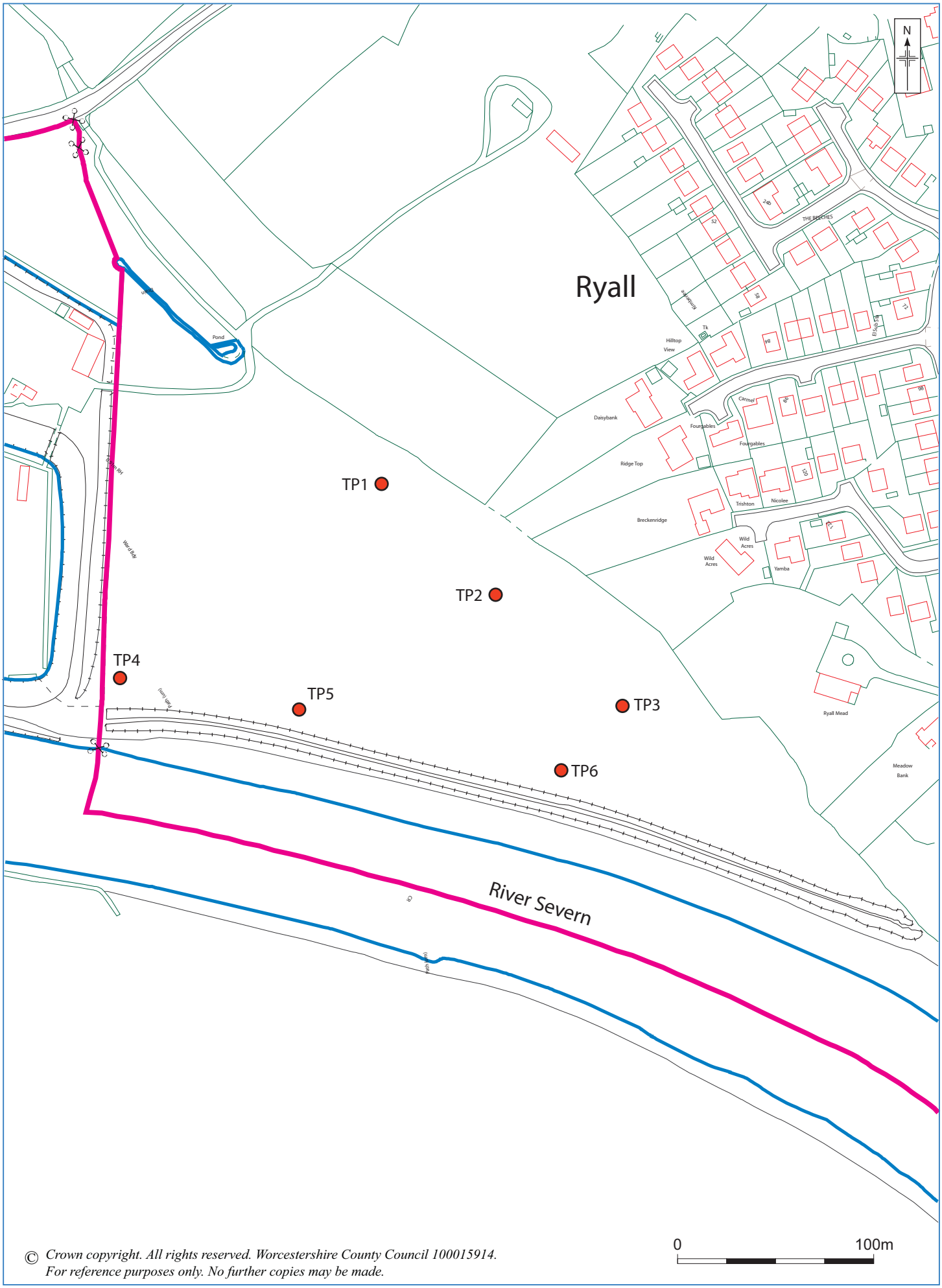
Location of archaeological investigations: Upton Upon Severn

Figure 2.



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Location of Test Pits: Ryall Mead, Upton Marina

Figure 3.

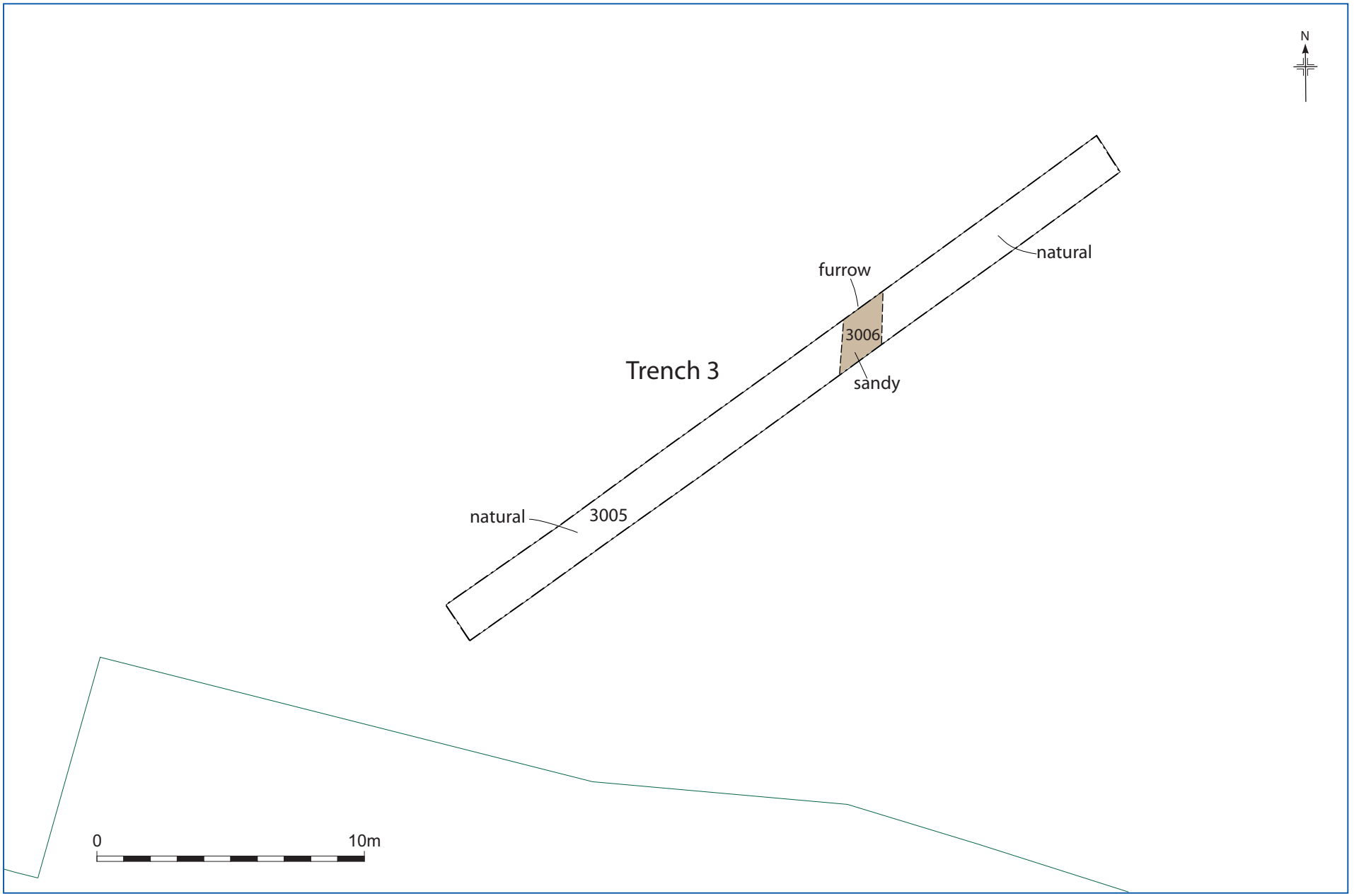

Figure 4.

Plan of evaluation trench 3